

Notes on current labor statistics 48

Comparative indicators

- 1. Labor market indicators..... 60
- 2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity..... 61
- 3. Alternative measures of wages and compensation changes..... 61

Labor force data

- 4. Employment status of the population, seasonally adjusted 62
- 5. Selected employment indicators, seasonally adjusted 63
- 6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted.... 64
- 7. Duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted..... 64
- 8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, seasonally adjusted 65
- 9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, seasonally adjusted 65
- 10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted..... 66
- 11. Employment of workers by State, seasonally adjusted..... 66
- 12. Employment of workers by industry, seasonally adjusted..... 67
- 13. Average weekly hours by industry, seasonally adjusted..... 70
- 14. Average hourly earnings by industry, seasonally adjusted..... 71
- 15. Average hourly earnings by industry..... 72
- 16. Average weekly earnings by industry 73
- 17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted 74
- 18. Job openings levels and rates, by industry and regions, seasonally adjusted..... 75
- 19. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted..... 75
- 20. Separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted..... 76
- 21. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted..... 76
- 22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 10 largest counties 77
- 23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by State.. 79
- 24. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by ownership 80
- 25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, by supersector..... 81
- 26. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area 82
- 27. Annual data: Employment status of the population..... 87
- 28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry 87
- 29. Annual data: Average hours and earnings level, by industry..... 88

Labor compensation and collective bargaining data

- 30. Employment Cost Index, compensation 89
- 31. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries 91
- 32. Employment Cost Index, benefits, private industry 93
- 33. Employment Cost Index, private industry workers, by bargaining status, and region 94
- 34. National Compensation Survey, retirement benefits, private industry 95
- 35. National Compensation Survey, health insurance, private industry..... 98
- 36. National Compensation Survey, selected benefits, private industry 100
- 37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more 100

Price data

- 38. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity and service groups..... 101
- 39. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and local data, all items 104
- 40. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, all items and major groups..... 105
- 41. Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing 106
- 42. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups 107
- 43. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing..... 108
- 44. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category..... 108
- 45. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category..... 109
- 46. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services 109

Productivity data

- 47. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, data seasonally adjusted 110
- 48. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity..... 111
- 49. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices 112
- 50. Annual indexes of output per hour for select industries.... 113

International comparisons data

- 51. Unemployment rates in 10 countries, seasonally adjusted 117
- 52. Annual data: Employment status of the civilian working-age population, 10 countries..... 118
- 53. Annual indexes of productivity and related measures, 16 economies..... 119

Injury and illness data

- 54. Annual data: Occupational injury and illness..... 121
- 55. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure 123

Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

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

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

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

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

tional Comparisons of Unemployment, Bulletin 1979.

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

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

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

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

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON

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

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

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

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

market trends and major industry developments.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

job openings, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

The JOLTS data series on job openings, hires, and separations are relatively new. The full sample is divided into panels, with one panel enrolled each month. A full complement of panels for the original data series based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was not completely enrolled in the survey until January 2002. The supplemental panels of establishments needed to

create NAICS estimates were not completely enrolled until May 2003. The data collected up until those points are from less than a full sample. Therefore, estimates from earlier months should be used with caution, as fewer sampled units were reporting data at that time.

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

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

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

JOLTS hires and separations estimates cannot be used to exactly explain net changes in payroll employment. Some reasons why it is problematic to compare changes in payroll employment with JOLTS hires and separations, especially on a monthly basis, are: (1) the reference period for payroll employment

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

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1-3; 30-37)

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

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

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

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

Sample establishments are classified by industry categories based on the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS). Within a sample establishment, specific job

categories are selected and classified into about 800 occupations according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) System. Individual occupations are 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 published beginning in 1975. Changes in total compensation cost—wages and salaries and benefits combined—were published beginning in 1980. The series of changes in wages and salaries and for total compensation in the State and local government sector and in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding Federal employees) were published beginning in 1981. Historical indexes (December 2005=100) are available on the Internet: www.bls.gov/ect/

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

National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

Employees are considered as having **access** to a benefit plan if it is available for their use. For example, if an employee is permitted to participate in a medical care plan offered by the employer, but the employee declines to

do so, he or she is placed in the category with those having access to medical care.

Employees in contributory plans are considered as **participating** in an insurance or retirement plan if they have paid required contributions and fulfilled any applicable service requirement. Employees in noncontributory plans are counted as participating regardless of whether they have fulfilled the service requirements.

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Work stoppages

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

Number of stoppages: The number of

strikes and lockouts involving 1,000 workers or more and lasting a full shift or longer.

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

Number of days idle: The aggregate number of workdays lost by workers involved in the stoppages.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38-46)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) is a measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The CPI is calculated monthly for two population groups, one consisting only of urban households whose primary source of income is derived from the employment of wage earners and clerical workers, and the other consisting of all urban households. The wage earner index (CPI-W) is a continuation of the historic index that was introduced well over a half-century ago for use in wage negotiations. As new uses were developed for the CPI in recent years, the need for a broader and more representative index became apparent. The all-urban consumer index (CPI-U), introduced in 1978, is representative of the 1993-95 buying habits of about 87 percent of the noninstitutional population of the United States at that time, compared

with 32 percent represented in the CPI-W. In addition to wage earners and clerical workers, the CPI-U covers professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees, and others not in the labor force.

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

Producer Price Indexes (PPI) measure average changes in prices received by domestic producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes currently contains about 3,200 commodities and about 80,000 quotations per month, selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; and gas and electricity

and public utilities sectors. The stage-of-processing structure of PPI organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication (that is, finished goods, intermediate goods, and crude materials). The traditional commodity structure of PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry and product structure of PPI organizes data in accordance with the 2002 North American Industry Classification System and product codes developed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

The product universe for both the import and export indexes includes raw materials, agricultural products, semifinished manu-

factures, 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, con-

tact 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 compensa-

tion of all persons from current-dollar value of output and dividing by output.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

The productivity and associated cost measures in tables 47-50 describe the relationship between output in real terms and the labor and capital inputs involved in its

production. They show the changes from period to period in the amount of goods and services produced per unit of input.

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

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

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

Unit labor costs represent the labor compensation costs per unit of output produced, and are derived by dividing an index of labor compensation by an index of output. **Labor**

compensation includes payroll as well as supplemental payments, including both legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 51–53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

Foreign country data are adjusted as closely as possible to the U.S. definitions. Primary areas of adjustment address conceptual differences in upper age limits and definitions of employment and unemployment, provided that reliable data are available to make these adjustments. Adjustments are made where applicable to include employed and unemployed persons above upper age limits; some European countries do not include persons older than age 64 in their labor force measures, because a large portion of this population has retired. Adjustments are made to exclude active duty military from employment figures, although a small number of career military may be included in some European countries. Adjustments are made to exclude unpaid family workers who worked fewer than 15 hours per week from employment figures; U.S. concepts do not include them in employment, whereas most foreign countries include all unpaid family workers regardless of the number of hours worked. Adjustments are made to include full-time students seeking work and available for work as unemployed when they are classified as not in the labor force.

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

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

The annual labor force measures are obtained from monthly, quarterly, or continuous household surveys and may be calculated

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

For up-to-date information on adjustments and breaks in series, see the Technical Notes of *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, 10 Countries*, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm, and the Notes of *Unemployment rates in 10 countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted*, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/fls/flsjec.pdf.

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

Manufacturing Productivity and Labor Costs

Description of the series

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

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

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 King-

dom are essentially identical to their indexes of industrial production.

For the 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.

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). For the United States and Canada, it is defined according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 97).

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

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

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

Unit labor costs are defined as the costs 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

In general, the measures relate to total manufacturing as defined by the International Standard Industrial Classification. However, the measures for France include parts of mining as well.

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on these series, go to www.bls.gov/news.release/prod4.toc.htm or contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 691-5654.

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

other than first aid.

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

The survey continues to measure the number of new work-related illness cases which are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. Some conditions, for example, long-term latent illnesses caused

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

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

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

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

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries compiles a complete roster of fatal job-related injuries, including detailed data about the

fatally injured workers and the fatal events. The program collects and cross checks fatality information from multiple sources, including death certificates, State and Federal workers' compensation reports, Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Mine Safety and Health Administration records, medical examiner and autopsy reports, media accounts, State motor vehicle fatality records, and follow-up questionnaires to employers.

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2006	2007	2006			2007				2008	
			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.....	66.2	66.0	66.2	66.2	66.3	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.1
Employment-population ratio.....	63.1	63.0	63.1	63.1	63.4	63.2	63.0	62.9	62.8	62.7	62.6
Unemployment rate.....	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.3
Men.....	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.5
16 to 24 years.....	11.2	11.6	11.2	11.4	11.0	10.8	11.5	11.8	12.2	12.7	13.3
25 years and older.....	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.2
Women.....	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.1
16 to 24 years.....	9.7	9.4	9.3	10.1	9.7	9.0	9.0	9.8	9.9	10.0	11.0
25 years and older.....	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹											
Total nonfarm.....	136,086	137,626	135,910	136,528	136,982	137,310	137,625	137,837	138,078	137,831	137,640
Total private.....	114,113	115,423	113,996	114,472	114,899	115,167	115,423	115,610	115,759	115,454	115,181
Goods-producing.....	22,531	22,221	22,570	22,564	22,436	22,362	22,267	22,138	21,976	21,737	21,505
Manufacturing.....	14,155	13,883	14,200	14,138	14,033	13,953	13,890	13,822	13,772	13,644	13,537
Service-providing.....	113,556	115,405	113,340	113,964	114,546	114,948	115,358	115,699	116,102	116,094	116,135
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7
Manufacturing.....	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.4	41.1	41.2	40.8
Overtime.....	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9
Employment Cost Index^{1, 2, 3}											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	3.3	3.3	.9	1.1	.6	.9	.8	1.0	.6	.8	.7
Private nonfarm.....	3.2	3.0	.9	.8	.7	.8	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7
Goods-producing ⁵	2.5	2.4	1.0	.7	.5	.4	1.0	.5	.6	1.0	.7
Service-providing ⁵	3.4	3.2	.8	.9	.7	.9	.9	.9	.6	.9	.7
State and local government.....	4.1	4.1	.4	2.3	.9	1.0	.6	1.8	.7	.5	.5
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	3.0	2.0	1.3	.6	.6	-.3	1.2	.5	.7	.8	.8
Nonunion.....	3.2	3.2	.8	.9	.6	1.0	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7

¹ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

⁴ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2006	2007	2006			2007				2008	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Compensation data^{1,2,3}											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	3.3	3.3	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7
Private nonfarm.....	3.2	3.0	.9	.8	.7	.8	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	3.2	3.4	.8	1.1	.6	1.1	.7	1.0	.7	.8	.7
Private nonfarm.....	3.2	3.3	1.0	.8	.7	1.1	.8	.9	.6	.9	.7
Price data¹											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	3.2	2.8	1.6	.0	-.5	1.8	1.5	.1	.7	1.7	2.5
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	3.0	3.9	1.7	-.9	.1	2.2	1.9	.1	1.8	2.9	4.0
Finished consumer goods.....	3.5	4.5	2.1	-1.3	-.2	2.8	2.5	.2	1.9	3.5	5.2
Capital equipment.....	1.6	1.8	.2	.0	1.3	.3	-.1	-.1	1.2	.9	.4
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	6.5	4.0	3.0	-.4	-.8	1.5	3.2	.1	2.0	4.8	7.0
Crude materials.....	1.4	12.2	1.8	1.2	4.0	5.7	3.8	-2.4	11.9	16.0	14.9
Productivity data⁴											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	1.0	1.6	.8	-1.5	1.2	.2	3.6	6.4	.9	2.2	2.3
Nonfarm business sector.....	1.0	1.6	.8	-1.6	1.8	.7	2.2	6.0	1.8	2.6	2.2
Nonfinancial corporations ⁵	1.3	-	-1.8	3.1	1.3	.7	2.1	2.9	.9	1.0	-

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

² Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

⁵ Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—					
	2007			2008		2007			2008		
	II	III	IV	I	II	II	III	IV	I	II	
Average hourly compensation: ¹											
All persons, business sector.....	1.9	3.6	4.4	5.0	3.8	4.4	4.8	3.7	3.7	4.2	
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	.8	3.3	5.4	5.2	3.6	4.2	4.6	3.6	3.6	4.3	
Employment Cost Index—compensation: ²											
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.8	1.0	.6	.8	.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1
Private nonfarm.....	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.0	
Union.....	1.2	.5	.7	.8	.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	3.1	2.7	
Nonunion.....	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	
State and local government.....	.6	1.8	.7	.5	.5	4.8	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.5	
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: ²											
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.7	1.0	.7	.8	.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2
Private nonfarm.....	.8	.9	.6	.9	.7	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	
Union.....	.9	.7	.3	.8	1.1	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.9	
Nonunion.....	.8	.9	.7	.9	.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.2	
State and local government.....	.5	1.7	.7	.6	.5	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2007							2008					
	2006	2007	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	30,103	31,383	31,329	31,423	31,520	31,617	31,714	31,809	31,903	31,643	31,732	31,820	31,911	31,998	32,087
Civilian labor force.....	20,694	21,602	21,460	21,613	21,781	21,872	21,778	21,872	21,888	21,698	21,755	21,775	21,917	22,102	22,131
Participation rate.....	68.7	68.8	68.5	68.8	69.1	69.2	68.7	68.8	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.4	68.7	69.1	69.0
Employed.....	19,613	20,382	20,245	20,345	20,578	20,619	20,554	20,623	20,517	20,320	20,401	20,269	20,404	20,573	20,420
Employment-population ratio ²	65.2	64.9	64.6	64.7	65.3	65.2	64.8	64.8	64.3	64.2	64.3	63.7	63.9	64.3	63.6
Unemployed.....	1,081	1,220	1,216	1,269	1,204	1,253	1,224	1,249	1,371	1,378	1,354	1,507	1,512	1,529	1,711
Unemployment rate.....	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.7
Not in the labor force.....	9,409	9,781	9,869	9,809	9,738	9,745	9,936	9,938	10,016	9,946	9,977	10,045	9,994	9,896	9,956

¹ The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

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

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

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

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2007							2008					
	2006	2007	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older..	144,427	146,047	146,087	146,045	145,753	146,260	146,016	146,647	146,211	146,248	145,993	145,969	146,331	146,046	145,891
Men.....	77,502	78,254	78,243	78,237	78,066	78,229	78,177	78,604	78,260	78,157	78,113	77,948	78,038	77,954	77,794
Women.....	66,925	67,792	67,845	67,808	67,687	68,030	67,838	68,043	67,951	68,091	67,880	68,021	68,293	68,092	68,097
Married men, spouse present.....	45,700	46,314	46,448	46,307	46,193	46,235	46,189	46,339	46,213	46,063	46,136	45,961	45,964	45,862	45,911
Married women, spouse present.....	35,272	35,832	36,111	35,938	35,794	35,712	35,449	35,689	35,565	35,536	35,648	35,749	36,177	36,171	36,270
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,162	4,401	4,311	4,332	4,517	4,499	4,401	4,513	4,665	4,769	4,884	4,914	5,220	5,233	5,416
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,658	2,877	2,803	2,751	2,955	2,991	2,788	3,008	3,174	3,247	3,291	3,323	3,558	3,595	3,816
Could only find part-time work.....	1,189	1,210	1,197	1,210	1,175	1,166	1,215	1,223	1,236	1,163	1,222	1,362	1,323	1,281	1,336
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,591	19,756	20,076	19,957	19,779	19,812	19,337	19,539	19,526	19,613	19,348	19,409	19,809	19,428	19,496
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,071	4,317	4,210	4,259	4,466	4,397	4,302	4,453	4,577	4,677	4,790	4,797	5,125	5,164	5,308
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,596	2,827	2,736	2,711	2,916	2,922	2,745	2,981	3,120	3,174	3,231	3,238	3,513	3,531	3,744
Could only find part-time work.....	1,178	1,199	1,198	1,205	1,152	1,153	1,207	1,205	1,219	1,149	1,216	1,354	1,331	1,288	1,328
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,237	19,419	19,734	19,569	19,469	19,451	19,157	19,224	19,225	19,296	19,019	19,072	19,456	19,047	19,106

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

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

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2007							2008					
	2006	2007	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	15.4	15.7	16.0	15.3	16.2	16.0	15.7	16.4	17.1	18.0	16.6	15.8	15.4	18.7	18.1
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.1
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.8	4.7
White, total ¹	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	13.2	13.9	14.2	13.8	14.4	14.3	14.0	14.7	14.4	15.6	14.4	13.2	13.8	16.4	16.6
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	14.6	15.7	16.3	15.5	16.5	16.4	15.9	17.8	16.8	19.0	17.1	14.7	15.2	17.7	17.8
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	11.7	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.0	11.8	12.1	12.3	11.8	11.7	12.4	14.9	15.3
Men, 20 years and older.....	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.5
Women, 20 years and older.....	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.1	4.2
Black or African American, total ¹	8.9	8.3	8.4	8.1	7.7	8.2	8.5	8.4	9.0	9.2	8.3	9.0	8.6	9.7	9.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	29.1	29.4	31.0	27.0	31.2	28.9	27.9	29.7	34.7	35.7	31.7	31.3	24.5	32.3	29.6
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	32.7	33.8	33.5	31.1	33.2	33.9	36.0	34.6	39.5	41.3	32.6	38.9	27.9	40.1	35.5
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	25.9	25.3	28.7	23.5	29.4	24.2	20.1	24.9	30.1	28.5	30.9	25.4	21.9	25.2	23.9
Men, 20 years and older.....	8.3	7.9	8.3	7.6	6.8	7.5	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.3	7.9	8.4	8.4	8.9	9.3
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.5	6.7	6.4	6.9	6.5	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.3	6.5	7.5	7.4	8.2	7.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.7
Married men, spouse present.....	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0
Married women, spouse present.....	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.3
Full-time workers.....	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.5
Part-time workers.....	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.3	4.9	5.5	5.4
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	6.8	7.1	6.8	7.2	6.7	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.3	8.2	7.8	8.3	8.7
High school graduates, no college ³	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.1
Some college or associate degree.....	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.2
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3

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

² Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2007							2008					
	2006	2007	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,614	2,542	2,505	2,496	2,610	2,537	2,508	2,633	2,793	2,634	2,639	2,767	2,484	3,244	2,712
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,121	2,232	2,140	2,220	2,201	2,330	2,454	2,157	2,330	2,396	2,396	2,525	2,495	2,469	2,999
15 weeks and over.....	2,266	2,303	2,296	2,402	2,375	2,392	2,367	2,398	2,520	2,503	2,377	2,400	2,626	2,773	2,916
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,031	1,061	1,136	1,091	1,124	1,112	1,052	1,014	1,182	1,124	1,079	1,118	1,272	1,223	1,328
27 weeks and over.....	1,235	1,243	1,159	1,311	1,252	1,280	1,315	1,384	1,338	1,380	1,299	1,282	1,353	1,550	1,587
Mean duration, in weeks.....	16.8	16.8	16.8	17.3	16.9	16.6	17.0	17.2	16.6	17.5	16.8	16.2	16.9	16.6	17.5
Median duration, in weeks.....	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.9	8.6	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.8	8.4	8.1	9.3	8.3	10.0

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2007							2008					
	2006	2007	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Job losers ¹	3,321	3,515	3,418	3,629	3,632	3,622	3,731	3,609	3,857	3,796	3,854	4,154	4,014	4,282	4,370
On temporary layoff.....	921	976	862	983	981	963	1,064	979	975	1,040	971	1,056	1,099	1,113	1,077
Not on temporary layoff.....	2,400	2,539	2,555	2,646	2,652	2,660	2,668	2,630	2,882	2,756	2,883	3,098	2,915	3,169	3,292
Job leavers.....	827	793	810	823	794	839	790	783	798	830	769	781	850	870	833
Reentrants.....	2,237	2,142	2,125	2,082	2,076	2,154	2,103	2,160	2,343	2,201	2,112	2,117	2,134	2,460	2,498
New entrants.....	616	627	628	602	603	685	709	669	697	667	648	681	624	828	748
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	47.4	49.7	49.0	50.8	51.1	49.6	50.9	50.0	50.1	50.7	52.2	53.7	52.7	50.7	51.7
On temporary layoff.....	13.2	13.8	12.4	13.8	13.8	13.2	14.5	13.6	12.7	13.9	13.2	13.7	14.4	13.2	12.7
Not on temporary layoff.....	34.3	35.9	36.6	37.1	37.3	36.4	36.4	36.4	37.5	36.8	39.0	40.1	38.2	37.5	39.0
Job leavers.....	11.8	11.2	11.6	11.5	11.2	11.5	10.8	10.4	11.1	10.4	10.1	11.2	11.2	10.3	9.9
Reentrants.....	32.0	30.3	30.4	29.2	29.2	29.5	28.7	29.9	30.4	29.4	28.6	27.4	28.0	29.1	29.6
New entrants.....	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.4	8.5	9.4	9.7	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.2	9.8	8.9
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8
On temporary layoff.....	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5
Not on temporary layoff.....	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6
Job leavers.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2007							2008					
	2006	2007	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Total, 16 years and older.....	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.5
16 to 24 years.....	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.7	11.8	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.0	13.0	12.6
16 to 19 years.....	15.4	15.7	16.0	15.3	16.2	16.0	15.7	16.4	17.1	18.0	16.6	15.8	15.4	18.7	18.1
16 to 17 years.....	17.2	17.5	17.0	17.0	18.6	18.6	17.5	19.0	19.6	20.4	18.3	18.6	19.7	21.2	23.3
18 to 19 years.....	14.1	14.5	15.7	14.0	14.6	14.3	14.3	14.4	15.4	15.9	15.5	14.0	13.2	17.5	15.6
20 to 24 years.....	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.5	8.4	8.8	8.6	8.0	9.4	8.7	8.9	9.3	8.9	10.4	10.1
25 years and older.....	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.3
25 to 54 years.....	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5
55 years and older.....	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.3
Men, 16 years and older.....	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.7
16 to 24 years.....	11.2	11.6	11.9	11.5	11.6	12.2	12.0	11.8	12.8	13.1	12.5	12.5	12.0	14.1	13.8
16 to 19 years.....	16.9	17.6	18.0	16.9	18.0	18.3	18.1	19.5	19.8	21.8	18.7	17.8	16.9	20.7	19.9
16 to 17 years.....	18.6	19.4	18.5	19.3	21.7	21.9	19.0	21.4	22.1	24.0	20.5	22.0	22.2	23.3	26.2
18 to 19 years.....	15.7	16.5	18.5	15.4	15.2	16.2	16.8	17.8	18.4	19.5	18.0	15.2	14.5	19.6	17.1
20 to 24 years.....	8.7	8.9	9.3	9.2	8.9	9.5	9.3	8.6	9.8	9.4	9.9	10.3	9.9	11.0	11.2
25 years and older.....	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3
25 to 54 years.....	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.6
55 years and older.....	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.4
Women, 16 years and older.....	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.2
16 to 24 years.....	9.7	9.4	9.2	9.6	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.4	10.7	10.1	9.9	10.0	9.8	11.9	11.2
16 to 19 years.....	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.6	14.4	13.7	13.3	13.4	14.4	14.2	14.5	13.8	14.0	16.6	16.3
16 to 17 years.....	15.9	15.7	15.6	14.8	15.5	15.6	16.1	17.1	17.3	17.2	16.2	15.5	17.5	19.0	20.3
18 to 19 years.....	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.6	13.9	12.3	11.6	10.7	12.3	12.1	12.8	12.8	11.8	15.2	13.9
20 to 24 years.....	7.6	7.3	6.8	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.4	8.8	8.0	7.7	8.1	7.7	9.6	8.8
25 years and older.....	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2
25 to 54 years.....	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.4
55 years and older ¹	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.4

