

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>

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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

Seasonally adjusted data appear in tables 1–14, 17–21, 48, and 52. Seasonally adjusted labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 were revised in the February 2004 issue of the *Review*. Seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14, and 17 were revised in the March 2004 *Review*. A brief explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology appears in “Notes on the data.”

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

Adjustments for price changes. Some data—such as the “real” earnings shown in table 14—are adjusted to eliminate the effect of changes in price. These adjustments are made by dividing current-dollar values by the Consumer Price Index or the appropriate component of the index, then multiplying by 100. For example, given a current hourly wage rate of \$3 and a current price

index number of 150, where 1982 = 100, the hourly rate expressed in 1982 dollars is \$2 ($\$3/150 \times 100 = \2). The \$2 (or any other resulting values) are described as “real,” “constant,” or “1982” dollars.

Sources of information

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

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

<http://www.bls.gov/cps/>

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

<http://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:

<http://www.bls.gov/lpc/>

For additional information on interna-

tional 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: <http://www.bls.gov/cps/rvecps03.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 <http://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 is-

sue 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 sub-

ject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and from Federal, agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. Each quarter, State agencies edit and process the data and send the information to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

Definitions

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

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

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

An **establishment** is an economic unit, such as a farm, mine, factory, or store, that produces goods or provides services. It is

typically at a single physical location and engaged in one, or predominantly one, type of economic activity for which a single industrial classification may be applied. Occasionally, a single physical location encompasses two or more distinct and significant activities. Each activity should be reported as a separate establishment if separate records are kept and the various activities are classified under different NAICS industries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Average weekly or annual wage is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations. When average pay levels between States and industries are compared, these factors should be taken into consideration. For example, industries characterized by high proportions of part-time workers will

show average wage levels appreciably less than the weekly pay levels of regular full-time employees in these industries. The opposite effect characterizes industries with low proportions of part-time workers, or industries that typically schedule heavy weekend and overtime work. Average wage data also may be influenced by work stoppages, labor turnover rates, retroactive payments, seasonal factors, bonus payments, and so on.

Notes on the data

Beginning with the release of data for 2001, publications presenting data from the Covered Employment and Wages program have switched to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. NAICS is the product of a cooperative effort on the part of the statistical agencies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Due to difference in NAICS and Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) structures, industry data for 2001 is not comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years.

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

To insure the highest possible quality of data, State employment security agencies verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from the verification process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year.

Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter. For these reasons, some data, especially at more detailed geographic levels, may not be strictly comparable with earlier years.

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

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

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

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

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

Establishments submit **job openings** information for the last business day of the reference month. A job opening requires that (1) a specific position exists and there is work available for that position; and (2) work could start within 30 days regardless of whether a suitable candidate is found; and (3) the employer is actively recruiting from outside the establishment to fill the position. Included are full-time, part-time, permanent,

short-term, and seasonal openings. Active recruiting means that the establishment is taking steps to fill a position by advertising in newspapers or on the Internet, posting help-wanted signs, accepting applications, or using other similar methods.

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

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

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

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

dividing the number by employment and multiplying by 100.

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Data users should note that seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS series is conducted with fewer data observations than is customary. The historical data, therefore, may be subject to larger than normal revisions. Because the seasonal patterns in economic data series typically emerge over time, the standard use of moving averages as seasonal filters to capture these effects requires longer series than are currently available. As a result, the stable seasonal filter option is used in the seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS data. When calculating seasonal factors, this filter takes an average for each calendar month after detrending the series. The stable seasonal filter assumes that the seasonal factors are fixed; a necessary assumption until sufficient data are avail-

able. 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; 30–36)

Compensation and waged data are gathered by the Bureau from business establishments, State and local governments, labor unions, collective bargaining agreements on file with the Bureau, and secondary sources.

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 uses a fixed market basket of labor—similar in concept to the Consumer Price Index's fixed market basket of goods and services—to measure change over time in employer costs of employing labor.

Statistical series on total compensation

costs, on wages and salaries, and on benefit costs are available for private nonfarm workers excluding proprietors, the self-employed, and household workers. The total compensation costs and wages and salaries series are also available for State and local government workers and for the civilian nonfarm economy, which consists of private industry and State and local government workers combined. Federal workers are excluded.

The Employment Cost Index probability sample consists of about 4,400 private nonfarm establishments providing about 23,000 occupational observations and 1,000 State and local government establishments providing 6,000 occupational observations selected to represent total employment in each sector. On average, each reporting unit provides wage and compensation information on five well-specified occupations. Data are collected each quarter for the pay period including the 12th day of March, June, September, and December.

Beginning with June 1986 data, fixed employment weights from the 1980 Census of Population are used each quarter to calculate the civilian and private indexes and the index for State and local governments. (Prior to June 1986, the employment weights are from the 1970 Census of Population.) These fixed weights, also used to derive all of the industry and occupation series indexes, 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 bargaining status, region, and metropolitan/non-metropolitan area series, however, employment data by industry and occupation are not available from the census. Instead, the 1980 employment weights are reallocated within these series each quarter based on the current sample. Therefore, these indexes are not strictly comparable to those for the aggregate, industry, and occupation 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 Employment Cost Index 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 (June 1981=100) are available on the Internet:

<http://www.bls.gov/ect/>

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employment Cost Index, contact the Office of Compensation Levels and Trends: (202) 691-6199.

Employee Benefits Survey

Description of the series

Employee benefits data are obtained from the Employee Benefits Survey, an annual survey of the incidence and provisions of selected benefits provided by employers. The survey collects data from a sample of approximately 9,000 private sector and State and local government establishments. The data are presented as a percentage of employees who participate in a certain benefit, or as an average benefit provision (for example, the average number of paid holidays provided to employees per year). Selected data from the survey are presented in table 34 for medium and large private establishments and in table 35 for small private establishments and State and local government.

The survey covers paid leave benefits such as holidays and vacations, and personal, funeral, jury duty, military, family, and sick leave; short-term disability, long-term disability, and life insurance; medical, dental, and vision care plans; defined benefit and defined contribution plans; flexible benefits plans; reimbursement accounts; and unpaid family leave.

Also, data are tabulated on the incidence of several other benefits, such as severance pay, child-care assistance, wellness programs, and employee assistance programs.

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 and postretirement life insurance paid entirely by the employee are included because the guarantee of insurability and availability at group premium rates are considered a benefit.

Participants are workers who are covered by a benefit, whether or not they use that benefit. If the benefit plan is financed wholly by employers and requires employees to complete a minimum length of service for eligibility, the workers are considered participants whether or not they have met the requirement. If workers are required to contribute towards the cost of a plan, they are considered participants only if they elect the plan and agree to make the required contributions.

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

Surveys of employees in medium and large establishments conducted over the 1979-86 period included establishments that employed at least 50, 100, or 250 workers, depending on the industry (most service industries were excluded). The survey conducted in 1987 covered only State and local governments with 50 or more employ-

ees. The surveys conducted in 1988 and 1989 included medium and large establishments with 100 workers or more in private industries. All surveys conducted over the 1979–89 period excluded establishments in Alaska and Hawaii, as well as part-time employees.

Beginning in 1990, surveys of State and local governments and small private establishments were conducted in even-numbered years, and surveys of medium and large establishments were conducted in odd-numbered years. The small establishment survey includes all private nonfarm establishments with fewer than 100 workers, while the State and local government survey includes all governments, regardless of the number of workers. All three surveys include full- and part-time workers, and workers in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employee Benefits Survey, contact the Office of Compensation Levels and Trends on the Internet:

<http://www.bls.gov/eb/>

Work stoppages

Description of the series

Data on work stoppages measure the number and duration of major strikes or lockouts (involving 1,000 workers or more) occurring during the month (or year), the number of workers involved, and the amount of work time lost because of stoppage. These data are presented in table 36.

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.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on work stoppages data, contact the Office of Compensation and Working Conditions: (202) 691–6282, or the Internet:

<http://www.bls.gov/cba/>

Price Data

(Tables 2; 37–47)

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 non-institutional 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 be-

tween 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 38. The areas listed are as indicated in footnote 1 to the table. The area indexes measure only the average change in prices for each area since the base period, and do not indicate differences in the level of prices among cities.

Notes on the data

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

pleted 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; 48-51)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

The productivity measures relate real out-

put 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, non-profit 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 48–51 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 pro-

ducing 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.

International Comparisons

(Tables 52–54)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

Tables 52 and 53 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 labor force statistics published by other industrial countries are not, in most cases, comparable to U.S. concepts. Therefore, the Bureau adjusts the figures for selected countries, for all known major definitional differences, to the extent that data to prepare adjustments are available. Although precise comparability may not be achieved, these adjusted figures provide a better basis for international comparisons than the figures regularly published by each country. For further information on adjustments and comparability issues, see Constance Sorrentino, "International unemployment rates: how comparable are they?" *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2000, pp. 3–20 (available on the BLS Web site at <http://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 that the institutionalized working age population is included in Japan and Germany.

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. Persons waiting to start a new job who were actively seeking work during the reference period are counted as unemployed under U.S. concepts; if they were not actively seeking work, they are not counted in the labor force. 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. 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. Persons waiting to start a new job are counted among the unemployed for all other countries, whether or not they were actively seeking work.

The figures for one or more recent years for France, Germany, and the Netherlands are calculated using adjustment factors based on labor force surveys for earlier years and are considered preliminary. The recent year measures for these countries are therefore subject to revision whenever more current labor force surveys become available.

There are breaks in series for the United States (1994, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2003), Australia (2001), and Germany (1999).

For the United States, beginning in 1994, data are not strictly comparable for prior years because of the introduction of a major redesign of the labor force survey questionnaire and collection methodology. The redesign effect has been estimated to increase the overall unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point. Other breaks noted relate to changes in population controls that had virtually no effect on unemployment rates.

For a description of all the changes in the U.S. labor force survey over time and their impact, see Historical Comparability in the "Household Data" section of the BLS publication *Employment and Earnings* (available on the BLS Web site at http://www.bls.gov/cps/eetech_methods.pdf).

For Australia, the 2001 break reflects the introduction in April 2001 of a redesigned labor force survey that allowed for a closer application of International Labor Office guidelines for the definitions of labor force statistics. The Australian Bureau of Statistics revised their data so there is no break in the employment series. However, the reclassification of persons who had not actively looked for work because they were waiting to begin a new job from "not in the labor force" to "unemployed" could only be incorporated for April 2001 forward. This reclassification diverges from the U.S. definition where persons waiting to start a new job but not actively seeking work are not counted in the labor force. The impact of the reclassification was an increase in the unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point in 2001.

For Germany, the 1999 break reflects the incorporation of an improved method of data calculation and a change in coverage to persons living in private households only.

For further qualifications and historical data, see *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries*, on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flslforc.pdf>

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

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

Table 54 presents comparative indexes of manufacturing labor productivity (output per hour), output, total hours, compensation per hour, and unit labor costs for the United States, Canada, Japan, and nine European countries. These measures are trend comparisons—that is, series that measure changes over time—rather than level comparisons. There are greater technical problems in comparing the levels of manufacturing output among countries.

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) in the United States, Canada, Japan, France, Germany, Norway, and Sweden, and to all employees (wage and salary earners) in the other countries.

Definitions

Output, in general, refers to value added in manufacturing from the national accounts of each country. However, the output series for Japan prior to 1970 is an index of industrial production, and the national accounts measures for the United Kingdom are essentially identical to their indexes of industrial production.

The 1977–97 output data for the United States are the gross product originating (value added) measures prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Comparable manufacturing output data currently are not available prior to 1977.

U.S. gross product originating is a chain-type annual-weighted series. (For more information on the U.S. measure, see Robert E. Yuskavage, "Improved Estimates of Gross Product by Industry, 1959–94," *Survey of Current Business*, August 1996, pp. 133–55.) The Japanese value added series is based upon one set of fixed price weights for the years 1970 through 1997. Output series for the other foreign economies also employ fixed price weights, but the weights are updated periodically (for example, every 5 or 10 years).

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 for these comparative measures. The gross product originating series differs from the manufacturing output series that BLS publishes in its news releases on quarterly measures of 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 labor hours refers to hours worked in all countries. The measures are developed from statistics of manufacturing employment and average hours. The series used for France (from 1970 forward), Norway, and Sweden are official series published with the national accounts. Where official total hours series are not available, the measures are developed by BLS using employment figures published with the national accounts, or other comprehensive employment series, and estimates of annual hours worked. For Germany, BLS uses estimates of average hours worked developed by a research institute connected to the Ministry of Labor for use with the national accounts employment figures. For the other countries, BLS constructs its own estimates of average hours.

An hours series is not available for Denmark after 1993; therefore, the BLS measure of labor input for Denmark ends in 1993.

Total compensation (labor cost) 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. The measures are from the national accounts of each country, except those for Belgium, which are developed by BLS using statistics on employment, average hours, and hourly compensation. For 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 hourly compensation is equal to the average for wage and salary employees.

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 (for all years) and Italy (beginning in 1970) refer to mining and manufacturing less energy-related products, and the measures for Denmark include mining and exclude manufacturing handicrafts from 1960 to 1966.

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

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 55-56)

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 ill-

nesses 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:

<http://www.bls.gov/iif/>

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2002	2003	2002			2003				2004	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹											
Labor force participation rate.....	66.6	66.2	66.7	66.6	66.5	66.3	66.4	66.2	66.1	66.0	65.9
Employment-population ratio.....	62.7	62.3	62.8	62.8	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.1	62.3	62.2	62.2
Unemployment rate.....	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.6
Men.....	5.9	6.3	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.7
16 to 24 years.....	12.8	13.4	12.8	13.1	12.5	12.6	14.0	13.8	13.1	12.5	12.9
25 years and older.....	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.5
Women.....	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.4
16 to 24 years.....	11.1	11.4	11.2	10.9	11.4	11.2	11.8	11.5	10.9	11.1	10.9
25 years and older.....	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹											
Total nonfarm.....	130,341	129,932	130,389	130,287	130,248	130,047	129,878	129,820	130,002	130,367	131,148
Total private.....	108,828	108,356	108,895	108,736	108,654	108,428	108,309	108,260	108,453	108,827	109,596
Goods-producing.....	22,557	21,817	22,638	22,466	22,252	22,025	21,848	21,718	21,676	21,719	21,863
Manufacturing.....	15,259	14,524	15,347	15,197	14,979	14,775	14,570	14,410	14,340	14,326	14,377
Service-providing.....	107,789	108,115	107,751	107,821	107,995	108,022	108,030	108,102	108,326	108,648	109,285
State and local government workers.....											
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.9	33.7	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.7
Manufacturing.....	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.2	40.2	40.6	41.0	40.9
Overtime.....	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.6
Employment Cost Index²											
Percent change in the ECI, compensation:											
All workers (excluding farm, household and Federal workers).....	3.4	3.8	.9	.9	.6	1.4	.8	1.1	.5	1.4	.9
Private industry workers.....	3.2	4.0	1.1	.6	.4	1.7	.8	1.0	.4	1.5	.9
Goods-producing ³	3.7	4.0	.9	.6	.9	1.8	.9	.7	.5	2.3	.9
Service-providing ³	3.1	4.0	1.2	.6	.2	1.5	.8	1.1	.5	1.1	1.0
State and local government workers.....	4.1	3.3	.4	2.2	.9	.7	.4	1.7	.5	.7	.4
Workers by bargaining status (private industry):											
Union.....	4.2	4.6	1.0	1.2	.9	1.6	1.2	1.0	.7	2.8	1.5
Nonunion.....	3.2	3.9	1.1	.5	.4	1.6	.8	1.0	.4	1.3	.8

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 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	2002	2003	2002			2003				2004	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Compensation data^{1,2}											
Employment Cost Index—compensation (wages, salaries, benefits):											
Civilian nonfarm.....	3.4	3.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.4	0.9
Private nonfarm.....	3.2	4.0	1.1	.6	.4	1.7	.8	1.0	.4	1.5	.9
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	2.9	2.9	.8	.7	.4	1.0	.6	.9	.3	.6	.6
Private nonfarm.....	2.7	3.0	1.0	.4	.3	1.1	.7	.8	.4	.7	.7
Price data¹											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	2.3	2.3	.5	.6	-.1	1.8	-.3	-.2	-.2	1.2	1.2
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	3.2	3.2	.2	.2	-.1	3.7	-.8	.3	.0	1.2	1.2
Finished consumer goods.....	4.2	4.2	.4	.0	-.3	2.4	1.8	.3	.0	1.5	1.4
Capital equipment.....	.4	.4	-.3	-.7	.6	.6	-.6	-.1	.0	.6	.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	4.6	4.6	1.1	1.1	.1	6.5	-2.1	-.1	.0	2.5	3.0
Crude materials.....	25.2	25.2	37.1	1.9	6.5	28.0	-10.6	3.4	14.4	6.0	7.6
Productivity data³											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	4.3	4.5	1.7	4.8	1.2	3.9	7.6	8.5	2.4	3.9	1.5
Nonfarm business sector.....	4.4	4.4	1.1	4.5	1.6	3.7	6.7	9.0	3.1	3.7	2.5
Nonfinancial corporations ⁴	4.4	5.4	4.9	4.1	3.4	3.2	9.1	9.4	5.0	.2	1.4

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 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.

