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As we come to press, the catastrophic hurricanes of 2005 are still a vivid memory. Michael L. Dolfman, Solidelle Fortier Wasser, and Bruce Bergman investigate the effects of Hurricane Katrina on the economy and labor market of New Orleans. They find that despite significant job losses almost across the board, the three key industries in the New Orleans economy survived. By surviving, tourism, port operations (including at-sea petroleum mining), and educational services provide a base for the city's eventual recovery.

Paul E. Gabriel and Susanne Schmitz analyze gender differences among workers' occupations and employment patterns. They find that differences in occupational distributions have remained fairly stable and that shifts across occupational lines are not much different than they were in the past. When they did a more detailed examination of those shifts, Gabriel and Schmitz discovered that to reach a more gender-neutral occupational distribution, women would have to move in large numbers from white- to blue-collar jobs. They conclude, "This is unlikely, however, in light of recent occupational employment patterns and choice by gender. Thus, U.S. women in their thirties and forties do not appear to encounter significant levels of involuntary segregation across broad occupational categories."

Families and employment

Among married-couple families, 83.8 percent had an employed member in 2006, unchanged from 2005. The proportion of married-couple families in which only the husband worked declined to 19.8 percent in 2006 from 20.2 percent in 2005. The proportion of married-couple families in which only the wife worked remained at 6.5 percent. The proportion that was dual-worker couples (both husband and wife employed) rose from 51.3 percent to 51.8 percent. The proportion of married-family couples in which no family member was employed was 16.2 percent in both 2005 and 2006.

Multifactor productivity

In the private business sector, multifactor productivity—output per combined units of labor and capital inputs—grew at an annual rate of 1.1 percent in 2006. The multifactor productivity gain in 2006 reflected a 3.8-percent increase in output and a 2.7-percent increase in the combined inputs of capital and labor. Capital services grew 3.0 percent. Labor input posted an increase of 2.6 percent, as both hours worked and labor composition rose. A change in multifactor productivity reflects the change in output that cannot be accounted for by the change in combined inputs of labor and capital. To learn more, see "Preliminary Multifactor Productivity Trends, 2006," news release USDL 07–0758.

Time use

On an average weekday in the 2003-2005 period, full-time university and college students spent 3.1 hours engaged in educational activities. Students spent 8.5 hours sleeping, 4.1 hours in leisure and sports activities, and 2.7 hours working, on average. Traveling took 1.5 hours of the average student day, eating and drinking took 1.0 hour, and grooming, 0.7 hour. All other activities combined averaged 2.4 hours out of the 24-hour weekday.

Married women ages 25 to 54 who were employed full time and lived with a child under 6 spent fewer hours per weekday in 2005 caring for household children than women who were not employed or only worked part time. Women who worked full time also spent fewer hours engaged in leisure and sports activities, household activities, and sleeping than women who were not employed or only worked part time. (Household activities include housework, food preparation and cleanup, lawn and garden care, and household management.)

In 2005, employed individuals age 65 and older spent 2.4 fewer hours on average per day engaged in leisure time activities than those who were not employed. Those who were not employed spent most of their additional leisure time watching TV (1.3 hours) and reading (0.5 hour). Watching TV was the most common leisure activity for both groups.

To learn more about how people in various groups spent their time, see Charts from the American Time Use Survey online at **www.bls.gov/tus**

Combined July/August issue

To maintain our publication goals for this year, *Monthly Labor Review* plans to consolidate its July and August issues. The combined issue will be available online at the end of August.

The effects of Hurricane Katrina on the New Orleans economy

Hurricane Katrina devastated the New Orleans economy; tourism, port operations, and educational services, the foundation of the city's economy, survived, offering a base for recovery

Michael L. Dolfman, Solidelle Fortier Wasser, and Bruce Bergman

On August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina made landfall on the gulf coast of the United States, east of New Orleans,[1] with the storm's eye passing within 10 to 15 miles of the city. The effect on New Orleans, as well as on the entire coastal region, was devastating.

In the aftermath of the storm, about 80 percent of the city (much of which is below sea level) was flooded. A recent article estimated damages in excess of $200 billion, making Katrina one of the most economically costly hurricanes ever to strike the United States.[2] Reacting to the widespread destruction, the 109th Congress enacted two supplementary appropriation bills totaling $62.3 billion for emergency response and recovery needs.[3] The death toll has been estimated at more than 1,200.[4] In addition, tens of thousands of citizens were evacuated to other parts of the Nation.

Besides taking its toll on the human, social, and psychological fabric of the city, the storm had a notable effect on the city's economy, its labor market dynamics, and its individual businesses. Just what these effects were has been the subject of some discussion. This article joins the discussion in its analysis of employment and wage data.

In what follows, trends in employment and wage patterns based on data provided by the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, the Bureau) are compared before and after the storm to measure the extent of the losses during the first 10 months (September 2005 to June 2006) following Katrina.

The findings indicate the extensive effect of Katrina on the New Orleans labor market. The over-the-year loss to the city economy averaged 95,000 jobs during the first 10 months after the hurricane. The job-loss trough occurred in November 2005, when the employment total was 105,300 below what it had been a year earlier. Ten months after the hurricane, in June 2006, the over-the-year job loss had diminished to 92,900. The loss in wages during the 10 months following Katrina was approximately $2.9 billion, with 76 percent of it, or $2.2 billion, associated with the private sector.[5]

The New Orleans economy

In order to understand fully the economic impact of Hurricane Katrina on New Orleans, it is important to assess the impact of the economic forces driving the city. In making this assessment, two approaches offer insights.

The first approach, which occupies the next section and to which the analysis returns at the end of the article, evaluates the diver-

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sity within the New Orleans economy compared with that of the Nation. This comparative and static approach uses location quotients based on employment concentration by industry sector; it points out which industrial sectors of the New Orleans economy have a higher concentration of jobs compared with those same industrial sectors of the national economy. (If a New Orleans industry has a greater share than expected, compared with the U.S. share of that industry, then the industry, with its "extra" employment, is assumed to be "basic," or an export industry, because those additional jobs are above what a local economy needs to serve local needs. Basic New Orleans industries become particularly relevant in assessing New Orleans opportunities for recovery, because it is those industries which connect New Orleans to the rest of the Nation.)

Generalizing the analysis from industry concentration to include the total New Orleans economy, the second analytic approach is a time-focused comparison of changes in the total number of jobs, total wages, and average weekly wages, which together define the New Orleans' labor market. Assessing these changes affords additional insights, because they represent New Orleans at two different points in time and underscore temporary population displacement and its effect on the local economy. This approach, which provides a basis for assessing the effects of Katrina, will be utilized throughout the rest of the article.

Export industries of New Orleans

As can be seen in table 1, the New Orleans economy can be compared to a three-legged stool, with tourism, port operations, and education serving as the legs of the stool and thereby providing its foundation.

Tourism (arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food service). As is widely recognized, New Orleans is, or at least has been, among the most visited cities in the United States. Besides the attraction of its French Quarter, its internationally renowned restaurants, and its first-class accommodations, a series of celebrations, including Mardi Gras, the New Orleans Bowl, the Sugar Bowl, and the New Orleans Jazz and Heritage Festival, has drawn thousands of tourists to the city.

Port operations (mining; transportation and warehousing). Less recognized than tourism is the importance of the Port of New Orleans. In combination with the Port of South Louisiana located in nearby LaPlace, the Port of New Orleans handles the most bulk tonnage in the world. About 5,000 ships from nearly 60 countries dock at the Port of New Orleans each year. Chief exports—to other countries and different regions of the Nation—include grain and foodstuffs produced by Midwestern farmers and petroleum products mined in the Gulf of Mexico. Among the port's leading imports are chemicals, petroleum, coffee, and cocoa beans. The port handles more trade with Latin America than any other U.S. gateway.[6]

Educational services. Also less recognized than tourism is the role of New Orleans as a center of higher education. Located within the city are Tulane University, the University of New Orleans, Loyola University New Orleans, Xavier University of New Orleans, Southern University of New Orleans, Dillard University, and the Louisiana State University Medical School. In addition, a number of community colleges and technical schools lie within the city's boundaries. Of special note is the fact that Dillard, Xavier, and Southern University—all serving predominantly African-American students—have educated significant numbers of professionals who have resided in the city.

Pre-Katrina

From 1990 to 2000, the U.S. economy, as measured by total employment, grew by 19.5 percent, or 21.4 million jobs. During the same period, the country's population increased by 13.1 percent, or 32.7 million people.[7] In New Orleans, however, the results were different: during the decade, the city lost both jobs and population (as regards the latter, more than 12,000 residents, or 2.5 percent of the city's population base).

In 1990, almost half of employment in New Orleans (48.5 percent) was associated with four sectors: accommodation and food services (10.9 percent), retail trade (9.3 percent), health care and social assistance (9.2 percent), and government (19.1 percent). In the aggregate, these four sectors provided 39.8 percent of the total wages generated in the city.

Accommodation and food services, a significant part of the "three-legged stool," is also an export New Orleans industry. By contrast, in local industries, such as retail trade and health care and social assistance, job levels are related to the local population size and reflect the needs of that population.

The 1990 New Orleans average weekly wage in private industry, $424, was 2.1 percent below the national average of $433, due to fact that a high percentage of New Orleans jobs were in the lowest paying sectors, namely, accommodation and food services, and retail trade.[8] Despite

Table 1. Second-quarter employment location quotients, Orleans Parish, 1990, 2000, and 2004

Industry	1990	2000	2004
Total private industry (base)	1.00	1.00	1.00
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	.02	.03	.03
Mining	6.66	6.64	4.62
Utilities	1.28	.75	1.00
Construction	.52	.61	.51
Manufacturing	.38	.34	.30
Wholesale trade	.85	.78	.63
Retail trade	.79	.73	.71
Transportation and warehousing	2.25	1.63	1.44
Information	1.02	.78	.90
Finance and insurance	1.07	.99	.93
Real estate and rental leasing	1.14	1.10	.94
Professional and technical services	1.18	1.04	1.15
Management of companies and enterprises	.87	1.53	1.53
Administrative and waste services	1.22	1.11	1.19
Educational services	2.76	2.16	2.52
Health care and social assistance	1.12	1.11	1.04
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	.92	2.26	2.19
Accommodation and food services	1.53	1.77	1.85
Other services, except public administration	1.06	1.09	.96
Port operations	3.02	1.80	1.80
Tourism	1.43	1.52	1.90

this relatively low average wage, a defining strength of the city's economy was its wide distribution of industries providing employment opportunities. Other than tourism, which represented 12.2 percent of employment, and government, which, as mentioned earlier, accounted for 19.1 percent of jobs, no individual sector dominated the economic landscape.

By 2000, a shift had taken place in the New Orleans employment base: the city lost 2.3 percent of its 1990 private-sector job base. (See table 2.) But this loss was only part of the story. During the decade, the tourism industry increased in importance until, by 2000, it represented 16.0 percent of employment and 8.0 percent of the total wages generated in the city. Government also increased in significance and represented 20.8 percent of all jobs and 24.7 percent of total wages. In 2000, 1 out of 5 people working in New Orleans was employed by Federal, State or local government, 1 out of 6 in tourism, and 1 out of 10 in health care.

In 10 years, the national average weekly wage in private industry had increased to $648, 13.1 percent higher than in New Orleans.[9] Thus, in terms of average wages, the gap between New Orleans and the Nation had widened. Both the level and the change in average wage underscore the importance of the "three-legged stool" to the New Orleans economy. Although the average New Orleans wage was below that of the United States, the city did have an array of high-paying industries. Table 3 shows the 10 highest average weekly wages among New Orleans subsectors in 1990 and 2004. Oil and gas extraction, water transportation, and warehousing and storage—all important elements of the "three-legged stool"—were among the highest ranked industries in the city.

Similarly, despite job losses and relatively low average wages in the city, a number of subsectors experienced notable increases in wages between 1990 and 2004. Five of the 10 industries with the largest increases during this period were from the "three-legged stool" sectors, as indicated in table 4. In all of these subsectors, wages grew at a rate that was almost 2 times the all-industry average for the city.

Job and population losses in New Orleans, identified during the 1990s, continued into the 21st century. By 2004, the New Orleans economy had lost more than 16,000 jobs (6.2 percent) since 2000. (See table 5.) The city's population declined by an additional 23,000 residents, or 4.7 percent, during the same period.

By comparison, during this same timeframe U.S. population increased by 4.1 percent, or 11.5 million. Employment in the country, however, remained relatively fixed, declining by about 860,000 jobs, or less than 1 percent.[10] The average weekly wage in New Orleans private industry increased to $643, while in the Nation the average weekly

Table 2. Second-quarter employment and wages, Orleans Parish, 2000

Industry	Average monthly employment (thousands)	Percent of Orleans Parish employment	Percent change in employment, 1990–2000	Total wages (millions)	Percent of Orleans Parish total wages	Average weekly wage
All industries	266.5	100.0	–0.1	$2,088.3	100.0	$603
Private	211.0	79.2	–2.3	1,572.8	75.3	573
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	.1	([1])	45.1	.3	([1])	322
Mining	6.5	2.4	–38.3	109.0	5.2	1,298
Utilities	.9	.3	–61.7	13.7	.7	1,217
Construction	7.9	3.0	22.1	62.5	3.0	610
Manufacturing	11.3	4.3	–30.4	107.5	5.1	730
Wholesale trade	8.6	3.2	–17.8	86.3	4.1	770
Retail trade	21.2	8.0	–14.9	103.6	5.0	376
Transportation and warehousing	13.0	4.9	–22.7	116.9	5.6	692
Information	5.4	2.0	–19.3	57.1	2.7	810
Finance and insurance	10.5	3.9	–18.0	117.2	5.6	857
Real estate and rental leasing	4.3	1.6	–8.8	26.5	1.3	475
Professional and technical services	13.4	5.0	–1.2	150.2	7.2	861
Management of companies and enterprises	5.2	2.0	145.1	62.2	3.0	916
Administrative and waste services	17.2	6.4	29.3	75.8	3.6	340
Educational services	7.5	2.8	–15.1	79.9	3.8	818
Health care and social assistance	26.6	10.0	8.1	185.4	8.9	536
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	8.3	3.1	144.0	42.3	2.0	392
Accommodation and food services	34.3	12.9	18.0	134.5	6.4	302
Other services, except public administration	8.7	3.3	–.4	41.7	2.0	368
Port operations	19.5	7.0	–28.7	225.9	11.0	893
Tourism	42.6	16.0	31.2	176.8	8.0	319
Federal government	13.9	5.2	1.1	160.0	7.7	885
State government	18.5	6.9	21.4	153.3	7.3	637
Local government	23.1	8.7	5.4	202.1	9.7	673

[1] Less than 0.1 percent.

wage rose to $712, about 11.0 percent higher than the New Orleans figure. Tourism maintained its importance in the city's economy, representing 16.0 percent of jobs and 10.0 percent of total wages.

Despite the overall decrease in the city's employment base compared with 2000, jobs in professional and technical services increased by 3.3 percent from 2000 to 2004. With average weekly wages of $964, this was one of the highest paying sectors among the city's private establishments and represented 7.9 percent of total wages, second only to health care and social assistance.

By the end of June 2005, private-sector employment in New Orleans continued its decline. The second-quarter average figure of 191,701 jobs represented a further decrease of about 3,500 jobs, or 1.8 percent, compared with the figure for the same quarter the previous year.

Post-Katrina

To gain a clear picture of the effect of Katrina, this section presents a series of charts that display various monthly time series of over-the-year employment changes from 2004 to 2006. Monthly data from January 2004 to June 2006 summarize employment and total pay (exclusive of benefits) of workers covered by State and Federal unemployment insurance. Coverage is broad and is estimated at 97.0 percent of all wage and salary employees working in New Orleans during the 2004–06 period.

The methodology presented compares employment levels in the current month with those of the same month in the previous year. (The 42 data points are thus reduced to 30 in each chart.) This approach overcomes problems associated with seasonal patterns in employ-

Table 3. Subsectors with the highest second-quarter average weekly wage, Orleans Parish, 1990 and 2004

Subsector	Average weekly wage
1990	
Private industry	$424
Securities, commodity contracts, and investments	931
Oil and gas extraction	926
Utilities	867
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	759
Chemical manufacturing	691
Water transportation	691
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	670
Professional and technical services	631
Warehousing and storage	628
Telecommunications	624
Insurance carriers and related activities	624
2004	
Private industry	643
Oil and gas extraction	2,199
Securities, commodity contracts, and investments	2,160
Utilities	1,528
Water transportation	1,328
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	1,303
ISP's, search portals, and data processing	1,228
Management of companies and enterprises	1,112
Transportation equipment manufacturing	1,100
Chemical manufacturing	1,096
Broadcasting, except the Internet	994

Table 4. Subsectors with the largest percent growth in second-quarter average weekly wages, Orleans Parish, 1990–2004

Subsector	Average weekly wage	
	1990	2004
Private industry	$424	$643
ISP's, search portals, and data processing	235	1,228
Performing arts and spectator sports	302	926
Oil and gas extraction	926	2,199
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	207	484
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	931	2,160
Management of companies and enterprises	508	1,112
Educational services	414	816
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	474	930
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	670	1,303
Water transportation	691	1,328

ment data that are not seasonally adjusted.

Not all industries were affected to the same extent by the hurricane, because the economic circumstance of each sector varied. Before Katrina, some industries were growing and others were contracting. To evaluate the impact of Katrina on rates of growth (or decline), as well as to assess the magnitude of the loss, a trend line was inferred from January 2003 to August 2005. The deviation from this trend line during the subsequent months indicates the impact of Katrina, not only in terms of job loss, but also on the rate of sector growth, and both of these were considered in evaluating the economic effects of the hurricane.

Describing the loss

Chart 1 presents a picture of job losses in the New Orleans economy from January 2004 to June 2006. Both the gradual, but steady, loss of jobs—from January 2004 to August 2005—and the dynamic and catastrophic loss of jobs—from September 2005 to June 2006—are represented. The trend line extrapolates what the New Orleans economy would likely have looked like had Katrina not occurred.[11] As stated previously, the findings indicate Katrina's devastating effect on New Orleans' labor market. During the first 10 months after the hurricane, the city suffered an over-the-year average loss of 95,000 jobs. At the trough of the job loss, in November 2005, employment was 105,300 below the previous year's November figure. By June 2006, the over-the-year job loss, though smaller, was still substantial (92,900). Lost wages over the 10-month period from September 2005 to June 2006 were about $2.9 billion, with 76 percent of the loss attributable to the private sector.

Job losses by sector: a visualization

To provide additional information about the effects of Katrina, this section examines separate sectors of the New Orleans economy to see how they responded to the storm and its aftermath.

Tourism. As noted earlier, tourism had been one of the bright spots in the New Orleans economy in terms of employment. Between 1990 and 2004, jobs grew by 33.0 percent (10,715) in the sector, and they continued to grow in the months preceding the hurricane. As chart 2 shows, the industry was particularly hard hit by Katrina. First, tourism experienced the largest job loss among all sectors; second, tourism would have shown further gains in employment had the hurricane not struck the city.

During the 10-month period studied, the tourism industry lost approximately 22,900 jobs. Over the 10 months following the hurricane, the loss in wages in the sector was about $382.7 million.

Table 5. Second-quarter employment and wages, Orleans Parish, 2004

Industry	Average monthly employment (thousands)	Percent of Orleans Parish employment	Percent change in employment, 2000–04	Total wages (millions)	Percent of Orleans Parish total wages	Average weekly wage
All industries	249.9	100.0	–6.2	$2,192.3	100.0	$675
Private	195.2	78.1	–7.5	1,631.6	74.4	643
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	.1	([1])	–12.2	.3	([1])	352
Mining	4.3	1.7	–33.3	105.5	4.8	1,884
Utilities	1.0	.4	16.9	20.1	.9	1,528
Construction	6.4	2.6	–18.6	59.5	2.7	714
Manufacturing	7.6	3.0	–33.0	84.2	3.8	852
Wholesale trade	6.3	2.5	–26.5	72.9	3.3	885
Retail trade	19.0	7.6	–10.4	105.4	4.8	426
Transportation and warehousing	10.3	4.1	–20.7	99.7	4.5	744
Information	5.0	2.0	–7.2	47.9	2.2	733
Finance and insurance	9.7	3.9	–7.6	120.2	5.5	951
Real estate and rental leasing	3.5	1.4	–18.6	23.7	1.1	522
Professional and technical services	13.9	5.5	3.3	173.6	7.9	964
Management of companies and enterprises	4.7	1.9	–10.6	67.5	3.1	1,112
Administrative and waste services	16.8	6.7	–2.2	79.4	3.6	364
Educational services	9.5	3.8	26.1	100.4	4.6	816
Health care and social assistance	26.1	10.5	–1.8	214.3	9.8	631
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	7.7	3.1	–7.8	57.6	2.6	579
Accommodation and food services	35.6	14.2	3.6	156.1	7.1	338
Other services, except public administration	7.4	3.0	-15.0	40.6	1.9	421
Port operations	14.6	5.0	–1.8	205.2	9.0	1,080
Tourism	43.2	16.0	.2	213.8	10.0	381
Federal government	12.8	5.1	–8.1	179.7	8.2	1,082
State government	19.4	7.7	4.5	190.1	8.7	756
Local government	22.6	9.0	–2.1	191.0	8.7	650

[1] Less than 0.1 percent.

Port operations. Chart 3 points up the effects of Katrina on port operations. As the chart shows, employment was severely affected by Katrina, the sector having added jobs prior to the hurricane. After a precipitous decline commencing in August 2005, the sector started to rebound. However, the rebound was short lived, and due to the higher wages paid in the sector, the overall financial impact of the jobs that were lost was disproportionately higher than the impact in the tourism sector. During the 10-month period, port operations saw about 3,500 jobs disappear and lost wages amounted to approximately $136.1 million.

Professional, scientific, and technical services. In 2005, prior to the hurricane, the professional, scientific, and technical services sector recorded a loss of jobs during most of the year. Like the entire New Orleans economy, the sector experienced a precipitous decline after August 2005, but demonstrated a marked improvement beginning in September. As chart 4 shows, the professional and technical services sector was one of the bright spots in the New Orleans economy, returning to its pre-Katrina employment trend line by mid-2006. During the 10-month period, the sector lost approximately 1,680 jobs overall. The loss of wages was about $84.6 million.

Construction. The construction sector has been the one industry registering job gains in the New Orleans economy. Immediately following the hurricane, job losses were registered, but as recovery efforts began and then took hold, there was an overall increase in employment during the 10-month period examined. (See chart 5.) The sector posted a net gain of 4,927 construction jobs, adding $1.8 million to the city's economy.

Educational services. The educational services sector had experienced volatility in employment even before Katrina devastated the city. In the aftermath of the

Chart 1. **Over-the-year changes in employment, New Orleans, January 2004 to June 2006**

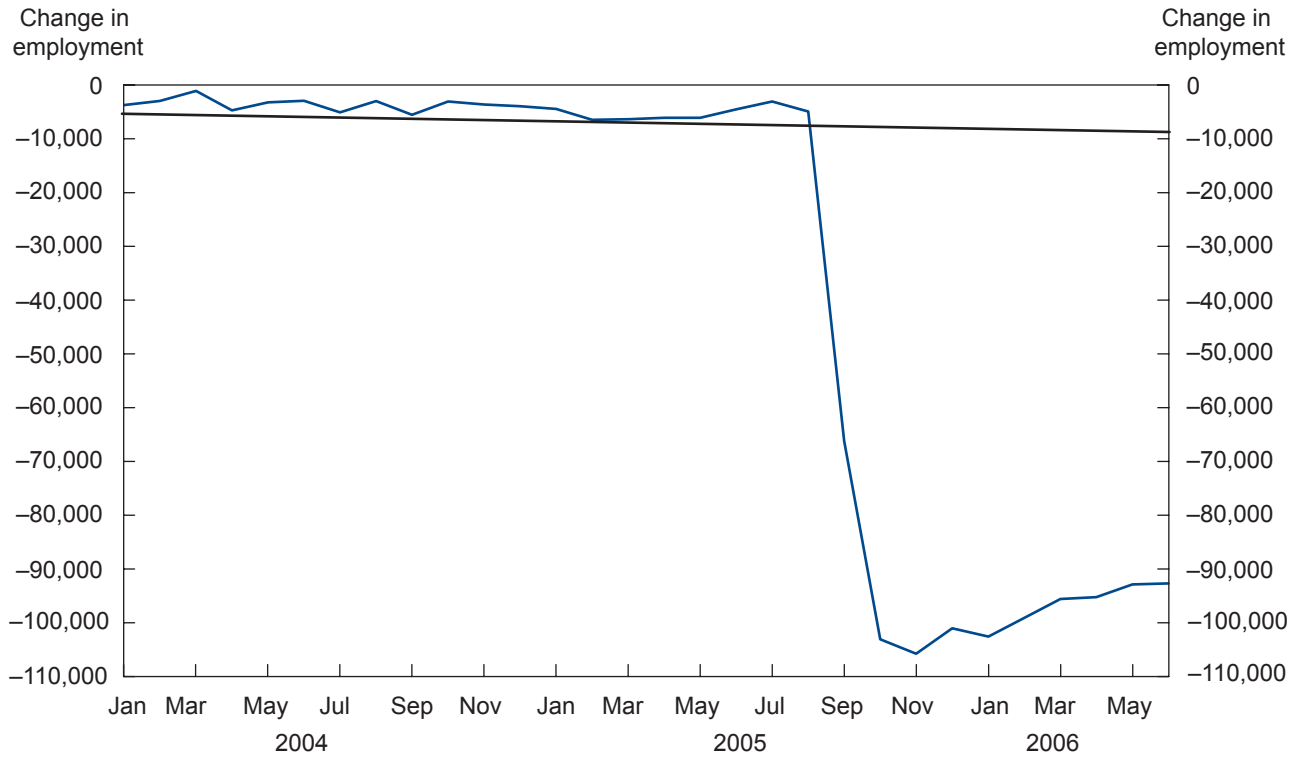


Chart 2. **Over-the-year changes in employment in the tourism industry, New Orleans, January 2004 to June 2006**

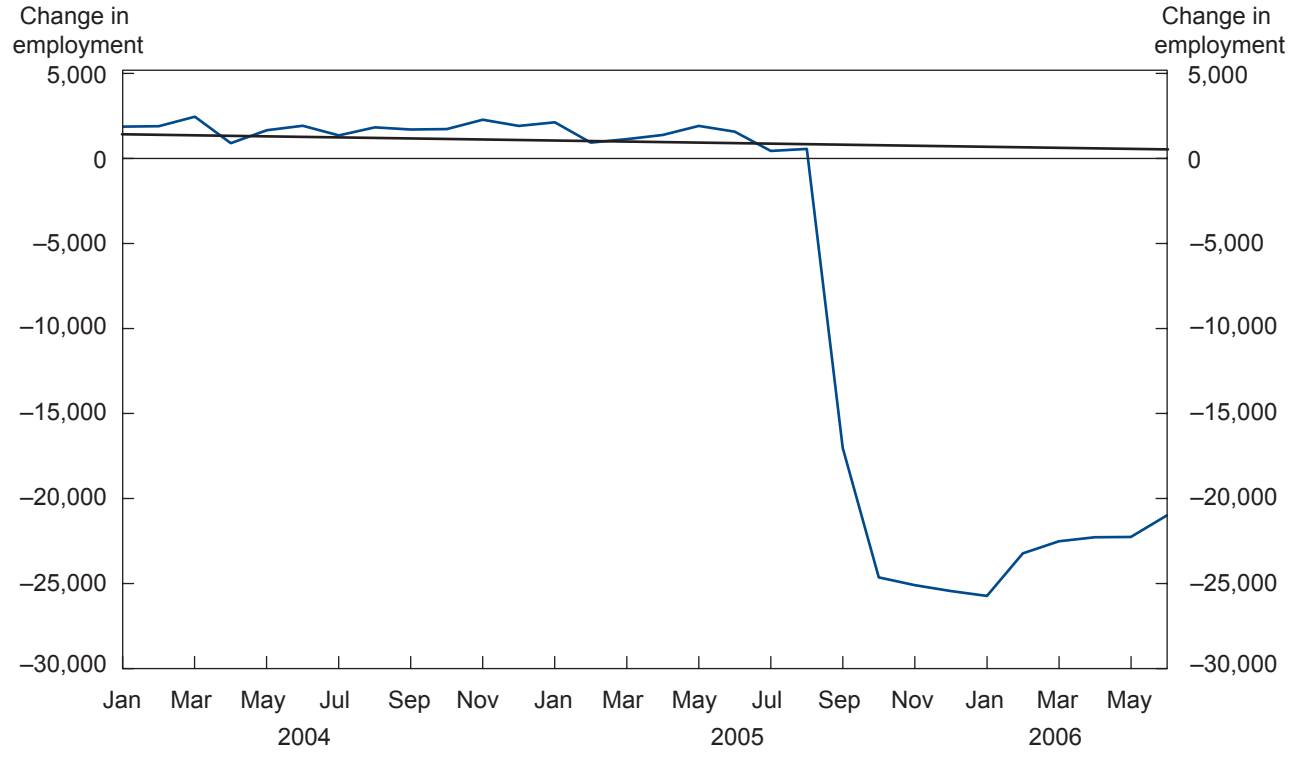


Chart 3. **Over-the-year changes in employment in the port operations industry, New Orleans, January 2004 to June 2006**

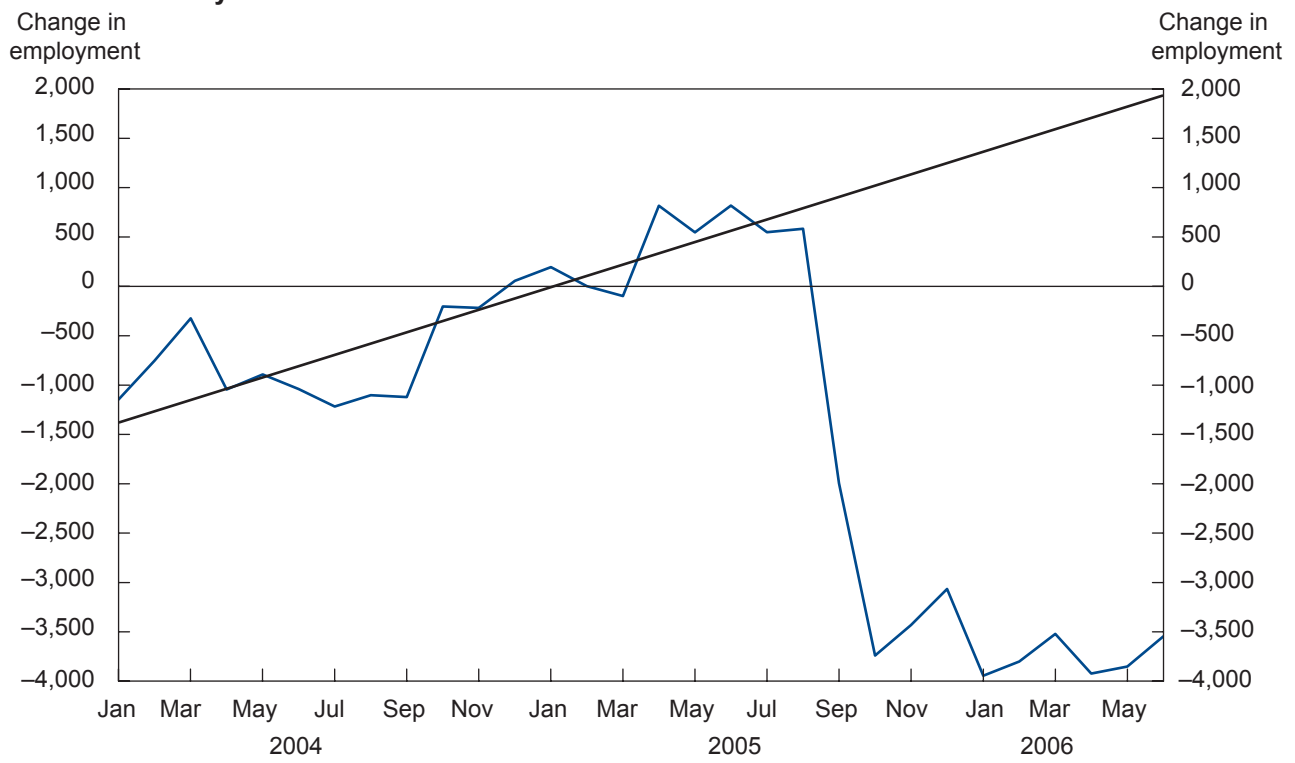


Chart 4. **Over-the-year changes in employment in the professional services sector, New Orleans, January 2004 to June 2006**

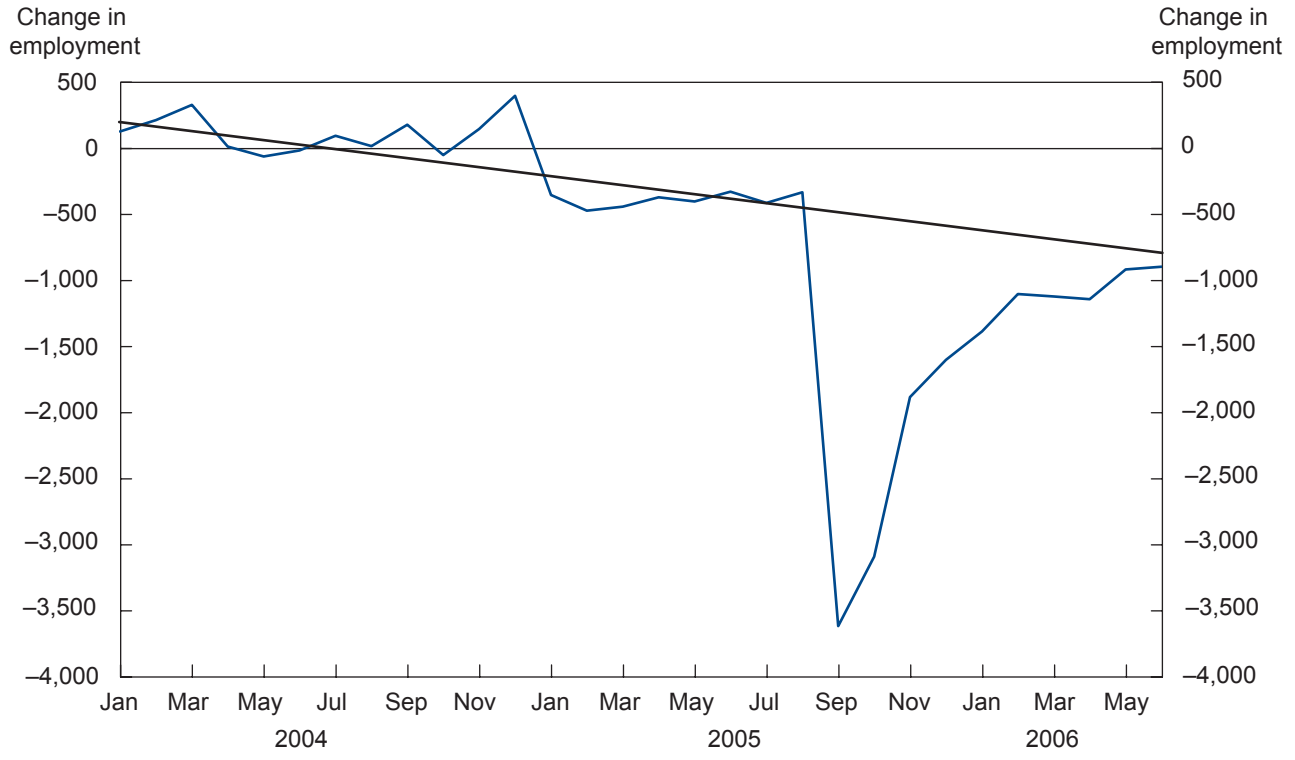
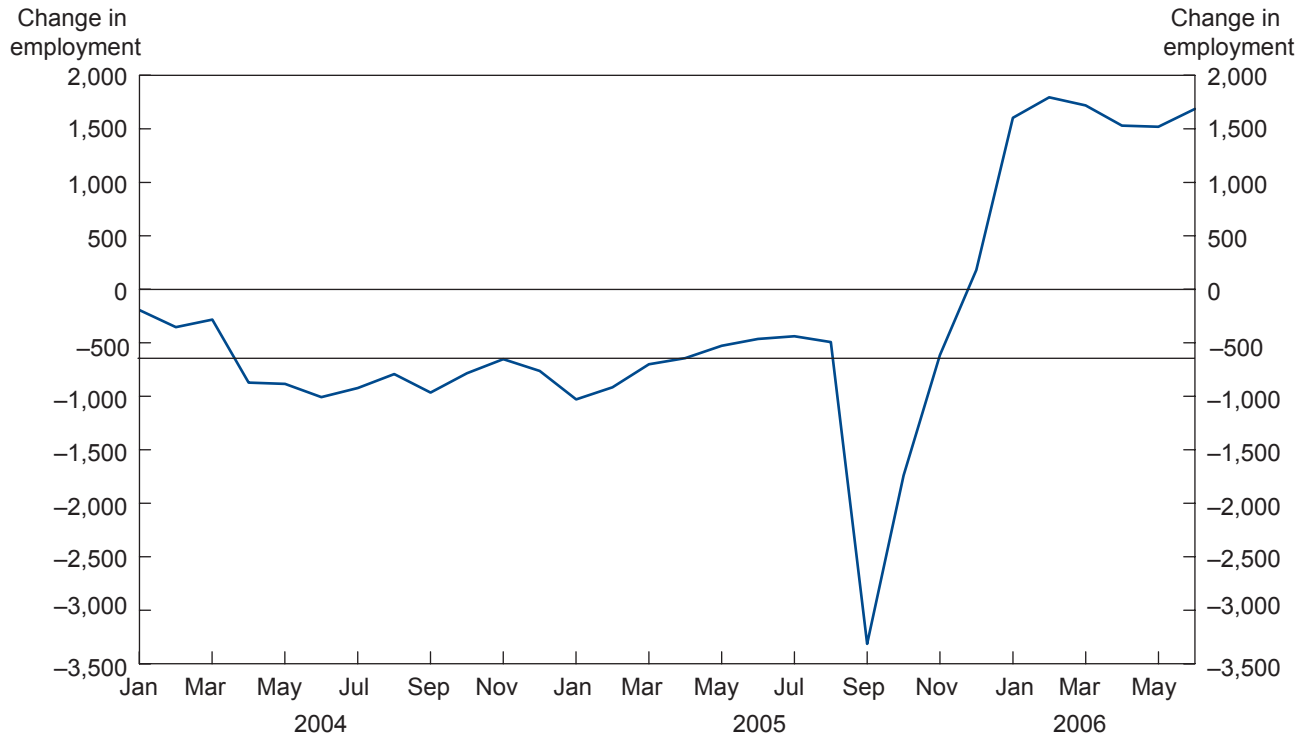


Chart 5. **Over-the-year changes in employment in the construction sector, New Orleans, January 2004 to June 2006**



hurricane, the sector reached its nadir in job losses in November 2005, after which it began a steady recovery. By May 2006, educational services had almost reached pre-Katrina employment levels; however, employment losses began again soon after. (See chart 6.) During the 10-month period, educational services lost approximately 1,910 jobs, amounting to $66.4 million in lost wages.

Health care and social services. Job losses in the health care and social services sector mirrored those of the New Orleans economy as a whole. That is, precipitous losses occurred immediately following Katrina, and significant losses continued throughout the 10-month period studied. (See chart 7.) During that period, health care and social services posted a loss of 13,418 jobs, with $377.8 million in lost wages.

Employment and wages

As shown in charts 2–7, Katrina's devastating effect on the New Orleans economy was not shared equally by all sectors. In assessing the 10-month aftermath of the hurricane, it becomes apparent that sectors having the lowest average weekly wage were hardest hit. Besides eliminating jobs from the New Orleans economy, the loss of these lower paying jobs had an effect on the entire economic structure by raising the average weekly wage for the city. In order to further a more complete understanding of that effect, this section divides the post-Katrina period into three specific quarters and analyzes the economic impact of the storm during each quarter.

Fourth quarter, 2005. For the months of October, November, and December 2005—the timeframe that immediately followed the hurricane—average over-the-year job losses were 103,316, or 41.7 percent of the city's fourth-quarter, 2004, job base. (See table 6.) An examination of these job losses reveals that 46.1 percent were centered in just three sectors: retail trade, which lost 12,140 jobs, or 62.8 percent of its job base; accommodation and food services, in which 21,133 jobs, or 59.3 percent of its job base, were eliminated; and health care and social assistance, which lost 14,330 jobs, or 56.4 percent

Chart 6. **Over-the-year changes in employment in the educational services sector, New Orleans, January 2004 to June 2006**

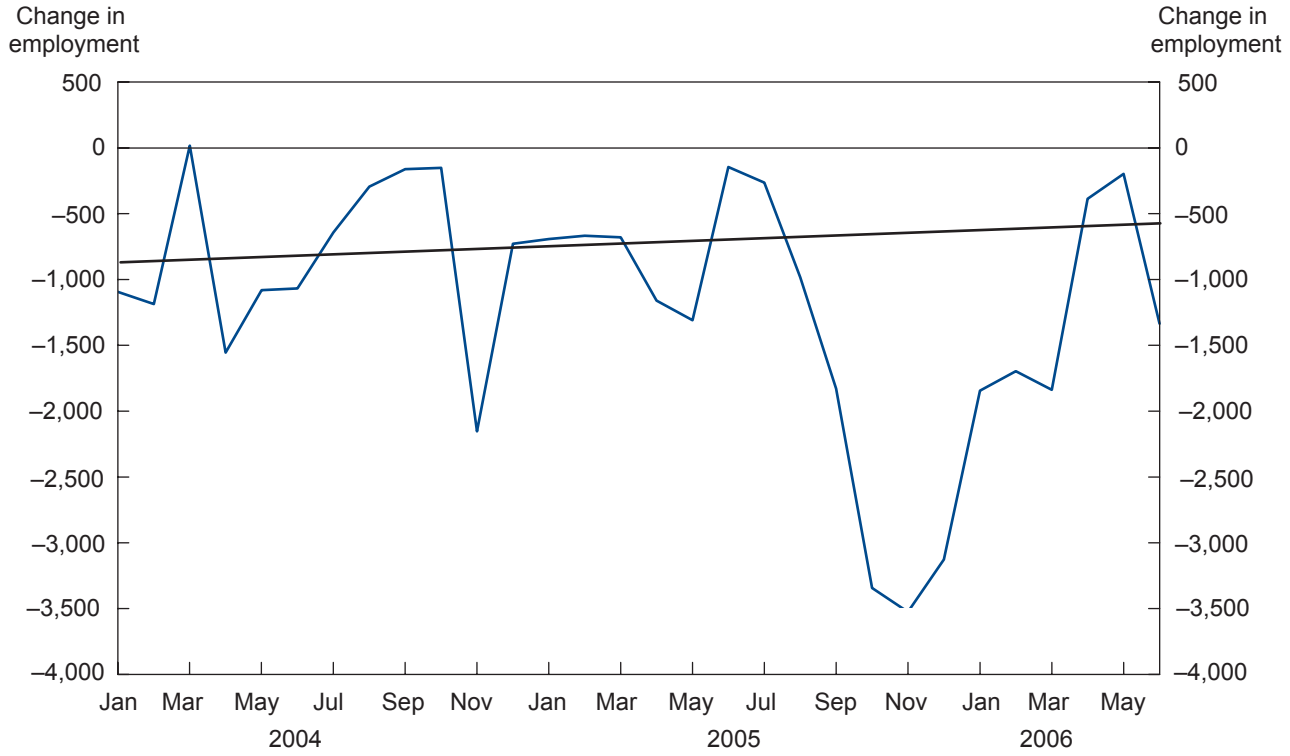


Chart 7. **Over-the-year changes in employment in the health care and social assistance sector, New Orleans, January 2004 to June 2006**

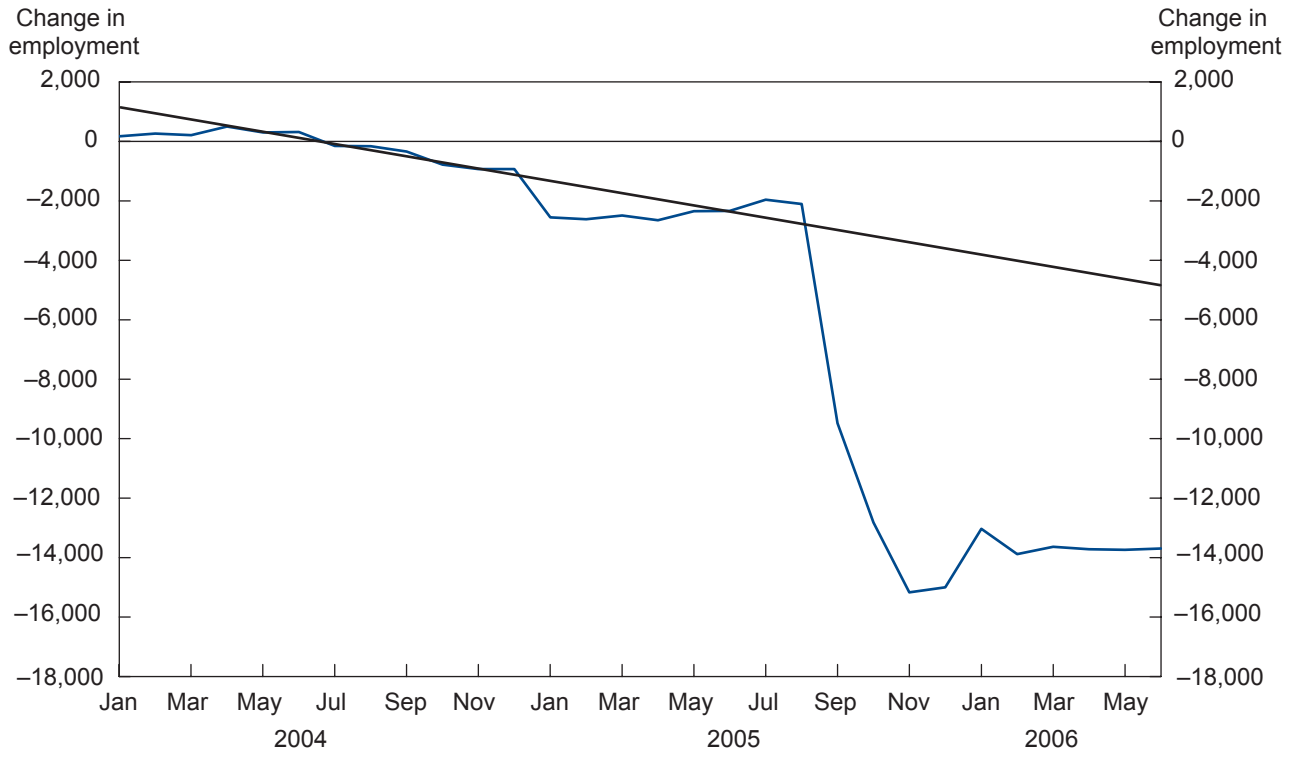


Table 6. Fourth-quarter employment and wages, Orleans Parish, 2005

Industry	Average monthly employment (thousands)	Percent of Orleans Parish employment	Percent change in employment, 2000–05	Total wages (millions)	Percent of Orleans Parish total wages	Average weekly wage	Over-the-year percent change in wage
All industries	144.2	100.0	–41.7	$1,838.8	100.0	$981	29.4
Private	110.1	76.4	–43.2	1,429.1	77.7	998	34.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	([1])	([2])	–27.2	.4	([2])	708	58.7
Mining	4.1	2.9	.3	104.0	5.7	1,943	5.6
Utilities	1.0	.7	–.9	18.3	1.0	1,428	–.9
Construction	5.3	3.7	–12.0	74.4	4.0	1,076	25.8
Manufacturing	6.1	4.2	–20.2	84.0	4.6	1,059	6.8
Wholesale trade	4.5	3.1	–27.8	67.9	3.7	1,170	14.3
Retail trade	7.2	5.0	–62.8	52.5	2.9	562	20.9
Transportation and warehousing	7.4	5.1	–31.7	99.4	5.4	1,035	22.6
Information	3.9	2.7	–34.6	47.5	2.6	942	31.2
Finance and insurance	6.1	4.2	–35.0	116.8	6.4	1,481	35.6
Real estate and rental leasing	1.9	1.3	–46.8	18.6	1.0	758	25.3
Professional and technical services	11.8	8.2	–15.7	226.5	12.3	1,481	2.9
Management of companies and enterprises	2.7	1.9	–41.1	51.4	2.8	1,462	20.3
Administrative and waste services	9.0	6.2	–40.1	109.3	5.9	938	77.0
Educational services	6.0	4.2	–35.6	87.6	4.8	1,117	36.6
Health care and social assistance	11.1	7.7	–56.4	111.5	6.1	774	3.3
Arts, entertainment, and ecreation	3.7	2.6	–51.3	43.3	2.4	893	41.1
Accommodation and food services	14.5	10.1	–59.3	81.1	4.4	430	25.4
Other services, except public administration	3.6	2.5	–53.8	30.9	1.7	663	31.5
Port operations	11.5	8.0	–22.9	203.4	11.1	1,118	21.6
Tourism	18.2	16.6	–57.9	124.4	8.7	394	33.0
Federal government	11.4	7.9	–9.4	195.6	10.6	1,319	17.3
State government	16.3	11.3	–17.2	158.3	8.6	745	1.9
Local government	6.4	4.4	–70.3	55.8	3.0	675	–2.0

[1] Fewer than 500 employees.