¹ Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	May 2007	Apr. 2007 ^P	May 2008 ^P	State	May 2007	Apr. 2007 ^P	May 2008 ^P
Alabama.....	3.5	4.0	4.7	Missouri.....	4.8	5.2	6.0
Alaska.....	6.1	6.6	6.9	Montana.....	3.1	3.8	4.2
Arizona.....	3.6	3.9	4.4	Nebraska.....	3.1	3.1	3.2
Arkansas.....	5.4	4.7	5.1	Nevada.....	4.7	5.7	6.2
California.....	5.3	6.2	6.8	New Hampshire.....	3.6	3.8	4.0
Colorado.....	3.7	4.4	4.9	New Jersey.....	4.3	4.9	5.4
Connecticut.....	4.4	4.7	5.4	New Mexico.....	3.6	3.5	3.8
Delaware.....	3.4	3.7	4.1	New York.....	4.5	4.7	5.2
District of Columbia.....	5.7	6.0	6.6	North Carolina.....	4.8	5.4	5.9
Florida.....	3.9	5.0	5.6	North Dakota.....	3.2	3.1	3.3
Georgia.....	4.4	5.3	5.7	Ohio.....	5.6	5.6	6.3
Hawaii.....	2.5	3.3	3.6	Oklahoma.....	4.5	3.2	3.5
Idaho.....	2.7	3.1	3.6	Oregon.....	5.1	5.4	5.6
Illinois.....	4.9	5.4	6.4	Pennsylvania.....	4.3	5.0	5.2
Indiana.....	4.4	4.8	5.3	Rhode Island.....	5.0	6.1	7.2
Iowa.....	3.8	3.5	3.9	South Carolina.....	5.6	5.9	6.5
Kansas.....	4.2	4.0	4.6	South Dakota.....	3.0	2.6	2.9
Kentucky.....	5.6	5.6	6.2	Tennessee.....	4.7	5.4	6.4
Louisiana.....	4.1	4.1	4.0	Texas.....	4.4	4.1	4.5
Maine.....	4.7	4.7	5.4	Utah.....	2.6	3.1	3.2
Maryland.....	3.5	3.6	4.0	Vermont.....	3.8	4.4	4.9
Massachusetts.....	4.5	4.1	4.9	Virginia.....	3.0	3.5	3.9
Michigan.....	7.1	6.9	8.5	Washington.....	4.5	4.7	5.3
Minnesota.....	4.6	4.8	5.4	West Virginia.....	4.6	5.0	5.3
Mississippi.....	6.2	5.9	6.9	Wisconsin.....	4.9	4.3	4.4
				Wyoming.....	3.2	2.6	2.9

^P = preliminary

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

State	May 2007	Apr. 2007 ^P	May 2008 ^P	State	May 2007	Apr. 2007 ^P	May 2008 ^P
Alabama.....	2,181,915	2,204,064	2,206,959	Missouri.....	3,025,036	3,011,857	3,031,728
Alaska.....	351,788	358,408	360,020	Montana.....	501,071	504,689	503,998
Arizona.....	3,016,946	3,063,765	3,068,807	Nebraska.....	983,916	994,675	996,099
Arkansas.....	1,366,865	1,372,525	1,383,946	Nevada.....	1,330,938	1,387,381	1,394,653
California.....	18,159,313	18,386,553	18,446,229	New Hampshire.....	737,816	746,047	745,382
Colorado.....	2,693,358	2,766,345	2,765,873	New Jersey.....	4,466,132	4,511,868	4,516,789
Connecticut.....	1,859,209	1,878,210	1,886,487	New Mexico.....	941,949	951,024	949,666
Delaware.....	442,077	446,742	446,064	New York.....	9,514,563	9,579,215	9,590,326
District of Columbia.....	325,894	332,430	331,839	North Carolina.....	4,519,743	4,556,974	4,561,644
Florida.....	9,121,629	9,230,108	9,263,932	North Dakota.....	365,015	370,711	373,012
Georgia.....	4,803,698	4,901,170	4,901,799	Ohio.....	5,976,732	5,996,475	6,005,619
Hawaii.....	650,271	662,706	663,369	Oklahoma.....	1,734,482	1,723,558	1,735,085
Idaho.....	753,916	753,153	755,212	Oregon.....	1,924,403	1,948,481	1,945,592
Illinois.....	6,680,663	6,812,673	6,824,185	Pennsylvania.....	6,284,700	6,370,068	6,405,503
Indiana.....	3,205,560	3,218,708	3,229,677	Rhode Island.....	577,761	573,241	571,560
Iowa.....	1,660,023	1,675,438	1,679,525	South Carolina.....	2,126,444	2,139,049	2,150,865
Kansas.....	1,479,396	1,485,051	1,494,578	South Dakota.....	442,449	445,772	444,744
Kentucky.....	2,045,024	2,045,644	2,047,456	Tennessee.....	3,031,041	3,068,363	3,062,538
Louisiana.....	1,996,704	2,019,333	2,008,102	Texas.....	11,472,596	11,675,906	11,712,220
Maine.....	703,627	708,753	708,936	Utah.....	1,355,317	1,384,786	1,388,270
Maryland.....	2,973,842	3,003,939	3,017,148	Vermont.....	354,153	352,161	352,292
Massachusetts.....	3,410,566	3,404,114	3,391,913	Virginia.....	4,045,215	4,116,639	4,125,326
Michigan.....	5,029,395	4,981,639	5,007,445	Washington.....	3,399,107	3,466,809	3,451,292
Minnesota.....	2,928,146	2,948,103	2,951,882	West Virginia.....	808,415	817,836	816,375
Mississippi.....	1,309,558	1,336,807	1,341,915	Wisconsin.....	3,087,597	3,096,698	3,089,857
				Wyoming.....	287,644	291,045	290,173

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		2007							2008					
	2006	2007	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May ^p	June ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.2	40.3
Natural resources and mining	45.6	45.9	46.0	45.9	45.7	46.2	46.0	46.2	45.8	45.7	45.7	46.2	44.9	44.8	45.0
Construction	39.0	39.0	39.1	38.9	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.1	39.0	38.8	38.7	38.9	38.9	38.6	38.8
Manufacturing	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.0	40.9	40.8
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
Durable goods.....	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.3	41.2	41.1
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
Wood products.....	39.8	39.4	39.7	39.9	39.6	39.7	39.5	39.0	39.2	39.0	39.0	38.7	38.8	39.0	39.0
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	43.0	42.3	42.4	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.6	42.9	41.5	42.2	42.1	43.1	42.2	42.1	41.1
Primary metals.....	43.6	42.9	43.3	43.2	43.0	42.6	42.6	42.7	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.9	42.4	42.2	42.6
Fabricated metal products.....	41.4	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.4	41.1
Machinery.....	42.4	42.6	42.6	42.5	42.6	42.7	42.9	42.9	42.9	43.1	43.0	42.7	42.5	42.2	42.1
Computer and electronic products.....	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.3	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.5	40.4	40.5	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.2
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	41.0	41.2	41.6	41.4	41.2	41.2	40.7	41.2	41.6	41.4	41.1	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.1
Transportation equipment.....	42.7	42.8	43.4	43.3	43.1	42.8	42.7	42.6	42.1	42.6	42.9	42.3	42.3	42.0	42.0
Furniture and related products.....	38.8	39.2	39.1	39.2	39.7	39.4	39.1	38.9	39.1	38.3	38.2	38.7	38.7	38.9	38.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.7	38.9	39.1	39.2	39.4	39.7	39.0	38.8	38.8	39.0	38.8	39.3	39.3	39.2	39.0
Nondurable goods.....	40.6	40.8	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.4
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Food manufacturing.....	40.1	40.7	40.6	40.8	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.7
Beverage and tobacco products.....	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.7	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.8	40.5	40.1	40.4	39.6	39.8	38.7
Textile mills.....	40.6	40.3	40.5	40.2	39.9	40.4	40.2	39.9	40.2	38.7	38.8	38.8	38.4	38.9	39.0
Textile product mills.....	39.8	39.7	40.4	40.8	39.9	39.9	39.2	39.1	39.9	38.6	39.3	39.3	38.3	38.7	39.1
Apparel.....	36.5	37.2	37.8	37.5	37.2	37.2	36.6	36.9	37.5	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.6	36.1	36.1
Leather and allied products.....	38.9	38.1	38.0	37.5	37.7	37.9	37.7	38.1	39.1	38.2	38.2	38.7	38.6	38.5	38.4
Paper and paper products.....	42.9	43.2	43.0	43.0	43.1	43.2	43.3	43.7	44.0	44.0	43.9	43.6	43.3	42.6	43.0
Printing and related support activities.....	39.2	39.1	39.1	38.8	39.1	38.9	38.8	39.0	38.8	38.4	38.2	38.6	38.5	38.4	37.9
Petroleum and coal products.....	45.0	44.2	44.4	44.0	43.7	43.4	42.9	43.8	44.0	43.8	43.6	43.5	43.2	44.0	44.0
Chemicals.....	42.5	41.9	42.0	42.2	42.1	42.0	41.7	42.1	41.5	41.6	41.4	41.9	41.3	41.2	41.4
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.6	41.3	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.6	41.7	42.1	41.4	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.1
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.3
Wholesale trade.....	38.0	38.2	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.3	38.4	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.2
Retail trade.....	30.5	30.2	30.2	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.1	30.1
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.9	36.9	36.9	36.8	36.9	36.9	36.7	36.8	36.8	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.5	36.8
Utilities.....	41.4	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.2	42.5	42.8	43.1	42.8	43.3	42.6	42.5	42.6
Information	36.6	36.5	36.3	36.6	36.4	36.5	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.6
Financial activities	35.7	35.9	36.0	35.9	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.9	36.0	36.0
Professional and business services	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.7	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8
Education and health services	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.6
Leisure and hospitality	25.7	25.5	25.6	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.4
Other services	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.7

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2007							2008					
	2006	2007	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May ^p	June ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$16.76	\$17.42	\$17.41	\$17.47	\$17.51	\$17.57	\$17.59	\$17.64	\$17.70	\$17.75	\$17.81	\$17.87	\$17.89	\$17.95	\$18.01
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.24	8.32	8.32	8.33	8.35	8.35	8.34	8.27	8.27	8.26	8.29	8.28	8.27	8.24	8.17
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	18.02	18.67	18.68	18.69	18.73	18.78	18.77	18.84	18.90	18.98	19.04	19.12	19.12	19.17	19.24
Natural resources and mining.....	19.90	20.96	20.89	20.95	21.09	20.99	21.05	21.02	21.54	21.75	21.69	22.01	21.61	21.64	21.88
Construction.....	20.02	20.95	20.94	20.94	21.01	21.12	21.07	21.20	21.30	21.38	21.47	21.56	21.60	21.69	21.72
Manufacturing.....	16.81	17.26	17.28	17.30	17.33	17.34	17.34	17.40	17.41	17.49	17.55	17.61	17.62	17.66	17.73
Excluding overtime.....	15.96	16.43	16.43	16.46	16.49	16.50	16.52	16.58	16.60	16.68	16.74	16.79	16.80	16.86	16.92
Durable goods.....	17.68	18.19	18.23	18.23	18.27	18.28	18.28	18.31	18.33	18.41	18.49	18.54	18.58	18.61	18.69
Nondurable goods.....	15.33	15.67	15.65	15.70	15.71	15.74	15.73	15.85	15.86	15.92	15.94	16.03	15.99	16.05	16.12
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	16.42	17.10	17.08	17.15	17.19	17.26	17.28	17.33	17.39	17.44	17.50	17.55	17.58	17.64	17.71
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.39	15.79	15.77	15.82	15.85	15.90	15.94	15.93	16.00	16.02	16.07	16.11	16.11	16.17	16.18
Wholesale trade.....	18.91	19.59	19.55	19.58	19.66	19.72	19.77	19.86	19.93	19.97	20.00	20.03	20.05	20.06	20.09
Retail trade.....	12.57	12.76	12.75	12.79	12.80	12.83	12.86	12.81	12.81	12.80	12.84	12.86	12.85	12.89	12.87
Transportation and warehousing.....	17.28	17.73	17.73	17.78	17.79	17.86	17.86	17.93	18.07	18.10	18.21	18.25	18.33	18.42	18.49
Utilities.....	27.40	27.87	27.75	27.82	27.99	28.14	28.32	28.18	28.52	28.61	28.58	28.77	28.56	28.87	29.08
Information.....	23.23	23.94	23.94	23.92	23.97	24.01	24.10	24.11	24.18	24.33	24.41	24.53	24.50	24.66	24.71
Financial activities.....	18.80	19.64	19.67	19.67	19.75	19.76	19.78	19.87	19.91	20.00	20.05	20.11	20.16	20.22	20.23
Professional and business services.....	19.13	20.13	20.11	20.19	20.25	20.36	20.31	20.42	20.46	20.53	20.63	20.74	20.84	20.90	21.11
Education and health services.....	17.38	18.11	18.06	18.14	18.20	18.29	18.34	18.43	18.48	18.54	18.59	18.61	18.64	18.70	18.75
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.75	10.41	10.39	10.46	10.50	10.55	10.60	10.61	10.65	10.67	10.73	10.74	10.79	10.83	10.88
Other services.....	14.77	15.42	15.40	15.46	15.51	15.55	15.59	15.66	15.71	15.74	15.76	15.77	15.79	15.82	15.86

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2007							2008					
	2006	2007	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May ^P	June ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$16.76	\$17.42	\$17.32	\$17.44	\$17.42	\$17.64	\$17.60	\$17.63	\$17.75	\$17.80	\$17.85	\$17.92	\$17.91	\$17.90	\$17.98
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	17.41	17.47	17.51	17.57	17.59	17.64	17.70	17.75	17.81	17.87	17.89	17.95	18.01
GOODS-PRODUCING	18.02	18.67	18.70	18.72	18.81	18.91	18.86	18.88	18.96	18.90	18.94	19.03	19.06	19.13	19.25
Natural resources and mining	19.90	20.96	20.80	20.87	20.97	20.93	21.02	20.99	21.68	21.96	21.87	22.26	21.77	21.51	21.77
Construction	20.02	20.95	20.92	21.02	21.13	21.32	21.25	21.26	21.38	21.24	21.35	21.43	21.48	21.59	21.65
Manufacturing	16.81	17.26	17.28	17.22	17.31	17.39	17.34	17.42	17.51	17.53	17.55	17.60	17.63	17.64	17.73
Durable goods.....	17.68	18.19	18.23	18.10	18.27	18.35	18.30	18.36	18.46	18.43	18.50	18.53	18.56	18.58	18.70
Wood products.....	13.39	13.67	13.71	13.62	13.61	13.65	13.81	13.82	13.88	13.90	13.82	13.89	13.96	14.08	14.11
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	16.59	16.93	17.15	17.04	16.88	16.94	16.94	17.05	16.94	16.99	16.86	16.80	17.12	16.89	17.09
Primary metals.....	19.36	19.66	19.70	19.85	19.72	19.83	19.81	19.69	19.73	20.04	19.99	20.21	20.20	20.23	20.15
Fabricated metal products.....	16.17	16.53	16.46	16.52	16.58	16.61	16.69	16.70	16.82	16.77	16.78	16.85	16.81	16.84	16.96
Machinery.....	17.20	17.72	17.60	17.82	17.69	17.79	17.68	17.74	17.95	17.72	17.81	17.85	17.88	18.00	17.91
Computer and electronic products.....	18.94	19.95	19.96	20.08	20.06	20.20	20.28	20.22	20.33	20.51	20.60	20.80	20.90	21.06	21.16
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	15.54	15.94	16.10	16.09	16.03	16.10	15.80	15.68	15.73	15.70	15.73	15.66	15.76	15.71	15.77
Transportation equipment.....	22.41	23.02	23.17	22.67	23.33	23.42	23.20	23.41	23.46	23.34	23.48	23.46	23.52	23.53	23.77
Furniture and related products.....	13.80	14.32	14.40	14.36	14.31	14.36	14.36	14.35	14.50	14.38	14.37	14.42	14.45	14.46	14.50
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	14.36	14.66	14.74	14.82	14.77	14.78	14.70	14.72	15.00	14.91	14.95	15.08	14.97	14.97	15.16
Nondurable goods.....	15.33	15.67	15.64	15.74	15.69	15.77	15.71	15.83	15.90	15.99	15.93	16.01	16.03	16.04	16.10
Food manufacturing.....	13.13	13.54	13.52	13.57	13.61	13.65	13.61	13.63	13.70	13.87	13.74	13.83	13.86	13.89	13.93
Beverages and tobacco products.....	18.18	18.49	18.20	18.61	17.78	18.40	18.69	19.54	19.69	19.55	19.64	19.59	19.26	19.24	18.73
Textile mills.....	12.55	13.00	12.98	13.13	13.21	13.16	12.93	13.06	13.13	13.29	13.35	13.45	13.45	13.50	13.57
Textile product mills.....	11.86	11.78	11.83	11.89	11.74	11.73	11.75	11.67	11.75	11.68	11.62	11.78	11.78	11.85	11.99
Apparel.....	10.65	11.05	10.96	11.15	11.12	11.17	11.16	11.20	11.28	11.43	11.46	11.35	11.51	11.42	11.42
Leather and allied products.....	11.44	12.04	11.98	12.18	12.10	12.24	12.10	12.50	12.12	12.78	12.68	12.81	12.63	13.05	12.80
Paper and paper products.....	18.01	18.43	18.47	18.68	18.30	18.54	18.50	18.47	18.71	18.78	18.61	18.66	18.58	18.70	18.79
Printing and related support activities.....	15.80	16.15	16.00	16.19	16.28	16.37	16.48	16.33	16.65	16.51	16.49	16.65	16.64	16.65	16.90
Petroleum and coal products.....	24.11	25.26	24.54	25.12	25.43	25.95	24.92	26.95	25.52	26.55	26.51	27.22	27.12	26.99	26.91
Chemicals.....	19.60	19.56	19.62	19.70	19.47	19.52	19.35	19.52	19.57	19.46	19.40	19.35	19.39	19.37	19.40
Plastics and rubber products.....	14.97	15.38	15.40	15.31	15.45	15.45	15.41	15.49	15.65	15.56	15.58	15.69	15.77	15.72	15.73
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	16.42	17.10	16.96	17.10	17.05	17.31	17.27	17.31	17.45	17.52	17.58	17.65	17.62	17.59	17.66
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.39	15.79	15.74	15.89	15.81	16.00	15.94	15.84	15.89	16.02	16.08	16.16	16.16	16.14	16.20
Wholesale trade.....	18.91	19.59	19.44	19.70	19.58	19.85	19.75	19.89	20.10	20.01	20.03	20.08	20.01	19.92	20.04
Retail trade.....	12.57	12.76	12.75	12.84	12.78	12.91	12.85	12.70	12.64	12.78	12.82	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.87
Transportation and warehousing.....	17.28	17.73	17.74	17.90	17.84	17.96	17.89	17.94	18.04	18.08	18.14	18.19	18.28	18.35	18.55
Utilities.....	27.40	27.87	27.47	27.70	27.73	28.27	28.44	28.17	28.61	28.62	28.61	28.88	28.69	28.84	28.92
Information	23.23	23.94	23.71	23.77	23.85	24.22	24.15	24.11	24.34	24.44	24.44	24.58	24.52	24.62	24.69
Financial activities	18.80	19.64	19.53	19.66	19.65	19.88	19.79	19.83	19.97	19.96	20.07	20.18	20.22	20.20	20.22
Professional and business services	19.13	20.13	19.96	20.26	20.01	20.34	20.19	20.33	20.67	20.65	20.77	20.93	20.84	20.81	21.18
Education and health services	17.38	18.11	18.02	18.18	18.20	18.33	18.33	18.42	18.51	18.61	18.58	18.62	18.63	18.63	18.69
Leisure and hospitality	9.75	10.41	10.30	10.33	10.39	10.53	10.61	10.67	10.77	10.73	10.82	10.76	10.80	10.83	10.79
Other services	14.77	15.42	15.36	15.39	15.43	15.58	15.55	15.61	15.75	15.74	15.78	15.84	15.82	15.85	15.86

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.