⁴ Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—				
	2003			2004		2003			2004	
	II	III	IV	I	II	II	III	IV	I	II
Average hourly compensation: ¹										
All persons, business sector.....	6.1	5.6	4.0	2.8	3.7	3.6	4.6	5.3	4.6	4.0
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	5.7	6.1	4.4	2.0	4.3	3.4	4.6	5.4	4.5	4.2
Employment Cost Index—compensation:										
Civilian nonfarm ².....	.8	1.1	.5	1.4	.9	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9
Private nonfarm.....	.8	1.0	.4	1.5	.9	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0
Union.....	1.2	1.0	.7	2.8	1.5	5.0	4.8	4.6	5.7	6.0
Nonunion.....	.8	1.0	.4	1.3	.8	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.5
State and local governments.....	.4	1.7	.5	.7	.4	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.4
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:										
Civilian nonfarm ².....	.6	.9	.3	.6	.5	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.5
Private nonfarm.....	.7	.8	.4	.7	.7	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.6
Union.....	.7	.6	.6	.6	1.0	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.9
Nonunion.....	.7	.9	.2	.7	.6	2.5	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.5
State and local governments.....	.3	1.0	.4	.4	.2	3.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.9

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

² Excludes Federal and household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2003							2004					
	2002	2003	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	25,963	27,551	27,597	27,701	27,808	27,913	28,016	28,116	27,619	27,705	27,791	27,879	27,968	28,059	28,150
Civilian labor force.....	17,943	18,813	18,770	18,843	18,877	18,940	19,125	19,035	18,811	18,693	19,010	19,064	19,313	19,304	19,450
Participation rate.....	69.1	68.3	68.0	68.0	67.9	67.9	68.3	67.7	68.1	67.5	68.4	68.4	69.1	68.8	69.1
Employed.....	16,590	17,372	17,247	173 83	17,456	17,556	17,709	17,784	17,441	17,303	17,596	17,693	17,958	18,019	18,118
Employment-population ratio ²	63.9	63.1	62.5	62.8	62.8	62.9	63.2	63.3	63.2	62.5	63.3	63.5	64.2	64.2	64.4
Unemployed.....	1,353	1,441	1,523	1,460	1,421	1,383	1,416	1,250	1,370	1,389	1,414	1,371	1,355	1,285	1,332
Unemployment rate.....	7.5	7.7	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.4	6.6	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.8
Not in the labor force.....	8,020	8,738	8,828	8,858	8,931	8,974	8,891	9,082	8,807	9,012	8,781	8,815	8,654	8,755	8,700

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		2003							2004					
	2002	2003	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and over.....	136,845	137,736	137,604	137,693	137,644	138,095	138,533	138,479	138,566	138,301	138,298	138,576	138,772	139,031	139,660
Men.....	72,903	73,332	73,149	73,263	73,488	73,643	73,915	74,085	74,343	73,901	74,006	74,053	74,035	74,476	74,822
Women.....	63,582	64,404	64,455	64,431	64,155	64,452	64,618	64,394	64,223	64,400	64,292	64,523	64,737	64,555	64,838
Married men, spouse present.....	44,116	44,653	44,747	44,659	44,566	44,684	45,152	45,431	45,490	45,128	45,043	44,735	44,723	44,938	44,935
Married women, spouse present.....	34,155	34,695	34,648	34,684	34,612	34,993	35,076	35,034	34,585	34,502	34,256	34,339	34,522	34,461	34,599
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,213	4,701	4,661	4,498	4,896	4,800	4,880	4,788	4,714	4,437	4,733	4,574	4,665	4,513	4,490
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,788	3,118	3,113	3,063	3,185	3,030	3,226	3,205	2,996	2,865	3,011	2,819	2,853	2,803	2,660
Could only find part-time work.....	1,124	1,279	1,296	1,201	1,334	1,356	1,350	1,295	1,380	1,347	1,427	1,439	1,467	1,404	1,500
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,843	19,014	19,089	19,482	19,021	18,935	19,110	18,561	18,905	18,900	19,006	19,000	19,621	19,531	19,741
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,119	4,596	4,568	4,404	4,794	4,690	4,782	4,727	4,613	4,328	4,622	4,471	4,605	4,442	4,400
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,726	3,052	3,071	2,989	3,127	2,964	3,153	3,144	2,911	2,778	2,927	2,756	2,812	2,762	2,605
Could only find part-time work.....	1,114	1,264	1,273	1,191	1,335	1,349	1,353	1,279	1,399	1,340	1,414	1,431	1,476	1,387	1,496
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,487	18,658	18,651	19,016	18,633	18,628	18,752	18,367	18,636	18,691	18,693	18,664	19,220	19,072	19,290

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		2003						2004						
	2002	2003	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	16.5	17.5	18.2	16.9	17.5	17.1	15.7	16.1	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.9	17.2	16.8	17.6
Men, 20 years and older.....	5.3	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.9
Women, 20 years and older.....	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.9
White, total ¹	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	14.5	15.2	15.7	15.1	15.1	14.3	14.3	14.8	14.1	15.2	14.8	15.7	15.7	14.8	14.9
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	15.9	17.1	17.9	16.5	17.6	15.9	16.8	16.3	14.0	15.5	16.2	17.9	18.6	16.4	15.5
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.7	12.6	12.6	11.5	13.1	14.2	14.9	13.3	13.3	12.7	13.2	14.3
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.3
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.2
Black or African American, total ¹	10.2	10.8	11.1	10.9	11.1	11.4	10.4	10.3	10.5	9.8	10.2	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	29.8	33.0	35.1	29.8	32.7	37.3	28.9	27.3	32.5	25.1	29.4	28.3	32.5	32.6	37.0
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	31.3	36.0	37.1	27.8	34.2	40.9	32.5	28.4	42.1	29.6	36.6	30.9	30.3	33.9	37.8
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	28.3	30.3	33.4	31.5	31.4	33.2	25.7	26.5	25.8	21.9	22.8	26.1	34.1	31.4	36.3
Men, 20 years and older.....	9.5	10.3	10.3	10.5	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.3	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	10.3
Women, 20 years and older.....	8.8	9.2	9.6	9.7	9.2	9.8	9.1	9.7	9.1	8.8	9.3	8.7	8.4	8.9	9.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	7.5	7.7	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.4	6.6	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.8
Married men, spouse present.....	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
Married women, spouse present.....	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.5
Full-time workers.....	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6
Part-time workers.....	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.2
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	8.4	8.8	8.8	9.3	8.7	8.8	8.5	8.1	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.3
High school graduates, no college ³	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.1
Some college or associate degree.....	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.2
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7

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

² Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

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		2003						2004						
	2002	2003	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,893	2,785	2,739	2,735	2,749	2,733	2,622	2,627	2,612	2,468	2,589	2,792	2,707	2,688	2,805
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,580	2,612	2,698	2,630	2,736	2,585	2,556	2,450	2,394	2,412	2,414	2,369	2,376	2,405	2,476
15 weeks and over.....	2,904	3,378	3,559	3,561	3,511	3,478	3,484	3,403	3,365	3,274	3,320	2,969	3,077	3,065	2,878
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,369	1,442	1,598	1,561	1,438	1,460	1,448	1,513	1,467	1,403	1,332	1,170	1,288	1,306	1,211
27 weeks and over.....	1,535	1,936	1,961	2,001	2,073	2,018	2,036	1,890	1,898	1,871	1,988	1,800	1,789	1,759	1,667
Mean duration, in weeks.....	16.6	19.2	19.3	19.2	19.6	19.4	20.0	19.6	19.8	20.3	20.1	19.7	20.0	19.9	18.6
Median duration, in weeks.....	9.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.7	10.3	10.3	9.5	10.0	10.8	8.9

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

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	June 2003	May 2004 ^P	June 2004 ^P	State	June 2003	May 2004 ^P	June 2004 ^P
Alabama.....	5.9	5.9	5.3	Missouri.....	5.8	5.1	5.2
Alaska.....	8.0	7.3	7.3	Montana.....	4.8	4.7	4.8
Arizona.....	5.8	5.1	4.7	Nebraska.....	4.1	3.7	3.3
Arkansas.....	6.2	5.8	5.7	Nevada.....	5.5	4.1	4.2
California.....	6.8	6.3	6.3	New Hampshire.....	4.2	4.0	3.9
Colorado.....	6.1	4.9	4.9	New Jersey.....	5.9	4.9	4.7
Connecticut.....	5.5	4.6	4.6	New Mexico.....	6.7	5.4	5.4
Delaware.....	4.3	3.8	3.8	New York.....	6.3	5.8	6.2
District of Columbia.....	7.1	7.5	7.1	North Carolina.....	6.6	5.3	5.5
Florida.....	5.3	4.6	4.8	North Dakota.....	3.9	3.2	3.1
Georgia.....	4.8	3.9	4.0	Ohio.....	6.2	5.6	5.8
Hawaii.....	4.4	3.0	3.1	Oklahoma.....	6.0	4.4	4.9
Idaho.....	5.5	4.5	5.0	Oregon.....	8.7	6.8	6.9
Illinois.....	6.6	6.4	5.9	Pennsylvania.....	5.6	5.1	5.6
Indiana.....	5.0	5.2	4.8	Rhode Island.....	5.4	5.6	5.8
Iowa.....	4.5	4.3	4.3	South Carolina.....	7.0	6.3	6.6
Kansas.....	5.6	4.7	4.7	South Dakota.....	3.6	3.4	3.4
Kentucky.....	6.3	5.4	5.5	Tennessee.....	5.9	4.8	4.5
Louisiana.....	6.9	6.1	6.0	Texas.....	6.8	5.9	5.7
Maine.....	5.0	4.1	4.1	Utah.....	5.6	4.6	4.6
Maryland.....	4.5	3.9	3.9	Vermont.....	4.6	3.5	3.4
Massachusetts.....	5.8	5.2	5.3	Virginia.....	4.1	3.5	3.5
Michigan.....	7.3	6.6	6.5	Washington.....	7.7	6.1	6.1
Minnesota.....	5.0	4.3	4.4	West Virginia.....	6.3	5.2	5.3
Mississippi.....	6.8	5.6	5.4	Wisconsin.....	5.6	5.1	5.0
				Wyoming.....	5.6	5.1	5.0

^P = preliminary

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

[In thousands]

State	June 2003	May 2004 ^P	June 2004 ^P	State	June 2003	May 2004 ^P	June 2004 ^P
Alabama.....	2,148,182	2,159,125	2,156,989	Missouri.....	3,026,724	3,016,518	3,022,776
Alaska.....	331,217	344,537	344,088	Montana.....	475,543	477,521	481,307
Arizona.....	2,689,859	2,753,009	2,750,987	Nebraska.....	975,639	988,182	986,448
Arkansas.....	1,260,837	1,319,947	1,315,193	Nevada.....	1,140,336	1,178,291	1,183,769
California.....	17,462,717	17,618,177	17,658,587	New Hampshire.....	718,603	726,888	728,990
Colorado.....	2,479,533	2,516,192	2,518,767	New Jersey.....	4,369,923	4,403,622	4,401,993
Connecticut.....	1,803,091	1,797,651	1,792,757	New Mexico.....	898,320	905,492	906,370
Delaware.....	416,810	425,210	427,054	New York.....	9,308,878	9,267,182	9,308,268
District of Columbia.....	303,737	299,786	298,632	North Carolina.....	4,227,596	4,196,496	4,197,317
Florida.....	8,154,289	8,340,806	8,681,480	North Dakota.....	346,173	349,577	349,799
Georgia.....	4,414,477	4,406,985	4,413,170	Ohio.....	5,920,606	5,843,839	5,850,479
Hawaii.....	617,057	629,876	629,404	Oklahoma.....	1,701,850	1,694,391	1,709,864
Idaho.....	693,004	701,070	705,911	Oregon.....	1,870,318	1,883,098	1,849,243
Illinois.....	6,325,486	6,392,724	6,342,412	Pennsylvania.....	6,164,828	6,253,802	6,238,816
Indiana.....	3,189,433	3,167,432	3,177,973	Rhode Island.....	575,187	568,863	569,184
Iowa.....	1,611,749	1,631,711	1,623,064	South Carolina.....	2,004,585	2,051,057	2,064,926
Kansas.....	1,436,644	1,463,836	1,464,740	South Dakota.....	424,677	424,204	424,597
Kentucky.....	1,957,697	1,687,991	1,986,376	Tennessee.....	2,905,372	2,930,548	2,921,022
Louisiana.....	2,038,348	2,024,336	2,031,818	Texas.....	10,905,755	10,956,181	10,933,523
Maine.....	691,285	700,823	699,900	Utah.....	1,181,839	1,206,350	1,205,963
Maryland.....	2,903,636	2,954,376	2,945,654	Vermont.....	350,942	352,306	353,437
Massachusetts.....	3,415,472	3,408,539	3,409,167	Virginia.....	3,770,386	3,846,260	3,847,802
Michigan.....	5,048,282	5,065,925	5,038,211	Washington.....	3,131,552	3,204,437	3,216,283
Minnesota.....	2,922,031	2,951,369	2,952,773	West Virginia.....	789,529	795,509	798,950
Mississippi.....	1,318,880	1,317,118	1,316,683	Wisconsin.....	3,081,131	3,115,602	3,116,997
				Wyoming.....	278,315	278,186	278,979

^P = preliminary.

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2003						2004						
	2002	2003	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^p	July ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.9	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.6	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.8	33.6	33.7
GOODS-PRODUCING	39.9	39.8	39.6	39.7	39.8	39.9	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.3	40.2	40.0	40.3	40.0	40.2
Natural resources and mining	43.2	43.6	43.3	43.6	43.6	43.7	43.9	43.6	44.5	44.1	44.2	44.3	44.2	44.1	44.2
Construction	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.5	38.4	38.4	38.5	38.1	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.2	38.3	38.1	38.4
Manufacturing	40.5	40.4	40.1	40.2	40.4	40.5	40.8	40.6	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.7	41.1	40.8	40.9
Overtime hours.....	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6
Durable goods.....	40.8	40.8	40.5	40.5	40.8	40.9	41.3	41.2	41.5	41.5	41.4	41.2	41.6	41.2	41.4
Overtime hours.....	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7
Wood products.....	39.9	40.4	40.7	40.4	40.4	40.6	41.2	41.0	40.9	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.4	40.5	40.9
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	42.0	42.2	41.8	42.1	41.9	42.1	42.4	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.9	42.3	42.0	41.8	42.1
Primary metals.....	42.4	42.3	41.7	41.9	42.2	42.3	42.7	42.7	43.1	43.0	43.2	43.1	43.4	43.4	43.3
Fabricated metal products.....	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.8	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.0	41.3	41.0	41.3
Machinery.....	40.5	40.8	40.4	40.7	41.0	40.9	41.1	41.1	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.6	42.3	42.0	42.3
Computer and electronic products.....	39.7	40.4	40.5	41.0	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.4	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.5	40.8	40.5	41.2
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	40.1	40.6	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.8	40.7	41.1	40.7	40.8	40.8	41.6	40.8	40.9
Transportation equipment.....	42.5	41.9	41.3	40.7	42.0	41.9	42.7	42.7	42.8	42.9	42.8	42.4	42.8	42.3	42.5
Furniture and related products.....	39.2	38.9	38.9	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.9	39.7	39.7	39.4	39.6	39.5	40.0	39.7	39.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.6	38.4	38.3	38.1	38.3	38.3	38.9	38.5	39.0	38.7	38.7	38.3	38.9	38.4	38.7
Nondurable goods.....	40.1	39.8	39.4	39.6	39.8	39.9	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.3	40.1	40.0	40.3	40.1	40.0
Overtime hours.....	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4
Food manufacturing.....	39.6	39.3	39.1	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.2	39.1	39.5	39.4	39.3	39.1	39.6	39.4	39.1
Beverage and tobacco products.....	39.4	39.1	38.4	38.8	39.1	38.8	39.9	39.1	39.6	40.3	39.4	39.6	39.2	38.7	38.7
Textile mills.....	40.6	39.1	37.7	38.7	39.0	39.1	40.0	39.7	40.0	40.0	40.2	39.5	40.3	40.3	40.7
Textile product mills.....	39.2	39.6	39.8	40.0	40.7	40.4	40.0	39.8	39.4	39.9	38.8	38.3	38.8	38.9	38.8
Apparel.....	36.7	35.6	34.6	34.8	35.1	35.8	36.2	35.8	35.7	36.2	36.3	35.9	36.1	35.9	35.9
Leather and allied products.....	37.5	39.3	39.7	38.9	38.4	38.9	39.3	40.3	39.8	39.5	39.4	39.1	38.4	38.2	37.9
Paper and paper products.....	41.8	42.1	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.5	41.9	41.8	41.9	42.0	41.8	41.9	42.6	42.0	42.2
Printing and related support activities.....	38.4	38.2	38.0	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.4	38.2	38.6	38.6	38.4	38.4	38.6	38.5	38.7
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.0	44.5	44.0	44.4	44.2	44.9	45.6	44.2	43.8	44.1	43.7	43.9	45.0	44.9	44.8
Chemicals.....	42.3	42.4	42.0	42.3	42.2	42.0	42.7	42.5	42.9	43.2	43.0	43.0	42.9	42.5	42.8
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.6	40.4	40.1	40.3	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.4	40.8	40.9	40.9	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.5
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.5	32.4	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.2	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.4	33.5
Wholesale trade.....	38.0	37.8	37.8	37.9	37.8	38.0	38.0	37.8	37.9	38.0	38.0	38.0	37.8	37.6	37.9
Retail trade.....	30.9	30.9	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	31.0	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.7
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.8	36.9	36.9	36.9	36.9	37.1	37.0	36.7	36.9	37.2	36.9	36.9	37.3	36.9	37.1
Utilities.....	40.9	41.1	41.0	41.0	40.4	41.0	41.4	40.8	40.8	41.0	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.1	40.8
Information	36.5	36.2	36.3	36.2	36.1	36.1	36.3	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.4	36.5	36.3
Financial activities	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.4	35.5	35.5	35.3	35.7	35.5	35.5	35.6	35.8	35.4	35.5
Professional and business services	34.2	34.1	34.1	33.9	33.9	34.0	34.1	33.8	34.1	34.2	34.1	34.1	34.2	34.0	34.1
Education and health services	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.3	32.5
Leisure and hospitality	25.8	25.6	25.4	25.5	25.5	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.6
Other services	32.0	31.4	31.3	31.3	31.2	31.3	31.2	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.2	31.1	31.2	31.0	31.1

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.

p = preliminary.

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2003						2004						
	2002	2003	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^p	July ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$14.95	\$15.35	\$15.40	\$15.41	\$15.41	\$15.43	\$15.46	\$15.45	\$15.49	\$15.52	\$15.55	\$15.59	\$15.63	\$15.65	\$15.70
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.24	8.27	8.31	8.28	8.25	8.28	8.23	8.30	8.27	8.27	8.24	8.25	8.21	8.20	8.23
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	16.33	16.80	16.81	16.86	16.91	16.90	16.94	16.97	17.00	17.06	17.08	17.13	17.13	17.16	17.18
Natural resources and mining.....	17.19	17.58	17.57	17.62	17.66	17.72	17.79	17.91	17.95	18.01	18.10	18.08	18.10	18.24	18.21
Construction.....	18.52	18.95	18.95	19.01	19.05	19.06	19.06	19.04	19.11	19.18	19.17	19.20	19.20	19.20	19.22
Manufacturing.....	15.29	15.74	15.73	15.79	15.84	15.83	15.89	15.93	15.94	15.99	16.01	16.08	16.08	16.13	16.14
Excluding overtime.....	14.54	14.96	14.96	15.02	15.06	15.03	15.06	15.09	15.11	15.14	15.16	15.24	15.23	15.27	15.28
Durable goods.....	16.02	16.46	16.43	16.50	16.57	16.54	16.58	16.64	16.63	16.68	16.69	16.75	16.75	16.78	16.78
Nondurable goods.....	14.15	14.63	14.65	14.68	14.70	14.72	14.79	14.81	14.85	14.89	14.93	15.00	15.02	15.08	15.10
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	14.56	14.96	15.02	15.02	15.01	15.03	15.06	15.05	15.08	15.10	15.13	15.17	15.23	15.25	15.30
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.02	14.34	14.39	14.40	14.38	14.41	14.44	14.41	14.45	14.49	14.50	14.57	14.61	14.64	14.69
Wholesale trade.....	16.98	17.36	17.40	17.43	17.44	17.47	17.47	17.46	17.53	17.54	17.54	17.60	17.63	17.68	17.72
Retail trade.....	11.67	11.90	11.94	11.95	11.94	11.95	11.97	11.95	11.95	11.98	11.99	12.01	12.06	12.09	12.12
Transportation and warehousing.....	15.76	16.25	16.36	16.33	16.31	16.32	16.35	16.33	16.46	16.52	16.53	16.71	16.75	16.80	16.86
Utilities.....	23.96	24.76	24.80	24.99	24.96	25.17	25.36	25.13	25.32	25.35	25.38	25.67	25.46	25.42	25.53
Information.....	20.20	21.01	21.18	21.22	21.21	21.21	21.10	20.99	21.15	21.24	21.25	21.29	21.42	21.30	21.38
Financial activities.....	16.17	17.13	17.41	17.39	17.27	17.29	17.30	17.30	17.35	17.32	17.41	17.46	17.49	17.49	17.55
Professional and business services.....	16.81	17.20	17.20	17.20	17.19	17.25	17.29	17.25	17.24	17.25	17.27	17.29	17.36	17.41	17.44
Education and health services.....	15.21	15.64	15.64	15.69	15.70	15.73	15.77	15.81	15.87	15.90	15.96	15.99	16.06	16.12	16.17
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.58	8.76	8.78	8.77	8.78	8.78	8.82	8.84	8.85	8.86	8.87	8.86	8.86	8.84	8.88
Other services.....	13.72	13.84	13.82	13.82	13.81	13.80	13.81	13.80	13.84	13.84	13.87	13.84	13.85	13.86	13.87

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.
p = preliminary.