[2] Less than 0.1 percent.

NOTE: Percentage bases include the approximately 0.3 percent of private employment with nonclassifiable industries.

of its job base. As data from table 5 indicate, these sectors were among the lowest paid in the entire New Orleans economy. Because of the disproportionate loss of jobs in all three sectors, the average weekly wage for those jobs remaining in the city rose 29.4 percent.

Although retail trade, accommodation and food services, and health care and social assistance bore the brunt of the job losses due to Katrina, practically all sectors of the New Orleans economy suffered notable job losses that, in effect, paralyzed most of the city. (In the utilities and mining sectors, in which the number of jobs was relatively small, employment was static on an over-the-year basis).

Job losses during the fourth quarter were due to two factors: the destruction of the city's infrastructure, thereby eliminating places of employment; and the destruction of homes and the subsequent public-health crisis, which together forced large segments of the employed population to leave the city.

First quarter, 2006. For the months of January, February, and March 2006, a slight improvement in New Orleans' economic structure began to emerge. The average over-the-year loss of jobs during the quarter was 99,114, or 41.0 percent of the city's first-quarter, 2005, base. (See table 7.) Over the quarter, 44.1 percent of all job losses were associated with retail trade (10,955 jobs, or 58.0 percent of the industry's job base), accommodation

Table 7. First-quarter employment and wages, Orleans Parish, 2006

Industry	Average monthly employment (thousands)	Percent of Orleans Parish employment	Percent change in employment, 2005–06	Total wages (millions)	Percent of Orleans Parish total wages	Average weekly wage	Over-the-year percent change in wage
All industries	142.4	100.0	–41.0	$1,815.1	100.0	$981	33.7
Private	115.3	81.0	–39.0	1,458.7	80.4	973	36.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	([1])	([2])	–12.2	.3	([2])	428	–.9
Mining	3.7	2.6	–9.8	144.3	7.9	2,970	24.0
Utilities	.8	.6	–15.1	19.7	1.1	1,877	–4.8
Construction	7.2	5.0	31.2	91.8	5.1	985	43.2
Manufacturing	6.4	4.5	–21.7	90.1	5.0	1,083	17.2
Wholesale trade	4.4	3.1	–26.0	73.7	4.1	1,291	20.3
Retail trade	7.9	5.6	–58.0	57.3	3.2	556	35.0
Transportation and warehousing	7.4	5.2	–31.2	90.0	5.0	938	20.1
Information	3.8	2.7	–33.7	37.5	2.1	762	5.4
Finance and insurance	5.9	4.2	–31.4	111.0	6.1	1,445	18.0
Real estate and rental leasing	1.7	1.2	–50.8	16.6	.9	738	40.8
Professional and technical services	12.5	8.8	–8.8	177.3	9.8	1,091	9.1
Management of companies and enterprises	2.5	1.7	–44.4	51.4	2.8	1,598	–5.7
Administrative and waste services	10.2	7.2	–31.9	157.9	8.7	1,186	103.4
Educational services	7.3	5.1	–19.7	89.3	4.9	939	24.4
Health care and social assistance	9.7	6.8	–58.3	96.1	5.3	766	25.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3.4	2.4	–57.5	25.4	1.4	579	–15.7
Accommodation and food services	16.7	11.7	–53.6	96.6	5.3	446	29.7
Other services, except public administration	3.5	2.5	–50.4	26.2	1.4	575	30.1
Port operations	11.1	7.8	–25.3	234.2	12.9	1,621	31.7
Tourism	20.0	17.4	–54.3	122.0	8.4	468	15.3
Federal government	10.1	7.1	–19.0	164.1	9.0	1,248	8.3
State government	11.0	7.7	–43.3	145.0	8.0	1,015	27.7
Local government	5.9	4.2	–71.2	47.3	2.6	615	–1.9

[1] Fewer than 500 employees.
[2] Less than 0.1 percent.

NOTE: Percentage bases include the approximately 0.3 percent of private employment with nonclassifiable industries.

and food services (19,244 jobs, or 53.6 percent of the industry's job base), and health care and social assistance (13,517 jobs, or 58.3 percent of the industry's job base). As a result of this continued disproportionate number of job losses at the lower end of the wage scale, the average weekly wage for those jobs which remained in the city increased by 33.7 percent.

Significant job losses continued throughout many of the sectors making up the New Orleans economy. However, some rays of light had begun to emerge. On an over-the-year basis, employment in the construction sector increased by 31.2 percent (about 1,700 jobs) as the city began the initial steps to rebuild. A revival in business activity also was indicated by a slowing of job losses in the professional, scientific, and technical sector (the sector lost just 8.8 percent of its job base on an over-the-year basis), with average monthly employment increasing from the previous quarter. Clearly, the city's economy was still desperate, but some signs of slight improvement were visible.

Second quarter, 2006. During April, May, and June 2006, the intensity of job loss continued to abate. By the end of the quarter, losses stood at 93,594 jobs, or 38.3 percent of the city's second-quarter, 2005, job base. (See table 8.) Of all the job losses in the New Orleans economy over the quarter, 44.4 percent were associated with retail trade (about 9,770 jobs, or 51.4 percent of the industry's

Table 8. Second-quarter employment and wages, Orleans Parish, 2006

Industry	Average monthly employment (thousands)	Percent of Orleans Parish employment	Percent change in employment, 2005–06	Total wages (millions)	Percent of Orleans Parish total wages	Average weekly wage	Over-the-year percent change in wage
All industries	150.8	100.0	–38.3	$1,738.1	100.0	$887	28.2
Private	122.7	81.4	–36.0	1,388.4	79.9	870	31.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	([1])	([2])	–19.8	.2	([2])	429	.7
Mining	3.7	2.4	–12.1	101.2	5.8	2,117	10.8
Utilities	.8	.5	–18.4	14.6	.8	1,389	–6.0
Construction	7.4	4.9	27.0	97.3	5.6	1,006	44.7
Manufacturing	6.6	4.4	–22.1	89.8	5.2	1,042	15.9
Wholesale trade	4.5	3.0	–24.7	67.7	3.9	1,152	18.4
Retail trade	9.3	6.1	–51.4	64.3	3.7	534	23.9
Transportation and warehousing	7.9	5.2	–29.3	108.0	6.2	1,052	32.8
Information	3.8	2.5	–18.2	36.6	2.1	742	–3.1
Finance and insurance	5.9	3.9	–29.1	91.9	5.3	1,190	17.2
Real estate and rental leasing	1.8	1.2	–48.0	18.1	1.0	759	43.2
Professional and technical services	12.5	8.3	–7.3	179.6	10.3	1,105	7.5
Management of companies and enterprises	2.5	1.7	–46.4	–45.4	2.6	1,384	13.2
Administrative and waste services	10.5	7.0	–36.1	105.9	6.1	776	83.9
Educational services	8.0	5.3	–7.4	91.4	5.3	883	3.0
Health care and social assistance	10.0	6.6	–57.9	104.9	6.0	809	36.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4.3	2.8	–46.8	34.1	2.0	612	6.6
Accommodation and food services	18.7	12.4	–49.1	102.8	5.9	423	24.8
Other services, except public administration	4.0	2.7	–43.6	29.0	1.7	557	23.2
Port operations	11.6	7.7	–24.6	209.2	12.0	1,391	26.8
Tourism	23.0	15.2	–48.7	136.9	7.9	458	20.1
Federal government	9.6	6.4	–22.8	166.6	9.6	1,332	17.4
State government	12.0	8.0	–36.6	128.9	7.4	824	1.4
Local government	6.5	4.3	–69.6	54.2	3.1	645	6.1

[1] Fewer than 500 employees.
[2] Less than 0.1 percent.

NOTE: Percentage bases include the approximately 0.3 percent of private employment with nonclassifiable industries.

job base), accommodation and food services (18,070 jobs, or 49.1 percent of the industry's job base), and health care and social assistance (13,718 jobs, or 57.9 percent of the industry's job base). As a result of these job losses, the average weekly wage for all jobs rose 28.2 percent.

Although grim, the economic climate in the city was improving. Employment in the construction sector continued to grow, increasing, on average, by an additional 2,000 jobs compared with the previous quarter's figure. On an over-the-year basis, employment in the sector increased by 27.0 percent, or 1,580 jobs. Employment in the professional, scientific, and technical sector held steady at 12,500 jobs, but, on an over-the-year basis, registered a 7.3-percent decline of 988 jobs.

Over-the-year comparison

As noted, the two most significant effects of Katrina were a massive loss of jobs and a significant rise in the city's average weekly wage. On an over-the-year basis, average weekly wages increased 28.2 percent, to $887. The loss of jobs changed the city's employment patterns, but did not alter the relation of the local to the base (export) economy. By the second quarter of 2006, 81.4 percent of those jobs which remained in the city were associated with the private sector; previously, private-sector

employment had accounted for 78.4 percent of all jobs.

Within the private sector itself, however, a redistribution in employment had taken place. Whereas in the second quarter of 2005 accommodation and food services, the largest employer in New Orleans, accounted for 15.0 percent of all jobs, a year later the sector represented 12.4 percent of employment (still the largest in the economy, though). Employment shares for health care and social assistance had decreased from 9.7 percent to 6.6 percent, while those for retail trade had decreased from 7.8 percent to 6.1 percent. By contrast, the following sectors increased their employment shares: professional, scientific, and technical, from 5.5 percent to 8.3 percent; and educational services, from 3.5 percent to 5.3 percent.

The rise in the proportion of private-sector jobs was the result of a notable loss of government jobs: 46.7 percent, or 24,584 jobs, from the second quarter of 2005 to the same quarter of 2006. All segments of government experienced significant reductions in employment. Federal employment was reduced by 22.8 percent (2,838 jobs), and State employment decreased by 36.6 percent (6,944 jobs). However, it was in the local governmental sector that massive job losses occurred: on an over-the-year basis, the city reduced its governmental workforce by 69.6 percent, or 14,802 jobs.

Ten-month assessment

Over the 10-month period studied, 1 out of every 4 private-sector jobs lost (25.4 percent) was in the accommodation and food services sector. (See table 9.) Due to lower-than-average wages associated with the sector, those lost jobs accounted for just 1 out of every 7 dollars (14.5 percent) lost in total wages in the New Orleans economy. About 1 out of every 6 jobs lost (17.9 percent), amounting to 1 out of every 5 dollars in lost wages (19.6 percent), was associated with the health care and social services sector, while 1 out of every 7 jobs lost (14.3 percent) and 1 out of every 10 dollars in lost wages (10.5 percent) were associated with the retail trade sector.

Thus, in terms of its effect on the private sector, about 6 out of every 10 jobs lost (57.6 percent) and nearly half of all dollars in lost wages (44.6 percent) were associated with just three sectors: accommodation and food services, health care and social assistance, and retail trade.

THE NEW ORLEANS ECONOMY CAN BE COMPARED to a three legged stool, with tourism, port operations, and education serving as the legs of the stool and thereby providing its foundation. Of interest is how Katrina, with its effect on the employment and wage dynamics of the city, may have altered that foundation. In particular, what influence has the loss of so many jobs, concentrated in a few specific industry sectors, exerted on New Orleans's overall economic picture?

Examining the 2-year change in location quotients (from the second quarter of 2004 to the second quarter of 2006) affords a number of insights into this issue. Despite the extensive loss of jobs in the accommodation and food services sector, tourism, with a 2006 location quotient of 1.60 (down from 1.90 in 2004) remains a basic (that is, export) component of the New Orleans economy. (See table 10.) Port operations, with a location quotient of 2.22 (compared with 1.80 in 2004), has increased in importance, as has educational services, with a 2006 location quotient of 3.30, compared with 2.52 in 2004.

Of special note is the increase in strength recorded in the professional, scientific, and technical sector (which

Table 9. Share of Orleans Parish 10-month (September 2005 to June 2006) private-industry employment and wage loss, post-Katrina

Sector	Percent of—	
	Employment loss	Wage loss
Total private industry	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	([1])	([1])
Mining	.4	1.3
Utilities	.1	.4
Construction	([2])	.9
Manufacturing	2.2	3.4
Wholesale trade	2.1	3.6
Retail trade	14.3	10.5
Transportation and warehousing	4.3	5.8
Information	2.0	2.4
Finance and insurance	3.7	6.7
Real estate and rental leasing	2.2	2.1
Professional and technical services	2.2	4.4
Management of companies and enterprises	2.5	5.6
Administrative and waste services	7.5	6.2
Educational services	2.5	3.4
Health care and social assistance	17.9	19.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	5.1	5.4
Accommodation and food services	25.4	14.5
Other services, except public administration	4.8	3.7

[1] Less than 0.1 percent.

[2] Over the 10-month period, construction was the only sector to net over-the-year gains in employment.

NOTE: Calculations exclude the approximately 0.3 percent of private employment with nonclassifiable industries.

Table 10. Second-quarter employment location quotients, Orleans Parish, 2006

Industry	Location quotient
Total private industry (base)	1.00
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	.03
Mining	5.54
Utilities	1.37
Construction	.89
Manufacturing	.43
Wholesale trade	.71
Retail trade	.56
Transportation and warehousing	1.73
Information	1.15
Finance and insurance	.91
Real estate and rental leasing	.78
Professional and technical services	1.57
Management of companies and enterprises	1.30
Administrative and waste services	1.16
Educational services	3.30
Health care and social assistance	.63
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1.98
Accommodation and food services	1.53
Other services, except public administration	.84
Port operations	2.22
Tourism	1.60

moved from a location quotient of 1.15 in 2004 to 1.57 in 2006), along with the weakening registered in health care and social assistance (which dropped from a location quotient of 1.04 in 2004 to 0.63 in 2006). Significant job losses in this sector clearly weakened its influence in the city's economy and may indicate a real deterioration in the availability of social services, which are, of course, critical during a time of recovery from a disaster.

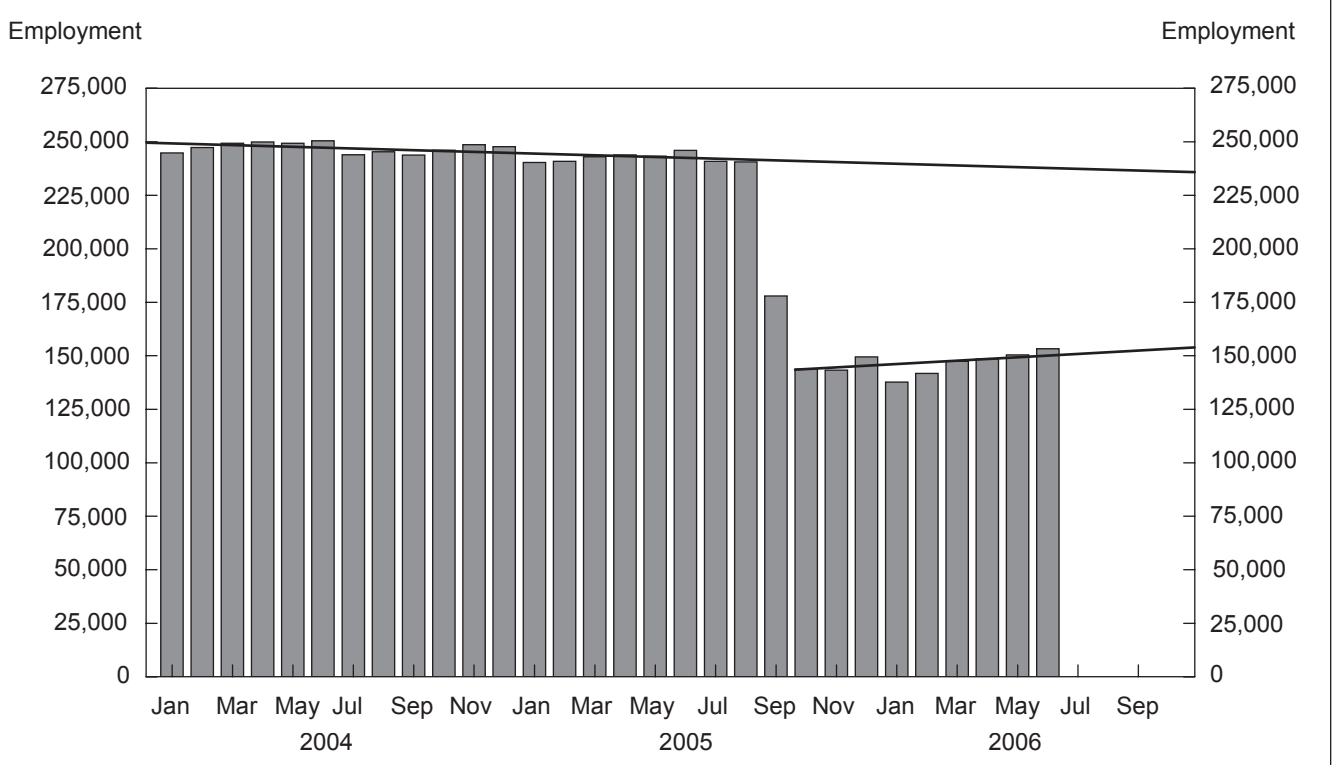
Within the New Orleans economy, the location quotient for oil and gas extraction increased from 13.7 in 2001 to 14.0 in the second quarter of 2006, and that for the related industry of marine cargo handling rose from 18.5 to 20.6 over the same period. Advances in technology have increased the proportion of exploratory wells, enhanced offshore drilling capacities, and extended the productive, useful life of existing wells. The supplies of oil and gas, nonrenewable resources, depend heavily on their price, which has fluctuated.

In addition, the overall New Orleans tourist industry has been based not only on the presence of physical structures, but also on the manifestation of the city's history in the lives of its people. Prior to the hurricanes, the unique heritage of New Orleans as a former French colony had lived on in its museums (with a location quotient of 2.32) and in the French tradition of converting the experiences of daily life into song and music (musical groups and artists had a location quotient of 3.91).[12] These location quotients show that, despite the shock to the New Orleans economy as a result of Hurricane Katrina, industries associated with the "three-legged stool" (that is, tourism, port operations, and educational services) have maintained their relative strength. Moreover, the employment outlook overall for these sectors is favorable.[13]

National numbers project that, over the next decade, overall employment in colleges and universities is expected to rise by 34.3 percent, with increases of 25.1 percent in arts, entertainment, and recreation and 16.6 percent in accommodation and food services.[14] Thus, despite a lackluster economy prior to Katrina, the structure of the New Orleans economy has a triumvirate source of economic strength—tourism, port operations, and education—that bodes well for the future. Current data indicate that the rebuilding of New Orleans has resulted in steady, continuing employment growth.

Chart 8 presents two trend lines.[15] The top line, commencing in January 2004, projects the long-term employment level in New Orleans had Katrina not devastated the city. The bottom line, starting in October 2006, after the initial destruction and amidst job losses, is projected forward. After having hit its low point of 137,785 jobs in January 2006, the New Orleans employment level continues to increase, suggesting that there is a base for recovery. in the post-Katrina New Orleans labor economy. □

Chart 8. New Orleans employment trends, 2004–06



Notes

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[1] For the purposes of this article, "New Orleans" refers to the city of New Orleans (Orleans Parish), as opposed to the larger metropolitan area composed of 12 parishes. The city's employment and wage losses were just part of the total economic damage caused by Katrina. The analytic framework presented herein will focus on second-quarter data to maintain consistency with the latest quarter (the second quarter of 2006) for which data are available for New Orleans.

[2] Roger D. Congleton, "The Story of Katrina: New Orleans and the Political Economy of Catastrophe," *Public Choice*, vol. 127, April 2006, pp. 5–30, especially pp. 5, 6.

[3] Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, May 16, 2006, RS22239.

[4] See Congleton, "Story of Katrina," p. 5.

[5] To avoid the effects of seasonal fluctuation, estimates of employment and wage loss were based on year-to-year differences in monthly employment before and after Hurricane Katrina. Within a given quarter, monthly employment differences were multiplied by the base quarter's average weekly wage. In evaluating the relative shares of the private-sector loss among industry sectors, this analysis was performed at the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sector level. Because the over-the-year loss spanned into higher employment in previous years (annual levels of employment had been declining in New Orleans every year since 2001), this method may have slightly overstated the overall employment loss. The wage loss, however, may have been understated, because it was based on year-old average wage levels. The base-quarter average wage, as opposed to the more recent wage, more accurately reflects the occupation and industry mix of the prehurricane economy. Therefore, estimates of employment and wages lost to the hurricane are likely conservative.

[6] **en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Orleans,_Louisiana**, visited July 5, 2007.

[7] *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2006*, 125th ed. (U.S. Census Bureau, 2007), table 1, p. 8.

[8] The wage figures are from the BLS QCEW program.

[9] *Ibid.*

[10] *Ibid.*

[11] The trend line represents the least square fit based on values from January 2004 to August 2005, assuming that over-the-year employment change is linear. Linear trend lines were used throughout this analysis, for both total and sector employment.

[12] Location quotients are from the BLS QCEW Program.

[13] See *Career Guide to Industries, 2006–2007*, Bulletin 2601 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2007). The arts, entertainment, and recreation sector is projected to increase by 25 percent (p. 248), food services and drinking places by 16 percent (p. 255), and educational services by 17 percent. With an increase of more than 12 percent, the port facility operations sector is projected within the average range of 14 percent for all industries. Oil and gas extraction is projected to grow worldwide, with the U.S. contribution heavily dependent on relative supplies and prices.

[14] Projections data are for 2004–14 and are from the BLS Employment Projections Program.

[15] Employment levels from January 2004 through August 2005 and from January 2006 through June 2006 were projected forward with the use of simple linear trend lines.

Gender differences in occupational distributions among workers

An investigation of gender differences in occupational attainment of prime-age U.S. workers reveals that such differences do exist, especially among women, but apparently are the results of voluntary choices and long-term changes in the labor market

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Recent analyses of gender employment patterns suggest that occupational differences between men and women are a persistent presence in the U.S. labor market. Traditional blue-collar occupations such as operatives and craft continue to be male dominated, while women remain concentrated in service and clerical occupations. (See table 1.) Other occupations, such as managerial, professional and technical, and sales appear to be distributed almost evenly by gender. For women, the most popular occupations are clerical (a traditionally female-dominated occupation) and professional and technical; for men, the most popular occupations are production and craft, professional and technical, and managerial. Table 1 also presents a well-known measure of the disparity in occupational distributions: the Index of Dissimilarity (ID). This index, based on the absolute deviation in the percentages of men and women across occupations, is defined as

$$\text{ID} = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^{J}\left|P_j^M - P_j^W\right| \quad (1)$$

where $P_j^{M,W}$ measures the percentage of men (M) or women (W) in occupational category j. The ID ranges from 0 to 100, with its numerical value indicating the percentage of men, women, or some combination of the two that need to shift occupations in order for the two distributions to equalize. An ID of 0 means equal occupational representation by gender, whereas a value of 100 denotes complete gender segregation across occupations. Thus, the data in table 1 indicate that, in 2001, 31 percent of men or women (or a combination of percentages that adds up to 31 percent) would have to change occupations for there to be complete gender equality in occupational distributions. This percentage is consistent with other estimates of occupational employment patterns reported from a variety of labor market data.[1]

Although the occupational differences reported in table 1 are well known, researchers continue to investigate whether these employment disparities result from gender differences in occupational choice, from differences in characteristics, or from market distortions such as occupational segregation. Occupational segregation occurs when workers are excluded from certain jobs, and overrepresented in others, for reasons such as race, gender, or national origin. Since the early 1960s, researchers have been interested in the measurement and consequences of occupational segregation in the labor market. Recent empirical work has employed discrete-choice, qualitative-response models of occupational attainment to investigate differences in occupational structures across groups of workers. These qualitative-response models

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Table 1. Employed persons 20 years and older in the civilian labor force, by occupation and gender, 2001

Occupation	Percentage of occupation that are men	Percentage of occupation that are women	Men		Women	
			Number (in thousands)	Percentage of all men employed in each occupation	Number (in thousands)	Percentage of all women employed in each occupation
Total	…	…	67,334	100.0	59,787	100.0
Managerial	54	46	11,005	16.3	9,387	15.7
Professional and technical	46	54	12,063	17.9	13,952	23.3
Sales	52	48	7,601	11.3	6,953	11.6
Clerical and administrative support	21	79	3,751	5.6	14,128	23.6
Service	39	61	6,465	9.6	10,066	16.8
Production and craft	91	9	3,516	20.1	1,283	2.1
Operatives	76	24	9,302	13.8	3,007	5.0
Laborers	78	22	3,631	5.4	1,011	1.7

NOTE: The Index of Dissimilarity across all occupations in 2001 was 31.1.

of occupational attainment were developed initially to predict the likelihood that workers are employed in a specified occupational category, given their individual traits.[2] The occupational segregation literature has adapted the models to determine whether, after controlling for differences in characteristics such as human capital variables, certain workers face unequal prospects for occupational achievement.[3]

This article assesses recent occupational distributions of prime-working-age ("prime-age") men and women in the U.S. labor market. The objective is to determine the extent of gender differences in occupations that are due to discrimination-based segregation, or due to other factors such as differences in human capital characteristics and labor market choices.

Empirical model

Occupational attainment refers to the net outcome of the processes that ultimately determine a worker's occupation. The demand side of occupational labor markets is influenced by employer-established requirements for jobs in terms of training, education, and experience and by other labor market factors, such as product demand and labor productivity. On the supply side, a worker's background, demographic characteristics, ability, and aptitude will influence occupational choice and placement. Empirical models of occupational attainment are therefore reduced-form specifications that attempt to incorporate both supply- and demand-side factors. This analysis uses a well-established occupational attainment model to estimate the statistical link between a worker's characteristics and the likelihood that he or she is employed in a given occupation. In our specification, we assume that the probability that a worker is employed in the jth occupation ($j = 1,\ldots,J$) can be expressed as the logistic conditional probability function

$$P_{ij}\left|X_i = \frac{e^{\delta_j X_i}}{\sum_j e^{\delta_j X_i}}, \right. \quad (2)$$

where P_{ij} is the expected probability that the ith individual ($i = 1, \ldots, N$) is employed in the jth occupation, X_i is a vector of individual characteristics, and δ_j is a vector of coefficients to be estimated. The logistic model in (1) can be expressed in linear terms as the log of an odds ratio:

$$\ln(P_{ij} / P_J) = \hat{\delta}_j X_i. \quad (3)$$

Estimating the parameters in δ_j yields an occupational structure in which the net influence on a worker's occupation is expressed as a function of personal characteristics that are statistically linked to occupational attainment.[4]

We can use equation (3) to investigate whether women face different prospects for occupational attainment than

their male counterparts. The initial step in this process is to estimate the parameter coefficients of (3) for men. Next, these estimated coefficients are applied to workers' characteristics from the women's sample. This step yields an estimated probability that a woman is employed in an occupation, given that her personal traits are evaluated according to the estimated occupational structure for men:

$$\hat{P}_{ij}^{W} = \frac{e^{\hat{\delta}_j^M X^W}}{\sum_j e^{\hat{\delta}_j^M X^W}}. \quad (4)$$

Equation (4) can be used to derive the expected percentage of women in occupation j, assuming that they are assigned to occupations on the basis of their characteristics and qualifications in a fashion similar to the way men are.[5] The expected occupational distribution for women can be compared with their actual distribution to determine whether there are noticeable differences.

To compare the actual occupational distribution of men with the actual and expected occupational distributions of women, we calculate (1) the ID for the actual occupational distributions of men and women, and (2) the ID for the actual men's distribution and the expected women's distribution. A significant decline in the index from (1) to (2) suggests that if the characteristics of women are evaluated as though they were men, the occupational distributions of the two groups become more similar. This idea supports the notion of discrimination-based occupational segregation against women, assuming that men and women have similar tastes with respect to occupational choice. The approach assumes implicitly that any remaining disparity in occupational distributions, once the expected female distribution is determined, results from differences in occupational choice patterns by gender.[6] Thus, the empirical model used in this article is based on the standard neoclassical labor market approach to gender discrimination,[7] an approach which asserts that unequal labor market outcomes between men and women are due primarily to gender differences in skills, qualifications, and choice, as well as to labor market imperfections such as discrimination.[8]

Data and empirical results

Because the analysis that follows focuses on recent labor market outcomes for prime-age workers, two waves from the 1979 cohort of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY79) were selected: 1994 and 2000.[9] Longitudinal data sets are an excellent source of demographic information on individual workers and allow the specification of a relatively complete set of independent variables for the occupational attainment model given by equations (3) and (4). However, a potential drawback of the NLSY79 is the impossibility of constructing a representative nationwide sample of workers. For instance, in 2000, the NLSY79 comprised workers between the ages of 35 and 43. Although not representative of the entire U.S. labor force, prime-age workers are important to study because these workers are just entering their peak earnings years within their chosen professions.[10] In addition, this age group represents a significant portion of the labor market, accounting for approximately 27 percent of the U.S. civilian labor force in 2000.[11] The samples presented consist of nonagricultural workers who reported positive wage and salary income. Excluded are full-time military personnel, individuals who are enrolled in school, and those with missing information on their occupational status. The occupational categories are described more fully in exhibit 1, and the independent variables used to estimate the logit model of occupational attainment (X_i) are described in exhibit 2.

Table 2 compares the occupational distributions of prime-age men and women in 1994 and 2000.[12] In 1994, the gender disparity in occupational distributions, as measured by the ID, was 37.4. Thus, 37 percent of men or women, or a combination of the two, would have had to shift occupations in order for the two distributions to converge. By 2000, gender differences in the occupational distributions declined slightly, to 36.1. These results are comparable to estimates of gender disparities in employment patterns reported in table 1 and elsewhere.[13] Thus, the overall gender disparity in occupational distributions among prime-age workers remained relatively stable during the late 1990s.

Table 2 also compares the actual occupational distribution of men with the expected occupational distribution of women, derived from equation (4). The ID for 1994 declines by 33.6 points when the expected occupational distribution for women is compared with the actual male distribution. In other words, if women were assigned to occupations on the basis of their education, experience, and other characteristics according to the male occupational structure, the overall gender disparity in occupations declines by approximately 90 percent. For 2000, the change in the ID when the expected women's occupational distribution is compared with the actual men's is 31 points, a reduction of 86 percent. One interpretation of these findings is that unexplained differences in the occupational distributions of men and women fell, albeit slightly from 1994 to 2000. One also may interpret these findings as indicating that women continue to face significant

Table 2. Comparison of actual and expected occupational distributions for men and women, 1994 and 2000 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth

[In percent]

Occupation	1994			2000		
	Men (actual)	Women (actual)	Women (expected)	Men (actual)	Women (actual)	Women (expected)
Service	11.2	18.7	12.0	9.3	17.2	10.2
Laborers	10.0	1.4	10.5	7.9	1.9	8.8
Clerical	7.4	31.2	8.5	5.4	25.2	6.3
Operatives	17.1	8.7	15.3	16.9	7.9	15.6
Craft	19.8	2.4	18.9	21.5	2.5	19.9
Sales	4.5	3.5	4.6	3.8	4.7	3.8
Managerial	14.6	12.6	13.4	18.3	16.2	16.2
Professional and technical	15.5	21.6	16.7	16.8	24.2	19.3
Sample size	3,221	2,888	…	3,021	2,851	…

NOTE: The Index of Dissimilarity across men's actual and women's actual occupational distributions was 37.4 in 1994 and 36.1 in 2000. The Index of Dissimilarity across men's actual and women's expected occupational distributions was 3.8 in 1994 and 5.1 in 2000.

obstacles to occupational mobility than their predecessors did, even with more education and fewer children and with the presence of antidiscrimination laws.

However, a more detailed look at the data in table 2 reveals certain gender differences in occupational distributions that work to mitigate the segregation interpretation. For instance, suppose we consider occupations to be overrepresented by women if the expected percentage of an occupational category is lower than the actual percentage by more than 25 percent. Similarly, underrepresented occupations are those for which the opposite is true (that is, the expected percentage *exceeds* the actual percentage by more than 25 percent). According to these criteria, women appear to be overrepresented in the service, clerical, and professional and technical occupations, and underrepresented in the craft, operatives, and laborers categories in both 1994 and 2000. This implies that most of the hypothetical "shifting" in occupations between the actual and expected women's distributions results in women moving from service, clerical, and professional jobs into more traditional, blue-collar occupations. If women tend to avoid blue-collar occupations, it is unlikely that such hypothetical shifts are due to differential treatment in the labor market. Rather, these results are consistent with the notion that many women may prefer occupations that offer more flexible work arrangements and scheduling with better nonwage amenities, regardless of their human capital and other traits.[14] Our results are also consistent with those of John Robst and Jennifer Van Gilder, who find that women who choose "female" occupations incur lower wage penalties for intermittent labor force participation than women employed in predominantly "male" occupations.[15] Thus, the reluctance of women to choose blue-collar occupations may result from a rational assessment of the potential labor market losses from activities such as child rearing.

Recent work from the sociology literature also supports the finding of stable gender differences in occupational employment patterns. Robert Blackburn and colleagues find that the persistence of gender employment differences in occupational structures is common in more developed countries such as Britain and the United States.[16] They attribute this phenomenon to several factors. One factor is the long-term change in occupational labor markets in which the growth in women's labor force participation is correlated with the relative increase in the proportion of white-collar occupations in the labor force. Thus, as more women have entered the labor market with education levels that equal or surpass their male colleagues, they have found employment in the rapidly growing white-collar occupations in the professional, technical, and clerical fields.

DO WOMEN AND MEN ENCOUNTER unequal employment prospects across occupations, given their personal characteristics? Empirical evidence presented in this article indicates that gender differences in occupational distributions remained stable during the 1990s at levels comparable to those of the 1980s. The multinomial logit model of occupational attainment set forth here also detected a significant shift of women across occupational categories if their characteristics are evaluated according to the men's occupational structure. These shifts did not change significantly throughout the 1990s and are similar to comparable estimates from the late 1970s and 1980s. A more detailed examination of the occupational shifts reveals that the expected ("discrimination-free") women's occupational distribution predicts a movement of women from white-collar to blue-collar jobs. This is unlikely, however, especially in light of recent literature on occupational employment patterns and choice by gender. Thus, U.S. women in their thirties and forties do not appear to encounter significant levels of involuntary segregation across broad occupational categories. Although gender differences in occupational attainment persist, they apparently result from voluntary choices of men and women and from long-term changes in labor markets, such as the simultaneous growth of white-collar occupations and women's labor force participation rates. □

Notes

[1] Francine D. Blau, Marianne A. Ferber, and Anne E. Winkler, *The Economics of Women, Men, and Work*, 4th ed. (Upper Saddle River, NJ, Prentice Hall, 2002).

[2] Peter J. Schmidt and Robert P. Strauss, "The Prediction of Occupation Using Multiple Logit Models," *International Economic Review,* June 1975, pp. 471–86; and Solomon Polacheck, "Occupational Self-selection: A Human Capital Approach to Sex Differences in Occupational Structures," *Review of Economics and Statistics*, February 1981, pp. 60–69.

[3] Schmidt and Strauss, "The Prediction of Occupation"; Paul W. Miller and Paul A. Volker, "On the Determination of Occupational Attainment and Mobility," *Journal of Human Resources*, spring 1985, pp. 197–213; Andrew M. Gill, "Incorporating the Causes of Occupational Differences in Studies of Racial Wage Differentials," *Journal of Human Resources*, winter 1994, pp. 20–41; and Paul E. Gabriel, Susanne Schmitz, and Donald R. Williams, "The Relative Occupational Attainment of Young Blacks, Whites, and Hispanics," *Southern Economic Journal*, July 1990, pp. 35–46.

[4] Schmidt and Strauss, "The Prediction of Occupation"; and Gabriel and others, "The Relative Occupational Attainment."

[5] Following the standard approach, equation (4) is based on the assumption that men, as a group, encounter the "discrimination-free" occupational structure. The expected occupational distribution of women is obtained by summing the estimates from (4) across all workers in the women's sample. (For a discussion of this approach, see Miller and Volker, "On the Determination of Occupational Attainment"; and Gabriel and others, "The Relative Occupational Attainment.")

[6] Miller and Volker, "On the Determination of Occupational Attainment"; and Schmidt and Strauss, "The Prediction of Occupation."

[7] Gary S. Becker, *The Economics of Discrimination*, 2d ed. (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1971); and Polacheck, "Occupational Self-selection."

[8] For a summary of alternative explanations of gender employment patterns based on sociological theories of labor market outcomes, see Robert M. Blackburn, Jude Browne, Bradley Brooks, and Jennifer Jarman, "Explaining Gender Segregation," *British Journal of Sociology*, December 2002, pp. 513–36.

[9] The 1994 wave of the NLSY79 was selected because it is the last of the annual surveys; beginning in 1994, the NLSY was conducted on a biannual basis. Thus, 1994 represents the last year in which we have continuous information on labor force participation. The year 2000 was selected because it is the most recent wave available.

[10] The age distribution (35–43 years) of the NLSY sample used in this analysis falls within the standard classification of "prime-age" workers (generally considered to be between 35 and 54 years old).

[11] *Employment and Earnings* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2002), pp. 209–10.

[12] The multinomial logit estimates used to derive the expected occupational distributions in table 2 are available from the authors upon request. For a discussion of the multinomial logit estimation technique, see G. S. Maddala, *Limited-Dependent and Qualitative Variables in Econometrics* (New York, Cambridge University Press, 1983). Also, the Index of Dissimilarity value for 2001 (in table 1) refers to the entire U.S. labor force (age 20 and older). The figures for 1994 and 2000 (in table 2) are based on samples drawn from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (ages 34–43). Thus, the Index of Dissimilarity values for 2001 are not directly comparable with those for 1994 and 2000.

[13] Blau and others, *The Economics of Women, Men, and Work*.

[14] Catherine Hakim, *Work-Lifestyle Choices in the 21st Century* (Oxford, U.K., Oxford University Press, 2000).

[15] John Robst and Jennifer Van Gilder, "Atrophy Rates in Male and Female Occupations," *Economics Letters,* December 2000, pp. 407–13.

[16] Blackburn and others, "Explaining Gender Segregation."

Exhibit 1. Occupational categories

Occupation	Occupations included
Service	Service, including private household
Laborers	Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers
Clerical	Administrative support
Operatives	Machine operators, assemblers, inspectors, material movers
Craft	Precision production, craft, and repair
Sales	Sales
Managerial	Executive, administrative, and managerial
Professional and technical	Professional specialty; technicians and related support

Exhibit 2. Independent variables (X_j) for the multiple logit occupational attainment model

	Individual characteristic
HIGRADE:	Highest grade of schooling completed by respondent in survey year.
YRFTEXP:	Total years of year-round full-time equivalent labor market experience since 1979—calculated as (total annual hours of labor market activity)/1,750.
DISAB:	Set equal to 1 if an individual reports a disability that limits labor force participation, 0 otherwise.
MSP:	Set equal to 1 if an individual is married with spouse present, 0 otherwise.
AFQT:	Percentile score on the Armed Forces Qualifications Test, administered in 1980.
MHGRADE:	Highest grade of schooling completed by respondent's mother.
FHGRADE:	Highest grade of schooling completed by respondent's father.
SMSA:	Equal to 1 if an individual lives within a Standard Metropolitan Statistical area, 0 otherwise.
UNION:	Set equal to 1 if an individual reports that his or her workplace is covered by a collective bargaining agreement, 0 otherwise.
BLACK:	Set equal to 1 if an individual is black, and non-Hispanic, 0 otherwise.
HISPANIC:	Set equal to 1 if an individual is Hispanic, 0 otherwise.

The negative saving rate

The personal saving rate in the United States has been declining for decades; since 2005, it has been negative. This trend suggests increased personal debt and lower living standards in the long run. In a recent study in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's *Current Issues in Economics and Finance* (May 2007), Charles Steindel examines some of the factors contributing to the decline in personal saving, as well some of its feared results.

Steindel begins by explaining the *life cycle–permanent income model*. According to the model, people effectively project their real-dollar income over their entire lifetime, borrowing when they are young, saving during their most productive working years, and consuming saved assets when they are retired. Thus, a persistent decline in saving could negatively impact household well-being in the future. But Steindel argues that "increases in wealth (assets such as stocks and houses, less debt) relative to disposable income" over the last several decades might have "worked to boost spending relative to income," thus reducing the personal saving rate. He further notes that if households predict that their permanent (future) income greatly exceeds their current (disposable) income, they might choose to save less now, counting on their ability to save more later.

Steindel notes that the data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis are preliminary. In the 1970s, early readings of reduced personal saving were later revised upward. Thus, the recent declines could be reversed later. Also, he attributes some of the recent decline in saving to the surge in energy prices in 2005 and 2006. Steindel broadens the definition of saving to include share repurchases paid to stockholders and constructs a measure of "gross saving" that includes personal saving, undistributed corporate profits, depreciation, and government saving. By this measure, saving actually increased slightly during the past decade. Aggregate household wealth increased as well. Overall, Steindel finds little evidence to support the notion that the current low personal saving rate will jeopardize the future economic well-being of U.S. households.

The rise in the highest incomes

Much has been written about the increase in recent decades in the inequality of the income distribution in the United States. What is behind the rise in the incomes of those at the very top of the distribution?

In "Wall Street and Main Street: What Contributes to the Rise in the Highest Incomes?" (NBER Working Paper 13270), Steven N. Kaplan and Joshua Rauh of the Graduate School of Business at the University of Chicago consider this question. They look at four groups of highly compensated individuals: top executives of firms that are not in the finance sector; financial service sector employees from investment banks and fund companies; lawyers; and professional athletes and celebrities. Kaplan and Rauh refer to the first and second groups, for short, as "Main Street" and "Wall Street."

Their evidence indicates that these four groups account for somewhere between 15.0 percent to 26.5 percent of those who make up the very highest adjusted gross income categories (such as the top 0.1 percent, 0.01 percent and so on). The researchers believe that their assumptions are conservative and that these groups may represent even larger fractions of these categories.

According to Kaplan and Rauh, their evidence provides support for three theories about the increase in inequality. One is the theory of skill-based technological change, which "predicts that inequality will increase if technological progress raises the productivity of skilled workers relative to unskilled workers and/or raises the price of goods made by skilled workers relative to those made by unskilled workers." As an example, they mention that computers and related advances in technology may complement skilled labor (and also substitute for unskilled labor). The complementary relationship may help to explain pay gains of professional athletes, who are able to reach more consumers because of technology, and Wall Street investors, who can acquire information and trade large amounts more efficiently.

A second theory involves the scale of companies. Dramatically increased revenues may help explain the higher compensation of some employees. A third theory is what has been called the "superstar" theory. As Kaplan and Rauh put it, this theory, first introduced by Sherwin Rosen, "can be viewed as a combination of the previous two explanations in that the individuals and firms who benefit from the technological change are likely to get larger." □

We are interested in your feedback on this column. Please let us know what you have found most interesting and what essential readings we may have missed. Write to: Executive Editor, *Monthly Labor Review*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, DC 20212, or e-mail, mlr@bls.gov

Overtime law and white-collar workers

"Time and a Half's the American Way": A History of the Exclusion of White-Collar Workers from Overtime Regulation, 1868–2004. By Marc Linder, Fanpihua Press, Iowa City, Iowa, 2004, 1,342 pp., $20/paperback.

In intricate yet luminously flowing sentences reminiscent at times of Marcel Proust, and with a fervent sense of justice rivaling that of Charles Dickens, Marc Linder has written a definitive study of a critical provision of federal labor law whose enormous impact deprives over 30 million employees of the right to minimum wage as well as time and one-half overtime pay for any work in excess of 40 hours in a workweek. The provision, a part of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) administered and enforced by the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL), says merely that the minimum wage and overtime provisions shall not apply to "any employee employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity . . . ." What is most astounding about this provision, as Linder makes clear, is that there is no indication in any of the Congressional debates or committee reports on the FLSA that offers any clue what Congress intended in enacting this so-called white-collar exemption (even though Congress directed DOL to issue regulations defining the scope of the exemption).

As part of what he calls "terminological prolegomena," Linder notes the rich irony of calling this provision an exemption rather than an exclusion. In common parlance under the FLSA a professional economist, for example, would be described as "entitled to the exemption" —thus suggesting that it is the employee who derives some benefit as a result. But quite to the contrary, since an exemption is relief from a requirement or liability, it is the employer who enjoys the benefit by being excused from paying minimum wage and overtime pay. It would hence be more accurate to say that the employee is excluded from the FLSA's protections. Linder, a law professor at the University of Iowa and arguably the country's preeminent authority on the FLSA, has written a very lengthy book that puts the white-collar exemption in its full historical context. He examines various bills passed (or at least debated) before the enactment of the FLSA in 1938 that carved out exceptions for white-collar workers; he explores the treatment of white-collar workers in the federal government; he reviews the laws of foreign countries on the subject; and, most importantly, he analyzes in great detail the various regulations that DOL issued between 1938 and 2004 that try to clarify the meaning of this provision. Linder's prodigious learning and indefatigable pursuit of facts, including numerous interviews and archival research, represent a stunning intellectual achievement.

A detailed analysis of the various DOL regulations implementing the FLSA exemption is the heart of the book, culminating in over a hundred pages that describe the gestation and birth of the latest regulatory changes in 2004. These 2004 revisions were so controversial that Congress, for the first time in the nearly 70-year history of the FLSA, sought—unsuccessfully, as it turned out—to prevent them from coming into force.