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2004.....	50.5	50.5	64.1	62.6	61.7	58.9	56.0	50.0	56.9	56.9	51.3	51.8
2005.....	52.2	60.6	54.2	58.2	55.8	58.2	58.0	61.3	54.7	53.6	62.4	54.7
2006.....	65.1	60.9	64.4	59.3	53.3	52.7	60.4	58.9	53.5	55.8	57.1	56.0
2007.....	51.6	51.8	52.7	51.1	56.6	50.4	52.2	51.6	56.4	54.6	48.2	48.5
2008.....	45.4	41.4	47.4	45.6	45.6	46.9						
Over 3-month span:												
2004.....	54.4	52.9	57.3	63.5	68.8	66.6	61.3	56.4	57.7	59.5	61.9	54.6
2005.....	52.2	55.5	57.5	60.8	58.9	61.9	60.4	63.9	61.1	54.4	54.9	61.3
2006.....	67.2	66.2	66.6	65.5	60.6	58.2	56.0	58.9	55.7	56.4	57.1	58.4
2007.....	58.4	54.7	55.3	54.7	56.2	53.3	53.1	54.7	58.4	56.8	54.7	52.4
2008.....	46.7	42.7	42.3	44.0	42.3	41.6						
Over 6-month span:												
2004.....	50.0	51.6	55.3	60.9	63.7	65.1	65.1	63.9	60.4	61.7	58.2	56.0
2005.....	54.6	57.3	56.8	57.5	57.5	58.2	64.4	62.8	62.0	59.3	61.5	62.0
2006.....	63.1	64.4	67.2	67.0	64.4	66.4	61.5	61.7	60.4	59.7	60.8	56.0
2007.....	59.1	56.4	57.5	56.8	58.8	58.2	56.2	58.0	58.2	57.1	54.6	53.8
2008.....	51.5	49.8	44.7	46.5	43.2	40.9						
Over 12-month span:												
2004.....	40.5	42.3	45.1	48.9	51.3	58.2	57.5	55.7	57.3	58.8	60.6	60.8
2005.....	60.6	60.8	59.7	58.9	58.0	60.0	60.9	63.3	60.4	58.9	59.5	61.7
2006.....	67.2	65.1	65.5	62.6	64.8	66.4	64.4	64.4	66.2	65.1	64.4	65.5
2007.....	62.6	59.1	60.4	58.9	59.5	58.4	57.5	58.8	61.7	60.4	59.9	57.7
2008.....	53.8	54.6	52.6	50.4	47.3	47.4						
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2004.....	43.5	47.6	47.0	63.7	50.6	51.2	58.3	42.9	42.9	48.2	42.3	39.9
2005.....	36.3	48.8	42.9	44.6	42.3	35.1	38.1	47.0	45.8	46.4	47.0	47.0
2006.....	57.7	45.8	54.8	48.8	38.1	53.0	50.6	44.0	36.3	40.5	38.1	39.3
2007.....	47.6	35.7	30.4	29.8	37.5	39.3	41.7	33.3	40.5	45.2	44.6	36.3
2008.....	40.5	28.6	38.1	35.1	41.7	33.3						
Over 3-month span:												
2004.....	41.1	40.5	43.5	56.5	58.9	61.3	57.7	47.0	46.4	41.7	44.6	38.7
2005.....	38.1	39.3	42.3	44.6	36.3	37.5	33.3	39.9	45.8	41.7	38.7	49.4
2006.....	54.8	52.4	47.6	48.8	44.6	50.6	42.9	47.6	36.3	37.5	32.1	34.5
2007.....	33.9	28.6	32.1	27.4	29.8	32.7	31.0	34.5	32.1	39.3	44.0	41.7
2008.....	35.7	27.4	26.8	29.2	27.4	31.0						
Over 6-month span:												
2004.....	29.2	31.5	32.7	44.6	49.4	54.8	59.5	56.0	51.2	51.8	44.0	38.7
2005.....	33.9	38.1	35.1	36.9	32.1	32.1	41.7	35.7	36.3	36.9	37.5	42.3
2006.....	42.9	45.2	50.6	47.6	48.2	47.6	46.4	48.8	43.5	41.7	38.7	29.8
2007.....	34.5	27.4	23.8	27.4	31.5	34.5	33.3	31.0	29.2	35.1	34.5	32.7
2008.....	34.5	33.9	32.1	28.0	23.8	21.4						
Over 12-month span:												
2004.....	13.1	14.3	13.1	20.2	23.2	35.7	36.9	38.1	36.9	44.0	44.6	44.6
2005.....	44.6	43.5	41.7	40.5	36.3	35.1	32.1	33.9	32.7	33.3	33.3	38.1
2006.....	44.6	40.5	40.5	39.3	39.3	44.6	41.7	42.3	46.4	48.2	45.2	44.0
2007.....	39.3	36.3	36.9	28.6	29.8	26.2	26.8	29.2	30.4	29.8	33.3	33.9
2008.....	29.8	29.8	29.8	24.4	26.2	26.8						

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							
	2007	2008						2007	2008						
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	
Total ²	3,972	3,974	3,889	3,799	3,672	3,612	3,626	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,520	3,526	3,449	3,350	3,225	3,192	3,180	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	
Construction.....	138	140	133	123	102	99	118	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	
Manufacturing.....	303	305	286	239	251	244	236	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	648	667	643	598	562	550	603	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	
Professional and business services.....	685	706	752	699	714	676	601	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.2	
Education and health services.....	713	698	680	737	696	684	672	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	
Leisure and hospitality.....	591	574	515	530	501	491	518	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	
Government.....	454	446	439	450	441	422	453	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	
Region³															
Northeast.....	629	644	662	576	602	618	617	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	
South.....	1,620	1,574	1,536	1,485	1,386	1,364	1,373	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	
Midwest.....	755	779	749	766	781	752	719	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	
West.....	957	988	966	954	918	883	919	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	

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

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

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

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

NOTE: The 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							
	2007	2008						2007	2008						
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	
Total ²	4,672	4,717	4,639	4,586	4,569	4,715	4,301	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	
Industry															
Total private ²	4,305	4,314	4,227	4,203	4,147	4,311	3,990	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	
Construction.....	351	335	319	349	350	385	300	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.3	4.1	
Manufacturing.....	353	350	326	285	309	300	274	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.0	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	946	970	916	882	884	943	835	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.2	
Professional and business services.....	902	851	897	780	893	858	799	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.3	5.0	4.8	4.4	
Education and health services.....	527	460	516	522	501	510	499	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	
Leisure and hospitality.....	846	880	824	868	801	841	884	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.4	
Government.....	349	390	394	387	429	407	388	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	
Region³															
Northeast.....	761	770	767	713	715	743	697	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	
South.....	1,828	1,802	1,814	1,769	1,703	1,725	1,591	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.2	
Midwest.....	1,027	1,045	998	944	986	986	941	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	
West.....	1,018	1,067	1,058	1,186	1,170	1,246	1,149	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.7	

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							
	2007	2008						2007	2008						
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	
Total ²	4,640	4,408	4,477	4,503	4,390	4,404	4,381	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	
Industry															
Total private ²	4,367	4,107	4,188	4,224	4,100	4,112	4,084	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	
Construction.....	322	331	311	329	367	378	400	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.5	
Manufacturing.....	400	325	348	350	304	390	362	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.7	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,065	981	1,005	957	941	1,003	885	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.3	
Professional and business services.....	878	814	790	861	806	739	718	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.1	4.0	
Education and health services.....	423	417	447	459	449	429	417	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	
Leisure and hospitality.....	799	803	800	854	776	722	831	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	5.7	5.3	6.1	
Government.....	286	295	290	278	291	295	294	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Region³															
Northeast.....	860	635	697	770	737	709	750	3.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	
South.....	1,709	1,712	1,699	1,673	1,617	1,666	1,627	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	
Midwest.....	974	980	975	902	918	949	931	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	
West.....	1,117	1,117	1,107	1,167	1,101	1,094	1,064	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	

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

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

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

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

NOTE: The 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.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2007	2008						2007	2008						
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	
Total ²	2,501	2,494	2,493	2,522	2,375	2,444	2,344	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	
Industry															
Total private ²	2,361	2,358	2,355	2,384	2,258	2,301	2,209	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	
Construction.....	116	119	113	133	111	127	120	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.6	
Manufacturing.....	187	182	183	187	157	182	167	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	572	590	598	532	535	550	499	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	
Professional and business services.....	398	367	351	492	386	385	380	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	
Education and health services.....	269	258	276	271	279	270	230	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	
Leisure and hospitality.....	557	561	525	539	529	516	546	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	
Government.....	140	137	138	135	126	144	134	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	
Region³															
Northeast.....	367	312	358	410	334	368	352	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	
South.....	996	1,008	1,045	1,021	996	1,001	948	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	
Midwest.....	529	521	502	475	491	500	477	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	
West.....	607	632	583	632	568	575	564	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	

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

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

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

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

NOTE: The 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, third quarter 2007.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2006-07 ²	Third quarter 2007	Percent change, third quarter 2006-07 ²
United States ³	9,012.8	136,246.9	0.9	\$818	4.3
Private industry	8,721.6	114,790.8	.9	810	4.5
Natural resources and mining	124.7	1,931.5	1.7	820	7.8
Construction	895.5	7,774.4	-1.0	876	5.7
Manufacturing	361.4	13,845.4	-2.2	987	4.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,916.9	26,299.2	1.2	707	3.2
Information	144.3	3,033.1	.0	1,274	4.6
Financial activities	871.8	8,123.2	-.7	1,200	5.9
Professional and business services	1,484.6	18,017.6	1.7	998	6.4
Education and health services	825.8	17,506.6	2.9	775	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	726.7	13,562.6	1.9	348	4.2
Other services	1,162.9	4,433.8	1.2	531	4.1
Government	291.2	21,456.1	1.0	859	3.2
Los Angeles, CA	401.9	4,191.6	.4	925	3.4
Private industry	397.9	3,626.2	.1	901	3.1
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	12.7	5.0	1,095	-8.3
Construction	14.3	160.4	-.9	945	5.4
Manufacturing	15.2	444.7	(⁴)	961	(⁴)
Trade, transportation, and utilities	55.3	811.9	-.1	765	2.0
Information	8.8	216.3	8.5	1,520	-.3
Financial activities	25.2	243.7	-2.6	1,483	(⁴)
Professional and business services	43.4	608.9	-.3	1,051	6.3
Education and health services	28.2	480.4	1.8	851	(⁴)
Leisure and hospitality	27.1	401.1	1.8	518	2.8
Other services	179.8	246.0	.0	439	5.8
Government	4.0	565.4	2.3	1,080	(⁴)
Cook, IL	138.0	2,541.5	.0	961	3.3
Private industry	136.6	2,232.8	.2	958	3.6
Natural resources and mining .....	.1	1.3	-7.7	1,063	3.5
Construction	12.1	98.2	-1.6	1,207	5.5
Manufacturing	7.1	237.2	-1.9	981	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.6	472.2	-.9	776	-.5
Information	2.5	58.4	.6	1,402	9.1
Financial activities	15.8	215.4	-1.5	1,547	7.8
Professional and business services	28.2	441.6	.9	1,179	3.1
Education and health services	13.6	369.2	1.6	843	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	11.6	240.0	2.2	430	4.6
Other services	13.8	95.0	.7	691	3.0
Government	1.4	308.7	-.9	985	2.3
New York, NY	118.0	2,350.3	2.0	1,544	8.7
Private industry	117.7	1,906.7	2.3	1,667	9.6
Natural resources and mining .....	.0	.1	-1.9	1,749	11.8
Construction	2.3	35.8	6.9	1,461	5.3
Manufacturing	3.1	37.5	-4.7	1,158	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.1	248.2	1.7	1,124	4.3
Information	4.4	135.6	1.0	1,916	4.5
Financial activities	18.7	380.0	2.0	3,047	16.3
Professional and business services	24.6	482.2	2.3	1,769	8.6
Education and health services	8.6	283.3	2.0	1,011	4.8
Leisure and hospitality	11.2	208.5	3.3	728	6.1
Other services	17.4	87.2	1.5	889	3.7
Government .....	.3	443.5	.7	1,014	1.5
Harris, TX	95.1	2,028.0	3.8	1,015	6.7
Private industry	94.5	1,783.4	4.3	1,027	7.1
Natural resources and mining	1.5	78.4	(⁴)	2,580	(⁴)
Construction	6.6	151.5	5.5	968	6.1
Manufacturing	4.6	182.2	3.5	1,290	7.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.7	424.7	3.9	901	6.0
Information	1.3	32.8	2.6	1,258	9.1
Financial activities	10.5	120.7	2.0	1,256	7.3
Professional and business services	18.9	341.2	4.9	1,156	7.5
Education and health services	10.0	214.7	5.4	824	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	7.3	176.2	3.2	366	2.2
Other services	11.0	58.4	3.9	595	7.6
Government .....	.5	244.6	.6	922	3.1
Maricopa, AZ	99.3	1,825.1	.2	822	3.8
Private industry	98.6	1,605.3	-.1	811	4.1
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	8.5	2.9	723	6.0
Construction	10.6	165.8	-7.6	834	3.9
Manufacturing	3.6	132.2	-3.7	1,116	3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.6	374.9	2.0	777	3.5
Information	1.6	30.4	-.7	1,030	.4
Financial activities	12.7	148.6	-2.4	1,024	.0
Professional and business services	21.8	316.8	-.3	825	9.1
Education and health services	9.7	198.9	4.4	879	5.5
Leisure and hospitality	7.2	177.6	1.4	387	5.7
Other services	7.2	50.1	2.2	570	5.2
Government .....	.7	219.9	2.8	908	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

22. Continued—Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, second quarter 2007.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		June 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2006-07 ²	Second quarter 2007	Percent change, second quarter 2006-07 ²
Orange, CA	94.7	1,519.5	-1.0	\$952	3.4
Private industry	93.3	1,363.2	-1.3	939	2.8
Natural resources and mining	.2	6.2	-6.8	588	10.7
Construction	7.1	105.6	-3.5	1,016	7.2
Manufacturing	5.4	177.1	(⁴)	1,150	(⁴)
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.8	278.2	.4	892	(⁴)
Information	1.4	30.1	-2.2	1,340	7.5
Financial activities	11.4	128.1	-7.7	1,445	(⁴)
Professional and business services	19.2	274.6	(⁴)	1,000	(⁴)
Education and health services	9.8	139.6	2.9	833	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	175.1	1.7	410	5.1
Other services	14.0	48.4	-.4	561	4.1
Government	1.4	156.3	1.1	1,062	6.7
Dallas, TX	67.6	1,492.6	3.2	1,011	5.4
Private industry	67.1	1,330.0	3.2	1,022	5.4
Natural resources and mining	.6	7.1	-4.7	2,879	-1.1
Construction	4.4	84.1	4.4	935	1.4
Manufacturing	3.2	144.2	-.4	1,202	8.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.0	307.2	2.3	974	6.1
Information	1.7	48.6	-4.6	1,371	7.3
Financial activities	8.7	145.7	2.8	1,331	5.2
Professional and business services	14.4	274.3	5.9	1,108	5.8
Education and health services	6.6	144.7	6.6	968	6.8
Leisure and hospitality	5.2	131.2	3.6	430	2.6
Other services	6.4	40.6	1.2	602	2.9
Government	.5	162.5	2.9	920	5.0
San Diego, CA	91.7	1,334.7	.2	890	4.8
Private industry	90.4	1,108.8	-.1	868	4.7
Natural resources and mining	.8	11.6	-4.1	540	4.0
Construction	7.2	90.9	-6.5	916	6.3
Manufacturing	3.2	102.4	(⁴)	1,190	6.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.6	219.8	.3	730	5.8
Information	1.3	37.5	.5	1,873	1.7
Financial activities	9.9	81.5	-3.3	1,108	3.5
Professional and business services	16.4	217.9	.6	1,076	6.0
Education and health services	8.0	127.1	(⁴)	812	4.1
Leisure and hospitality	6.9	163.6	2.8	389	3.5
Other services	22.1	56.6	1.1	482	2.8
Government	1.3	225.9	1.7	996	4.8
King, WA	75.9	1,182.2	2.9	1,028	3.8
Private industry	75.4	1,027.6	3.3	1,033	3.5
Natural resources and mining	.4	3.3	3.4	1,224	1.4
Construction	6.8	72.9	11.0	1,002	6.5
Manufacturing	2.5	112.0	1.9	1,386	.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.8	219.5	2.0	903	6.1
Information	1.8	75.8	5.0	1,829	4.1
Financial activities	7.0	76.4	-1.0	1,272	3.3
Professional and business services	12.9	188.1	4.4	1,180	1.1
Education and health services	6.3	120.6	2.7	812	4.5
Leisure and hospitality	6.0	113.7	3.9	427	2.4
Other services	16.7	45.4	.9	571	7.9
Government	.5	154.6	.6	995	6.0
Miami-Dade, FL	85.9	1,002.1	1.0	814	3.8
Private industry	85.6	868.2	.8	788	3.7
Natural resources and mining	.5	9.2	.3	496	6.0
Construction	6.2	53.5	1.5	841	-1.1
Manufacturing	2.6	48.0	-1.7	735	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.1	252.6	.9	747	2.3
Information	1.5	20.7	-.7	1,163	4.6
Financial activities	10.4	71.6	-.9	1,161	5.6
Professional and business services	17.3	136.4	-1.5	949	7.5
Education and health services	8.9	135.4	3.1	796	4.6
Leisure and hospitality	5.7	101.8	1.3	458	2.5
Other services	7.6	35.7	1.9	525	5.8
Government	.3	133.9	2.4	969	4.8

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, second quarter 2007.

State	Establishments, second quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		June 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2006-07	Second quarter 2007	Percent change, second quarter 2006-07
United States ²	8,945.9	137,018.2	1.2	\$820	4.6
Alabama	120.1	1,965.4	1.1	697	3.6
Alaska	21.1	325.8	-.5	832	5.6
Arizona	158.9	2,612.4	1.2	786	4.4
Arkansas	82.7	1,186.5	.3	639	4.2
California	1,291.3	15,832.5	.8	935	5.4
Colorado	179.4	2,326.9	2.2	832	4.8
Connecticut	112.5	1,714.2	.9	1,033	6.4
Delaware	29.1	430.2	.0	870	2.2
District of Columbia	31.9	683.2	.8	1,357	4.3
Florida	604.8	7,894.2	.2	743	3.2
Georgia	270.4	4,091.5	1.4	792	6.5
Hawaii	38.6	631.2	1.4	736	4.2
Idaho	57.1	679.1	3.0	626	2.3
Illinois	358.6	5,956.3	.8	874	4.4
Indiana	158.2	2,933.4	.5	702	2.6
Iowa	93.4	1,518.6	.9	664	3.9
Kansas	85.7	1,370.7	2.0	702	4.8
Kentucky	109.8	1,828.2	1.7	700	4.2
Louisiana	119.9	1,880.2	3.2	711	4.1
Maine	50.0	619.6	.6	658	4.1
Maryland	164.0	2,584.9	.7	899	5.3
Massachusetts	210.1	3,300.7	1.2	1,008	4.8
Michigan	257.1	4,252.9	-1.4	807	2.9
Minnesota	170.7	2,730.9	.0	834	5.6
Mississippi	69.7	1,137.4	.9	609	3.6
Missouri	174.7	2,764.6	.8	727	3.4
Montana	42.3	449.8	1.7	611	6.3
Nebraska	58.7	930.9	1.6	654	3.5
Nevada	74.7	1,297.9	1.0	776	3.7
New Hampshire	49.0	643.7	.7	823	6.3
New Jersey	278.1	4,066.7	.4	989	4.3
New Mexico	53.7	833.3	1.1	686	5.2
New York	576.8	8,688.8	1.3	1,020	5.9
North Carolina	251.0	4,090.5	3.0	718	4.1
North Dakota	25.1	347.7	1.5	619	4.7
Ohio	290.5	5,384.6	-.1	740	3.4
Oklahoma	99.1	1,538.5	1.6	665	4.1
Oregon	130.8	1,761.6	1.7	742	4.5
Pennsylvania	338.7	5,740.3	1.1	802	4.6
Rhode Island	36.1	492.9	.3	774	2.5
South Carolina	115.8	1,917.4	3.0	665	2.9
South Dakota	30.1	404.3	2.1	590	4.8
Tennessee	140.7	2,768.7	.7	729	3.6
Texas	548.7	10,296.1	3.4	827	5.9
Utah	86.3	1,233.7	4.4	698	6.6
Vermont	24.7	306.6	-.5	698	5.0
Virginia	227.4	3,731.5	1.0	859	4.4
Washington	216.7	2,989.8	2.7	835	4.6
West Virginia	48.7	717.1	.3	659	3.6
Wisconsin	158.2	2,845.8	.4	709	3.7
Wyoming	24.4	288.3	3.3	739	8.0
Puerto Rico	56.9	1,020.7	-1.6	460	6.0
Virgin Islands	3.4	46.9	3.4	707	4.1

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wage per employee	Average weekly wage
Total covered (UI and UCFE)					
1997	7,369,473	121,044,432	\$3,674,031,718	\$30,353	\$584
1998	7,634,018	124,183,549	3,967,072,423	31,945	614
1999	7,820,860	127,042,282	4,235,579,204	33,340	641
2000	7,879,116	129,877,063	4,587,708,584	35,323	679
2001	7,984,529	129,635,800	4,695,225,123	36,219	697
2002	8,101,872	128,233,919	4,714,374,741	36,764	707
2003	8,228,840	127,795,827	4,826,251,547	37,765	726
2004	8,364,795	129,278,176	5,087,561,796	39,354	757
2005	8,571,144	131,571,623	5,351,949,496	40,677	782
2006	8,784,027	133,833,834	5,692,569,465	42,535	818
UI covered					
1997	7,317,363	118,233,942	\$3,553,933,885	\$30,058	\$578
1998	7,586,767	121,400,660	3,845,494,089	31,676	609
1999	7,771,198	124,255,714	4,112,169,533	33,094	636
2000	7,828,861	127,005,574	4,454,966,824	35,077	675
2001	7,933,536	126,883,182	4,560,511,280	35,943	691
2002	8,051,117	125,475,293	4,570,787,218	36,428	701
2003	8,177,087	125,031,551	4,676,319,378	37,401	719
2004	8,312,729	126,538,579	4,929,262,369	38,955	749
2005	8,518,249	128,837,948	5,188,301,929	40,270	774
2006	8,731,111	131,104,860	5,522,624,197	42,124	810
Private industry covered					
1997	7,121,182	102,175,161	\$3,071,807,287	\$30,064	\$578
1998	7,381,518	105,082,368	3,337,621,699	31,762	611
1999	7,560,567	107,619,457	3,577,738,557	33,244	639
2000	7,622,274	110,015,333	3,887,626,769	35,337	680
2001	7,724,965	109,304,802	3,952,152,155	36,157	695
2002	7,839,903	107,577,281	3,930,767,025	36,539	703
2003	7,963,340	107,065,553	4,015,823,311	37,508	721
2004	8,093,142	108,490,066	4,245,640,890	39,134	753
2005	8,294,662	110,611,016	4,480,311,193	40,505	779
2006	8,505,496	112,718,858	4,780,833,389	42,414	816
State government covered					
1997	65,352	4,214,451	\$137,057,432	\$32,521	\$625
1998	67,347	4,240,779	142,512,445	33,605	646
1999	70,538	4,296,673	149,011,194	34,681	667
2000	65,096	4,370,160	158,618,365	36,296	698
2001	64,583	4,452,237	168,358,331	37,814	727
2002	64,447	4,485,071	175,866,492	39,212	754
2003	64,467	4,481,845	179,528,728	40,057	770
2004	64,544	4,484,997	184,414,992	41,118	791
2005	66,278	4,527,514	191,281,126	42,249	812
2006	66,921	4,565,908	200,329,294	43,875	844
Local government covered					
1997	130,829	11,844,330	\$345,069,166	\$29,134	\$560
1998	137,902	12,077,513	365,359,945	30,251	582
1999	140,093	12,339,584	385,419,781	31,234	601
2000	141,491	12,620,081	408,721,690	32,387	623
2001	143,989	13,126,143	440,000,795	33,521	645
2002	146,767	13,412,941	464,153,701	34,605	665
2003	149,281	13,484,153	480,967,339	35,669	686
2004	155,043	13,563,517	499,206,488	36,805	708
2005	157,309	13,699,418	516,709,610	37,718	725
2006	158,695	13,820,093	541,461,514	39,179	753
Federal government covered (UCFE)					
1997	52,110	2,810,489	\$120,097,833	\$42,732	\$822
1998	47,252	2,782,888	121,578,334	43,688	840
1999	49,661	2,786,567	123,409,672	44,287	852
2000	50,256	2,871,489	132,741,760	46,228	889
2001	50,993	2,752,619	134,713,843	48,940	941
2002	50,755	2,758,627	143,587,523	52,050	1,001
2003	51,753	2,764,275	149,932,170	54,239	1,043
2004	52,066	2,739,596	158,299,427	57,782	1,111
2005	52,895	2,733,675	163,647,568	59,864	1,151
2006	52,916	2,728,974	169,945,269	62,274	1,198