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2003						2004						
	2002	2003	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$14.95	\$15.35	\$15.29	\$15.31	\$15.44	\$15.42	\$15.52	\$15.48	\$15.56	\$15.60	\$15.55	\$15.59	\$15.63	\$15.57	\$15.59
Seasonally adjusted.....	15.18	15.47	15.40	15.41	15.41	15.41	15.43	15.45	15.49	15.52	15.55	15.59	15.63	15.65	15.70
GOODS-PRODUCING	16.33	16.8	16.85	16.92	17.01	16.95	16.98	17.03	16.94	16.95	17.00	17.09	17.10	17.14	17.19
Natural resources and mining	17.19	17.58	17.53	17.52	17.69	17.69	17.15	17.97	18.00	18.05	18.17	18.14	18.06	18.18	18.15
Construction	18.52	18.95	19.00	19.08	19.19	19.13	19.08	19.19	19.01	19.07	19.07	19.15	19.15	19.13	19.24
Manufacturing	15.29	15.74	15.68	15.76	15.87	15.81	15.92	16.05	15.98	15.99	16.01	16.07	16.05	16.09	16.05
Durable goods.....	16.02	16.46	16.32	16.48	16.62	16.55	16.64	16.78	16.66	16.68	16.69	16.72	16.71	16.76	16.63
Wood products	12.33	12.71	12.81	12.77	12.83	12.82	12.95	12.93	12.90	12.91	12.93	13.00	13.03	12.99	13.02
Nonmetallic mineral products	15.40	15.77	15.83	15.81	15.84	15.95	15.99	15.98	16.03	16.00	16.02	16.19	16.18	16.24	16.34
Primary metals	17.68	18.13	18.26	18.13	18.30	18.25	18.32	18.39	18.39	18.36	18.33	18.52	18.48	18.51	18.61
Fabricated metal products	14.68	15.01	15.00	15.04	15.09	15.03	15.06	15.23	15.20	15.18	15.25	15.21	15.20	15.24	15.29
Machinery	15.92	16.30	16.36	16.32	16.40	16.35	16.49	16.62	16.53	16.50	16.49	16.53	16.53	16.56	16.64
Computer and electronic products	16.20	16.68	16.79	16.81	16.77	16.77	16.78	16.85	16.81	16.92	16.93	17.01	17.11	17.22	17.41
Electrical equipment and appliances	13.98	14.35	14.31	14.45	14.49	14.37	14.54	14.68	14.50	14.58	14.68	14.80	14.83	14.89	14.91
Transportation equipment	20.64	21.25	20.76	21.29	21.56	21.35	21.48	21.74	21.38	21.37	21.34	21.36	21.29	21.38	20.80
Furniture and related products	12.61	12.98	12.97	13.04	13.10	13.01	13.08	13.08	12.95	12.92	12.96	13.09	13.04	13.11	13.16
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12.91	13.30	13.26	13.27	13.42	13.47	13.53	13.60	13.68	13.75	13.78	13.70	13.76	13.83	14.01
Nondurable goods.....	14.15	14.63	14.71	14.65	14.73	14.67	14.80	14.88	14.89	14.88	14.90	15.01	14.98	15.03	15.13
Food manufacturing	12.55	12.80	12.84	12.80	12.90	12.77	12.91	12.95	12.91	12.87	12.89	12.96	12.94	13.00	16.11
Beverages and tobacco products	17.73	17.96	17.86	17.75	17.73	18.05	18.64	18.58	18.88	18.76	19.13	19.60	19.55	19.35	19.48
Textile mills	11.73	12.00	11.97	11.95	12.07	12.02	12.08	12.21	12.11	12.13	12.09	12.23	12.08	12.13	12.00
Textile product mills	10.96	11.24	11.28	11.46	11.47	11.37	11.35	11.44	11.45	11.40	11.37	11.33	11.30	11.30	11.33
Apparel	9.10	9.56	9.68	9.75	9.77	9.69	9.71	9.80	9.74	9.58	9.60	9.71	9.55	9.60	9.66
Leather and allied products	11.00	11.67	11.52	11.67	11.63	11.83	11.87	11.90	11.94	11.76	11.64	11.65	11.49	11.59	11.66
Paper and paper products	16.85	17.32	17.45	17.33	17.41	17.44	17.58	17.60	17.63	17.55	17.59	17.84	17.88	17.86	17.90
Printing and related support activities	14.93	15.37	15.39	15.36	15.46	15.41	15.48	15.56	15.53	15.57	15.61	15.54	15.51	15.56	15.72
Petroleum and coal products	23.04	23.64	23.14	22.96	23.45	23.63	24.00	24.06	24.13	24.32	24.82	24.48	24.41	24.24	24.31
Chemicals	17.97	18.52	18.51	18.60	18.66	18.66	18.77	18.79	18.83	18.85	18.87	19.02	19.05	19.17	19.23
Plastics and rubber products	13.55	14.18	14.38	14.27	14.30	14.19	14.27	14.47	14.43	14.45	14.45	14.58	14.55	14.58	14.70
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	14.56	14.96	14.87	14.88	15.00	15.01	15.13	15.07	15.19	15.24	15.16	15.20	15.24	15.14	15.15
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.02	14.34	14.32	14.32	14.42	14.38	14.44	14.31	14.50	14.58	14.53	14.64	14.64	14.61	14.62
Wholesale trade	16.98	17.36	17.33	17.35	17.41	17.42	17.56	17.46	17.56	17.60	17.47	17.60	17.67	17.58	17.66
Retail trade	11.67	11.90	11.89	11.89	11.99	11.91	11.92	11.87	11.98	12.04	12.03	12.08	12.08	12.08	12.06
Transportation and warehousing	15.76	16.25	16.35	16.33	16.31	16.31	16.40	16.33	16.46	16.58	16.51	16.73	16.72	16.79	16.88
Utilities	23.96	24.76	24.64	24.81	25.15	25.23	25.50	25.26	25.38	25.29	25.36	25.69	25.53	25.30	25.40
Information	20.20	21.01	21.01	21.11	21.35	21.25	21.28	21.10	21.21	21.28	21.17	21.24	21.41	21.17	21.25
Financial activities	16.17	17.13	17.29	17.34	17.27	17.25	17.42	17.26	17.35	17.47	17.37	17.45	17.62	17.37	17.43
Professional and business services	16.81	17.20	17.07	17.00	17.11	17.13	17.41	17.29	17.38	17.47	17.28	17.26	17.45	17.29	17.31
Education and health services	15.21	15.64	15.62	15.68	15.71	15.73	15.79	15.86	15.94	15.95	15.94	15.99	16.00	16.06	16.14
Leisure and hospitality	8.58	8.76	8.68	8.68	8.78	8.78	8.83	8.94	8.89	8.92	8.89	8.84	8.85	8.78	8.80
Other services	13.72	13.84	13.72	13.75	13.82	13.78	13.85	13.88	13.89	13.90	13.85	13.87	13.90	13.81	13.77

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

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:												
2000.....	61.9	62.9	63.3	59.5	46.9	61.7	63.1	52.5	51.5	53.4	56.8	53.8
2001.....	52.2	47.8	50.4	34.4	41.4	39.2	37.1	38.8	38.3	32.4	36.7	34.9
2002.....	40.1	35.1	41.0	41.5	41.7	47.8	44.1	44.1	42.8	39.0	38.7	34.5
2003.....	41.2	35.1	38.1	41.4	42.8	40.1	40.5	39.7	49.3	46.0	51.1	49.1
2004.....	52.3	56.1	68.7	67.6	63.8	60.1	49.5					
Over 3-month span:												
2000.....	69.2	66.2	67.8	68.3	60.1	58.1	56.3	61.5	56.5	53.2	52.9	56.8
2001.....	52.7	50.4	50.4	43.5	38.8	34.9	36.2	37.9	34.7	35.3	30.8	32.0
2002.....	34.0	37.4	35.1	36.2	36.7	39.4	39.9	40.8	38.7	37.1	34.4	34.7
2003.....	36.5	32.6	36.3	35.1	40.5	42.6	37.4	35.4	40.1	45.5	50.5	51.1
2004.....	54.0	55.2	62.8	70.0	74.5	69.1	61.0					
Over 6-month span:												
2000.....	67.3	69.1	75.2	72.5	67.4	67.8	66.7	60.8	59.0	55.0	59.7	54.0
2001.....	51.8	50.0	51.8	47.3	43.5	41.5	38.1	35.4	32.2	33.1	31.5	31.1
2002.....	29.5	30.0	31.1	31.1	31.7	37.1	37.2	39.0	34.7	36.5	35.3	33.3
2003.....	33.6	31.1	31.7	31.7	33.5	37.8	36.2	36.5	40.5	39.4	42.6	41.7
2004.....	48.9	54.1	59.6	64.7	67.8	68.9	68.7					
Over 12-month span:												
2000.....	70.9	69.2	73.2	71.0	69.8	71.0	70.0	70.3	70.3	65.6	63.8	62.1
2001.....	59.5	59.5	53.4	49.3	48.6	45.0	43.3	43.9	39.9	37.8	37.1	34.9
2002.....	33.6	31.7	30.2	30.4	30.2	29.1	32.0	31.3	30.0	29.5	32.9	34.7
2003.....	34.5	31.5	32.9	33.5	36.2	34.4	34.7	33.1	37.6	37.4	33.1	35.4
2004.....	37.8	43.2	47.3	50.7	54.9	60.1	62.8					
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2000.....	48.2	58.3	50.0	50.0	41.1	57.1	60.7	28.6	25.0	35.1	39.9	41.1
2001.....	22.6	22.0	21.4	16.1	15.5	23.2	13.7	14.3	19.0	17.9	14.9	10.1
2002.....	21.4	18.5	23.8	35.1	29.8	32.7	40.5	28.0	31.0	11.9	15.5	17.9
2003.....	26.2	15.5	22.6	13.7	26.2	25.0	28.0	26.2	27.4	28.6	51.2	45.8
2004.....	42.9	55.4	60.1	66.1	64.9	51.2	54.2					
Over 3-month span:												
2000.....	53.6	53.6	56.0	54.8	44.0	44.0	51.2	47.6	32.7	25.0	23.2	38.7
2001.....	35.7	21.4	16.1	14.3	13.1	13.7	11.9	8.9	8.3	13.1	8.9	10.1
2002.....	9.5	10.1	11.3	17.9	17.3	19.0	28.0	22.0	23.8	15.5	6.5	4.8
2003.....	13.7	13.1	16.7	10.1	13.1	14.9	16.1	16.1	16.1	24.4	27.4	41.7
2004.....	48.8	51.8	59.5	66.1	71.4	65.5	60.1					
Over 6-month span:												
2000.....	44.0	52.4	55.4	57.7	47.6	51.8	56.0	45.2	39.3	34.5	32.1	27.4
2001.....	22.0	23.8	22.0	20.8	14.3	13.7	14.3	10.1	10.7	5.4	7.1	4.8
2002.....	6.5	8.9	7.7	8.3	7.7	14.3	14.9	10.7	12.5	10.1	8.9	8.9
2003.....	11.3	9.5	6.0	7.1	8.9	13.1	8.9	13.1	13.1	16.7	19.0	19.6
2004.....	28.6	36.9	46.4	56.5	61.3	61.9	66.7					
Over 12-month span:												
2000.....	41.7	39.3	47.0	50.0	46.4	52.4	51.8	49.4	46.4	40.5	35.1	33.3
2001.....	29.8	32.1	20.8	19.0	13.1	12.5	10.7	11.9	11.9	10.1	8.3	6.0
2002.....	7.1	6.0	6.0	6.5	7.1	3.6	4.8	6.0	4.8	7.1	4.8	8.3
2003.....	10.7	6.0	6.5	5.4	8.3	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.7	11.9	9.5	11.3
2004.....	9.5	19.0	16.7	26.2	29.8	38.7	50.0					

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ¹							Rates							
	2004							2004							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	
Total ²	2,868	2,906	3,079	3,135	3,105	3,022	3,190	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	
Industry															
Total private ²	2,518	2,534	2,740	2,778	2,746	2,640	28 36	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	
Construction.....	106	99	113	105	108	94	85	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	
Manufacturing.....	233	226	232	251	244	247	230	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	430	458	524	531	521	503	571	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.2	
Professional and business services.....	501	491	502	518	530	494	529	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.1	
Education and health services.....	549	551	559	576	542	496	513	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.9	
Leisure and hospitality.....	368	383	370	376	391	421	457	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	
Government.....	350	364	353	354	360	380	353	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	
Region³															
Northeast.....	476	500	569	560	526	546	530	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	
South.....	1,132	1,112	1,176	1,191	1,164	1,164	1,236	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	
Midwest.....	679	680	663	692	688	631	655	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	
West.....	586	632	655	694	765	677	725	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.5	

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

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

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

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

NOTE: The 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 (in thousands) ¹							Rates							
	2004							2003							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	
Total ²	4,106	4,103	4,603	4,398	4,206	4,433	4,233	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.2	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,800	3,772	4,256	4,090	3,938	4,110	3,936	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	
Construction.....	358	382	437	421	406	436	351	5.3	5.6	6.4	6.1	5.9	6.3	5.1	
Manufacturing.....	349	355	361	354	336	370	349	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.4	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	957	945	1,009	1,032	938	945	939	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	
Professional and business services.....	708	529	713	609	631	692	621	4.4	3.3	4.4	3.7	3.8	4.2	3.8	
Education and health services.....	416	447	444	460	451	428	435	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	
Leisure and hospitality.....	715	766	810	766	739	749	771	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.2	
Government.....	295	323	343	300	272	328	301	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	
Region³															
Northeast.....	722	689	744	810	708	703	760	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.0	
South.....	1,585	1,608	1,781	1,582	1,606	1,709	1,628	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.5	
Midwest.....	921	953	1,040	991	956	1,009	914	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.9	
West.....	883	876	1,029	1,093	951	1,023	844	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.6	2.9	

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ¹							Rates							
	2004							2004							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	
Total ²	3,968	4,073	4,134	4,088	4,040	4,069	4,011	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,716	3,807	3,868	3,843	3,761	3,789	3,725	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	
Construction.....	436	400	392	391	367	382	380	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.5	
Manufacturing.....	323	355	377	353	377	343	365	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	936	899	978	1,013	917	927	939	3.7	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.7	
Professional and business services.....	572	590	597	606	556	607	576	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.5	
Education and health services.....	389	388	382	386	379	362	368	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	
Leisure and hospitality.....	709	727	715	679	696	734	680	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.5	
Government.....	258	268	284	245	268	270	273	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	
Region³															
Northeast.....	712	688	666	716	648	704	699	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.8	
South.....	1,505	1,499	1,612	1,524	1,504	1,533	1,505	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	
Midwest.....	903	929	938	877	833	853	904	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	
West.....	896	941	1,003	959	1,008	979	915	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	

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 (in thousands) ¹							Rates							
	2004							2004							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	
Total ²	2,118	2,178	2,271	2,278	2,173	2,284	2,235	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	
Industry															
Total private ²	2,002	2,051	2,144	2,151	2,026	2,162	2,113	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	
Construction.....	148	133	154	149	144	156	123	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.8	
Manufacturing.....	165	169	176	189	171	171	180	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	530	493	530	563	525	536	547	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	
Professional and business services.....	261	302	309	323	259	322	306	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.9	
Education and health services.....	237	234	252	245	223	225	264	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	
Leisure and hospitality.....	428	447	465	429	455	480	430	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.5	
Government.....	116	126	129	129	129	123	123	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	
Region³															
Northeast.....	288	319	314	390	318	334	347	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	
South.....	852	867	957	888	857	910	869	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	
Midwest.....	513	455	474	479	479	485	501	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	
West.....	475	520	565	524	521	573	508	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.8	

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2003.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		December 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2002-03 ²	Fourth quarter 2003	Percent change, fourth quarter 2002-03 ²
United States ³	8,314.1	129,341.5	0.0	\$767	3.6
Private industry	8,048.7	108,215.1	.0	769	3.9
Natural resources and mining	123.7	1,557.8	.1	703	4.9
Construction	804.9	6,689.5	1.2	837	2.3
Manufacturing	376.8	14,307.8	-4.2	943	6.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,853.6	25,957.3	-3	665	3.4
Information	145.2	3,165.9	-4.0	1,139	3.9
Financial activities	767.0	7,874.7	1.2	1,138	5.9
Professional and business services	1,329.4	16,113.2	.6	945	3.8
Education and health services	732.2	15,974.0	2.1	731	3.8
Leisure and hospitality	669.9	12,042.8	1.7	335	3.4
Other services	1,080.6	4,274.1	-1	494	3.1
Government	265.3	21,126.3	-2	757	2.4
Los Angeles, CA	356.0	4,075.3	-5	903	4.2
Private industry	352.2	3,486.3	-2	898	4.2
Natural resources and mining .....	.6	11.0	.7	955	16.9
Construction	12.9	133.9	-1.1	883	1.7
Manufacturing	17.8	485.2	-7.1	900	6.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	53.9	794.6	-1.2	735	2.7
Information	9.2	194.9	-2.0	1,627	5.2
Financial activities	23.0	237.9	.9	1,258	7.0
Professional and business services	40.1	575.0	1.6	1,043	3.7
Education and health services	26.6	456.5	1.9	820	3.9
Leisure and hospitality	25.6	375.9	5.6	766	6.5
Other services	142.1	220.7	3.5	422	5.0
Government	3.8	589.0	-2.3	930	3.3
Cook, IL	126.7	2,539.8	-1.2	922	3.0
Private industry	125.5	2,221.9	-9	929	3.2
Natural resources and mining .....	.1	1.3	-3.6	1,037	3.2
Construction	10.5	96.7	.0	1,169	-8
Manufacturing	7.9	265.7	-5.1	975	6.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26.7	499.4	-8	753	.4
Information	2.5	66.1	-4.1	1,164	.1
Financial activities	13.8	219.4	-8	1,471	8.1
Professional and business services	26.1	405.5	-1.3	1,206	4.1
Education and health services	12.3	350.8	1.0	791	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	10.5	217.7	2.8	375	-3
Other services	12.6	95.1	-2.0	655	3.0
Government	1.2	317.9	-3.1	871	.9
New York, NY	111.9	2,253.6	-1.0	1,480	7.2
Private industry	111.7	1,800.4	-6	1,623	8.1
Natural resources and mining .....	.0	.1	.0	1,197	-6.5
Construction	2.2	30.0	-4.5	1,567	3.4
Manufacturing	3.5	46.6	-4.9	1,290	6.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.1	247.6	-1.2	1,164	5.5
Information	4.3	130.6	-5.1	1,751	7.9
Financial activities	16.7	352.0	-2.0	3,034	16.1
Professional and business services	22.6	439.7	.5	1,702	2.6
Education and health services	7.8	273.8	2.4	918	7.6
Leisure and hospitality	10.1	188.2	.4	787	6.1
Other services	16.0	82.9	-1.1	871	6.1
Government .....	.2	453.2	-2.2	912	.1
Harris, TX	89.4	1,841.5	-9	906	2.1
Private industry	89.0	1,595.2	-1.2	929	2.1
Natural resources and mining	1.2	62.5	8.7	2,185	-9
Construction	6.3	135.5	-5.0	919	2.6
Manufacturing	4.7	164.0	-4.9	1,106	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.1	403.2	-2.1	821	1.0
Information	1.4	33.8	-3.9	1,098	.4
Financial activities	9.7	113.1	1.7	1,181	4.9
Professional and business services	17.0	279.0	-1.7	1,073	3.2
Education and health services	8.8	188.3	1.5	812	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	6.5	155.2	.7	335	-9
Other services	10.3	56.3	-3.1	539	.4
Government .....	.4	246.3	1.1	759	3.1
Maricopa, AZ	80.9	1,621.2	(⁴)	757	4.0
Private industry	80.5	1,401.8	2.2	755	3.9
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	9.8	-2.6	545	4.4
Construction	8.4	131.7	5.9	779	2.1
Manufacturing	3.3	128.0	-2.5	1,050	8.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	18.6	336.4	1.5	712	3.2
Information	1.6	36.6	-4.1	872	.5
Financial activities	9.5	133.3	1.5	933	3.7
Professional and business services	18.1	261.5	4.2	776	3.5
Education and health services	7.6	160.5	5.6	842	5.0
Leisure and hospitality	5.6	155.8	.8	364	2.8
Other services	5.7	44.7	-2.6	500	2.2
Government .....	.5	219.4	1.6	766	3.7

See footnotes at end of table.