In looking at legislation before the FLSA was enacted, Linder seeks some understanding of what Congress may have had in mind in creating the FLSA's white-collar exemption. This examination includes, most importantly, state minimum wage and overtime laws and the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 (NIRA), as well as various alien contract labor immigration laws and even several treaties —International Labor Organization conventions—relating to hours of work. These earlier white-collar exclusions unfortunately offer few if any clues. The numerous National Recovery Administration (NRA) codes of fair competition under the NIRA are a prime example. These codes—in effect, regulations fleshing out the NIRA—restricted working hours in various industries in order to encourage the hiring of the unemployed during the Great Depression. But the restrictions in the codes had various exceptions, such as permitting extra hours during peak periods of work and excluding certain white-collar employees completely from the hours limitations. After an extensive analysis of the many NRA hearings on fair competition codes for various industries, Linder finds little consistency in the white-collar exclusion rules that were adopted. As he notes, few unions were trying to organize white-collar workers when the codes were being developed, and indeed unions at that time often regarded office workers as potential spies for management. As a result, white-collar workers—even clerical workers, many of whom were unemployed—had few advocates for limited hours. The NRA codes accordingly offer almost no guidance that would illuminate the meaning of the FLSA's white-collar exemption. Thus, when DOL set out in 1938 to issue FLSA regulations fleshing out the meaning of "executive," "administrative," and "professional" employee, it truly had a *tabula rasa*.

The purposes of the minimum wage and overtime pay provisions are explained in the FLSA's legislative history, and for this reason—so Linder asserts—they offer some indication of how Congress must have intended

to limit the scope of the white-collar exemption. Minimum wages are intended to assure tolerable compensation for workers; overtime pay is intended to put pressure on employers to hire more workers rather than requiring those already on the payroll to work over 40 hours per week. One approach to fulfilling these purposes, even in the face of a provision that excludes white-collar workers from the FLSA's protections, is to limit the scope of the exemption to only those executive, administrative, and professional job categories in which unemployment is very low. To use a simple example, if many mid-level executives in the automobile industry are laid off, then the exemption should arguably not apply to them because otherwise the auto industry would be under no "time and one-half" financial pressure to discourage it from forcing the mid-level executives still on the payroll to work even longer hours. Linder gives various other examples of how the regulations defining the scope of the exemption could be crafted, taking into account the basic purposes of the FLSA's standard wage requirement. These suggestions, however, seem to overlook the fact that many exemptions in the FLSA, though claimed to have various and elaborate rationales, at bottom have little more purpose than to save an employer some money without any regard to the adverse effect of the exemption on affected employees. In any event, DOL did not adopt this approach that Linder discusses.

The original white-collar regulations, issued in October 1938, generated so much interest that they were printed in full on the front page of *The New York Times*. They contained a two-part test for exempt status. First, there was a description of various duties that defined who was exempt, distinguishing white-collar employees from clerical employees, technicians, and working foremen and others. (In the original regulations the definitions of executive and administrative employee were the same, because DOL regarded administrative employees as administrators or managers and thus essentially synonymous with executive employees.) Second, the regulations established a minimal salary of $30 per week. The rationale for this requirement was that compensation is the best indicator of the importance of an employee to an employer and that white-collar employees are overwhelmingly paid on a salary basis. (*The minimal-salary requirement did not apply to professional employees*.) Professional employees were required for the first time in 1940 to be paid a specified minimal compensation on a salary or fee basis, but this test did not apply to lawyers or doctors.

This two-part "duties test/salary test" for exempt status has remained, in broadest outline, more or less the same since 1938. Two important regulatory changes to the salary test have occurred since then. In 1940, a second, higher-level salary was established, and employees who were paid at the higher level had fewer specified duties they had to perform in order to be exempt. The theory underlying this short test of duties, commonly called just the short test, was that employees who are paid a higher salary are more likely to be exempt and hence have fewer duties requirements. The 1940 regulations set the short test salary minimum at $100, whereas the salary for the long test of duties (the "long test" salary) was $55 for executive and administrative employees and $75 for professional employees. At irregular intervals from 1940 until 2004 the salaries were adjusted upward, in order to reflect rising salaries for white-collar employees; but the duties tests remained essentially the same.

The other important regulatory change occurred in 2004, when both the salary test and the duties tests were revamped. The long test salary was set at $455 per week (the equivalent of $11.38 per hour for a 40-hour week and $23,660 per year). The short test salary required that the employee be paid at least $100,000 per year ($1,923 per week, of which at least $455 per week had to be paid on a salary or fee basis). The rest could be paid by commissions or other nondiscretionary compensation. And for both the long test and the short test the list of duties that had to be performed was shortened. Specifically, duties required under the long test for the executive exemption were reduced from 5 to 3, for the administrative exemption from 4 to 2, and for the professional exemption from 4 to 1. As for the short test duties, they were reduced from 2 to 1 (except for professional employees engaged in artistic or similarly creative or imaginative work, who even under the pre-2004 short test had to meet only 1 duty requirement).

The effect of the 2004 regulatory changes deeply troubles Linder for many reasons. He contends that the $455 per week salary under the long test is far too low. If all of the long test salaries established in the past are adjusted for inflation using the consumer price index, the current $455 per week is the lowest salary in nearly 50 years. As he points out, the weekly salary minimums for the long test established in 1959—$100 for executive and administrative employees and $115 for professional employees—in 2004 are the equivalent of $614 and $707, respectively, when adjusted for inflation.

Linder also believes that the revisions of the duties under the long test will make more employees exempt. A graphic example is that, before 2004, the long test required that in order

to be exempt an executive employee could not spend more than 20 percent of working time doing non-executive work (or 40 percent in the case of an employee of a retail or service establishment); a similar 20 percent limit applied to an administrative employee. (These so-called tolerances for nonexempt work recognized the fact that even executives might have to spend some time doing their own photocopying, filing, and other less exalted work.) These requirements were significantly relaxed under the long test in the 2004 regulations so that there is now a 50 percent tolerance for nonexempt work.

It remains to be seen whether the 2004 regulatory changes will have the many adverse effects on employees that Linder foresees. The new regulations have been in effect for only three years so there are not yet enough court decisions to make a definitive judgment. Nevertheless, there is little doubt that the regulations, mainly because of the reduction in the number of duties tests, will make it easier than in the past for employers to claim successfully that their white-collar employees satisfy the duties tests.

—James B. Leonard
formerly with the
Office of the Solicitor,
U.S. Department of Labor

The credit trap

Debt for Sale. By Brett Williams, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 2004, 131 pp., $19.95/paperback.

Brett Williams, a professor of Anthropology at American University, has done extensive research of the credit industry. In this book she analyzes the marked changes that have taken place in the lives of Americans since credit cards first began making a major impact in the 1970s. She makes an impressive case against banks and finance service companies, who, she says, pursue profits in high-interest credit cards; student loans; and "predatory lending" or marketing to the poor, less educated, more vulnerable in society. The result, she says, has been "the fall of the middle class, the strangling of small business, the exploitation of college students and the battering of the poor."

Indebtedness among Americans is proliferating. According to Professor Williams, between 1980 and 1990 the amount of our indebtedness more than doubled, from $300 billion to $795 billion. In 1995, issuers of credit cards sent out 2.4 billion unsolicited credit offers and collected $65 billion in interest, more than the GNP of Egypt. By 2003, personal debt had grown to 130 percent of disposable income, nearly one-third more than was the case in 1995. Simultaneously, some Americans have become less and less able to pay their bills, as service jobs replaced higher paying manufacturing jobs.

In the 1980s, credit card interest and fees became the primary profit source for banks. According to Williams, the banks initially sought middle class "installment users," people who "intend to pay their bills each month but never quite manage," flooding them with a barrage of enticements. Once that market became saturated, banks focused on college and high school students and the poor. Since the 1990s, Williams claims that credit card solicitors have specifically targeted college students with ads such as "Visa: accepted at more places than you were." The bait is a low introductory interest rate, but once it expires even the "preferred" interest rate is much higher. When you are late, bounce a check, or go over your limit there are penalties, and any time you don't pay off the balance in full, you pay interest on interest. A 1991 survey found that only 18 percent of students paid off their balances each month. By 1995, for every 100,000 college students, credit card issuers earned more than $16.5 million a year; of this, $10 million was interest. The next group that may be heavily targeted for credit cards could be high school students. "Within five years, your typical 15-year old will have at least a $300 credit limit on a major card," was the prediction of one analyst cited by Williams.

Concurrently, Williams explains, finance service companies began marketing credit cards to the poor and uneducated. One method of doing this is the payday loan. This is how it works: in return for $100, a customer writes a check for $130 to be cashed when the customer gets paid a week or two later. The loan shop typically earns an annual interest rate of more than 1,200 percent on such loans. By 1999, there were an estimated 8,000 payday loan shops. The number of pawn shops, where interest rates approximate 200 percent, doubled during the 1980s; nationwide, there were around 14,000 shops by 2002. Other methods of offering high-cost credit to the poor include rent-to-own stores, where customers may pay 5 times the retail price, and income tax anticipation loans that can charge interest exceeding 700 percent on an annualized basis.

So, what can be done? Williams offers a number of solutions including:

1. Raise the reserve requirements for banks engaging in predatory lending.
2. Tax short-term gains and give credit for long-term holdings to encourage the creation of jobs that pay a living wage.
3. Create a nationwide usury cap on all types of lending and enforce it.

4. Loan money directly to students rather than through banks and intermediaries, offer amnesty on student loans in return for public service, and consider making a college education the type of entitlement it is in many European countries.

5. Require banks to provide low-cost banking services to the poor.

Brett Williams is "right on the money," both in her analysis of the problem and the solutions that she suggests above. But, to be fair, it should also be noted that Williams barely touches upon the benefit credit cards provide to responsible users. Does anyone really want to go back to the days when traveling required carrying large sums of money and/or traveler's checks?

To those interested in purchasing this book she offers some good advice: "Don't Charge This Book!"

—Jim Titkemeyer

Office of Publications
and Special Studies
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Book review interest?

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

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Agriculture and natural resources

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Current Labor Statistics
Monthly Labor Review
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NOTE: Many of the statistics in the following pages were subsequently revised. These pages have not been updated to reflect the revisions.

To obtain BLS data that reflect all revisions, see http://www.bls.gov/data/home.htm

For the latest set of "Current Labor Statistics," see http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/curlabst.htm

Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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 were revised in the February 2005 issue of the *Review*. Seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14, and 17 were revised in the March 2005 *Review.* A brief explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology appears in "Notes on the data."

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

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

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

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

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

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

Symbols

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

Establishment survey data are annually adjusted to comprehensive counts of employment (called "benchmarks"). The March 2003 benchmark was introduced in February 2004 with the release of data for January 2004, published in the March 2004 issue of the *Review.* With the release in June 2003, CES completed a conversion from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and completed the transition from its original quota sample design to a probability-based sample design. The industry-coding update included reconstruction of historical estimates in order to preserve time series for data users. Normally 5 years of seasonally adjusted data are revised with each benchmark revision. However, with this release, the entire new time series history for all CES data series were re-seasonally adjusted due to the NAICS conversion, which resulted in the revision of all CES time series.

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

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

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

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

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

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

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

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

market trends and major industry developments.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Covered employers in most States report total **wages** paid during the calendar quarter, regardless of when the services were performed. A few State laws, however, specify that wages be reported for, or based on the period during which services are performed rather than the period during which compensation is paid. Under most State laws or regulations, wages include bonuses, stock options, the cash value of meals and lodging, tips and other gratuities, and, in some States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans.

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For additional information on the covered employment and wage data, contact the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover at (202) 691–6567.

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

Data for the **Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey** (JOLTS) are collected and compiled from a sample of 16,000 business establishments. Each month, data are collected for total employment, job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, State, and local government entities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The JOLTS sample design is a random sample drawn from a universe of more than eight million establishments compiled as part of the operations of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, or QCEW, program. This program includes all employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and Federal agencies subject to Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

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

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

Definitions

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

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

job openings, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

The JOLTS data series on job openings, hires, and separations are relatively new. The full sample is divided into panels, with one panel enrolled each month. A full complement of panels for the original data series based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was not completely enrolled in the survey until January 2002. The 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 con-version to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. ECI series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employment Cost Index is available at **http://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 **http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/home.htm** or by telephone at (202) 691–6199.

Work stoppages

(Table 37)

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 **http://www.bls.gov/cba/home.htm** or by telephone at (202) 691–6199.

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38–46)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

Producer Price Indexes (PPI) measure average changes in prices received by domestic producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes currently contains about 3,200 commodities and about 80,000 quotations per month, selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; and gas and electricity and public utilities sectors. The stage-of-processing structure of PPI organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication (that is, finished goods, intermediate goods, and crude materials). The traditional commodity structure of PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry and product structure of PPI organizes data in accordance with the 2002 North American Industry Classification System and product codes developed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

The product universe for both the import and export indexes includes raw materials, agricultural products, semifinished manufactures, and finished manufactures, including both capital and consumer goods. Price

data for these items are collected primarily by mail questionnaire. In nearly all cases, the data are collected directly from the exporter or importer, although in a few cases, prices are obtained from other sources.

To the extent possible, the data gathered refer to prices at the U.S. border for exports and at either the foreign border or the U.S. border for imports. For nearly all products, the prices refer to transactions completed during the first week of the month. Survey respondents are asked to indicate all discounts, allowances, and rebates applicable to the reported prices, so that the price used in the calculation of the indexes is the actual price for which the product was bought or sold.

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47–50)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

The foreign country data are adjusted as closely as possible to U.S. concepts, with the exception of lower age limits and the treatment of layoffs. These adjustments include, but are not limited to: including older persons in the labor force by imposing no upper age limit, adding unemployed students to the unemployed, excluding the military and family workers working fewer than 15 hours from the employed, and excluding persons engaged in passive job search from the unemployed.

Data for the United States relate to the population 16 years of age and older. The U.S. concept of the working age population has no upper age limit. The adjusted to U.S. concepts statistics have been adapted, insofar as possible, to the age at which compulsory schooling ends in each country, and the Swedish statistics have been adjusted to include persons older than the Swedish upper age limit of 64 years. The adjusted statistics presented here relate to the population 16 years of age and older in France, Sweden, and the United Kingdom; 15 years of age and older in Australia, Japan, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands. An exception to this rule is that the Canadian statistics are adjusted to cover the population 16 years of age and older, whereas the age at which compulsory schooling ends remains at 15 years. In the labor force participation rates and employment-population ratios, the denominator is the civilian noninstitutionalized working age population, except for Japan and Germany, which include the institutionalized working age population.

In the United States, the unemployed include persons who are not employed and who were actively seeking work during the reference period, as well as persons on layoff. In the United States, as in Australia and Japan, passive job seekers are not in the labor force; job search must be active, such as placing or answering advertisements, contacting employers directly, or registering with an employment agency (simply reading ads is not enough to qualify as active search). Canada and the European countries classify passive jobseekers as unemployed. An adjustment is made to exclude them in Canada, but not in the European countries where the phenomenon is less prevalent. In some countries, persons on layoff are classified as employed due to their strong job attachment. No adjustment is made for

the countries that classify those on layoff as employed. Persons without work and waiting to start a new job are counted as unemployed under U.S. concepts if they were actively seeking work during the reference period; if they were not actively seeking work, they are not counted in the labor force. Persons without work and waiting to start a new job are counted among the unemployed for all other countries, whether or not they were actively seeking work.

For more qualifications and historical annual data, see *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries,* on the Internet at **http:/www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm**

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, 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 all employed persons (wage and salary earners plus self-employed persons and unpaid family workers) with the exception of Belgium and Taiwan, where only employees (wage and salary earners), are counted.

Definitions

Output, for most economies, is real value added in manufacturing taken from national accounts. However, output for Japan prior to 1970 and for the Netherlands prior to 1960 is from an index of industrial production. Manufacturing value added for the United Kingdom is essentially identical to its indexes of industrial production.

Real output for manufacturing in the United States is the 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 economics 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 for 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 other significant taxes on payroll or employment. For the United Kingdom, compensation is reduced between 1967 and 1991 to account for employment-related subsidies. Self-employed workers are included in the all-employed persons measures by assuming that their compensation is equal to the average for wage and salary employees.

Unit labor costs are the costs of labor input required to produce one unit of output. They are computed as compensation in norminal 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 **http://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: **http://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	2005	2006	2005				2006				2007
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey):[1]											
Labor force participation rate	66.0	66.2	65.8	66.1	66.2	66.1	66.0	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.2
Employment-population ratio	62.7	63.1	62.4	62.7	62.9	62.8	62.9	63.1	63.1	63.3	63.3
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5
Men	5.1	4.6	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6
16 to 24 years	12.4	11.2	13.2	12.5	12.0	11.7	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.1	10.7
25 years and older	3.8	3.5	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.6
Women	5.1	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.3
16 to 24 years	10.1	9.7	10.3	10.5	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.2	10.2	9.8	9.1
25 years and older	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands:[1]											
Total nonfarm	133,703	136,171	132,817	133,610	134,244	134,904	135,659	136,030	136,636	137,161	137,594
Total private	111,899	114,181	111,075	111,818	112,400	113,031	113,753	114,062	114,560	115,053	115,189
Goods-producing	22,190	22,569	22,070	22,179	22,239	22,410	22,573	22,613	22,625	22,520	22,554
Manufacturing	14,226	14,197	14,270	14,224	14,182	14,209	14,212	14,238	14,206	14,131	14,090
Service-providing	111,513	113,602	110,747	111,431	112,005	112,494	113,086	113,417	114,011	114,647	115,097
Average hours:											
Total private	33.8	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.9
Manufacturing	40.7	41.1	40.6	40.5	40.6	40.9	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.2
Overtime	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3
Employment Cost Index[1, 2, 3]											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm[4]	3.1	3.3	1.0	.6	.8	.6	.7	.9	1.1	.6	.9
Private nonfarm	2.9	3.2	1.0	.7	.6	.5	.8	.9	.8	.7	.8
Goods-producing[5]	3.2	2.5	1.1	1.0	.8	.2	.3	1.0	.7	.5	.4
Service-providing[5]	2.8	3.4	1.0	.6	.6	.5	1.0	.8	.9	.7	.9
State and local government	4.1	4.1	.8	.3	2.0	.9	.5	.4	2.3	.9	1.0
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union	2.8	3.0	.6	.9	.8	.4	.5	1.3	.6	.6	-.3
Nonunion	2.9	3.2	1.1	.6	.6	.5	.9	.8	.9	.6	1.0

[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	2005	2006	2005				2006				2007
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Compensation data[1, 2, 3]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm	3.1	3.3	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9
Private nonfarm	2.9	3.2	1.0	.7	.6	.5	.8	.9	.8	.7	.8
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	2.6	3.2	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	.8	1.1	.6	1.1
Private nonfarm	2.5	3.2	.7	.6	.6	.5	.7	1.0	.8	.7	1.1
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	3.4	3.2	1.6	.6	2.2	–1.0	1.5	1.6	.0	-.5	1.8
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	4.8	3.0	2.0	.4	3.0	-.1	.3	1.7	-.9	.1	2.3
Finished consumer goods	5.7	3.4	2.5	.6	4.0	–.4	.2	2.1	-1.3	-.2	2.1
Capital equipment	2.3	1.5	.4	.0	.2	.6	.8	.2	.0	1.3	.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	8.0	6.5	2.4	.9	4.2	1.0	1.0	3.0	-.4	-.8	1.6
Crude materials	14.6	1.8	2.8	-2.0	19.9	.2	-11.1	1.6	1.4	4.0	8.0
Productivity data[4]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	2.1	1.7	2.4	1.6	2.7	2.4	3.8	1.0	-.3	1.5	1.3
Nonfarm business sector	2.1	1.6	2.3	1.6	2.7	2.5	3.5	1.2	-.5	2.1	1.7
Nonfinancial corporations[5]	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.2	10.4	-4.4	4.1	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—				
	2006				2007	2006				2007
	I	II	III	IV	I	I	II	III	IV	I
Average hourly compensation:[1]										
All persons, business sector	12.9	-1.6	0.9	7.7	1.9	5.7	5.2	3.6	4.8	2.2
All persons, nonfarm business sector	12.9	-1.4	.6	8.5	2.3	5.7	5.1	3.5	5.0	2.4
Employment Cost Index—compensation:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.7	.9	1.1	.6	.9	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.5
Private nonfarm	.8	.9	.8	.7	.8	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2
Union	.5	1.3	.6	.6	-.3	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.2
Nonunion	.9	.8	.9	.6	1.0	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3
State and local government	.5	.4	2.3	.9	1.0	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.6
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.7	.8	1.1	.6	1.1	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.6
Private nonfarm	.7	1.0	.8	.7	1.1	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.6
Union	.3	.9	.5	.6	.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.5
Nonunion	.8	1.0	.9	.6	1.2	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.7
State and local government	.3	.5	2.0	.7	.6	2.8	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.8

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

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

[3] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2006									2007			
	2005	2006	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	226,082	228,815	228,199	228,428	228,671	228,912	229,167	229,420	229,675	229,905	230,108	230,650	230,834	231,034	231,253
Civilian labor force	149,320	151,428	150,862	151,051	151,370	151,558	151,734	151,818	152,052	152,449	152,775	152,974	152,784	152,979	152,587
Participation rate	66.0	66.2	66.1	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.3	66.4	66.3	66.2	66.2	66.0
Employed	141,730	144,427	143,763	144,045	144,386	144,330	144,618	144,906	145,337	145,623	145,926	145,957	145,919	146,254	145,786
Employment-population ratio[2]	62.7	63.1	63.0	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.2	63.3	63.3	63.4	63.3	63.2	63.3	63.0
Unemployed	7,591	7,001	7,098	7,006	6,984	7,228	7,116	6,912	6,715	6,826	6,849	7,017	6,865	6,724	6,801
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5
Not in the labor force	76,762	77,387	77,338	77,378	77,301	77,354	77,433	77,602	77,623	77,456	77,333	77,676	78,050	78,055	78,666
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	100,835	102,145	101,857	101,963	102,075	102,187	102,308	102,428	102,549	102,656	102,751	102,956	103,046	103,143	103,248
Civilian labor force	76,443	77,562	77,390	77,457	77,319	77,339	77,616	77,823	77,936	78,123	78,334	78,384	78,375	78,452	78,459
Participation rate	75.8	75.9	76.0	76.0	75.7	75.7	75.9	76.0	76.0	76.1	76.2	76.1	76.1	76.1	76.0
Employed	73,050	74,431	74,163	74,208	74,233	74,105	74,421	74,868	74,924	75,088	75,235	75,158	75,138	75,323	75,313
Employment-population ratio[2]	72.4	72.9	72.8	72.8	72.7	72.5	72.7	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.2	73.0	72.9	73.0	72.9
Unemployed	3,392	3,131	3,228	3,249	3,087	3,234	3,195	2,954	3,012	3,036	3,100	3,226	3,237	3,129	3,146
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0
Not in the labor force	24,392	24,584	24,467	24,506	24,756	24,848	24,692	24,606	24,613	24,533	24,417	24,572	24,671	24,691	24,789
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	108,850	109,992	109,736	109,829	109,927	110,026	110,134	110,241	110,349	110,445	110,528	110,803	110,880	110,964	111,057
Civilian labor force	65,714	66,585	66,249	66,356	66,644	66,872	66,856	66,754	66,851	67,024	67,132	67,361	67,267	67,487	67,083
Participation rate	60.4	60.5	60.4	60.4	60.6	60.8	60.7	60.6	60.6	60.7	60.7	60.8	60.7	60.8	60.4
Employed	62,702	63,834	63,432	63,622	63,901	64,029	64,118	63,978	64,252	64,333	64,491	64,654	64,703	64,912	64,502
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.6	58.0	57.8	57.9	58.1	58.2	58.2	58.0	58.2	58.2	58.3	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.1
Unemployed	3,013	2,751	2,818	2,735	2,743	2,843	2,738	2,776	2,599	2,691	2,641	2,707	2,564	2,576	2,581
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8
Not in the labor force	43,136	43,407	43,487	43,472	43,284	43,154	43,277	43,487	43,498	43,420	43,396	43,442	43,612	43,477	43,974
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,398	16,678	16,606	16,637	16,668	16,700	16,725	16,751	16,776	16,804	16,829	16,891	16,908	16,927	16,948
Civilian labor force	7,164	7,281	7,222	7,237	7,407	7,347	7,262	7,242	7,264	7,301	7,309	7,228	7,142	7,039	7,045
Participation rate	43.7	43.7	43.5	43.5	44.4	44.0	43.4	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.4	42.8	42.2	41.6	41.6
Employed	5,978	6,162	6,169	6,215	6,253	6,197	6,079	6,060	6,161	6,202	6,200	6,145	6,078	6,019	5,970
Employment-population ratio[2]	36.5	36.9	37.1	37.4	37.5	37.1	36.3	36.2	36.7	36.9	36.8	36.4	35.9	35.6	35.2
Unemployed	1,186	1,119	1,053	1,022	1,154	1,151	1,183	1,182	1,104	1,099	1,108	1,083	1,064	1,020	1,075
Unemployment rate	16.6	15.4	14.6	14.1	15.6	15.7	16.3	16.3	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.5	15.3
Not in the labor force	9,234	9,397	9,384	9,399	9,261	9,352	9,464	9,509	9,512	9,502	9,520	9,662	9,766	9,888	9,903
White[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	184,446	186,264	185,849	186,002	186,166	186,329	186,500	186,669	186,840	186,988	187,115	187,471	187,582	187,704	187,843
Civilian labor force	122,299	123,834	123,394	123,508	123,782	123,983	124,149	124,062	124,364	124,536	124,783	124,908	124,676	124,888	124,450
Participation rate	66.3	66.5	66.4	66.4	66.5	66.5	66.6	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.7	66.6	66.5	66.5	66.3
Employed	116,949	118,833	118,397	118,482	118,760	118,885	119,023	119,164	119,511	119,636	119,813	119,767	119,669	120,115	119,547
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.4	63.8	63.7	63.7	63.8	63.8	63.8	63.8	64.0	64.0	64.0	63.9	63.8	64.0	63.6
Unemployed	5,350	5,002	4,997	5,026	5,021	5,098	5,127	4,898	4,853	4,900	4,970	5,141	5,007	4,773	4,904
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9
Not in the labor force	62,148	62,429	62,454	62,493	62,384	62,346	62,350	62,607	62,476	62,452	62,333	62,562	62,905	62,817	63,393
Black or African American[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	26,517	27,007	26,905	26,943	26,982	27,021	27,065	27,109	27,153	27,193	27,231	27,276	27,310	27,346	27,385
Civilian labor force	17,013	17,314	17,318	17,309	17,248	17,369	17,361	17,225	17,378	17,444	17,512	17,639	17,549	17,436	17,510
Participation rate	64.2	64.1	64.4	64.2	63.9	64.3	64.1	63.5	64.0	64.2	64.3	64.7	64.3	63.8	63.9
Employed	15,313	15,765	15,699	15,770	15,704	15,731	15,839	15,659	15,902	15,950	16,045	16,226	16,154	15,988	16,065
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.7	58.4	58.3	58.5	58.2	58.2	58.5	57.8	58.6	58.7	58.9	59.5	59.2	58.5	58.7
Unemployed	1,700	1,549	1,619	1,539	1,544	1,638	1,522	1,565	1,476	1,494	1,466	1,412	1,395	1,448	1,444
Unemployment rate	10.0	8.9	9.3	8.9	9.0	9.4	8.8	9.1	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.9	8.3	8.2
Not in the labor force	9,504	9,693	9,588	9,634	9,734	9,652	9,705	9,884	9,774	9,749	9,719	9,637	9,761	9,910	9,875

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2006									2007			
	2005	2006	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	29,133	30,103	29,880	29,966	30,053	30,140	30,232	30,324	30,416	30,508	30,596	30,877	30,965	31,055	31,147
Civilian labor force	19,824	20,694	20,566	20,559	20,723	20,667	20,652	20,738	20,825	20,994	21,176	21,439	21,318	21,390	21,445
Participation rate	68.0	68.7	68.8	68.6	69.0	68.6	68.3	68.4	68.5	68.8	69.2	69.4	68.8	68.9	68.9
Employed	18,632	19,613	19,466	19,531	19,630	19,580	19,551	19,611	19,860	19,953	20,131	20,221	20,204	20,288	20,284
Employment-population ratio[2]	64.0	65.2	65.1	65.2	65.3	65.0	64.7	64.7	65.3	65.4	65.8	65.5	65.2	65.3	65.1
Unemployed	1,191	1,081	1,100	1,029	1,093	1,087	1,101	1,127	965	1,042	1,045	1,218	1,115	1,101	1,161
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.4
Not in the labor force	9,310	9,409	9,314	9,406	9,330	9,473	9,581	9,586	9,591	9,513	9,419	9,438	9,647	9,665	9,702

[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		2006									2007			
	2005	2006	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older	141,730	144,427	143,763	144,045	144,386	144,330	144,618	144,906	145,337	145,623	145,926	145,957	145,919	146,254	145,786
Men	75,973	77,502	77,234	77,315	77,361	77,176	77,482	77,920	77,985	78,148	78,311	78,237	78,172	78,344	78,344
Women	65,757	66,925	66,530	66,730	67,026	67,154	67,136	66,986	67,352	67,475	67,615	67,720	67,747	67,911	67,442
Married men, spouse present	45,483	45,700	45,809	45,781	45,714	45,564	45,514	45,645	45,548	45,802	45,864	46,066	46,231	46,527	46,500
Married women, spouse present	34,773	35,272	35,298	35,192	35,355	35,309	35,304	35,421	35,277	35,363	35,383	35,536	35,728	36,167	36,037
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,350	4,162	3,964	4,152	4,272	4,250	4,157	4,099	4,305	4,183	4,232	4,246	4,212	4,278	4,374
Slack work or business conditions	2,684	2,658	2,467	2,715	2,729	2,668	2,683	2,630	2,770	2,711	2,706	2,753	2,729	2,769	2,849
Could only find part-time work	1,341	1,189	1,179	1,161	1,190	1,190	1,163	1,151	1,203	1,168	1,234	1,185	1,208	1,215	1,248
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,491	19,591	19,494	19,696	19,653	19,513	19,625	19,631	19,467	19,780	19,885	19,761	19,907	20,088	19,948
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,271	4,071	3,891	4,053	4,165	4,139	4,083	3,981	4,233	4,091	4,159	4,155	4,088	4,196	4,308
Slack work or business conditions	2,636	2,596	2,436	2,631	2,662	2,594	2,638	2,563	2,717	2,661	2,653	2,686	2,662	2,698	2,811
Could only find part-time work	1,330	1,178	1,170	1,154	1,185	1,187	1,155	1,142	1,196	1,140	1,221	1,165	1,187	1,196	1,236
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,134	19,237	19,142	19,285	19,272	19,179	19,235	19,289	19,170	19,423	19,512	19,410	19,521	19,677	19,570

[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		2006									2007			
	2005	2006	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	16.6	15.4	14.6	14.1	15.6	15.7	16.3	16.3	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.5	15.3
Men, 20 years and older	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0
Women, 20 years and older	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8
White, total [1]	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	14.2	13.2	12.4	12.8	13.5	13.0	14.2	13.8	13.4	13.1	13.4	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.3
Men, 16 to 19 years	16.1	14.6	14.3	15.0	14.9	14.3	15.1	14.8	14.4	14.2	15.1	14.2	14.3	14.6	14.3
Women, 16 to 19 years	12.3	11.7	10.4	10.5	12.1	11.7	13.2	12.7	12.4	11.9	11.6	12.2	11.7	11.8	12.3
Men, 20 years and older	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5
Women, 20 years and older	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.5
Black or African American, total [1]	10.0	8.9	9.3	8.9	9.0	9.4	8.8	9.1	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.9	8.3	8.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	33.3	29.1	29.3	25.2	28.1	31.6	28.9	31.6	26.3	27.6	26.2	29.1	29.0	25.0	30.6
Men, 16 to 19 years	36.3	32.7	32.2	30.0	32.7	35.9	32.2	38.8	34.0	32.7	27.7	34.4	35.7	25.7	34.0
Women, 16 to 19 years	30.3	25.9	26.5	20.3	23.8	27.6	26.0	26.2	19.7	23.0	25.1	24.6	22.6	24.4	27.4
Men, 20 years and older	9.2	8.3	8.9	9.0	8.5	8.8	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.4	9.0	8.4
Women, 20 years and older	8.5	7.5	7.7	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.2	7.7	6.9	7.4	7.6	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.4
Married men, spouse present	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5
Married women, spouse present	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.7
Full-time workers	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Part-time workers	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.5	5.0
Educational attainment [2]															
Less than a high school diploma	7.6	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.5	5.8	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.2
High school graduates, no college [3]	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1
Some college or associate degree	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
Bachelor's degree and higher [4]	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8

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

2 Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

3 Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

4 Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

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

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2006									2007			
	2005	2006	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Less than 5 weeks	2,667	2,614	2,632	2,517	2,676	2,686	2,615	2,582	2,588	2,517	2,707	2,642	2,600	2,327	2,432
5 to 14 weeks	2,304	2,121	2,123	2,234	2,061	2,171	2,198	2,077	2,064	2,135	2,037	2,283	2,192	2,159	2,141
15 weeks and over	2,619	2,266	2,365	2,307	2,129	2,343	2,345	2,264	2,062	2,152	2,081	2,118	2,135	2,177	2,268
15 to 26 weeks	1,130	1,031	1,036	984	1,010	1,028	1,036	1,010	974	1,006	991	986	905	954	1,072
27 weeks and over	1,490	1,235	1,329	1,323	1,120	1,315	1,309	1,254	1,088	1,145	1,090	1,133	1,230	1,223	1,196
Mean duration, in weeks	18.4	16.8	16.9	17.1	16.1	17.3	17.3	17.2	16.4	16.3	15.9	16.2	16.4	17.3	17.1
Median duration, in weeks	8.9	8.3	8.5	8.5	7.6	8.2	8.4	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.3	8.1	8.1	8.5	8.7

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		2006									2007			
	2005	2006	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Job losers[1]	3,667	3,321	3,476	3,463	3,373	3,351	3,289	3,195	3,088	3,179	3,236	3,440	3,453	3,238	3,287
On temporary layoff	933	921	912	955	976	924	892	872	958	965	958	1,021	1,022	863	1,022
Not on temporary layoff	2,734	2,400	2,564	2,508	2,396	2,427	2,398	2,323	2,130	2,214	2,278	2,420	2,430	2,375	2,265
Job leavers	872	827	845	876	817	854	851	804	783	793	807	797	816	755	748
Reentrants	2,386	2,237	2,183	2,128	2,150	2,361	2,276	2,292	2,249	2,279	2,199	2,230	2,042	2,147	2,174
New entrants	666	616	585	519	643	630	646	635	593	591	601	619	580	599	607
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	48.3	47.4	49.0	49.6	48.3	46.6	46.6	46.1	46.0	46.5	47.3	48.6	50.1	48.0	48.2
On temporary layoff	12.3	13.2	12.9	13.7	14.0	12.8	12.6	12.6	14.3	14.1	14.0	14.4	14.8	12.8	15.0
Not on temporary layoff	36.0	34.3	36.2	35.9	34.3	33.7	34.0	33.5	31.7	32.4	33.3	34.1	35.3	35.2	33.2
Job leavers	11.5	11.8	11.9	12.5	11.7	11.9	12.1	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.8	11.2	11.8	11.2	11.0
Reentrants	31.4	32.0	30.8	30.5	30.8	32.8	32.2	33.1	33.5	33.3	32.1	31.5	29.6	31.9	31.9
New entrants	8.8	8.8	8.3	7.4	9.2	8.8	9.1	9.2	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.9	8.9
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2
Job leavers	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Reentrants	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4
New entrants	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4

[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		2006									2007			
	2005	2006	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Total, 16 years and older	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5
16 to 24 years	11.3	10.5	10.3	10.0	10.4	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.3	9.8	9.7	10.2
16 to 19 years	16.6	15.4	14.6	14.1	15.6	15.7	16.3	16.3	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.5	15.3
16 to 17 years	19.1	17.2	15.7	15.2	17.2	17.0	19.4	18.0	17.6	17.3	16.9	16.9	16.6	16.4	16.5
18 to 19 years	14.9	14.1	14.3	13.6	14.4	14.7	14.5	15.1	13.3	13.4	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.3	15.0
20 to 24 years	8.8	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.9	8.6	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.4	7.9	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.8
25 years and older	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
25 to 54 years	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6
55 years and older	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0
Men, 16 years and older	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5
16 to 24 years	12.4	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.0	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.5	10.9
16 to 19 years	18.6	16.9	16.3	16.3	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.2	16.6	15.9	16.2
16 to 17 years	22.0	18.6	17.9	17.7	18.0	17.2	18.6	19.4	19.8	19.1	19.0	17.0	19.3	17.6	17.2
18 to 19 years	16.5	15.7	16.3	15.8	16.7	17.5	16.5	16.8	14.0	14.4	14.8	15.4	15.0	14.8	16.4
20 to 24 years	9.6	8.7	8.8	9.1	8.2	8.8	8.9	8.3	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.6
25 years and older	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5
25 to 54 years	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.5
55 years and older	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.2
Women, 16 years and older	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4
16 to 24 years	10.1	9.7	9.3	8.6	9.8	10.4	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.7	8.6	8.9	9.3
16 to 19 years	14.5	13.8	12.8	11.8	14.0	14.2	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.1	13.0	14.2
16 to 17 years	16.5	15.9	13.6	12.6	16.4	16.8	20.1	16.7	15.6	15.7	14.9	16.8	13.8	15.1	15.9
18 t0 19 years	13.1	12.4	12.1	11.2	12.0	11.7	12.3	13.3	12.5	12.4	12.6	11.8	12.4	11.6	13.5
20 to 24 years	7.9	7.6	7.6	6.9	7.6	8.4	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.1	7.5	7.7	6.4	6.9	7.0
25 years and older	4.2	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5
25 to 54 years	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7
55 years and older[1]	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.4	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.5

[1] Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Mar. 2006	Feb. 2007[p]	Mar. 2007[p]	State	Mar. 2006	Feb. 2007[p]	Mar. 2007[p]
Alabama	3.4	3.3	3.4	Missouri	4.6	5.0	4.7
Alaska	6.8	6.1	5.9	Montana	3.4	2.5	2.0
Arizona	4.1	3.9	3.9	Nebraska	2.9	2.9	2.6
Arkansas	5.1	5.0	4.9	Nevada	4.1	4.3	4.3
California	4.9	4.8	4.8	New Hampshire	3.4	3.7	3.8
Colorado	4.4	3.8	3.6	New Jersey	4.7	4.1	4.3
Connecticut	4.3	4.2	4.1	New Mexico	4.5	3.5	3.7
Delaware	3.6	3.4	3.4	New York	4.8	4.4	4.0
District of Columbia	5.9	5.8	5.5	North Carolina	4.6	4.5	4.5
Florida	3.3	3.3	3.3	North Dakota	3.1	3.2	3.1
Georgia	4.6	4.3	4.1	Ohio	5.3	5.0	5.2
Hawaii	2.6	2.3	2.5	Oklahoma	4.0	3.9	4.1
Idaho	3.6	2.8	2.8	Oregon	5.4	5.3	5.2
Illinois	4.9	4.8	4.2	Pennsylvania	4.6	4.0	3.8
Indiana	5.0	4.7	4.6	Rhode Island	5.2	4.4	4.2
Iowa	3.9	3.3	3.2	South Carolina	6.4	6.1	5.9
Kansas	4.5	4.4	4.1	South Dakota	3.2	3.4	3.1
Kentucky	5.9	5.7	5.4	Tennessee	5.2	4.9	4.7
Louisiana	4.0	3.9	4.1	Texas	5.0	4.5	4.3
Maine	4.3	4.4	4.3	Utah	3.1	2.3	2.4
Maryland	3.7	3.8	3.6	Vermont	3.6	3.9	3.8
Massachusetts	4.8	5.3	4.4	Virginia	2.9	2.9	3.0
Michigan	6.8	6.6	6.5	Washington	4.8	4.8	4.6
Minnesota	4.0	4.5	4.2	West Virginia	4.6	4.3	4.3
Mississippi	6.4	6.7	6.9	Wisconsin	4.8	5.0	4.8
				Wyoming	2.8	2.3	2.6

[p] = preliminary

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

State	Mar. 2006	Feb. 2007[p]	Mar. 2007[p]	State	Mar. 2006	Feb. 2007[p]	Mar. 2007[p]
Alabama	2,179,624	2,236,114	2,239,608	Missouri	3,013,982	3,065,072	3,059,810
Alaska	345,745	346,199	346,856	Montana	491,730	498,322	496,847
Arizona	2,947,096	3,031,502	3,019,781	Nebraska	971,758	976,778	974,690
Arkansas	1,366,026	1,379,358	1,384,963	Nevada	1,276,845	1,334,491	1,336,055
California	17,841,891	18,069,232	18,134,180	New Hampshire	734,493	743,880	745,338
Colorado	2,624,500	2,686,404	2,670,360	New Jersey	4,507,561	4,520,933	4,499,505
Connecticut	1,835,472	1,854,645	1,867,611	New Mexico	933,049	938,531	937,757
Delaware	438,243	445,068	444,948	New York	9,497,057	9,491,143	9,455,047
District of Columbia	314,080	320,958	321,323	North Carolina	4,420,988	4,522,860	4,520,971
Florida	8,917,527	9,148,124	9,193,678	North Dakota	356,128	364,476	364,955
Georgia	4,704,860	4,819,545	4,836,285	Ohio	5,911,887	5,954,975	5,967,272
Hawaii	641,016	648,997	655,474	Oklahoma	1,714,036	1,736,888	1,740,491
Idaho	744,271	753,976	752,439	Oregon	1,887,723	1,930,016	1,932,030
Illinois	6,564,061	6,677,330	6,652,418	Pennsylvania	6,291,940	6,308,242	6,256,971
Indiana	3,263,390	3,283,847	3,283,110	Rhode Island	575,620	579,535	577,677
Iowa	1,658,583	1,658,972	1,656,541	South Carolina	2,115,560	2,156,985	2,163,552
Kansas	1,462,019	1,478,841	1,474,922	South Dakota	428,862	436,242	436,984
Kentucky	2,031,921	2,069,361	2,072,900	Tennessee	2,972,878	3,035,052	3,052,176
Louisiana	1,987,040	1,999,030	2,016,780	Texas	11,429,711	11,573,803	11,574,694
Maine	707,266	713,534	714,369	Utah	1,295,915	1,332,170	1,335,727
Maryland	2,988,901	3,015,206	3,023,672	Vermont	359,769	362,040	362,671
Massachusetts	3,392,429	3,417,807	3,403,799	Virginia	3,971,163	4,048,344	4,059,327
Michigan	5,083,355	5,070,990	5,073,394	Washington	3,315,598	3,360,741	3,382,804
Minnesota	2,937,857	2,966,799	2,956,416	West Virginia	800,865	813,504	814,840
Mississippi	1,296,313	1,319,013	1,331,110	Wisconsin	3,058,333	3,094,592	3,093,956
				Wyoming	281,409	287,439	287,976

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

[p] = preliminary

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2006									2007			
	2005	2006	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
Computer systems design and related services	1,195.2	1,278.2	1,262.1	1,274.1	1,278.3	1,288.0	1,294.4	1,298.4	1,300.8	1,296.2	1,303.3	1,305.2	1,311.1	1,319.7	1,328.5
Management and technical consulting services	853.0	920.9	908.4	911.3	912.2	918.6	922.4	926.4	944.2	949.3	953.8	958.1	967.1	970.5	985.4
Management of companies and enterprises	1,758.9	1,809.4	1,797.6	1,802.1	1,805.4	1,811.1	1,816.2	1,822.3	1,826.8	1,823.0	1,826.0	1,830.8	1,836.7	1,837.1	1,839.9
Administrative and waste services	8,141.5	8,370.7	8,341.0	8,359.2	8,373.9	8,382.4	8,393.2	8,393.9	8,396.2	8,433.8	8,466.4	8,457.3	8,458.9	8,443.5	8,427.7
Administrative and support services[1]	7,803.8	8,023.5	7,994.2	8,012.1	8,026.1	8,033.8	8,046.9	8,047.4	8,047.5	8,083.8	8,117.0	8,106.1	8,107.4	8,092.5	8,076.3
Employment services[1]	3,578.2	3,656.6	3,658.0	3,662.3	3,663.2	3,663.5	3,667.2	3,653.3	3,641.2	3,665.5	3,674.2	3,667.1	3,651.6	3,637.1	3,602.1
Temporary help services	2,549.4	2,631.3	2,632.2	2,646.3	2,636.3	2,633.4	2,632.1	2,623.5	2,621.1	2,631.3	2,641.6	2,641.8	2,629.2	2,621.2	2,613.1
Business support services	766.4	790.7	783.2	786.1	788.2	789.7	791.3	797.2	801.0	802.2	806.9	803.6	803.3	801.9	801.6
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,737.5	1,797.1	1,792.3	1,795.9	1,800.4	1,803.1	1,803.5	1,803.0	1,807.9	1,811.2	1,817.7	1,812.1	1,823.8	1,819.7	1,829.7
Waste management and remediation services	337.6	347.2	346.8	347.1	347.8	348.6	346.3	346.5	348.7	350.0	349.4	351.2	351.5	351.0	351.4
Educational and health services	17,372	17,838	17,743	17,776	17,794	17,828	17,894	17,946	17,976	18,018	18,063	18,102	18,138	18,188	18,246
Educational services	2,835.8	2,918.4	2,902.6	2,906.9	2,902.4	2,911.0	2,936.0	2,949.4	2,944.2	2,951.4	2,948.6	2,959.5	2,955.9	2,972.4	2,978.7
Health care and social assistance	14,536.3	14,919.9	14,839.9	14,869.5	14,891.5	14,917.2	14,958.3	14,996.4	15,031.5	15,066.1	15,113.9	15,142.6	15,181.7	15,215.9	15,266.8
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,113.5	5,283.1	5,251.0	5,262.2	5,267.6	5,281.5	5,299.4	5,321.0	5,332.6	5,344.6	5,369.2	5,375.3	5,395.6	5,409.2	5,428.4
Offices of physicians	2,093.5	2,153.6	2,138.0	2,145.2	2,150.1	2,155.2	2,159.0	2,172.5	2,174.1	2,179.4	2,185.5	2,187.4	2,196.7	2,204.3	2,210.5
Outpatient care centers	473.2	489.4	487.6	487.6	488.7	488.1	490.0	492.1	494.1	492.4	493.6	494.1	496.8	494.8	495.8
Home health care services	821.0	867.1	858.5	862.5	862.1	867.6	872.8	877.7	880.7	883.5	890.9	896.4	901.1	904.1	907.2
Hospitals	4,345.4	4,427.1	4,404.3	4,413.0	4,421.7	4,429.2	4,440.8	4,451.7	4,458.2	4,461.7	4,469.5	4,478.3	4,484.4	4,490.8	4,499.7
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	2,855.0	2,900.9	2,884.7	2,890.0	2,896.4	2,909.6	2,905.8	2,906.9	2,915.9	2,927.8	2,940.5	2,947.6	2,957.5	2,961.4	2,972.4
Nursing care facilities	1,577.4	1,584.2	1,579.6	1,583.9	1,583.0	1,589.7	1,583.8	1,584.7	1,587.5	1,591.8	1,596.4	1,600.1	1,605.7	1,603.9	1,609.1
Social assistance[1]	2,222.3	2,308.9	2,299.9	2,304.3	2,305.8	2,296.9	2,312.3	2,316.8	2,324.8	2,332.0	2,334.7	2,341.4	2,344.2	2,354.5	2,366.3
Child day care services	789.7	806.7	813.6	812.0	807.0	795.0	804.3	802.0	802.8	805.1	803.6	804.3	802.7	804.9	810.5
Leisure and hospitality	12,816	13,143	13,049	13,074	13,092	13,156	13,188	13,209	13,257	13,324	13,373	13,396	13,425	13,449	13,481
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,892.3	1,927.0	1,918.1	1,921.6	1,923.7	1,933.4	1,933.9	1,923.7	1,939.9	1,947.4	1,957.2	1,960.4	1,963.3	1,963.2	1,953.5
Performing arts and spectator sports	376.3	398.8	395.3	400.3	400.1	403.6	402.7	401.4	405.0	405.7	406.4	408.0	406.0	405.9	402.8
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	120.7	123.9	122.8	124.2	123.7	124.0	124.7	125.6	125.7	126.4	127.1	127.7	127.5	128.2	128.8
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,395.3	1,404.3	1,400.0	1,397.1	1,399.9	1,405.8	1,406.5	1,396.7	1,409.2	1,415.3	1,423.7	1,424.7	1,429.8	1,429.1	1,421.9
Accommodations and food services	10,923.0	11,216.2	11,131.0	11,151.9	11,168.7	11,222.8	11,253.6	11,284.8	11,316.9	11,376.8	11,415.9	11,435.8	11,461.3	11,486.0	11,527.9
Accommodations	1,818.6	1,833.4	1,821.5	1,821.0	1,816.4	1,830.2	1,834.0	1,847.0	1,845.3	1,854.4	1,863.2	1,858.1	1,860.3	1,860.0	1,860.5
Food services and drinking places	9,104.4	9,382.8	9,309.5	9,330.9	9,352.3	9,392.6	9,419.6	9,437.8	9,471.6	9,522.4	9,552.7	9,577.7	9,601.0	9,626.0	9,667.4
Other services	5,395	5,432	5,424	5,432	5,431	5,427	5,430	5,443	5,450	5,443	5,449	5,444	5,454	5,462	5,470
Repair and maintenance	1,236.0	1,248.5	1,247.1	1,252.0	1,251.0	1,244.4	1,250.5	1,253.9	1,253.4	1,250.8	1,251.6	1,246.3	1,248.9	1,255.9	1,257.4
Personal and laundry services	1,276.6	1,284.2	1,282.4	1,281.1	1,280.6	1,282.9	1,279.3	1,285.6	1,286.8	1,286.4	1,287.4	1,285.8	1,290.3	1,290.8	1,292.6
Membership associations and organizations	2,882.2	2,899.3	2,894.3	2,899.1	2,899.3	2,899.2	2,899.7	2,903.1	2,909.3	2,905.4	2,909.7	2,912.3	2,915.2	2,915.7	2,919.5
Government	21,804	21,990	21,922	21,938	21,968	21,990	22,023	22,076	22,100	22,106	22,114	22,140	22,174	22,197	22,229
Federal	2,732	2,728	2,731	2,729	2,733	2,739	2,730	2,729	2,725	2,719	2,713	2,718	2,718	2,716	2,716
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,957.3	1,958.3	1,960.2	1,958.8	1,961.0	1,962.4	1,960.4	1,959.0	1,954.7	1,949.5	1,948.6	1,951.1	1,951.8	1,949.7	1,950.0
U.S. Postal Service	774.2	770.1	770.5	770.4	771.6	777.0	769.6	770.2	770.2	769.0	764.5	767.1	766.5	766.5	766.4
State	5,032	5,080	5,064	5,073	5,075	5,078	5,088	5,113	5,109	5,107	5,111	5,117	5,133	5,134	5,140
Education	2,259.9	2,294.9	2,284.5	2,291.0	2,292.6	2,292.9	2,298.8	2,321.1	2,314.3	2,313.1	2,311.8	2,311.4	2,324.0	2,324.5	2,326.4
Other State government	2,771.6	2,785.2	2,779.2	2,782.1	2,782.3	2,785.3	2,789.5	2,791.5	2,794.3	2,793.5	2,798.9	2,805.7	2,809.4	2,809.2	2,813.7
Local	14,041	14,182	14,127	14,136	14,160	14,173	14,205	14,234	14,266	14,280	14,290	14,305	14,323	14,347	14,373
Education	7,856.1	7,938.5	7,905.0	7,905.5	7,915.4	7,926.5	7,951.6	7,970.7	7,995.1	8,003.7	8,015.6	8,018.7	8,025.1	8,044.1	8,056.0
Other local government	6,184.6	6,243.0	6,222.2	6,230.6	6,245.0	6,246.8	6,252.9	6,263.0	6,270.9	6,276.3	6,274.1	6,286.4	6,298.0	6,302.9	6,317.0