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 2006

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	8,413,125	5,078,506	1,392,481	919,182	636,264	216,815	123,061	30,375	10,965	5,476
Employment, March	111,001,540	7,540,432	9,219,319	12,406,793	19,195,647	14,903,811	18,408,166	10,383,792	7,421,575	11,522,005
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	123,076	69,188	23,230	15,106	9,842	3,177	1,783	516	175	59
Employment, March	1,631,257	111,354	153,676	203,446	296,339	216,952	267,612	177,858	115,367	88,653
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	861,030	558,318	141,743	84,922	52,373	15,118	6,762	1,358	337	99
Employment, March	7,299,087	823,891	929,155	1,140,245	1,565,409	1,027,718	994,696	454,918	220,788	142,267
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	362,959	137,311	61,852	55,135	53,364	25,712	19,573	6,423	2,469	1,120
Employment, March	14,098,486	240,304	415,575	757,991	1,662,309	1,798,423	3,006,794	2,207,979	1,668,696	2,340,415
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,880,255	999,688	380,100	245,926	158,053	53,502	33,590	7,071	1,796	529
Employment, March	25,612,515	1,663,203	2,529,630	3,293,292	4,772,401	3,695,250	5,001,143	2,419,416	1,166,322	1,071,858
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	142,974	81,209	21,094	16,356	13,313	5,553	3,568	1,141	512	228
Employment, March	3,037,124	113,399	140,632	223,171	411,358	384,148	544,418	392,681	355,421	471,896
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	836,365	541,333	151,952	80,853	40,558	12,146	6,245	1,890	928	460
Employment, March	8,102,371	874,114	1,002,449	1,068,474	1,206,411	832,505	936,343	655,392	641,926	884,757
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,403,142	948,773	192,581	121,585	80,222	30,997	20,046	5,849	2,169	920
Employment, March	17,162,560	1,333,479	1,265,155	1,639,285	2,431,806	2,148,736	3,038,221	1,995,309	1,469,170	1,841,399
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	787,747	375,326	175,191	112,455	72,335	26,364	18,400	4,106	1,832	1,738
Employment, March	16,838,748	684,886	1,163,519	1,512,272	2,177,055	1,835,664	2,754,731	1,400,469	1,282,903	4,027,249
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	699,767	270,143	118,147	128,663	131,168	38,635	10,459	1,602	648	302
Employment, March	12,633,387	430,588	796,935	1,802,270	3,945,588	2,583,745	1,475,115	540,014	437,645	621,487
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,121,269	912,768	118,306	56,724	24,734	5,570	2,629	418	99	21
Employment, March	4,326,368	1,087,667	771,276	747,842	718,557	377,961	388,231	139,473	63,337	32,024

¹ Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2006.

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 2005 and 2006 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2005	2006	Percent change, 2005-06
Metropolitan areas ⁴	\$42,253	\$44,165	4.5
Abilene, TX	27,876	29,842	7.1
Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR	18,717	19,277	3.0
Akron, OH	37,471	38,088	1.6
Albany, GA	31,741	32,335	1.9
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	39,201	41,027	4.7
Albuquerque, NM	35,665	36,934	3.6
Alexandria, LA	30,114	31,329	4.0
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	38,506	39,787	3.3
Altoona, PA	29,642	30,394	2.5
Amarillo, TX	31,954	33,574	5.1
Ames, IA	33,889	35,331	4.3
Anchorage, AK	41,712	42,955	3.0
Anderson, IN	31,418	32,184	2.4
Anderson, SC	29,463	30,373	3.1
Ann Arbor, MI	45,820	47,186	3.0
Anniston-Oxford, AL	31,231	32,724	4.8
Appleton, WI	34,431	35,308	2.5
Asheville, NC	30,926	32,268	4.3
Athens-Clarke County, GA	32,512	33,485	3.0
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	44,595	45,889	2.9
Atlantic City, NJ	36,735	38,018	3.5
Auburn-Opelika, AL	29,196	30,468	4.4
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	34,588	35,638	3.0
Austin-Round Rock, TX	43,500	45,737	5.1
Bakersfield, CA	34,165	36,020	5.4
Baltimore-Towson, MD	43,486	45,177	3.9
Bangor, ME	30,707	31,746	3.4
Barnstable Town, MA	35,123	36,437	3.7
Baton Rouge, LA	34,523	37,245	7.9
Battle Creek, MI	37,994	39,362	3.6
Bay City, MI	33,572	35,094	4.5
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	36,530	39,026	6.8
Bellingham, WA	31,128	32,618	4.8
Bend, OR	31,492	33,319	5.8
Billings, MT	31,748	33,270	4.8
Binghamton, NY	33,290	35,048	5.3
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	39,353	40,798	3.7
Bismarck, ND	31,504	32,550	3.3
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	32,196	34,024	5.7
Bloomington, IN	30,080	30,913	2.8
Bloomington-Normal, IL	39,404	41,359	5.0
Boise City-Nampa, ID	34,623	36,734	6.1
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	54,199	56,809	4.8
Boulder, CO	49,115	50,944	3.7
Bowling Green, KY	31,306	32,529	3.9
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	36,467	37,694	3.4
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	71,095	74,890	5.3
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	24,893	25,795	3.6
Brunswick, GA	30,902	32,717	5.9
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	35,302	36,950	4.7
Burlington, NC	31,084	32,835	5.6
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	38,582	40,548	5.1
Canton-Massillon, OH	32,080	33,132	3.3
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	35,649	37,065	4.0
Carson City, NV	38,428	40,115	4.4
Casper, WY	34,810	38,307	10.0
Cedar Rapids, IA	37,902	38,976	2.8
Champaign-Urbana, IL	33,278	34,422	3.4
Charleston, WV	35,363	36,887	4.3
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	33,896	35,267	4.0
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	43,728	45,732	4.6
Charlottesville, VA	37,392	39,051	4.4
Chattanooga, TN-GA	33,743	35,358	4.8
Cheyenne, WY	32,208	35,306	9.6
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	46,609	48,631	4.3
Chico, CA	30,007	31,557	5.2
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	40,343	41,447	2.7
Clarksville, TN-KY	29,870	30,949	3.6
Cleveland, TN	32,030	33,075	3.3
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	39,973	41,325	3.4
Coeur d'Alene, ID	28,208	29,797	5.6
College Station-Bryan, TX	29,032	30,239	4.2
Colorado Springs, CO	37,268	38,325	2.8
Columbia, MO	31,263	32,207	3.0
Columbia, SC	33,386	35,209	5.5
Columbus, GA-AL	31,370	32,334	3.1
Columbus, IN	38,446	40,107	4.3
Columbus, OH	39,806	41,168	3.4
Corpus Christi, TX	32,975	35,399	7.4
Corvallis, OR	39,357	40,586	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Average annual wages for 2005 and 2006 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area — Continued

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2005	2006	Percent change, 2005-06
Cumberland, MD-WV	\$28,645	\$29,859	4.2
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	45,337	47,525	4.8
Dalton, GA	32,848	33,266	1.3
Danville, IL	31,861	33,141	4.0
Danville, VA	28,449	28,870	1.5
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	35,546	37,559	5.7
Dayton, OH	37,922	39,387	3.9
Decatur, AL	33,513	34,883	4.1
Decatur, IL	38,444	39,375	2.4
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	29,927	31,197	4.2
Denver-Aurora, CO	45,940	48,232	5.0
Des Moines, IA	39,760	41,358	4.0
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	46,790	47,455	1.4
Dothan, AL	30,253	31,473	4.0
Dover, DE	33,132	34,571	4.3
Dubuque, IA	32,414	33,044	1.9
Duluth, MN-WI	32,638	33,677	3.2
Durham, NC	46,743	49,314	5.5
Eau Claire, WI	30,763	31,718	3.1
El Centro, CA	29,879	30,035	0.5
Elizabethtown, KY	30,912	32,072	3.8
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	35,573	35,878	0.9
Elmira, NY	32,989	33,968	3.0
El Paso, TX	28,666	29,903	4.3
Erie, PA	32,010	33,213	3.8
Eugene-Springfield, OR	32,295	33,257	3.0
Evansville, IN-KY	35,302	36,858	4.4
Fairbanks, AK	39,399	41,296	4.8
Fajardo, PR	20,011	21,002	5.0
Fargo, ND-MN	32,291	33,542	3.9
Farmington, NM	33,695	36,220	7.5
Fayetteville, NC	30,325	31,281	3.2
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	34,598	35,734	3.3
Flagstaff, AZ	30,733	32,231	4.9
Flint, MI	37,982	39,409	3.8
Florence, SC	32,326	33,610	4.0
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	28,885	29,518	2.2
Fond du Lac, WI	32,634	33,376	2.3
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	36,612	37,940	3.6
Fort Smith, AR-OK	29,599	30,932	4.5
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL	32,976	34,409	4.3
Fort Wayne, IN	34,717	35,641	2.7
Fresno, CA	32,266	33,504	3.8
Gadsden, AL	28,438	29,499	3.7
Gainesville, FL	32,992	34,573	4.8
Gainesville, GA	33,828	34,765	2.8
Glens Falls, NY	31,710	32,780	3.4
Goldsboro, NC	28,316	29,331	3.6
Grand Forks, ND-MN	28,138	29,234	3.9
Grand Junction, CO	31,611	33,729	6.7
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	36,941	38,056	3.0
Great Falls, MT	28,021	29,542	5.4
Greeley, CO	33,636	35,144	4.5
Green Bay, WI	35,467	36,677	3.4
Greensboro-High Point, NC	34,876	35,898	2.9
Greenville, NC	31,433	32,432	3.2
Greenville, SC	34,469	35,471	2.9
Guayama, PR	23,263	24,551	5.5
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	31,688	34,688	9.5
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	33,202	34,621	4.3
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	29,989	31,148	3.9
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	39,144	39,807	1.7
Harrisonburg, VA	30,366	31,522	3.8
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	50,154	51,282	2.2
Hattiesburg, MS	28,568	30,059	5.2
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	30,090	31,323	4.1
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	30,062	31,416	4.5
Holland-Grand Haven, MI	36,362	36,895	1.5
Honolulu, HI	37,654	39,009	3.6
Hot Springs, AR	27,024	27,684	2.4
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	33,696	38,417	14.0
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	47,157	50,177	6.4
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	31,415	32,648	3.9
Huntsville, AL	42,401	44,659	5.3
Idaho Falls, ID	29,795	31,632	6.2
Indianapolis, IN	39,830	41,307	3.7
Iowa City, IA	34,785	35,913	3.2
Ithaca, NY	36,457	38,337	5.2
Jackson, MI	35,879	36,836	2.7
Jackson, MS	33,099	34,605	4.5

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Average annual wages for 2005 and 2006 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area — Continued

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2005	2006	Percent change, 2005-06
Jackson, TN	\$33,286	\$34,477	3.6
Jacksonville, FL	38,224	40,192	5.1
Jacksonville, NC	24,803	25,854	4.2
Janesville, WI	34,107	36,732	7.7
Jefferson City, MO	30,991	31,771	2.5
Johnson City, TN	29,840	31,058	4.1
Johnstown, PA	29,335	29,972	2.2
Jonesboro, AR	28,550	28,972	1.5
Joplin, MO	29,152	30,111	3.3
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	36,042	37,099	2.9
Kankakee-Bradley, IL	31,802	32,389	1.8
Kansas City, MO-KS	39,749	41,320	4.0
Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	38,453	38,750	0.8
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	30,028	31,511	4.9
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	33,568	35,100	4.6
Kingston, NY	30,752	33,697	9.6
Knoxville, TN	35,724	37,216	4.2
Kokomo, IN	44,462	45,808	3.0
La Crosse, WI-MN	31,029	31,819	2.5
Lafayette, IN	35,176	35,380	0.6
Lafayette, LA	34,729	38,170	9.9
Lake Charles, LA	33,728	35,883	6.4
Lakeland, FL	32,235	33,530	4.0
Lancaster, PA	35,264	36,171	2.6
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	38,135	39,890	4.6
Laredo, TX	27,401	28,051	2.4
Las Cruces, NM	28,569	29,969	4.9
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	38,940	40,139	3.1
Lawrence, KS	28,492	29,896	4.9
Lawton, OK	28,459	29,830	4.8
Lebanon, PA	30,704	31,790	3.5
Lewiston, ID-WA	29,414	30,776	4.6
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	31,008	32,231	3.9
Lexington-Fayette, KY	36,683	37,926	3.4
Lima, OH	32,630	33,790	3.6
Lincoln, NE	32,711	33,703	3.0
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	34,920	36,169	3.6
Logan, UT-ID	25,869	26,766	3.5
Longview, TX	32,603	35,055	7.5
Longview, WA	33,993	35,140	3.4
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	46,592	48,680	4.5
Louisville, KY-IN	37,144	38,673	4.1
Lubbock, TX	30,174	31,977	6.0
Lynchburg, VA	32,025	33,242	3.8
Macon, GA	33,110	34,126	3.1
Madera, CA	29,356	31,213	6.3
Madison, WI	38,210	40,007	4.7
Manchester-Nashua, NH	45,066	46,659	3.5
Mansfield, OH	32,688	33,171	1.5
Mayaguez, PR	19,597	20,619	5.2
McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr, TX	25,315	26,712	5.5
Medford, OR	30,502	31,697	3.9
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	39,094	40,580	3.8
Merced, CA	30,209	31,147	3.1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	40,174	42,175	5.0
Michigan City-La Porte, IN	30,724	31,383	2.1
Midland, TX	38,267	42,625	11.4
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	40,181	42,049	4.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	45,507	46,931	3.1
Missoula, MT	29,627	30,652	3.5
Mobile, AL	33,496	36,126	7.9
Modesto, CA	34,325	35,468	3.3
Monroe, LA	29,264	30,618	4.6
Monroe, MI	39,449	40,938	3.8
Montgomery, AL	33,441	35,383	5.8
Morgantown, WV	31,529	32,608	3.4
Morristown, TN	31,215	31,914	2.2
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	31,387	32,851	4.7
Muncie, IN	32,172	30,691	-4.6
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	33,035	33,949	2.8
Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC	26,642	27,905	4.7
Napa, CA	40,180	41,788	4.0
Naples-Marco Island, FL	38,211	39,320	2.9
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	38,753	41,003	5.8
New Haven-Milford, CT	43,931	44,892	2.2
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	37,239	42,434	14.0
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	57,660	61,388	6.5
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	35,029	36,967	5.5
Norwich-New London, CT	42,151	43,184	2.5
Ocala, FL	30,008	31,330	4.4

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Average annual wages for 2005 and 2006 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area — Continued

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2005	2006	Percent change, 2005-06
Ocean City, NJ	\$31,033	\$31,801	2.5
Odessa, TX	33,475	37,144	11.0
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	31,195	32,890	5.4
Oklahoma City, OK	33,142	35,846	8.2
Olympia, WA	36,230	37,787	4.3
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	36,329	38,139	5.0
Orlando, FL	36,466	37,776	3.6
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	38,820	39,538	1.8
Owensboro, KY	31,379	32,491	3.5
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	44,597	45,467	2.0
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	38,287	39,778	3.9
Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL	31,894	33,341	4.5
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH	30,747	32,213	4.8
Pascagoula, MS	34,735	36,287	4.5
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	32,064	33,530	4.6
Peoria, IL	39,871	42,283	6.0
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	46,454	48,647	4.7
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	40,245	42,220	4.9
Pine Bluff, AR	30,794	32,115	4.3
Pittsburgh, PA	38,809	40,759	5.0
Pittsfield, MA	35,807	36,707	2.5
Pocatello, ID	27,686	28,418	2.6
Ponce, PR	19,660	20,266	3.1
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	35,857	36,979	3.1
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	41,048	42,607	3.8
Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL	33,235	34,408	3.5
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	38,187	39,528	3.5
Prescott, AZ	29,295	30,625	4.5
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	37,796	39,428	4.3
Provo-Orem, UT	30,395	32,308	6.3
Pueblo, CO	30,165	30,941	2.6
Punta Gorda, FL	31,937	32,370	1.4
Racine, WI	37,659	39,002	3.6
Raleigh-Cary, NC	39,465	41,205	4.4
Rapid City, SD	28,758	29,920	4.0
Reading, PA	36,210	38,048	5.1
Redding, CA	32,139	33,307	3.6
Reno-Sparks, NV	38,453	39,537	2.8
Richmond, VA	41,274	42,495	3.0
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	35,201	36,668	4.2
Roanoke, VA	32,987	33,912	2.8
Rochester, MN	41,296	42,941	4.0
Rochester, NY	37,991	39,481	3.9
Rockford, IL	35,652	37,424	5.0
Rocky Mount, NC	30,983	31,556	1.8
Rome, GA	33,896	34,850	2.8
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA	42,800	44,552	4.1
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	36,325	37,747	3.9
St. Cloud, MN	31,705	33,018	4.1
St. George, UT	26,046	28,034	7.6
St. Joseph, MO-KS	30,009	31,253	4.1
St. Louis, MO-IL	39,985	41,354	3.4
Salem, OR	31,289	32,764	4.7
Salinas, CA	36,067	37,974	5.3
Salisbury, MD	32,240	33,223	3.0
Salt Lake City, UT	36,857	38,630	4.8
San Angelo, TX	29,530	30,168	2.2
San Antonio, TX	35,097	36,763	4.7
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	43,824	45,784	4.5
Sandusky, OH	32,631	33,526	2.7
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	58,634	61,343	4.6
San German-Cabo Rojo, PR	18,745	19,498	4.0
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	71,970	76,608	6.4
San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	23,952	24,812	3.6
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	33,759	35,146	4.1
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	39,080	40,326	3.2
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	38,016	40,776	7.3
Santa Fe, NM	33,253	35,320	6.2
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	40,017	41,533	3.8
Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	33,905	35,751	5.4
Savannah, GA	34,104	35,684	4.6
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA	32,057	32,813	2.4
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	46,644	49,455	6.0
Sheboygan, WI	35,067	35,908	2.4
Sherman-Denison, TX	32,800	34,166	4.2
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	31,962	33,678	5.4
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	31,122	31,826	2.3
Sioux Falls, SD	33,257	34,542	3.9
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	34,086	35,089	2.9
Spartanburg, SC	35,526	37,077	4.4

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Average annual wages for 2005 and 2006 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area — Continued

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2005	2006	Percent change, 2005-06
Spokane, WA	\$32,621	\$34,016	4.3
Springfield, IL	39,299	40,679	3.5
Springfield, MA	36,791	37,962	3.2
Springfield, MO	30,124	30,786	2.2
Springfield, OH	30,814	31,844	3.3
State College, PA	34,109	35,392	3.8
Stockton, CA	35,030	36,426	4.0
Sumter, SC	27,469	29,294	6.6
Syracuse, NY	36,494	38,081	4.3
Tallahassee, FL	33,548	35,018	4.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	36,374	38,016	4.5
Terre Haute, IN	30,597	31,341	2.4
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	31,302	32,545	4.0
Toledo, OH	35,848	37,039	3.3
Topeka, KS	33,303	34,806	4.5
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	52,034	54,274	4.3
Tucson, AZ	35,650	37,119	4.1
Tulsa, OK	35,211	37,637	6.9
Tuscaloosa, AL	34,124	35,613	4.4
Tyler, TX	34,731	36,173	4.2
Utica-Rome, NY	30,902	32,457	5.0
Valdosta, GA	25,712	26,794	4.2
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	38,431	40,225	4.7
Vero Beach, FL	32,591	33,823	3.8
Victoria, TX	34,327	36,642	6.7
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	36,387	37,749	3.7
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	34,580	36,071	4.3
Visalia-Porterville, CA	28,582	29,772	4.2
Waco, TX	32,325	33,450	3.5
Warner Robins, GA	36,762	38,087	3.6
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	55,525	58,057	4.6
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	33,123	34,329	3.6
Wausau, WI	33,259	34,438	3.5
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	30,596	31,416	2.7
Wenatchee, WA	27,163	28,340	4.3
Wheeling, WV-OH	29,808	30,620	2.7
Wichita, KS	35,976	38,763	7.7
Wichita Falls, TX	29,343	30,785	4.9
Williamsport, PA	30,699	31,431	2.4
Wilmington, NC	31,792	32,948	3.6
Winchester, VA-WV	33,787	34,895	3.3
Winston-Salem, NC	36,654	37,712	2.9
Worcester, MA	41,094	42,726	4.0
Yakima, WA	27,334	28,401	3.9
Yauco, PR	17,818	19,001	6.6
York-Hanover, PA	36,834	37,226	1.1
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	32,176	33,852	5.2
Yuba City, CA	32,133	33,642	4.7
Yuma, AZ	27,168	28,369	4.4