22. Continued—Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2003.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		December 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2002-03 ²	Fourth quarter 2003	Percent change, fourth quarter 2002-03 ²
Dallas, TX	68.6	1,450.8	-1.4	\$952	4.3
Private industry	68.2	1,294.6	-1.4	970	4.8
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	6.8	-20.5	2,680	22.7
Construction	4.5	73.0	-2.2	909	5.5
Manufacturing	3.5	144.9	-3.1	1,075	6.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.8	326.1	-3.3	898	5.2
Information	1.9	64.0	-5.1	1,272	8.7
Financial activities	8.6	140.0	1.2	1,215	2.9
Professional and business services	14.0	237.7	.0	1,152	4.2
Education and health services	6.3	131.4	2.4	887	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	5.2	127.5	.0	432	4.3
Other services	6.7	40.5	-3.4	587	2.8
Government .....	.4	156.2	-1.8	800	-.1
Orange, CA	88.8	1,436.6	1.3	874	5.3
Private industry	87.4	1,305.5	2.1	875	5.2
Natural resources and mining .....	.3	6.1	8.3	579	.2
Construction	6.4	85.5	4.4	969	5.9
Manufacturing	6.1	179.9	-3.0	1,036	11.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.3	278.8	.6	802	2.7
Information	1.5	33.8	-4.4	1,152	5.3
Financial activities	9.7	127.8	9.9	1,354	6.2
Professional and business services	17.4	261.0	1.0	942	2.8
Education and health services	9.1	126.6	6.1	849	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	6.6	159.9	2.5	358	3.8
Other services	12.9	46.0	6.3	518	3.0
Government	1.4	131.1	-5.7	859	6.0
San Diego, CA	85.3	1,278.2	1.3	815	2.6
Private industry	83.9	1,060.2	1.5	809	2.5
Natural resources and mining .....	.9	11.0	-5.4	491	1.0
Construction	6.4	81.1	4.7	869	.7
Manufacturing	3.6	105.4	-4.2	1,129	11.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.2	220.4	2.2	655	.9
Information	1.4	36.7	-4.5	1,582	-2.0
Financial activities	8.8	81.6	4.8	1,058	.4
Professional and business services	14.9	208.1	1.5	989	2.8
Education and health services	7.6	122.6	1.6	778	5.7
Leisure and hospitality	6.5	141.5	3.5	346	2.4
Other services	19.5	51.6	1.8	449	2.7
Government	1.3	218.0	.1	843	2.9
King, WA	81.6	1,100.6	.2	935	.2
Private industry	81.0	945.5	.1	944	-.3
Natural resources and mining .....	.4	2.8	-11.3	1,109	.8
Construction	6.2	53.4	-.4	921	1.4
Manufacturing	2.7	101.9	-8.2	1,176	-2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.8	225.5	1.1	804	2.6
Information	1.5	69.2	.8	1,829	-15.7
Financial activities	6.1	77.5	2.4	1,114	3.5
Professional and business services	11.7	158.3	.7	1,160	8.4
Education and health services	5.9	108.3	1.5	746	4.8
Leisure and hospitality	5.4	100.5	2.9	390	3.7
Other services	26.4	48.1	1.2	463	.4
Government .....	.6	155.1	1.0	882	3.6
Miami-Dade, FL	80.2	980.8	-.5	765	3.5
Private industry	79.9	827.5	-.7	742	3.6
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	9.9	-1.8	421	4.0
Construction	4.9	40.7	.3	788	2.7
Manufacturing	2.8	49.4	-9.8	695	5.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.2	247.2	-1.7	689	4.2
Information	1.7	28.5	-3.2	990	1.7
Financial activities	8.2	65.5	.7	1,062	-1.1
Professional and business services	15.9	132.0	-.2	948	5.2
Education and health services	7.8	123.4	1.4	748	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	5.3	92.8	2.1	432	9.9
Other services	7.5	34.5	-1.8	450	3.0
Government .....	.3	153.3	.5	886	2.8

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

Virgin Islands.

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

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

23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: by State, fourth quarter 2003.

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		December 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2002-03	Fourth quarter 2003	Percent change, fourth quarter 2002-03
United States ²	8,314.1	129,341.5	0.0	\$767	3.6
Alabama	111.8	1,838.1	-1	657	4.0
Alaska	20.0	282.7	1.1	746	1.1
Arizona	126.9	2,352.1	2.2	710	3.8
Arkansas	75.2	1,133.6	.5	587	4.1
California	1,190.8	14,922.3	.0	869	3.8
Colorado	160.0	2,134.6	-1.1	784	2.0
Connecticut	109.1	1,648.9	-7	992	3.8
Delaware	27.1	408.4	.5	825	5.0
District of Columbia	30.0	654.8	-4	1,238	3.9
Florida	504.1	7,424.5	.8	685	3.8
Georgia	245.6	3,845.6	.2	734	2.8
Hawaii	37.4	583.0	1.3	678	3.7
Idaho	48.5	577.5	.6	579	1.8
Illinois	325.7	5,738.7	-1.2	827	3.2
Indiana	152.1	2,852.2	-3	675	3.5
Iowa	90.6	1,418.5	.0	626	4.7
Kansas	82.2	1,298.3	-9	631	2.8
Kentucky	105.7	1,740.6	.3	645	3.5
Louisiana	114.0	1,870.9	.5	628	2.4
Maine	47.4	595.8	.7	631	4.6
Maryland	150.4	2,466.4	.7	831	3.6
Massachusetts	206.6	3,154.6	-1.9	954	5.2
Michigan	251.3	4,365.8	-1.1	806	3.9
Minnesota	159.0	2,591.9	-5	777	3.2
Mississippi	65.6	1,108.1	.4	559	3.7
Missouri	165.4	2,633.6	-7	676	2.4
Montana	42.0	396.6	1.1	549	4.0
Nebraska	55.3	884.4	.6	613	3.2
Nevada	60.3	1,111.2	4.4	721	5.1
New Hampshire	47.0	614.9	.6	788	4.0
New Jersey	268.1	3,912.8	.1	945	3.4
New Mexico	50.4	757.1	1.4	612	4.1
New York	550.3	8,379.2	-4	959	5.2
North Carolina	227.8	3,759.6	-1	679	4.5
North Dakota	24.0	317.6	.9	563	4.3
Ohio	294.2	5,322.4	-7	713	3.8
Oklahoma	91.6	1,423.4	-1.3	597	4.2
Oregon	118.8	1,579.8	.2	694	3.3
Pennsylvania	326.9	5,524.5	-2	750	4.7
Rhode Island	34.7	480.5	1.2	738	5.1
South Carolina	108.4	1,781.0	.3	623	3.1
South Dakota	28.1	365.4	.3	559	4.1
Tennessee	128.4	2,648.0	.4	689	4.2
Texas	505.3	9,300.1	-3	754	3.1
Utah	73.9	1,066.2	1.2	630	2.3
Vermont	24.1	300.7	.3	661	5.1
Virginia	202.6	3,477.5	1.2	786	5.2
Washington	222.7	2,654.7	1.0	759	1.3
West Virginia	47.2	685.2	.1	587	2.1
Wisconsin	157.6	2,715.4	.0	683	4.1
Wyoming	22.0	241.6	1.7	616	4.1
Puerto Rico	50.2	1,074.1	3.5	450	4.7
Virgin Islands	3.2	42.5	-2	629	2.4

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wage per employee	Average weekly wage
Total covered (UI and UCFE)					
1993	6,679,934	109,422,571	\$2,884,472,282	\$26,361	\$507
1994	6,826,677	112,611,287	3,033,676,678	26,939	518
1995	7,040,677	115,487,841	3,215,921,236	27,846	536
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
UI covered					
1993	6,632,221	106,351,431	\$2,771,023,411	\$26,055	\$501
1994	6,778,300	109,588,189	2,918,684,128	26,633	512
1995	6,990,594	112,539,795	3,102,353,355	27,567	530
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
Private industry covered					
1993	6,454,381	91,202,971	\$2,365,301,493	\$25,934	\$499
1994	6,596,158	94,146,344	2,494,458,555	26,496	510
1995	6,803,454	96,894,844	2,658,927,216	27,441	528
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
State government covered					
1993	59,185	4,088,075	\$117,095,062	\$28,643	\$551
1994	60,686	4,162,944	122,879,977	29,518	568
1995	60,763	4,201,836	128,143,491	30,497	586
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
Local government covered					
1993	118,626	11,059,500	\$288,594,697	\$26,095	\$502
1994	121,425	11,278,080	301,315,857	26,717	514
1995	126,342	11,442,238	315,252,346	27,552	530
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
Federal Government covered (UCFE)					
1993	47,714	3,071,140	\$113,448,871	\$36,940	\$710
1994	48,377	3,023,098	114,992,550	38,038	731
1995	50,083	2,948,046	113,567,881	38,523	741
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

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Data reflect the movement of Indian Tribal Council establishments from private industry to the public sector. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, private ownership, by supersector, first quarter 2003

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers ¹	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all industries²										
Establishments, first quarter	7,933,974	4,768,812	1,331,834	872,241	597,662	203,030	115,598	28,856	10,454	5,487
Employment, March	105,583,548	7,095,128	8,810,097	11,763,253	18,025,655	13,970,194	17,299,058	9,864,934	7,090,739	11,664,490
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	124,527	72,088	23,248	14,773	9,226	2,893	1,593	501	161	44
Employment, March	1,526,176	110,155	153,629	198,895	275,811	198,122	241,559	171,063	108,563	68,379
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	795,029	523,747	129,201	76,215	46,096	12,837	5,604	1,006	262	61
Employment, March	6,285,841	746,296	846,521	1,021,722	1,371,071	872,274	823,846	338,107	172,944	93,060
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	381,159	148,469	65,027	57,354	54,261	25,927	19,813	6,506	2,565	1,237
Employment, March	14,606,928	252,443	436,028	788,581	1,685,563	1,815,385	3,043,444	2,245,183	1,732,368	2,607,933
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,851,662	992,180	378,157	239,637	149,960	51,507	31,351	6,681	1,619	570
Employment, March	24,683,356	1,646,304	2,514,548	3,204,840	4,527,709	3,564,316	4,661,898	2,277,121	1,070,141	1,216,479
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	147,062	84,906	20,744	16,130	13,539	5,920	3,773	1,223	575	252
Employment, March	3,208,667	112,409	138,076	220,618	416,670	410,513	576,674	418,113	399,366	516,228
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	753,064	480,485	135,759	76,733	39,003	11,743	6,195	1,794	883	469
Employment, March	7,753,717	788,607	892,451	1,017,662	1,162,498	801,140	934,618	620,183	601,549	935,009
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,307,697	887,875	180,458	111,532	73,599	28,471	17,856	5,153	1,919	834
Employment, March	15,648,435	1,230,208	1,184,745	1,501,470	2,232,506	1,969,466	2,707,203	1,762,251	1,307,870	1,752,716
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	720,207	338,139	164,622	103,683	65,173	24,086	17,122	3,929	1,761	1,692
Employment, March	15,680,834	629,968	1,092,329	1,392,099	1,955,861	1,679,708	2,558,300	1,337,188	1,220,921	3,814,460
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	657,359	260,149	110,499	118,140	122,168	34,166	9,718	1,609	599	311
Employment, March	11,731,379	411,192	744,144	1,653,470	3,683,448	2,285,550	1,372,780	545,304	404,831	630,660
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,057,236	851,231	116,940	56,238	24,235	5,451	2,561	454	109	17
Employment, March	4,243,633	1,037,360	761,518	740,752	703,957	371,774	376,832	150,421	71,453	29,566

¹ Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2003.

² Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Data are only produced for first quarter. Data are preliminary.

26. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02

Metropolitan area ¹	Average annual wage ²		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Metropolitan areas ³	\$37,908	\$38,423	1.4
Abilene, TX	25,141	25,517	1.5
Akron, OH	32,930	34,037	3.4
Albany, GA	28,877	29,913	3.6
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	35,355	35,994	1.8
Albuquerque, NM	31,667	32,475	2.6
Alexandria, LA	26,296	27,300	3.8
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA	33,569	34,789	3.6
Altoona, PA	26,869	27,360	1.8
Amarillo, TX	27,422	28,274	3.1
Anchorage, AK	37,998	39,112	2.9
Ann Arbor, MI	37,582	39,220	4.4
Anniston, AL	26,486	27,547	4.0
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	32,652	33,020	1.1
Asheville, NC	28,511	28,771	.9
Athens, GA	28,966	29,942	3.4
Atlanta, GA	40,559	41,123	1.4
Atlantic-Cape May, NJ	31,268	32,201	3.0
Auburn-Opelika, AL	25,753	26,405	2.5
Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC	30,626	31,743	3.6
Austin-San Marcos, TX	40,831	39,540	-3.2
Bakersfield, CA	30,106	31,192	3.6
Baltimore, MD	37,495	38,718	3.3
Bangor, ME	27,850	28,446	2.1
Barnstable-Yarmouth, MA	31,025	32,028	3.2
Baton Rouge, LA	30,321	31,366	3.4
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	31,798	32,577	2.4
Bellingham, WA	27,724	28,284	2.0
Benton Harbor, MI	31,140	32,627	4.8
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	44,701	45,185	1.1
Billings, MT	27,889	28,553	2.4
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula, MS	28,351	28,515	.6
Binghamton, NY	31,187	31,832	2.1
Birmingham, AL	34,519	35,940	4.1
Bismarck, ND	27,116	27,993	3.2
Bloomington, IN	28,013	28,855	3.0
Bloomington-Normal, IL	35,111	36,133	2.9
Boise City, ID	31,624	31,955	1.0
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH	45,766	45,685	-.2
Boulder-Longmont, CO	44,310	44,037	-.6
Brazoria, TX	35,655	36,253	1.7
Bremerton, WA	31,525	33,775	7.1
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX	22,142	22,892	3.4
Bryan-College Station, TX	25,755	26,051	1.1
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	32,054	32,777	2.3
Burlington, VT	34,363	35,169	2.3
Canton-Massillon, OH	29,020	29,689	2.3
Casper, WY	28,264	28,886	2.2
Cedar Rapids, IA	34,649	34,730	.2
Champaign-Urbana, IL	30,488	31,995	4.9
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	28,887	29,993	3.8
Charleston, WV	31,530	32,136	1.9
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	37,267	38,413	3.1
Charlottesville, VA	32,427	33,328	2.8
Chattanooga, TN-GA	29,981	30,631	2.2
Cheyenne, WY	27,579	28,827	4.5
Chicago, IL	42,685	43,239	1.3
Chico-Paradise, CA	26,499	27,190	2.6
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	36,050	37,168	3.1
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY	25,567	26,940	5.4
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH	35,514	36,102	1.7
Colorado Springs, CO	34,391	34,681	.8
Columbia, MO	28,490	29,135	2.3
Columbia, SC	29,904	30,721	2.7
Columbus, GA-AL	28,412	29,207	2.8
Columbus, OH	35,028	36,144	3.2
Corpus Christi, TX	29,361	30,168	2.7
Corvallis, OR	35,525	36,766	3.5
Cumberland, MD-WV	25,504	26,704	4.7
Dallas, TX	42,706	43,000	.7
Danville, VA	25,465	26,116	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued—Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02

Metropolitan area ¹	Average annual wage ²		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	\$31,275	\$32,118	2.7
Dayton-Springfield, OH	33,619	34,327	2.1
Daytona Beach, FL	25,953	26,898	3.6
Decatur, AL	30,891	30,370	-1.7
Decatur, IL	33,354	33,215	-.4
Denver, CO	42,351	42,133	-.5
Des Moines, IA	34,303	35,641	3.9
Detroit, MI	42,704	43,224	1.2
Dothan, AL	28,026	29,270	4.4
Dover, DE	27,754	29,818	7.4
Dubuque, IA	28,402	29,208	2.8
Duluth-Superior, MN-WI	29,415	30,581	4.0
Dutchess County, NY	38,748	38,221	-1.4
Eau Claire, WI	27,680	28,760	3.9
El Paso, TX	25,847	26,604	2.9
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	30,797	32,427	5.3
Elmira, NY	28,669	29,151	1.7
Enid, OK	24,836	25,507	2.7
Erie, PA	29,293	29,780	1.7
Eugene-Springfield, OR	28,983	29,427	1.5
Evansville-Henderson, IN-KY	31,042	31,977	3.0
Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN	27,899	29,053	4.1
Fayetteville, NC	26,981	28,298	4.9
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR	29,940	31,090	3.8
Flagstaff, AZ-UT	25,890	26,846	3.7
Flint, MI	35,995	36,507	1.4
Florence, AL	25,639	26,591	3.7
Florence, SC	28,800	29,563	2.6
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	33,248	34,215	2.9
Fort Lauderdale, FL	33,966	34,475	1.5
Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL	29,432	30,324	3.0
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie, FL	27,742	29,152	5.1
Fort Smith, AR-OK	26,755	27,075	1.2
Fort Walton Beach, FL	26,151	27,242	4.2
Fort Wayne, IN	31,400	32,053	2.1
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	36,379	37,195	2.2
Fresno, CA	27,647	28,814	4.2
Gadsden, AL	25,760	26,214	1.8
Gainesville, FL	26,917	27,648	2.7
Galveston-Texas City, TX	31,067	31,920	2.7
Gary, IN	31,948	32,432	1.5
Glens Falls, NY	27,885	28,931	3.8
Goldensboro, NC	25,398	25,821	1.7
Grand Forks, ND-MN	24,959	25,710	3.0
Grand Junction, CO	27,426	28,331	3.3
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI	33,431	34,214	2.3
Great Falls, MT	24,211	25,035	3.4
Greeley, CO	30,066	31,104	3.5
Green Bay, WI	32,631	33,698	3.3
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC	31,730	32,369	2.0
Greenville, NC	28,289	29,055	2.7
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC	30,940	31,726	2.5
Hagerstown, MD	29,020	30,034	3.5
Hamilton-Middletown, OH	32,325	32,985	2.0
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA	33,408	34,497	3.3
Hartford, CT	43,880	44,387	1.2
Hattiesburg, MS	25,145	26,051	3.6
Hickory-Morgantown-Lenoir, NC	27,305	27,996	2.5
Honolulu, HI	32,531	33,978	4.4
Houma, LA	30,343	30,758	1.4
Houston, TX	42,784	42,712	-.2
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	27,478	28,321	3.1
Huntsville, AL	36,727	38,571	5.0
Indianapolis, IN	35,989	36,608	1.7
Iowa City, IA	31,663	32,567	2.9
Jackson, MI	32,454	33,251	2.5
Jackson, MS	29,813	30,537	2.4
Jackson, TN	29,414	30,443	3.5
Jacksonville, FL	32,367	33,722	4.2
Jacksonville, NC	21,395	22,269	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued—Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02

Metropolitan area ¹	Average annual wage ²		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Jamestown, NY	\$25,913	\$26,430	2.0
Janesville-Beloit, WI	31,482	32,837	4.3
Jersey City, NJ	47,638	49,562	4.0
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA	28,543	29,076	1.9
Johnstown, PA	25,569	26,161	2.3
Jonesboro, AR	25,337	26,165	3.3
Joplin, MO	26,011	26,594	2.2
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI	32,905	34,237	4.0
Kankakee, IL	29,104	30,015	3.1
Kansas City, MO-KS	35,794	36,731	2.6
Kenosha, WI	31,562	32,473	2.9
Killeen-Temple, TX	26,193	27,299	4.2
Knoxville, TN	30,422	31,338	3.0
Kokomo, IN	39,599	40,778	3.0
La Crosse, WI-MN	27,774	28,719	3.4
Lafayette, LA	29,693	30,104	1.4
Lafayette, IN	31,484	31,700	.7
Lake Charles, LA	29,782	30,346	1.9
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	28,890	29,505	2.1
Lancaster, PA	31,493	32,197	2.2
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	34,724	35,785	3.1
Laredo, TX	24,128	24,739	2.5
Las Cruces, NM	24,310	25,256	3.9
Las Vegas, NV-AZ	32,239	33,280	3.2
Lawrence, KS	25,923	26,621	2.7
Lawton, OK	24,812	25,392	2.3
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	27,092	28,435	5.0
Lexington, KY	31,593	32,776	3.7
Lima, OH	29,644	30,379	2.5
Lincoln, NE	29,352	30,614	4.3
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	30,858	31,634	2.5
Longview-Marshall, TX	28,029	28,172	.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	40,891	41,709	2.0
Louisville, KY-IN	33,058	33,901	2.6
Lubbock, TX	26,577	27,625	3.9
Lynchburg, VA	28,859	29,444	2.0
Macon, GA	30,595	31,884	4.2
Madison, WI	34,097	35,410	3.9
Mansfield, OH	28,808	30,104	4.5
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	22,313	23,179	3.9
Medford-Ashland, OR	27,224	28,098	3.2
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL	32,798	33,913	3.4
Memphis, TN-AR-MS	34,603	35,922	3.8
Merced, CA	25,479	26,771	5.1
Miami, FL	34,524	35,694	3.4
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ	49,950	50,457	1.0
Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI	35,617	36,523	2.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	40,868	41,722	2.1
Missoula, MT	26,181	27,249	4.1
Mobile, AL	28,129	28,742	2.2
Modesto, CA	29,591	30,769	4.0
Monmouth-Ocean, NJ	37,056	37,710	1.8
Monroe, LA	26,578	27,614	3.9
Montgomery, AL	29,150	30,525	4.7
Muncie, IN	28,374	29,017	2.3
Myrtle Beach, SC	24,029	24,672	2.7
Naples, FL	30,839	31,507	2.2
Nashville, TN	33,989	35,036	3.1
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	39,662	40,396	1.9
New Haven-Bridgeport-Stamford-Waterbury-Danbury, CT	52,198	51,170	-2.0
New London-Norwich, CT	38,505	38,650	.4
New Orleans, LA	31,089	32,407	4.2
New York, NY	59,097	57,708	-2.4
Newark, NJ	47,715	48,781	2.2
Newburgh, NY-PA	29,827	30,920	3.7
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC	29,875	30,823	3.2
Oakland, CA	45,920	46,877	2.1
Ocala, FL	26,012	26,628	2.4
Odessa-Midland, TX	31,278	31,295	.1
Oklahoma City, OK	28,915	29,850	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued—Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02