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2006									2007			
	2005	2006	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
Building material and garden supply stores	1,276.1	1,322.6	1,325.8	1,328.4	1,326.5	1,329.1	1,324.9	1,327.2	1,329.2	1,321.0	1,314.1	1,318.0	1,323.4	1,313.8	1,313.8
Food and beverage stores	2,817.8	2,827.9	2,825.7	2,820.1	2,819.4	2,825.2	2,831.2	2,832.1	2,833.8	2,842.4	2,843.7	2,844.0	2,849.9	2,856.3	2,858.6
Health and personal care stores	953.7	955.5	952.6	955.6	954.0	954.8	955.8	956.2	954.8	962.6	959.7	964.1	964.8	966.5	969.8
Gasoline stations	871.1	861.0	865.7	856.9	862.9	862.1	857.8	858.1	854.8	854.6	854.8	853.7	852.9	854.5	852.4
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,414.6	1,439.0	1,421.2	1,414.3	1,426.2	1,436.0	1,438.6	1,437.4	1,443.1	1,467.3	1,460.1	1,446.9	1,445.1	1,449.7	1,452.7
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	647.0	646.6	646.8	644.9	644.5	641.4	644.0	638.0	638.3	647.4	648.9	655.8	654.9	653.9	655.6
General merchandise stores[1]	2,934.3	2,912.8	2,937.5	2,926.3	2,909.0	2,907.2	2,900.5	2,894.9	2,893.8	2,882.9	2,885.4	2,923.9	2,917.3	2,956.4	2,915.4
Department stores	1,595.1	1,550.9	1,566.8	1,558.3	1,550.5	1,548.0	1,542.1	1,536.2	1,535.6	1,533.2	1,537.7	1,568.7	1,565.3	1,570.6	1,560.9
Miscellaneous store retailers	899.9	884.9	889.7	886.6	883.0	882.8	880.7	880.6	880.9	881.9	881.4	880.3	880.2	880.3	879.0
Nonstore retailers	434.6	434.4	428.3	430.0	430.9	431.3	431.9	435.4	438.8	445.5	444.3	440.6	440.0	441.1	441.0
Transportation and warehousing	4,360.9	4,465.8	4,441.6	4,453.1	4,459.2	4,470.6	4,472.6	4,484.4	4,493.8	4,509.6	4,517.0	4,522.6	4,519.6	4,520.8	4,519.6
Air transportation	500.8	486.5	487.3	485.4	485.2	485.9	486.7	488.1	488.1	484.5	488.3	490.8	485.5	485.5	490.0
Rail transportation	227.8	225.3	225.8	225.8	225.7	225.5	225.1	224.7	224.8	223.9	226.4	227.9	228.9	229.1	228.3
Water transportation	60.6	64.1	62.9	62.6	62.8	63.7	64.3	65.5	65.6	66.8	67.8	67.1	68.1	68.0	67.3
Truck transportation	1,397.6	1,437.2	1,431.9	1,431.6	1,435.6	1,442.2	1,442.8	1,446.8	1,448.7	1,448.9	1,453.6	1,457.9	1,454.7	1,457.2	1,452.5
Transit and ground passenger transportation	389.2	394.3	392.6	397.1	394.6	394.6	392.6	394.2	392.3	393.2	390.2	391.6	393.3	390.3	389.9
Pipeline transportation	37.8	39.0	38.6	38.8	38.9	39.2	39.4	38.8	39.6	39.8	39.7	40.3	40.6	41.0	40.5
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	28.8	27.0	27.3	27.4	26.9	26.7	26.9	26.6	26.6	28.3	27.8	27.8	28.0	27.3	27.0
Support activities for transportation	552.2	570.7	568.5	571.1	573.0	569.9	569.9	571.0	572.9	577.9	575.9	575.9	579.4	579.6	581.6
Couriers and messengers	571.4	585.3	577.3	579.9	580.9	583.6	583.7	586.4	590.5	597.2	596.4	593.0	590.6	591.0	589.8
Warehousing and storage	594.7	636.4	629.4	633.4	635.6	639.3	641.2	642.3	644.7	649.1	650.9	650.3	650.5	651.8	652.7
Utilities	554.0	548.5	548.9	548.8	547.9	547.9	547.7	547.8	546.9	548.2	549.2	549.0	549.0	550.1	551.5
Information	3,061	3,055	3,056	3,048	3,048	3,043	3,051	3,052	3,054	3,057	3,073	3,071	3,084	3,086	3,096
Publishing industries, except Internet	904.1	903.8	905.8	903.9	902.4	902.9	902.6	900.2	902.1	905.0	906.1	907.0	907.8	907.4	906.1
Motion picture and sound recording industries	377.5	377.5	380.3	372.0	375.5	372.0	376.8	374.7	374.6	371.9	378.3	378.2	385.2	387.1	394.2
Broadcasting, except Internet	327.7	331.3	330.7	331.0	331.4	331.6	332.2	332.3	332.1	333.8	335.6	335.3	337.4	337.1	337.8
Internet publishing and broadcasting	31.5	34.5	33.9	34.2	33.9	33.3	34.5	35.0	35.8	36.3	37.0	36.9	37.9	39.0	39.9
Telecommunications	992.0	972.9	972.2	972.7	968.5	969.3	971.0	974.2	975.0	973.5	978.0	975.6	976.2	973.0	974.6
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	377.5	383.2	382.1	382.8	385.3	382.1	383.4	383.9	382.2	384.9	386.1	386.1	387.3	390.0	390.8
Other information services	50.6	51.4	51.1	51.6	51.3	51.5	50.9	51.3	51.8	51.6	52.1	51.9	51.9	52.3	52.1
Financial activities	8,153	8,363	8,340	8,352	8,348	8,368	8,379	8,408	8,415	8,422	8,438	8,440	8,446	8,445	8,448
Finance and insurance	6,022.8	6,183.5	6,166.6	6,174.7	6,165.4	6,187.2	6,195.8	6,219.6	6,227.1	6,228.9	6,239.8	6,238.9	6,244.4	6,242.6	6,241.4
Monetary authorities—central bank	20.8	21.5	21.2	21.3	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.7	21.8	21.7	22.0	22.1	22.2
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,869.0	2,936.8	2,932.3	2,934.8	2,928.9	2,936.1	2,937.2	2,952.8	2,956.2	2,957.4	2,959.7	2,961.5	2,962.8	2,957.6	2,945.3
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,769.2	1,803.2	1,797.8	1,800.8	1,799.7	1,803.3	1,805.1	1,812.4	1,818.3	1,819.6	1,824.6	1,824.3	1,823.1	1,824.3	1,818.6
Commercial banking	1,296.0	1,319.3	1,313.7	1,316.2	1,317.1	1,319.4	1,320.8	1,328.1	1,334.5	1,333.0	1,336.9	1,336.9	1,334.7	1,335.2	1,327.7
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	786.1	816.3	810.5	813.5	812.8	817.4	820.8	825.4	830.4	829.2	829.2	831.0	831.4	834.5	836.8
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,259.3	2,315.9	2,310.9	2,312.7	2,309.1	2,318.1	2,321.7	2,324.8	2,324.0	2,326.0	2,333.9	2,329.6	2,333.2	2,333.4	2,342.4
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	87.7	93.1	91.7	92.4	93.1	94.0	94.5	94.9	94.7	94.6	95.2	95.1	95.0	95.0	94.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,129.6	2,179.6	2,173.5	2,177.3	2,182.2	2,181.1	2,183.6	2,188.2	2,187.5	2,192.9	2,198.0	2,201.5	2,202.0	2,202.5	2,206.5
Real estate	1,456.9	1,503.3	1,500.9	1,501.3	1,503.8	1,503.8	1,504.8	1,506.4	1,505.0	1,512.4	1,516.4	1,518.5	1,518.4	1,523.5	1,525.4
Rental and leasing services	645.8	647.4	644.5	648.1	649.9	648.0	649.4	652.2	652.9	650.0	650.9	651.9	652.4	647.9	650.0
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	26.9	28.9	28.1	27.9	28.5	29.3	29.4	29.6	29.6	30.5	30.7	31.1	31.2	31.1	31.1
Professional and business services	16,954	17,552	17,458	17,499	17,539	17,592	17,617	17,636	17,662	17,726	17,792	17,804	17,840	17,834	17,859
Professional and technical services[1]	7,053.4	7,371.7	7,319.0	7,337.6	7,359.6	7,398.0	7,407.6	7,420.1	7,438.5	7,469.6	7,499.8	7,515.6	7,544.3	7,553.7	7,591.3
Legal services	1,168.0	1,173.4	1,175.2	1,171.8	1,170.0	1,171.0	1,171.5	1,172.6	1,173.5	1,175.9	1,179.0	1,176.2	1,178.8	1,178.1	1,181.8
Accounting and bookkeeping services	849.3	889.3	879.8	881.0	885.5	884.8	881.9	893.1	893.7	914.5	925.1	922.1	927.8	924.4	927.5
Architectural and engineering services	1,310.9	1,385.6	1,373.7	1,380.6	1,384.3	1,392.9	1,398.0	1,399.3	1,400.6	1,407.2	1,411.4	1,419.2	1,422.7	1,424.0	1,426.0

See notes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2006									2007			
	2005	2006	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
Computer systems design and related services	1,195.2	1,278.2	1,262.1	1,274.1	1,278.3	1,288.0	1,294.4	1,298.4	1,300.8	1,296.2	1,303.3	1,305.2	1,311.1	1,319.7	1,328.5
Management and technical consulting services	853.0	920.9	908.4	911.3	912.2	918.6	922.4	926.4	944.2	949.3	953.8	958.1	967.1	970.5	985.4
Management of companies and enterprises	1,758.9	1,809.4	1,797.6	1,802.1	1,805.4	1,811.1	1,816.2	1,822.3	1,826.8	1,823.0	1,826.0	1,830.8	1,836.7	1,837.1	1,839.9
Administrative and waste services	8,141.5	8,370.7	8,341.0	8,359.2	8,373.9	8,382.4	8,393.2	8,393.9	8,396.2	8,433.8	8,466.4	8,457.3	8,458.9	8,443.5	8,427.7
Administrative and support services[1]	7,803.8	8,023.5	7,994.2	8,012.1	8,026.1	8,033.8	8,046.9	8,047.4	8,047.5	8,083.8	8,117.0	8,106.1	8,107.4	8,092.5	8,076.3
Employment services[1]	3,578.2	3,656.6	3,658.0	3,662.3	3,663.2	3,663.5	3,667.2	3,653.3	3,641.2	3,665.5	3,674.2	3,667.1	3,651.6	3,637.1	3,602.1
Temporary help services	2,549.4	2,631.3	2,632.2	2,646.3	2,636.3	2,633.4	2,632.1	2,623.5	2,621.1	2,631.3	2,641.6	2,641.8	2,629.2	2,621.2	2,613.1
Business support services	766.4	790.7	783.2	786.1	788.2	789.7	791.3	797.2	801.0	802.2	806.9	803.6	803.3	801.9	801.6
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,737.5	1,797.1	1,792.3	1,795.9	1,800.4	1,803.1	1,803.5	1,803.0	1,807.9	1,811.2	1,817.7	1,812.1	1,823.8	1,819.7	1,829.7
Waste management and remediation services	337.6	347.2	346.8	347.1	347.8	348.6	346.3	346.5	348.7	350.0	349.4	351.2	351.5	351.0	351.4
Educational and health services	17,372	17,838	17,743	17,776	17,794	17,828	17,894	17,946	17,976	18,018	18,063	18,102	18,138	18,188	18,246
Educational services	2,835.8	2,918.4	2,902.6	2,906.9	2,902.4	2,911.0	2,936.0	2,949.4	2,944.2	2,951.4	2,948.6	2,959.5	2,955.9	2,972.4	2,978.7
Health care and social assistance	14,536.3	14,919.9	14,839.9	14,869.5	14,891.5	14,917.2	14,958.3	14,996.4	15,031.5	15,066.1	15,113.9	15,142.6	15,181.7	15,215.9	15,266.8
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,113.5	5,283.1	5,251.0	5,262.2	5,267.6	5,281.5	5,299.4	5,321.0	5,332.6	5,344.6	5,369.2	5,375.3	5,395.6	5,409.2	5,428.4
Offices of physicians	2,093.5	2,153.6	2,138.0	2,145.2	2,150.1	2,155.2	2,159.0	2,172.5	2,174.1	2,179.4	2,185.5	2,187.4	2,196.7	2,204.3	2,210.5
Outpatient care centers	473.2	489.4	487.6	487.6	488.7	488.1	490.0	492.1	494.1	492.4	493.6	494.1	496.8	494.8	495.8
Home health care services	821.0	867.1	858.5	862.5	862.1	867.6	872.8	877.7	880.7	883.5	890.9	896.4	901.1	904.1	907.2
Hospitals	4,345.4	4,427.1	4,404.3	4,413.0	4,421.7	4,429.2	4,440.8	4,451.7	4,458.2	4,461.7	4,469.5	4,478.3	4,484.4	4,490.8	4,499.7
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	2,855.0	2,900.9	2,884.7	2,890.0	2,896.4	2,909.6	2,905.8	2,906.9	2,915.9	2,927.8	2,940.5	2,947.6	2,957.5	2,961.4	2,972.4
Nursing care facilities	1,577.4	1,584.2	1,579.6	1,583.9	1,583.0	1,589.7	1,583.8	1,584.7	1,587.5	1,591.8	1,596.4	1,600.1	1,605.7	1,603.9	1,609.1
Social assistance[1]	2,222.3	2,308.9	2,299.9	2,304.3	2,305.8	2,296.9	2,312.3	2,316.8	2,324.8	2,332.0	2,334.7	2,341.4	2,344.2	2,354.5	2,366.3
Child day care services	789.7	806.7	813.6	812.0	807.0	795.0	804.3	802.0	802.8	805.1	803.6	804.3	802.7	804.9	810.5
Leisure and hospitality	12,816	13,143	13,049	13,074	13,092	13,156	13,188	13,209	13,257	13,324	13,373	13,396	13,425	13,449	13,481
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,892.3	1,927.0	1,918.1	1,921.6	1,923.7	1,933.4	1,933.9	1,923.7	1,939.9	1,947.4	1,957.2	1,960.4	1,963.3	1,963.2	1,953.5
Performing arts and spectator sports	376.3	398.8	395.3	400.3	400.1	403.6	402.7	401.4	405.0	405.7	406.4	408.0	406.0	405.9	402.8
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	120.7	123.9	122.8	124.2	123.7	124.0	124.7	125.6	125.7	126.4	127.1	127.7	127.5	128.2	128.8
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,395.3	1,404.3	1,400.0	1,397.1	1,399.9	1,405.8	1,406.5	1,396.7	1,409.2	1,415.3	1,423.7	1,424.7	1,429.8	1,429.1	1,421.9
Accommodations and food services	10,923.0	11,216.2	11,131.0	11,151.9	11,168.7	11,222.8	11,253.6	11,284.8	11,316.9	11,376.8	11,415.9	11,435.8	11,461.3	11,486.0	11,527.9
Accommodations	1,818.6	1,833.4	1,821.5	1,821.0	1,816.4	1,830.2	1,834.0	1,847.0	1,845.3	1,854.4	1,863.2	1,858.1	1,860.3	1,860.0	1,860.5
Food services and drinking places	9,104.4	9,382.8	9,309.5	9,330.9	9,352.3	9,392.6	9,419.6	9,437.8	9,471.6	9,522.4	9,552.7	9,577.7	9,601.0	9,626.0	9,667.4
Other services	5,395	5,432	5,424	5,432	5,431	5,427	5,430	5,443	5,450	5,443	5,449	5,444	5,454	5,462	5,470
Repair and maintenance	1,236.0	1,248.5	1,247.1	1,252.0	1,251.0	1,244.4	1,250.5	1,253.9	1,253.4	1,250.8	1,251.6	1,246.3	1,248.9	1,255.9	1,257.4
Personal and laundry services	1,276.6	1,284.2	1,282.4	1,281.1	1,280.6	1,282.9	1,279.3	1,285.6	1,286.8	1,286.4	1,287.4	1,285.8	1,290.3	1,290.8	1,292.6
Membership associations and organizations	2,882.2	2,899.3	2,894.3	2,899.1	2,899.3	2,899.2	2,899.7	2,903.1	2,909.3	2,905.4	2,909.7	2,912.3	2,915.2	2,915.7	2,919.5
Government	21,804	21,990	21,922	21,938	21,968	21,990	22,023	22,076	22,100	22,106	22,114	22,140	22,174	22,197	22,229
Federal	2,732	2,728	2,731	2,729	2,733	2,739	2,730	2,729	2,725	2,719	2,713	2,718	2,718	2,716	2,716
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,957.3	1,958.3	1,960.2	1,958.8	1,961.0	1,962.4	1,960.4	1,959.0	1,954.7	1,949.5	1,948.6	1,951.1	1,951.8	1,949.7	1,950.0
U.S. Postal Service	774.2	770.1	770.5	770.4	771.6	777.0	769.6	770.2	770.2	769.0	764.5	767.1	766.5	766.5	766.4
State	5,032	5,080	5,064	5,073	5,075	5,078	5,088	5,113	5,109	5,107	5,111	5,117	5,133	5,134	5,140
Education	2,259.9	2,294.9	2,284.5	2,291.0	2,292.6	2,292.9	2,298.8	2,321.1	2,314.3	2,313.1	2,311.8	2,311.4	2,324.0	2,324.5	2,326.4
Other State government	2,771.6	2,785.2	2,779.2	2,782.1	2,782.3	2,785.3	2,789.5	2,791.5	2,794.3	2,793.5	2,798.9	2,805.7	2,809.4	2,809.2	2,813.7
Local	14,041	14,182	14,127	14,136	14,160	14,173	14,205	14,234	14,266	14,280	14,290	14,305	14,323	14,347	14,373
Education	7,856.1	7,938.5	7,905.0	7,905.5	7,915.4	7,926.5	7,951.6	7,970.7	7,995.1	8,003.7	8,015.6	8,018.7	8,025.1	8,044.1	8,056.0
Other local government	6,184.6	6,243.0	6,222.2	6,230.6	6,245.0	6,246.8	6,252.9	6,263.0	6,270.9	6,276.3	6,274.1	6,286.4	6,298.0	6,302.9	6,317.0

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2006									2007			
	2005	2006	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.p	Apr.p
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.7	33.9	33.8
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.3	40.6	40.7	40.6	40.3	40.6	40.4	40.7	40.2	40.2	40.6	40.4
Natural resources and mining	45.6	45.6	45.5	44.9	46.0	45.9	45.3	45.1	45.7	46.1	45.6	45.0	45.9	45.9	45.8
Construction	38.6	39.0	39.1	38.5	39.0	38.9	39.0	38.4	39.2	39.0	39.8	38.7	38.4	39.0	38.8
Manufacturing	40.7	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.2	41.5	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.2	41.1
Overtime hours	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2
Durable goods	41.1	41.4	41.6	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.6	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.1	41.4	41.2
Overtime hours	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2
Wood products	40.0	39.8	40.4	40.0	39.5	40.0	39.8	39.6	39.7	39.1	39.3	38.7	39.1	39.5	39.6
Nonmetallic mineral products	42.2	43.0	43.3	43.0	43.4	43.4	43.2	43.0	42.7	42.3	42.7	42.0	41.6	42.4	42.2
Primary metals	43.1	43.6	43.4	43.6	43.7	44.0	43.7	43.5	43.6	43.5	43.3	42.8	43.0	43.2	43.0
Fabricated metal products	41.0	41.4	41.7	41.3	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.3	41.6	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.6	41.4
Machinery	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.9	42.6	42.3	42.7	42.3	42.3	41.8	42.3	42.3	42.4
Computer and electronic products	40.0	40.5	40.7	40.5	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.2	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.4	40.4
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.6	41.0	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.4	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.4	40.7	40.9	40.9	41.1
Transportation equipment	42.4	42.7	43.1	43.0	43.0	43.7	42.9	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.5	42.8	42.5	42.8	42.3
Furniture and related products	39.2	38.8	38.6	38.8	38.7	38.8	39.1	38.8	39.2	39.0	39.0	38.9	38.8	38.9	38.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.6	38.8	38.7	38.8	38.6	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.5	37.9	38.5	38.6
Nondurable goods	39.9	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.9
Overtime hours	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2
Food manufacturing	39.0	40.1	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.2	39.9	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.5	41.0	40.7
Beverage and tobacco products	40.1	40.7	40.3	41.0	41.2	41.9	41.1	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.5	40.7	41.3
Textile mills	40.3	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.7	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	40.4	41.0	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.2
Textile product mills	39.0	40.0	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.4	40.5	39.8	39.2	39.8	39.2	39.3	39.5	39.6	39.9
Apparel	35.7	36.5	36.4	36.6	36.8	36.8	36.6	36.7	37.0	36.9	36.7	37.5	37.0	36.7	37.3
Leather and allied products	38.4	38.9	38.9	39.2	39.0	39.2	39.5	38.8	38.8	37.8	38.2	38.2	38.0	37.9	37.6
Paper and paper products	42.5	42.9	43.0	43.1	43.3	43.6	43.4	43.0	42.9	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.4	43.1	43.0
Printing and related support activities	38.4	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.2	39.4	39.1	39.5	39.2	39.4	39.3	39.4
Petroleum and coal products	45.5	45.0	45.2	45.3	45.4	45.5	45.4	45.0	45.1	44.8	44.7	45.3	45.1	44.7	44.9
Chemicals	42.3	42.5	42.7	42.3	42.6	42.9	42.7	43.0	42.5	41.9	42.0	41.8	41.8	41.9	42.2
Plastics and rubber products	40.0	40.6	40.7	40.6	40.8	41.1	40.9	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.4	40.9	41.2
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.3
Wholesale trade	37.7	38.0	38.1	37.9	38.0	38.0	38.0	37.9	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.1
Retail trade	30.6	30.5	30.6	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.2	30.2	30.2
Transportation and warehousing	37.0	36.9	36.7	36.7	36.9	36.9	37.0	36.9	36.9	36.9	36.9	37.1	37.1	37.2	36.9
Utilities	41.1	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.6	41.7	41.4	41.8	41.9	42.0	41.9	42.3	42.5	42.3
Information	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.5	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.4	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.7	36.5
Financial activities	35.9	35.8	35.7	35.5	35.6	35.7	35.5	35.7	35.8	35.8	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0
Professional and business services	34.2	34.6	34.6	34.4	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.8	34.7
Education and health services	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.6	32.6
Leisure and hospitality	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.8	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.5	25.6	25.6
Other services	30.9	30.9	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.7	31.0	30.9

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

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2006									2007			
	2005	2006	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars	$16.13	$16.76	$16.63	$16.66	$16.73	$16.79	$16.84	$16.88	$16.94	$16.99	$17.07	$17.10	$17.16	$17.21	$17.25
Constant (1982) dollars	8.18	8.24	8.20	8.17	8.18	8.17	8.17	8.25	8.34	8.36	8.36	8.36	8.36	8.32	8.30
GOODS-PRODUCING	17.60	18.02	17.87	17.93	18.00	18.00	18.06	18.08	18.15	18.21	18.29	18.34	18.37	18.45	18.53
Natural resources and mining	18.72	19.90	19.66	19.77	19.83	19.86	20.02	20.11	20.26	20.43	20.52	20.60	20.77	20.77	20.81
Construction	19.46	20.02	19.71	19.87	20.03	20.06	20.11	20.17	20.24	20.37	20.44	20.55	20.57	20.68	20.73
Manufacturing	16.56	16.80	16.75	16.77	16.78	16.78	16.83	16.83	16.88	16.89	16.95	16.98	17.03	17.09	17.18
Excluding overtime	15.68	15.95	15.88	15.90	15.91	15.92	15.98	15.99	16.04	16.09	16.12	16.17	16.22	16.24	16.34
Durable goods	17.33	17.67	17.58	17.62	17.65	17.66	17.72	17.73	17.78	17.79	17.86	17.90	17.96	18.03	18.12
Nondurable goods	15.27	15.32	15.34	15.30	15.28	15.26	15.30	15.29	15.33	15.35	15.41	15.44	15.47	15.49	15.60
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	15.74	16.42	16.29	16.32	16.38	16.46	16.51	16.56	16.62	16.67	16.74	16.77	16.84	16.88	16.91
Trade,transportation, and utilities	14.92	15.40	15.30	15.31	15.39	15.48	15.49	15.52	15.55	15.54	15.58	15.59	15.61	15.66	15.69
Wholesale trade	18.16	18.91	18.71	18.79	18.85	18.94	19.00	19.10	19.09	19.14	19.20	19.25	19.22	19.32	19.39
Retail trade	12.36	12.58	12.56	12.53	12.59	12.65	12.64	12.65	12.69	12.64	12.67	12.69	12.71	12.72	12.75
Transportation and warehousing	16.70	17.28	17.18	17.16	17.28	17.41	17.40	17.47	17.47	17.50	17.53	17.49	17.50	17.54	17.57
Utilities	26.68	27.42	27.49	27.29	27.39	27.52	27.42	27.35	27.39	27.47	27.33	27.40	27.50	27.66	27.68
Information	22.06	23.23	23.09	23.09	23.19	23.30	23.36	23.44	23.51	23.47	23.60	23.72	23.77	23.83	23.86
Financial activities	17.94	18.80	18.66	18.66	18.71	18.81	18.88	19.02	19.11	19.20	19.29	19.32	19.42	19.51	19.53
Professional and business services	18.08	19.12	18.91	18.94	19.02	19.14	19.20	19.31	19.42	19.51	19.64	19.63	19.80	19.83	19.84
Education and health services	16.71	17.38	17.25	17.30	17.36	17.40	17.47	17.51	17.56	17.63	17.67	17.74	17.75	17.78	17.80
Leisure and hospitality	9.38	9.75	9.66	9.70	9.72	9.75	9.80	9.83	9.87	9.94	10.02	10.08	10.16	10.19	10.29
Other services	14.34	14.77	14.67	14.71	14.75	14.76	14.80	14.86	14.89	14.94	15.02	15.03	15.06	15.07	15.10

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2006									2007			
	2005	2006	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$16.13	$16.76	$16.72	$16.62	$16.63	$16.75	$16.74	$16.91	$17.02	$16.99	$17.07	$17.16	$17.21	$17.22	$17.34
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	16.63	16.66	16.73	16.79	16.84	16.88	16.94	16.99	17.07	17.10	17.16	17.21	17.25
GOODS-PRODUCING	17.60	18.02	17.82	17.89	18.00	18.03	18.12	18.20	18.26	18.26	18.37	18.27	18.26	18.35	18.48
Natural resources and mining	18.72	19.90	19.78	19.75	19.74	19.79	19.90	20.01	20.26	20.45	20.61	20.72	20.81	20.85	20.94
Construction	19.46	20.02	19.61	19.78	19.98	20.12	20.23	20.35	20.45	20.42	20.52	20.42	20.45	20.53	20.62
Manufacturing	16.56	16.80	16.74	16.74	16.76	16.70	16.79	16.88	16.89	16.93	17.09	17.04	17.03	17.06	17.19
Durable goods	17.33	17.67	17.54	17.58	17.62	17.52	17.69	17.80	17.81	17.87	18.04	17.94	17.95	18.01	18.10
Wood products	13.16	13.40	13.24	13.32	13.46	13.43	13.46	13.53	13.61	13.67	13.64	13.71	13.55	13.58	13.60
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.61	16.59	16.71	16.59	16.56	16.57	16.72	16.51	16.59	16.51	16.73	16.73	16.81	16.95	16.86
Primary metals	18.94	19.35	19.37	19.13	19.14	19.17	19.34	19.67	19.39	19.73	19.45	19.43	19.33	19.33	19.66
Fabricated metal products	15.80	16.17	16.04	16.09	16.13	16.18	16.10	16.21	16.26	16.29	16.44	16.33	16.31	16.35	16.40
Machinery	17.03	17.20	16.95	17.03	17.03	17.13	17.14	17.26	17.45	17.56	17.78	17.62	17.63	17.68	17.71
Computer and electronic products	18.39	18.96	18.73	18.67	18.78	19.02	19.08	19.18	19.25	19.22	19.57	19.59	19.57	19.62	19.84
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.24	15.53	15.37	15.42	15.46	15.55	15.65	15.61	15.63	15.53	15.72	15.73	15.87	15.91	15.93
Transportation equipment	22.10	22.41	22.27	22.39	22.50	21.92	22.44	22.59	22.51	22.57	22.76	22.47	22.53	22.62	22.87
Furniture and related products	13.45	13.79	13.72	13.68	13.67	13.76	13.84	13.98	14.04	14.12	14.13	14.11	14.05	14.29	14.37
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14.08	14.36	14.37	14.40	14.28	14.53	14.51	14.47	14.47	14.38	14.47	14.54	14.50	14.57	14.41
Nondurable goods	15.27	15.32	15.36	15.29	15.27	15.31	15.25	15.31	15.32	15.34	15.47	15.51	15.46	15.45	15.65
Food manufacturing	13.04	13.13	13.09	13.12	13.14	13.11	13.15	13.16	13.13	13.18	13.33	13.42	13.33	13.36	13.49
Beverages and tobacco products	18.76	18.19	18.32	18.17	17.94	18.15	17.93	18.21	18.45	18.20	18.34	17.92	17.91	18.49	18.45
Textile mills	12.38	12.55	12.42	12.41	12.55	12.54	12.64	12.59	12.82	12.74	12.63	12.90	12.87	12.81	13.00
Textile product mills	11.67	11.94	11.97	12.03	12.04	12.13	11.96	12.02	11.84	11.98	11.90	11.98	11.96	11.93	11.93
Apparel	10.24	10.61	10.62	10.59	10.64	10.69	10.58	10.61	10.60	10.53	10.64	10.87	10.82	10.70	10.80
Leather and allied products	11.50	11.44	11.26	11.46	11.72	11.58	11.65	11.44	11.64	11.58	11.70	11.89	11.82	11.81	11.87
Paper and paper products	17.99	18.01	18.01	17.90	17.95	18.27	17.93	18.15	18.10	18.05	18.23	18.18	18.10	18.16	18.47
Printing and related support activities	15.74	15.80	15.72	15.77	15.65	15.75	15.81	15.80	15.87	15.93	15.91	15.84	15.87	15.87	16.00
Petroleum and coal products	24.47	24.08	24.52	24.09	23.67	23.44	23.30	23.87	24.17	24.44	23.96	24.90	24.73	24.66	25.01
Chemicals	19.67	19.60	19.78	19.54	19.36	19.26	19.19	19.43	19.57	19.61	19.87	19.67	19.55	19.46	19.71
Plastics and rubber products	14.80	14.96	14.87	14.87	14.94	14.99	15.02	15.03	14.98	15.04	15.16	15.22	15.22	15.19	15.32
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	15.74	16.42	16.43	16.27	16.26	16.41	16.35	16.56	16.68	16.65	16.73	16.87	16.94	16.92	17.05
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.92	15.40	15.44	15.30	15.36	15.53	15.45	15.57	15.59	15.44	15.41	15.61	15.65	15.66	15.82
Wholesale trade	18.16	18.91	18.87	18.71	18.74	19.07	18.93	19.09	19.14	19.16	19.24	19.30	19.25	19.24	19.53
Retail trade	12.36	12.58	12.69	12.56	12.60	12.68	12.62	12.70	12.70	12.52	12.51	12.69	12.72	12.74	12.86
Transportation and warehousing	16.70	17.28	17.19	17.07	17.27	17.50	17.45	17.51	17.48	17.48	17.47	17.48	17.42	17.51	17.56
Utilities	26.68	27.42	27.65	27.29	27.14	27.43	27.13	27.47	27.51	27.44	27.38	27.39	27.50	27.73	27.88
Information	22.06	23.23	23.14	23.05	22.95	23.15	23.27	23.60	23.68	23.53	23.68	23.84	23.80	23.74	23.93
Financial activities	17.94	18.80	18.77	18.59	18.58	18.81	18.79	19.02	19.22	19.19	19.27	19.29	19.42	19.49	19.66
Professional and business services	18.08	19.12	19.21	18.88	18.87	19.24	18.96	19.19	19.50	19.44	19.67	19.81	19.95	19.88	20.13
Education and health services	16.71	17.38	17.29	17.26	17.32	17.42	17.45	17.53	17.55	17.62	17.68	17.78	17.76	17.79	17.80
Leisure and hospitality	9.38	9.75	9.65	9.70	9.63	9.62	9.69	9.83	9.90	10.00	10.13	10.15	10.24	10.23	10.30
Other services	14.34	14.77	14.78	14.75	14.70	14.66	14.70	14.89	14.91	14.93	15.06	15.07	15.10	15.11	15.20

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.

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

Industry	Annual average		2006									2007			
	2005	2006	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$544.33	$567.87	$566.81	$560.09	$565.42	$572.85	$570.83	$573.25	$582.08	$574.26	$578.67	$573.14	$574.81	$580.31	$587.83
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	563.76	563.11	567.15	569.18	569.19	570.54	574.27	574.26	578.67	577.98	578.29	583.42	583.05
GOODS-PRODUCING	705.31	729.87	711.02	722.76	736.20	730.22	741.11	742.56	746.83	739.53	753.17	728.97	723.10	741.34	742.90
Natural resources and mining	853.71	908.01	899.99	892.70	913.96	906.38	909.43	912.46	940.06	942.75	939.82	924.11	942.69	946.59	954.86
CONSTRUCTION	750.22	781.04	753.02	767.46	791.21	792.73	807.18	799.76	811.87	792.30	806.44	773.92	764.83	794.51	791.81
Manufacturing	673.37	690.83	676.30	689.69	692.19	683.03	693.43	698.83	697.56	697.52	712.65	695.23	689.72	701.17	704.79
Durable goods	712.95	731.81	713.88	729.57	734.75	721.82	735.90	740.48	740.90	738.03	757.68	733.75	730.57	743.81	745.72
Wood products	526.65	533.44	528.28	538.13	539.75	538.54	542.44	535.79	543.04	533.13	540.14	522.35	514.90	532.34	537.20
Nonmetallic mineral products	700.78	713.34	716.86	718.35	728.64	720.80	734.01	719.84	715.03	698.37	709.35	685.93	680.81	708.51	711.49
Primary metals	815.78	842.94	825.16	834.07	834.50	831.98	839.36	859.58	843.47	858.26	857.75	839.38	827.32	835.06	845.38
Fabricated metal products	647.34	668.84	649.62	666.13	669.40	665.00	669.76	674.34	679.67	674.41	685.55	667.90	663.82	678.53	678.96
Machinery	716.55	728.99	705.12	723.78	723.78	729.74	725.02	733.55	745.12	744.54	768.10	736.52	740.46	749.63	750.90
Computer and electronic products	735.59	767.86	751.07	754.27	766.22	766.51	767.02	778.71	781.55	778.41	808.24	785.56	784.76	792.65	797.57
Electrical equipment and appliances	618.97	635.87	613.26	630.68	632.31	634.44	640.09	641.57	643.96	638.28	653.95	641.78	641.15	647.54	654.72
Transportation equipment	938.03	957.43	926.43	965.01	969.75	916.26	962.68	973.63	961.18	961.48	992.34	961.72	953.02	972.66	969.69
Furniture and related products	527.35	535.35	521.36	526.68	534.50	532.51	548.06	549.41	550.37	552.09	560.96	546.06	540.93	554.45	554.68
Miscellaneous manufacturing	545.21	556.16	547.50	557.28	558.35	555.05	562.99	559.99	561.44	560.82	568.67	558.34	548.10	563.86	554.79
Nondurable goods	608.95	621.78	612.86	619.25	621.49	620.06	620.68	629.24	626.59	627.41	635.82	629.71	619.95	628.82	638.52
Food manufacturing	508.55	526.02	507.89	522.18	525.60	524.40	527.32	538.24	535.70	543.02	547.86	539.48	529.20	541.08	540.95
Beverages and tobacco products	751.54	741.31	732.80	754.06	751.69	765.93	747.68	744.79	745.38	746.20	740.94	718.59	709.24	745.15	774.90
Textile mills	498.47	509.41	498.04	501.36	510.79	504.11	519.50	514.93	516.65	513.42	524.15	523.74	521.24	520.09	525.20
Textile product mills	455.52	477.56	472.82	482.40	486.42	482.77	481.99	480.80	464.13	480.40	477.19	472.01	470.03	474.81	473.62
Apparel	366.17	387.27	380.20	388.65	391.55	388.05	388.29	388.33	395.38	390.66	390.49	406.54	399.26	394.83	403.92
Leather and allied products	441.96	445.50	430.13	450.38	458.25	448.15	460.18	441.58	452.80	443.51	452.79	449.44	445.61	449.96	447.50
Paper and paper products	764.04	772.26	761.82	771.49	779.03	792.92	778.16	787.71	778.30	777.96	783.89	772.65	754.77	775.43	792.36
Printing and related support activities	604.73	618.81	609.94	613.45	610.35	609.53	615.01	627.26	630.04	627.64	634.81	620.93	625.28	625.28	628.80
Petroleum and coal products	1,114.51	1,084.03	1,113.21	1,088.87	1,079.35	1,071.21	1,046.17	1,093.25	1,099.74	1,109.58	1,054.24	1,115.52	1,088.12	1,082.57	1,115.45
Chemicals	831.76	833.59	844.61	824.59	822.80	816.62	815.58	833.55	825.85	823.62	842.49	824.17	817.19	815.37	833.73
Plastics and rubber products	591.58	607.82	594.80	603.72	611.05	604.10	612.82	614.73	609.69	609.12	626.11	622.50	610.32	621.27	632.72
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	509.58	532.84	535.62	523.89	528.45	539.89	533.01	536.54	545.44	537.80	542.05	539.84	543.77	544.82	555.83
Trade, transportation, and utilities	498.43	514.61	517.24	509.49	516.10	526.47	520.67	523.15	523.82	515.70	517.78	513.57	514.89	518.35	526.81
Wholesale trade	685.00	718.30	722.72	707.24	712.12	732.29	719.34	723.51	734.98	728.08	731.12	723.75	727.65	729.20	751.91
Retail trade	377.58	383.16	388.31	381.82	385.56	393.08	387.43	388.62	386.08	379.36	384.06	378.16	376.51	380.93	387.09
Transportation and warehousing	618.58	637.14	629.15	624.76	638.99	654.50	650.89	649.62	652.00	648.51	648.14	639.77	637.57	646.12	647.96
Utilities	1,095.90	1,136.08	1,144.71	1,129.81	1,118.17	1,141.09	1,131.32	1,145.50	1,160.92	1,149.74	1,144.48	1,136.69	1,157.75	1,170.21	1,184.90
Information	805.00	850.81	851.55	832.11	837.68	861.18	856.34	868.48	878.53	856.49	864.32	863.01	866.32	864.14	880.62
Financial activities	645.10	672.40	681.35	654.37	657.73	682.80	665.17	673.31	699.61	683.16	689.87	688.65	695.24	695.79	719.56
Professional and business services	618.87	662.23	666.59	647.58	654.79	671.48	659.81	663.97	684.45	672.62	678.62	673.54	686.28	687.85	706.56
Education and health services	544.59	564.95	563.65	557.50	562.90	571.38	567.13	569.73	572.13	570.89	572.83	576.07	573.65	576.40	582.06
Leisure and hospitality	241.36	250.11	248.01	246.38	249.42	255.89	253.88	251.65	256.41	253.00	257.30	251.72	257.02	258.82	264.71
Other services	443.37	456.60	458.18	454.30	455.70	457.39	457.17	458.61	462.21	459.84	463.85	461.14	462.06	465.39	469.68

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

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

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2002	43.5	37.2	33.6	38.8	40.8	38.5	39.2	41.7	48.0	50.2	52.2	52.9
2003	51.6	50.2	62.1	64.9	59.9	57.6	56.5	51.4	56.5	55.0	51.4	55.6
2004	52.5	61.3	52.7	60.8	54.9	58.5	59.0	60.4	53.6	53.1	62.2	60.4
2005	64.2	64.6	64.0	62.8	56.7	55.9	59.4	55.9	55.8	57.7	53.6	57.6
2006	54.9	54.7	55.0	52.9								
Over 3-month span:												
2002	39.6	33.8	34.9	33.8	35.3	42.3	39.2	34.4	42.6	48.6	48.7	50.2
2003	55.9	53.2	57.0	64.2	70.3	65.6	59.9	55.2	57.9	59.0	60.4	55.8
2004	51.3	55.9	56.8	61.3	57.2	59.4	62.8	63.7	59.9	53.4	57.2	62.2
2005	70.5	66.7	66.0	66.9	63.3	62.4	60.3	62.6	57.7	59.0	57.7	59.9
2006	64.6	60.6	61.2	59.4								
Over 6-month span:												
2002	34.7	33.1	31.1	33.3	33.5	36.5	32.7	32.4	40.8	44.8	47.7	47.5
2003	49.8	51.8	55.0	60.8	63.5	63.7	63.3	62.6	58.3	62.1	55.4	55.2
2004	54.1	57.2	57.6	56.3	56.5	58.1	65.8	63.8	61.9	59.2	62.8	60.8
2005	63.8	63.3	67.1	68.2	67.1	67.1	63.5	62.9	62.6	62.1	61.5	61.0
2006	62.2	60.3	65.3	62.8								
Over 12-month span:												
2002	34.5	31.5	32.9	33.5	34.2	35.1	32.7	33.1	37.1	36.7	37.2	39.2
2003	40.3	42.1	44.8	48.4	50.7	57.7	57.0	55.2	56.7	58.3	60.1	60.3
2004	60.1	61.0	59.5	58.8	58.3	60.3	60.6	62.8	60.3	58.8	59.7	61.3
2005	67.3	65.3	66.0	64.7	65.8	65.3	67.6	66.4	66.5	66.4	65.5	65.1
2006	64.6	64.4	63.8	64.0								
	Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2002	34.5	17.3	17.3	10.7	22.0	17.3	17.3	31.5	26.8	38.1	42.3	42.3
2003	41.1	45.2	47.0	63.1	50.0	48.2	56.5	43.5	41.7	43.5	40.5	42.3
2004	36.9	48.2	43.5	48.2	38.7	37.5	42.3	45.8	44.0	44.6	48.2	51.8
2005	63.1	48.2	56.0	53.0	47.0	58.9	51.2	44.6	40.5	47.6	43.5	38.7
2006	52.4	38.7	30.4	33.3								
Over 3-month span:												
2002	15.5	11.3	13.7	9.5	8.9	11.9	15.5	15.5	17.9	29.2	30.4	33.3
2003	45.2	42.9	43.5	57.7	60.1	58.3	55.4	46.4	47.0	42.9	42.9	37.5
2004	35.1	39.9	40.5	42.3	35.1	33.9	40.5	41.7	42.3	40.5	39.9	43.5
2005	56.5	52.4	52.4	51.2	47.6	54.8	48.2	52.4	39.3	42.3	35.7	39.9
2006	48.2	38.1	42.9	31.0								
Over 6-month span:												
2002	11.9	11.3	7.1	8.3	9.5	10.7	7.1	9.5	12.5	16.1	25.0	24.4
2003	28.0	32.7	35.1	47.0	50.0	52.4	54.2	52.4	48.8	51.2	41.1	38.7
2004	31.5	35.1	36.3	34.5	32.1	33.3	44.0	39.3	32.1	36.9	34.5	39.3
2005	42.9	41.7	50.0	50.6	51.2	53.0	45.8	45.8	47.6	45.2	44.6	39.9
2006	39.9	37.5	37.5	36.9								
Over 12-month span:												
2002	10.7	6.0	6.5	6.0	8.3	7.1	7.1	8.3	10.7	10.7	9.5	10.7
2003	13.1	14.3	13.1	20.2	23.2	35.7	36.9	38.1	36.3	44.0	44.6	44.6
2004	44.6	44.6	41.7	40.5	37.5	36.3	32.1	33.9	32.7	33.3	33.3	37.5
2005	44.6	40.5	40.5	40.5	39.3	42.3	48.8	48.8	44.6	45.2	43.5	41.7
2006	41.7	42.3	39.3	39.9								