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

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

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

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

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

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

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006			2007				2008		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2008										
Civilian workers²	101.6	102.7	103.3	104.2	105.0	106.1	106.7	107.6	108.3	0.7	3.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	101.6	103.0	103.7	104.7	105.5	106.7	107.2	108.3	109.0	.6	3.3
Management, business, and financial.....	101.9	102.7	103.2	104.4	105.2	106.2	106.6	108.2	108.9	.6	3.5
Professional and related.....	101.4	103.2	104.0	104.9	105.7	107.0	107.6	108.4	109.0	.6	3.1
Sales and office.....	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.5	106.4	106.8	107.7	.8	2.8
Sales and related.....	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.1	105.2	105.0	106.1	1.0	2.4
Office and administrative support.....	101.9	102.8	103.5	104.7	105.5	106.4	107.1	108.0	108.6	.6	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	102.0	103.0	103.6	104.1	105.1	106.1	106.8	107.7	108.4	.6	3.1
Construction and extraction.....	102.0	103.0	103.7	104.3	105.7	106.5	107.4	108.5	109.6	1.0	3.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	102.0	103.0	103.6	103.7	104.4	105.6	106.2	106.7	107.0	.3	2.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	101.1	101.8	102.4	102.7	103.5	104.2	104.7	105.6	106.2	.6	2.6
Production.....	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.8	103.3	104.1	104.8	105.3	.5	2.4
Transportation and material moving.....	101.3	102.2	102.8	103.4	104.4	105.3	105.6	106.6	107.3	.7	2.8
Service occupations.....	101.4	102.5	103.5	104.8	105.5	106.9	107.7	108.4	109.1	.6	3.4
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.9	103.9	104.4	105.0	106.1	106.8	.7	2.8
Manufacturing.....	101.0	101.4	101.8	102.0	102.9	103.2	103.8	104.7	105.1	.4	2.1
Service-providing.....	101.6	102.9	103.5	104.4	105.2	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.5	.6	3.1
Education and health services.....	101.3	103.5	104.2	104.9	105.5	107.2	107.9	108.6	109.2	.6	3.5
Health care and social assistance.....	102.0	103.5	104.3	105.4	106.1	107.1	107.9	108.9	109.6	.6	3.3
Hospitals.....	101.9	103.2	104.0	105.1	105.7	106.7	107.5	108.4	109.2	.7	3.3
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	101.4	102.6	103.7	104.5	105.0	105.6	106.3	107.3	108.2	.8	3.0
Education services.....	100.7	103.4	104.1	104.5	104.9	107.3	107.9	108.3	108.9	.6	3.8
Elementary and secondary schools.....	100.5	103.5	104.2	104.6	105.0	107.4	107.9	108.2	108.8	.6	3.6
Public administration ³	101.2	102.4	103.8	105.6	106.6	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.1	.4	3.3
Private industry workers	101.7	102.5	103.2	104.0	104.9	105.7	106.3	107.3	108.0	.7	3.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	101.9	102.9	103.5	104.6	105.5	106.4	106.8	108.1	108.9	.7	3.2
Management, business, and financial.....	102.0	102.7	103.1	104.3	105.1	106.0	106.3	108.0	108.7	.6	3.4
Professional and related.....	101.8	103.1	103.9	104.9	105.9	106.7	107.3	108.3	109.0	.6	2.9
Sales and office.....	101.6	102.3	102.9	103.7	104.7	105.3	106.1	106.6	107.5	.8	2.7
Sales and related.....	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.2	105.2	105.0	106.2	1.1	2.5
Office and administrative support.....	101.9	102.7	103.4	104.5	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.8	108.5	.6	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	102.1	103.0	103.6	104.0	105.0	105.9	106.7	107.6	108.3	.7	3.1
Construction and extraction.....	102.2	103.1	103.7	104.4	105.7	106.5	107.4	108.6	109.7	1.0	3.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	102.1	103.0	103.4	103.5	104.1	105.2	105.8	106.3	106.6	.3	2.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.5	103.3	103.9	104.5	105.5	106.0	.5	2.6
Production.....	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.8	103.2	104.0	104.8	105.2	.4	2.3
Transportation and material moving.....	101.2	102.0	102.6	103.1	104.1	104.9	105.3	106.4	107.2	.8	3.0
Service occupations.....	101.5	102.3	103.1	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.7	.8	3.3
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.9	103.9	104.4	105.0	106.1	106.8	.7	2.8
Management, professional, and related.....	100.7	101.6	102.0	102.7	103.8	104.3	104.4	106.1	106.6	.5	2.7
Sales and office.....	102.7	102.1	102.8	103.0	103.7	104.1	104.8	105.1	106.3	1.1	2.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	101.9	102.7	103.3	104.0	105.3	106.1	107.0	108.1	109.0	.8	3.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.9	103.3	104.0	104.8	105.3	.5	2.3
Construction.....	101.9	103.0	103.6	104.7	105.9	106.9	107.6	108.9	110.1	1.1	4.0
Manufacturing.....	101.0	101.4	101.8	102.0	102.9	103.2	103.8	104.7	105.1	.4	2.1
Management, professional, and related.....	100.5	101.3	101.4	102.0	103.3	103.3	103.5	104.9	105.2	.3	1.8
Sales and office.....	102.8	101.3	102.1	102.4	103.2	103.5	104.3	105.0	106.1	1.0	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	100.8	101.5	102.1	101.7	102.4	102.8	103.9	104.6	104.5	-.1	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	100.9	101.5	101.9	101.9	102.6	103.1	103.8	104.5	105.0	.5	2.3
Service-providing industries.....	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.3	105.2	106.1	106.7	107.7	108.5	.7	3.1
Management, professional, and related.....	102.2	103.2	103.8	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.3	108.5	109.3	.7	3.2
Sales and office.....	101.5	102.3	102.9	103.7	104.8	105.4	106.3	106.8	107.7	.8	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	102.5	103.6	104.0	104.0	104.5	105.7	106.2	106.7	107.3	.6	2.7
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	101.3	101.9	102.6	103.0	104.0	104.7	105.2	106.4	107.0	.6	2.9
Service occupations.....	101.5	102.3	103.1	104.5	105.3	106.4	107.1	107.9	108.7	.7	3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	101.4	102.4	103.0	103.1	104.2	104.7	105.5	106.1	107.3	1.1	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

30. Continued—Employment Cost Index, compensation¹ by occupation and industry group

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006			2007				2008		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2008										
Wholesale trade.....	100.8	102.4	102.9	103.7	104.6	104.2	105.3	105.7	107.2	1.4	2.5
Retail trade.....	101.2	101.9	102.7	102.9	103.9	105.1	106.1	106.6	107.6	.9	3.6
Transportation and warehousing.....	101.0	101.6	102.2	102.8	104.0	104.5	104.5	105.6	106.4	.8	2.3
Utilities.....	109.3	110.1	110.4	102.8	104.7	105.0	105.6	106.5	108.1	1.5	3.2
Information.....	102.1	103.0	103.2	104.3	105.6	105.8	106.1	106.1	106.2	.1	.6
Financial activities.....	101.8	102.1	102.5	104.2	104.6	105.4	105.6	106.8	107.3	.5	2.6
Finance and insurance.....	102.4	102.6	102.9	104.6	104.9	105.7	106.1	107.0	107.7	.7	2.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	99.3	100.2	100.8	102.2	103.0	104.1	103.7	105.5	105.7	.2	2.6
Professional and business services.....	102.2	102.9	103.5	104.7	105.9	106.9	107.5	109.0	109.9	.8	3.8
Education and health services.....	101.8	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.7	106.9	107.7	108.6	109.4	.7	3.5
Education services.....	101.5	103.2	104.2	104.5	104.9	106.7	107.5	108.1	109.1	.9	4.0
Health care and social assistance.....	101.9	103.2	104.1	105.2	105.9	106.9	107.8	108.8	109.4	.6	3.3
Hospitals.....	102.0	103.2	103.9	105.0	105.6	106.5	107.3	108.2	109.1	.8	3.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	101.3	102.4	103.7	105.3	106.0	107.5	108.1	109.0	109.3	.3	3.1
Accommodation and food services.....	101.4	102.5	104.0	105.8	106.4	108.1	108.6	109.5	110.0	.5	3.4
Other services, except public administration.....	102.7	103.6	104.0	105.7	106.1	107.1	107.6	108.7	109.4	.6	3.1
State and local government workers.....	100.9	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.7	107.6	108.4	108.9	109.4	.5	3.5
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	100.8	103.3	104.0	104.9	105.4	107.5	108.3	108.8	109.3	.5	3.7
Professional and related.....	100.8	103.4	104.0	104.8	105.3	107.5	108.2	108.6	109.1	.5	3.6
Sales and office.....	101.5	103.3	104.1	105.6	106.2	107.9	108.6	108.8	109.3	.5	2.9
Office and administrative support.....	101.6	103.5	104.2	105.7	106.4	108.2	108.9	109.3	109.8	.5	3.2
Service occupations.....	101.2	103.1	104.5	105.4	106.3	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.0	.3	3.5
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	100.8	103.7	104.3	104.8	105.3	107.5	108.2	108.6	109.1	.5	3.6
Education services.....	100.5	103.5	104.1	104.6	105.0	107.4	108.0	108.4	108.8	.4	3.6
Schools.....	100.5	103.5	104.1	104.6	104.9	107.4	108.0	108.4	108.8	.4	3.7
Elementary and secondary schools.....	100.5	103.6	104.2	104.7	105.0	107.4	108.0	108.3	108.8	.5	3.6
Health care and social assistance.....	102.9	105.1	105.7	107.1	107.6	108.6	109.3	110.1	111.1	.9	3.3
Hospitals.....	101.3	103.3	104.3	105.6	106.3	107.5	108.2	109.2	109.7	.5	3.2
Public administration ³	101.2	102.4	103.8	105.6	106.6	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.1	.4	3.3

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006			2007			2008			Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2008										
Civilian workers ¹	101.5	102.6	103.2	104.3	105.0	106.0	106.7	107.6	108.4	0.7	3.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	101.6	102.9	103.6	104.7	105.4	106.6	107.1	108.2	109.0	.7	3.4
Management, business, and financial	102.0	102.7	103.1	104.7	105.4	106.4	106.7	108.2	109.0	.7	3.4
Professional and related	101.4	103.1	103.8	104.7	105.3	106.7	107.4	108.3	109.0	.6	3.5
Sales and office	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.4	106.2	106.7	107.7	.9	2.8
Sales and related	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.7	103.9	104.3	105.5	105.2	106.6	1.3	2.6
Office and administrative support	101.8	102.6	103.3	104.5	105.3	106.1	106.8	107.8	108.5	.6	3.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.3	105.1	106.3	107.1	108.1	109.0	.8	3.7
Construction and extraction	101.9	102.9	103.7	104.6	105.7	106.6	107.7	109.0	109.9	.8	4.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	101.6	102.6	103.1	103.8	104.4	105.8	106.4	107.0	107.8	.7	3.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	101.2	101.9	102.5	103.2	103.9	104.7	105.1	106.1	106.9	.8	2.9
Production	101.2	101.8	102.3	103.2	103.6	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.5	.8	2.8
Transportation and material moving	101.2	102.1	102.7	103.3	104.2	105.1	105.5	106.6	107.3	.7	3.0
Service occupations	101.2	102.2	103.2	104.6	105.3	106.5	107.3	108.0	108.7	.6	3.2
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	101.8	102.3	102.9	103.9	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.1	108.0	.8	3.2
Manufacturing	101.7	101.9	102.3	103.3	103.9	104.5	104.9	105.9	106.7	.8	2.7
Service-providing	101.5	102.7	103.3	104.3	105.1	106.2	106.8	107.7	108.5	.7	3.2
Education and health services	101.1	103.1	103.8	104.4	104.9	106.6	107.4	108.0	108.7	.6	3.6
Health care and social assistance	101.8	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.9	107.1	107.9	108.9	109.6	.6	3.5
Hospitals	101.7	102.9	103.8	104.8	105.6	106.7	107.4	108.4	109.4	.9	3.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	101.2	102.2	103.3	104.1	104.7	105.8	106.4	107.4	108.1	.7	3.2
Education services	100.5	103.0	103.5	103.7	104.0	106.2	106.9	107.3	107.9	.6	3.8
Elementary and secondary schools	100.3	102.9	103.4	103.6	103.8	106.0	106.6	107.0	107.5	.5	3.6
Public administration	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.4	108.2	108.6	.4	3.2
Private industry workers	101.7	102.5	103.2	104.3	105.1	106.0	106.6	107.6	108.4	.7	3.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	102.0	103.0	103.6	104.9	105.8	106.7	107.2	108.5	109.3	.7	3.3
Management, business, and financial	102.2	102.8	103.1	104.7	105.5	106.3	106.6	108.2	109.0	.7	3.3
Professional and related	101.8	103.1	104.0	105.1	106.0	107.0	107.6	108.7	109.5	.7	3.3
Sales and office	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.3	106.2	106.7	107.7	.9	2.8
Sales and related	101.3	102.0	102.6	102.8	104.0	104.4	105.5	105.3	106.6	1.2	2.5
Office and administrative support	101.9	102.6	103.3	104.5	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.7	108.5	.7	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	101.8	102.8	103.4	104.2	105.1	106.2	107.1	108.1	109.0	.8	3.7
Construction and extraction	102.0	103.0	103.7	104.7	105.8	106.7	107.8	109.2	110.1	.8	4.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair	101.6	102.6	103.0	103.7	104.2	105.6	106.1	106.8	107.6	.7	3.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	101.2	101.8	102.4	103.1	103.8	104.5	105.0	106.0	106.8	.8	2.9
Production	101.2	101.7	102.2	103.1	103.6	104.2	104.6	105.6	106.4	.8	2.7
Transportation and material moving	101.2	102.0	102.6	103.2	104.1	105.0	105.4	106.5	107.4	.8	3.2
Service occupations	101.3	102.0	102.9	104.6	105.3	106.5	107.1	107.9	108.8	.8	3.3
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	101.8	102.3	102.9	103.9	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.1	108.0	.8	3.2
Management, professional, and related	101.7	102.4	102.8	104.4	105.3	105.9	106.0	107.7	108.4	.6	2.9
Sales and office	103.4	102.2	103.1	103.4	104.1	104.7	105.5	105.8	107.2	1.3	3.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	101.9	102.7	103.4	104.4	105.6	106.5	107.6	108.8	109.6	.7	3.8
Production, transportation, and material moving	101.3	101.9	102.4	103.2	103.7	104.4	104.8	105.7	106.6	.9	2.8
Construction	102.0	102.9	103.7	104.9	106.0	107.0	107.8	109.0	110.0	.9	3.8
Manufacturing	101.7	101.9	102.3	103.3	103.9	104.5	104.9	105.9	106.7	.8	2.7
Management, professional, and related	101.5	102.2	102.3	103.8	104.6	105.0	105.3	106.7	107.2	.5	2.5
Sales and office	103.8	101.1	102.0	102.4	103.2	103.9	104.7	105.5	106.9	1.3	3.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	101.7	102.3	103.0	103.8	104.3	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.1	.3	2.7
Production, transportation, and material moving	101.3	101.8	102.3	103.1	103.6	104.2	104.5	105.4	106.3	.9	2.6
Service-providing industries	101.7	102.6	103.3	104.4	105.3	106.1	106.8	107.7	108.6	.8	3.1
Management, professional, and related	102.0	103.1	103.7	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.4	108.6	109.4	.7	3.3
Sales and office	101.4	102.4	102.9	103.8	104.9	105.4	106.3	106.8	107.7	.8	2.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	101.8	103.0	103.4	103.9	104.3	105.7	106.3	106.9	108.0	1.0	3.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	101.0	101.7	102.4	103.0	104.0	104.6	105.2	106.3	107.1	.8	3.0
Service occupations	101.3	102.0	102.9	104.6	105.3	106.6	107.2	108.0	108.8	.7	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	100.9	102.1	102.7	103.2	104.3	104.6	105.5	105.9	107.2	1.2	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006			2007				2008		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2008										
Wholesale trade.....	100.7	102.7	103.0	103.8	104.8	104.0	105.2	105.2	107.2	1.9	2.3
Retail trade.....	100.9	101.9	102.8	103.1	104.2	105.1	106.1	106.4	107.6	1.1	3.3
Transportation and warehousing.....	100.7	101.4	101.9	102.5	103.7	104.1	104.2	105.0	106.0	1.0	2.2
Utilities.....	102.1	103.0	103.5	104.3	105.5	106.1	106.8	108.0	109.3	1.2	3.6
Information.....	101.7	102.6	102.4	103.8	104.9	105.2	105.3	105.3	106.3	.9	1.3
Financial activities.....	102.3	102.5	102.8	104.7	104.9	106.0	105.9	107.2	107.7	.5	2.7
Finance and insurance.....	102.8	102.9	103.2	105.4	105.5	106.5	106.6	107.9	108.4	.5	2.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	99.9	100.8	101.4	101.6	102.4	103.6	103.1	104.5	104.7	.2	2.2
Professional and business services.....	102.3	103.0	103.5	104.8	105.9	106.7	107.5	109.1	110.0	.8	3.9
Education and health services.....	101.6	103.0	104.0	104.8	105.6	106.9	107.7	108.6	109.2	.6	3.4
Education services.....	101.4	103.1	104.1	104.2	104.6	106.4	107.4	107.9	108.6	.6	3.8
Health care and social assistance.....	101.6	103.0	103.9	104.9	105.8	107.0	107.8	108.7	109.4	.6	3.4
Hospitals.....	101.8	102.9	103.7	104.6	105.4	106.5	107.2	108.2	109.2	.9	3.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	101.3	102.3	103.7	105.7	106.4	108.1	108.8	109.7	109.9	.2	3.3
Accommodation and food services.....	101.3	102.2	103.8	106.0	106.5	108.4	109.0	110.0	110.4	.4	3.7
Other services, except public administration.....	102.6	103.4	103.8	105.7	106.1	107.3	107.9	109.2	109.9	.6	3.6
State and local government workers.....	100.8	102.8	103.5	104.1	104.6	106.4	107.1	107.7	108.2	.5	3.4
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	100.7	102.9	103.5	104.0	104.3	106.3	107.0	107.6	108.2	.6	3.7
Professional and related.....	100.7	103.0	103.6	103.9	104.2	106.3	107.0	107.5	108.1	.6	3.7
Sales and office.....	101.2	102.6	103.2	104.5	104.8	106.3	107.0	107.4	107.9	.5	3.0
Office and administrative support.....	101.4	102.7	103.4	104.7	105.0	106.5	107.3	107.8	108.3	.5	3.1
Service occupations.....	100.8	102.4	103.9	104.5	105.2	106.5	107.7	108.3	108.6	.3	3.2
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	100.7	103.1	103.6	104.0	104.2	106.3	107.1	107.5	108.1	.6	3.7
Education services.....	100.4	103.0	103.4	103.7	103.9	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.7	.5	3.7
Schools.....	100.4	103.0	103.4	103.6	103.9	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.7	.5	3.7
Elementary and secondary schools.....	100.3	103.0	103.4	103.6	103.8	106.0	106.6	106.9	107.5	.6	3.6
Health care and social assistance.....	103.0	104.8	105.5	106.6	107.2	108.2	109.2	110.1	111.0	.8	3.5
Hospitals.....	101.4	103.1	104.4	105.7	106.5	107.6	108.6	109.8	110.3	.5	3.6
Public administration ²	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.4	108.2	108.6	.4	3.2

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006			2007				2008		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2008										
Civilian workers	101.6	102.8	103.6	104.0	105.1	106.1	106.8	107.6	108.1	0.5	2.9
Private industry workers	101.7	102.5	103.1	103.2	104.3	105.0	105.6	106.5	107.0	.5	2.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	101.8	102.8	103.4	103.8	104.9	105.6	106.0	107.3	107.9	.6	2.9
Sales and office.....	101.6	102.0	102.9	103.4	104.3	105.2	106.0	106.5	107.0	.5	2.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	102.7	103.5	104.0	103.4	104.8	105.3	105.9	106.5	107.0	.5	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	101.0	101.6	102.0	101.2	102.4	102.7	103.7	104.4	104.5	.1	2.1
Service occupations.....	102.2	103.0	103.6	104.2	105.1	106.0	106.7	107.6	108.5	.8	3.2
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	100.4	101.3	101.7	100.9	102.2	102.4	103.2	104.0	104.4	.4	2.2
Manufacturing.....	99.7	100.5	100.8	99.6	101.0	100.7	101.7	102.3	102.2	-.1	1.2
Service-providing.....	102.3	103.0	103.7	104.1	105.2	106.0	106.6	107.6	108.1	.5	2.8
State and local government workers	101.3	104.1	105.2	107.0	108.0	110.3	111.0	111.4	111.8	.4	3.5

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006			2007				2008		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2008										
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	101.8	102.4	103.0	102.7	103.9	104.4	105.1	105.9	106.7	0.8	2.7
Goods-producing.....	101.2	101.8	102.2	101.5	102.8	103.1	104.0	104.6	105.6	1.0	2.7
Manufacturing.....	100.1	100.5	100.8	99.2	100.0	100.0	101.0	101.4	101.7	.3	1.7
Service-providing.....	102.2	102.9	103.6	103.7	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.0	107.5	.5	2.7
Nonunion.....	101.7	102.6	103.2	104.2	105.1	105.9	106.5	107.5	108.3	.7	3.0
Goods-producing.....	101.4	102.0	102.5	103.3	104.2	104.8	105.4	106.5	107.1	.6	2.8
Manufacturing.....	101.3	101.7	102.1	102.8	103.7	104.1	104.6	105.6	106.2	.6	2.4
Service-providing.....	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.4	105.3	106.2	106.8	107.7	108.6	.8	3.1
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	101.8	102.5	103.3	104.0	105.1	106.2	106.8	107.4	108.1	.7	2.9
South.....	101.6	102.8	103.5	104.3	105.3	106.1	106.7	107.8	108.5	.6	3.0
Midwest.....	101.7	102.3	102.8	103.3	104.2	104.6	105.3	106.0	107.0	.9	2.7
West.....	101.8	102.5	103.0	104.2	104.9	105.7	106.5	107.8	108.4	.6	3.3
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	101.2	101.7	102.3	102.8	103.7	104.4	104.7	105.5	106.7	1.1	2.9
Goods-producing.....	101.6	101.9	102.3	102.7	103.6	104.3	104.3	105.2	106.4	1.1	2.7
Manufacturing.....	101.2	101.4	101.7	102.0	102.5	102.9	102.6	103.4	104.4	1.0	1.9
Service-providing.....	100.9	101.6	102.2	102.9	103.8	104.6	104.9	105.8	106.9	1.0	3.0
Nonunion.....	101.8	102.7	103.3	104.5	105.3	106.2	106.9	107.9	108.7	.7	3.2
Goods-producing.....	101.9	102.4	103.0	104.2	105.0	105.8	106.4	107.7	108.4	.6	3.2
Manufacturing.....	101.8	102.0	102.5	103.6	104.2	104.9	105.5	106.6	107.3	.7	3.0
Service-providing.....	101.7	102.7	103.4	104.6	105.4	106.3	107.0	107.9	108.8	.8	3.2
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	101.7	102.5	103.1	104.0	105.0	106.1	106.6	107.5	108.2	.7	3.0
South.....	101.6	102.9	103.6	104.6	105.6	106.5	107.0	108.1	109.1	.9	3.3
Midwest.....	101.4	102.0	102.6	103.6	104.4	105.0	105.6	106.3	107.5	1.1	3.0
West.....	102.1	102.7	103.2	104.8	105.4	106.2	107.0	108.3	108.9	.6	3.3