Metropolitan area ¹	Average annual wage ²		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Olympia, WA	\$32,772	\$33,765	3.0
Omaha, NE-IA	31,856	33,107	3.9
Orange County, CA	40,252	41,219	2.4
Orlando, FL	31,276	32,461	3.8
Owensboro, KY	27,306	28,196	3.3
Panama City, FL	26,433	27,448	3.8
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH	27,920	29,529	5.8
Pensacola, FL	28,059	28,189	.5
Peoria-Pekin, IL	33,293	34,261	2.9
Philadelphia, PA-NJ	40,231	41,121	2.2
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	35,514	36,045	1.5
Pine Bluff, AR	27,561	28,698	4.1
Pittsburgh, PA	35,024	35,625	1.7
Pittsfield, MA	31,561	32,707	3.6
Pocatello, ID	24,621	25,219	2.4
Portland, ME	32,327	33,309	3.0
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	37,285	37,650	1.0
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, RI	33,403	34,610	3.6
Provo-Orem, UT	28,266	28,416	.5
Pueblo, CO	27,097	27,763	2.5
Punta Gorda, FL	25,404	26,119	2.8
Racine, WI	33,319	34,368	3.1
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	38,691	39,056	.9
Rapid City, SD	25,508	26,434	3.6
Reading, PA	32,807	33,912	3.4
Redding, CA	28,129	28,961	3.0
Reno, NV	34,231	34,744	1.5
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA	33,370	35,174	5.4
Richmond-Petersburg, VA	35,879	36,751	2.4
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	30,510	31,591	3.5
Roanoke, VA	30,330	31,775	4.8
Rochester, MN	37,753	39,036	3.4
Rochester, NY	34,327	34,827	1.5
Rockford, IL	32,104	32,827	2.3
Rocky Mount, NC	28,770	28,893	.4
Sacramento, CA	38,016	39,354	3.5
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI	35,429	35,444	.0
St. Cloud, MN	28,263	29,535	4.5
St. Joseph, MO	27,734	28,507	2.8
St. Louis, MO-IL	35,928	36,712	2.2
Salem, OR	28,336	29,210	3.1
Salinas, CA	31,735	32,463	2.3
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	31,965	32,600	2.0
San Angelo, TX	26,147	26,321	.7
San Antonio, TX	30,650	31,336	2.2
San Diego, CA	38,418	39,305	2.3
San Francisco, CA	59,654	56,602	-5.1
San Jose, CA	65,931	63,056	-4.4
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles, CA	29,092	29,981	3.1
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA	33,626	34,382	2.2
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	35,022	35,721	2.0
Santa Fe, NM	30,671	32,269	5.2
Santa Rosa, CA	36,145	36,494	1.0
Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	27,958	28,950	3.5
Savannah, GA	30,176	30,796	2.1
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, PA	28,642	29,336	2.4
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	45,299	46,093	1.8
Sharon, PA	26,707	27,872	4.4
Sheboygan, WI	30,840	32,148	4.2
Sherman-Denison, TX	30,397	30,085	-1.0
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	27,856	28,769	3.3
Sioux City, IA-NE	26,755	27,543	2.9
Sioux Falls, SD	28,962	29,975	3.5
South Bend, IN	30,769	31,821	3.4
Spokane, WA	29,310	30,037	2.5
Springfield, IL	36,061	37,336	3.5
Springfield, MO	27,338	27,987	2.4
Springfield, MA	32,801	33,972	3.6
State College, PA	29,939	30,910	3.2
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	28,483	29,129	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued—Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02

Metropolitan area ¹	Average annual wage ²		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Stockton-Lodi, CA	\$30,818	\$31,958	3.7
Sumter, SC	24,450	24,982	2.2
Syracuse, NY	32,254	33,752	4.6
Tacoma, WA	31,261	32,507	4.0
Tallahassee, FL	29,708	30,895	4.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	31,678	32,458	2.5
Terre Haute, IN	27,334	28,415	4.0
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	26,492	27,717	4.6
Toledo, OH	32,299	33,513	3.8
Topeka, KS	30,513	31,707	3.9
Trenton, NJ	46,831	47,969	2.4
Tucson, AZ	30,690	31,673	3.2
Tulsa, OK	31,904	32,241	1.1
Tuscaloosa, AL	29,972	30,745	2.6
Tyler, TX	30,551	31,050	1.6
Utica-Rome, NY	27,777	28,500	2.6
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA	33,903	34,543	1.9
Ventura, CA	37,783	38,195	1.1
Victoria, TX	29,068	29,168	.3
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	32,571	33,625	3.2
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA	24,732	25,650	3.7
Waco, TX	28,245	28,885	2.3
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV	47,589	48,430	1.8
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	29,119	29,916	2.7
Wausau, WI	29,402	30,292	3.0
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL	35,957	36,550	1.6
Wheeling, WV-OH	26,282	26,693	1.6
Wichita, KS	32,983	33,429	1.4
Wichita Falls, TX	25,557	26,387	3.2
Williamsport, PA	27,801	27,988	.7
Wilmington-Newark, DE-MD	42,177	43,401	2.9
Wilmington, NC	29,287	29,157	-.4
Yakima, WA	24,204	24,934	3.0
Yolo, CA	35,352	35,591	.7
York, PA	31,936	32,609	2.1
Youngstown-Warren, OH	28,789	29,799	3.5
Yuba City, CA	27,781	28,967	4.3
Yuma, AZ	22,415	23,429	4.5
Aguadilla, PR	18,061	19,283	6.8
Arecibo, PR	16,600	18,063	8.8
Caguas, PR	18,655	19,706	5.6
Mayaguez, PR	17,101	17,500	2.3
Ponce, PR	17,397	18,187	4.5
San Juan-Bayamon, PR	20,948	21,930	4.7

¹ 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.

² Each year's total is based on the MSA definition for the specific year. Annual changes include differences resulting from changes in MSA definitions.

³ Totals do not include the six MSAs within Puerto Rico.

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

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	1993	1994 ¹	1995	1996	1997 ¹	1998 ¹	1999 ¹	2000 ¹	2001	2002	2003
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	194,838	196,814	198,584	200,591	203,133	205,220	207,753	212,577	215,092	217,570	221,168
Civilian labor force.....	129,200	131,056	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510
Labor force participation rate.....	66.3	66.6	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2
Employed.....	120,259	123,060	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736
Employment-population ratio.....	61.7	62.5	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3
Unemployed.....	8,940	7,996	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774
Unemployment rate.....	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0
Not in the labor force.....	65,638	65,758	66,280	66,647	66,836	67,547	68,385	69,994	71,359	72,707	74,658

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.**28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry**

[In thousands]

Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total private employment.....	91,855	95,016	97,866	100,169	103,113	106,021	108,686	110,996	110,707	108,828	108,356
Total nonfarm employment.....	110,844	114,291	117,298	119,708	122,770	125,930	128,993	131,785	131,826	130,341	129,931
Goods-producing.....	22,219	22,774	23,156	23,410	23,886	24,354	24,465	24,649	23,873	22,557	21,817
Natural resources and mining.....	666	659	641	637	654	645	598	599	606	583	571
Construction.....	4,779	5,095	5,274	5,536	5,813	6,149	6,545	6,787	6,826	6,716	6,722
Manufacturing.....	16,744	17,021	17,241	17,237	17,419	17,560	17,322	17,263	16,441	15,259	14,525
Private service-providing.....	69,636	72,242	74,710	76,759	79,227	81,667	84,221	86,346	86,834	86,271	86,538
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	22,378	23,128	23,834	24,239	24,700	25,186	25,771	26,225	25,983	25,497	25,275
Wholesale trade.....	5,093.2	5,247.3	5,433.1	5,522.0	5,663.9	5,795.2	5,892.5	5,933.2	5,772.7	5,652.3	5,605.6
Retail trade.....	13,020.5	13,490.8	13,896.7	14,142.5	14,388.9	14,609.3	14,970.1	15,279.8	15,238.6	15,025.1	14,911.5
Transportation and warehousing.....	3,553.8	3,701.0	3,837.8	3,935.3	4,026.5	4,168.0	4,300.3	4,410.3	4,372.0	4,223.6	4,176.7
Utilities.....	710.7	689.3	666.2	639.6	620.9	613.4	608.5	601.3	599.4	596.2	580.8
Information.....	2,668	2,738	2,843	2,940	3,084	3,218	3,419	3,631	3,629	3,395	3,198
Financial activities.....	6,709	6,867	6,827	6,969	7,178	7,462	7,648	7,687	7,807	7,847	7,974
Professional and business services.....	11,495	12,174	12,844	13,462	14,335	15,147	15,957	16,666	16,476	15,976	15,997
Education and health services.....	12,303	12,807	13,289	13,683	14,087	14,446	14,798	15,109	15,645	16,199	16,577
Leisure and hospitality.....	9,732	10,100	10,501	10,777	11,018	11,232	11,543	11,862	12,036	11,986	12,125
Other services.....	4,350	4,428	4,572	4,690	4,825	4,976	5,087	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,393
Government.....	18,989	19,275	19,432	19,539	19,664	19,909	20,307	20,790	21,118	21,513	21,575

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

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

Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Private sector:											
Average weekly hours.....	34.3	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.5	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.0	33.9	33.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.03	11.32	11.64	12.03	12.49	13.00	13.47	14.00	14.53	14.95	15.35
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	378.40	390.73	399.53	412.74	431.25	448.04	462.49	480.41	493.20	506.07	517.36
Goods-producing:											
Average weekly hours.....	40.6	41.1	40.8	40.8	41.1	40.8	40.8	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.28	12.63	12.96	13.38	13.82	14.23	14.71	15.27	15.78	16.33	16.80
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	498.82	519.58	528.62	546.48	568.43	580.99	599.99	621.86	630.04	651.61	669.23
Natural resources and mining											
Average weekly hours.....	44.9	45.3	45.3	46.0	46.2	44.9	44.2	44.4	44.6	43.2	43.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.12	14.41	14.78	15.10	15.57	16.20	16.33	16.55	17.00	17.19	17.58
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	634.77	653.14	670.32	695.07	720.11	727.28	721.74	734.92	757.92	741.97	766.83
Construction:											
Average weekly hours.....	38.4	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.8	39.0	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.04	14.38	14.73	15.11	15.67	16.23	16.80	17.48	18.00	18.52	18.95
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	539.81	558.53	571.57	588.48	609.48	629.75	655.11	685.78	695.89	711.82	727.11
Manufacturing:											
Average weekly hours.....	41.1	41.7	41.3	41.3	41.7	41.4	41.4	41.3	40.3	40.5	40.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.70	12.04	12.34	12.75	13.14	13.45	13.85	14.32	14.76	15.29	15.74
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	480.80	502.12	509.26	526.55	548.22	557.12	573.17	590.65	595.19	618.75	636.07
Private service-providing:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	10.60	10.87	11.19	11.57	12.05	12.59	13.07	13.60	14.16	14.56	14.96
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	345.03	354.97	364.14	376.72	394.77	412.78	427.30	445.00	460.32	472.88	484.00
Trade, transportation, and utilities:											
Average weekly hours.....	34.1	34.3	34.1	34.1	34.3	34.2	33.9	33.8	33.5	33.6	33.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	10.55	10.80	11.10	11.46	11.90	12.39	12.82	13.31	13.70	14.02	14.34
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	359.33	370.38	378.79	390.64	407.57	423.30	434.31	449.88	459.53	471.27	481.10
Wholesale trade:											
Average weekly hours.....	38.5	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38.0	37.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.57	12.93	13.34	13.80	14.41	15.07	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	484.46	501.17	515.14	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.12
Retail trade:											
Average weekly hours.....	30.7	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.9	30.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	8.36	8.61	8.85	9.21	9.59	10.05	10.45	10.86	11.29	11.67	11.90
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	484.46	501.17	515.14	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.12
Transportation and warehousing:											
Average weekly hours.....	38.9	39.5	38.9	39.1	39.4	38.7	37.6	37.4	36.7	36.8	36.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.71	12.84	13.18	13.45	13.78	14.12	14.55	15.05	15.33	15.76	16.25
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	494.36	507.27	513.37	525.60	542.55	546.86	547.97	562.31	562.70	579.75	597.79
Utilities:											
Average weekly hours.....	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.4	40.9	41.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	17.95	18.66	19.19	19.78	20.59	21.48	22.03	22.75	23.58	23.96	24.76
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	756.35	789.98	811.52	830.74	865.26	902.94	924.59	955.66	977.18	979.09	1,016.94
Information:											
Average weekly hours.....	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.4	36.3	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.5	36.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.86	15.32	15.68	16.30	17.14	17.67	18.40	19.07	19.80	20.20	21.01
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	535.25	551.28	564.98	592.68	622.40	646.52	675.32	700.89	731.11	738.17	761.13
Financial activities:											
Average weekly hours.....	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.7	36.0	35.8	35.9	35.8	35.6	35.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.36	11.82	12.28	12.71	13.22	13.93	14.47	14.98	15.59	16.17	17.13
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	403.02	419.20	436.12	451.49	472.37	500.95	517.57	537.37	558.02	575.51	608.87
Professional and business services:											
Average weekly hours.....	34.0	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.3	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.2	34.2	34.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.96	12.15	12.53	13.00	13.57	14.27	14.85	15.52	16.33	16.81	17.20
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	406.20	414.16	426.44	442.81	465.51	490.00	510.99	535.07	557.84	574.66	586.68
Education and health services:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.0	32.0	32.0	31.9	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.21	11.50	11.80	12.17	12.56	13.00	13.44	13.95	14.64	15.21	15.64
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	359.08	368.14	377.73	388.27	404.65	418.82	431.35	449.29	473.39	492.74	505.76
Leisure and hospitality:											
Average weekly hours.....	25.9	26.0	25.9	25.9	26.0	26.2	26.1	26.1	25.8	25.8	25.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	6.32	6.46	6.62	6.82	7.13	7.48	7.76	8.11	8.35	8.58	8.76
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	163.45	168.00	171.43	176.48	185.81	195.82	202.87	211.79	215.19	221.26	224.25
Other services:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.0	31.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	9.90	10.18	10.51	10.85	11.29	11.79	12.26	12.73	13.27	13.72	13.84
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	322.69	332.44	342.36	352.62	368.63	384.25	398.77	413.41	428.64	439.76	434.49

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

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2002			2003			2004			Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2004										
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	167.3	168.0	168.5	176.7	178.3	180.2	180.9	182.5	183.6	0.6	3.0
Excluding sales occupations.....	171.3	172.1	173.1	182.0	184.0	1,853.0	186.1	186.6	188.7	1.1	2.6
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies..	184.2	184.6	185.3	204.3	206.3	207.6	209.0	207.2	208.9	.8	1.3
Insurance.....	166.1	167.1	167.9	172.1	173.9	175.1	176.2	177.8	180.5	1.5	3.8
Services.....	163.7	164.9	165.4	167.1	168.4	170.4	171.4	173.5	175.1	.9	4.0
Business services.....	166.6	167.2	167.5	168.5	169.2	171.9	172.6	174.8	176.9	1.2	4.6
Health services.....	162.0	163.2	164.4	166.5	167.9	169.4	170.8	173.3	174.8	.9	4.1
Hospitals.....	164.5	166.2	168.1	170.8	171.9	173.9	175.9	178.1	179.7	.9	4.5
Educational services.....	169.0	173.5	175.2	176.3	177.1	180.2	181.3	183.1	184.2	.6	4.0
Colleges and universities.....	168.4	172.0	173.7	174.5	175.4	178.4	179.4	181.2	182.5	.7	4.0
Nonmanufacturing.....	161.1	162.0	162.5	164.9	166.4	168.1	169.0	170.9	172.5	.9	3.7
White-collar workers.....	164.1	164.8	165.3	168.0	169.3	171.2	172.1	174.1	175.7	.9	3.8
Excluding sales occupations.....	165.7	166.6	167.1	170.0	171.4	173.2	174.2	176.2	177.7	.9	3.7
Blue-collar occupations.....	154.0	155.4	155.9	157.5	159.7	161.1	161.7	163.4	165.5	1.3	3.6
Service occupations.....	156.9	158.4	159.2	161.1	162.0	163.2	162.4	166.0	167.3	.8	3.3
State and local government workers.....	156.7	160.1	161.5	162.6	163.2	165.9	166.8	168.0	168.7	.4	3.4
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers.....	155.7	159.3	160.7	161.7	162.2	164.9	165.7	166.8	167.5	.4	3.3
Professional specialty and technical.....	154.1	158.1	159.4	160.2	160.8	163.4	164.1	165.1	165.6	.3	3.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial.....	159.6	162.3	163.8	165.3	165.7	168.0	169.1	170.1	171.0	.5	3.2
Administrative support, including clerical.....	158.0	161.0	162.4	163.8	164.4	167.9	168.5	170.4	171.8	.8	4.5
Blue-collar workers.....	154.7	158.4	159.8	161.3	161.7	163.6	165.2	166.7	167.5	.5	3.6
Workers, by industry division:											
Services.....	155.9	159.7	160.9	161.8	162.3	164.9	165.7	166.5	166.8	.2	2.8
Services excluding schools ⁵	158.7	161.0	162.8	164.0	164.2	166.8	168.2	169.4	170.1	.4	3.6
Health services.....	161.4	163.5	165.5	166.4	166.7	169.5	171.0	172.2	172.9	.4	3.7
Hospitals.....	161.8	164.1	166.2	167.0	167.3	170.3	171.4	172.4	173.2	.5	3.5
Educational services.....	155.1	159.2	160.3	161.1	161.7	164.3	165.0	165.7	165.9	.1	2.6
Schools.....	155.4	159.6	160.7	161.4	162.0	164.7	165.3	166.0	166.3	.2	2.7
Elementary and secondary.....	153.6	157.7	158.8	159.4	160.0	163.0	163.7	164.4	164.6	.1	2.9
Colleges and universities.....	160.4	164.7	165.8	167.0	167.5	169.2	170.0	170.7	171.0	.2	2.1
Public administration ³	157.9	160.2	161.7	163.4	164.3	167.3	168.1	170.1	171.4	.8	4.3

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

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

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

⁴ This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings index, which was discontinued in January 1989.

⁵ Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.