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

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						
	2006			2007				2006			2007			
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]
Total[2]	4,157	4,200	4,401	4,222	4,149	4,176	4,170	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,702	3,735	3,928	3,746	3,666	3,702	3,683	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Construction	137	106	107	142	229	152	154	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.9	1.9	2.0
Manufacturing	364	328	362	337	330	316	350	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	658	671	767	727	660	677	669	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5
Professional and business services	709	705	745	707	642	758	735	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.5	4.1	4.0
Education and health services	749	713	734	707	670	685	706	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	579	625	612	552	566	574	512	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7
Government	460	463	473	477	482	470	488	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Region[3]														
Northeast	760	772	849	733	717	703	675	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
South	1,649	1,572	1,674	1,653	1,631	1,658	1,670	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
Midwest	769	770	810	822	783	797	779	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
West	989	1,034	1,044	1,005	1,011	1,027	1,038	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3

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

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

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

NOTE: The 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						
	2006			2007				2006			2007			
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]
Total[2]	4,983	4,994	4,959	4,959	4,815	4,815	4,832	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,616	4,665	4,662	4,607	4,509	4,416	4,423	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8
Construction	345	395	341	299	298	356	330	4.5	5.1	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.6	4.3
Manufacturing	366	363	375	369	371	318	350	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,008	1,012	990	1,020	1,018	1,006	1,028	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9
Professional and business services	994	1,010	963	954	953	881	828	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.6
Education and health services	529	492	515	508	518	497	507	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	893	903	969	956	934	867	903	6.7	6.8	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.4	6.7
Government	363	348	371	384	379	404	421	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9
Region[3]														
Northeast	727	713	768	833	709	740	759	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.9
South	1,969	1,979	1,900	1,899	1,837	1,835	1,894	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8
Midwest	1,097	1,061	1,150	1,167	1,184	1,105	1,069	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4
West	1,198	1,249	1,209	1,142	1,156	1,157	1,122	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6

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

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

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

NOTE: The 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						
	2006			2007				2006			2007			
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]
Total[2]	4,613	4,844	4,540	4,602	4,556	4,741	4,524	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,323	4,543	4,253	4,296	4,263	4,417	4,227	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7
Construction	373	413	387	400	322	344	360	4.8	5.4	5.0	5.2	4.2	4.5	4.7
Manufacturing	359	360	372	399	422	400	380	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	987	1,020	962	973	943	974	975	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7
Professional and business services	921	974	851	894	862	876	805	5.2	5.5	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.5
Education and health services	424	430	430	423	419	429	414	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	791	838	835	768	835	846	861	6.0	6.3	6.2	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.4
Government	298	305	283	309	294	315	311	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Region[3]														
Northeast	745	707	670	740	675	667	640	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5
South	1,709	2,011	1,796	1,783	1,763	1,829	1,904	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9
Midwest	1,072	985	1,054	1,034	1,054	1,006	981	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1
West	1,081	1,079	1,036	1,037	1,041	1,165	1,040	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.8	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.

p= preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2006			2007				2006			2007			
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]
Total[2]	2,655	2,774	2,759	2,648	2,705	2,763	2,637	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
Industry														
Total private[2]	2,513	2,625	2,615	2,505	2,571	2,591	2,486	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Construction	137	144	143	141	120	131	126	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6
Manufacturing	196	211	222	229	212	216	199	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	593	661	597	594	606	608	600	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Professional and business services	475	486	497	498	486	461	418	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.3
Education and health services	274	278	289	271	280	267	274	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	542	565	602	489	579	590	592	4.1	4.2	4.5	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.4
Government	144	147	146	150	139	155	153	.7	.7	.7	.7	.6	.7	.7
Region[3]														
Northeast	359	409	367	355	322	352	350	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
South	1,101	1,167	1,171	1,099	1,152	1,150	1,163	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4
Midwest	604	543	559	595	599	588	544	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7
West	592	645	638	602	629	665	590	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.9

[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 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 2006

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		September 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2005-06[2]	Third quarter 2006	Percent change, third quarter 2005-06[2]
United States[3]	8,841.2	134,988.9	1.5	$784	0.9
Private industry	8,562.2	113,752.0	1.7	776	.8
Natural resources and mining	124.0	1,895.7	3.3	761	3.7
Construction	882.5	7,852.5	3.2	829	1.7
Manufacturing	363.4	14,152.6	-.5	947	.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,899.4	25,982.1	1.1	685	.4
Information	144.9	3,034.8	-.7	1,217	.7
Financial activities	852.0	8,175.1	1.0	1,133	1.9
Professional and business services	1,437.6	17,684.7	3.1	938	1.0
Education and health services	799.9	16,992.1	2.6	748	.4
Leisure and hospitality	711.4	13,290.1	2.0	334	.9
Other services	1,128.5	4,373.4	.8	510	1.0
Government	279.0	21,236.9	.8	832	1.7
Los Angeles, CA	392.8	4,161.2	.7	894	1.7
Private industry	389.1	3,608.2	.8	872	1.2
Natural resources and mining	.6	12.2	7.4	1,184	-1.9
Construction	14.2	160.0	2.8	896	1.8
Manufacturing	15.9	463.8	-1.7	937	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	55.6	807.9	.8	750	.8
Information	9.0	206.4	-1.6	1,486	1.3
Financial activities	25.2	247.2	-.2	1,440	3.0
Professional and business services	43.4	603.5	1.4	978	-1.4
Education and health services	28.2	469.4	1.7	834	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	27.1	392.5	1.9	513	2.8
Other services	169.9	245.1	1.9	413	2.2
Government	3.7	553.0	.2	1,038	4.6
Cook, IL	135.0	2,553.4	.7	928	1.0
Private industry	133.8	2,241.8	.9	925	1.3
Natural resources and mining	.1	1.6	-.9	1,036	7.2
Construction	11.8	100.6	3.1	1,147	3.1
Manufacturing	7.2	245.6	-1.8	956	-.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.5	477.6	.3	784	3.3
Information	2.5	58.6	-3.0	1,275	-2.8
Financial activities	15.5	219.5	.4	1,433	2.9
Professional and business services	27.6	441.4	2.5	1,135	-.1
Education and health services	13.2	363.4	1.8	813	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	11.3	236.1	2.0	411	2.2
Other services	13.4	93.8	-1.9	670	1.1
Government	1.2	311.5	-.8	([4])	([4])
New York, NY	116.2	2,292.3	1.9	1,421	.3
Private industry	115.9	1,852.5	2.4	1,519	.9
Natural resources and mining	.0	.1	-7.3	1,571	15.5
Construction	2.2	32.4	5.1	1,395	2.0
Manufacturing	3.0	38.9	-7.5	1,105	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.3	241.0	1.2	1,081	1.1
Information	4.2	132.4	.5	1,825	2.9
Financial activities	17.8	369.7	3.2	2,619	.7
Professional and business services	23.2	464.3	2.9	1,637	.7
Education and health services	8.3	276.2	1.5	967	-.9
Leisure and hospitality	10.7	198.8	2.1	685	-.3
Other services	16.8	85.3	1.2	855	4.3
Government	.2	439.9	-.5	1,010	-4.6
Harris, TX	92.7	1,959.1	4.2	950	2.0
Private industry	92.3	1,708.2	4.5	960	1.6
Natural resources and mining	1.4	73.7	10.7	2,286	-6.3
Construction	6.3	142.0	7.1	917	6.3
Manufacturing	4.6	178.4	5.5	1,204	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.2	409.4	3.4	846	1.7
Information	1.3	31.9	.7	1,169	1.0
Financial activities	10.1	117.4	.2	1,182	5.2
Professional and business services	18.0	320.2	5.1	1,074	1.4
Education and health services	9.7	204.0	3.6	812	.9
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	170.1	4.3	358	.6
Other services	10.6	56.0	1.4	551	.7
Government	.4	250.9	2.1	878	4.9
Maricopa, AZ	92.3	1,819.1	4.4	792	.5
Private industry	91.7	1,605.4	4.8	779	-.4
Natural resources and mining	.5	8.1	2.2	682	12.9
Construction	9.5	177.8	5.9	804	1.4
Manufacturing	3.4	136.9	2.3	1,082	.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	19.7	366.7	4.1	750	-1.8
Information	1.5	31.3	-1.3	1,024	3.7
Financial activities	11.3	150.3	2.7	1,027	-.1
Professional and business services	19.9	316.8	5.8	756	-.4
Education and health services	8.9	188.6	6.2	835	-.4
Leisure and hospitality	6.4	174.0	4.2	368	-1.6
Other services	6.4	47.8	3.0	550	.5
Government	.6	213.7	1.2	897	7.3

See footnotes at end of table.

22. Continued—Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, third quarter 2006

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		September 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2005-06[2]	Third quarter 2006	Percent change, third quarter 2005-06[2]
Orange, CA	95.9	1,517.9	1.1	$897	-1.1
Private industry	94.5	1,378.8	1.2	893	-1.0
Natural resources and mining	.2	5.1	-16.5	636	1.4
Construction	7.1	111.0	3.7	972	1.1
Manufacturing	5.6	183.4	.5	1,083	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.9	271.2	.2	826	.2
Information	1.4	31.1	-2.3	1,199	-3.5
Financial activities	11.5	137.0	-5.1	1,381	-5.9
Professional and business services	19.4	280.4	3.7	931	.1
Education and health services	9.9	138.9	4.8	849	.4
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	172.2	3.0	387	.0
Other services	14.4	48.5	-1.7	549	.5
Government	1.4	139.0	.3	938	-1.6
Dallas, TX	67.0	1,466.0	2.7	961	2.2
Private industry	66.5	1,306.9	3.0	969	2.1
Natural resources and mining	.6	7.4	3.4	3,640	48.6
Construction	4.3	80.4	2.4	877	2.5
Manufacturing	3.2	148.8	2.0	1,099	-3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.8	303.9	1.4	907	1.8
Information	1.7	52.7	-2.0	1,300	2.9
Financial activities	8.5	140.8	3.3	1,285	6.4
Professional and business services	14.0	263.3	4.4	1,050	2.2
Education and health services	6.4	139.2	4.1	876	-1.9
Leisure and hospitality	5.1	128.1	4.6	436	3.1
Other services	6.4	38.9	1.2	608	.7
Government	.4	159.1	.3	894	3.4
San Diego, CA	92.5	1,321.7	.9	850	-.7
Private industry	91.0	1,106.4	.9	832	-.8
Natural resources and mining	.8	11.6	-1.6	527	.6
Construction	7.3	95.0	.7	877	-1.7
Manufacturing	3.3	103.6	-.7	1,112	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.6	220.1	.4	695	-.3
Information	1.3	37.1	-.7	1,554	-19.2
Financial activities	10.1	83.8	-.8	1,041	-3.5
Professional and business services	16.6	215.6	1.2	1,052	4.9
Education and health services	8.0	123.5	1.3	816	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	6.8	160.0	3.5	397	-.3
Other services	22.0	56.0	1.2	479	1.3
Government	1.5	215.3	1.2	944	-.1
King, WA	75.6	1,167.1	3.6	1,044	4.7
Private industry	75.2	1,015.2	4.2	1,052	4.6
Natural resources and mining	.4	3.1	-3.7	1,193	17.4
Construction	6.6	70.5	11.0	954	.1
Manufacturing	2.5	112.4	11.5	1,198	-3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.7	221.2	1.9	876	2.8
Information	1.7	74.0	5.2	2,812	19.4
Financial activities	6.8	76.0	-.4	1,247	6.5
Professional and business services	12.4	183.7	5.7	1,095	.3
Education and health services	6.3	118.2	2.3	796	.8
Leisure and hospitality	5.9	110.8	2.6	423	2.4
Other services	17.8	45.2	.0	537	2.7
Government	.5	151.9	-.4	984	4.5
Miami-Dade, FL	84.1	1,008.4	.6	792	1.5
Private industry	83.8	858.2	1.0	760	1.7
Natural resources and mining	.5	8.4	-2.6	487	4.1
Construction	5.8	53.2	13.6	795	-.9
Manufacturing	2.6	47.5	-3.2	700	-2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.9	249.0	1.7	705	-.8
Information	1.6	21.4	-5.4	1,139	3.5
Financial activities	10.1	71.3	3.4	1,085	.3
Professional and business services	16.9	138.2	-5.7	943	7.8
Education and health services	8.6	133.1	3.4	763	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	5.6	98.4	-.3	450	([4])
Other services	7.5	34.5	1.9	490	2.3
Government	.3	150.2	-1.4	988	1.6

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

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

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

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

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

23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: by State, third quarter 2006

State	Establishments, third quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		September 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2005-06	Third quarter 2006	Percent change, third quarter 2005-06
United States[2]	8,841.2	134,988.9	1.5	$784	0.9
Alabama	117.3	1,938.9	1.6	682	1.9
Alaska	21.1	324.8	1.4	798	.1
Arizona	150.6	2,629.0	4.2	753	1.1
Arkansas	81.9	1,183.9	1.5	603	.7
California	1,270.4	15,655.0	1.5	892	.6
Colorado	176.9	2,260.1	2.2	819	1.4
Connecticut	111.9	1,680.7	1.6	957	-.9
Delaware	30.2	424.6	.5	850	3.4
District of Columbia	32.0	674.2	.7	1,307	3.6
Florida	588.1	7,941.7	1.9	713	.7
Georgia	264.5	4,039.3	2.0	752	.5
Hawaii	37.4	621.2	2.3	722	1.1
Idaho	55.3	661.2	4.1	613	1.3
Illinois	350.2	5,883.6	1.1	831	.7
Indiana	155.4	2,922.7	.3	687	-.3
Iowa	92.8	1,480.7	1.2	641	.0
Kansas	85.6	1,347.3	2.4	662	.6
Kentucky	110.7	1,795.1	.9	656	.6
Louisiana	122.5	1,835.7	3.7	683	7.1
Maine	49.4	610.2	.6	636	.8
Maryland	161.5	2,545.0	.7	858	.5
Massachusetts	208.8	3,228.1	.9	950	.3
Michigan	261.0	4,278.9	-1.8	790	.3
Minnesota	165.5	2,685.1	.0	784	-.6
Mississippi	69.1	1,134.3	2.9	585	2.1
Missouri	172.1	2,725.1	1.1	691	.0
Montana	41.4	434.4	2.3	581	3.0
Nebraska	57.8	906.9	1.1	633	.0
Nevada	72.4	1,287.6	3.7	751	.0
New Hampshire	48.9	634.9	.6	774	.3
New Jersey	279.8	3,984.7	.7	931	.3
New Mexico	52.6	826.1	4.4	654	4.0
New York	573.2	8,471.7	.8	950	1.1
North Carolina	241.5	3,982.6	1.8	700	1.6
North Dakota	24.7	342.2	2.0	589	1.4
Ohio	291.7	5,350.9	-.1	725	.3
Oklahoma	97.3	1,517.6	2.2	633	3.3
Oregon	128.6	1,729.2	2.7	719	.7
Pennsylvania	335.9	5,644.8	.8	768	.5
Rhode Island	36.0	490.8	.8	763	3.7
South Carolina	132.4	1,866.0	1.8	642	1.1
South Dakota	29.8	389.6	2.1	571	.7
Tennessee	137.1	2,761.1	1.4	698	1.2
Texas	536.7	10,019.0	3.6	786	2.5
Utah	88.1	1,188.7	4.8	660	2.0
Vermont	24.7	305.8	.6	672	1.4
Virginia	220.0	3,649.5	1.0	815	-.1
Washington	214.5	2,911.9	3.3	823	2.7
West Virginia	48.2	711.8	1.2	599	1.7
Wisconsin	161.8	2,800.8	.5	687	.1
Wyoming	24.1	274.1	4.6	706	10.0
Puerto Rico	60.6	1,020.9	-1.9	439	1.2
Virgin Islands	3.4	43.2	-2.0	692	12.5

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

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

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

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

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wage per employee	Average weekly wage
	Total covered (UI and UCFE)				
1996	7,189,168	117,963,132	$3,414,514,808	$28,946	$557
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
	UI covered				
1996	7,137,644	115,081,246	$3,298,045,286	$28,658	$551
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
	Private industry covered				
1996	6,946,858	99,268,446	$2,837,334,217	$28,582	$550
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
	State government covered				
1996	62,146	4,191,726	$131,605,800	$31,397	$604
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
	Local government covered				
1996	128,640	11,621,074	$329,105,269	$28,320	$545
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
	Federal government covered (UCFE)				
1996	51,524	2,881,887	$116,469,523	$40,414	$777
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

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 2005

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers[1]	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all industries[2]										
Establishments, first quarter	8,203,193	4,937,585	1,368,471	900,660	620,350	210,747	119,647	29,663	10,633	5,437
Employment, March	108,400,665	7,342,119	9,060,122	12,154,050	18,712,178	14,484,991	17,908,651	10,135,444	7,202,266	11,400,844
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	122,314	69,037	23,171	15,130	9,542	3,024	1,679	505	170	56
Employment, March	1,591,414	110,672	153,458	203,615	285,777	207,152	254,726	175,153	114,603	86,258
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	831,198	541,438	136,884	81,651	49,546	13,963	6,186	1,178	279	73
Employment, March	6,801,693	788,401	897,445	1,095,463	1,480,278	946,712	911,056	393,664	185,993	102,681
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	365,703	139,265	62,539	55,531	53,217	25,598	19,498	6,468	2,432	1,155
Employment, March	14,154,939	241,424	419,954	763,046	1,655,600	1,792,309	2,996,843	2,232,678	1,644,836	2,408,249
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,857,536	986,399	378,634	243,020	154,658	53,059	32,572	6,921	1,746	527
Employment, March	25,178,580	1,648,596	2,519,528	3,253,554	4,670,426	3,660,431	4,845,270	2,356,307	1,132,759	1,091,709
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	141,249	80,206	20,516	16,131	13,347	5,569	3,553	1,153	518	256
Employment, March	3,044,649	111,997	136,803	220,670	410,443	384,425	539,896	393,212	352,742	494,461
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	801,843	514,145	145,932	80,803	39,849	11,798	6,105	1,872	884	455
Employment, March	7,920,659	838,192	961,226	1,069,124	1,186,061	805,249	917,119	647,897	614,198	881,593
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,352,317	914,425	186,219	116,874	77,281	29,848	19,141	5,588	2,075	866
Employment, March	16,461,563	1,277,785	1,223,193	1,575,508	2,339,310	2,069,104	2,908,692	1,909,120	1,412,210	1,746,641
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	758,591	356,913	171,672	109,414	69,888	25,217	17,969	3,985	1,810	1,723
Employment, March	16,369,857	659,950	1,139,990	1,470,423	2,099,073	1,757,066	2,693,346	1,355,658	1,260,059	3,934,292
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	683,022	265,161	115,748	124,094	128,070	37,122	10,332	1,563	624	308
Employment, March	12,325,005	421,191	780,979	1,739,011	3,861,338	2,485,398	1,460,338	528,449	422,549	625,752
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,097,218	889,756	117,854	56,303	24,642	5,518	2,603	429	95	18
Employment, March	4,284,985	1,069,170	769,066	741,466	715,321	375,264	380,117	143,056	62,317	29,208

[1] Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2005.

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

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

Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area[2]	Average annual wages[3]		
	2004	2005	Percent change, 2004-05
Metropolitan areas[4]	$40,917	$42,253	3.3
Abilene, TX	27,103	27,876	2.9
Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR	18,579	18,717	0.7
Akron, OH	36,548	37,471	2.5
Albany, GA	30,930	31,741	2.6
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	38,557	39,201	1.7
Albuquerque, NM	34,530	35,665	3.3
Alexandria, LA	29,003	30,114	3.8
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	37,461	38,506	2.8
Altoona, PA	29,115	29,642	1.8
Amarillo, TX	30,780	31,954	3.8
Ames, IA	32,689	33,889	3.7
Anchorage, AK	40,652	41,712	2.6
Anderson, IN	31,719	31,418	-0.9
Anderson, SC	28,937	29,463	1.8
Ann Arbor, MI	44,926	45,820	2.0
Anniston-Oxford, AL	29,915	31,231	4.4
Appleton, WI	33,618	34,431	2.4
Asheville, NC	29,989	30,926	3.1
Athens-Clarke County, GA	31,702	32,512	2.6
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	43,250	44,595	3.1
Atlantic City, NJ	35,700	36,735	2.9
Auburn-Opelika, AL	28,785	29,196	1.4
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	33,513	34,588	3.2
Austin-Round Rock, TX	42,144	43,500	3.2
Bakersfield, CA	33,707	34,165	1.4
Baltimore-Towson, MD	41,815	43,486	4.0
Bangor, ME	29,882	30,707	2.8
Barnstable Town, MA	34,598	35,123	1.5
Baton Rouge, LA	33,162	34,523	4.1
Battle Creek, MI	36,576	37,994	3.9
Bay City, MI	32,386	33,572	3.7
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	34,675	36,530	5.3
Bellingham, WA	29,957	31,128	3.9
Bend, OR	30,084	31,492	4.7
Billings, MT	30,290	31,748	4.8
Binghamton, NY	32,168	33,290	3.5
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	37,983	39,353	3.6
Bismarck, ND	30,825	31,504	2.2
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	30,906	32,196	4.2
Bloomington, IN	29,288	30,080	2.7
Bloomington-Normal, IL	38,823	39,404	1.5
Boise City-Nampa, ID	33,614	34,623	3.0
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	52,976	54,199	2.3
Boulder, CO	47,264	49,115	3.9
Bowling Green, KY	30,695	31,306	2.0
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	35,599	36,467	2.4
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	67,223	71,095	5.8
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	24,222	24,893	2.8
Brunswick, GA	30,408	30,902	1.6
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	34,923	35,302	1.1
Burlington, NC	30,218	31,084	2.9
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	37,319	38,582	3.4
Canton-Massillon, OH	31,304	32,080	2.5
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	33,932	35,649	5.1
Carson City, NV	36,799	38,428	4.4
Casper, WY	32,284	34,810	7.8
Cedar Rapids, IA	36,546	37,902	3.7
Champaign-Urbana, IL	32,595	33,278	2.1
Charleston, WV	34,236	35,363	3.3
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	32,233	33,896	5.2
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	41,897	43,728	4.4
Charlottesville, VA	35,743	37,392	4.6
Chattanooga, TN-GA	32,701	33,743	3.2
Cheyenne, WY	31,007	32,208	3.9
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	45,181	46,609	3.2
Chico, CA	29,082	30,007	3.2
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	39,170	40,343	3.0
Clarksville, TN-KY	28,353	29,870	5.4
Cleveland, TN	31,529	32,030	1.6
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	39,172	39,973	2.0
Coeur d'Alene, ID	27,505	28,208	2.6
College Station-Bryan, TX	27,716	29,032	4.7
Colorado Springs, CO	36,318	37,268	2.6
Columbia, MO	30,462	31,263	2.6
Columbia, SC	32,619	33,386	2.4
Columbus, GA-AL	30,263	31,370	3.7
Columbus, IN	38,076	38,446	1.0
Columbus, OH	38,687	39,806	2.9
Corpus Christi, TX	31,907	32,975	3.3
Corvallis, OR	37,248	39,357	5.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area — Continued

Metropolitan area[2]	Average annual wages[3]		
	2004	2005	Percent change, 2004-05
Cumberland, MD-WV	$28,143	$28,645	1.8
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	43,925	45,337	3.2
Dalton, GA	31,972	32,848	2.7
Danville, IL	31,218	31,861	2.1
Danville, VA	27,855	28,449	2.1
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	34,555	35,546	2.9
Dayton, OH	36,996	37,922	2.5
Decatur, AL	32,772	33,513	2.3
Decatur, IL	36,487	38,444	5.4
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	29,346	29,927	2.0
Denver-Aurora, CO	44,568	45,940	3.1
Des Moines, IA	38,499	39,760	3.3
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	45,798	46,790	2.2
Dothan, AL	29,492	30,253	2.6
Dover, DE	32,358	33,132	2.4
Dubuque, IA	31,596	32,414	2.6
Duluth, MN-WI	32,512	32,638	0.4
Durham, NC	45,892	46,743	1.9
Eau Claire, WI	30,161	30,763	2.0
El Centro, CA	28,935	29,879	3.3
Elizabethtown, KY	30,144	30,912	2.5
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	34,626	35,573	2.7
Elmira, NY	31,048	32,989	6.3
El Paso, TX	27,988	28,666	2.4
Erie, PA	31,247	32,010	2.4
Eugene-Springfield, OR	31,344	32,295	3.0
Evansville, IN-KY	34,388	35,302	2.7
Fairbanks, AK	37,847	39,399	4.1
Fajardo, PR	20,331	20,011	-1.6
Fargo, ND-MN	31,571	32,291	2.3
Farmington, NM	32,281	33,695	4.4
Fayetteville, NC	29,506	30,325	2.8
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	33,678	34,598	2.7
Flagstaff, AZ	29,121	30,733	5.5
Flint, MI	38,243	37,982	-0.7
Florence, SC	31,838	32,326	1.5
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	28,586	28,885	1.0
Fond du Lac, WI	31,760	32,634	2.8
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	35,522	36,612	3.1
Fort Smith, AR-OK	28,251	29,599	4.8
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL	31,163	32,976	5.8
Fort Wayne, IN	34,204	34,717	1.5
Fresno, CA	31,429	32,266	2.7
Gadsden, AL	27,904	28,438	1.9
Gainesville, FL	30,832	32,992	7.0
Gainesville, GA	32,849	33,828	3.0
Glens Falls, NY	30,288	31,710	4.7
Goldsboro, NC	27,461	28,316	3.1
Grand Forks, ND-MN	27,601	28,138	1.9
Grand Junction, CO	29,965	31,611	5.5
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	36,302	36,941	1.8
Great Falls, MT	27,060	28,021	3.6
Greeley, CO	32,593	33,636	3.2
Green Bay, WI	34,861	35,467	1.7
Greensboro-High Point, NC	34,129	34,876	2.2
Greenville, NC	30,592	31,433	2.7
Greenville, SC	33,557	34,469	2.7
Guayama, PR	22,359	23,263	4.0
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	28,857	31,688	9.8
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	32,088	33,202	3.5
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	29,655	29,989	1.1
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	38,204	39,144	2.5
Harrisonburg, VA	29,145	30,366	4.2
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	48,381	50,154	3.7
Hattiesburg, MS	27,973	28,568	2.1
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	29,568	30,090	1.8
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	28,058	30,062	7.1
Holland-Grand Haven, MI	35,505	36,362	2.4
Honolulu, HI	36,618	37,654	2.8
Hot Springs, AR	26,176	27,024	3.2
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	31,689	33,696	6.3
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	44,656	47,157	5.6
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	30,434	31,415	3.2
Huntsville, AL	40,964	42,401	3.5
Idaho Falls, ID	28,937	29,795	3.0
Indianapolis, IN	38,968	39,830	2.2
Iowa City, IA	33,777	34,785	3.0
Ithaca, NY	36,071	36,457	1.1
Jackson, MI	35,031	35,879	2.4
Jackson, MS	32,178	33,099	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area — Continued

Metropolitan area[2]	Average annual wages[3]		
	2004	2005	Percent change, 2004-05
Jackson, TN	$32,525	$33,286	2.3
Jacksonville, FL	36,870	38,224	3.7
Jacksonville, NC	23,969	24,803	3.5
Janesville, WI	34,022	34,107	0.2
Jefferson City, MO	30,027	30,991	3.2
Johnson City, TN	29,293	29,840	1.9
Johnstown, PA	28,315	29,335	3.6
Jonesboro, AR	27,540	28,550	3.7
Joplin, MO	28,386	29,152	2.7
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	36,113	36,042	-0.2
Kankakee-Bradley, IL	31,322	31,802	1.5
Kansas City, MO-KS	38,650	39,749	2.8
Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	37,611	38,453	2.2
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	28,883	30,028	4.0
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	33,100	33,568	1.4
Kingston, NY	29,506	30,752	4.2
Knoxville, TN	34,718	35,724	2.9
Kokomo, IN	44,394	44,462	0.2
La Crosse, WI-MN	30,445	31,029	1.9
Lafayette, IN	34,064	35,176	3.3
Lafayette, LA	33,042	34,729	5.1
Lake Charles, LA	32,077	33,728	5.1
Lakeland, FL	31,163	32,235	3.4
Lancaster, PA	34,296	35,264	2.8
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	36,706	38,135	3.9
Laredo, TX	25,954	27,401	5.6
Las Cruces, NM	27,492	28,569	3.9
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	37,066	38,940	5.1
Lawrence, KS	27,665	28,492	3.0
Lawton, OK	27,276	28,459	4.3
Lebanon, PA	30,239	30,704	1.5
Lewiston, ID-WA	28,995	29,414	1.4
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	30,415	31,008	1.9
Lexington-Fayette, KY	36,051	36,683	1.8
Lima, OH	31,618	32,630	3.2
Lincoln, NE	32,108	32,711	1.9
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	34,019	34,920	2.6
Logan, UT-ID	25,281	25,869	2.3
Longview, TX	29,925	32,603	8.9
Longview, WA	32,742	33,993	3.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	45,085	46,592	3.3
Louisville, KY-IN	36,466	37,144	1.9
Lubbock, TX	29,061	30,174	3.8
Lynchburg, VA	30,956	32,025	3.5
Macon, GA	32,275	33,110	2.6
Madera, CA	28,108	29,356	4.4
Madison, WI	37,250	38,210	2.6
Manchester-Nashua, NH	43,638	45,066	3.3
Mansfield, OH	32,352	32,688	1.0
Mayaguez, PR	19,066	19,597	2.8
McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr, TX	24,529	25,315	3.2
Medford, OR	29,786	30,502	2.4
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	38,292	39,094	2.1
Merced, CA	29,122	30,209	3.7
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	38,557	40,174	4.2
Michigan City-La Porte, IN	30,065	30,724	2.2
Midland, TX	35,566	38,267	7.6
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	39,315	40,181	2.2
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	45,064	45,507	1.0
Missoula, MT	28,625	29,627	3.5
Mobile, AL	31,925	33,496	4.9
Modesto, CA	33,127	34,325	3.6
Monroe, LA	27,917	29,264	4.8
Monroe, MI	39,106	39,449	0.9
Montgomery, AL	32,694	33,441	2.3
Morgantown, WV	30,516	31,529	3.3
Morristown, TN	31,112	31,215	0.3
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	30,016	31,387	4.6
Muncie, IN	30,742	32,172	4.7
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	32,578	33,035	1.4
Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC	26,074	26,642	2.2
Napa, CA	39,026	40,180	3.0
Naples-Marco Island, FL	34,856	38,211	9.6
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	37,394	38,753	3.6
New Haven-Milford, CT	43,007	43,931	2.1
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	34,487	37,239	8.0
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	55,431	57,660	4.0
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	34,718	35,029	0.9
Norwich-New London, CT	41,443	42,151	1.7
Ocala, FL	29,013	30,008	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area — Continued

Metropolitan area[2]	Average annual wages[3]		
	2004	2005	Percent change, 2004-05
Ocean City, NJ	$30,227	$31,033	2.7
Odessa, TX	31,744	33,475	5.5
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	30,406	31,195	2.6
Oklahoma City, OK	32,328	33,142	2.5
Olympia, WA	35,033	36,230	3.4
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	35,208	36,329	3.2
Orlando, FL	35,041	36,466	4.1
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	38,135	38,820	1.8
Owensboro, KY	30,606	31,379	2.5
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	42,805	44,597	4.2
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	37,912	38,287	1.0
Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL	30,257	31,894	5.4
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH	30,427	30,747	1.1
Pascagoula, MS	32,323	34,735	7.5
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	30,361	32,064	5.6
Peoria, IL	37,182	39,871	7.2
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	45,008	46,454	3.2
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	38,816	40,245	3.7
Pine Bluff, AR	29,892	30,794	3.0
Pittsburgh, PA	37,821	38,809	2.6
Pittsfield, MA	34,672	35,807	3.3
Pocatello, ID	26,784	27,686	3.4
Ponce, PR	19,430	19,660	1.2
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	34,983	35,857	2.5
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	39,973	41,048	2.7
Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL	31,726	33,235	4.8
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	36,773	38,187	3.8
Prescott, AZ	27,906	29,295	5.0
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	36,841	37,796	2.6
Provo-Orem, UT	29,501	30,395	3.0
Pueblo, CO	30,463	30,165	-1.0
Punta Gorda, FL	29,998	31,937	6.5
Racine, WI	37,082	37,659	1.6
Raleigh-Cary, NC	38,450	39,465	2.6
Rapid City, SD	27,945	28,758	2.9
Reading, PA	35,414	36,210	2.2
Redding, CA	31,036	32,139	3.6
Reno-Sparks, NV	37,260	38,453	3.2
Richmond, VA	39,629	41,274	4.2
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	34,287	35,201	2.7
Roanoke, VA	32,801	32,987	0.6
Rochester, MN	40,176	41,296	2.8
Rochester, NY	37,243	37,991	2.0
Rockford, IL	34,150	35,652	4.4
Rocky Mount, NC	30,569	30,983	1.4
Rome, GA	32,930	33,896	2.9
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	41,317	42,800	3.6
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	36,322	36,325	0.0
St. Cloud, MN	31,693	31,705	0.0
St. George, UT	24,518	26,046	6.2
St. Joseph, MO-KS	29,047	30,009	3.3
St. Louis, MO-IL	38,640	39,985	3.5
Salem, OR	30,490	31,289	2.6
Salinas, CA	34,681	36,067	4.0
Salisbury, MD	31,118	32,240	3.6
Salt Lake City, UT	35,562	36,857	3.6
San Angelo, TX	28,990	29,530	1.9
San Antonio, TX	33,919	35,097	3.5
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	42,382	43,824	3.4
Sandusky, OH	32,586	32,631	0.1
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	55,793	58,634	5.1
San German-Cabo Rojo, PR	18,158	18,745	3.2
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	69,637	71,970	3.4
San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	23,219	23,952	3.2
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	32,942	33,759	2.5
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	37,471	39,080	4.3
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	37,386	38,016	1.7
Santa Fe, NM	32,590	33,253	2.0
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	38,512	40,017	3.9
Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	32,118	33,905	5.6
Savannah, GA	32,839	34,104	3.9
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	31,329	32,057	2.3
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	45,095	46,644	3.4
Sheboygan, WI	34,844	35,067	0.6
Sherman-Denison, TX	31,623	32,800	3.7
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	31,435	31,962	1.7
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	30,830	31,122	0.9
Sioux Falls, SD	32,030	33,257	3.8
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	33,812	34,086	0.8
Spartanburg, SC	34,984	35,526	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area — Continued

Metropolitan area[2]	Average annual wages[3]		
	2004	2005	Percent change, 2004-05
Spokane, WA	$31,643	$32,621	3.1
Springfield, IL	38,256	39,299	2.7
Springfield, MA	35,793	36,791	2.8
Springfield, MO	29,298	30,124	2.8
Springfield, OH	30,287	30,814	1.7
State College, PA	33,042	34,109	3.2
Stockton, CA	34,175	35,030	2.5
Sumter, SC	26,770	27,469	2.6
Syracuse, NY	35,863	36,494	1.8
Tallahassee, FL	32,610	33,548	2.9
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	35,328	36,374	3.0
Terre Haute, IN	29,839	30,597	2.5
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	30,185	31,302	3.7
Toledo, OH	35,122	35,848	2.1
Topeka, KS	32,071	33,303	3.8
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	50,467	52,034	3.1
Tucson, AZ	33,992	35,650	4.9
Tulsa, OK	34,014	35,211	3.5
Tuscaloosa, AL	32,223	34,124	5.9
Tyler, TX	33,704	34,731	3.0
Utica-Rome, NY	30,174	30,902	2.4
Valdosta, GA	24,779	25,712	3.8
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	37,118	38,431	3.5
Vero Beach, FL	31,812	32,591	2.4
Victoria, TX	33,316	34,327	3.0
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	36,228	36,387	0.4
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	33,458	34,580	3.4
Visalia-Porterville, CA	27,927	28,582	2.3
Waco, TX	30,709	32,325	5.3
Warner Robins, GA	34,535	36,762	6.4
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	53,134	55,525	4.5
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	32,322	33,123	2.5
Wausau, WI	32,399	33,259	2.7
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	30,173	30,596	1.4
Wenatchee, WA	26,440	27,163	2.7
Wheeling, WV-OH	28,772	29,808	3.6
Wichita, KS	34,618	35,976	3.9
Wichita Falls, TX	28,144	29,343	4.3
Williamsport, PA	30,050	30,699	2.2
Wilmington, NC	30,379	31,792	4.7
Winchester, VA-WV	32,396	33,787	4.3
Winston-Salem, NC	36,559	36,654	0.3
Worcester, MA	40,428	41,094	1.6
Yakima, WA	26,497	27,334	3.2
Yauco, PR	18,274	17,818	-2.5
York-Hanover, PA	34,966	36,834	5.3
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	31,943	32,176	0.7
Yuba City, CA	30,913	32,133	3.9
Yuma, AZ	25,978	27,168	4.6

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

[2] Includes data for Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSA) as defined by OMB Bulletin No. 99-04. In the New England areas, the New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA) definitions were used.

[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	1996	1997[1]	1998[1]	1999[1]	2000[1]	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Civilian noninstitutional population	200,591	203,133	205,220	207,753	212,577	215,092	217,570	221,168	223,357	226,082	228,815
Civilian labor force	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428
Labor force participation rate	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66	66	66.2
Employed	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427
Employment-population ratio	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1
Unemployed	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001
Unemployment rate	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4	4.7	5.8	6	5.5	5.1	4.6
Not in the labor force	66,647	66,837	67,547	68,385	69,994	71,359	72,707	74,658	75,956	76,762	77,387

[1] Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total private employment	100,169	103,113	106,021	108,686	110,996	110,707	108,828	108,416	109,814	111,899	114,184
Total nonfarm employment	119,708	122,776	125,930	128,993	131,785	131,826	130,341	129,999	131,435	133,703	136,174
Goods-producing	23,410	23,886	24,354	24,465	24,649	23,873	22,557	21,816	21,882	22,190	22,570
Natural resources and mining	637	654	645	598	599	606	583	572	591	628	684
Construction	5,536	5,813	6,149	6,545	6,787	6,826	6,716	6,735	6,976	7,336	7,689
Manufacturing	17,237	17,419	17,560	17,322	17,263	16,441	15,259	14,510	14,315	14,226	14,197
Private service-providing	76,759	79,227	81,667	84,221	86,346	86,834	86,271	86,599	87,932	89,709	91,615
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24,239	24,700	25,186	25,771	26,225	25,983	25,497	25,287	25,533	25,959	26,231
Wholesale trade	5,522.00	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
Retail trade	14,142.50	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
Transportation and warehousing	3,935.30	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
Utilities	639.6	620.9	613.4	608.5	601.3	599.4	596.2	577	563.8	554	548.5
Information	2,940	3,084	3,218	3,419	3,631	3,629	3,395	3,188	3,118	3,061	3,055
Financial activities	6,969	7,178	7,462	7,648	7,687	7,807	7,847	7,977	8,031	8,153	8,363
Professional and business services	13,462	14,335	15,147	15,957	16,666	16,476	15,976	15,987	16,395	16,954	17,552
Education and health services	13,683	14,087	14,446	14,798	15,109	15,645	16,199	16,588	16,953	17,372	17,838
Leisure and hospitality	10,777	11,018	11,232	11,543	11,862	12,036	11,986	12,173	12,493	12,816	13,143
Other services	4,690	4,825	4,976	5,087	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,432
Government	19,539	19,664	19,909	20,307	20,790	21,118	21,513	21,583	21,621	21,804	21,990

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

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Private sector:											
Average weekly hours	34.3	34.5	34.5	34.3	34.3	34	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.04	12.51	13.01	13.49	14.02	14.54	14.97	15.37	15.69	16.13	16.76
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	413.28	431.86	448.56	463.15	481.01	493.79	506.72	518.06	529.09	544.33	567.87
Goods-producing:											
Average weekly hours	40.8	41.1	40.8	40.8	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.8	40	40.1	40.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.38	13.82	14.23	14.71	15.27	15.78	16.33	16.8	17.19	17.6	18.02
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	546.48	568.43	580.99	599.99	621.86	630.04	651.61	669.13	688.17	705.31	729.87
Natural resources and mining											
Average weekly hours	46	46.2	44.9	44.2	44.4	44.6	43.2	43.6	44.5	45.6	45.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	15.1	15.57	16.2	16.33	16.55	17	17.19	17.56	18.07	18.72	19.9
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	695.07	720.11	727.28	721.74	734.92	757.92	741.97	765.94	803.82	853.71	908.01
Construction:											
Average weekly hours	38.9	38.9	38.8	39	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.6	39
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	15.11	15.67	16.23	16.8	17.48	18	18.52	18.95	19.23	19.46	20.02
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	588.48	609.48	629.75	655.11	685.78	695.89	711.82	726.83	735.55	750.22	781.04
Manufacturing:											
Average weekly hours	41.3	41.7	41.4	41.4	41.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.7	41.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.75	13.14	13.45	13.85	14.32	14.76	15.29	15.74	16.15	16.56	16.8
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	526.55	548.22	557.12	573.17	590.65	595.19	618.75	635.99	658.59	673.37	690.83
Private service-providing:											
Average weekly hours	32.6	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.59	12.07	12.61	13.09	13.62	14.18	14.59	14.99	15.29	15.74	16.42
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	377.37	395.51	413.5	427.98	445.74	461.08	473.8	484.81	494.22	509.58	532.84
Trade, transportation, and utilities:											
Average weekly hours	34.1	34.3	34.2	33.9	33.8	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.46	11.9	12.39	12.82	13.31	13.7	14.02	14.34	14.58	14.92	15.4
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	390.64	407.57	423.3	434.31	449.88	459.53	471.27	481.14	488.42	498.43	514.61
Wholesale trade:											
Average weekly hours	38.6	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38	37.9	37.8	37.7	38
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.8	14.41	15.07	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36	17.65	18.16	18.91
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.4	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685	718.3
Retail trade:											
Average weekly hours	38.6	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38	37.9	37.8	37.7	38
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.8	14.41	15.07	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36	17.65	18.16	18.91
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.4	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685	718.3
Transportation and warehousing:											
Average weekly hours	39.1	39.4	38.7	37.6	37.4	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.2	37	36.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.45	13.78	14.12	14.55	15.05	15.33	15.76	16.25	16.52	16.7	17.28
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	525.6	542.55	546.86	547.97	562.31	562.7	579.75	598.41	614.82	618.58	637.14
Utilities:											
Average weekly hours	42	42	42	42	42	41.4	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	19.78	20.59	21.48	22.03	22.75	23.58	23.96	24.77	25.61	26.68	27.42
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	830.74	865.26	902.94	924.59	955.66	977.18	979.09	1,017.27	1,048.44	1,095.90	1,136.08
Information:											
Average weekly hours	36.4	36.3	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.3	36.5	36.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	16.3	17.14	17.67	18.4	19.07	19.8	20.2	21.01	21.4	22.06	23.23
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	592.68	622.4	646.52	675.32	700.89	731.11	738.17	760.81	777.05	805	850.81
Financial activities:											
Average weekly hours	35.5	35.7	36	35.8	35.9	35.8	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.9	35.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.71	13.22	13.93	14.47	14.98	15.59	16.17	17.14	17.52	17.94	18.8
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	451.49	472.37	500.95	517.57	537.37	558.02	575.51	609.08	622.87	645.1	672.4
Professional and business services:											
Average weekly hours	34.1	34.3	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13	13.57	14.27	14.85	15.52	16.33	16.81	17.21	17.48	18.08	19.12
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	442.81	465.51	490	510.99	535.07	557.84	574.66	587.02	597.56	618.87	662.23
Education and health services:											
Average weekly hours	31.9	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.17	12.56	13	13.44	13.95	14.64	15.21	15.64	16.15	16.71	17.38
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	388.27	404.65	418.82	431.35	449.29	473.39	492.74	505.69	523.78	544.59	564.95
Leisure and hospitality:											
Average weekly hours	25.9	26	26.2	26.1	26.1	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	6.99	7.32	7.67	7.96	8.32	8.57	8.81	9	9.15	9.38	9.75
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	180.98	190.52	200.82	208.05	217.2	220.73	227.17	230.42	234.86	241.36	250.11
Other services:											
Average weekly hours	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.3	32	31.4	31	30.9	30.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.85	11.29	11.79	12.26	12.73	13.27	13.72	13.84	13.98	14.34	14.77
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	352.62	368.63	384.25	398.77	413.41	428.64	439.76	434.41	433.04	443.37	456.6