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual average		2007							2008					
	2006	2007	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	20	21	2	1	1	5	3	1	2	0	2	2	1	2	1
In effect during period.....	23	23	2	1	1	6	3	2	4	1	3	4	2	4	1
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	70.1	189.2	4.0	1.1	1.0	108.3	41.7	10.5	6.5	.0	6.2	5.7	2.3	3.4	1.3
In effect during period (in thousands).....	191.0	220.9	4.0	1.1	1.0	108.3	41.7	14.2	20.7	10.5	16.7	11.9	6.0	9.4	1.3
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	2,687.5	1,264.8	19.6	6.6	9.0	261.5	73.9	284.0	254.8	220.5	148.8	140.9	104.4	125.0	6.5
Percent of estimated working time ¹.....	.01	.01	0	0	0	.01	0	.01	.01	.01	.01	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		2007								2008					
	2006	2007	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS																
All items.....	201.6	207.342	208.352	208.299	207.917	208.490	208.936	210.177	210.036	211.080	211.693	213.528	214.823	216.632	218.815	
All items (1967 = 100).....	603.9	621.106	624.129	623.970	622.827	624.543	625.879	629.598	629.174	632.301	634.139	639.636	643.515	648.933	655.474	
Food and beverages.....	195.7	203.300	202.885	203.533	204.289	205.279	206.124	206.563	206.936	208.837	209.462	209.692	211.365	212.251	213.383	
Food.....	195.2	202.916	202.441	203.121	203.885	204.941	205.796	206.277	206.704	208.618	209.166	209.385	211.102	212.054	213.243	
Food at home.....	193.1	201.245	200.950	201.401	202.126	203.193	204.333	204.745	205.208	207.983	208.329	208.203	210.851	211.863	213.171	
Cereals and bakery products.....	212.8	222.107	222.605	223.297	223.981	223.372	224.691	225.668	226.461	228.661	233.389	236.261	240.034	244.192	245.758	
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	186.6	195.616	197.175	196.690	197.204	198.323	198.474	198.616	198.755	200.035	199.688	199.775	200.770	200.960	202.914	
Dairy and related products ¹	181.4	194.770	191.435	197.899	201.739	203.541	205.319	205.959	205.299	206.905	208.166	206.171	207.680	207.778	209.117	
Fruits and vegetables.....	252.9	262.628	258.337	254.616	252.845	259.100	263.648	268.407	272.482	279.072	272.129	268.446	272.746	276.481	277.957	
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	147.4	153.432	153.104	153.384	154.791	155.007	155.545	154.299	153.648	157.863	157.805	158.089	159.730	158.336	158.320	
Other foods at home.....	169.6	173.275	173.790	174.440	174.686	174.201	174.695	173.963	174.057	176.085	177.863	178.238	181.806	182.680	183.804	
Sugar and sweets.....	171.5	176.772	176.665	178.235	178.256	178.172	177.236	178.600	178.631	180.193	180.588	182.214	184.878	185.097	185.558	
Fats and oils.....	168.0	172.921	171.581	173.691	174.251	174.105	176.050	175.327	176.068	181.813	184.878	182.808	190.640	193.364	196.150	
Other foods.....	185.0	188.244	189.353	189.518	189.781	189.076	189.695	188.340	188.325	190.337	192.064	192.597	195.993	196.787	197.888	
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	113.9	115.105	116.101	115.017	116.072	114.628	114.850	115.396	115.267	115.162	118.182	117.321	118.500	118.744	118.453	
Food away from home ¹	199.4	206.659	205.934	206.931	207.756	208.805	209.275	209.854	210.233	211.070	211.878	212.537	213.083	213.667	215.015	
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	136.6	144.068	143.157	144.785	145.376	146.752	146.074	146.628	145.814	146.649	148.385	148.564	148.667	149.666	149.873	
Alcoholic beverages.....	200.7	207.026	207.383	207.624	208.264	208.408	209.126	209.018	208.704	210.425	212.044	212.407	213.503	213.532	213.912	
Housing.....	203.2	209.586	210.649	211.286	211.098	210.865	210.701	210.745	210.933	212.244	213.026	214.389	214.890	215.809	217.941	
Shelter.....	232.1	240.611	240.980	242.067	242.238	241.990	242.405	242.207	242.372	243.871	244.786	245.995	246.004	246.069	247.083	
Rent of primary residence.....	225.1	234.679	234.071	234.732	235.311	236.058	237.135	238.169	239.102	239.850	240.325	240.874	241.474	241.803	242.640	
Lodging away from home.....	136.0	142.813	148.622	153.016	150.236	144.480	143.172	136.703	133.545	140.176	144.092	149.434	146.378	145.634	148.621	
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	238.2	246.235	245.690	246.149	246.815	247.487	248.075	248.876	249.532	250.106	250.481	250.966	251.418	251.576	252.170	
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	116.5	117.004	117.106	116.577	116.926	116.783	116.640	116.997	117.003	117.435	117.601	118.422	118.422	118.411	119.092	
Fuels and utilities.....	194.7	200.632	206.199	206.140	204.334	204.264	200.836	202.161	203.006	204.796	205.795	209.221	213.302	219.881	231.412	
Fuels.....	177.1	181.744	188.400	187.624	185.453	185.306	181.509	182.725	183.516	185.107	185.994	189.639	194.121	201.212	213.762	
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	234.9	251.453	241.589	245.680	246.542	252.580	261.745	291.845	299.296	306.937	308.269	332.139	342.811	363.872	389.423	
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	182.1	186.262	193.911	193.184	190.710	190.158	185.337	184.753	185.155	186.475	187.376	190.105	194.379	200.999	213.375	
Household furnishings and operations.....	127.0	126.875	127.361	126.894	126.520	126.193	126.233	126.252	126.066	126.515	126.753	127.423	127.332	127.598	127.625	
Apparel.....	119.5	118.998	117.225	113.500	114.439	119.535	121.846	121.204	118.257	115.795	117.839	120.881	122.113	120.752	117.019	
Men's and boys' apparel.....	114.1	112.368	110.869	109.568	109.032	112.380	114.953	114.807	112.026	110.691	112.917	114.994	116.653	116.479	112.011	
Women's and girls' apparel.....	110.7	110.296	107.826	101.291	103.237	110.973	113.402	112.166	109.418	104.367	106.340	110.645	111.221	108.722	104.312	
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	116.5	113.948	111.546	108.759	110.221	113.611	117.149	117.339	113.779	113.861	115.750	116.037	116.358	114.582	111.555	
Footwear.....	123.5	122.374	120.602	119.375	120.329	123.183	124.675	125.005	122.258	121.148	122.377	124.407	126.212	125.537	123.568	
Transportation.....	180.9	184.682	189.064	187.690	184.480	184.532	184.952	190.677	189.984	190.839	190.520	195.189	198.608	205.262	211.787	
Private transportation.....	177.0	180.778	185.175	183.619	180.408	180.586	180.919	186.839	186.134	186.978	186.571	191.067	194.574	201.133	207.257	
New and used motor vehicles ²	95.6	94.303	93.842	93.961	94.121	93.985	94.201	94.562	94.754	94.834	94.581	94.318	93.973	93.705	93.598	
New vehicles.....	137.6	136.254	135.820	135.415	135.204	134.927	135.344	136.250	136.664	136.827	136.279	135.727	135.175	134.669	134.516	
Used cars and trucks ¹	140.0	135.747	135.067	136.024	137.138	137.142	136.950	136.616	136.943	137.203	137.248	137.225	136.787	136.325	135.980	
Motor fuel.....	221.0	239.070	260.655	252.909	238.194	239.104	239.048	262.282	258.132	260.523	259.242	278.739	294.291	322.124	347.418	
Gasoline (all types).....	219.9	237.959	259.686	251.883	237.108	237.993	237.819	260.943	256.790	259.338	257.845	276.497	291.910	319.787	344.981	
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	117.3	121.583	120.885	121.514	121.730	122.927	123.017	123.487	123.928	124.282	125.225	126.325	126.049	126.824	127.824	
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	215.6	222.963	222.553	223.487	224.019	224.302	224.939	225.672	226.120	227.732	228.731	229.765	230.528	231.730	233.162	
Public transportation.....	226.6	230.002	233.389	235.767	233.112	230.694	232.725	233.758	233.408	234.334	235.724	242.929	244.164	251.600	264.681	
Medical care.....	336.2	351.054	349.510	351.643	352.961	353.723	355.653	357.041	357.661	360.459	362.155	363.000	363.184	363.396	363.616	
Medical care commodities.....	285.9	289.999	288.508	289.250	291.164	291.340	292.161	293.201	293.610	295.356	296.130	297.308	296.951	294.896	295.194	
Medical care services.....	350.6	369.302	367.758	370.008	371.461	372.432	374.750	376.250	376.940	380.135	382.196	382.872	383.292	384.505	384.685	
Professional services.....	289.3	300.792	300.052	301.311	302.259	302.410	303.532	303.780	304.784	306.529	307.928	308.726	309.227	310.917	311.317	
Hospital and related services.....	468.1	498.922	494.916	499.400	501.026	504.206	510.006	515.359	515.677	523.313	527.971	528.968	530.144	531.022	531.606	
Recreation ²	110.9	111.443	111.563	111.347	111.139	111.400	111.753	111.842	111.705	112.083	112.365	112.731	112.874	112.987	112.991	
Video and audio ^{1,2}	104.6	102.949	103.416	102.779	102.311	102.759	103.157	102.719	102.691	102.986	103.171	103.548	103.477	102.988	102.306	
Education and communication ²	116.8	119.577	118.734	119.025	120.311	121.273	121.557	121.409	121.506	121.762	121.766	121.832	122.073	122.348	122.828	
Education ²	162.1	171.388	168.601	169.490	172.873	175.486	176.339	176.717	176.927	177.440	177.460	177.407	177.754	177.994	178.385	
Educational books and supplies.....	388.9	420.418	415.635	418.394	427.425	430.114	431.432	431.606	434.352	437.822	439.052	439.906	442.160	442.770	443.309	
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	468.1	494.079	485.868	488.382	498.071	505.924	508.449	509.605	510.016	511.301	511.253	511.013	511.887	512.579	513.743	
Communication ^{1,2}	84.1	83.367	83.594	83.553	83.655	83.690	83.659	83.250	83.282	83.396	83.391	83.502	83.670	83.929	84.394	
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	81.7	80.720	80.880	80.840	80.944	80.976	80.946	80.519								

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2007							2008					
	2006	2007	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Miscellaneous personal services.....	313.6	324.984	325.259	324.579	325.566	327.783	328.056	328.610	329.908	332.183	333.826	335.427	337.685	339.824	340.547
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	164.0	167.509	168.921	167.938	166.955	167.952	168.664	171.043	170.511	171.179	171.530	173.884	175.838	178.341	180.534
Food and beverages.....	195.7	203.300	202.885	203.533	204.289	205.279	206.124	206.563	206.936	208.837	209.462	209.692	211.365	212.251	213.383
Commodities less food and beverages.....	145.9	147.515	149.669	148.016	146.317	147.289	147.924	151.067	150.162	150.303	150.530	153.682	155.690	158.778	161.337
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	176.7	182.526	187.249	183.947	180.480	182.902	184.091	190.560	188.635	188.692	189.420	196.185	200.926	207.875	213.489
Apparel.....	119.5	118.998	117.225	113.500	114.439	119.535	121.846	121.204	118.257	115.795	117.839	120.881	122.113	120.752	117.019
and apparel.....	216.3	226.224	235.097	231.983	225.694	226.509	227.026	238.067	236.735	238.389	238.297	247.546	254.599	266.943	278.584
Durables.....	114.5	112.473	112.375	112.177	112.036	111.746	111.889	112.103	112.093	112.300	112.094	112.059	111.671	111.362	111.232
Services.....	238.9	246.848	247.460	248.331	248.555	248.700	248.878	248.974	249.225	250.648	251.527	252.817	253.426	254.509	256.668
Rent of shelter ³	241.9	250.813	251.200	252.358	252.530	252.272	252.713	252.495	252.669	254.239	255.199	256.470	256.463	256.532	257.585
Transportation services.....	230.8	233.731	233.202	234.632	234.563	234.322	235.458	236.449	236.504	237.347	237.929	239.556	240.150	242.343	245.759
Other services.....	277.5	285.559	284.656	284.859	286.492	288.469	289.307	289.592	289.945	290.905	291.406	292.218	293.016	293.959	294.668
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	202.7	208.098	209.353	209.179	208.607	209.100	209.478	210.846	210.610	211.512	212.136	214.236	215.462	217.411	219.757
All items less shelter.....	191.9	196.639	197.913	197.408	196.803	197.708	198.171	199.998	199.734	200.609	201.110	203.217	205.040	207.566	210.242
All items less medical care.....	194.7	200.080	201.178	201.042	200.598	201.159	201.544	202.770	202.600	203.569	204.136	205.992	207.317	209.170	211.408
Commodities less food.....	148.0	149.720	151.825	150.225	148.591	149.541	150.180	153.234	152.344	152.531	152.799	155.881	157.870	160.880	163.385
Nondurables less food.....	172.2	184.012	188.463	185.382	182.170	184.450	185.610	191.668	189.844	190.000	190.781	197.167	201.693	208.233	213.538
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	213.9	223.411	231.414	228.641	223.057	223.802	224.338	234.241	233.014	234.667	234.736	243.109	249.571	260.703	271.235
Nondurables.....	186.7	193.468	195.749	194.326	192.869	194.616	195.646	199.253	198.422	199.346	200.300	203.767	207.096	211.240	214.783
Services less rent of shelter ³	253.3	260.764	261.677	262.284	262.588	263.243	263.109	263.599	263.966	265.311	266.154	267.567	269.007	271.467	275.200
Services less medical care services.....	229.6	236.847	237.565	238.357	238.507	238.604	238.657	238.671	238.894	240.201	241.004	242.921	243.982	246.219	
Energy.....	196.9	207.723	221.088	217.274	209.294	209.637	207.588	219.009	217.506	219.465	219.311	230.505	240.194	257.106	275.621
All items less energy.....	203.7	208.925	208.636	208.980	209.399	210.000	210.714	210.888	210.890	211.846	212.545	213.420	213.851	214.101	214.600
All items less food and energy.....	205.9	210.729	210.474	210.756	211.111	211.628	212.318	212.435	212.356	213.138	213.866	214.866	215.059	215.180	215.553
Commodities less food and energy.....	140.6	140.053	139.589	138.757	138.895	139.828	140.501	140.547	140.014	139.845	140.324	141.056	141.156	140.677	139.925
Energy commodities.....	223.0	241.018	260.739	253.696	239.885	241.120	241.642	265.420	261.976	264.660	263.508	283.362	298.757	326.414	351.886
Services less energy.....	244.7	253.058	252.955	253.998	254.491	254.706	255.385	255.549	255.785	257.220	258.098	259.249	259.503	260.049	261.216
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN															
WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items.....	197.1	202.767	203.906	203.700	203.199	203.889	204.338	205.891	205.777	206.744	207.254	209.147	210.698	212.788	215.223
All items (1967 = 100).....	587.2	603.982	607.374	606.759	605.267	607.324	608.662	613.287	612.948	615.828	617.345	622.985	627.606	633.830	641.082
Food and beverages.....	194.9	202.531	202.185	202.823	203.610	204.584	205.428	205.763	206.141	208.055	208.674	208.927	210.559	211.438	212.700
Food.....	194.4	202.134	201.722	202.409	203.207	204.241	205.082	205.451	205.855	207.794	208.317	208.571	210.252	211.200	212.514
Food at home.....	192.2	200.273	200.059	200.569	201.321	202.351	203.442	203.741	204.141	206.870	207.242	207.196	209.657	210.624	212.079
Cereals and bakery products.....	213.1	222.409	223.009	223.663	224.220	223.895	224.897	225.941	226.696	229.105	233.915	236.764	240.663	244.648	246.493
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	186.1	195.193	196.660	196.323	196.844	197.980	198.146	198.325	198.489	199.686	199.141	199.484	200.285	200.501	202.424
Dairy and related products ¹	180.9	194.474	191.235	198.027	201.598	203.464	205.100	205.850	205.149	206.652	207.750	205.660	207.135	207.088	208.510
Fruits and vegetables.....	251.0	260.484	256.565	252.703	251.575	257.223	261.774	265.736	269.533	275.843	268.954	266.030	270.169	274.136	276.641
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	146.7	152.786	152.501	152.829	154.152	154.501	154.873	153.610	152.883	157.130	157.456	157.488	158.799	157.285	157.309
Other foods at home.....	169.1	172.630	173.049	173.727	173.997	173.463	174.215	173.393	173.511	175.572	177.442	177.713	181.215	182.241	183.342
Sugar and sweets.....	170.5	175.323	175.073	176.736	176.664	176.458	176.248	176.845	177.051	178.902	179.740	181.033	183.725	184.127	184.378
Fats and oils.....	168.7	173.640	172.222	174.109	174.872	175.039	176.683	176.101	176.736	182.307	185.292	183.706	191.560	194.228	197.155
Other foods.....	185.2	188.405	189.456	189.667	189.941	189.110	189.987	188.657	188.646	190.364	192.430	192.832	196.106	197.081	198.163
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	114.2	115.356	116.366	115.355	116.348	114.584	115.378	115.803	115.658	115.658	118.828	117.754	118.751	119.248	118.879
Food away from home ¹	199.1	206.412	205.691	206.657	207.533	208.578	209.037	209.518	209.931	210.776	211.517	212.193	212.794	213.723	214.851
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	136.2	143.462	143.018	144.439	144.938	145.783	144.764	145.233	144.454	145.625	146.924	147.188	147.335	148.517	149.306
Alcoholic beverages.....	200.6	207.097	207.767	207.647	208.253	208.286	209.176	208.958	208.934	210.473	212.507	212.748	213.633	213.486	213.976
Housing.....	198.5	204.795	205.711	206.183	206.054	206.500	205.916	206.288	206.638	207.692	208.268	209.388	210.161	211.191	213.441
Shelter.....	224.8	232.998	233.040	233.848	234.169	234.275	234.812	235.069	235.480	236.550	237.158	237.965	238.261	238.353	239.198
Rent of primary residence.....	224.2	233.806	233.188	233.855	234.457	235.175	236.259	237.288	238.216	238.955	239.419	239.932	240.507	240.818	241.623
Lodging away from home ²	135.3	142.339	148.948	153.107	149.919	143.727	142.666	136.244	133.179	139.825	143.046	148.110	145.936	144.979	148.378
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	216.0	223.175	222.671	223.093	223.693	224.321	224.811	225.548	226.151	226.703	227.057	227.488	227.893	228.007	228.536
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	116.8	117.366	117.503	116.912	117.287	117.142	116.982	117.370	117.396	117.740	117.921	117.999	118.683	118.615	119.293
Fuels and utilities.....	193.1	198.863	204.396	204.272	202.397	202.304	198.796	200.151	200.831	202.663	203.584	206.811	210.612	217.388	228.843
Fuels.....	174.4	179.031	185.178	184.725	182.518	182.357	178.539	179.777	180.379	182.025	182.823	186.315	190.957	197.554	209.843
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	234.0	251.121	241.249	245.633	246.382	252.684	261.972	292.098	298.656	306.087	307.599	329.271	339.009	358.947	381.903
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	180.2</														

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing sched- ule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2008						2008					
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
U.S. city average.....	M	211.080	211.693	213.528	214.823	216.632	218.815	206.744	207.254	209.147	210.698	212.788	215.223
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	224.325	225.213	226.926	228.133	230.089	232.649	221.065	221.702	223.209	224.794	227.114	229.829
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	226.310	227.411	229.087	230.038	232.005	234.518	221.492	222.315	223.795	225.144	227.412	230.120
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	133.301	133.511	134.611	135.739	136.913	138.542	133.766	133.893	134.846	136.141	137.624	139.286
Midwest urban ⁴	M	201.427	201.896	203.723	205.393	207.168	208.968	196.617	197.110	198.989	200.788	202.912	204.867
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	202.830	203.347	205.141	206.590	208.291	209.813	196.963	197.549	199.378	200.989	202.969	204.509
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	128.753	128.922	130.121	131.484	132.682	134.018	128.561	128.695	129.922	131.354	132.867	134.409
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	196.708	197.596	199.472	200.841	202.720	205.122	194.850	195.774	197.864	199.325	201.494	204.023
South urban.....	M	204.510	205.060	206.676	208.085	210.006	212.324	201.814	202.291	204.044	205.669	207.912	210.469
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	207.221	207.605	209.065	209.987	211.846	214.359	205.304	205.588	207.336	208.511	210.748	213.549
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	129.937	130.351	131.442	132.516	133.714	134.980	128.767	129.144	130.243	131.428	132.808	134.222
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	204.524	205.189	206.933	208.746	211.225	214.739	204.954	205.523	207.600	209.641	212.533	216.357
West urban.....	M	215.739	216.339	218.533	219.437	221.009	223.040	210.342	210.816	213.159	214.355	216.029	218.508
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	219.036	219.799	221.997	222.689	224.704	226.767	212.040	212.614	214.954	216.055	218.141	220.603
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	131.328	131.538	132.896	133.694	134.023	135.283	130.935	131.148	132.640	133.570	134.133	135.738
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	193.045	193.685	195.314	196.191	197.898	199.840	191.461	191.982	193.702	194.886	196.844	199.028
B/C ³	M	130.431	130.728	131.892	132.974	133.997	135.330	129.830	130.092	131.273	132.471	133.729	135.240
D.....	M	203.200	203.803	205.730	207.238	209.308	211.989	201.685	202.292	204.422	205.951	208.246	211.236
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	208.757	209.526	211.542	212.662	214.932	215.738	201.525	202.497	204.742	205.885	208.403	209.021
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	220.918	221.431	223.606	224.625	226.651	229.033	213.825	214.231	216.493	217.914	219.702	222.435
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	229.869	231.020	233.122	233.822	236.151	238.580	224.557	225.281	226.951	228.215	230.923	233.776
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	231.980	—	233.084	—	235.344	—	231.291	—	232.656	—	235.419	—
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	199.686	—	202.500	—	204.882	—	190.115	—	192.995	—	195.898	—
Dallas—Ft Worth, TX.....	1	197.079	—	198.596	—	202.357	—	199.407	—	201.892	—	206.258	—
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	136.293	—	138.090	—	139.649	—	135.826	—	137.544	—	139.332	—
Atlanta, GA.....	2	—	204.166	—	206.371	—	212.032	—	203.473	—	205.801	—	212.013
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	—	202.378	—	205.281	—	207.593	—	197.670	—	201.037	—	203.524
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	—	187.585	—	188.795	—	193.567	—	185.904	—	188.463	—	193.742
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	—	219.082	—	221.324	—	225.079	—	216.971	—	219.456	—	223.849
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	—	220.935	—	223.622	—	228.408	—	220.718	—	223.295	—	228.429
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	—	219.612	—	222.074	—	225.181	—	214.913	—	217.913	—	221.454
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	—	221.728	—	223.196	—	228.068	—	216.332	—	218.483	—	223.573

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

M—Every month.
¹—January, March, May, July, September, and November.
²—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

² Regions defined as the four Census regions.

³ Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

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

⁵ Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

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

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

⁷ Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100]

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

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2007							2008					
	2006	2007	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P	May ^P	June ^P
Finished goods.....	160.4	166.6	167.2	168.5	166.1	167.4	168.6	171.4	170.4	172.0	172.3	175.4	176.7	179.6	182.5
Finished consumer goods.....	166.0	173.5	174.4	176.2	173.0	174.8	175.9	179.4	178.2	180.1	180.4	184.4	186.0	190.1	193.9
Finished consumer goods.....	156.7	167.0	166.3	166.4	166.3	168.4	169.7	169.5	172.2	174.5	173.6	175.9	175.4	177.7	180.1
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	169.2	175.6	177.2	179.7	175.3	177.0	177.9	182.9	180.1	181.9	182.7	187.3	189.8	194.7	199.1
Nondurable goods less food.....	182.6	191.7	194.5	198.1	191.8	194.6	194.5	201.5	197.9	200.3	201.4	207.9	211.4	219.6	226.5
Durable goods.....	136.9	138.3	137.7	137.6	137.2	136.7	139.8	140.2	139.5	140.1	140.2	140.4	140.7	140.1	139.8
Capital equipment.....	146.9	149.5	149.0	149.1	149.0	148.9	150.6	151.0	150.7	151.4	151.8	152.1	152.5	152.5	152.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	164.0	170.7	172.0	173.6	171.5	172.2	172.2	176.2	175.7	177.8	179.1	184.1	186.9	192.6	196.9
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	155.9	162.4	163.6	164.5	163.4	163.3	164.4	166.1	166.3	168.4	170.1	172.5	174.5	178.8	181.6
Materials for food manufacturing.....	146.2	161.4	163.0	163.6	164.5	166.6	166.3	166.6	166.3	173.6	176.7	180.3	179.7	182.8	185.7
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	175.0	184.0	184.9	187.1	185.0	186.0	189.4	195.1	195.1	199.3	201.5	204.3	207.7	214.4	220.1
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	180.5	189.8	194.8	195.1	191.8	189.1	189.0	188.6	188.1	189.5	193.1	199.6	203.5	212.8	216.3
Components for manufacturing.....	134.5	136.3	136.2	136.4	136.5	136.5	136.6	136.7	136.8	137.4	137.8	138.1	138.8	139.3	139.9
Materials and components for construction.....	188.4	192.5	193.1	193.5	193.5	193.2	193.2	193.2	193.4	194.4	195.7	197.2	199.3	203.4	206.3
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	162.8	173.9	178.1	183.0	175.3	178.4	175.5	189.7	186.3	188.6	189.0	205.7	212.3	227.2	238.6
Containers.....	175.0	180.3	179.7	180.2	180.5	181.0	182.3	183.2	183.4	185.1	185.7	185.9	187.0	188.0	188.5
Supplies.....	157.0	161.7	161.4	161.9	162.0	162.3	163.0	163.9	164.6	166.8	168.1	169.5	170.5	172.9	174.3
Crude materials for further processing.....	184.8	207.1	209.7	210.3	202.8	204.6	211.8	225.6	229.0	235.5	245.5	265.6	274.3	294.4	305.2
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	119.3	146.7	148.4	150.0	147.8	151.9	150.0	152.9	158.5	162.6	165.4	168.0	166.5	172.7	178.9
Crude nonfood materials.....	230.6	246.3	249.6	249.2	237.6	237.4	252.0	274.1	275.4	283.8	299.9	333.1	349.9	385.4	399.6
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	161.0	166.2	167.1	168.8	165.8	166.9	168.1	171.6	169.6	171.0	171.7	174.9	176.7	179.8	182.8
Finished energy goods.....	145.9	156.3	160.9	166.4	155.6	159.7	159.1	170.4	163.8	166.6	167.2	177.5	182.6	193.8	204.3
Finished goods less energy.....	157.9	162.8	162.3	162.4	162.5	163.0	164.7	164.9	165.5	166.7	167.0	167.9	168.1	168.8	169.5
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	162.7	168.7	168.2	168.3	168.4	169.2	170.8	171.0	172.0	173.5	173.7	174.8	174.9	176.0	177.0
Finished goods less food and energy.....	158.7	161.7	161.3	161.4	161.5	161.5	163.2	163.6	163.5	164.4	165.0	165.4	165.9	166.1	166.2
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	166.7	170.0	169.6	169.7	170.0	170.0	171.8	172.2	172.2	173.2	174.0	174.4	175.0	175.3	175.4
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	191.5	197.0	196.7	197.1	197.9	198.3	199.0	199.3	200.0	201.4	203.0	203.5	204.2	205.9	206.4
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	165.4	171.5	172.9	174.5	172.3	172.9	172.9	177.0	176.3	178.2	179.4	184.4	187.4	193.1	197.4
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	135.2	154.4	154.5	155.9	156.3	158.2	159.6	161.4	164.6	170.6	175.0	179.8	178.6	184.8	186.8
Intermediate energy goods.....	162.8	174.6	179.2	184.2	177.0	179.5	177.4	191.1	187.8	190.5	191.5	208.1	213.8	228.6	240.5
Intermediate goods less energy.....	162.1	167.6	168.1	168.8	168.1	168.2	168.9	170.2	170.4	172.3	173.7	175.5	177.4	181.1	183.4
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	163.8	168.4	169.0	169.6	168.8	168.9	169.5	170.8	170.9	172.5	173.7	175.3	177.5	181.0	183.2
Crude energy materials.....	226.9	232.8	238.0	236.8	221.7	219.9	237.7	267.1	268.3	273.6	291.7	330.5	344.1	389.0	409.7
Crude materials less energy.....	152.3	182.6	183.6	185.5	183.8	188.3	187.4	189.2	194.1	200.9	205.9	210.7	215.4	224.4	229.1
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	244.5	282.6	281.5	284.0	284.7	289.9	292.8	289.9	291.7	307.3	319.7	332.2	359.4	376.2	374.5

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

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

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2007							2008					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
ALL COMMODITIES.....	116.0	116.1	116.3	116.7	117.6	118.7	119.3	120.7	121.8	123.8	124.3	124.8	126.0
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	148.6	149.2	151.4	157.8	164.1	165.9	171.1	180.5	188.7	196.9	192.8	193.3	197.7
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	151.0	151.5	153.7	160.8	167.6	169.8	175.2	185.0	193.8	202.6	198.2	198.9	203.9
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	128.5	130.2	132.2	133.0	134.2	133.1	136.1	142.0	144.7	148.3	146.2	144.8	144.9
Industrial supplies and materials.....	149.0	148.6	148.8	148.8	150.5	153.9	154.1	157.1	159.1	165.5	167.9	169.4	172.7
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	128.7	138.6	137.4	140.0	142.7	144.9	144.7	146.0	150.6	159.3	158.1	157.1	158.0
Fuels and lubricants.....	201.1	202.9	197.4	200.9	204.8	224.7	222.8	232.1	225.6	249.5	259.4	274.7	294.5
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	146.1	144.6	145.7	145.0	146.5	147.9	148.5	150.9	154.1	158.2	160.1	159.9	161.4
Selected building materials.....	113.9	114.1	114.0	114.4	114.2	113.8	113.7	113.3	113.8	114.2	114.0	113.8	113.8
Capital goods.....	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.9	100.1	100.3	100.6	100.9	101.3	101.2	101.5	101.6	101.9
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	106.5	106.6	106.7	106.7	107.1	107.2	107.5	107.7	108.3	108.6	108.7	108.6	108.5
Nonelectrical machinery.....	92.9	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.2	93.4	93.6	93.7	93.9	93.7	93.9	93.9	94.3
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	106.1	106.2	106.2	106.3	106.5	106.5	106.7	106.9	107.0	107.1	107.5	107.5	107.6
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	105.8	106.1	106.3	106.2	106.4	106.8	107.3	107.3	107.4	108.0	108.1	108.1	108.2
Nondurables, manufactured.....	106.7	107.0	107.2	107.0	107.4	108.0	108.2	108.1	108.2	109.3	109.9	110.1	110.2
Durables, manufactured.....	103.7	104.0	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.4	105.2	105.2	105.5	105.4	105.1	105.0	105.0
Agricultural commodities.....	146.7	149.0	150.5	156.8	162.8	165.0	169.3	177.5	185.6	194.3	190.5	190.9	195.1
Nonagricultural commodities.....	113.8	113.7	113.8	113.8	114.4	115.4	115.7	116.6	117.3	118.8	119.6	120.0	121.1

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2007							2008					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
ALL COMMODITIES	120.0	121.5	121.1	121.8	123.6	127.5	127.3	129.2	129.5	133.5	137.3	140.9	144.6
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	127.8	129.4	130.1	131.8	133.2	133.4	134.4	138.1	137.8	141.8	143.7	145.3	148.0
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	139.5	141.4	142.1	144.4	146.5	147.1	148.3	153.1	152.6	157.3	159.8	162.7	165.6
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	101.5	102.7	103.2	103.5	103.2	102.5	103.0	104.3	104.4	106.8	107.2	105.9	108.3
Industrial supplies and materials.....	185.6	190.9	188.5	190.7	197.2	212.8	211.3	218.2	219.0	234.5	248.5	263.3	278.5
Fuels and lubricants.....	238.2	249.8	244.0	250.0	262.4	294.8	290.3	301.9	300.0	329.0	354.0	384.6	413.3
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	245.6	260.3	256.4	264.4	277.7	312.2	306.7	319.6	315.6	347.5	375.1	408.4	438.7
Paper and paper base stocks.....	110.8	110.3	110.7	111.2	112.2	108.0	109.2	112.5	113.4	114.1	116.3	118.2	119.0
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	125.4	126.6	127.3	128.2	131.4	133.7	135.3	143.6	146.6	147.8	148.8	149.4	152.1
Selected building materials.....	113.1	116.9	116.5	116.9	115.7	115.6	116.0	115.9	113.8	114.1	114.3	116.0	119.4
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	219.7	215.1	215.3	209.1	211.0	214.8	217.2	215.3	224.5	241.5	259.4	263.6	276.2
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	101.6	102.1	102.2	102.5	103.0	103.3	103.8	105.4	105.9	105.2	106.2	107.3	107.2
Capital goods.....	91.3	91.6	91.8	91.9	92.0	92.1	92.2	91.9	92.0	92.2	93.0	93.3	93.2
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	105.7	105.8	106.4	106.5	106.8	107.5	107.9	107.7	108.7	109.3	111.6	111.7	112.3
Nonelectrical machinery.....	87.2	87.4	87.6	87.7	87.7	87.7	87.7	87.4	87.4	87.5	88.0	88.3	88.2
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	104.7	104.8	105.0	105.2	105.6	106.2	106.8	107.1	107.2	107.4	107.8	107.8	107.9
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	101.4	101.7	102.0	102.1	102.2	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.5	104.0	104.8	105.0	105.2
Nondurables, manufactured.....	104.3	104.8	104.9	105.0	105.1	105.3	105.5	106.5	106.8	107.5	107.9	108.0	108.0
Durables, manufactured.....	98.2	98.3	98.8	98.8	99.0	99.2	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.4	101.7	102.1
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.4	103.3	103.3	103.8	104.0	104.1	104.3	105.6	105.8	106.6

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2006			2007				2008	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
Import air freight.....	135.2	133.1	131.2	130.7	132.3	134.2	141.8	144.4	155.4
Export air freight.....	115.9	117.9	116.7	117.0	117.0	119.8	127.1	132.0	142.2
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	136.7	130.9	125.4	122.9	144.6	140.2	135.3	131.3	171.6
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	139.3	142.4	137.3	140.2	147.3	154.6	155.7	156.4	169.0

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2005			2006				2007				2008	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	134.2	135.6	135.2	136.1	136.6	135.9	135.9	135.9	137.6	139.7	139.7	140.5	141.3
Compensation per hour.....	161.6	164.1	165.8	168.0	168.1	168.9	172.6	174.7	175.5	177.1	179.0	181.2	182.9
Real compensation per hour.....	119.5	119.6	119.6	120.6	119.6	119.1	122.1	122.4	121.7	121.9	121.7	121.9	121.6
Unit labor costs.....	120.4	121.1	122.6	123.5	123.1	124.3	127.0	128.5	127.5	126.8	128.1	128.9	129.4
Unit nonlabor payments.....	129.5	131.6	132.4	133.4	136.2	136.2	133.4	134.3	137.4	139.7	139.2	139.5	139.2
Implicit price deflator.....	123.8	125.0	126.3	127.2	128.0	128.8	129.4	130.7	131.2	131.6	132.2	132.9	133.1
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	133.4	134.6	134.2	135.1	135.7	134.9	135.0	135.0	136.4	138.3	138.6	139.5	140.3
Compensation per hour.....	160.8	163.2	164.7	166.8	167.1	167.9	171.7	173.7	174.1	175.5	177.8	180.1	181.7
Real compensation per hour.....	118.9	118.9	118.8	119.7	118.9	118.3	121.4	121.8	120.7	120.9	121.0	121.2	120.8
Unit labor costs.....	120.5	121.2	122.7	123.5	123.1	124.4	127.1	128.7	127.7	126.9	128.3	129.1	129.5
Unit nonlabor payments.....	130.8	133.2	134.2	135.5	138.6	138.3	134.9	135.2	138.2	140.3	139.8	140.3	140.0
Implicit price deflator.....	124.3	125.6	126.9	127.9	128.8	129.5	130.0	131.1	131.5	131.8	132.5	133.2	133.4
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	143.7	142.8	144.8	146.3	146.0	147.0	146.0	146.2	147.4	148.1	148.8	149.2	—
Compensation per hour.....	158.6	160.8	161.2	164.5	164.5	165.1	167.8	170.3	171.3	172.5	175.0	177.1	—
Real compensation per hour.....	117.3	117.2	116.3	118.1	117.0	116.3	118.7	119.4	118.7	118.7	119.0	119.2	—
Total unit costs.....	110.6	113.5	111.8	112.5	113.1	112.8	115.3	116.7	116.5	116.8	117.9	118.7	—
Unit labor costs.....	110.4	112.6	111.4	112.4	112.6	112.3	114.9	116.5	116.2	116.5	117.6	118.7	—
Unit nonlabor costs.....	111.4	115.7	113.1	112.9	114.4	114.2	116.2	117.2	117.4	117.8	118.9	118.7	—
Unit profits.....	166.8	152.2	177.4	182.5	183.1	193.0	173.9	171.8	172.5	166.8	155.9	149.8	—
Unit nonlabor payments.....	126.2	125.5	130.3	131.5	132.8	135.3	131.6	131.8	132.2	130.9	128.8	127.0	—
Implicit price deflator.....	115.7	116.9	117.7	118.8	119.4	120.0	120.5	121.6	121.5	121.3	121.3	121.5	—
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	172.0	172.9	172.8	172.6	172.7	174.5	175.4	177.0	178.7	180.6	182.5	184.0	183.3
Compensation per hour.....	164.2	166.5	165.3	170.9	169.5	170.3	174.6	176.9	176.4	176.4	179.7	182.4	184.5
Real compensation per hour.....	121.4	121.3	119.2	122.7	120.7	120.0	123.5	124.0	122.3	121.4	122.2	122.8	122.7
Unit labor costs.....	95.5	96.3	95.6	99.0	98.2	97.6	99.5	100.0	98.7	97.6	98.5	99.1	100.6

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2000 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1992 = 100]

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

Dash indicates data not available.

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1987-2006

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
3274	Lime and gypsum products.....	88.2	85.4	100.0	114.9	104.4	98.5	101.8	99.0	107.1	104.7	119.3	116.5
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products.....	83.0	79.5	100.0	99.0	95.6	96.6	98.6	106.9	113.6	110.6	118.9	116.3
331	Primary metals.....	81.0	84.7	100.0	102.0	102.8	101.3	101.0	115.2	118.2	132.0	135.5	134.3
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production.....	64.8	70.2	100.0	101.3	104.8	106.0	104.4	125.1	130.4	164.9	163.1	163.5
3312	Steel products from purchased steel.....	79.7	84.4	100.0	100.6	93.8	96.4	97.9	96.8	93.9	88.6	90.8	86.1
3313	Alumina and aluminum production.....	90.5	90.7	100.0	101.5	103.5	96.6	96.2	124.5	126.8	137.3	154.4	151.7
3314	Other nonferrous metal production.....	96.8	96.3	100.0	111.3	108.4	102.3	99.5	107.6	120.6	123.1	122.3	115.7
3315	Foundries.....	81.4	86.5	100.0	101.2	104.5	103.6	107.4	116.7	116.3	123.9	128.6	131.8
332	Fabricated metal products.....	87.3	87.1	100.0	101.3	103.0	104.8	104.8	110.9	114.4	113.4	116.9	119.7
3321	Forging and stamping.....	85.4	89.0	100.0	103.5	110.9	121.1	120.7	125.0	133.1	142.0	147.6	152.7
3322	Cutlery and handtools.....	86.3	85.4	100.0	99.9	108.0	105.9	110.3	113.4	113.2	107.6	114.1	116.6
3323	Architectural and structural metals.....	88.7	87.9	100.0	100.9	102.0	100.6	101.6	106.0	108.8	105.4	109.2	113.5
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers.....	86.0	90.1	100.0	100.0	96.5	94.2	94.4	98.9	101.6	93.6	95.7	96.6
3325	Hardware.....	88.7	84.8	100.0	100.5	105.2	114.3	113.5	115.5	125.4	126.0	131.8	131.1
3326	Spring and wire products.....	82.2	85.2	100.0	110.6	111.4	112.6	111.9	125.7	135.3	133.8	143.2	140.6
3327	Machine shops and threaded products.....	76.9	79.2	100.0	99.6	104.2	108.2	108.8	114.8	115.7	114.6	116.3	117.1
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals.....	75.5	81.3	100.0	100.9	101.0	105.5	107.3	116.1	118.3	125.3	136.5	135.5
3329	Other fabricated metal products.....	91.0	86.5	100.0	101.9	99.6	99.9	96.7	106.5	111.6	111.2	112.5	117.7
333	Machinery.....	82.3	87.7	100.0	102.9	104.7	111.5	109.0	116.6	125.2	127.0	134.1	137.4
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery.....	74.6	83.3	100.0	103.3	94.3	100.3	100.3	103.7	116.1	125.4	129.4	129.1
3332	Industrial machinery.....	75.1	81.6	100.0	95.1	105.8	130.0	105.8	117.6	117.0	126.5	122.4	135.3
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery.....	87.0	95.7	100.0	106.3	110.0	101.3	94.5	97.8	104.7	106.5	115.1	122.3
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment.....	84.0	90.6	100.0	106.2	110.2	107.9	110.8	118.6	130.0	132.8	137.1	133.4
3335	Metalworking machinery.....	85.1	86.5	100.0	99.1	100.3	106.1	103.3	112.7	115.2	117.1	127.3	128.3
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment.....	80.2	85.9	100.0	105.0	110.8	114.9	126.9	130.7	143.0	126.4	132.5	128.5
3339	Other general purpose machinery.....	83.5	86.8	100.0	103.7	106.0	113.7	110.5	117.9	128.1	127.1	138.4	143.8
334	Computer and electronic products.....	30.1	34.5	100.0	118.4	149.5	181.8	181.4	188.0	217.2	244.3	259.6	282.2
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment.....	11.9	14.7	100.0	140.4	195.9	235.0	252.2	297.4	373.4	415.1	543.3	715.7
3342	Communications equipment.....	39.8	48.4	100.0	107.1	135.4	164.1	152.9	128.2	143.1	148.4	143.7	178.2
3343	Audio and video equipment.....	61.7	77.0	100.0	105.4	119.6	126.3	128.4	150.1	171.0	239.3	230.2	240.7
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components.....	19.8	21.9	100.0	125.8	173.9	232.2	230.0	263.1	321.6	360.0	381.6	380.4
3345	Electronic instruments.....	70.2	78.5	100.0	102.3	106.7	116.7	119.3	118.1	125.3	145.4	146.6	150.6
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction.....	85.7	83.7	100.0	106.4	108.9	105.8	99.8	110.4	126.1	142.6	142.1	137.7
335	Electrical equipment and appliances.....	75.5	76.2	100.0	103.9	106.6	111.5	111.4	113.3	117.2	123.3	130.0	129.4
3351	Electric lighting equipment.....	91.1	88.2	100.0	104.4	102.7	102.0	106.7	112.4	111.4	122.7	130.3	136.7
3352	Household appliances.....	73.3	76.5	100.0	105.2	104.0	117.2	124.6	132.3	146.7	159.6	164.5	173.2
3353	Electrical equipment.....	68.7	73.6	100.0	100.2	98.7	99.4	101.0	101.8	103.4	110.8	118.5	118.1
3359	Other electrical equipment and components.....	78.8	76.1	100.0	105.8	114.7	119.7	113.1	114.0	116.2	115.6	121.6	115.7
336	Transportation equipment.....	81.6	83.1	100.0	109.7	118.0	109.4	113.6	127.4	137.5	134.9	140.9	142.4
3361	Motor vehicles.....	75.4	85.6	100.0	113.4	122.6	109.7	110.0	126.0	140.7	142.1	148.4	163.8
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers.....	85.0	75.9	100.0	102.9	103.1	98.8	88.7	105.4	109.8	110.7	114.2	110.9
3363	Motor vehicle parts.....	78.7	76.0	100.0	104.9	110.0	112.3	114.8	130.5	137.0	138.0	144.1	143.7
3364	Aerospace products and parts.....	87.2	89.1	100.0	119.1	120.8	103.4	115.7	118.6	119.0	113.2	125.0	117.9
3365	Railroad rolling stock.....	55.6	77.6	100.0	103.3	116.5	118.5	126.1	146.1	139.8	131.5	137.3	148.0
3366	Ship and boat building.....	95.5	99.6	100.0	99.3	112.0	121.9	121.5	131.0	133.9	138.7	131.7	127.3
3369	Other transportation equipment.....	73.7	62.9	100.0	111.5	113.8	132.4	140.2	150.9	163.0	168.3	184.1	197.8
337	Furniture and related products.....	84.8	85.9	100.0	102.0	101.6	101.4	103.4	112.6	117.0	118.4	125.0	127.8
3371	Household and institutional furniture.....	85.2	88.2	100.0	102.2	103.1	101.9	105.5	111.8	114.7	113.6	120.8	124.0
3372	Office furniture and fixtures.....	85.8	82.2	100.0	100.0	98.2	100.2	98.0	115.9	125.2	130.7	134.9	134.4
3379	Other furniture related products.....	86.3	88.9	100.0	106.9	102.0	99.5	105.0	110.2	110.0	121.3	128.3	130.8
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	81.1	87.0	100.0	105.2	107.8	114.7	116.6	124.2	132.7	134.9	144.6	149.8
3391	Medical equipment and supplies.....	76.3	82.9	100.0	109.0	111.1	115.5	120.7	129.1	138.9	139.5	148.5	152.8
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing.....	85.4	90.5	100.0	102.1	105.0	113.6	111.8	118.0	124.7	128.6	137.8	143.2
	Wholesale trade												
42	Wholesale trade.....	73.2	79.9	100.0	103.4	111.2	116.6	117.7	123.3	127.5	134.3	135.2	141.1
423	Durable goods.....	62.3	67.5	100.0	107.1	119.2	125.1	129.0	140.2	146.7	161.5	167.3	175.8
4231	Motor vehicles and parts.....	74.5	78.6	100.0	106.4	120.4	116.7	120.0	133.4	137.6	143.5	146.7	165.7
4232	Furniture and furnishings.....	80.5	90.1	100.0	99.9	102.3	112.5	110.7	116.0	123.9	130.0	127.2	136.6
4233	Lumber and construction supplies.....	109.1	108.4	100.0	105.4	109.3	107.7	116.6	123.9	133.0	139.4	140.2	136.7
4234	Commercial equipment.....	28.0	34.2	100.0	125.6	162.2	182.2	218.4	265.2	299.5	353.2	401.0	441.1
4235	Metals and minerals.....	101.7	103.1	100.0	100.9	94.0	93.9	94.4	96.3	97.4	106.3	103.2	99.9
4236	Electric goods.....	42.8	50.3	100.0	105.9	127.5	152.8	147.6	159.5	165.7	194.1	204.1	225.6
4237	Hardware and plumbing.....	82.2	88.0	100.0	101.8	104.4	103.7	100.5	102.6	103.9	107.3	104.9	105.8
4238	Machinery and supplies.....	74.1	81.5	100.0	104.3	102.9	105.5	102.9	100.3	103.4	112.4	118.8	123.3
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods.....	89.8	90.5	100.0	100.8	113.7	114.7	116.8	124.6	119.6	135.0	133.5	119.8
424	Nondurable goods.....	91.0	98.9	100.0	99.1	100.8	105.1	105.1	105.8	110.5	113.6	114.3	117.4