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

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2002			2003			2004			Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2004										
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	162.0	162.4	162.6	171.1	172.4	174.1	174.5	175.2	175.3	0.1	1.7
Excluding sales occupations.....	165.7	166.1	167.3	176.7	178.5	179.2	210.2	179.2	180.5	.7	1.1
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies..	182.8	182.7	183.9	206.4	208.7	209.1	164.5	206.7	207.6	.4	-.5
Insurance.....	158.6	159.6	159.1	161.6	163.0	163.9	164.5	165.1	167.2	1.3	2.6
Services.....	160.3	161.5	161.7	162.8	164.0	165.9	166.7	168.1	169.3	.7	3.2
Business services.....	164.0	164.6	164.8	165.6	166.4	169.1	169.8	171.0	172.7	1.0	3.8
Health services.....	158.4	159.9	160.7	161.9	163.2	164.6	135.8	167.8	168.8	.6	3.4
Hospitals.....	158.6	160.2	162.1	163.6	164.6	166.5	167.9	169.4	170.5	.6	3.6
Educational services.....	161.2	165.2	166.5	167.1	167.5	170.3	171.0	171.9	172.6	.4	2.9
Colleges and universities.....	159.9	163.1	164.3	164.4	165.1	167.6	168.4	169.5	170.0	.3	3.0
Nonmanufacturing.....	156.5	157.2	157.5	159.4	160.5	162.1	162.6	163.7	164.8	.7	2.7
White-collar workers.....	159.6	160.2	160.5	162.8	163.9	165.7	166.3	167.5	168.6	.7	2.9
Excluding sales occupations.....	161.3	162.1	162.5	164.9	166.1	167.7	168.5	169.7	170.7	.6	2.8
Blue-collar occupations.....	149.0	149.8	150.2	151.1	152.4	153.4	153.8	154.7	156.1	.9	2.4
Service occupations.....	152.3	153.4	154.0	155.0	155.5	156.5	157.3	157.9	158.7	.5	2.1
State and local government workers.....	156.7	160.1	161.5	162.6	163.2	165.9	166.8	168.0	168.7	.2	1.9
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers.....	154.4	157.4	158.4	158.9	159.2	161.0	161.5	162.1	162.4	.2	2.0
Professional specialty and technical.....	154.1	157.5	158.4	158.8	159.1	161.0	161.4	162.1	162.3	.1	2.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial.....	156.8	159.0	160.1	160.9	161.0	162.5	163.3	163.5	163.8	.2	1.7
Administrative support, including clerical.....	152.8	155.1	156.0	156.9	157.2	159.1	159.5	160.4	160.8	.2	2.3
Blue-collar workers.....	152.1	154.5	155.1	156.2	156.5	157.6	158.3	158.9	159.2	.2	1.7
Workers, by industry division:											
Services.....	155.0	158.4	159.2	159.5	159.8	161.6	162.1	162.6	162.7	.1	1.8
Services excluding schools ⁴	157.3	159.1	160.3	161.4	161.8	163.2	164.5	165.1	165.6	.3	2.3
Health services.....	158.6	160.5	162.2	162.9	163.5	165.1	166.7	167.4	167.8	.2	2.6
Hospitals.....	158.8	160.6	162.5	163.1	163.8	165.5	166.7	167.4	167.9	.3	2.5
Educational services.....	154.5	158.1	158.9	159.1	159.3	161.2	161.6	162.0	162.1	.1	1.8
Schools.....	154.6	158.3	159.0	159.2	159.5	161.4	161.8	162.1	162.3	.1	1.8
Elementary and secondary.....	153.6	157.4	158.1	158.2	158.5	160.6	160.9	161.3	161.5	.1	1.9
Colleges and universities.....	157.3	160.7	161.6	162.1	162.1	163.5	164.0	164.3	164.4	.1	1.4
Public administration ²	153.4	154.8	155.8	157.2	158.0	159.4	160.0	161.1	161.4	.2	2.2

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

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

³ This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings index, which was discontinued in January 1989.

⁴ Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.

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

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2002			2003			2004			Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2004										
Private industry workers.....	171.6	173.1	174.6	179.6	182.0	184.3	185.8	192.2	195.3	1.6	7.3
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers.....	176.1	177.2	178.5	183.6	185.5	187.7	189.2	194.4	197.4	1.5	6.4
Blue-collar workers.....	164.0	166.2	167.8	172.7	176.1	178.4	179.9	188.3	191.8	1.9	8.9
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing.....	167.4	168.8	171.0	178.0	180.2	182.3	183.8	193.7	196.2	1.3	8.9
Service-producing.....	173.3	174.9	175.9	179.9	182.3	184.7	186.2	190.6	194.1	1.8	6.5
Manufacturing.....	165.5	166.8	168.9	176.9	179.0	181.1	182.3	194.4	196.9	1.3	10.0
Nonmanufacturing.....	173.5	175.2	176.3	180.3	182.8	185.1	186.7	190.9	194.3	1.8	6.3

33. Employment Cost Index, private nonfarm workers by bargaining status, region, and area size

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2002			2003				2004		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2004	
COMPENSATION											
Workers, by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	156.3	158.1	159.5	162.1	164.1	165.7	166.8	171.4	173.9	1.5	6.0
Goods-producing.....	154.7	156.2	157.8	161.4	163.4	164.7	165.9	172.3	174.6	1.3	6.9
Service-producing.....	157.6	159.9	161.1	162.6	164.6	166.5	167.5	170.2	172.9	1.6	5.0
Manufacturing.....	154.6	155.9	157.9	162.3	163.8	165.0	166.3	175.0	177.0	1.1	8.1
Nonmanufacturing.....	156.6	158.8	159.9	161.4	163.7	165.5	166.5	168.8	171.6	1.7	4.8
Nonunion.....	161.4	162.5	162.8	165.4	166.8	168.4	169.1	171.3	172.7	.8	3.5
Goods-producing.....	158.6	159.5	160.8	163.6	164.9	166.1	166.7	169.7	170.9	.7	3.6
Service-producing.....	162.2	162.9	163.3	165.9	167.2	169.0	169.8	171.6	173.2	.9	3.6
Manufacturing.....	159.1	160.1	161.3	164.5	165.8	166.9	167.3	170.6	172.0	.8	3.7
Nonmanufacturing.....	161.7	162.4	162.9	165.4	166.7	168.5	139.3	171.1	172.6	.9	3.5
Workers, by region¹											
Northeast.....	159.9	160.5	161.3	163.8	165.2	166.9	167.9	170.2	172.3	1.2	4.3
South.....	157.6	158.9	159.0	160.6	161.6	163.2	163.9	166.4	167.9	.9	3.9
Midwest (formerly North Central).....	162.2	163.5	164.6	169.0	170.4	171.7	172.5	174.7	176.2	.9	3.4
West.....	162.9	163.8	165.0	167.3	169.5	171.4	172.2	175.3	176.8	.9	4.3
Workers, by area size¹											
Metropolitan areas.....	160.9	161.8	162.5	165.2	166.6	168.3	169.1	171.5	173.1	.9	3.9
Other areas.....	158.5	160.0	169.8	163.5	165.0	166.1	166.9	170.2	172.1	1.1	4.3
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers, by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	149.8	151.3	152.5	153.3	154.3	155.3	156.2	157.2	158.7	1.0	2.9
Goods-producing.....	158.6	150.0	151.2	152.4	153.9	154.8	155.4	156.3	157.5	.8	2.3
Service-producing.....	151.4	152.9	154.1	154.6	155.1	156.3	157.3	158.5	160.3	1.1	3.4
Manufacturing.....	150.2	151.6	153.1	154.6	155.9	156.7	157.1	158.1	159.2	.7	2.1
Nonmanufacturing.....	149.6	151.1	152.1	152.5	153.5	154.6	155.6	156.6	158.4	1.1	3.2
Nonunion.....	157.5	158.1	158.5	160.4	161.5	163.0	163.4	164.6	165.6	.6	2.5
Goods-producing.....	154.8	155.5	156.6	157.8	158.9	159.7	160.1	161.4	162.4	.6	2.2
Service-producing.....	158.3	158.9	159.0	161.2	162.3	164.0	164.5	165.6	166.6	.6	2.6
Manufacturing.....	156.1	156.8	157.8	159.3	160.2	160.9	161.3	162.6	163.7	.7	2.2
Nonmanufacturing.....	157.5	158.1	158.3	160.4	161.5	163.1	163.7	164.7	165.7	.6	2.6
Workers, by region¹											
Northeast.....	154.9	155.1	155.7	157.3	158.4	160.0	160.9	162.0	163.6	1.0	3.3
South.....	153.6	154.7	154.6	155.3	156.1	157.4	157.9	159.1	160.1	.6	2.6
Midwest (formerly North Central).....	158.5	159.2	160.2	164.1	165.0	166.1	166.5	166.9	167.7	.5	1.6
West.....	158.7	159.3	160.1	161.3	163.1	164.7	165.2	166.8	167.9	.7	2.9
Workers, by area size¹											
Metropolitan areas.....	156.7	157.4	157.9	159.6	160.7	162.2	162.7	163.8	164.9	.7	2.6
Other areas.....	152.6	153.8	154.8	156.8	158.0	158.9	159.5	160.8	162.1	.8	2.6

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.

34. Percent of full-time employees participating in employer-provided benefit plans, and in selected features within plans, medium and large private establishments, selected years, 1980–97

Item	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997
Scope of survey (in 000's).....	21,352	21,043	21,013	21,303	31,059	32,428	31,163	28,728	33,374	38,409
Number of employees (in 000's):										
With medical care.....	20,711	20,412	20,383	20,238	27,953	29,834	25,865	23,519	25,546	29,340
With life insurance.....	20,498	20,201	20,172	20,451	28,574	30,482	29,293	26,175	29,078	33,495
With defined benefit plan.....	17,936	17,676	17,231	16,190	19,567	20,430	18,386	16,015	17,417	19,202
Time-off plans										
Participants with:										
Paid lunch time.....	10	9	9	10	11	10	8	9	—	—
Average minutes per day.....	—	25	26	27	29	26	30	29	—	—
Paid rest time.....	75	76	73	72	72	71	67	68	—	—
Average minutes per day.....	—	25	26	26	26	26	28	26	—	—
Paid funeral leave.....	—	—	—	88	85	84	80	83	80	81
Average days per occurrence.....	—	—	—	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.7
Paid holidays.....	99	99	99	99	96	97	92	91	89	89
Average days per year.....	10.1	10.0	9.8	10.0	9.4	9.2	10.2	9.4	9.1	9.3
Paid personal leave.....	20	24	23	25	24	22	21	21	22	20
Average days per year.....	—	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.5
Paid vacations.....	100	99	99	100	98	97	96	97	96	95
Paid sick leave ¹	62	67	67	70	69	68	67	65	58	56
Unpaid maternity leave.....	—	—	—	—	33	37	37	60	—	—
Unpaid paternity leave.....	—	—	—	—	16	18	26	53	—	—
Unpaid family leave.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	93
Insurance plans										
Participants in medical care plans.....	97	97	97	95	90	92	83	82	77	76
Percent of participants with coverage for:										
Home health care.....	—	—	46	66	76	75	81	86	78	85
Extended care facilities.....	58	62	62	70	79	80	80	82	73	78
Physical exam.....	—	—	8	18	28	28	30	42	56	63
Percent of participants with employee contribution required for:										
Self coverage.....	26	27	36	43	44	47	51	61	67	69
Average monthly contribution.....	—	—	\$11.93	\$12.80	\$19.29	\$25.31	\$26.60	\$31.55	\$33.92	\$39.14
Family coverage.....	46	51	58	63	64	66	69	76	78	80
Average monthly contribution.....	—	—	\$35.93	\$41.40	\$60.07	\$72.10	\$96.97	\$107.42	\$118.33	\$130.07
Participants in life insurance plans.....	96	96	96	96	92	94	94	91	87	87
Percent of participants with:										
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance.....	69	72	74	72	78	71	71	76	77	74
Survivor income benefits.....	—	—	—	10	8	7	6	5	7	6
Retiree protection available.....	—	64	64	59	49	42	44	41	37	33
Participants in long-term disability insurance plans.....	40	43	47	48	42	45	40	41	42	43
Participants in sickness and accident insurance plans.....	54	51	51	49	46	43	45	44	—	—
Participants in short-term disability plans ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	55
Retirement plans										
Participants in defined benefit pension plans.....	84	84	82	76	63	63	59	56	52	50
Percent of participants with:										
Normal retirement prior to age 65.....	55	58	63	64	59	62	55	52	52	52
Early retirement available.....	98	97	97	98	98	97	98	95	96	95
Ad hoc pension increase in last 5 years.....	—	—	47	35	26	22	7	6	4	10
Terminal earnings formula.....	53	52	54	57	55	64	56	61	58	56
Benefit coordinated with Social Security.....	45	45	56	62	62	63	54	48	51	49
Participants in defined contribution plans.....	—	—	—	60	45	48	48	49	55	57
Participants in plans with tax-deferred savings arrangements.....	—	—	—	33	36	41	44	43	54	55
Other benefits										
Employees eligible for:										
Flexible benefits plans.....	—	—	—	2	5	9	10	12	12	13
Reimbursement accounts ²	—	—	—	5	12	23	36	52	38	32
Premium conversion plans.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7

¹ The definitions for paid sick leave and short-term disability (previously sickness and accident insurance) were changed for the 1995 survey. Paid sick leave now includes only plans that specify either a maximum number of days per year or unlimited days. Short-term disability now includes all insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans available on a per-disability basis, as well as the unfunded per-disability plans previously reported as sick leave. Sickness and accident insurance, reported in years prior to this survey, included only insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans providing per-disability bene-

fits at less than full pay.

² Prior to 1995, reimbursement accounts included premium conversion plans, which specifically allow medical plan participants to pay required plan premiums with pretax dollars. Also, reimbursement accounts that were part of flexible benefit plans were tabulated separately.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

35. Percent of full-time employees participating in employer-provided benefit plans, and in selected features within plans, small private establishments and State and local governments, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996

Item	Small private establishments				State and local governments			
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1987	1990	1992	1994
Scope of survey (in 000's).....	32,466	34,360	35,910	39,816	10,321	12,972	12,466	12,907
Number of employees (in 000's):								
With medical care.....	22,402	24,396	23,536	25,599	9,599	12,064	11,219	11,192
With life insurance.....	20,778	21,990	21,955	24,635	8,773	11,415	11,095	11,194
With defined benefit plan.....	6,493	7,559	5,480	5,883	9,599	11,675	10,845	11,708
Time-off plans								
Participants with:								
Paid lunch time.....	8	9	—	—	17	11	10	—
Average minutes per day.....	37	37	—	—	34	36	34	—
Paid rest time.....	48	49	—	—	58	56	53	—
Average minutes per day.....	27	26	—	—	29	29	29	—
Paid funeral leave.....	47	50	50	51	56	63	65	62
Average days per occurrence.....	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Paid holidays.....	84	82	82	80	81	74	75	73
Average days per year ¹	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.6	10.9	13.6	14.2	11.5
Paid personal leave.....	11	12	13	14	38	39	38	38
Average days per year.....	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
Paid vacations.....	88	88	88	86	72	67	67	66
Paid sick leave ²	47	53	50	50	97	95	95	94
Unpaid leave.....	17	18	—	—	57	51	59	—
Unpaid paternity leave.....	8	7	—	—	30	33	44	—
Unpaid family leave.....	—	—	47	48	—	—	—	93
Insurance plans								
Participants in medical care plans.....	69	71	66	64	93	93	90	87
Percent of participants with coverage for:								
Home health care.....	79	80	—	—	76	82	87	84
Extended care facilities.....	83	84	—	—	78	79	84	81
Physical exam.....	26	28	—	—	36	36	47	55
Percent of participants with employee contribution required for:								
Self coverage.....	42	47	52	52	35	38	43	47
Average monthly contribution.....	\$25.13	\$36.51	\$40.97	\$42.63	\$15.74	\$25.53	\$28.97	\$30.20
Family coverage.....	67	73	76	75	71	65	72	71
Average monthly contribution.....	\$109.34	\$150.54	\$159.63	\$181.53	\$71.89	\$117.59	\$139.23	\$149.70
Participants in life insurance plans.....	64	64	61	62	85	88	89	87
Percent of participants with:								
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance.....	78	76	79	77	67	67	74	64
Survivor income benefits.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Retiree protection available.....	19	25	20	13	55	45	46	46
Participants in long-term disability insurance plans.....	19	23	20	22	31	27	28	30
Participants in sickness and accident insurance plans.....	6	26	26	—	14	21	22	21
Participants in short-term disability plans ²	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—
Retirement plans								
Participants in defined benefit pension plans.....	20	22	15	15	93	90	87	91
Percent of participants with:								
Normal retirement prior to age 65.....	54	50	—	47	92	89	92	92
Early retirement available.....	95	95	—	92	90	88	89	87
Ad hoc pension increase in last 5 years.....	7	4	—	—	33	16	10	13
Terminal earnings formula.....	58	54	—	53	100	100	100	99
Benefit coordinated with Social Security.....	49	46	—	44	18	8	10	49
Participants in defined contribution plans.....	31	33	34	38	9	9	9	9
Participants in plans with tax-deferred savings arrangements.....	17	24	23	28	28	45	45	24
Other benefits								
Employees eligible for:								
Flexible benefits plans.....	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	5
Reimbursement accounts ³	8	14	19	12	5	31	50	64
Premium conversion plans.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—

¹ Methods used to calculate the average number of paid holidays were revised in 1994 to count partial days more precisely. Average holidays for 1994 are not comparable with those reported in 1990 and 1992.

² The definitions for paid sick leave and short-term disability (previously sickness and accident insurance) were changed for the 1996 survey. Paid sick leave now includes only plans that specify either a maximum number of days per year or unlimited days. Short-term disability now includes all insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans available on a per-disability basis, as well as the unfunded per-disability plans previously reported as sick leave.

Sickness and accident insurance, reported in years prior to this survey, included only insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans providing per-disability benefits at less than full pay.

³ Prior to 1996, reimbursement accounts included premium conversion plans, which specifically allow medical plan participants to pay required plan premiums with pretax dollars. Also, reimbursement accounts that were part of flexible benefit plans were tabulated separately.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

36. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual totals		2003							2004 ^P						
	2002	2003	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	
Number of stoppages:																
Beginning in period.....	19	14	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	
In effect during period.....	20	15	1	3	2	5	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	
Workers involved:																
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	46	129.2	.0	8.2	.0	82.2	8.0	.0	.0	6.5	2.2	.0	103.0	27.6	.0	
In effect during period (in thousands)	47	130.5	4.0	8.2	3.2	82.2	76.7	70.5	61.3	66.5	2.2	2.2	103.0	28.6	1.6	
Days idle:																
Number (in thousands).....	6,596	4,091.2	12.0	35.9	51.3	1,168.5	1,219.0	1,473.4	1,203.9	1,146.5	44.0	26.4	204.0	94.0	3.2	
Percent of estimated working time ¹	(²)	.01	(²)	(²)	.04	.04	.05	.05	.05	.05	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	

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: Dash indicates data not available. P = preliminary.

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing sched- ule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2004						2004					
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
U.S. city average.....	M	186.2	187.4	188.0	189.1	189.7	189.4	181.9	182.9	183.5	184.7	185.3	184.9
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	196.8	198.6	199.4	199.9	201.1	201.0	193.6	195.1	195.7	196.4	197.5	197.3
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	198.6	200.7	201.4	202.0	203.3	203.0	194.3	195.9	196.3	197.1	198.3	198.0
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	116.6	117.4	118.1	118.3	118.7	119.2	116.7	117.5	118.1	118.4	118.8	119.1
Midwest urban ⁴	M	180.2	181.0	181.5	182.9	183.3	183.2	175.3	175.8	176.3	177.8	178.2	178
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	182.5	183.1	183.7	185.0	185.3	185.4	176.9	177.2	177.9	179.4	179.4	179.5
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	114.7	115.2	115.6	116.4	116.8	116.3	113.8	114.2	114.6	115.5	116.0	115.5
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	173.0	174.1	173.9	176.0	176.9	177.1	170.6	171.4	171.2	173.2	174.1	173.7
South urban.....	M	179.1	180.1	180.9	182.0	182.9	182.6	179.1	180.1	180.9	178.9	179.7	179.3
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	180.8	181.8	182.5	183.4	184.3	183.7	178.0	178.9	179.7	180.8	181.9	181.2
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	114.3	114.9	115.6	116.4	117.0	116.9	112.7	113.4	114.0	114.8	115.3	115.2
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	176.8	177.7	178.7	179.4	180.5	180.1	176	176.9	177.8	179	180	179.4
West urban.....	M	190.8	192.2	192.3	193.4	193.3	192.9	185.7	187.1	187.3	188.6	188.6	188.0
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	193.2	194.5	194.6	195.9	195.9	195.4	186.5	187.9	188.2	189.6	189.7	188.9
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	117.0	117.9	117.8	118.2	117.9	117.9	116.4	117.2	117.2	117.8	117.6	117.4
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	170.4	171.5	172.0	172.9	173.4	173.1	168.6	169.6	170.0	171.2	171.7	171.3
B/C ³	M	115.2	115.9	116.3	117.0	117.3	117.3	114.2	114.9	115.3	116.0	116.4	116.2
D.....	M	177.9	178.9	179.3	180.9	181.8	181.3	175.8	176.7	177.2	178.8	179.7	179.0
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	186.4	186.3	187.2	188.7	189.1	189.2	179.9	179.7	180.6	182.2	182.5	182.4
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	190.1	191.5	191.9	193.3	193.7	193.4	186.4	184.9	185.2	186.8	187.4	186.8
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	201.1	203.4	204.0	204.4	206.0	205.5	196.3	198.2	198.5	199.1	200.4	200.1
Boston—Brookton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	—	208.7	—	181.3	—	208.9	—	207.4	—	207.9	—	207.9
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	—	180.0	—	179.1	—	181.7	—	171.0	—	172.6	—	172.8
Dallas—Ft Worth, TX.....	1	—	177.7	—	118.9	—	179.1	—	177.6	—	179.5	—	179.4
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	—	118.1	—	118.9	—	120.2	—	117.6	—	118.4	—	119.7
Atlanta, GA.....	2	180.8	—	182.3	—	185.7	—	178.7	—	180.0	—	184.0	—
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	183.4	—	184.7	—	185.8	—	178.1	—	179.3	—	180.4	—
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	168.5	—	169.7	—	169.3	—	165.7	—	166.8	—	167.6	—
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	183.6	—	185.2	—	185.6	—	180.8	—	182.6	—	183.4	—
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	191.4	—	194.8	—	198.0	—	191.2	—	194.0	—	197.3	—
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	198.1	—	198.3	—	199.0	—	194.1	—	194.7	—	195.4	—
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	193.5	—	194.3	—	195.3	—	187.8	—	189.1	—	190.4	—

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

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

² Regions defined as the four Census regions.

³ Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

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

⁵ Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

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

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

⁷ Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1982-84 = 100]

Series	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index.....	144.5	148.2	152.4	156.9	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0
Percent change.....	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3
Food and beverages:											
Index.....	141.6	144.9	148.9	153.7	157.7	161.1	164.6	168.4	173.6	176.8	180.5
Percent change.....	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.1
Housing:											
Index.....	141.2	144.8	148.5	152.8	156.8	160.4	163.9	169.6	176.4	180.3	184.8
Percent change.....	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.5
Apparel:											
Index.....	133.7	133.4	132.0	131.7	132.9	133.0	131.3	129.6	127.3	124.0	120.9
Percent change.....	1.4	-2	-1.0	-2	.9	.1	-1.3	-1.3	-1.8	-2.6	-2.5
Transportation:											
Index.....	130.4	134.3	139.1	143.0	144.3	141.6	144.4	153.3	154.3	152.9	157.6
Percent change.....	3.1	3.0	3.6	2.8	0.9	-1.9	2.0	6.2	0.7	-9	3.1
Medical care:											
Index.....	201.4	211.0	220.5	228.2	234.6	242.1	250.6	260.8	272.8	285.6	297.1
Percent change.....	5.9	4.8	4.5	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.0
Other goods and services:											
Index.....	192.9	198.5	206.9	215.4	224.8	237.7	258.3	271.1	282.6	293.2	298.7
Percent change.....	5.2	2.9	4.2	4.1	4.4	5.7	8.7	5.0	4.2	3.8	1.9
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index.....	142.1	145.6	149.8	154.1	157.6	159.7	163.2	168.9	173.5	175.9	179.8
Percent change.....	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.3	2.2	3.5	2.7	1.4	2.2

40. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2003						2004						
	2002	2003	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P	June ^P	July ^P
Finished goods.....	138.9	143.3	143.0	143.7	144.0	145.5	144.5	144.5	145.4	145.3	146.2	147.3	149.1	148.7	148.7
Finished consumer goods.....	139.4	145.3	145.1	145.9	146.4	147.7	146.5	146.7	147.8	147.6	148.7	150.2	152.6	152.0	152.0
Finished consumer foods.....	140.1	145.9	144.9	146.3	148.0	151.0	150.1	150.3	148.1	148.0	150.3	152.5	155.3	154.5	152.1
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	138.8	144.7	144.8	145.4	145.5	146.2	144.8	145.0	147.4	147.1	147.7	148.9	151.1	150.7	151.7
Nondurable goods less food.....	139.8	148.4	149.2	150.0	150.4	149.4	147.6	148.2	151.7	151.3	152.0	154.0	157.0	156.3	157.9
Durable goods.....	133.0	133.1	131.7	131.8	131.1	135.6	135.0	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.8	134.3	134.8	135.0	134.6
Capital equipment.....	139.1	139.5	138.9	139.2	138.9	140.8	140.5	140.2	140.5	140.8	141.1	141.0	141.1	141.3	141.2
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	127.8	133.7	133.7	134.1	134.1	134.1	134.1	134.5	136.2	137.1	137.9	139.8	141.9	142.7	143.8
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	126.1	129.7	129.2	129.8	129.8	130.5	130.7	130.9	131.9	133.2	134.1	135.9	137.3	138.0	138.6
Materials for food manufacturing.....	123.2	134.4	133.3	135.5	137.4	141.8	141.6	140.7	138.4	138.9	141.1	146.1	151.6	151.9	147.9
Materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	129.2	137.2	136.3	137.5	136.4	137.5	137.2	137.9	140.2	141.1	141.7	143.2	144.5	145.7	147.1
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	124.7	127.9	127.1	127.5	128.6	129.5	130.5	131.2	132.9	137.0	170.0	143.5	146.2	147.9	149.4
Components for manufacturing.....	126.1	125.9	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.9	126.2	126.2	127.0	127.4	127.6	127.8
Materials and components for construction.....	151.3	153.6	153.6	153.7	155.0	155.2	155.6	155.6	156.2	158.3	160.7	163.6	166.2	167.3	167.8
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	96.3	112.6	113.7	114.5	113.7	111.5	110.3	111.7	116.8	116.3	116.3	118.1	122.1	123.7	126.5
Containers.....	152.1	153.7	153.8	153.6	153.5	153.2	153.4	153.5	153.9	153.8	154.1	154.3	156.8	158.0	159.5
Supplies.....	138.9	141.5	141.5	141.2	141.7	141.9	142.6	142.8	143.2	143.8	144.8	146.4	147.2	147.3	148.1
Crude materials for further processing.....	108.1	135.3	132.6	131.3	134.7	138.3	137.0	141.1	147.8	148.3	149.7	154.1	159.6	162.3	162.0
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	99.5	113.5	107.6	111.5	119.0	128.1	125.7	124.7	117.1	121.0	130.8	135.1	142.1	137.4	131.0
Crude nonfood materials.....	111.4	148.2	148.2	142.7	142.8	141.1	141.4	149.5	167.3	164.9	159.8	164.1	168.3	176.6	181.3
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	138.3	142.4	142.2	142.7	142.7	143.8	142.8	142.8	144.5	144.4	144.9	145.7	147.2	147.0	147.6
Finished energy goods.....	88.8	102.0	103.4	104.7	105.2	103.2	100.4	101.0	106.0	105.7	107.0	109.3	113.7	112.8	115.1
Finished goods less energy.....	147.3	149.0	148.2	148.7	149.0	151.4	151.0	150.9	150.6	150.6	151.3	152.0	152.9	152.7	152.1
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	150.8	153.1	152.3	152.8	153.3	156.1	155.5	155.5	154.9	154.7	155.7	156.7	158.1	157.8	156.8
Finished goods less food and energy.....	150.2	150.5	149.8	149.9	149.7	152.0	151.7	151.4	151.8	151.7	152.0	152.2	152.5	152.5	152.4
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	157.6	157.9	157.1	157.2	157.0	159.5	159.2	159.0	159.4	159.1	159.3	159.7	160.1	160.1	160.0
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	177.5	177.9	177.8	178.0	177.8	178.6	178.5	178.9	179.7	179.1	179.0	180.2	180.6	180.3	180.5
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	128.5	134.2	134.2	134.6	134.5	134.4	134.2	134.7	136.5	137.4	138.2	139.8	141.7	142.8	144.0
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	115.5	125.9	124.4	125.0	128.4	131.9	134.8	134.1	132.2	132.5	136.4	143.0	147.6	144.6	143.2
Intermediate energy goods.....	95.9	111.9	113.0	114.3	112.8	110.7	109.5	110.9	115.8	115.3	115.3	117.1	121.1	122.7	125.4
Intermediate goods less energy.....	134.5	137.7	137.4	137.5	138.0	138.5	138.8	139.0	169.8	141.0	142.1	144.0	145.5	146.1	146.8
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	135.8	138.5	138.3	138.4	138.7	139.0	139.2	139.5	140.4	141.6	142.6	144.2	145.5	146.4	147.1
Crude energy materials.....	102.0	147.2	148.7	139.7	138.2	134.3	132.5	141.8	163.5	156.7	147.1	156.3	165.3	178.0	178.3
Crude materials less energy.....	108.7	123.4	118.0	121.7	128.2	135.9	135.5	136.2	133.3	138.2	146.6	147.8	151.0	147.1	146.5
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	135.7	152.5	148.8	151.8	155.5	159.5	164.8	170.1	179.3	187.2	192.2	185.3	178.3	176.7	191.6

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

[1982 = 100]

Index	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Finished goods											
Total.....	124.7	125.5	127.9	131.3	131.8	130.7	133.0	138.0	140.7	138.9	143.3
Foods.....	125.7	126.8	129.0	133.6	134.5	134.3	135.1	137.2	141.3	140.1	146.0
Energy.....	78.0	77.0	78.1	83.2	83.4	75.1	78.8	94.1	96.8	88.8	102.0
Other.....	135.8	137.1	140.0	142.0	142.4	143.7	146.1	148.0	150.0	150.2	150.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components											
Total.....	116.2	118.5	124.9	125.7	125.6	123.0	123.2	129.2	129.7	127.8	133.7
Foods.....	115.6	118.5	119.5	125.3	123.2	123.2	120.8	119.2	124.3	123.3	134.4
Energy.....	84.6	83.0	84.1	89.8	89.0	80.8	84.3	101.7	104.1	95.9	111.9
Other.....	123.8	127.1	135.2	134.0	134.2	133.5	133.1	136.6	136.4	135.8	138.5
Crude materials for further processing											
Total.....	102.4	101.8	102.7	113.8	111.1	96.8	98.2	120.6	121.3	108.1	135.3
Foods.....	108.4	106.5	105.8	121.5	112.2	103.9	98.7	100.2	106.2	99.5	113.5
Energy.....	76.7	72.1	69.4	85.0	87.3	68.6	78.5	122.1	122.8	102.0	147.5
Other.....	94.1	97.0	105.8	105.7	103.5	84.5	91.1	118.0	101.8	101.0	116.8

43. U.S. export price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2003						2004						
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
0	Food and live animals.....	107.1	107.6	112.1	112.2	115.2	116.5	117.0	119.9	122.7	126.1	126.7	124.1	120.7
01	Meat and meat preparations.....	104.6	108.9	117.2	123.5	125.6	123.0	122.8	125.0	127.1	127.6	127.7	127.3	122.8
04	Cereals and cereal preparations.....	115.4	115.7	124.2	119.4	125.6	130.8	131.6	135.2	139.6	147.7	146.0	141.3	128.6
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry.....	101.2	99.7	101.4	103.2	102.8	103.2	103.1	108.4	110.1	109.5	113.3	111.6	112.1
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels.....	103.9	102.3	106.2	111.2	116.3	116.9	120.2	122.3	129.0	132.8	132.4	125.4	129.5
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits.....	124.8	109.2	121.1	136.7	150.9	152.5	157.2	160.9	181.6	197.1	199.0	168.5	184.5
24	Cork and wood.....	90.6	90.9	91.6	92.0	92.5	93.7	94.5	95.6	96.5	97.6	98.2	98.3	99.0
25	Pulp and waste paper.....	85.5	85.3	88.8	90.8	91.9	91.7	91.7	92.5	94.2	98.8	100.4	100.8	100.0
26	Textile fibers and their waste.....	106.2	107.0	109.6	121.4	128.5	121.2	123.7	122.2	121.9	115.9	114.9	108.7	101.5
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	112.3	117.8	119.9	121.1	129.6	136.6	148.9	156.8	171.4	176.2	170.1	166.3	176.5
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products.....	109.8	114.9	108.7	108.2	106.3	110.7	120.5	119.3	123.0	123.2	135.1	130.3	136.2
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes.....	111.2	111.2	111.6	111.6	111.6	112.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials.....	105.9	113.0	104.2	104.1	101.2	106.2	116.8	114.7	120.1	119.8	135.0	127.7	133.2
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	99.6	100.0	100.3	100.7	100.9	101.4	102.9	104.0	104.9	105.5	105.6	105.8	106.8
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.....	105.8	105.5	105.4	105.9	106.5	105.8	105.4	105.3	105.5	105.7	105.7	105.8	107.9
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations.....	97.5	97.6	98.2	98.9	99.4	100.1	104.3	104.2	104.3	104.1	104.4	104.3	104.3
57	Plastics in primary forms	95.1	94.8	95.4	95.5	95.8	96.5	98.3	100.9	102.1	102.2	103.1	103.5	104.3
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms.....	98.4	98.4	98.2	98.3	97.1	97.2	96.8	97.2	97.4	96.9	96.7	96.4	97.3
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	102.0	101.9	101.9	102.4	102.5	102.6	105.0	105.2	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.6
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials.....	99.9	100.0	100.2	100.3	100.7	100.8	101.7	103.0	104.1	105.6	106.5	106.8	108.3
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	110.1	109.5	109.2	109.2	109.5	109.9	110.4	110.9	110.4	110.9	110.8	111.4	112.0
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard.....	98.5	98.3	98.3	97.4	97.9	97.6	97.9	97.8	97.9	98.7	99.0	99.3	101.6
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	100.4	100.2	99.5	99.5	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.5	100.0	100.1
68	Nonferrous metals.....	79.8	80.9	81.6	81.9	83.4	84.5	85.9	90.9	94.1	98.1	97.6	95.4	95.4
7	Machinery and transport equipment.....	98.0	97.9	97.9	97.7	97.7	97.8	97.9	98.1	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.5
71	Power generating machinery and equipment.....	107.4	107.4	107.5	107.9	108.5	108.7	109.3	109.4	109.4	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.9
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries.....	103.2	103.2	103.1	103.1	103.3	103.4	103.9	104.0	104.2	105.1	105.5	105.5	105.6
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts.....	102.5	102.5	102.6	102.6	102.8	102.8	103.3	103.5	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.0	105.4
75	Computer equipment and office machines.....	88.2	88.0	87.8	87.9	88.0	88.6	87.7	88.2	88.4	88.8	88.8	88.7	88.3
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment.....	93.4	93.4	93.3	92.8	92.2	92.0	92.6	92.5	92.4	92.2	92.0	91.9	91.8
77	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	89.8	89.8	89.4	88.6	88.2	88.1	88.0	88.3	88.6	88.5	88.5	88.3	88.3
78	Road vehicles.....	101.3	101.3	101.4	101.5	101.6	101.5	101.7	101.9	101.9	102.3	102.3	102.4	102.6
87	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus.....	102.4	102.3	102.2	102.1	102.3	102.3	102.2	102.3	102.3	102.2	102.1	102.0	101.8

44. U.S. import price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2003						2004						
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
0	Food and live animals.....	100.2	99.5	100.0	100.3	100.0	101.0	102.2	104.7	105.4	106.4	106.1	106.6	107.7
01	Meat and meat preparations.....	106.6	108.2	112.8	115.2	117.2	120.4	117.7	118.0	120.4	121.7	125.1	126.4	134.2
03	Fish and crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates.....	83.5	82.3	82.2	79.8	79.3	79.2	78.2	80.0	83.3	85.1	84.0	84.1	86.0
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry.....	106.9	105.5	105.0	106.4	108.9	109.4	112.3	115.7	111.3	109.5	106.1	105.9	103.3
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof.....	95.3	96.6	98.6	95.5	93.1	96.0	100.1	101.9	101.7	103.6	102.4	107.1	102.7
1	Beverages and tobacco.....	104.1	104.0	104.0	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.7	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.4	105.3	105.3
11	Beverages.....	104.0	103.9	103.9	104.2	104.2	104.3	104.9	105.2	105.5	105.5	105.7	105.6	105.6
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels.....	100.7	100.5	106.1	104.2	104.5	107.9	109.5	114.1	120.0	122.9	127.3	125.8	125.7
24	Cork and wood.....	100.1	99.3	113.0	106.2	103.2	108.0	108.9	115.7	123.3	127.8	139.0	136.1	132.1
25	Pulp and waste paper.....	93.6	91.9	90.4	90.8	91.9	92.8	93.3	91.9	95.4	100.8	103.4	106.5	108.0
28	Metaliferous ores and metal scrap.....	100.3	102.9	103.7	104.3	108.7	115.3	124.2	134.6	148.0	148.2	143.5	140.4	144.4
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	99.4	96.8	95.7	95.1	94.8	99.6	98.9	99.5	99.7	99.3	102.1	98.0	101.2
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products.....	106.0	106.5	101.5	101.3	103.3	108.2	117.3	117.7	120.8	121.1	131.7	132.0	132.7
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials....	103.4	105.6	99.4	100.1	102.3	106.9	114.0	114.5	120.0	120.3	131.6	130.5	131.7
34	Gas, natural and manufactured.....	121.5	108.8	114.4	106.2	106.6	113.9	138.0	137.1	122.9	123.3	129.5	140.0	137.3
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	100.0	99.2	99.2	100.2	100.8	101.1	103.0	103.4	103.8	103.5	103.4	103.8	105.6
52	Inorganic chemicals.....	105.4	106.0	105.4	108.8	111.9	114.0	119.3	120.6	120.5	115.9	117.2	119.3	126.7
53	Dying, tanning, and coloring materials.....	98.0	98.3	97.7	98.1	99.0	99.6	99.9	99.7	99.5	100.6	100.8	101.0	101.2
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.....	103.1	102.5	101.9	102.3	103.4	103.4	107.2	107.7	108.1	107.7	107.3	107.2	108.1
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations.....	99.0	91.8	91.6	91.2	91.6	91.6	92.7	93.3	93.7	93.5	93.4	93.5	93.6
57	Plastics in primary forms.....	104.3	103.1	102.7	105.6	105.6	105.5	104.4	105.2	106.9	105.5	105.8	104.6	108.1
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms.....	101.3	101.4	101.4	101.7	101.7	101.8	102.1	102.4	102.9	102.9	102.8	102.1	102.7
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	93.3	91.9	91.8	92.3	93.1	93.3	94.3	94.9	95.8	95.4	95.1	95.2	95.6
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials.....	94.9	95.4	95.7	96.5	97.4	97.8	98.9	101.4	103.6	105.6	106.9	106.1	106.1
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	98.6	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.6	98.8	99.0	99.2	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.0
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard.....	93.2	94.9	94.5	94.7	94.2	93.7	94.1	94.5	95.0	94.8	95.5	95.6	96.3
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.9	98.1	98.1	98.5	98.9	99.0	99.3	99.4	99.6	99.8
68	Nonferrous metals.....	78.0	79.1	80.7	82.0	85.1	87.7	92.3	97.0	102.6	105.8	106.1	101.8	101.9
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	98.2	98.4	98.5	98.7	99.1	99.5	99.7	100.3	101.1	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.6
7	Machinery and transport equipment.....	95.7	95.6	95.5	95.3	95.4	95.3	95.4	95.5	95.5	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.0
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries.....	102.6	102.5	102.2	102.4	103.3	103.6	104.9	106.4	106.7	106.5	106.6	106.4	107.3
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts.....	100.8	100.4	100.2	100.4	100.9	101.2	101.8	102.5	103.3	103.5	103.6	103.5	104.5
75	Computer equipment and office machines.....	80.6	80.6	80.5	78.6	78.5	78.2	78.0	78.0	77.7	76.5	76.4	75.4	74.9
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment.....	88.7	88.8	88.6	87.7	87.5	86.7	86.4	85.4	85.1	84.9	84.9	84.8	84.5
77	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	96.1	96.0	96.0	95.9	96.0	95.3	95.4	95.7	95.6	94.9	94.9	94.8	94.4
78	Road vehicles.....	100.7	100.7	100.6	101.3	101.4	101.6	101.9	102.0	102.0	102.2	102.3	102.4	102.5
85	Footwear.....	99.9	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.5	100.5	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.4	100.4
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.	100.1	99.6	99.2	99.3	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.3	100.0	99.4	99.3	99.0	98.0