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	2005				2006				2007	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2007	
Civilian workers[2]	98.0	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.6	102.7	103.3	104.2	0.9	3.5
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	98.0	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.6	103.0	103.7	104.7	1.0	3.8
Management, business, and financial	99.0	99.4	99.7	100.0	101.3	101.9	102.7	103.2	104.4	1.2	3.1
Professional and related	97.5	98.1	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.4	103.2	104.0	104.9	.9	4.2
Sales and office	97.7	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	.8	3.3
Sales and related	97.3	97.9	99.2	100.0	99.9	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.4	.1	2.5
Office and administrative support	98.0	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.8	103.5	104.7	1.2	3.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.8	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.0	103.0	103.6	104.1	.5	3.3
Construction and extraction	97.6	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.7	102.0	103.0	103.7	104.3	.6	3.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	98.0	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.9	102.0	103.0	103.6	103.7	.1	2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving	98.4	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.8	102.4	102.7	.3	2.3
Production	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	.1	1.7
Transportation and material moving	98.2	98.8	99.8	100.0	100.5	101.3	102.2	102.8	103.4	.6	2.9
Service occupations	97.8	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.4	102.5	103.5	104.8	1.3	4.0
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	98.0	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.9	.4	2.6
Manufacturing	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.4	101.8	102.0	.2	1.9
Service-providing	97.9	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.9	101.6	102.9	103.5	104.4	.9	3.5
Education and health services	97.2	97.6	99.1	100.0	100.6	101.3	103.5	104.2	104.9	.7	4.3
Health care and social assistance	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.3	105.4	1.1	4.3
Hospitals	97.5	98.2	99.3	100.0	101.2	101.9	103.2	104.0	105.1	1.1	3.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	97.5	98.3	99.2	100.0	101.0	101.4	102.6	103.7	104.5	.8	3.5
Education services	96.7	97.0	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.4	104.1	104.5	.4	4.3
Elementary and secondary schools	96.4	96.7	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.2	104.6	.4	4.4
Public administration[3]	97.1	97.5	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.4	103.8	105.6	1.7	5.0
Private industry workers	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.5	103.2	104.0	.8	3.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	101.1	101.9	102.9	103.5	104.6	1.1	3.5
Management, business, and financial	99.1	99.6	99.7	100.0	101.3	102.0	102.7	103.1	104.3	1.2	3.0
Professional and related	98.0	98.8	99.5	100.0	101.0	101.8	103.1	103.9	104.9	1.0	3.9
Sales and office	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.3	102.9	103.7	.8	3.2
Sales and related	97.2	97.9	99.2	100.0	99.9	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.4	.1	2.5
Office and administrative support	98.1	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.7	103.4	104.5	1.1	3.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.9	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.1	103.0	103.6	104.0	.4	3.2
Construction and extraction	97.7	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	102.2	103.1	103.7	104.4	.7	3.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair	98.1	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.9	102.1	103.0	103.4	103.5	.1	2.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	98.5	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.5	.2	2.1
Production	98.6	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	.1	1.7
Transportation and material moving	98.3	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.4	101.2	102.0	102.6	103.1	.5	2.7
Service occupations	98.5	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.5	102.3	103.1	104.5	1.4	3.7
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	98.0	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.9	.4	2.6
Management, professional, and related	98.0	99.2	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.7	101.6	102.0	102.7	.7	2.5
Sales and office	96.8	98.0	99.7	100.0	99.9	102.7	102.1	102.8	103.0	.2	3.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.9	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.9	102.7	103.3	104.0	.7	3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	98.6	99.2	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	.1	1.8
Construction	97.4	98.5	99.7	100.0	100.7	101.9	103.0	103.6	104.7	1.1	4.0
Manufacturing	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.4	101.8	102.0	.2	1.9
Management, professional, and related	97.6	98.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.5	101.3	101.4	102.0	.6	2.0
Sales and office	97.6	98.7	99.9	100.0	99.5	102.8	101.3	102.1	102.4	.3	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	98.3	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.1	100.8	101.5	102.1	101.7	-.4	1.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	98.7	99.3	99.8	100.0	100.2	100.9	101.5	101.9	101.9	.0	1.7
Service-providing industries	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	101.0	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.3	.9	3.3
Management, professional, and related	98.6	99.1	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.2	103.2	103.8	105.0	1.2	3.7
Sales and office	97.9	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.6	101.5	102.3	102.9	103.7	.8	3.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.9	99.0	99.4	100.0	101.2	102.5	103.6	104.0	104.0	.0	2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving	98.3	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	101.9	102.6	103.0	.4	2.4
Service occupations	98.5	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.5	102.3	103.1	104.5	1.4	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	98.1	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.4	102.4	103.0	103.1	.1	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2005				2006				2007	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2007	
Wholesale trade	97.7	97.7	99.2	100.0	100.3	100.8	102.4	102.9	103.7	0.8	3.4
Retail trade	98.1	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.9	102.7	102.9	.2	2.3
Transportation and warehousing	98.4	98.6	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.2	102.8	.6	2.4
Utilities	98.1	99.3	99.5	100.0	107.8	109.3	110.1	110.4	102.8	-6.9	-4.6
Information	98.3	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.9	102.1	103.0	103.2	104.3	1.1	3.4
Financial activities	98.4	99.4	99.2	100.0	101.2	101.8	102.1	102.5	104.2	1.7	3.0
Finance and insurance	98.7	100.0	99.5	100.0	101.5	102.4	102.6	102.9	104.6	1.7	3.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	96.9	96.7	98.6	100.0	99.8	99.3	100.2	100.8	102.2	1.4	2.4
Professional and business services	99.1	99.5	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.2	102.9	103.5	104.7	1.2	3.6
Education and health services	97.7	98.4	99.3	100.0	101.0	101.8	103.2	104.1	105.1	1.0	4.1
Education services	97.1	97.5	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.5	103.2	104.2	104.5	.3	3.8
Health care and social assistance	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	101.1	101.9	103.2	104.1	105.2	1.1	4.1
Hospitals	97.5	98.2	99.2	100.0	101.3	102.0	103.2	103.9	105.0	1.1	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.4	103.7	105.3	1.5	4.7
Accommodation and food services	98.7	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.5	104.0	105.8	1.7	5.3
Other services, except public administration	98.0	98.6	99.9	100.0	101.4	102.7	103.6	104.0	105.7	1.6	4.2
State and local government workers	96.9	97.2	99.1	100.0	100.5	100.9	103.2	104.1	105.1	1.0	4.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	97.0	97.3	99.0	100.0	100.3	100.8	103.3	104.0	104.9	.9	4.6
Professional and related	96.8	97.1	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.8	103.4	104.0	104.8	.8	4.6
Sales and office	97.5	97.6	99.3	100.0	100.9	101.5	103.3	104.1	105.6	1.4	4.7
Office and administrative support	97.4	97.5	99.2	100.0	101.0	101.6	103.5	104.2	105.7	1.4	4.7
Service occupations	96.2	96.7	99.1	100.0	100.6	101.2	103.1	104.5	105.4	.9	4.8
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	96.7	97.0	99.0	100.0	100.3	100.8	103.7	104.3	104.8	.5	4.5
Education services	96.6	96.9	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.1	104.6	.5	4.4
Schools	96.6	96.9	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.1	104.6	.5	4.4
Elementary and secondary schools	96.4	96.6	98.8	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.6	104.2	104.7	.5	4.5
Health care and social assistance	97.6	98.0	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.9	105.1	105.7	107.1	1.3	5.7
Hospitals	97.6	98.0	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.3	103.3	104.3	105.6	1.2	4.7
Public administration [3]	97.1	97.5	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.4	103.8	105.6	1.7	5.0

[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	2005				2006				2007	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2007	
Civilian workers[1]	98.1	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.5	102.6	103.2	104.3	1.1	3.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	98.3	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.6	102.9	103.6	104.7	1.1	3.9
Management, business, and financial	99.1	99.5	99.6	100.0	101.2	102.0	102.7	103.1	104.7	1.6	3.5
Professional and related	97.8	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.6	101.4	103.1	103.8	104.7	.9	4.1
Sales and office	97.8	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	.8	3.4
Sales and related	97.3	97.8	99.2	100.0	99.8	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.7	.2	2.9
Office and administrative support	98.2	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.8	102.6	103.3	104.5	1.2	3.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.8	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.3	.9	3.6
Construction and extraction	97.8	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.9	103.7	104.6	.9	3.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair	97.8	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.6	102.6	103.1	103.8	.7	3.2
Production, transportation, and material moving	98.3	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.9	102.5	103.2	.7	2.6
Production	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.2	101.8	102.3	103.2	.9	2.5
Transportation and material moving	98.4	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.5	101.2	102.1	102.7	103.3	.6	2.8
Service occupations	98.2	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.2	102.2	103.2	104.6	1.4	4.1
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	97.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.3	102.9	103.9	1.0	3.2
Manufacturing	98.2	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.7	101.9	102.3	103.3	1.0	2.6
Service-providing	98.2	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.5	102.7	103.3	104.3	1.0	3.6
Education and health services	97.6	98.0	99.1	100.0	100.4	101.1	103.1	103.8	104.4	.6	4.0
Health care and social assistance	98.0	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.8	101.8	103.2	104.1	105.1	1.0	4.3
Hospitals	97.6	98.2	99.2	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.9	103.8	104.8	1.0	3.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	97.7	98.4	99.1	100.0	100.7	101.2	102.2	103.3	104.1	.8	3.4
Education services	97.4	97.6	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.0	103.5	103.7	.2	3.5
Elementary and secondary schools	97.1	97.3	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.3	102.9	103.4	103.6	.2	3.6
Public administration[2]	97.9	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.5	1.0	4.0
Private industry workers	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.7	102.5	103.2	104.3	1.1	3.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	98.6	99.2	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.0	103.6	104.9	1.3	3.8
Management, business, and financial	99.2	99.7	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.8	103.1	104.7	1.6	3.4
Professional and related	98.2	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.9	101.8	103.1	104.0	105.1	1.1	4.2
Sales and office	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	.8	3.4
Sales and related	97.3	97.8	99.2	100.0	99.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	102.8	.2	3.0
Office and administrative support	98.2	99.0	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.6	103.3	104.5	1.2	3.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.8	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.8	103.4	104.2	.8	3.5
Construction and extraction	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.7	102.0	103.0	103.7	104.7	1.0	4.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	97.8	99.1	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.6	102.6	103.0	103.7	.7	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	98.3	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.8	102.4	103.1	.7	2.5
Production	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.2	101.7	102.2	103.1	.9	2.4
Transportation and material moving	98.5	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.2	102.0	102.6	103.2	.6	2.8
Service occupations	98.6	99.0	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.0	102.9	104.6	1.7	4.0
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	97.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.3	102.9	103.9	1.0	3.2
Management, professional, and related	98.0	98.8	99.7	100.0	101.1	101.7	102.4	102.8	104.4	1.6	3.3
Sales and office	96.8	97.9	99.7	100.0	99.8	103.4	102.2	103.1	103.4	.3	3.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.9	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.7	103.4	104.4	1.0	3.7
Production, transportation, and material moving	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.3	101.9	102.4	103.2	.8	2.5
Construction	97.3	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.6	102.0	102.9	103.7	104.9	1.2	4.3
Manufacturing	98.2	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.7	101.9	102.3	103.3	1.0	2.6
Management, professional, and related	98.2	98.9	99.9	100.0	101.1	101.5	102.2	102.3	103.8	1.5	2.7
Sales and office	97.9	98.6	100.0	100.0	99.5	103.8	101.1	102.0	102.4	.4	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.8	98.6	99.1	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.3	103.0	103.8	.8	2.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	98.3	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.3	101.8	102.3	103.1	.8	2.4
Service-providing industries	98.4	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.6	103.3	104.4	1.1	3.6
Management, professional, and related	98.7	99.2	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.1	103.7	105.0	1.3	3.9
Sales and office	97.9	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.4	102.9	103.8	.9	3.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.8	98.9	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	103.0	103.4	103.9	.5	3.2
Production, transportation, and material moving	98.5	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.7	102.4	103.0	.6	2.6
Service occupations	98.6	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.0	102.9	104.6	1.7	4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	97.9	98.4	99.5	100.0	100.4	100.9	102.1	102.7	103.2	.5	2.8

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2005				2006				2007	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2007	
Wholesale trade	97.5	97.4	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	102.7	103.0	103.8	0.8	3.6
Retail trade	98.0	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.5	100.9	101.9	102.8	103.1	.3	2.6
Transportation and warehousing	98.2	98.8	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.7	101.4	101.9	102.5	.6	2.4
Utilities	98.4	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.1	103.0	103.5	104.3	.8	3.5
Information	98.4	99.2	99.3	100.0	101.0	101.7	102.6	102.4	103.8	1.4	2.8
Financial activities	98.7	99.8	99.4	100.0	101.3	102.3	102.5	102.8	104.7	1.8	3.4
Finance and insurance	99.1	100.7	99.7	100.0	101.6	102.8	102.9	103.2	105.4	2.1	3.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	96.8	96.2	98.3	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.8	101.4	101.6	.2	1.8
Professional and business services	99.5	99.7	99.7	100.0	101.0	102.3	103.0	103.5	104.8	1.3	3.8
Education and health services	97.9	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.6	103.0	104.0	104.8	.8	4.1
Education services	97.4	97.8	99.7	100.0	100.7	101.4	103.1	104.1	104.2	.1	3.5
Health care and social assistance	97.9	98.6	99.2	100.0	100.7	101.6	103.0	103.9	104.9	1.0	4.2
Hospitals	97.4	98.1	99.1	100.0	100.9	101.8	102.9	103.7	104.6	.9	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	98.3	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.3	103.7	105.7	1.9	5.1
Accommodation and food services	97.9	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.3	102.2	103.8	106.0	2.1	5.5
Other services, except public administration	97.8	98.4	99.8	100.0	101.3	102.6	103.4	103.8	105.7	1.8	4.3
State and local government workers	97.6	97.8	99.1	100.0	100.3	100.8	102.8	103.5	104.1	.6	3.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	97.5	97.8	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	102.9	103.5	104.0	.5	3.8
Professional and related	97.4	97.7	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.0	103.6	103.9	.3	3.7
Sales and office	98.1	98.0	99.4	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.6	103.2	104.5	1.3	3.9
Office and administrative support	98.0	97.9	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.4	102.7	103.4	104.7	1.3	4.0
Service occupations	97.3	97.7	99.3	100.0	100.3	100.8	102.4	103.9	104.5	.6	4.2
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	97.4	97.6	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.1	103.6	104.0	.4	3.8
Education services	97.3	97.5	98.9	100.0	100.1	100.4	103.0	103.4	103.7	.3	3.6
Schools	97.3	97.5	98.9	100.0	100.1	100.4	103.0	103.4	103.6	.2	3.5
Elementary and secondary schools	97.1	97.2	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.3	103.0	103.4	103.6	.2	3.6
Health care and social assistance	98.1	98.5	99.4	100.0	101.0	103.0	104.8	105.5	106.6	1.0	5.5
Hospitals	98.3	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.4	103.1	104.4	105.7	1.2	4.8
Public administration [2]	97.9	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.5	1.0	4.0

[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	2005				2006				2007	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2007	
Civilian workers	97.6	98.3	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.6	102.8	103.6	104.0	0.4	3.1
Private industry workers	98.1	99.0	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.7	102.5	103.1	103.2	.1	2.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	98.2	99.0	99.8	100.0	101.3	101.8	102.8	103.4	103.8	.4	2.5
Sales and office	97.6	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.8	101.6	102.0	102.9	103.4	.5	2.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	98.0	99.3	99.8	100.0	101.1	102.7	103.5	104.0	103.4	-.6	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	98.7	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.6	102.0	101.2	-.8	1.1
Service occupations	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	101.5	102.2	103.0	103.6	104.2	.6	2.7
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	98.3	99.6	100.4	100.0	99.6	100.4	101.3	101.7	100.9	-.8	1.3
Manufacturing	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.7	100.5	100.8	99.6	-1.2	.6
Service-providing	98.1	98.7	99.4	100.0	101.5	102.3	103.0	103.7	104.1	.4	2.6
State and local government workers	95.5	96.0	99.0	100.0	100.7	101.3	104.1	105.2	107.0	1.7	6.3

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	2005				2006				2007	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2007	
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	97.9	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.5	101.8	102.4	103.0	102.7	-0.3	2.2
Goods-producing	97.7	98.8	99.6	100.0	99.9	101.2	101.8	102.2	101.5	-.7	1.6
Manufacturing	98.3	99.1	99.7	100.0	99.3	100.1	100.5	100.8	99.2	-1.6	-.1
Service-providing	98.1	98.8	99.6	100.0	101.0	102.2	102.9	103.6	103.7	.1	2.7
Nonunion	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.6	103.2	104.2	1.0	3.3
Goods-producing	98.1	99.0	99.9	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.0	102.5	103.3	.8	2.8
Manufacturing	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	101.7	102.1	102.8	.7	2.5
Service-providing	98.3	98.9	99.4	100.0	101.0	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.4	1.0	3.4
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	97.6	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.9	101.8	102.5	103.3	104.0	.7	3.1
South	98.9	99.3	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.6	102.8	103.5	104.3	.8	3.3
Midwest	97.8	98.4	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.7	102.3	102.8	103.3	.5	2.6
West	98.4	99.3	99.7	100.0	100.6	101.8	102.5	103.0	104.2	1.2	3.6
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	97.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.3	101.2	101.7	102.3	102.8	.5	2.5
Goods-producing	97.5	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.9	102.3	102.7	.4	2.2
Manufacturing	97.6	98.3	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.4	101.7	102.0	.3	1.4
Service-providing	98.2	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.1	100.9	101.6	102.2	102.9	.7	2.8
Nonunion	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.8	102.7	103.3	104.5	1.2	3.7
Goods-producing	98.0	98.7	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.4	103.0	104.2	1.2	3.5
Manufacturing	98.4	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.0	102.5	103.6	1.1	2.9
Service-providing	98.4	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.7	103.4	104.6	1.2	3.8
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	97.8	98.6	99.2	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.5	103.1	104.0	.9	3.2
South	98.9	99.3	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.6	102.9	103.6	104.6	1.0	3.6
Midwest	97.8	98.2	99.4	100.0	100.4	101.4	102.0	102.6	103.6	1.0	3.2
West	98.4	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.7	102.1	102.7	103.2	104.8	1.6	4.1

[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, 2003–2006

Series	Year			
	2003	2004	2005	2006
All retirement				
Percentage of workers with access				
All workers	57	59	60	60
White-collar occupations	67	69	70	69
Blue-collar occupations	59	59	60	62
Service occupations	28	31	32	34
Full-time	67	68	69	69
Part-time	24	27	27	29
Union	86	84	88	84
Nonunion	54	56	56	57
Average wage less than $15 per hour	45	46	46	47
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	76	77	78	77
Goods-producing industries	70	70	71	73
Service-producing industries	53	55	56	56
Establishments with 1–99 workers	42	44	44	44
Establishments with 100 or more workers	75	77	78	78
Percentage of workers participating				
All workers	49	50	50	51
White-collar occupations	59	61	61	60
Blue-collar occupations	50	50	51	52
Service occupations	21	22	22	24
Full-time	58	60	60	60
Part-time	18	20	19	21
Union	83	81	85	80
Nonunion	45	47	46	47
Average wage less than $15 per hour	35	36	35	36
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	70	71	71	70
Goods-producing industries	63	63	64	64
Service-producing industries	45	47	47	47
Establishments with 1–99 workers	35	37	37	37
Establishments with 100 or more workers	65	67	67	67
Take-up rate (all workers)[1]	–	–	85	85
Defined benefit				
Percentage of workers with access				
All workers	20	21	22	21
White-collar occupations	23	24	25	23
Blue-collar occupations	24	26	26	25
Service occupations	8	6	7	8
Full-time	24	25	25	24
Part-time	8	9	10	9
Union	74	70	73	70
Nonunion	15	16	16	15
Average wage less than $15 per hour	12	11	12	11
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	34	35	35	34
Goods-producing industries	31	32	33	32
Service-producing industries	17	18	19	18
Establishments with 1–99 workers	9	9	10	9
Establishments with 100 or more workers	34	35	37	35
Percentage of workers participating				
All workers	20	21	21	20
White-collar occupations	22	24	24	22
Blue-collar occupations	24	25	26	25
Service occupations	7	6	7	7
Full-time	24	24	25	23
Part-time	8	9	9	8
Union	72	69	72	68
Nonunion	15	15	15	14
Average wage less than $15 per hour	11	11	11	10

See footnotes at end of table.

34. Continued—National Compensation Survey: retirement benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–2006

Series	Year			
	2003	2004	2005	2006
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	33	35	34	33
Goods-producing industries	31	31	32	31
Service-producing industries	16	18	18	17
Establishments with 1–99 workers	8	9	9	9
Establishments with 100 or more workers	33	34	36	33
Take-up rate (all workers)[1]	–	–	97	96
Defined contribution				
Percentage of workers with access				
All workers	51	53	53	54
White-collar occupations	62	64	64	65
Blue-collar occupations	49	49	50	53
Service occupations	23	27	28	30
Full-time	60	62	62	63
Part-time	21	23	23	25
Union	45	48	49	50
Nonunion	51	53	54	55
Average wage less than $15 per hour	40	41	41	43
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	67	68	69	69
Goods-producing industries	60	60	61	63
Service-producing industries	48	50	51	52
Establishments with 1–99 workers	38	40	40	41
Establishments with 100 or more workers	65	68	69	70
Percentage of workers participating				
All workers	40	42	42	43
White-collar occupations	51	53	53	53
Blue-collar occupations	38	38	38	40
Service occupations	16	18	18	20
Full-time	48	50	50	51
Part-time	14	14	14	16
Union	39	42	43	44
Nonunion	40	42	41	43
Average wage less than $15 per hour	29	30	29	31
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	57	59	59	58
Goods-producing industries	49	49	50	51
Service-producing industries	37	40	39	40
Establishments with 1–99 workers	31	32	32	33
Establishments with 100 or more workers	51	53	53	54
Take-up rate (all workers)[1]	–	–	78	79
Employee contribution requirement				
Employee contribution required	–	–	61	61
Employee contribution not required	–	–	31	33
Not determinable	–	–	8	6
Percent of establishments				
Offering retirement plans	47	48	51	48
Offering defined benefit plans	10	10	11	10
Offering defined contribution plans	45	46	48	47

[1]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, 2003–2006

Series	Year			
	2003	2004	2005	2006
Medical insurance				
Percentage of workers with access				
All workers	60	69	70	71
White-collar occupations	65	76	77	77
Blue-collar occupations	64	76	77	77
Service occupations	38	42	44	45
Full-time	73	84	85	85
Part-time	17	20	22	22
Union	67	89	92	89
Nonunion	59	67	68	68
Average wage less than $15 per hour	51	57	58	57
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	74	86	87	88
Goods-producing industries	68	83	85	86
Service-producing industries	57	65	66	66
Establishments with 1–99 workers	49	58	59	59
Establishments with 100 or more workers	72	82	84	84
Percentage of workers participating				
All workers	45	53	53	52
White-collar occupations	50	59	58	57
Blue-collar occupations	51	60	61	60
Service occupations	22	24	27	27
Full-time	56	66	66	64
Part-time	9	11	12	13
Union	60	81	83	80
Nonunion	44	50	49	49
Average wage less than $15 per hour	35	40	39	38
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	61	71	72	71
Goods-producing industries	57	69	70	70
Service-producing industries	42	48	48	47
Establishments with 1–99 workers	36	43	43	43
Establishments with 100 or more workers	55	64	65	63
Take-up rate (all workers)[1]	–	–	75	74
Dental				
Percentage of workers with access				
All workers	40	46	46	46
White-collar occupations	47	53	54	53
Blue-collar occupations	40	47	47	46
Service occupations	22	25	25	27
Full-time	49	56	56	55
Part-time	9	13	14	15
Union	57	73	73	69
Nonunion	38	43	43	43
Average wage less than $15 per hour	30	34	34	34
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	55	63	62	62
Goods-producing industries	48	56	56	56
Service-producing industries	37	43	43	43
Establishments with 1–99 workers	27	31	31	31
Establishments with 100 or more workers	55	64	65	64
Percentage of workers participating				
All workers	32	37	36	36
White-collar occupations	37	43	42	41
Blue-collar occupations	33	40	39	38
Service occupations	15	16	17	18
Full-time	40	46	45	44
Part-time	6	8	9	10
Union	51	68	67	63
Nonunion	30	33	33	33
Average wage less than $15 per hour	22	26	24	23

See footnotes at end of table.

35. Continued—National Compensation Survey: health insurance benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–2006

Series	Year			
	2003	2004	2005	2006
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	47	53	52	52
Goods-producing industries	42	49	49	49
Service-producing industries	29	33	33	32
Establishments with 1–99 workers	21	24	24	24
Establishments with 100 or more workers	44	52	51	50
Take-up rate (all workers)[1]	–	–	78	78
Vision care				
Percentage of workers with access	25	29	29	29
Percentage of workers participating	19	22	22	22
Outpatient prescription drug coverage				
Percentage of workers with access	–	–	64	67
Percentage of workers participating	–	–	48	49
Percent of establishments offering healthcare benefits	58	61	63	62
Percentage of medical premium paid by employer and employee				
Single coverage				
Employer share	82	82	82	82
Employee share	18	18	18	18
Family coverage				
Employer share	70	69	71	70
Employee share	30	31	29	30

[1]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, 2003–2006

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

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		2006									2007		
	2005	2006	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Number of stoppages:														
Beginning in period	22	20	2	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	0	0	1	2
In effect during period	24	23	6	5	7	4	6	6	5	5	3	2	2	3
Workers involved:														
Beginning in period (in thousands)	99.6	70.1	3.1	5.0	10.8	3.0	19.6	3.9	15.0	1.9	.0	.0	2.8	7.8
In effect during period (in thousands)	102.2	191.0	14.2	13.9	18.2	10.4	25.8	22.2	19.9	20.6	16.3	3.7	4.6	9.6
Days idle:														
Number (in thousands)	1,736.1	2,687.5	176.1	179.8	188.0	146.8	215.4	247.7	342.7	349.2	326.0	58.8	73.4	142.8
Percent of estimated working time [1]	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	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.

[2] Less than 0.005.

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		2006									2007			
	2005	2006	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	195.3	201.6	201.5	202.5	202.9	203.5	203.9	202.9	201.8	201.5	201.8	202.416	203.499	205.352	206.686
All items (1967 = 100)	585.0	603.9	603.5	606.5	607.8	609.6	610.9	607.9	604.6	603.6	604.5	606.348	609.594	615.145	619.140
Food and beverages	191.2	195.7	194.2	194.7	195.1	195.6	196.0	196.7	197.5	197.2	197.4	199.198	200.402	200.869	201.292
Food	190.7	195.2	193.7	194.2	194.5	195.0	195.5	196.2	197.1	196.8	197.0	198.812	200.000	200.403	200.820
Food at home	189.8	193.1	191.5	191.9	192.2	192.6	193.1	194.1	195.1	194.3	194.3	196.671	198.193	198.766	199.020
Cereals and bakery products	209.0	212.8	210.9	211.9	212.8	214.6	214.6	213.6	214.6	214.5	214.8	216.276	219.041	218.458	220.494
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	184.7	186.6	185.5	184.7	186.0	185.1	187.1	188.0	188.1	188.4	188.6	189.609	190.491	192.508	193.665
Dairy and related products[1]	182.4	181.4	181.3	181.0	179.6	180.8	180.0	179.9	182.0	180.6	181.0	183.453	183.779	185.724	185.821
Fruits and vegetables	241.4	252.9	246.6	248.0	248.0	249.1	249.2	258.2	261.6	256.8	257.2	262.949	268.565	263.910	261.967
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	144.4	147.4	146.3	146.6	146.6	146.3	146.9	147.5	148.3	148.9	148.5	151.127	151.716	153.894	151.799
Other foods at home	167.0	169.6	168.8	170.0	170.0	171.0	170.6	169.8	170.1	169.2	168.7	170.878	171.483	171.819	172.633
Sugar and sweets	165.2	171.5	171.0	171.3	171.9	173.3	173.5	172.1	172.5	172.7	172.4	175.151	174.300	174.633	175.932
Fats and oils	167.7	168.0	165.0	168.6	167.3	166.9	167.5	167.9	169.1	168.1	166.7	170.152	171.667	170.851	169.817
Other foods	182.5	185.0	184.3	185.4	185.6	186.9	186.1	185.0	185.2	184.0	183.5	185.499	186.358	186.962	188.103
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	111.3	113.9	113.2	114.3	114.4	115.0	113.8	114.2	113.7	113.8	115.1	114.655	114.939	114.331	115.310
Food away from home[1]	193.4	199.4	198.0	198.7	199.2	199.7	200.2	200.5	201.1	201.6	202.2	203.171	203.909	204.082	204.725
Other food away from home[1,2]	131.3	136.6	135.8	136.0	136.3	136.8	137.3	137.6	138.0	138.6	139.1	140.919	141.626	141.366	143.155
Alcoholic beverages	195.9	200.7	200.1	200.8	201.6	201.3	201.2	201.4	201.9	201.6	201.1	202.968	204.385	205.663	206.166
Housing	195.7	203.2	201.7	202.2	203.7	204.7	205.1	205.0	204.4	204.5	204.8	206.057	207.177	208.080	208.541
Shelter	224.4	232.1	230.7	231.2	232.2	233.6	234.2	233.9	234.8	234.9	235.1	236.504	237.972	238.980	239.735
Rent of primary residence	217.3	225.1	222.9	223.6	224.4	225.2	226.2	227.1	228.0	228.9	230.0	230.806	231.739	232.495	232.980
Lodging away from home	130.3	136.0	140.4	137.9	139.1	142.8	141.1	135.0	135.7	130.7	127.7	133.633	139.160	142.247	144.832
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	230.2	238.2	235.8	236.9	237.9	238.8	239.7	240.4	241.3	242.1	242.8	243.345	244.020	244.602	244.993
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	117.6	116.5	116.2	116.3	116.4	116.4	116.2	116.4	116.2	118.3	117.1	117.417	117.320	117.333	117.559
Fuels and utilities	179.0	194.7	190.8	192.0	197.6	198.5	199.0	199.6	190.1	190.6	192.6	194.378	194.890	196.414	196.393
Fuels	161.6	177.1	173.2	174.4	180.4	181.1	181.5	182.0	171.5	172.1	174.2	175.718	176.092	177.635	177.515
Fuel oil and other fuels	208.6	234.9	236.4	239.8	239.1	241.9	245.3	237.1	227.9	227.2	233.2	227.930	231.800	236.863	240.090
Gas (piped) and electricity	166.5	182.1	177.7	178.8	185.6	186.2	186.4	187.4	176.4	177.0	179.0	181.064	181.232	182.624	182.283
Household furnishings and operations	126.1	127.0	126.9	127.2	127.3	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.4	127.2	127.0	127.093	127.495	127.655	127.423
Apparel	119.5	119.5	123.4	122.4	118.9	113.8	116.1	121.7	123.3	121.7	118.6	115.988	119.017	122.582	122.934
Men's and boys' apparel	116.1	114.1	118.0	116.5	113.0	110.3	110.8	114.4	116.4	115.6	113.2	110.327	111.233	113.685	115.190
Women's and girls' apparel	110.8	110.7	116.3	114.4	110.3	102.3	105.7	114.6	116.4	113.9	110.2	105.891	110.871	116.911	117.118
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	116.7	116.5	118.2	118.3	115.0	114.4	115.6	116.5	119.4	117.6	114.1	112.444	115.416	117.996	115.489
Footwear	122.6	123.5	126.1	125.8	123.0	119.1	120.6	124.2	125.6	124.5	123.0	120.915	121.930	123.505	123.672
Transportation	173.9	180.9	184.1	187.6	187.3	189.0	188.5	180.6	174.8	173.9	175.4	174.463	174.799	180.346	185.231
Private transportation	170.2	177.0	180.4	183.9	183.2	184.9	184.5	176.5	170.7	170.0	171.8	170.562	170.775	176.468	181.478
New and used motor vehicles[2]	95.6	95.6	96.0	95.8	95.7	95.6	95.5	95.3	95.2	94.9	94.8	94.840	94.591	94.493	94.307
New vehicles	137.9	137.6	138.4	137.7	137.2	136.9	136.4	136.3	136.8	136.8	137.1	137.603	137.340	137.228	136.963
Used cars and trucks[1]	139.4	140.0	140.4	140.9	141.5	142.1	142.4	141.0	139.3	137.3	136.2	135.257	134.597	134.382	134.363
Motor fuel	195.7	221.0	235.4	250.9	248.4	255.6	254.4	220.1	193.8	191.4	199.3	193.900	195.377	220.515	242.944
Gasoline (all types)	194.7	219.9	234.4	249.8	247.3	254.6	253.2	219.0	192.7	190.3	198.1	192.806	194.282	219.473	241.897
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	111.9	117.3	115.8	117.0	117.0	117.9	118.2	118.7	118.9	119.5	119.5	119.759	120.196	120.485	120.714
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	206.9	215.6	213.9	214.9	215.5	216.7	216.2	217.0	218.5	218.5	218.8	219.262	220.530	221.160	221.508
Public transportation	217.3	226.6	225.3	229.2	234.3	237.4	234.3	229.5	226.9	220.4	217.8	221.403	224.061	225.893	227.567
Medical care	323.2	336.2	334.7	335.6	336.0	337.0	337.7	338.3	339.3	340.1	340.1	343.510	346.457	347.172	348.225
Medical care commodities	276.0	285.9	285.3	286.3	286.3	287.1	287.6	288.1	288.1	286.6	285.9	288.088	287.703	286.940	288.349
Medical care services	336.7	350.6	348.8	349.7	350.3	351.2	352.1	352.7	354.0	355.6	356.0	359.757	363.908	365.164	366.070
Professional services	281.7	289.3	288.5	289.0	289.2	289.8	290.2	290.6	291.4	291.9	292.4	295.219	298.393	298.990	299.248
Hospital and related services	439.9	468.1	464.6	466.1	467.6	469.3	471.1	472.0	474.2	477.7	477.2	482.258	487.881	490.104	492.110
Recreation[2]	109.4	110.9	111.1	111.2	111.2	111.3	111.3	111.1	111.2	111.2	110.8	111.012	111.174	111.244	111.481
Video and audio[1,2]	104.2	104.6	105.8	105.5	105.2	105.0	104.7	104.5	104.1	103.7	102.8	102.784	103.144	102.886	103.181
Education and communication[2]	113.7	116.8	115.8	115.7	115.9	116.3	117.5	118.4	118.5	118.1	118.0	117.815	117.971	118.231	118.301
Education[2]	152.7	162.1	158.6	158.9	159.5	160.3	163.9	166.6	167.1	167.4	167.6	167.624	167.927	168.114	168.152
Educational books and supplies	365.6	388.9	383.1	384.7	386.7	386.3	391.3	393.9	398.4	398.5	399.5	405.668	407.809	413.665	414.217
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	440.9	468.1	457.7	458.6	460.2	462.9	473.4	481.7	482.9	483.7	484.0	483.705	484.459	484.532	484.601
Communication[1,2]	84.7	84.1	84.5	84.2	84.3	84.3	84.3	84.2	84.0	83.3	83.1	82.778	82.845	83.122	83.203
Information and information processing[1,2]	82.6	81.7	82.1	81.7	81.8	81.9	81.8	81.7	81.5	80.8	80.6	80.246	80.311	80.601	80.683
Telephone services[1,2]	94.9	95.8	95.4	95.2	95.4	95.6	95.9	96.1	96.8	96.5	96.8	96.898	97.096	97.514	97.617
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	13.6	12.5	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.3	11.9	11.4	11.2	10.900	10.853	10.860	10.869
Personal computers and peripheral equipmen[1,2]	12.8	10.8	11.1	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.259	10.174	10.191	10.172
Other goods and services	313.4	321.7	320.0	320.2	321.5	321.2	321.7	323.3	324.3	324.3	326.7	329.198	330.459	331.144	331.743
Tobacco and smoking products	502.8	519.9	518.1	517.5	521.5	521.5	521.1	520.8	521.1	519.4	527.3	543.477	548.896	550.021	547.663
Personal care[1]	185.6	190.2	189.1	189.4	189.9	189.7	190.1	191.3	192.0	192.2	193.3	193.560	193.987	194.390	195.058
Personal care products[1]	154.4	155.8	155.0	154.6	155.2	155.0	154.9	156.4	156.6	156.1	159.0	157.699	158.038	158.592	158.657
Personal care services[1]	203.9	209.7	208.5	208.7	209.1	209.5	210.1	210.7	211.7	212.3	212.5	214.045	214.616	215.091	215.380

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2006									2007			
	2005	2006	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Miscellaneous personal services	303.0	313.6	311.3	312.4	313.3	312.9	314.4	316.4	317.6	318.2	318.7	320.047	320.725	321.299	323.321
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	160.2	164.0	165.5	166.9	166.3	166.4	166.6	164.4	162.5	161.8	162.1	161.978	162.890	165.710	167.777
Food and beverages	191.2	195.7	194.2	194.7	195.1	195.6	196.0	196.7	197.5	197.2	197.4	199.198	200.402	200.869	201.292
Commodities less food and beverages	142.5	145.9	148.6	150.3	149.3	149.3	149.4	146.0	143.0	142.1	142.5	141.529	142.290	146.037	148.749
Nondurables less food and beverages	168.4	176.7	181.8	185.6	183.8	183.8	184.5	177.7	171.2	169.7	170.9	168.788	170.479	178.548	184.555
Apparel	119.5	119.5	123.4	122.4	118.9	113.8	116.1	121.7	123.3	121.7	118.6	115.988	119.017	122.582	122.934
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	202.6	216.3	222.3	229.2	228.4	231.6	231.2	216.6	205.0	203.5	207.3	205.498	206.395	217.451	227.113
Durables	115.3	114.5	115.1	114.9	114.6	114.6	114.3	113.8	113.8	113.5	113.3	113.263	113.210	113.163	112.989
Services	230.1	238.9	237.1	237.7	239.2	240.2	240.9	241.1	240.9	240.9	241.2	242.540	243.793	244.671	245.265
Rent of shelter[3]	233.7	241.9	240.4	241.0	242.0	243.4	244.1	243.8	244.7	244.7	245.0	246.476	248.024	249.087	249.877
Transportation services	225.7	230.8	229.6	230.7	231.8	232.7	232.2	231.7	232.3	231.5	230.8	231.367	232.077	232.200	232.217
Other services	268.4	277.5	275.5	275.8	276.6	277.2	279.1	280.8	281.2	281.1	280.9	281.282	281.864	282.431	283.271
Special indexes:															
All items less food	196.0	202.7	202.8	203.9	204.3	204.9	205.4	204.1	202.6	202.3	202.6	203.035	204.101	206.195	207.680
All items less shelter	186.1	191.9	192.3	193.5	193.7	194.0	194.4	193.1	191.2	190.7	191.1	191.328	192.272	194.482	196.062
All items less medical care	188.7	194.7	194.7	195.6	196.1	196.6	197.1	196.0	194.9	194.5	194.8	195.295	196.298	198.179	199.512
Commodities less food	144.5	148.0	150.6	152.3	151.3	151.3	151.4	148.0	145.1	144.3	144.7	143.775	144.558	148.240	150.894
Nondurables less food	170.1	178.2	182.9	186.5	184.9	184.9	185.5	179.1	173.1	171.7	172.7	170.878	172.552	180.197	185.861
Nondurables less food and apparel	201.2	213.9	219.2	225.5	224.8	227.6	227.3	214.2	203.8	202.5	205.8	204.403	205.347	215.400	224.126
Nondurables	180.2	186.7	188.7	191.0	190.2	190.4	191.0	187.8	184.8	183.8	184.5	184.284	185.751	190.212	193.570
Services less rent of shelter[3]	243.2	253.3	251.0	251.8	253.9	254.6	255.4	256.2	254.4	254.6	254.9	256.164	257.147	257.864	258.261
Services less medical care services	221.2	229.6	227.8	228.4	229.9	231.0	231.6	231.8	231.5	231.5	231.7	232.892	233.963	234.809	235.378
Energy	177.1	196.9	201.4	209.3	211.3	215.1	214.7	199.1	181.3	180.4	185.2	183.567	184.451	196.929	207.265
All items less energy	198.7	203.7	203.0	203.3	203.6	203.9	204.4	204.9	205.6	205.3	205.1	205.993	207.106	207.850	208.243
All items less food and energy	200.9	205.9	205.5	205.7	205.9	206.2	206.7	207.2	207.8	207.6	207.3	208.009	209.112	209.923	210.311
Commodities less food and energy	140.3	140.6	141.7	141.5	140.7	139.6	139.9	140.9	141.2	140.6	139.9	139.628	140.305	141.056	140.995
Energy commodities	197.4	223.0	236.6	251.4	249.0	256.0	255.0	222.3	196.9	194.6	202.4	196.983	198.617	222.620	243.957
Services less energy	236.6	244.7	243.2	243.7	244.7	245.8	246.5	246.6	247.5	247.5	247.5	248.836	250.199	251.026	251.714
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	191.0	197.1	197.2	198.2	198.6	199.2	199.6	198.4	197.0	196.8	197.2	197.559	198.544	200.612	202.130
All items (1967 = 100)	568.9	587.2	587.3	590.5	591.7	593.2	594.6	591.0	586.7	586.1	587.3	588.467	591.403	597.561	602.083
Food and beverages	190.5	194.9	193.4	193.9	194.2	194.6	195.2	195.9	196.7	196.5	196.5	198.280	199.540	200.056	200.488
Food	190.1	194.4	192.8	193.3	193.7	194.1	194.7	195.5	196.2	196.0	196.1	197.886	199.111	199.589	200.009
Food at home	188.9	192.2	190.5	190.9	191.2	191.6	192.2	193.3	194.2	193.4	193.2	195.531	197.044	197.735	197.989
Cereals and bakery products	208.9	213.1	211.2	212.2	213.1	214.9	214.8	214.1	214.9	214.9	215.2	216.416	219.191	218.799	220.926
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	184.7	186.1	185.1	184.4	185.4	184.7	186.7	187.5	187.5	188.0	188.0	189.119	189.996	192.013	193.089
Dairy and related products[1]	182.2	180.9	180.8	180.5	179.1	180.3	179.4	179.4	181.4	179.9	180.3	182.711	183.185	185.095	185.326
Fruits and vegetables	238.9	251.0	244.0	246.0	245.7	247.0	247.9	257.3	260.8	255.1	254.7	260.176	266.159	261.627	260.068
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	143.7	146.7	145.7	145.9	146.1	145.6	146.3	146.8	147.7	148.3	147.8	150.620	150.968	153.329	150.995
Other foods at home	166.5	169.1	168.2	169.4	169.5	170.4	170.0	169.3	169.5	168.7	168.1	170.242	170.861	171.183	171.898
Sugar and sweets	164.3	170.5	169.9	170.5	170.9	172.5	172.5	171.3	171.4	171.3	171.3	173.929	173.081	173.248	174.459
Fats and oils	167.8	168.7	165.7	169.1	167.9	167.9	168.2	168.6	169.8	168.9	167.3	170.559	172.380	172.005	170.574
Other foods	182.8	185.2	184.5	185.5	185.9	187.0	186.2	185.3	185.3	184.3	183.7	185.681	186.473	187.026	188.165
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	111.8	114.2	113.4	114.4	115.0	115.2	114.2	114.5	113.8	114.1	115.3	114.759	115.151	114.402	115.432
Food away from home[1]	193.3	199.1	197.8	198.4	198.9	199.4	199.9	200.2	200.8	201.4	202.0	202.905	203.689	203.838	204.519
Other food away from home[1,2]	131.1	136.2	135.6	135.8	136.0	136.3	136.7	137.1	137.5	138.3	138.7	140.499	141.274	141.119	142.991
Alcoholic beverages	195.8	200.6	200.3	200.6	201.0	200.8	200.7	200.9	201.8	201.9	201.1	202.821	204.616	205.729	206.342
Housing	191.2	198.5	196.8	197.4	198.9	199.7	200.3	200.4	199.6	199.9	200.5	201.509	202.370	203.203	203.588
Shelter	217.5	224.8	223.1	223.7	224.7	225.8	226.5	226.6	227.5	227.8	228.3	229.359	230.472	231.315	231.957
Rent of primary residence	216.5	224.2	222.0	222.7	223.5	224.3	225.3	226.2	227.1	228.0	229.1	229.921	230.860	231.634	232.126
Lodging away from home[2]	130.0	135.3	139.8	136.6	138.7	142.6	141.1	134.0	134.7	129.3	127.1	132.607	138.083	141.335	144.370
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	208.8	216.0	213.9	214.8	215.7	216.5	217.3	218.0	218.8	219.5	220.1	220.602	221.185	221.704	222.062
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	117.9	116.8	116.5	116.6	116.7	116.7	116.6	116.8	116.6	118.6	117.4	117.748	117.622	117.653	117.945
Fuels and utilities	177.9	193.1	189.4	190.4	196.0	196.7	197.2	197.7	188.1	188.9	190.9	192.895	193.330	194.963	194.974
Fuels	159.7	174.4	170.8	171.8	177.8	178.3	178.6	179.0	168.7	169.4	171.5	173.352	173.654	175.303	175.223
Fuel oil and other fuels	208.1	234.0	235.8	238.9	238.3	241.3	244.6	235.8	226.6	226.3	232.2	226.971	231.136	236.103	239.516
Gas (piped) and electricity	165.4	180.2	176.1	177.1	183.7	184.1	184.3	185.3	174.3	175.1	177.1	179.457	179.550	181.092	180.803
Household furnishings and operations	121.8	122.6	122.5	122.8	122.9	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.8	122.8	122.6	122.623	122.962	123.134	122.881
Apparel	119.1	119.1	123.1	121.9	118.4	113.2	115.7	121.4	123.1	121.8	118.6	115.315	118.211	122.021	122.475
Men's and boys' apparel	115.6	114.0	117.5	116.5	113.0	110.3	110.9	114.5	116.4	115.8	113.0	109.762	111.079	113.921	115.103
Women's and girls' apparel	110.4	110.3	115.9	114.0	109.8	101.3	105.4	114.3	115.9	114.2	110.4	105.697	110.214	116.275	116.826
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	119.3	118.6	120.3	120.2	116.8	115.9	117.7	118.5	121.8	120.5	116.8	114.948	118.037	120.167	117.530
Footwear	121.8	123.1	125.4	125.1	122.6	119.1	120.3	123.9	125.2	124.2	122.6	120.506	121.679	122.870	123.339
Transportation	173.0	180.3	183.9	187.7	187.1	189.0	188.6	180.1	173.7	172.7	174.4	173.182	173.518	179.541	184.930
Private transportation	170.3	177.5	181.2	184.9	184.2	186.1	185.8	177.1	170.7	169.9	171.7	170.321	170.588	176.695	182.156
New and used motor vehicles[2]	94.7	94.7	95.1	95.0	94.9	94.9	94.8	94.5	94.3	93.9	93.7	93.709	93.459	93.365	93.234