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1987-2006

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
4241	Paper and paper products.....	85.6	81.0	100.0	98.4	100.1	100.9	104.6	116.6	119.7	130.9	139.0	137.2
4242	Druggists' goods.....	70.7	80.6	100.0	94.2	93.1	85.9	84.9	89.8	100.2	105.8	112.3	119.8
4243	Apparel and piece goods.....	86.3	99.3	100.0	103.6	105.1	108.8	115.2	122.8	125.9	131.0	140.4	149.9
4244	Grocery and related products.....	87.9	96.2	100.0	101.1	101.0	102.4	101.9	98.6	104.9	104.1	104.3	105.1
4245	Farm product raw materials.....	81.6	79.4	100.0	94.3	101.6	105.1	102.1	98.1	98.2	109.1	108.2	120.9
4246	Chemicals.....	90.4	101.1	100.0	97.1	93.3	87.9	85.3	89.1	92.2	91.2	87.9	89.0
4247	Petroleum.....	84.4	109.8	100.0	88.5	102.9	138.1	140.6	153.6	151.1	163.2	152.5	157.7
4248	Alcoholic beverages.....	99.3	110.0	100.0	106.5	105.6	108.4	106.4	106.8	107.9	103.1	104.8	107.5
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	111.2	109.0	100.0	105.4	106.8	115.0	111.9	106.1	109.8	120.7	124.2	126.8
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	64.3	74.3	100.0	102.4	112.4	120.1	110.7	109.8	104.1	97.0	87.3	93.6
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	64.3	74.3	100.0	102.4	112.4	120.1	110.7	109.8	104.1	97.0	87.3	93.6
	Retail trade												
44-45	Retail trade.....	79.1	81.4	100.0	105.7	112.7	116.1	120.1	125.6	131.6	137.9	141.5	148.5
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	78.3	82.7	100.0	106.4	115.1	114.3	116.0	119.9	124.3	127.3	127.0	129.8
4411	Automobile dealers.....	79.2	84.1	100.0	106.5	116.3	113.7	115.5	117.2	119.5	124.7	123.8	126.8
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers.....	70.6	69.7	100.0	109.6	114.8	115.3	124.6	133.6	133.8	143.3	135.1	136.3
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores.....	71.8	79.0	100.0	105.1	107.6	108.4	101.3	107.7	115.1	110.1	115.9	115.8
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	75.1	79.0	100.0	104.1	110.8	115.9	122.4	129.3	134.6	146.7	151.4	162.6
4421	Furniture stores.....	77.3	84.8	100.0	104.3	107.5	112.0	119.7	125.2	128.8	139.2	143.4	155.5
4422	Home furnishings stores.....	71.3	71.0	100.0	104.1	115.2	121.0	126.1	134.9	142.6	156.8	161.9	172.6
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	38.0	47.7	100.0	122.6	150.6	173.7	196.7	233.5	292.7	334.1	369.6	416.2
444	Building material and garden supply stores.....	75.8	79.5	100.0	107.4	113.8	113.3	116.8	120.8	127.1	134.5	134.9	143.6
4441	Building material and supplies dealers.....	77.6	81.6	100.0	108.3	115.3	115.1	116.7	121.3	127.5	134.0	134.9	142.9
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores.....	66.9	69.0	100.0	102.3	105.5	103.1	118.4	118.3	125.7	140.1	135.6	150.1
445	Food and beverage stores.....	110.8	107.4	100.0	99.9	101.9	101.0	103.8	104.7	107.2	112.9	118.3	122.1
4451	Grocery stores.....	111.1	106.9	100.0	99.6	102.5	101.1	103.3	104.8	106.7	112.2	117.1	119.2
4452	Specialty food stores.....	138.5	127.2	100.0	100.5	96.4	98.5	108.2	105.3	112.2	120.3	127.7	153.3
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores.....	93.6	97.6	100.0	104.6	99.1	105.7	107.1	110.1	117.0	127.8	141.8	148.8
446	Health and personal care stores.....	84.0	91.0	100.0	104.0	107.1	112.2	116.2	122.9	129.5	134.3	133.2	139.7
4461	Health and personal care stores.....	84.0	91.0	100.0	104.0	107.1	112.2	116.2	122.9	129.5	134.3	133.2	139.7
447	Gasoline stations.....	83.9	84.2	100.0	106.7	110.7	107.7	112.9	125.1	119.9	122.2	124.6	121.8
4471	Gasoline stations.....	83.9	84.2	100.0	106.7	110.7	107.7	112.9	125.1	119.9	122.2	124.6	121.8
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	66.3	69.8	100.0	106.3	114.0	123.5	126.4	131.3	138.9	139.1	147.8	163.3
4481	Clothing stores.....	67.1	70.0	100.0	108.7	114.2	125.0	130.3	136.0	141.8	140.9	153.1	169.9
4482	Shoe stores.....	65.3	70.8	100.0	94.2	104.9	110.0	111.5	125.2	132.5	124.8	132.9	149.3
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores.....	64.5	68.1	100.0	108.7	122.5	130.5	123.9	118.7	132.9	144.3	139.0	148.8
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	74.9	82.3	100.0	107.9	114.0	121.1	127.1	127.6	131.5	151.1	164.8	175.3
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores.....	73.2	82.2	100.0	111.5	119.8	129.4	134.5	136.0	141.1	166.0	181.7	203.1
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores.....	78.9	82.3	100.0	101.0	103.2	105.8	113.0	111.6	113.7	123.6	133.7	124.9
452	General merchandise stores.....	73.5	75.1	100.0	105.3	113.4	120.2	124.8	129.1	136.9	140.7	145.0	152.3
4521	Department stores.....	87.2	83.9	100.0	100.4	104.5	106.2	103.8	102.0	106.8	109.0	109.9	113.1
4529	Other general merchandise stores.....	54.8	61.2	100.0	114.7	131.0	147.3	164.7	179.3	188.8	192.9	199.7	210.4
453	Miscellaneous store retailers.....	65.1	69.5	100.0	108.9	111.3	114.1	112.6	119.1	126.1	130.8	142.0	159.3
4531	Florists.....	77.6	73.3	100.0	102.3	116.2	115.2	102.7	113.8	108.9	103.4	120.6	125.3
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores.....	61.4	66.4	100.0	111.5	119.2	127.3	132.3	141.5	153.9	172.8	187.9	215.5
4533	Used merchandise stores.....	64.5	70.4	100.0	119.1	113.4	116.5	121.9	142.0	149.7	152.6	159.5	166.6
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers.....	68.3	75.0	100.0	105.3	103.0	104.4	96.9	94.4	99.9	96.9	103.5	118.5
454	Nonstore retailers.....	50.7	54.7	100.0	114.3	128.9	152.2	163.6	182.1	195.5	215.5	218.4	256.3
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses.....	39.4	43.4	100.0	120.2	142.6	160.2	179.6	212.7	243.6	273.0	285.2	337.1
4542	Vending machine operators.....	95.5	95.1	100.0	106.3	105.4	111.1	95.7	91.2	102.3	110.5	105.1	110.7
4543	Direct selling establishments.....	70.8	74.1	100.0	101.9	104.2	122.5	127.9	135.0	127.0	130.3	121.5	135.6
	Transportation and warehousing												
481	Air transportation.....	81.1	77.5	100.0	97.6	98.2	98.1	91.9	102.1	112.8	126.9	135.5	142.5
482111	Line-haul railroads.....	58.9	69.8	100.0	102.1	105.5	114.3	121.9	131.9	142.0	146.4	138.4	142.8
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance.....	85.7	89.2	100.0	99.4	99.1	101.9	103.2	107.0	110.7	110.7	113.2	112.3
48421	Used household and office goods moving.....	106.7	112.6	100.0	91.0	96.1	94.8	84.0	81.6	86.2	88.6	88.3	87.0
491	U.S. Postal service.....	90.9	94.2	100.0	101.6	102.8	105.5	106.3	106.4	107.8	110.0	111.2	111.3
4911	U.S. Postal service.....	90.9	94.2	100.0	101.6	102.8	105.5	106.3	106.4	107.8	110.0	111.2	111.3
492	Couriers and messengers.....	148.3	138.5	100.0	112.6	117.6	121.9	123.4	131.1	134.0	126.8	125.1	128.6
493	Warehousing and storage.....	-	-	100.0	106.4	107.7	109.3	115.3	122.1	124.8	122.5	124.9	122.3
4931	Warehousing and storage.....	-	-	100.0	106.4	107.7	109.3	115.3	122.1	124.8	122.5	124.9	122.3
49311	General warehousing and storage.....	-	-	100.0	112.1	112.9	115.8	126.3	136.1	138.9	131.0	132.2	127.9
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage.....	-	-	100.0	97.9	103.4	95.4	85.4	87.2	92.3	99.3	97.5	88.5
	Information												
511	Publishing industries, except internet.....	64.1	67.1	100.0	116.1	116.3	117.1	116.6	117.2	126.4	130.7	136.5	142.7
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers.....	105.0	95.5	100.0	103.9	104.1	107.7	105.8	104.7	109.5	106.6	107.6	110.8

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1987-2006

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
5112	Software publishers.....	10.2	28.5	100.0	134.8	129.2	119.2	117.4	122.1	138.1	160.6	173.7	177.0
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition.....	90.7	109.2	100.0	99.8	101.8	106.5	101.6	99.8	100.4	103.6	102.4	105.7
515	Broadcasting, except internet.....	99.5	98.2	100.0	100.8	102.9	103.6	99.2	104.0	107.9	112.5	117.7	125.5
5151	Radio and television broadcasting.....	98.1	97.7	100.0	91.5	92.6	92.1	89.6	95.1	94.6	96.6	100.9	109.5
5152	Cable and other subscription programming.....	105.6	100.3	100.0	136.2	139.1	141.2	128.1	129.8	146.0	158.7	164.6	169.9
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers.....	56.9	66.0	100.0	107.7	116.7	122.7	116.7	124.1	130.5	131.7	138.2	146.2
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	75.6	70.4	100.0	110.5	145.2	152.8	191.9	217.9	242.6	292.2	381.9	435.9
5175	Cable and other program distribution.....	105.2	100.0	100.0	97.1	95.8	91.6	87.7	95.0	101.3	113.8	110.6	110.6
	Finance and insurance												
52211	Commercial banking.....	72.8	80.7	100.0	97.0	99.8	102.7	99.6	102.1	103.6	108.4	108.5	114.2
	Real estate and rental and leasing												
532111	Passenger car rental.....	92.7	90.8	100.0	100.1	112.2	112.3	111.1	114.6	121.1	118.2	110.2	111.8
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing.....	60.3	68.5	100.0	115.4	120.9	121.7	113.5	114.0	115.8	136.6	145.1	162.2
53223	Video tape and disc rental.....	77.0	97.1	100.0	113.2	129.4	134.9	133.3	130.3	148.5	154.5	144.2	176.4
	Professional and technical services												
541213	Tax preparation services.....	82.9	76.2	100.0	107.6	105.8	100.9	94.4	111.4	110.0	99.9	103.6	99.7
54131	Architectural services.....	90.0	93.8	100.0	111.4	106.8	107.6	111.0	107.6	112.6	118.3	120.8	119.1
54133	Engineering services.....	90.2	99.4	100.0	98.2	98.0	102.0	100.1	100.5	100.5	107.8	115.4	116.2
54181	Advertising agencies.....	95.9	107.9	100.0	89.2	97.9	107.5	106.9	113.1	121.1	133.4	131.5	132.8
541921	Photography studios, portrait.....	98.1	95.9	100.0	124.8	109.8	108.9	102.2	97.6	104.1	93.0	93.5	95.3
	Administrative and waste services												
56131	Employment placement agencies.....	-	-	100.0	86.8	93.2	89.8	99.6	116.8	115.4	119.8	115.9	122.9
56151	Travel agencies.....	89.3	94.6	100.0	111.4	115.5	119.4	115.2	127.6	147.2	167.2	182.4	189.9
56172	Janitorial services.....	75.1	94.3	100.0	95.3	98.6	101.0	102.1	105.6	118.8	116.6	121.5	115.6
	Health care and social assistance												
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	-	-	100.0	118.8	124.7	131.9	135.3	137.6	140.8	140.8	137.9	140.1
621511	Medical laboratories.....	-	-	100.0	117.2	121.4	127.4	127.7	123.1	128.6	130.7	126.0	128.2
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers.....	-	-	100.0	121.4	129.7	139.9	148.3	163.3	160.0	153.5	154.0	156.3
	Arts, entertainment, and recreation												
71311	Amusement and theme parks.....	112.0	112.5	100.0	110.5	105.2	106.0	93.0	106.5	113.2	101.4	109.9	97.7
71395	Bowling centers.....	106.0	94.0	100.0	89.9	89.4	93.4	94.3	96.4	102.4	107.9	106.1	110.6
	Accommodation and food services												
7211	Traveler accommodation.....	85.1	81.9	100.0	100.1	105.6	111.8	107.6	112.1	114.4	120.4	115.0	111.8
722	Food services and drinking places.....	96.0	102.4	100.0	101.0	100.9	103.5	103.8	104.4	106.3	107.0	108.2	110.9
7221	Full-service restaurants.....	92.1	99.4	100.0	100.9	100.8	103.0	103.6	104.4	104.2	104.8	105.6	108.6
7222	Limited-service eating places.....	96.5	103.6	100.0	101.2	100.4	102.0	102.5	102.7	105.4	106.8	107.8	111.2
7223	Special food services.....	89.9	99.8	100.0	100.6	105.2	115.0	115.3	114.9	117.6	118.0	119.2	116.4
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	136.7	123.3	100.0	99.7	98.8	100.6	97.6	102.9	118.6	112.2	121.1	124.2
	Other services												
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	85.9	89.9	100.0	103.6	106.1	109.4	108.9	103.7	104.1	112.0	111.9	112.8
81211	Hair, nail, and skin care services.....	83.5	82.1	100.0	108.6	108.6	108.2	114.6	110.4	119.7	125.0	129.9	122.3
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services.....	103.7	98.4	100.0	106.8	103.3	94.8	91.8	94.6	95.7	92.9	93.2	99.7
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	97.1	94.8	100.0	100.1	105.0	107.6	110.9	112.5	103.8	110.6	120.5	119.6
81292	Photofinishing.....	95.8	107.7	100.0	69.3	76.3	73.8	81.2	100.5	100.5	102.0	112.4	114.4

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

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

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

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

¹ Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.² Employment as a percent of the working-age population.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

There are breaks in series for the United States (1998, 1999, 2000, 2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (1999, 2005), the Netherlands (2000), and Sweden (2005). For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *Comparative**Civilian Labor Force Statistics, 10 Countries* (on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscompareif.htm>). Unemployment rates may differ from those in the BLS report *Unemployment rates in 10 countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted* (on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flssec.pdf>), because the former is updated semi-annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Unit labor costs																
(national currency basis)																
United States.....	81.8	96.7	99.2	97.3	95.5	93.7	92.2	91.2	90.3	91.6	92.7	89.9	90.5	87.2	88.9	89.3
Canada.....	64.1	94.2	96.9	94.3	95.4	97.3	95.4	95.7	93.7	91.3	95.8	97.4	101.0	102.4	103.4	105.5
Australia.....	—	94.6	100.6	99.2	106.6	108.4	109.2	108.4	111.0	109.4	113.6	113.8	116.1	120.7	126.8	133.7
Japan.....	92.1	95.9	101.0	101.4	97.6	94.0	93.8	95.2	92.7	87.4	90.5	87.9	80.5	76.0	71.9	69.6
Korea.....	44.4	82.1	107.0	112.7	124.6	131.9	127.1	124.2	112.3	110.5	114.8	115.2	113.0	115.8	117.0	112.8
Taiwan.....	60.3	94.9	104.6	105.6	106.5	105.5	104.5	103.4	99.1	95.9	97.6	86.8	85.5	82.7	80.5	76.9
Belgium.....	80.3	93.0	102.3	97.9	96.4	96.8	91.4	91.6	93.7	92.0	95.9	96.9	97.3	95.1	95.5	95.4
Denmark.....	54.3	95.0	102.2	94.1	96.0	103.3	98.9	102.1	103.0	101.4	106.1	109.9	112.7	110.6	116.9	114.6
France.....	55.6	92.8	102.4	98.6	96.3	97.4	95.0	91.0	90.0	88.4	89.4	90.1	88.9	89.1	85.0	84.1
Germany.....	69.4	90.3	105.2	102.4	106.2	108.2	104.2	105.2	105.1	103.3	103.8	105.3	104.0	100.8	98.3	95.6
Italy.....	40.7	90.2	102.9	99.8	100.8	106.6	109.5	109.6	111.7	110.9	114.9	119.8	126.3	132.0	136.2	136.7
Netherlands.....	84.5	91.7	100.7	96.2	95.0	94.6	96.5	97.7	97.3	95.3	99.2	101.8	103.7	101.2	99.8	99.4
Norway.....	49.7	93.9	101.6	104.6	110.7	112.0	116.7	126.7	129.5	132.7	136.8	141.0	135.1	131.7	133.3	134.9
Spain.....	41.5	85.8	107.4	108.1	108.9	112.9	114.5	113.4	111.2	111.8	113.6	116.4	119.3	121.2	124.0	124.3
Sweden.....	47.7	91.2	90.4	84.0	83.4	87.0	84.0	82.3	77.7	75.6	81.6	77.5	74.9	69.5	67.7	66.3
United Kingdom.....	62.4	98.5	100.4	100.2	103.7	104.4	106.8	113.9	115.0	114.2	115.1	118.6	118.8	117.9	118.8	121.6
Unit labor costs																
(U.S. dollar basis)																
United States.....	81.8	96.7	99.2	97.3	95.5	93.7	92.2	91.2	90.3	91.6	92.7	89.9	90.5	87.2	88.9	89.3
Canada.....	66.3	97.5	90.7	83.4	84.0	86.3	83.2	77.9	76.2	74.3	74.8	74.9	87.2	95.1	103.2	112.4
Australia.....	—	100.5	93.0	98.7	107.4	115.4	110.4	92.7	97.5	86.5	79.8	84.1	103.0	120.9	131.5	137.0
Japan.....	51.5	83.9	115.3	125.8	131.7	109.5	98.3	92.2	103.3	102.8	94.3	89.0	88.0	89.0	82.8	75.8
Korea.....	57.3	90.7	104.2	109.6	126.5	128.6	105.3	69.6	74.0	76.7	69.7	72.3	74.4	79.3	89.7	92.8
Taiwan.....	42.1	88.7	99.6	100.4	101.1	96.7	91.3	77.5	77.2	77.2	72.6	63.2	62.5	62.4	63.0	59.5
Belgium.....	88.3	89.5	95.1	94.2	105.2	100.4	82.1	81.1	79.6	67.7	68.4	73.0	87.8	94.3	94.7	95.5
Denmark.....	58.1	92.7	95.1	89.4	103.5	107.6	90.4	92.0	89.0	75.6	76.9	84.2	103.4	111.5	117.7	116.5
France.....	69.6	90.2	95.7	94.1	102.2	100.7	86.2	81.7	77.4	65.8	64.6	68.7	81.2	89.5	85.4	85.3
Germany.....	59.6	87.3	99.3	98.6	115.8	112.3	93.8	93.4	89.4	76.2	74.2	79.5	94.0	100.1	97.8	95.9
Italy.....	58.5	92.7	80.6	76.3	76.2	85.2	79.2	77.7	75.7	65.1	65.5	72.1	91.0	104.5	107.9	109.3
Netherlands.....	74.8	88.5	95.2	93.0	104.1	98.6	86.9	86.6	82.7	70.2	70.9	76.8	93.7	100.4	99.1	99.7
Norway.....	62.6	93.3	88.9	92.1	108.6	107.7	102.3	104.3	103.1	93.6	94.5	109.8	118.6	121.4	128.6	130.8
Spain.....	59.3	86.2	86.3	82.6	89.5	91.3	80.0	77.7	72.9	63.5	62.6	67.7	83.1	92.8	95.0	96.1
Sweden.....	65.7	89.7	67.5	63.4	68.0	75.6	64.0	60.3	54.7	48.0	46.0	46.4	54.0	55.1	52.8	52.4
United Kingdom.....	82.2	99.5	85.3	86.9	92.7	92.3	99.0	106.9	105.3	98.0	93.8	100.9	109.9	122.4	122.5	126.9

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.