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2006									2007			
	2005	2006	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
New vehicles	138.9	138.6	139.5	138.8	138.3	137.9	137.4	137.4	137.8	137.9	138.2	138.722	138.451	138.315	138.077
Used cars and trucks [1]	140.3	140.8	141.3	141.8	142.4	143.0	143.2	141.9	140.1	138.1	137.0	136.063	135.411	135.203	135.192
Motor fuel	196.3	221.6	236.1	251.3	248.8	256.2	255.1	220.8	194.4	192.0	199.8	194.278	195.934	221.011	243.574
Gasoline (all types)	195.4	220.7	235.2	250.3	247.8	255.3	254.1	219.7	193.4	191.0	198.8	193.262	194.923	220.052	242.613
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	111.5	116.9	115.3	116.5	116.6	117.5	117.8	118.4	118.6	119.2	119.2	119.464	119.897	120.170	120.367
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	209.3	218.1	216.3	217.4	218.0	219.1	218.6	219.4	221.1	221.1	221.4	221.769	223.054	223.683	224.086
Public transportation	215.5	225.0	224.0	227.5	232.0	234.1	231.4	227.8	225.6	219.7	217.4	220.809	223.338	224.973	226.521
Medical care	322.8	335.7	334.2	335.0	335.5	336.5	337.3	337.8	338.9	339.8	340.0	343.138	346.191	346.946	348.109
Medical care commodities	269.2	279.0	278.4	279.4	279.4	280.3	280.6	281.1	281.0	279.7	279.1	281.098	280.597	279.762	281.216
Medical care services	337.3	351.1	349.2	350.0	350.6	351.6	352.5	353.1	354.6	356.3	356.7	360.251	364.519	365.827	366.870
Professional services	284.3	291.7	290.8	291.3	291.5	292.1	292.5	292.8	293.6	294.2	294.7	297.335	300.720	301.339	301.599
Hospital and related services	436.1	463.6	459.9	461.2	462.8	464.8	466.7	467.5	469.9	473.9	473.0	477.603	482.895	485.074	487.336
Recreation [2]	106.8	108.2	108.4	108.5	108.6	108.7	108.5	108.3	108.4	108.5	108.1	108.281	108.484	108.461	108.680
Video and audio [1,2]	103.4	103.9	104.9	104.7	104.5	104.3	104.1	103.9	103.5	103.3	102.4	102.334	102.653	102.363	102.690
Education and communication [2]	111.4	113.9	113.2	113.0	113.3	113.5	114.5	115.3	115.4	114.9	114.8	114.703	114.870	115.161	115.280
Education [2]	151.0	160.3	156.9	157.2	157.8	158.4	161.7	164.7	165.2	165.4	165.5	165.789	166.144	166.341	166.441
Educational books and supplies	367.1	390.7	384.7	386.2	388.1	387.6	393.0	395.4	400.9	401.0	402.0	409.068	411.130	417.027	417.583
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	427.1	453.3	443.5	444.4	446.1	448.0	457.7	466.6	467.4	468.0	468.3	468.417	469.284	469.224	469.472
Communication [1,2]	86.4	86.0	86.3	86.0	86.1	86.2	86.2	86.2	86.1	85.4	85.2	85.030	85.112	85.408	85.523
Information and information processing [1,2]	84.9	84.3	84.6	84.3	84.4	84.5	84.5	84.4	84.4	83.7	83.5	83.256	83.337	83.645	83.760
Telephone services [1,2]	95.0	95.9	95.6	95.3	95.5	95.7	96.0	96.2	96.9	96.7	96.9	97.045	97.233	97.625	97.738
Information and information processing other than telephone services [1,4]	14.2	13.0	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.1	12.9	12.4	11.9	11.6	11.321	11.272	11.292	11.322
Personal computers and peripheral equipment [1,2]	12.6	10.7	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.081	9.997	10.040	10.036
Other goods and services	322.2	330.9	329.3	329.3	330.8	330.7	331.0	332.2	333.1	332.9	335.7	339.084	340.917	341.719	342.057
Tobacco and smoking products	504.2	521.6	519.9	519.4	523.5	523.3	522.9	522.4	522.7	521.1	528.6	544.568	550.097	551.161	548.812
Personal care [1]	184.0	188.3	187.2	187.3	187.9	187.9	188.2	189.2	189.9	190.0	191.1	191.311	191.922	192.411	193.075
Personal care products [1]	154.5	155.7	155.0	154.7	155.1	155.0	155.0	156.3	156.5	156.0	158.6	157.505	157.992	158.528	158.578
Personal care services [1]	204.2	209.8	208.6	208.6	209.2	209.7	210.2	210.8	211.9	212.5	212.7	214.254	214.773	215.318	215.658
Miscellaneous personal services	303.4	314.1	311.8	312.7	313.8	313.9	315.1	316.8	317.9	318.5	318.7	319.885	321.269	322.090	324.252
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	161.4	165.7	167.3	168.9	168.2	168.5	168.8	166.1	163.8	163.1	163.5	163.212	164.171	167.350	169.746
Food and beverages	190.5	194.9	193.4	193.9	194.2	194.6	195.2	195.9	196.7	196.5	196.5	198.280	199.540	200.056	200.488
Commodities less food and beverages	144.7	148.7	151.8	153.7	152.7	152.8	153.0	148.9	145.3	144.4	145.0	143.764	144.567	148.836	152.034
Nondurables less food and beverages	173.2	182.6	188.4	192.8	190.8	191.1	191.8	183.6	176.0	174.6	176.1	173.542	175.371	184.604	191.650
Apparel	119.1	119.1	123.1	121.9	118.4	113.2	115.7	121.4	123.1	121.8	118.6	115.315	118.211	122.021	122.475
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	210.6	226.1	233.2	241.1	240.1	243.8	243.4	226.2	212.7	211.2	215.7	213.546	214.738	227.564	238.898
Durables	115.1	114.6	115.2	115.0	114.8	114.8	114.5	114.0	113.9	113.6	113.3	113.270	113.178	113.107	112.945
Services	225.7	234.1	232.2	232.8	234.3	235.2	235.9	236.3	235.8	236.2	236.6	237.761	238.783	239.586	240.106
Rent of shelter [3]	209.5	216.6	215.0	215.6	216.5	217.6	218.3	218.4	219.3	219.5	220.0	221.062	222.150	222.970	223.590
Transporatation services	225.9	230.6	229.5	230.3	231.0	231.4	231.1	231.3	232.2	231.9	231.4	231.783	232.362	232.332	232.218
Other services	260.0	268.2	266.6	266.8	267.6	268.1	269.6	271.0	271.4	271.2	270.9	271.323	271.921	272.474	273.342
Special indexes:															
All items less food	191.0	197.5	197.8	199.0	199.4	199.9	200.4	198.8	196.9	196.7	197.2	197.317	198.258	200.616	202.335
All items less shelter	183.4	189.2	189.8	191.1	191.3	191.6	192.0	190.3	188.0	187.6	188.0	188.108	189.058	191.591	193.443
All items less medical care	185.4	191.3	191.3	192.4	192.8	193.3	193.8	192.5	191.0	190.8	191.2	191.475	192.389	194.481	195.998
Commodities less food	146.5	150.6	153.6	155.5	154.5	154.6	154.8	150.8	147.3	146.4	147.0	145.822	146.653	150.856	153.999
Nondurables less food	174.6	183.8	189.3	193.4	191.6	191.9	192.5	184.7	177.6	176.3	177.7	175.341	177.171	185.979	192.687
Nondurables less food and apparel	208.4	223.0	229.4	236.6	235.7	239.1	238.7	223.1	210.9	209.5	213.5	211.702	212.940	224.712	235.083
Nondurables	182.5	189.5	191.8	194.2	193.4	193.8	194.4	190.5	186.9	186.1	186.9	186.434	187.995	193.028	196.887
Services less rent of shelter [3]	215.9	224.7	222.7	223.3	225.3	225.8	226.3	227.2	225.2	225.5	225.8	226.994	227.801	228.479	228.811
Services less medical care services	217.2	225.3	223.4	224.0	225.5	226.4	227.0	227.4	226.9	227.1	227.6	228.608	229.453	230.221	230.708
Energy	177.2	196.8	202.0	210.0	211.8	215.7	215.3	198.7	180.6	179.8	184.7	182.878	183.842	196.940	207.932
All items less energy	193.5	198.0	197.4	197.7	197.9	198.0	198.6	199.2	199.9	199.7	199.6	200.245	201.238	201.948	202.300
All items less food and energy	194.6	199.2	198.7	198.9	199.1	199.2	199.8	200.4	201.0	200.9	200.7	201.110	202.056	202.816	203.154
Commodities less food and energy	140.6	141.1	142.2	141.9	141.2	140.0	140.4	141.4	141.7	141.1	140.4	139.999	140.680	141.482	141.450
Energy commodities	197.7	223.0	236.9	251.4	249.1	256.2	255.4	222.3	196.7	194.4	202.1	196.605	198.398	222.509	244.148
Services less energy	232.3	239.9	238.2	238.8	239.7	240.6	241.4	241.7	242.6	242.8	243.0	244.080	245.211	245.923	246.539

[1] Not seasonally adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing schedule[1]	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2006		2007				2006		2007			
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
U.S. city average	M	201.5	201.8	202.416	203.499	205.352	206.686	196.8	197.2	197.559	198.544	200.612	202.130
Region and area size[2]													
Northeast urban	M	214.8	215.2	215.813	216.651	218.334	219.501	210.9	211.5	212.054	212.649	214.517	215.802
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	217.4	217.8	218.365	219.330	220.936	222.001	212.2	212.7	213.163	213.892	215.629	216.766
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	126.4	126.7	127.237	127.546	128.691	129.563	126.5	126.9	127.395	127.587	128.888	129.856
Midwest urban[4]	M	192.8	192.9	193.068	194.458	196.389	197.405	187.5	187.8	187.811	189.121	191.145	192.379
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	194.5	194.7	195.073	196.507	198.335	199.378	188.3	188.6	188.802	190.087	192.051	193.403
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	123.1	123.0	122.861	123.854	125.151	125.724	122.2	122.3	122.103	123.121	124.508	125.159
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	187.0	187.1	187.587	188.122	190.365	191.685	185.2	185.5	185.949	186.458	188.484	189.901
South urban	M	194.3	194.8	195.021	195.950	197.904	199.618	191.1	191.8	191.671	192.574	194.734	196.730
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	196.6	197.3	197.650	198.516	200.538	201.818	194.4	195.1	195.057	196.032	198.254	199.837
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	123.4	123.8	123.817	124.521	125.726	127.000	121.8	122.3	122.204	122.842	124.185	125.598
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	195.4	196.0	196.077	196.043	198.204	200.366	195.2	195.7	195.466	195.444	197.902	200.520
West urban	M	206.3	206.2	207.790	208.995	210.778	212.036	200.6	200.8	201.946	203.036	205.173	206.521
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	209.7	209.6	211.102	212.549	214.393	215.540	202.2	202.4	203.537	204.885	207.180	208.393
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	125.1	125.0	126.244	126.805	127.848	128.843	124.5	124.6	125.593	126.161	127.333	128.376
Size classes:													
A[5]	M	184.7	184.9	185.608	186.673	188.309	189.327	182.6	183.0	183.443	184.447	186.331	187.531
B/C[3]	M	124.1	124.3	124.571	125.243	126.424	127.440	123.1	123.4	123.578	124.203	125.513	126.624
D	M	194.2	194.6	194.724	194.945	196.999	198.516	192.5	192.9	192.985	193.060	195.247	197.059
Selected local areas[6]													
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	197.9	197.8	199.401	200.630	202.483	204.019	190.8	190.9	192.166	193.451	195.472	197.067
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	211.1	210.6	212.584	214.760	216.500	217.845	203.3	202.9	204.498	206.632	208.929	210.195
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	220.9	221.3	221.767	223.066	224.551	225.780	214.7	215.2	215.793	216.771	218.510	219.791
Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT	1	223.1	–	224.432	–	226.427	–	223.4	–	224.256	–	225.918	–
Cleveland–Akron, OH	1	189.4	–	191.610	–	194.244	–	179.5	–	181.559	–	184.014	–
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	1	188.4	–	188.890	–	190.156	–	189.6	–	190.187	–	191.750	–
Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV[7]	1	129.3	–	129.956	–	131.945	–	128.7	–	128.978	–	131.234	–
Atlanta, GA	2	–	194.8	–	194.886	–	199.039	–	193.1	–	193.446	–	197.856
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	–	196.4	–	198.064	–	200.418	–	191.0	–	192.717	–	195.417
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	–	179.2	–	181.217	–	184.140	–	177.5	–	179.288	–	182.774
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	–	205.4	–	207.989	–	210.904	–	203.6	–	205.688	–	208.921
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2	–	211.6	–	213.152	–	215.270	–	211.2	–	212.986	–	214.668
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	–	210.4	–	213.688	–	215.842	–	205.6	–	208.803	–	211.189
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA	2	–	209.3	–	211.704	–	215.767	–	204.3	–	205.746	–	210.388

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

[2] Regions defined as the four Census regions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1982–84 = 100]

Series	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index	156.9	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6
Percent change	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2
Food and beverages:											
Index	153.7	157.7	161.1	164.6	168.4	173.6	176.8	180.5	186.6	191.2	195.7
Percent change	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.4
Housing:											
Index	152.8	156.8	160.4	163.9	169.6	176.4	180.3	184.8	189.5	195.7	203.2
Percent change	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.8
Apparel:											
Index	131.7	132.9	133.0	131.3	129.6	127.3	124.0	120.9	120.4	119.5	119.5
Percent change	–.2	.9	.1	–1.3	–1.3	–1.8	–2.6	–2.5	–.4	–.7	.0
Transportation:											
Index	143.0	144.3	141.6	144.4	153.3	154.3	152.9	157.6	163.1	173.9	180.9
Percent change	2.8	0.9	–1.9	2.0	6.2	0.7	–.9	3.1	3.5	6.6	4.0
Medical care:											
Index	228.2	234.6	242.1	250.6	260.8	272.8	285.6	297.1	310.1	323.2	336.2
Percent change	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0
Other goods and services:											
Index	215.4	224.8	237.7	258.3	271.1	282.6	293.2	298.7	304.7	313.4	321.7
Percent change	4.1	4.4	5.7	8.7	5.0	4.2	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.6
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index	154.1	157.6	159.7	163.2	168.9	173.5	175.9	179.8	184.5	191.0	197.1
Percent change	2.9	2.3	1.3	2.2	3.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	5.1	1.1	3.2

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2006									2007			
	2005	2006	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[P]	Feb.[P]	Mar.[P]	Apr.[P]
Finished goods	155.7	160.4	160.7	161.2	161.8	161.7	162.3	160.3	158.9	159.8	160.5	160.1	161.8	164.2	165.8
Finished consumer goods	160.4	166.0	166.5	167.2	168.0	168.3	168.8	165.9	163.8	164.5	165.5	164.9	167.1	170.3	172.5
Finished consumer foods	155.7	156.7	154.8	154.2	156.1	156.4	158.3	159.2	158.4	157.9	160.1	161.1	163.9	166.5	166.7
Finished consumer goods excluding foods	161.9	169.2	170.7	171.9	172.3	172.5	172.5	168.2	165.5	166.7	167.2	166.0	167.9	171.3	174.4
Nondurable goods less food	172.0	182.6	184.7	186.5	187.2	188.8	188.4	181.7	177.1	177.8	178.9	177.1	180.0	185.1	190.2
Durable goods	136.6	136.9	137.1	137.1	136.7	134.1	135.1	135.6	136.9	139.1	138.5	138.3	138.4	138.3	137.7
Capital equipment	144.6	146.9	146.6	146.7	146.7	145.8	146.4	146.7	147.5	148.8	148.6	148.9	149.2	149.3	149.2
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	154.0	164.0	163.1	164.9	166.1	166.6	167.4	165.4	162.9	163.3	164.1	163.3	164.3	166.8	169.1
Materials and components for manufacturing	146.0	155.9	153.9	156.3	157.3	158.2	158.6	158.4	158.1	157.4	157.1	157.3	157.6	159.2	160.8
Materials for food manufacturing	146.0	146.2	143.7	144.4	145.7	147.5	146.8	148.1	147.7	148.1	147.9	150.3	152.8	156.1	157.4
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	163.2	175.0	173.1	176.2	178.1	177.7	178.1	176.3	175.1	173.8	172.9	174.0	174.5	177.1	177.1
Materials for durable manufacturing	158.3	180.5	175.4	182.4	183.4	186.4	186.7	186.9	187.3	185.3	185.0	183.1	183.8	187.5	194.6
Components for manufacturing	129.9	134.5	133.8	134.0	134.4	135.0	135.7	136.0	136.0	136.2	136.2	136.5	136.0	135.8	136.1
Materials and components for construction	176.6	188.4	186.7	188.2	189.2	190.2	190.7	191.0	190.4	189.6	189.6	190.3	190.6	191.1	192.3
Processed fuels and lubricants	150.0	162.8	165.6	167.4	169.4	169.2	171.5	161.6	149.9	153.9	157.5	152.0	156.1	163.8	170.6
Containers	167.1	175.0	172.8	173.3	176.3	176.6	177.1	178.0	177.5	176.8	176.8	178.1	178.1	178.9	179.4
Supplies	151.9	157.0	156.2	156.5	156.8	157.2	157.5	157.5	158.2	158.6	159.3	159.6	160.1	160.7	161.0
Crude materials for further processing	182.2	184.8	183.0	186.9	181.6	186.2	191.1	183.8	167.0	186.6	191.2	180.0	197.0	206.3	203.4
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	122.7	119.3	113.1	112.7	116.9	118.8	119.3	121.3	124.8	127.5	126.9	128.7	138.8	141.8	143.3
Crude nonfood materials	223.4	230.6	232.4	239.6	226.7	233.4	241.8	227.1	194.7	227.2	235.7	212.9	235.1	249.2	242.0
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	155.5	161.0	161.9	162.7	163.0	162.8	163.1	160.3	158.8	160.0	160.3	159.6	161.0	163.2	165.3
Finished energy goods	132.6	145.9	149.6	151.9	153.1	155.4	155.0	144.3	136.8	137.9	139.1	135.6	139.0	147.1	155.2
Finished goods less energy	155.9	157.9	157.2	157.3	157.7	156.9	157.8	158.2	158.6	159.4	159.9	160.4	161.6	162.3	162.2
Finished consumer goods less energy	160.8	162.7	161.9	161.9	162.4	161.8	162.7	163.3	163.5	164.0	164.9	165.5	167.0	168.0	167.9
Finished goods less food and energy	156.4	158.7	158.5	158.7	158.6	157.5	158.0	158.3	159.1	160.3	160.3	160.6	161.2	161.2	160.9
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	164.3	166.7	166.5	166.9	166.6	165.4	165.8	166.1	166.9	168.1	168.1	168.5	169.2	169.2	168.8
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	187.1	191.5	191.0	191.7	191.6	191.9	191.6	191.8	192.0	192.2	192.7	193.6	195.1	195.3	195.2
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	155.1	165.4	164.6	166.5	167.6	168.2	169.0	166.9	164.2	164.6	165.3	164.3	165.2	167.6	170.0
Intermediate foods and feeds	133.8	135.2	133.0	133.1	133.9	135.2	134.6	135.2	135.7	138.6	140.4	142.6	147.2	150.6	151.1
Intermediate energy goods	149.2	162.8	165.9	168.1	169.9	169.3	170.9	161.3	149.7	153.9	156.8	151.8	155.7	163.2	169.5
Intermediate goods less energy	153.3	162.1	160.3	162.0	162.9	163.8	164.4	164.3	164.2	163.7	163.9	164.1	164.4	165.6	166.9
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	154.6	163.8	162.0	163.7	164.7	165.6	166.2	166.1	166.0	165.3	165.4	165.5	165.5	166.6	167.9
Crude energy materials	234.0	226.9	231.6	233.5	216.9	224.7	240.2	218.1	174.3	220.5	230.9	195.9	223.9	236.0	224.9
Crude materials less energy	143.5	152.3	146.4	151.4	153.4	155.8	153.9	156.2	157.2	159.2	159.9	162.1	172.3	179.0	180.5
Crude nonfood materials less energy	202.4	244.5	239.4	259.5	255.4	259.3	250.9	253.8	247.9	248.1	252.3	255.5	265.6	283.7	285.0

p = preliminary

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2006									2007			
		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]	Feb.[p]	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	210.6	215.4	204.2	211.3	220.4	204.8	176.1	205.5	212.2	188.2	207.8	207.8	210.2
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	257.1	259.3	241.7	252.6	270.1	242.1	191.7	244.5	256.2	217.7	248.3	249.2	252.5
212	Mining, except oil and gas	146.1	154.8	150.3	154.0	151.8	152.9	150.8	149.3	150.7	149.1	150.8	153.1	155.3
213	Mining support activities	172.7	174.3	176.6	174.1	175.6	173.2	174.0	177.1	175.3	172.4	177.9	169.9	168.2
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	157.2	158.5	159.5	159.4	159.8	156.8	155.9	156.4	156.9	156.4	157.7	160.1	162.2
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100)	144.1	144.7	146.4	147.4	147.5	147.9	147.6	149.0	149.8	151.6	153.8	156.1	156.9
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	106.5	106.6	106.9	106.2	105.5	105.9	105.9	106.5	106.9	107.5	109.0	109.3	109.7
313	Textile mills	106.1	106.8	106.6	106.8	107.0	106.9	107.1	107.3	106.8	107.0	107.5	107.5	107.4
315	Apparel manufacturing	100.4	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.6	100.6	100.9	100.8	100.8	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.3
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	146.4	146.6	146.5	146.6	146.8	147.0	147.3	147.4	147.6	148.6	148.8	149.2	149.3
321	Wood products manufacturing	110.2	110.9	109.6	108.7	107.4	107.5	105.9	105.8	106.0	106.6	106.5	107.1	107.1
322	Paper manufacturing	110.6	111.7	112.9	113.3	113.7	114.1	114.3	114.1	114.3	114.7	114.7	114.2	114.8
323	Printing and related support activities	105.3	105.4	105.5	105.6	105.8	105.9	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.1	106.0	106.6
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	249.2	260.0	267.6	267.4	268.3	227.1	213.0	211.8	216.6	203.2	212.3	237.3	259.3
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100)	195.7	196.6	197.2	197.6	197.8	197.9	197.2	196.5	197.0	197.3	198.1	200.0	200.3
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	148.8	148.8	148.9	149.5	150.5	150.6	151.2	151.1	150.6	149.9	149.6	149.4	149.4
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100)	171.4	178.4	182.3	186.7	186.9	188.1	189.1	186.3	186.5	183.6	184.6	188.3	196.6
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	153.6	154.3	155.4	156.4	157.3	157.7	158.3	158.5	159.0	160.0	160.7	160.7	161.4
333	Machinery manufacturing	108.0	108.3	108.6	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.9	110.1	110.2	111.0	111.5	111.8	112.0
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing	96.7	96.6	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.6	96.4	96.3	96.2	96.3	95.4	94.9	94.9
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	114.1	116.0	117.6	117.8	119.2	119.5	119.7	119.4	119.2	119.2	119.3	118.7	120.4
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	103.4	103.4	103.1	101.1	101.9	102.2	103.2	105.1	104.8	105.0	105.0	104.9	104.6
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	161.6	162.3	162.5	162.9	163.0	163.1	163.5	163.6	163.6	164.5	165.3	165.1	165.6
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	104.5	104.9	104.8	105.1	105.2	104.9	104.8	105.3	105.4	106.1	106.5	106.5	106.6
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	113.2	114.3	114.7	113.8	113.5	113.3	113.3	113.5	112.2	113.4	114.1	114.7	115.1
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	114.9	116.1	116.8	117.0	118.4	118.8	118.4	115.7	115.6	115.4	115.2	115.6	115.7
443	Electronics and appliance stores	105.6	103.9	96.9	97.0	96.2	100.5	96.7	104.4	93.7	102.0	104.6	84.3	100.2
446	Health and personal care stores	120.1	118.7	118.7	118.6	119.3	120.3	119.8	119.4	119.5	121.8	121.6	122.8	122.2
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100)	44.4	48.9	44.7	49.3	52.4	63.6	55.4	50.9	52.5	73.0	60.1	66.5	69.0
454	Nonstore retailers	111.8	111.6	113.0	108.1	120.0	134.1	121.4	123.9	130.2	134.8	131.0	127.3	130.5
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100)	182.7	179.7	185.4	186.9	185.6	176.4	176.9	179.0	172.0	177.0	178.6	176.6	186.5
483	Water transportation	110.5	111.1	110.9	111.5	111.9	112.2	112.5	111.6	111.4	110.6	111.2	112.0	111.8
491	Postal service (June 1989=100)	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7
	Utilities													
221	Utilities	121.5	121.0	120.8	122.3	126.2	123.3	116.3	121.4	122.9	122.0	125.6	124.8	124.6
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100)	117.1	117.2	117.6	117.8	117.8	117.7	117.6	117.6	118.0	121.9	122.3	122.4	122.3
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.6	106.7	106.7	104.5	106.4
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100)	121.7	121.7	121.8	121.8	121.8	121.8	122.3	122.2	122.3	122.9	123.6	122.3	122.7
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100)	152.1	152.3	152.5	153.3	153.6	153.8	155.7	155.8	156.0	157.2	157.5	156.7	157.3
6231	Nursing care facilities	108.7	108.8	109.0	110.1	110.2	110.4	110.8	110.8	110.8	112.6	112.9	112.2	112.4
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.4	108.9	109.2	109.3	109.9	110.0	111.1	111.3	110.5	110.1
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	105.3	106.1	106.0	106.4	106.5	106.7	106.9	107.2	107.0	107.5	107.7	108.5	108.4
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	102.6	103.8	103.4	100.9	100.9	102.7	106.8	105.2	103.8	102.7	103.1	102.8	101.1
517	Telecommunications	97.8	97.8	98.1	98.4	98.7	99.0	99.3	99.2	99.7	99.3	99.5	99.4	100.3
5182	Data processing and related services	99.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.1	100.2	100.1
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity	111.9	113.5	114.2	114.5	114.7	114.6	115.8	115.9	116.1	117.8	117.3	119.2	118.1
53112	Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse)	106.9	107.5	107.2	109.5	109.2	110.4	108.9	107.1	108.0	105.7	105.7	106.3	106.0
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	111.3	110.6	110.8	111.8	111.3	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.5	110.8	110.8	111.4
5313	Real estate support activities	103.1	103.1	102.9	102.6	102.8	102.9	102.7	102.6	102.9	103.1	102.7	102.9	104.1
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100)	114.9	111.6	114.6	116.4	112.9	113.5	117.5	117.9	121.4	119.7	116.7	115.5	115.9
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100)	144.7	144.9	144.8	144.9	145.4	146.3	146.3	146.7	146.9	151.7	152.5	152.7	153.0
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	105.3	106.5	106.6	106.7	108.2	108.9	107.7	108.0	110.1	110.3	109.0	110.5	110.7
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100)	132.9	134.1	134.4	134.7	135.5	135.5	136.1	136.3	136.4	138.3	138.3	138.4	139.3
54181	Advertising agencies	103.5	103.5	103.5	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.4	104.4	104.8	105.0
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100)	118.9	118.4	118.6	119.2	120.0	119.9	120.1	120.2	120.7	120.8	121.0	121.1	121.3
56151	Travel agencies	98.5	99.1	101.5	99.4	98.6	98.3	102.5	102.3	99.1	100.5	100.2	100.6	100.9
56172	Janitorial services	103.3	103.6	103.7	103.8	104.2	104.3	104.6	104.8	104.8	105.1	105.1	105.7	105.4
5621	Waste collection	104.0	104.0	104.2	104.2	104.5	104.5	104.7	106.1	106.0	106.1	106.2	106.8	107.2
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100)	135.7	136.3	137.3	138.1	139.1	138.1	138.7	138.3	136.1	138.7	138.4	140.8	139.4

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

Index	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Finished goods											
Total	131.3	131.8	130.7	133.0	138.0	140.7	138.9	143.3	148.5	155.7	160.3
Foods	133.6	134.5	134.3	135.1	137.2	141.3	140.1	145.9	152.7	155.7	156.7
Energy	83.2	83.4	75.1	78.8	94.1	96.8	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.6	145.9
Other	142.0	142.4	143.7	146.1	148.0	150.0	150.2	150.5	152.7	156.4	158.6
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components											
Total	125.7	125.6	123.0	123.2	129.2	129.7	127.8	133.7	142.6	154.0	164.0
Foods	125.3	123.2	123.2	120.8	119.2	124.3	123.2	134.4	145.0	146.0	146.3
Energy	89.8	89.0	80.8	84.3	101.7	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.2	149.2	162.6
Other	134.0	134.2	133.5	133.1	136.6	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.6	163.9
Crude materials for further processing											
Total	113.8	111.1	96.8	98.2	120.6	121.0	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.2	185.4
Foods	121.5	112.2	103.9	98.7	100.2	106.1	99.5	113.5	127.0	122.7	119.3
Energy	85.0	87.3	68.6	78.5	122.1	122.3	102.0	147.2	174.6	234.0	228.5
Other	105.7	103.5	84.5	91.1	118.0	101.5	101.0	116.9	149.2	176.7	210.0

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2006									2007			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
ALL COMMODITIES	109.6	110.4	111.2	111.6	112.1	111.7	111.4	111.8	112.5	113.0	113.9	114.7	115.2
Foods, feeds, and beverages	121.0	122.0	125.6	128.5	129.5	128.8	130.2	135.8	138.7	139.0	143.5	146.9	145.3
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	120.8	121.9	125.7	128.9	129.8	129.1	130.9	137.4	140.5	140.8	145.6	149.2	146.8
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	122.5	122.9	125.0	125.6	126.9	126.0	124.5	122.4	123.5	123.6	125.6	128.0	133.9
Industrial supplies and materials	133.9	136.5	138.8	139.2	141.2	139.5	137.3	137.8	139.4	140.3	143.0	145.5	147.3
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	117.2	116.4	117.3	116.6	118.8	118.1	117.8	120.2	123.9	127.2	126.8	127.3	126.9
Fuels and lubricants	187.0	194.9	196.3	199.0	207.2	191.1	177.5	180.5	183.5	173.8	182.1	188.8	198.6
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	129.8	132.0	134.7	134.9	136.0	136.3	135.5	135.5	136.8	139.1	141.3	143.5	144.4
Selected building materials	108.6	109.0	109.8	109.8	110.1	110.0	110.5	110.5	111.5	111.8	112.2	112.7	112.9
Capital goods	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.3	98.5	98.7	98.8	98.8	99.1	99.2	99.2	99.3
Electric and electrical generating equipment	104.5	104.6	104.8	104.8	104.9	105.1	105.9	106.0	106.2	105.9	105.9	106.0	106.5
Nonelectrical machinery	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.4	92.6	92.7	92.6	92.6	92.7	92.7	92.8	92.7
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	104.6	104.7	104.9	105.1	105.1	105.2	105.3	105.3	105.5	105.7	105.8	105.9	106.0
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	102.6	103.2	103.5	103.7	103.9	104.0	103.9	103.9	104.0	104.8	104.8	104.8	105.4
Nondurables, manufactured	102.7	103.0	103.3	103.6	103.7	103.8	103.6	103.7	104.0	105.0	105.1	105.0	105.7
Durables, manufactured	101.4	102.2	102.4	102.5	102.9	103.1	103.0	102.9	102.8	103.5	103.3	103.4	104.0
Agricultural commodities	120.2	120.9	124.1	126.5	127.7	127.1	128.4	134.1	137.3	138.1	142.0	145.0	142.9
Nonagricultural commodities	108.8	109.6	110.3	110.5	111.0	110.6	110.1	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.9	112.6	113.2

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2006									2007			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
ALL COMMODITIES	115.1	117.2	117.3	118.2	118.8	116.2	113.3	113.8	115.1	113.7	114.1	115.9	117.5
Foods, feeds, and beverages	116.2	118.1	118.0	118.1	120.6	120.9	121.1	121.6	122.6	124.5	124.8	124.6	126.3
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	124.6	127.1	126.8	126.5	129.9	130.4	130.9	132.2	133.7	135.5	135.4	135.1	137.6
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	97.6	98.1	98.5	99.4	99.8	99.8	99.2	98.1	97.9	99.8	101.1	101.3	100.9
Industrial supplies and materials	170.1	178.2	178.1	180.9	182.8	172.2	160.4	162.2	166.6	160.4	162.0	169.8	176.4
Fuels and lubricants	221.1	233.9	230.2	237.6	240.9	216.3	192.3	195.5	204.3	190.1	194.0	209.6	222.1
Petroleum and petroleum products	230.7	245.4	242.6	251.3	253.7	225.9	202.5	199.2	207.1	193.5	196.8	213.6	228.1
Paper and paper base stocks	109.3	110.4	111.3	111.9	112.9	113.1	113.0	113.2	112.8	111.4	111.4	111.5	110.6
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	119.0	119.5	120.6	121.7	121.4	121.8	122.1	123.0	123.0	123.5	123.8	124.0	124.3
Selected building materials	118.1	120.0	117.2	116.8	115.2	115.8	112.1	110.8	110.6	111.5	111.0	111.4	111.9
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	165.4	180.2	193.2	184.2	188.7	194.4	192.4	193.7	195.9	197.9	197.7	202.9	209.4
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	101.0	101.0	101.1	101.2	101.5	101.3	101.5	101.6	101.7	101.9	102.0	101.8	101.5
Capital goods	91.0	91.0	91.2	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.4	91.5	91.5	91.2	91.1	90.9
Electric and electrical generating equipment	100.3	100.9	102.1	102.2	102.1	102.7	102.6	102.9	103.0	104.2	104.1	104.3	104.8
Nonelectrical machinery	87.8	87.7	87.8	87.9	87.9	87.8	87.8	87.8	87.9	87.8	87.4	87.2	86.9
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	103.6	103.7	103.9	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.5
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	99.5	99.7	99.8	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.6	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.2	101.3	101.3
Nondurables, manufactured	102.6	102.5	102.6	103.0	103.0	103.0	102.9	103.1	103.4	104.2	104.0	104.1	104.1
Durables, manufactured	96.4	96.9	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.8	98.0	98.1	98.2	98.0	98.1	98.3	98.1
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	98.4	98.4	98.6	99.7	100.1	100.5	101.8	101.7	101.8	102.1	102.1	102.2	102.3

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2005				2006				2007
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.
Air freight (inbound)	126.3	125.6	127.5	124.6	124.6	129.2	128.9	127.1	126.6
Air freight (outbound)	103.8	107.2	112.4	112.0	113.5	117.2	116.9	113.8	112.3
Inbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100)	114.5	116.1	118.3	108.5	110.5	121.0	123.9	118.5	119.5
Outbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100))	105.0	120.5	120.1	110.8	110.6	128.7	126.4	119.3	119.3
Ocean liner freight (inbound)	121.3	128.5	127.9	126.8	125.4	114.9	114.2	114.0	112.6

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2004				2005				2006				2007
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	131.4	132.8	133.0	133.5	134.6	134.8	136.2	136.1	137.4	137.7	137.6	138.1	138.3
Compensation per hour	154.4	155.7	157.5	160.0	161.7	161.8	164.7	165.7	170.8	170.2	170.5	174.8	175.9
Real compensation per hour	118.5	118.4	119.0	119.9	120.5	119.4	119.9	119.7	122.8	120.8	120.2	123.8	123.4
Unit labor costs	117.5	117.3	118.5	119.9	120.1	120.0	120.9	121.8	124.4	123.6	123.9	126.6	127.2
Unit nonlabor payments	122.9	126.1	125.6	125.9	127.9	129.9	131.2	132.4	130.2	134.2	134.6	130.9	133.1
Implicit price deflator	119.5	120.6	121.1	122.1	123.0	123.7	124.7	125.7	126.6	127.5	127.9	128.2	129.4
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	130.6	132.1	132.2	132.3	133.6	134.1	135.4	135.2	136.3	136.7	136.6	137.3	137.6
Compensation per hour	153.5	154.8	156.5	158.6	160.5	160.8	163.5	164.5	169.6	169.0	169.2	173.8	175.0
Real compensation per hour	117.8	117.6	118.3	118.8	119.6	118.7	119.1	118.8	121.9	120.0	119.2	123.1	122.8
Unit labor costs	117.5	117.2	118.4	119.9	120.1	119.9	120.8	121.7	124.4	123.6	123.9	126.6	127.1
Unit nonlabor payments	123.6	126.7	126.6	127.0	129.4	131.8	133.2	134.4	132.2	136.5	136.7	132.5	134.4
Implicit price deflator	119.8	120.7	121.4	122.5	123.5	124.3	125.3	126.4	127.3	128.3	128.6	128.8	129.8
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	137.4	138.2	139.7	139.8	141.2	142.1	142.2	142.3	145.9	144.3	145.7	146.2	146.4
Compensation per hour	151.8	153.2	154.9	157.0	158.7	159.1	161.8	162.8	167.4	167.1	167.5	171.0	173.0
Real compensation per hour	116.5	116.4	117.1	117.6	118.3	117.4	117.9	117.6	120.3	118.6	118.0	121.1	121.4
Total unit costs	110.1	110.5	110.6	111.7	112.2	111.9	114.1	114.1	113.8	115.2	114.2	115.8	116.7
Unit labor costs	110.5	110.8	110.9	112.3	112.4	111.9	113.8	114.4	114.7	115.8	114.9	117.0	118.2
Unit nonlabor costs	109.2	109.7	109.8	110.2	111.5	111.9	114.9	113.3	111.1	113.7	112.1	112.5	112.7
Unit profits	131.3	139.7	143.1	143.6	150.2	161.4	152.9	163.7	177.3	172.1	184.4	171.1	174.0
Unit nonlabor payments	115.1	117.7	118.7	119.1	121.9	125.2	125.1	126.8	128.8	129.3	131.4	128.2	129.1
Implicit price deflator	112.0	113.1	113.5	114.6	115.6	116.4	117.6	118.5	119.4	120.3	120.4	120.7	121.8
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	161.7	163.0	164.1	166.3	168.7	171.2	172.6	173.9	175.7	177.3	179.9	180.7	181.8
Compensation per hour	157.4	159.7	163.0	165.3	166.2	167.8	170.7	170.9	176.4	173.9	173.9	178.8	181.8
Real compensation per hour	120.9	121.4	123.2	123.9	123.9	123.9	124.4	123.4	126.8	123.5	122.5	126.6	127.6
Unit labor costs	97.4	98.0	99.3	99.4	98.5	98.0	98.9	98.2	100.4	98.1	96.7	98.9	100.0

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2000 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	87.2	87.4	90.0	91.7	94.3	97.2	100.0	102.8	107.1	111.2	114.7	117.1	119.1
Output per unit of capital services	105.6	104.4	104.5	104.7	103.3	102.2	100.0	96.1	95.0	95.9	98.0	99.1	99.9
Multifactor productivity	93.9	93.7	95.3	96.2	97.4	98.7	100.0	100.2	101.9	104.6	107.3	109.2	110.4
Output	76.8	79.2	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.2	100.0	100.5	102.0	105.2	109.9	114.1	118.4
Inputs:													
Labor input	86.3	88.8	90.6	94.2	96.4	99.0	100.0	98.6	97.2	96.9	98.4	100.2	102.8
Capital services	72.8	75.8	79.2	83.3	88.5	94.2	100.0	104.5	107.4	109.7	112.2	115.1	118.6
Combined units of labor and capital input	81.8	84.5	86.9	90.7	93.9	97.5	100.0	100.3	100.2	100.6	102.4	104.5	107.3
Capital per hour of all persons	82.6	83.8	86.1	87.6	91.2	95.1	100.0	106.9	112.7	116.0	117.1	118.1	119.2
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	87.7	88.2	90.5	92.0	94.5	97.3	100.0	102.7	107.1	111.0	114.4	116.8	118.7
Output per unit of capital services	106.5	105.5	105.3	105.1	103.7	102.4	100.0	96.1	94.9	95.7	97.7	99.1	99.8
Multifactor productivity	94.5	94.5	95.8	96.4	97.7	98.8	100.0	100.1	101.9	104.4	107.1	109.1	110.2
Output	76.7	79.3	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.3	100.0	100.5	102.1	105.2	109.9	114.1	118.4
Inputs:													
Labor input	85.7	88.2	90.2	93.9	96.2	99.0	100.0	98.7	97.2	97.1	98.6	100.4	103.0
Capital services	72.1	75.2	78.7	82.9	88.2	94.0	100.0	104.6	107.6	110.0	112.4	115.1	118.7
Combined units of labor and capital input	81.2	83.9	86.5	90.4	93.7	97.5	100.0	100.4	100.2	100.7	102.5	104.6	107.5
Capital per hour of all persons	82.4	83.6	86.0	87.5	91.1	95.0	100.0	106.9	112.8	116.1	117.0	117.9	119.0
Manufacturing [1996 = 100]													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	76.1	79.4	82.4	86.9	91.7	95.8	100.0	101.5	108.6	115.3	117.9	123.4	–
Output per unit of capital services	96.6	98.2	97.6	100.2	100.5	100.3	100.0	93.6	92.5	93.5	95.9	99.6	–
Multifactor productivity	89.0	90.6	91.0	93.6	95.8	96.5	100.0	98.7	102.4	105.3	109.2	113.0	–
Output	76.4	80.4	83.1	89.2	93.8	97.4	100.0	94.9	94.3	95.2	96.9	100.3	–
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons	100.3	101.2	100.8	102.6	102.3	101.6	100.0	93.5	86.8	82.6	82.2	81.3	–
Capital services	79.0	81.8	85.2	89.0	93.4	97.1	100.0	101.4	101.9	101.8	101.1	100.7	–
Energy	110.4	113.7	110.3	108.2	105.4	105.5	100.0	90.6	89.3	84.4	81.1	78.5	–
Nonenergy materials	74.8	78.8	86.0	92.9	97.7	102.6	100.0	93.3	88.3	87.7	85.5	86.3	–
Purchased business services	84.7	88.9	88.5	92.1	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.7	98.2	99.1	95.2	96.5	–
Combined units of all factor inputs	85.8	88.7	91.3	95.3	98.0	100.9	100.0	96.2	92.1	90.5	88.7	88.8	–

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	1961	1971	1981	1991	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	50.6	69.0	80.8	95.9	109.5	112.8	116.1	119.1	123.9	128.7	132.6	135.4	137.7
Compensation per hour	14.4	25.1	59.3	95.1	119.9	125.8	134.7	140.4	145.3	151.2	156.9	163.5	171.6
Real compensation per hour	63.1	80.9	89.6	97.5	105.2	108.0	112.0	113.5	115.7	117.7	119.0	119.9	121.9
Unit labor costs	28.5	36.3	73.5	99.1	109.5	111.5	116.0	117.9	117.3	117.5	118.3	120.7	124.6
Unit nonlabor payments	25.3	34.1	69.1	96.7	110.0	109.4	107.2	110.0	114.1	118.3	125.1	130.4	132.5
Implicit price deflator	27.3	35.5	71.8	98.2	109.7	110.7	112.7	114.9	116.1	117.8	120.8	124.3	127.5
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	53.5	70.7	81.7	96.1	109.4	112.5	115.7	118.6	123.5	128.0	131.8	134.6	136.7
Compensation per hour	15.0	25.2	59.7	95.0	119.6	125.2	134.2	139.5	144.6	150.4	155.9	162.3	170.4
Real compensation per hour	65.3	81.4	90.2	97.4	104.9	107.5	111.6	112.8	115.1	117.1	118.2	119.1	121.0
Unit labor costs	28.0	35.7	73.1	98.9	109.3	111.3	116.0	117.7	117.1	117.5	118.3	120.6	124.6
Unit nonlabor payments	24.8	33.8	67.7	96.8	111.0	110.9	108.7	111.6	116.0	119.6	126.0	132.2	134.5
Implicit price deflator	26.8	35.0	71.1	98.1	109.9	111.1	113.3	115.4	116.7	118.3	121.1	124.9	128.2
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	57.9	72.7	82.9	97.4	113.7	117.9	122.4	124.7	129.7	134.6	138.8	142.0	145.5
Compensation per hour	16.7	27.3	62.4	95.5	118.3	124.1	133.0	138.6	143.6	149.5	154.2	160.6	168.3
Real compensation per hour	73.0	88.1	94.3	97.9	103.8	106.6	110.6	112.1	114.3	116.3	116.9	117.8	119.5
Total unit costs	27.5	36.5	74.8	99.3	102.9	104.0	107.4	111.6	110.7	111.0	110.7	113.1	114.7
Unit labor costs	28.8	37.6	75.3	98.0	104.1	105.3	108.6	111.2	110.7	111.0	111.1	113.1	115.6
Unit nonlabor costs	23.8	33.6	73.5	102.7	99.5	100.4	104.2	112.6	110.8	111.1	109.7	112.9	112.3
Unit profits	50.3	50.5	81.0	93.2	137.0	129.1	108.7	82.2	98.0	109.9	139.5	157.1	176.2
Unit nonlabor payments	30.9	38.1	75.5	100.2	109.5	108.0	105.4	104.5	107.4	110.7	117.7	124.7	129.4
Implicit price deflator	29.5	37.8	75.4	98.7	105.9	106.2	107.5	108.9	109.6	110.9	113.3	117.0	120.2
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	–	–	–	96.3	127.9	133.5	139.4	141.5	151.5	160.9	163.8	171.6	178.4
Compensation per hour	–	–	–	95.6	118.8	123.4	134.7	137.9	147.9	158.3	161.4	168.9	175.7
Real compensation per hour	–	–	–	98.0	104.2	106.0	112.0	111.5	117.7	123.2	122.3	123.9	124.8
Unit labor costs	–	–	–	99.2	92.9	92.4	96.7	97.4	97.6	98.4	98.5	98.4	98.5
Unit nonlabor payments	–	–	–	98.5	102.7	103.0	103.7	102.2	100.4	102.3	110.5	–	–
Implicit price deflator	–	–	–	98.7	99.5	99.5	101.4	100.6	99.5	101.0	106.6	–	–

Dash indicates data not available.

50. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1987–2005

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Mining													
21	Mining	85.5	85.1	101.7	101.3	100.0	103.6	111.4	111.0	109.1	113.6	116.0	106.7	95.9
211	Oil and gas extraction	80.1	75.7	95.3	98.1	100.0	101.2	107.9	119.4	121.6	123.8	130.1	111.7	107.9
212	Mining, except oil and gas	69.8	79.3	94.0	96.0	100.0	104.5	105.8	106.3	109.0	111.0	113.6	115.7	113.5
2121	Coal mining	58.4	68.1	88.2	94.9	100.0	106.5	110.3	115.8	114.6	112.4	113.2	112.8	107.6
2122	Metal ore mining	71.2	79.9	98.5	95.3	100.0	109.3	112.3	122.0	131.9	139.0	142.8	136.1	130.2
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	88.5	92.3	97.3	97.1	100.0	101.3	101.2	96.2	99.3	103.6	108.1	114.2	116.8
	Utilities													
2211	Power generation and supply	65.6	71.1	88.5	95.2	100.0	103.7	103.5	107.0	106.4	102.9	105.1	107.5	114.2
2212	Natural gas distribution	67.8	71.4	89.0	96.0	100.0	99.0	102.7	113.2	110.1	115.4	114.1	118.3	123.5
	Manufacturing													
3111	Animal food	83.6	91.5	93.8	86.1	100.0	109.0	110.9	109.7	131.4	142.7	165.8	149.5	166.0
3112	Grain and oilseed milling	81.1	88.6	98.7	90.0	100.0	107.5	116.1	113.1	119.5	122.4	123.9	130.3	137.7
3113	Sugar and confectionery products	87.6	89.5	93.2	97.8	100.0	103.5	106.5	109.9	108.6	108.0	112.5	118.2	131.3
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty	92.4	87.6	98.3	98.8	100.0	107.1	109.5	111.8	121.4	126.9	123.0	126.2	132.1
3115	Dairy products	82.7	91.1	97.6	97.8	100.0	100.0	93.6	95.9	97.1	105.0	110.5	107.4	109.5
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing	97.4	94.3	99.0	94.2	100.0	100.0	101.2	102.6	103.7	107.3	106.6	108.0	117.4
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging	123.1	119.7	110.3	118.0	100.0	120.2	131.6	140.5	153.0	169.8	173.2	162.2	186.2
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	100.9	94.5	100.7	97.3	100.0	103.8	108.6	108.3	109.9	108.9	109.3	113.8	115.4
3119	Other food products	97.5	92.5	104.1	105.1	100.0	107.8	111.4	112.6	106.2	111.9	118.8	119.3	115.4
3121	Beverages	77.1	87.6	103.2	102.0	100.0	99.0	90.7	90.8	92.7	99.4	108.3	114.1	119.4
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products	71.9	79.1	97.3	98.4	100.0	98.5	91.0	95.9	98.2	67.0	78.7	82.4	93.1
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	66.5	74.4	91.9	98.9	100.0	102.1	103.9	101.3	109.1	133.3	148.8	154.1	150.4
3132	Fabric mills	68.0	75.3	95.5	98.1	100.0	104.2	110.0	110.1	110.3	125.4	137.2	138.6	150.5
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills	91.3	82.0	84.3	85.0	100.0	101.2	102.2	104.4	108.5	119.8	125.1	127.7	139.9
3141	Textile furnishings mills	91.2	88.0	92.3	93.8	100.0	99.3	99.1	104.5	103.1	105.5	114.4	122.3	135.1
3149	Other textile product mills	92.2	91.4	95.9	97.2	100.0	96.7	107.6	108.9	103.1	105.1	104.2	120.4	127.9
3151	Apparel knitting mills	76.2	86.2	109.3	122.1	100.0	96.1	101.4	108.9	105.6	112.0	105.9	96.8	119.8
3152	Cut and sew apparel	69.8	70.1	85.2	90.6	100.0	102.3	114.6	119.8	119.5	103.9	117.2	108.4	113.1
3159	Accessories and other apparel	97.8	101.3	112.1	112.6	100.0	109.0	99.2	98.3	105.2	76.1	78.8	70.9	81.7
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing	79.8	64.6	79.7	91.2	100.0	100.0	104.8	115.1	114.9	83.2	80.8	82.2	90.7
3162	Footwear	76.7	78.1	96.5	103.7	100.0	102.1	117.3	122.3	130.7	102.7	104.8	100.7	107.6
3169	Other leather products	99.4	102.9	74.4	80.3	100.0	113.2	105.8	113.4	109.1	95.0	101.0	135.8	155.0
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation	77.6	79.4	90.4	95.9	100.0	100.3	104.7	105.4	108.8	114.4	121.3	118.2	127.9
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products	99.7	102.8	101.4	101.0	100.0	105.1	98.7	98.8	105.2	110.3	107.0	102.9	110.3
3219	Other wood products	103.0	105.3	99.8	100.4	100.0	101.0	104.5	103.0	104.7	113.9	113.9	119.6	125.8
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	81.7	84.0	98.4	95.4	100.0	102.5	111.1	116.3	119.9	133.1	141.4	148.0	148.9
3222	Converted paper products	89.0	90.1	97.2	97.7	100.0	102.5	100.1	101.1	100.5	105.6	109.5	112.9	115.3
3231	Printing and related support activities	97.6	97.5	98.9	99.9	100.0	100.6	102.8	104.6	105.3	110.2	111.1	114.5	119.7
3241	Petroleum and coal products	71.1	75.4	89.9	93.5	100.0	102.2	107.1	113.5	112.1	118.0	119.2	123.4	123.8
3251	Basic chemicals	94.6	93.4	91.3	89.4	100.0	102.7	115.7	117.5	108.8	123.8	136.0	154.4	163.1
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers	77.4	76.4	95.4	93.1	100.0	106.0	109.8	109.8	106.2	123.1	122.2	121.9	127.8
3253	Agricultural chemicals	80.4	85.8	89.9	91.7	100.0	98.8	87.4	92.1	90.0	99.2	108.4	117.4	134.1
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines	87.3	91.3	95.9	100.0	100.0	93.8	95.7	95.6	99.5	97.4	101.5	104.1	107.8
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives	89.3	87.1	92.3	99.1	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.8	105.6	108.9	115.2	119.1	123.5
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries	84.4	84.8	96.1	97.3	100.0	98.0	93.0	102.8	106.0	124.1	118.2	135.3	152.6
3259	Other chemical products and preparations	75.4	77.8	93.5	94.0	100.0	99.2	109.3	119.7	110.4	120.8	123.0	121.3	123.5
3261	Plastics products	83.1	85.2	94.5	96.6	100.0	104.2	109.9	112.3	114.6	123.8	129.5	131.9	135.6
3262	Rubber products	75.5	83.5	92.9	94.2	100.0	99.4	100.2	101.7	102.3	107.1	111.0	114.4	119.3
3271	Clay products and refractories	86.9	89.4	97.4	102.4	100.0	101.2	102.7	102.9	98.4	99.7	103.5	109.2	116.5
3272	Glass and glass products	82.3	79.1	87.5	94.7	100.0	101.4	106.7	108.2	102.8	107.4	115.2	113.9	122.7
3273	Cement and concrete products	93.6	96.6	99.7	102.0	100.0	105.1	105.9	101.6	98.0	102.4	108.3	102.8	105.5
3274	Lime and gypsum products	88.2	85.4	90.0	93.7	100.0	114.9	104.4	98.5	101.8	99.0	107.1	104.2	116.9
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products	83.0	79.5	91.4	96.0	100.0	99.0	95.6	96.6	98.6	106.9	113.6	110.6	118.3
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production	64.8	70.2	90.0	94.1	100.0	101.3	104.8	106.0	104.4	125.1	130.4	164.9	160.5
3312	Steel products from purchased steel	79.7	84.4	100.6	100.5	100.0	100.6	93.8	96.4	97.9	96.8	93.9	88.6	90.4
3313	Alumina and aluminum production	90.5	90.7	95.9	95.4	100.0	101.5	103.5	96.6	96.2	124.5	126.8	137.3	153.8
3314	Other nonferrous metal production	96.8	96.3	102.7	105.9	100.0	111.3	108.4	102.3	99.5	107.6	120.5	122.9	122.2
3315	Foundries	81.4	86.5	93.1	96.0	100.0	101.2	104.5	103.6	107.4	116.7	116.3	123.9	128.0
3321	Forging and stamping	85.4	89.0	93.9	97.4	100.0	103.5	110.9	121.1	120.7	125.0	133.1	142.0	146.7
3322	Cutlery and hand tools	86.3	85.4	97.2	103.8	100.0	99.9	108.0	105.9	110.3	113.4	113.2	107.6	116.4
3323	Architectural and structural metals	88.7	87.9	93.3	93.9	100.0	101.0	102.0	100.7	101.7	106.0	108.8	105.4	108.1
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers	86.0	90.1	97.3	100.7	100.0	100.0	96.5	94.2	94.4	98.9	101.6	93.6	94.0
3325	Hardware	88.7	84.8	97.2	102.2	100.0	100.5	105.2	114.3	113.5	115.5	125.4	126.0	132.5
3326	Spring and wire products	82.2	85.2	99.0	102.4	100.0	110.6	111.4	112.6	111.9	125.7	135.3	133.8	146.3
3327	Machine shops and threaded products	76.9	79.2	98.3	99.8	100.0	99.6	104.2	108.2	108.8	114.8	115.7	114.6	115.3

50. Continued—Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1987–2005

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals	75.5	81.3	102.2	101.7	100.0	100.9	101.0	105.5	107.3	116.1	118.3	125.3	136.0
3329	Other fabricated metal products	91.0	86.5	96.3	98.2	100.0	101.9	99.6	99.9	96.7	106.5	111.6	111.2	112.6
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery	74.6	83.3	95.4	95.7	100.0	103.3	94.3	100.3	100.3	103.7	116.1	125.4	130.8
3332	Industrial machinery	75.1	81.6	97.1	98.5	100.0	95.1	105.8	130.0	105.8	117.6	117.0	126.5	121.9
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery	86.9	95.6	103.6	107.2	100.0	105.9	109.8	100.9	94.3	97.6	104.4	106.4	113.4
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment	84.0	90.6	96.4	97.2	100.0	106.2	110.2	107.9	110.8	118.6	130.0	132.8	137.7
3335	Metalworking machinery	85.1	86.5	99.2	97.5	100.0	99.1	100.3	106.1	103.3	112.7	115.2	117.1	126.6
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment	80.2	85.9	91.3	98.0	100.0	105.0	110.8	114.9	126.9	130.7	143.0	126.4	131.1
3339	Other general purpose machinery	83.5	86.8	94.0	94.9	100.0	103.7	106.0	113.7	110.5	117.9	128.1	127.1	137.2
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment	11.0	14.7	49.9	72.6	100.0	140.4	195.8	234.9	252.0	297.4	373.8	416.6	576.5
3342	Communications equipment	39.8	48.4	74.4	84.5	100.0	107.1	135.4	164.1	152.9	128.2	143.1	148.4	144.4
3343	Audio and video equipment	61.7	77.0	141.6	106.1	100.0	105.4	119.6	126.3	128.4	150.1	171.0	239.3	239.2
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components	17.0	21.9	63.8	83.1	100.0	125.8	173.9	232.4	230.4	263.7	324.2	361.1	386.6
3345	Electronic instruments	70.2	78.5	97.9	97.6	100.0	102.3	106.7	116.7	119.3	118.1	125.3	145.4	139.8
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction	85.7	83.7	105.0	103.1	100.0	106.4	108.9	105.8	99.8	110.4	126.1	142.6	143.6
3351	Electric lighting equipment	91.1	88.2	91.9	95.8	100.0	104.4	102.7	102.0	106.7	112.4	111.2	122.9	133.8
3352	Household appliances	73.3	76.5	91.7	91.8	100.0	105.2	104.0	117.2	124.6	132.3	146.7	159.6	165.1
3353	Electrical equipment	68.7	73.6	98.0	100.4	100.0	100.2	98.7	99.4	101.0	101.8	103.4	110.8	116.7
3359	Other electrical equipment and components	78.8	76.1	92.0	96.3	100.0	105.8	114.7	119.7	113.1	114.0	116.2	115.6	121.7
3361	Motor vehicles	75.4	85.6	88.5	91.0	100.0	113.4	122.6	109.7	110.0	126.0	140.7	142.1	147.0
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers	85.0	75.9	97.4	98.5	100.0	102.9	103.1	98.8	88.7	105.4	109.8	110.7	114.2
3363	Motor vehicle parts	78.7	76.0	92.3	93.0	100.0	105.0	110.0	112.3	114.8	130.5	137.0	138.0	144.4
3364	Aerospace products and parts	87.2	89.1	95.7	99.4	100.0	119.1	120.8	103.4	115.7	118.6	119.0	113.0	125.8
3365	Railroad rolling stock	55.6	77.6	81.8	80.8	100.0	103.3	116.5	118.5	126.1	146.1	139.8	131.5	121.0
3366	Ship and boat building	95.5	99.6	93.1	93.5	100.0	99.3	112.0	121.9	121.5	131.0	133.9	138.7	133.2
3369	Other transportation equipment	73.7	62.9	94.1	101.5	100.0	111.5	113.8	132.4	140.2	150.9	163.0	168.3	182.8
3371	Household and institutional furniture	85.2	88.2	97.2	99.8	100.0	102.2	103.1	101.9	105.5	111.8	114.7	113.6	121.3
3372	Office furniture and fixtures	85.8	82.2	84.9	86.3	100.0	100.0	98.2	100.2	98.0	115.9	125.1	131.1	136.7
3379	Other furniture-related products	86.3	88.9	94.8	97.6	100.0	106.9	102.0	99.5	105.0	110.2	110.0	121.3	123.3
3391	Medical equipment and supplies	76.3	82.9	96.6	100.5	100.0	108.7	110.4	114.6	119.3	127.3	137.0	137.5	148.2
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing	85.4	90.5	95.9	99.7	100.0	102.1	105.0	113.6	111.8	118.0	124.7	128.6	139.0
	Wholesale trade													
42	Wholesale trade	73.2	79.8	94.0	97.1	100.0	103.4	110.9	116.2	118.0	123.8	127.9	134.7	135.5
423	Durable goods	62.3	67.5	90.1	94.7	100.0	106.9	118.9	124.6	128.3	139.7	145.5	159.8	164.8
4231	Motor vehicles and parts	74.5	78.6	94.6	96.1	100.0	106.4	120.4	116.6	119.9	133.4	137.8	144.0	153.0
4232	Furniture and furnishings	80.5	90.1	102.7	103.2	100.0	99.9	102.3	112.4	110.5	116.0	123.9	129.8	127.2
4233	Lumber and construction supplies	109.1	108.4	101.6	103.9	100.0	105.4	109.3	107.6	116.4	123.9	133.2	138.9	131.5
4234	Commercial equipment	28.0	34.2	74.5	88.1	100.0	124.8	160.3	179.0	213.4	261.0	288.1	332.2	359.1
4235	Metals and minerals	101.7	103.1	105.2	102.3	100.0	100.9	94.0	93.9	94.4	96.3	97.8	108.9	105.0
4236	Electric goods	42.8	50.3	83.8	89.2	100.0	105.9	127.4	152.7	147.4	159.4	165.9	194.7	201.8
4237	Hardware and plumbing	82.2	88.0	99.2	99.2	100.0	101.8	104.3	103.7	100.5	102.6	104.0	107.7	105.9
4238	Machinery and supplies	74.1	81.5	90.0	94.3	100.0	104.3	102.9	105.5	102.8	100.3	103.1	111.9	118.2
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods	89.8	90.5	99.5	101.0	100.0	100.8	113.7	114.7	116.8	124.6	119.5	134.8	135.7
424	Nondurable goods	91.0	98.9	98.5	99.2	100.0	99.1	100.8	105.1	105.1	105.8	110.7	113.5	114.2
4241	Paper and paper products	85.6	81.0	95.4	95.0	100.0	98.4	100.1	100.9	104.6	116.6	119.7	131.1	144.9
4242	Druggists' goods	70.7	80.6	94.8	99.5	100.0	94.2	93.1	85.9	84.9	89.8	100.5	106.4	112.0
4243	Apparel and piece goods	86.3	99.3	90.6	97.0	100.0	103.6	105.1	108.8	115.2	122.8	125.9	130.8	144.1
4244	Grocery and related products	87.9	96.2	103.9	100.4	100.0	101.1	101.0	102.4	101.8	98.6	104.3	103.2	101.5
4245	Farm product raw materials	81.6	79.4	87.4	89.2	100.0	94.3	101.6	105.1	102.1	98.1	98.2	109.1	100.5
4246	Chemicals	90.4	101.1	98.7	98.7	100.0	97.1	93.3	87.9	85.3	89.1	91.9	90.1	88.1
4247	Petroleum	83.8	109.3	100.6	106.9	100.0	88.5	102.9	138.1	140.6	153.6	155.9	167.0	152.8
4248	Alcoholic beverages	99.3	110.0	101.5	101.2	100.0	106.5	105.6	108.4	106.4	106.8	107.9	103.0	108.9
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods	111.2	109.0	99.8	101.2	100.0	105.4	106.8	115.0	111.9	106.1	109.1	119.7	126.7
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers	64.3	74.3	95.4	100.4	100.0	103.3	110.9	119.3	117.8	117.8	111.8	107.4	98.1
	Retail trade													
44-45	Retail trade	79.1	81.4	94.0	97.6	100.0	105.7	112.7	116.1	120.1	125.6	131.6	138.0	142.7
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	78.3	82.7	95.5	98.5	100.0	106.4	115.1	114.3	116.0	119.9	124.3	127.4	128.0
4411	Automobile dealers	79.2	84.1	95.8	98.3	100.0	106.5	116.3	113.7	115.5	117.2	119.5	124.7	123.4
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers	70.6	69.7	88.3	98.1	100.0	109.6	114.8	115.3	124.6	133.6	133.8	142.8	150.5
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores	71.8	79.0	95.2	97.8	100.0	105.1	107.6	108.4	101.3	107.7	115.1	110.3	118.6
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	75.1	79.0	93.7	97.3	100.0	104.1	110.8	115.9	122.4	129.3	134.6	147.0	149.4
4421	Furniture stores	77.3	84.8	93.6	96.0	100.0	104.3	107.5	112.0	119.7	125.2	128.8	139.4	138.4
4422	Home furnishings stores	71.3	71.0	93.3	98.7	100.0	104.1	115.2	121.0	126.1	134.9	142.6	157.1	163.8
443	Electronics and appliance stores	38.0	47.7	87.8	93.5	100.0	122.6	150.6	173.7	196.7	233.5	292.7	334.7	365.1
444	Building material and garden supply stores	75.8	79.5	91.9	96.6	100.0	107.4	113.8	113.3	116.8	120.8	127.1	134.6	135.1

50. Continued—Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1987–2005

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
4441	Building material and supplies dealers	77.6	81.6	93.4	97.1	100.0	108.3	115.3	115.1	116.7	121.3	127.5	134.0	134.6
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	66.9	69.0	83.9	93.8	100.0	102.3	105.5	103.1	118.4	118.3	125.7	140.2	139.4
445	Food and beverage stores	110.9	107.5	102.3	101.0	100.0	100.0	101.9	101.1	103.9	104.8	107.2	113.1	119.1
4451	Grocery stores	111.1	106.9	102.7	100.9	100.0	99.6	102.5	101.1	103.3	104.8	106.7	112.3	117.3
4452	Specialty food stores	138.5	127.2	102.9	101.0	100.0	100.5	96.4	98.5	108.2	105.3	112.2	121.1	137.4
4453	Beer, wine and liquor stores	94.7	98.7	95.4	101.7	100.0	105.9	100.3	107.0	108.3	111.4	118.4	129.9	147.6
446	Health and personal care stores	84.0	91.0	91.4	96.3	100.0	104.0	107.1	112.2	116.2	122.9	129.5	134.0	132.8
447	Gasoline stations	83.9	84.2	99.4	99.5	100.0	106.7	110.7	107.7	112.9	125.1	119.9	122.3	129.5
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	66.3	69.8	92.7	99.5	100.0	106.3	114.0	123.5	126.4	131.3	138.9	139.2	147.5
4481	Clothing stores	67.1	70.0	91.7	98.8	100.0	108.7	114.2	125.0	130.3	136.0	141.8	141.0	153.7
4482	Shoe stores	65.3	70.8	96.4	103.7	100.0	94.2	104.9	110.0	111.5	125.2	132.5	124.9	129.4
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	64.5	68.1	94.1	98.8	100.0	108.7	122.5	130.5	123.9	118.7	132.9	144.5	137.2
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	74.4	82.1	95.0	95.9	100.0	107.9	114.0	121.1	127.1	127.5	131.3	151.1	164.2
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores	70.5	79.5	94.7	95.1	100.0	111.6	119.3	127.8	132.4	132.7	136.7	160.1	172.8
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores	84.3	87.9	95.4	97.6	100.0	100.9	104.0	108.7	116.9	117.8	121.8	134.8	149.3
452	General merchandise stores	73.5	75.1	92.0	96.7	100.0	105.3	113.4	120.2	124.8	129.1	136.9	140.7	146.1
4521	Department stores	87.2	83.9	94.6	98.5	100.0	100.4	104.5	106.2	103.8	102.0	106.8	109.0	109.6
4529	Other general merchandise stores	54.8	61.2	87.2	93.8	100.0	114.7	131.0	147.3	164.7	179.3	188.8	192.9	203.5
453	Miscellaneous store retailers	65.1	69.5	88.8	94.8	100.0	108.9	111.3	114.1	112.6	119.1	126.1	131.2	142.0
4531	Florists	77.6	73.3	82.4	92.8	100.0	102.3	116.2	115.2	102.7	113.8	108.9	103.0	127.5
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores	61.4	66.4	91.7	93.3	100.0	111.5	119.2	127.3	132.3	141.5	153.9	173.0	182.6
4533	Used merchandise stores	64.5	70.4	85.9	94.8	100.0	119.1	113.4	116.5	121.9	142.0	149.7	155.7	168.1
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers	68.3	75.0	88.9	97.0	100.0	105.3	103.0	104.4	96.9	94.4	99.9	97.2	104.3
454	Nonstore retailers	50.7	54.7	79.8	91.4	100.0	114.3	128.9	152.2	163.6	182.1	195.5	216.1	222.3
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	39.4	43.4	72.5	85.5	100.0	120.2	142.6	160.2	179.6	212.7	243.6	272.8	284.2
4542	Vending machine operators	95.5	95.1	86.4	94.6	100.0	106.3	105.4	111.1	95.7	91.2	102.3	110.4	112.7
4543	Direct selling establishments	70.8	74.1	93.2	101.7	100.0	101.9	104.2	122.5	127.9	135.0	127.0	131.8	128.7
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation	81.1	77.5	95.3	98.8	100.0	97.6	98.2	98.1	91.9	102.1	112.7	126.0	135.7
482111	Line-haul railroads	58.9	69.8	92.0	98.4	100.0	102.1	105.5	114.3	121.9	131.9	142.0	146.4	138.5
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance	85.7	89.2	95.8	95.3	100.0	99.4	99.1	101.9	103.2	107.0	110.7	110.7	112.6
48421	Used household and office goods moving	106.7	112.6	101.4	97.7	100.0	91.0	96.1	94.8	84.0	81.6	86.2	88.7	88.5
491	U.S. Postal service	90.9	94.2	97.7	96.7	100.0	101.6	102.8	105.5	106.3	106.4	107.8	110.0	111.2
492	Couriers and messengers	148.3	138.5	101.5	100.2	100.0	112.6	117.6	121.9	123.4	131.1	134.1	126.9	124.7
	Information													
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers	105.0	95.5	91.9	91.6	100.0	103.9	104.1	107.7	105.8	104.7	109.6	106.7	108.4
5112	Software publishers	10.2	28.5	73.4	88.5	100.0	134.8	129.2	119.2	117.4	122.1	138.1	160.7	171.0
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition	90.7	109.2	99.4	98.9	100.0	99.8	101.8	106.5	101.6	99.8	100.6	103.8	102.7
515	Broadcasting, except internet	99.5	98.2	102.5	101.3	100.0	100.8	102.9	103.6	99.2	104.0	107.9	112.5	117.6
5151	Radio and television broadcasting	98.1	97.7	104.8	103.4	100.0	91.5	92.6	92.1	89.6	95.1	94.6	96.6	101.5
5152	Cable and other subscription programming	105.6	100.3	92.8	93.0	100.0	136.2	139.1	141.2	128.1	129.8	145.9	158.6	162.4
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers	56.9	66.0	87.6	96.5	100.0	107.7	116.7	122.7	116.7	124.1	130.5	133.9	140.2
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers	75.6	70.4	90.0	101.7	100.0	110.5	145.2	152.8	191.9	217.9	242.5	292.0	392.4
5175	Cable and other program distribution	105.2	100.0	92.6	92.6	100.0	97.1	95.8	91.6	87.7	95.0	101.2	113.7	110.4
	Finance and Insurance													
52211	Commercial banking	72.8	80.7	95.6	100.0	100.0	97.0	99.8	102.7	99.6	102.1	103.7	108.5	108.4
	Real estate and rental and leasing													
532111	Passenger car rental	92.7	90.8	100.7	109.0	100.0	100.1	112.2	112.3	111.1	114.6	121.2	118.3	110.5
53212	Truck, trailer and RV rental and leasing	60.4	68.6	88.8	96.8	100.0	115.2	120.6	121.1	113.7	113.5	115.1	135.7	145.5
53223	Video tape and disc rental	77.0	97.1	119.5	102.4	100.0	113.2	129.4	134.9	133.3	130.3	148.5	154.5	155.6
	Professional and technical services													
541213	Tax preparation services	82.9	76.2	90.6	96.2	100.0	107.6	105.8	100.9	94.4	111.4	110.0	100.0	106.9
54131	Architectural services	90.0	93.8	106.5	110.2	100.0	111.4	106.8	107.6	111.0	107.6	112.6	118.3	123.9
54133	Engineering services	90.2	99.4	94.4	98.3	100.0	98.2	98.0	102.0	100.1	100.5	100.5	107.8	114.2
54181	Advertising agencies	95.9	107.9	102.5	103.4	100.0	89.2	97.9	107.5	106.9	113.1	120.8	133.0	131.2
541921	Photography studios, portrait	98.1	95.9	107.3	100.6	100.0	124.8	109.8	108.9	102.2	97.6	104.2	93.2	93.6
	Administrative and waste services													
56131	Employment placement agencies	–	–	86.6	90.2	100.0	86.8	93.2	89.8	99.6	116.8	115.4	119.8	117.9
56151	Travel agencies	89.3	94.6	93.0	100.1	100.0	111.4	115.5	119.4	115.2	127.6	147.3	167.4	188.2
56172	Janitorial services	75.1	94.3	90.4	96.4	100.0	95.3	98.6	101.0	102.1	105.6	118.8	116.6	122.0
	Health care and social assistance													
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	–	–	90.9	94.5	100.0	118.8	124.7	131.9	135.3	137.6	140.8	140.8	138.8
621511	Medical laboratories	–	–	91.3	94.7	100.0	117.2	121.4	127.4	127.7	123.1	128.6	130.7	127.1
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers	–	–	90.0	94.1	100.0	121.4	129.7	139.9	148.3	163.3	160.0	153.5	154.8
	Arts, entertainment, and recreation													
71311	Amusement and theme parks	112.0	112.5	96.3	94.6	100.0	110.5	105.2	106.0	93.0	106.5	113.2	101.4	110.0
71395	Bowling centers	106.0	94.0	92.1	100.6	100.0	89.9	89.4	93.4	94.3	96.4	102.4	107.9	106.1

50. Continued—Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1987–2005

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Accommodation and Food Services													
7211	Traveler accommodations	85.2	82.1	97.7	99.6	100.0	100.0	105.5	111.7	107.6	112.0	114.3	120.8	115.8
722	Food services and drinking places	96.0	102.4	100.3	99.1	100.0	101.0	100.9	103.5	103.8	104.4	106.3	107.1	108.8
7221	Full-service restaurants	92.1	99.4	96.2	96.1	100.0	100.9	100.8	103.0	103.6	104.4	104.2	104.9	107.5
7222	Limited-service eating places	96.5	103.6	104.1	102.0	100.0	101.2	100.4	102.0	102.5	102.7	105.4	106.9	106.8
7223	Special food services	89.9	99.8	100.8	98.3	100.0	100.6	105.2	115.0	115.3	114.9	117.6	118.8	122.8
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages	136.7	123.3	104.6	102.4	100.0	99.7	98.8	100.6	97.6	102.9	118.6	112.6	119.7
	Other Services													
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance	85.9	89.9	103.2	99.8	100.0	103.6	106.1	109.4	108.9	103.7	104.1	112.0	112.5
81211	Hair, nail and skin care services	83.5	82.1	93.4	96.4	100.0	108.6	108.6	108.2	114.6	110.4	119.7	125.0	130.4
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services	103.7	98.4	102.4	98.6	100.0	106.8	103.3	94.8	91.8	94.6	95.7	92.9	93.2
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services	97.1	94.8	99.2	100.9	100.0	100.1	105.0	107.6	110.9	112.5	103.8	110.6	120.8
81292	Photofinishing	95.8	107.7	108.0	106.6	100.0	69.3	76.3	73.8	81.2	100.5	100.5	102.0	113.2

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

Country	Annual Averages		2005				2006			
	2005	2006	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
United States	5.1	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5
Canada	6.0	5.5	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.4
Australia	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6
Japan	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1
France	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.3
Germany	11.2	10.3	11.4	11.4	11.2	10.9	10.9	10.5	10.0	9.6
Italy	7.8	6.9	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.6
Sweden	7.7	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	4.8	5.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.5

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

Quarterly figures for France, Germany, and Italy 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.

There are breaks in series for Germany (2005) and Sweden (2005). For details on breaks in series, see the technical notes of the report *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 1960-2006* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 19, 2007), available on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the full report, also available at this site.

For monthly unemployment rates, as well as the quarterly and annual rates published in this table, see the report *Unemployment rates in nine countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted, 1995-2007*, (Bureau of Labor Statistics), available on the Internet at ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ForeignLabor/flsjec.txt.

Data may differ between the two reports mentioned, because the former is updated on a bi-annual basis, 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	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Civilian labor force											
United States	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428
Canada	14,604	14,863	15,115	15,389	15,632	15,891	16,367	16,729	16,956	17,114	17,351
Australia	9,115	9,204	9,339	9,414	9,590	9,752	9,907	10,092	10,244	10,524	10,714
Japan	66,450	67,200	67,240	67,090	66,990	66,860	66,240	66,010	65,770	65,850	65,956
France	24,982	25,116	25,434	25,791	26,099	26,393	26,645	26,904	26,954	27,071	-
Germany	39,142	39,415	39,752	39,375	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,711	40,760	-
Italy	22,679	22,753	23,004	23,176	23,361	23,524	23,728	24,020	24,084	24,179	24,362
Netherlands	7,455	7,612	7,744	7,881	8,011	8,098	8,186	8,255	8,279	8,291	8,353
Sweden	4,459	4,418	4,402	4,430	4,489	4,530	4,544	4,567	4,576	4,693	4,745
United Kingdom	28,239	28,401	28,474	28,777	28,952	29,085	29,335	29,557	29,775	30,087	30,525
Participation rate[1]											
United States	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2
Canada	64.6	64.9	65.3	65.7	65.8	65.9	66.7	67.3	67.3	67.0	67.4
Australia	64.6	64.3	64.3	64.0	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.6	64.7	65.4	65.7
Japan	63.0	63.2	62.8	62.4	62.0	61.6	60.8	60.3	60.0	60.0	60.0
France	55.7	55.6	56.0	56.4	56.6	56.8	56.9	57.0	56.7	56.6	-
Germany	57.1	57.3	57.7	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.6	-
Italy	47.3	47.3	47.7	47.9	48.1	48.3	48.5	49.1	49.1	48.7	48.8
Netherlands	60.2	61.1	61.8	62.5	63.1	63.3	63.5	63.7	63.6	63.4	63.7
Sweden	64.0	63.3	62.8	62.8	63.8	63.7	64.0	64.0	63.7	64.9	65.0
United Kingdom	62.4	62.5	62.5	62.8	62.9	62.7	62.9	63.0	63.0	63.1	63.5
Employed											
United States	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427
Canada	13,309	13,607	13,946	14,314	14,676	14,866	15,221	15,579	15,864	16,087	16,393
Australia	8,364	8,444	8,618	8,762	8,989	9,091	9,271	9,481	9,677	9,987	10,190
Japan	64,200	64,900	64,450	63,920	63,790	63,460	62,650	62,510	62,640	62,910	63,206
France	22,036	22,176	22,597	23,080	23,714	24,167	24,311	24,337	24,330	24,392	-
Germany	35,637	35,508	36,059	36,042	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,185	-
Italy	20,124	20,169	20,370	20,617	20,973	21,359	21,666	21,972	22,124	22,290	22,701
Netherlands	6,966	7,189	7,408	7,605	7,781	7,875	7,925	7,895	7,847	7,860	7,979
Sweden	4,019	3,973	4,034	4,117	4,229	4,303	4,310	4,303	4,276	4,333	4,413
United Kingdom	25,941	26,413	26,686	27,051	27,368	27,599	27,812	28,073	28,358	28,628	28,859
Employment-population ratio[2]											
United States	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1
Canada	59.0	59.5	60.3	61.2	61.9	61.9	62.4	63.0	63.4	63.4	63.6
Australia	59.3	59.0	59.3	59.6	60.3	60.1	60.3	60.7	61.2	62.1	62.5
Japan	60.9	61.0	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5
France	49.1	49.1	49.7	50.4	51.4	52.0	51.9	51.6	51.2	51.0	-
Germany	52.0	51.6	52.3	52.1	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.2	-
Italy	42.0	41.9	42.2	42.6	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.9	45.1	44.9	45.5
Netherlands	56.2	57.7	59.1	60.3	61.3	61.5	61.5	62.8	60.3	60.1	60.8
Sweden	57.7	56.9	57.6	58.4	60.1	60.5	60.7	60.3	59.5	59.9	60.4
United Kingdom	57.3	58.2	58.5	59.1	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8	60.0	60.0	60.0
Unemployed											
United States	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001
Canada	1,295	1,256	1,162	1,075	956	1,026	1,146	1,150	1,092	1,027	958
Australia	751	759	721	652	602	661	636	611	567	537	524
Japan	2,250	2,300	2,790	3,170	3,200	3,400	3,590	3,500	3,130	2,940	2,750
France	2,946	2,940	2,837	2,711	2,385	2,226	2,334	2,567	2,624	2,679	-
Germany	3,505	3,907	3,693	3,333	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,575	-
Italy	2,555	2,584	2,634	2,559	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960	1,889	1,662
Netherlands	489	423	337	277	231	223	261	360	422	432	374
Sweden	440	445	368	313	260	227	234	264	300	361	332
United Kingdom	2,298	1,987	1,788	1,726	1,584	1,486	1,524	1,484	1,417	1,459	1,666
Unemployment rate											
United States	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6
Canada	8.9	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5
Australia	8.2	8.3	7.7	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.4	6.1	5.5	5.1	4.9
Japan	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.2
France	11.8	11.7	11.2	10.5	9.1	8.4	8.8	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.2
Germany	9.0	9.9	9.3	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.3
Italy	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.8
Netherlands	6.6	5.6	4.4	3.5	2.9	2.8	3.2	4.4	5.1	5.2	4.5
Sweden	9.9	10.1	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.0
United Kingdom	8.1	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.5

[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 (1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (1999, 2005), and Sweden (2005). For details on breaks in series, see the technical notes of the report *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 1960-2006* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 19, 2007), available on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm**. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the full report, also available at this site. Data in this report may not be consistent with data in *Unemployment rates in nine countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted, 1995-2007,* (Bureau of Labor Statistics), because the former is updated on a bi-annual basis, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

[1992 = 100]

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Output per hour																
United States	68.4	93.5	96.3	102.7	108.1	112.1	116.8	121.7	130.2	136.7	147.7	149.2	165.0	175.5	187.8	194.0
Canada	74.2	93.4	95.3	105.8	110.8	112.4	109.7	114.2	119.6	124.5	131.9	129.0	131.7	130.7	130.8	135.6
Australia	69.3	91.6	96.6	105.9	104.8	105.7	112.6	114.7	117.8	119.2	126.7	130.9	135.2	140.5	139.7	142.4
Japan	63.6	94.4	99.0	101.7	103.3	111.0	116.1	120.7	120.4	124.9	131.7	128.9	133.1	142.3	150.4	154.1
Korea	–	82.7	92.7	108.3	118.1	129.7	142.6	160.8	179.3	199.4	216.4	214.8	235.8	252.2	281.2	305.1
Taiwan	49.1	89.8	96.8	101.3	105.2	112.9	121.5	126.5	132.7	140.9	148.4	155.1	166.7	171.7	179.9	192.7
Belgium	65.4	96.8	99.1	102.5	107.9	112.7	114.3	121.5	122.9	121.5	125.7	126.9	131.1	134.5	141.0	144.9
Denmark	82.3	98.5	99.7	100.3	112.7	112.7	109.0	117.7	117.1	119.0	123.2	123.4	124.2	129.3	138.8	141.6
France	60.5	92.7	96.4	101.2	109.4	116.0	116.7	125.8	132.6	138.7	148.2	150.7	157.4	164.2	170.0	176.7
Germany	77.2	99.0	98.3	101.0	108.5	110.2	113.3	119.9	120.4	123.4	132.0	135.4	136.7	141.6	146.6	154.8
Italy	75.3	97.3	96.5	102.8	107.6	111.1	112.5	113.3	112.5	112.5	116.0	116.2	114.2	111.3	112.4	112.5
Netherlands	69.1	98.7	99.0	102.0	113.1	117.3	120.5	121.2	124.5	129.3	138.5	139.2	143.4	146.4	153.7	160.0
Norway	78.5	98.3	98.7	99.9	99.9	98.7	101.6	101.8	99.2	102.7	105.9	108.9	111.9	121.6	128.8	132.4
Spain	67.3	93.1	96.3	101.8	104.9	108.6	107.2	108.3	110.2	112.1	113.2	115.8	116.3	118.8	120.6	121.5
Sweden	73.1	94.6	95.5	107.3	118.2	125.1	130.2	142.0	150.7	164.1	176.8	172.6	190.7	204.5	227.9	241.9
United Kingdom	57.3	90.1	94.3	104.1	106.7	105.0	104.0	105.4	106.9	112.4	119.4	123.4	126.8	132.3	139.7	143.3
Output																
United States	73.6	98.2	96.8	104.2	112.2	117.3	121.6	129.0	137.7	143.7	152.7	144.2	148.2	149.9	159.6	163.0
Canada	85.0	106.0	99.0	105.9	114.1	119.6	119.6	127.7	134.0	145.0	159.4	152.7	154.2	152.9	155.9	157.0
Australia	89.6	104.1	100.9	103.6	108.9	108.7	111.6	114.7	117.9	117.6	122.5	122.4	127.7	130.0	129.9	129.9
Japan	60.8	97.1	102.0	96.3	94.9	98.9	103.0	106.1	99.2	99.9	105.1	99.3	97.5	102.7	107.5	108.7
Korea	28.6	88.1	96.0	105.1	117.1	130.8	139.2	146.0	134.5	163.7	191.5	195.7	210.5	222.2	246.8	264.1
Taiwan	45.4	91.0	96.4	100.9	106.9	112.7	118.7	125.5	129.5	139.0	149.2	138.1	148.3	155.9	170.6	181.7
Belgium	78.2	101.0	100.7	97.0	101.4	104.2	104.6	109.5	111.3	111.2	115.7	115.7	114.8	113.4	117.9	117.3
Denmark	92.3	101.7	100.3	97.0	107.5	112.7	107.5	116.3	117.2	118.2	122.5	122.5	119.0	115.7	119.6	121.6
France	80.0	97.7	99.2	95.9	100.6	106.2	106.3	113.3	119.0	123.1	128.7	130.0	129.9	132.3	134.5	136.5
Germany	85.3	99.1	102.4	92.0	94.9	94.0	92.0	96.1	97.2	98.2	104.8	106.6	104.4	105.2	108.8	112.3
Italy	81.0	100.5	100.2	97.6	104.1	109.1	107.8	109.6	109.9	109.6	112.9	111.8	110.4	107.8	108.6	106.4
Netherlands	76.9	99.0	99.8	97.7	104.5	108.2	109.8	111.3	115.1	119.4	127.4	127.2	127.2	125.8	127.8	128.1
Norway	105.7	101.7	99.4	102.0	104.7	105.2	109.4	114.1	113.3	113.2	112.6	111.8	111.2	114.9	121.4	124.4
Spain	78.6	98.4	100.3	96.1	97.8	101.5	104.0	110.7	117.4	124.1	129.6	133.7	133.5	134.7	135.2	135.6
Sweden	90.7	110.1	104.1	101.9	117.5	132.5	137.1	147.6	159.5	173.9	189.7	185.6	196.4	203.6	224.4	233.5
United Kingdom	87.3	105.3	100.1	101.4	106.2	107.9	108.6	110.6	111.3	112.3	115.0	113.5	110.5	110.7	113.0	111.7
Total hours																
United States	107.5	105.0	100.5	101.4	103.8	104.6	104.2	106.0	105.7	105.1	103.4	96.6	89.8	85.4	84.9	84.0
Canada	114.6	113.5	103.9	100.1	103.0	106.4	109.0	111.8	112.1	116.5	120.9	118.4	117.1	117.0	119.2	115.8
Australia	129.3	113.6	104.4	97.8	103.9	102.8	99.1	100.0	100.1	98.7	96.7	93.5	94.5	92.5	93.0	91.2
Japan	95.5	102.9	103.1	94.7	91.9	89.1	88.8	87.9	82.4	79.9	79.8	77.1	73.3	72.2	71.5	70.5
Korea	–	106.4	103.6	97.1	99.2	100.9	97.6	90.8	75.0	82.1	88.5	91.1	89.3	88.1	87.8	86.5
Taiwan	92.4	101.4	99.6	99.6	101.7	99.8	97.7	99.2	97.6	98.7	100.5	89.0	89.0	90.8	94.9	94.3
Belgium	119.7	104.3	101.5	94.7	94.0	92.4	91.5	90.2	90.5	91.5	92.1	91.2	87.5	84.3	83.6	80.9
Denmark	112.1	103.3	100.6	96.8	95.4	100.0	98.6	98.8	100.1	99.4	99.4	99.3	95.8	89.5	86.2	85.9
France	132.3	105.5	102.9	94.8	91.9	91.6	91.0	90.1	89.7	88.7	86.8	86.3	82.5	80.6	79.1	77.2
Germany	110.5	100.1	104.1	91.1	87.5	85.3	81.3	80.1	80.8	79.6	79.4	78.7	76.4	74.3	74.2	72.6
Italy	107.6	103.3	103.8	95.0	96.8	98.2	95.8	96.7	97.7	97.4	97.3	96.2	96.7	96.8	96.6	94.5
Netherlands	111.2	100.3	100.8	95.8	92.4	92.3	91.1	91.8	92.4	92.3	91.9	91.4	88.7	85.9	83.2	80.0
Norway	134.7	103.4	100.7	102.1	104.8	106.6	107.7	112.1	114.2	110.3	106.4	102.7	99.3	94.5	94.2	93.9
Spain	116.7	105.7	104.1	94.4	93.2	93.5	97.0	102.2	106.5	110.7	114.4	115.4	114.8	113.4	112.2	111.6
Sweden	124.0	116.4	109.0	94.9	99.4	105.9	105.3	103.9	105.9	106.0	107.3	107.5	103.0	99.6	98.5	96.5
United Kingdom	152.3	116.9	106.2	97.5	99.6	102.7	104.4	105.0	104.1	99.9	96.3	92.0	87.2	83.7	80.9	78.0
Hourly compensation (national currency basis)																
United States	55.9	90.5	95.6	102.0	105.3	107.3	109.3	112.2	118.7	123.4	134.7	137.9	147.8	158.2	161.4	168.8
Canada	47.9	88.5	95.0	102.0	103.9	106.5	107.4	109.0	114.6	117.1	120.9	124.6	129.1	133.0	134.6	139.8
Australia	–	86.7	94.6	106.8	104.1	112.6	122.4	125.1	127.5	132.3	139.3	148.0	154.0	161.9	166.3	176.6
Japan	58.6	90.6	96.5	102.7	104.7	108.3	109.1	112.7	115.6	115.5	114.9	116.4	117.2	114.6	115.1	117.0
Korea	–	68.0	85.5	115.9	133.1	161.6	188.1	204.5	222.7	223.9	239.1	246.7	271.6	285.0	325.5	345.6
Taiwan	29.6	85.2	93.5	105.9	111.1	120.2	128.2	132.1	137.1	139.6	142.3	151.4	145.0	147.3	144.0	146.3
Belgium	52.5	90.1	97.3	104.8	105.6	108.6	110.6	114.7	116.5	118.0	120.1	126.4	131.9	135.8	138.8	144.6
Denmark	44.5	93.6	97.8	102.4	106.0	108.2	112.6	116.5	119.6	122.6	125.0	130.9	136.5	145.7	150.6	153.7
France	37.1	88.5	93.9	104.3	108.0	110.7	112.5	116.3	117.2	121.0	127.0	130.6	137.4	141.4	144.7	148.7
Germany	53.6	89.4	91.4	106.2	111.0	117.0	122.5	124.9	126.7	129.6	136.3	140.6	144.0	147.2	148.0	149.7
Italy	30.6	87.7	94.3	105.7	107.3	112.0	120.0	124.1	123.3	125.6	128.7	133.5	136.9	140.6	145.1	149.5
Netherlands	60.5	89.8	94.8	104.5	109.0	112.1	114.6	117.6	122.4	126.5	132.8	138.9	146.8	152.8	158.0	163.2
Norway	39.0	92.3	97.5	101.5	104.5	109.2	113.8	118.8	125.8	133.0	140.5	149.0	157.9	164.3	169.7	175.6
Spain	28.0	79.9	88.4	109.4	113.4	118.3	121.1	124.0	124.9	124.7	126.6	131.6	135.4	142.2	147.0	153.0
Sweden	37.3	87.8	95.5	97.4	99.8	106.8	115.2	121.0	125.6	130.3	136.8	143.8	151.7	159.2	163.5	167.2
United Kingdom	35.8	88.7	99.8	104.5	106.0	107.9	108.3	112.3	121.5	129.0	136.1	141.8	150.1	156.8	164.2	171.7

See notes at end of table.

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

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Unit labor costs (national currency basis)																
United States	81.8	96.8	99.2	99.3	97.4	95.7	93.6	92.2	91.2	90.3	91.2	92.4	89.6	90.2	85.9	87.0
Canada	64.6	94.8	99.7	96.5	93.8	94.7	97.9	95.5	95.9	94.0	91.7	96.6	98.0	101.8	102.9	103.1
Australia	–	94.7	97.9	100.8	99.4	106.5	108.7	109.0	108.3	111.0	109.9	113.1	113.8	115.2	119.1	124.1
Japan	92.1	95.9	97.4	101.0	101.4	97.6	94.0	93.4	96.1	92.5	87.3	90.3	88.0	80.5	76.5	75.9
Korea	44.4	82.1	92.2	107.0	112.7	124.6	131.9	127.1	124.2	112.3	110.5	114.8	115.2	113.0	115.8	113.3
Taiwan	60.3	94.9	96.5	104.6	105.6	106.5	105.5	104.5	103.4	99.1	95.9	97.6	87.0	85.8	80.1	75.9
Belgium	80.3	93.0	98.1	102.3	97.9	96.4	96.8	94.5	94.8	97.2	95.6	99.6	100.6	101.0	98.4	99.8
Denmark	54.1	95.0	98.1	102.2	94.1	96.0	103.3	98.9	102.1	103.0	101.4	106.1	109.9	112.7	108.5	108.5
France	61.3	95.5	97.4	103.1	98.7	95.4	96.4	92.4	88.3	87.3	85.7	86.7	87.3	86.1	85.1	84.1
Germany	69.4	90.3	93.0	105.2	102.4	106.2	108.2	104.2	105.2	105.1	103.3	103.8	105.3	104.0	100.9	96.7
Italy	40.7	90.2	97.6	102.9	99.8	100.8	106.6	109.5	109.6	111.7	110.9	114.9	119.8	126.3	129.2	132.9
Netherlands	87.6	91.1	95.7	102.4	96.4	95.6	95.1	97.1	98.3	97.8	95.9	99.8	102.4	104.3	102.8	102.0
Norway	49.7	93.9	98.8	101.6	104.6	110.7	112.0	116.7	126.8	129.5	132.7	136.8	141.0	135.1	131.7	132.6
Spain	41.5	85.8	91.8	107.4	108.1	108.9	112.9	114.5	113.4	111.2	111.8	113.6	116.4	119.7	122.0	125.9
Sweden	51.0	92.9	100.0	90.8	84.4	85.3	88.5	85.2	83.3	79.4	77.4	83.3	79.5	77.9	71.7	69.1
United Kingdom	62.4	98.5	105.9	100.4	99.4	102.7	104.1	106.5	113.6	114.8	114.0	115.0	118.4	118.6	117.6	119.8
Unit labor costs (U.S. dollar basis)																
United States	81.8	96.8	99.2	99.3	97.4	95.7	93.6	92.2	91.2	90.3	91.2	92.4	89.6	90.2	85.9	87.0
Canada	66.7	98.1	105.2	90.4	83.0	83.4	86.7	83.3	78.1	76.5	74.6	75.4	75.4	87.8	95.5	102.8
Australia	–	100.7	103.7	93.2	98.9	107.2	115.7	110.3	92.6	97.4	86.9	79.5	84.2	102.2	119.2	128.7
Japan	51.5	83.9	91.8	115.3	125.8	131.7	109.6	97.8	93.0	103.1	102.6	94.2	89.1	88.1	89.7	87.4
Korea	57.3	90.7	98.2	104.2	109.6	126.5	128.6	105.3	69.6	74.0	76.7	69.7	72.3	74.4	79.3	86.8
Taiwan	42.1	88.7	90.8	99.6	100.4	101.1	96.7	91.3	77.5	77.2	77.2	72.6	63.4	62.7	60.4	59.4
Belgium	88.3	89.5	92.3	95.1	94.2	105.2	100.4	84.8	83.9	82.5	70.3	71.1	75.8	91.1	97.5	99.0
Denmark	57.9	92.7	92.5	95.1	89.4	103.5	107.6	90.4	92.0	89.0	75.6	76.9	84.2	103.4	109.4	109.3
France	76.9	92.8	91.3	96.3	94.2	101.3	99.7	83.8	79.3	75.0	63.8	62.6	66.6	78.7	85.5	84.5
Germany	59.6	87.3	87.5	99.3	98.6	115.8	112.3	93.8	93.4	89.4	76.2	74.2	79.5	94.0	100.2	96.1
Italy	58.5	92.7	96.9	80.6	76.3	76.2	85.2	79.2	77.7	75.7	65.1	65.5	72.1	91.0	102.2	105.3
Netherlands	77.5	87.9	90.0	96.9	93.2	104.8	99.2	87.4	87.2	83.2	70.7	71.3	77.3	94.3	102.1	101.3
Norway	62.6	93.3	94.5	88.9	92.1	108.6	107.7	102.3	104.3	103.1	93.6	94.5	109.8	118.6	121.4	128.0
Spain	59.3	86.2	90.5	86.3	82.6	89.5	91.3	80.0	77.7	72.9	63.5	62.6	67.7	83.4	93.3	96.4
Sweden	70.2	91.3	96.3	67.8	63.7	69.6	76.9	64.9	61.1	55.9	49.1	46.9	47.6	56.2	56.9	53.9
United Kingdom	82.2	99.5	106.0	85.3	86.2	91.8	92.0	98.8	106.6	105.1	97.8	93.7	100.7	109.7	122.0	123.5

NOTE: Data for Germany for years before 1991 are for the former West Germany. Data for 1991 onward are for unified Germany. Dash indicates data not available.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

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

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

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

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