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2003						2004						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
ALL COMMODITIES	99.4	99.4	99.8	100.0	100.5	100.8	101.5	102.2	103.0	103.7	104.1	103.4	103.8
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	110.8	109.4	115.3	117.2	121.4	122.4	123.1	125.6	130.5	134.8	135.6	129.3	128.3
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	111.0	109.5	116.3	118.4	122.8	123.8	124.6	127.2	132.4	137.0	138.0	131.2	130.1
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	109.3	109.5	106.5	105.6	107.5	108.5	109.5	110.7	112.1	113.4	112.6	111.2	111.3
Industrial supplies and materials.....	99.6	100.0	100.2	101.0	101.7	102.5	105.1	106.4	108.1	109.1	110.2	109.5	111.0
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	104.7	105.5	107.3	113.3	119.0	117.5	118.6	116.6	117.2	114.8	113.7	110.7	108.2
Fuels and lubricants.....	97.0	100.4	97.6	97.5	96.4	99.0	106.1	106.5	108.9	109.6	117.5	114.1	117.5
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	100.0	100.1	100.5	101.1	101.7	102.5	104.7	106.4	108.1	109.4	109.8	109.6	111.3
Selected building materials.....	97.5	98.0	98.4	98.8	99.1	99.5	98.7	100.9	102.3	103.4	103.9	103.4	102.8
Capital goods.....	97.7	97.7	97.5	97.3	97.3	97.5	97.5	97.8	98.0	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.2
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	101.8	101.6	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	102.0	101.9	102.0	101.7	101.6	101.9	102.1
Nonelectrical machinery.....	94.6	94.5	94.3	93.9	93.9	94.1	93.9	94.3	94.5	94.6	94.7	94.5	94.5
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.9	101.9	101.8	101.9	102.0	101.9	102.2	102.3	102.3	102.5
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	99.6	99.4	99.4	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.2	100.1	100.2	100.4	100.5	100.4	100.9
Nondurables, manufactured.....	98.8	98.7	98.5	99.0	99.4	99.2	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.1	100.1	99.9	100.8
Durables, manufactured.....	100.2	99.9	100.1	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.5	100.6	100.6	100.9
Agricultural commodities.....	109.9	108.8	114.7	117.5	122.2	122.7	123.5	125.3	129.7	133.0	133.7	127.5	126.2
Nonagricultural commodities.....	98.6	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.8	99.1	99.8	100.4	100.9	101.4	101.7	101.5	102.1

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2003						2004						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
ALL COMMODITIES	96.7	96.7	96.2	96.3	96.8	97.5	99.0	99.4	100.2	100.4	101.9	101.8	102.0
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	101.5	101.3	101.8	101.9	102.4	103.2	103.7	105.3	105.9	107.2	106.9	106.9	107.5
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	107.7	107.6	108.3	109.0	109.7	110.9	112.0	113.4	113.0	114.2	114.1	114.2	114.2
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	88.0	87.4	87.6	86.3	86.0	86.0	85.1	87.2	90.1	91.7	90.7	90.5	92.5
Industrial supplies and materials.....	100.2	100.5	98.9	99.5	100.7	103.6	108.5	110.0	112.7	113.9	119.7	119.5	120.1
Fuels and lubricants.....	103.9	104.2	99.4	100.1	102.0	107.2	116.5	117.0	120.2	120.6	131.0	131.3	132.0
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	101.4	103.2	97.2	98.8	100.9	106.0	113.7	114.3	120.1	119.9	131.3	130.1	131.3
Paper and paper base stocks.....	93.6	94.7	94.0	94.0	93.9	93.9	94.1	94.2	95.6	96.8	98.2	99.0	99.8
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	102.9	102.3	102.5	103.4	104.2	104.4	104.7	104.8	105.4	105.1	105.3	106.0	107.6
Selected building materials.....	101.8	102.7	110.3	109.5	108.1	108.0	106.8	113.7	118.4	120.2	123.6	120.4	117.2
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods.....	92.2	92.9	93.4	94.4	96.4	99.2	104.5	109.5	114.9	121.7	126.2	124.5	126.2
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	97.9	97.3	97.5	97.7	98.1	98.2	98.5	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.0	98.7	97.9
Capital goods.....	93.8	93.6	93.5	93.0	93.3	92.9	93.1	93.1	93.1	92.6	92.6	92.3	92.2
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	96.8	96.6	95.8	96.2	96.5	96.8	97.4	97.9	97.8	97.2	97.2	97.1	97.6
Nonelectrical machinery.....	92.3	92.1	92.1	91.4	91.6	91.1	91.2	91.2	91.2	90.6	90.5	90.1	90.0
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	100.6	100.6	100.5	101.2	101.2	101.4	101.6	101.7	101.8	102.0	102.0	102.2	102.3
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	98.1	97.9	97.9	97.9	98.1	98.1	98.6	98.7	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.5	98.5
Nondurables, manufactured.....	99.9	99.8	99.7	99.8	100.0	100.1	101.1	101.2	101.3	101.1	101.0	100.9	101.2
Durables, manufactured.....	96.3	96.2	96.2	96.1	96.2	96.2	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.0	96.1	95.9
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	95.7	95.6	95.7	95.8	95.8	96.2	95.9	96.2	96.4	96.4	97.3	96.8	97.4

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2002				2003				2004	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
Air freight (inbound).....	93.9	98.3	100.3	105.9	108.8	109.4	112.5	112.9	116.2	116.5
Air freight (outbound).....	95.9	98.4	97.3	95.4	97.2	95.4	95.5	94.9	96.1	98.9
Inbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	105.1	106.1
Outbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	99.3	114.2
Ocean liner freight (inbound).....	91.7	90.3	93.5	93.3	94.0	116.1	116.2	117.7	119.1	121.1

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2001			2002				2003				2004	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	118.4	118.8	120.9	122.7	123.2	124.7	125.0	126.2	128.6	131.2	132.0	133.3	133.8
Compensation per hour.....	139.7	140.4	141.5	143.2	144.4	145.0	145.5	147.4	149.6	151.7	153.2	154.2	155.6
Real compensation per hour.....	112.8	113.2	114.2	115.2	115.2	115.0	114.8	115.3	116.8	117.7	118.7	118.4	118.1
Unit labor costs.....	117.9	118.2	117.0	116.7	117.2	116.3	116.3	116.8	116.4	115.6	116.0	115.7	116.3
Unit nonlabor payments.....	109.9	110.2	113.1	113.4	113.6	115.7	116.8	117.7	119.0	120.8	120.7	122.9	124.4
Implicit price deflator.....	114.9	115.2	115.6	115.5	115.9	116.1	116.5	117.1	117.3	117.5	117.8	118.4	119.4
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	118.1	118.5	120.4	122.4	122.8	124.1	124.6	125.8	127.8	130.6	131.7	132.8	133.7
Compensation per hour.....	138.9	139.6	140.7	142.6	143.8	144.3	144.7	146.6	148.7	150.9	152.5	153.3	154.9
Real compensation per hour.....	112.2	112.5	113.5	114.7	114.7	114.4	114.3	114.7	116.1	117.1	118.2	117.7	117.6
Unit labor costs.....	117.6	117.8	116.8	116.4	117.1	116.2	116.1	116.6	116.3	115.5	115.9	115.4	115.9
Unit nonlabor payments.....	111.6	111.9	114.7	115.1	115.4	117.7	118.9	119.6	120.4	122.3	121.9	124.3	125.7
Implicit price deflator.....	115.4	115.6	116.0	116.0	116.5	116.8	117.2	117.7	117.8	118.0	118.1	118.7	119.5
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	122.8	123.0	123.9	126.3	127.9	129.2	130.2	131.3	134.1	137.2	138.9	138.9	139.4
Compensation per hour.....	136.7	137.9	139.3	139.9	141.3	142.1	142.9	144.1	146.3	148.5	150.0	150.9	152.4
Real compensation per hour.....	110.4	111.1	112.5	112.6	112.7	112.7	112.8	112.7	114.2	115.3	116.2	115.9	115.7
Total unit costs.....	111.6	112.8	113.4	111.6	111.2	110.7	110.4	110.7	109.7	109.0	108.7	108.8	109.5
Unit labor costs.....	111.4	112.1	112.4	110.8	110.5	110.0	109.7	109.8	109.1	108.2	108.0	108.6	109.3
Unit nonlabor costs.....	112.2	114.7	116.2	114.0	112.9	112.7	112.3	113.2	111.4	111.1	110.5	109.5	109.9
Unit profits.....	87.3	79.4	75.8	89.1	94.7	95.7	101.8	99.2	111.0	118.7	123.2	128.1	133.1
Unit nonlabor payments.....	105.6	105.2	105.4	107.4	108.1	108.2	109.5	109.4	111.3	113.1	113.9	114.5	116.1
Implicit price deflator.....	109.4	109.8	110.1	109.6	109.7	109.4	109.6	109.7	109.8	109.9	110.0	110.6	111.6
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	135.8	136.9	140.4	143.8	145.7	147.8	148.8	151.0	152.1	155.9	157.2	158.3	160.9
Compensation per hour.....	137.4	137.3	139.4	144.1	147.0	148.6	149.9	155.7	158.5	161.6	163.9	162.2	163.5
Real compensation per hour.....	111.0	110.6	112.5	115.9	117.2	117.8	118.3	121.8	123.8	125.4	127.0	124.6	124.1
Unit labor costs.....	101.2	100.3	99.3	100.2	100.8	100.5	100.7	103.1	104.2	103.6	104.2	102.5	101.6

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

[1996 = 100]

Item	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Private business												
Productivity:												
Output per hour of all persons.....	75.8	90.2	91.3	94.8	95.4	96.6	97.3	102.2	105.0	107.7	111.0	112.4
Output per unit of capital services.....	103.3	99.7	96.5	98.0	98.7	100.4	99.8	100.3	99.3	98.2	96.6	92.8
Multifactor productivity.....	88.8	95.5	94.5	96.7	97.1	98.2	98.4	101.2	102.5	103.4	105.0	103.9
Output.....	59.4	83.6	82.6	85.7	88.5	92.8	95.8	105.2	110.5	115.7	120.4	120.2
Inputs:												
Labor input.....	71.9	89.4	88.3	89.3	91.8	95.6	98.0	103.5	106.1	109.0	110.1	109.5
Capital services.....	57.6	83.8	85.7	87.5	89.7	92.5	96.0	104.9	111.3	117.9	124.5	129.6
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	67.0	87.5	87.4	88.7	91.1	94.6	97.3	104.0	107.9	110.9	114.7	115.7
Capital per hour of all persons.....	73.4	90.4	94.6	96.8	96.6	96.2	97.5	101.9	105.8	109.7	114.8	121.1
Private nonfarm business												
Productivity:												
Output per hour of all persons.....	77.3	90.3	91.4	94.8	95.3	96.5	97.5	102.0	104.7	107.1	110.3	111.6
Output per unit of capital services.....	107.6	100.4	97.0	98.2	99.0	100.4	100.0	100.0	99.0	97.6	95.9	92.0
Multifactor productivity.....	91.0	95.8	94.8	96.7	97.2	98.2	98.6	101.0	102.2	102.9	104.4	103.3
Output.....	59.6	83.5	82.5	85.5	88.4	92.6	95.8	105.1	110.5	115.7	120.2	120.1
Inputs:												
Labor input.....	70.7	89.2	87.9	89.0	91.8	95.4	97.8	103.6	106.4	109.5	110.6	110.1
Capital services.....	55.4	83.2	85.1	87.0	89.4	92.2	95.8	105.1	111.7	118.5	125.4	130.5
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	65.5	87.2	87.0	88.4	91.0	94.3	97.2	104.1	108.1	112.4	115.2	116.3
Capital per hour of all persons.....	71.8	89.9	94.3	96.5	96.3	96.1	97.6	101.9	105.8	109.7	115.0	121.3
Manufacturing												
Productivity:												
Output per hour of all persons.....	62.0	82.2	84.1	88.6	90.2	93.0	96.5	103.8	108.9	114.0	118.3	119.7
Output per unit of capital services.....	97.2	97.5	93.6	95.9	96.9	99.7	100.6	101.4	101.7	101.7	101.0	95.1
Multifactor productivity.....	81.2	93.3	92.4	94.0	95.1	97.3	99.2	103.1	105.7	108.7	111.3	110.3
Output.....	64.3	83.2	81.5	85.5	88.3	92.9	96.9	105.6	110.5	114.7	117.4	112.1
Inputs:												
Hours of all persons.....	103.7	101.1	96.9	96.5	97.8	99.9	100.4	101.7	101.5	100.7	99.2	99.6
Capital services.....	66.1	85.3	87.1	89.1	91.1	93.2	96.4	104.1	108.7	112.8	116.2	117.9
Energy.....	86.1	93.1	93.2	93.1	96.6	99.9	102.3	97.5	100.6	102.9	104.3	98.9
Nonenergy materials.....	63.9	77.5	78.5	83.5	86.5	90.3	93.1	101.9	107.5	107.9	106.9	105.5
Purchased business services.....	65.8	84.7	84.6	92.0	92.9	96.0	100.4	103.9	103.1	105.4	106.5	97.7
Combined units of all factor inputs.....	79.2	89.1	88.3	90.9	92.8	95.5	97.7	102.4	104.6	105.5	105.5	101.6

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	48.7	66.0	79.0	94.4	101.7	104.5	106.5	109.3	112.4	115.7	118.3	124.0	129.6
Compensation per hour.....	13.8	23.5	54.0	90.5	106.0	109.5	113.0	119.7	125.4	134.2	139.7	147.8	147.9
Real compensation per hour.....	60.5	78.4	88.9	96.1	98.9	99.5	100.5	105.0	107.8	111.6	113.0	113.7	115.1
Unit labor costs.....	28.4	35.6	68.4	95.9	104.3	104.8	106.1	109.5	111.6	116.0	118.1	115.2	114.1
Unit nonlabor payments.....	24.9	31.5	61.3	93.9	108.2	111.9	113.9	109.9	109.2	107.2	109.5	117.0	123.0
Implicit price deflator.....	27.1	34.1	65.8	95.1	105.7	107.4	109.0	109.7	110.7	112.7	114.9	115.8	117.4
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	51.6	67.7	80.3	94.4	102.1	104.7	106.4	109.2	112.2	115.3	117.8	123.6	129.1
Compensation per hour.....	14.4	23.6	54.2	90.3	106.0	109.4	112.8	119.4	124.9	133.7	138.9	142.1	147.0
Real compensation per hour.....	63.0	78.8	89.2	95.9	98.9	99.4	100.3	104.7	107.3	111.2	112.4	113.2	114.4
Unit labor costs.....	27.9	34.9	67.5	95.6	103.8	104.5	106.0	109.3	111.3	116.0	118.0	115.0	113.9
Unit nonlabor payments.....	24.3	31.1	60.4	93.6	109.2	112.1	114.6	110.9	110.8	108.8	111.1	119.0	124.8
Implicit price deflator.....	26.6	33.5	64.9	94.9	105.8	107.3	109.1	109.9	111.1	113.3	115.4	116.4	117.9
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	56.6	70.4	81.0	95.5	103.4	107.1	109.8	112.8	116.4	120.6	122.7	128.9	136.3
Compensation per hour.....	16.1	25.6	57.0	91.0	105.4	108.4	111.7	117.9	123.3	131.7	137.0	140.1	145.9
Real compensation per hour.....	70.3	85.3	93.8	96.7	98.3	98.5	99.3	103.4	105.9	109.5	110.8	111.5	113.5
Total unit costs.....	26.9	35.1	68.8	95.4	101.8	100.9	101.2	103.2	104.6	108.0	111.2	109.4	107.4
Unit labor costs.....	28.4	36.3	70.4	95.3	102.0	101.2	101.7	104.5	106.0	109.2	111.6	108.6	107.0
Unit nonlabor costs.....	23.0	31.7	64.5	97.1	101.3	99.9	99.8	99.9	101.0	104.8	110.2	111.5	108.4
Unit profits.....	49.5	43.7	66.5	96.7	136.9	149.9	154.4	137.5	129.8	109.3	91.4	111.4	134.2
Unit nonlabor payments.....	30.1	34.9	65.1	97.0	110.8	113.3	114.4	109.9	108.7	106.1	105.2	111.5	115.3
Implicit price deflator.....	28.9	35.9	68.6	95.9	104.9	105.3	105.9	106.3	106.9	108.1	109.5	109.6	109.8
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	41.8	54.2	70.1	92.9	110.1	113.9	117.9	123.5	128.2	134.2	137.1	147.1	154.6
Compensation per hour.....	14.9	23.7	55.6	90.1	107.7	109.9	112.0	118.8	123.8	135.0	138.3	143.8	151.9
Real compensation per hour.....	65.0	79.2	91.4	95.7	100.5	99.8	99.7	104.2	106.3	112.3	111.8	114.5	118.2
Unit labor costs.....	35.6	43.8	79.3	97.0	97.8	96.5	95.0	96.2	96.6	100.6	100.8	97.8	98.2
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.8	29.3	80.2	101.1	107.6	110.4	110.5	104.1	105.0	107.0	105.8	—	—
Implicit price deflator.....	30.2	35.0	79.9	99.5	103.9	105.2	104.6	101.1	101.8	104.6	103.9	—	—

Dash indicates data not available.

52. Unemployment rates, approximating U.S. concepts, in nine countries, quarterly data seasonally adjusted

Country	Annual average		2002				2003				2004
	2002	2003	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
United States.....	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.6
Canada.....	7.0	6.9	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.9	7.2	6.8	6.7
Australia.....	6.4	6.1	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.7
Japan ¹	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0
France ¹	8.7	9.3	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.4
Germany.....	8.6	9.3	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.2
Italy ^{1 2}	9.1	8.8	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6
Sweden ¹	5.1	5.8	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.6
United Kingdom.....	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8

¹ Preliminary data for 2003.

² Quarterly rates are for the first month of the quarter.

NOTE: Quarterly figures for France and Germany 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. See

"Notes on the data" for information on breaks in series. For further qualifications and historical data, see *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 1959-2003* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 23, 2004), on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/home.htm>.

Monthly and quarterly unemployment rates, updated monthly, are also on this site.

56. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 1997-2002

Event or exposure ¹	Fatalities			
	1997-2001 average	2001 ² Number	2002	
			Number	Percent
Total.....	6,036	5,915	5,524	100
Transportation incidents.....	2,593	2,524	2,381	43
Highway incident.....	1,421	1,409	1,372	25
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	697	727	635	11
Moving in same direction.....	126	142	155	3
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	254	257	202	4
Moving in intersection.....	148	138	145	3
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment.....	300	297	326	6
Noncollision incident.....	369	339	373	7
Jackknifed or overturned—no collision.....	300	273	312	6
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises) incident.....	368	326	322	6
Overturned.....	202	158	164	3
Aircraft.....	248	247	192	3
Worker struck by a vehicle.....	382	383	356	6
Water vehicle.....	99	90	71	1
Rail vehicle.....	68	62	64	1
Assaults and violent acts.....	964	908	840	15
Homicides.....	709	643	609	11
Shooting.....	567	509	469	8
Stabbing.....	64	58	58	1
Other, including bombing.....	78	76	82	1
Self-inflicted injuries.....	221	230	199	4
Contact with objects and equipment.....	995	962	873	16
Struck by object.....	562	553	506	9
Struck by falling object.....	352	343	303	5
Struck by flying object.....	58	60	38	1
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	290	266	231	4
Caught in running equipment or machinery.....	156	144	110	2
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials.....	126	122	116	2
Falls.....	737	810	714	13
Fall to lower level.....	654	700	634	11
Fall from ladder.....	111	123	126	2
Fall from roof.....	155	159	143	3
Fall from scaffold, staging.....	91	91	87	2
Fall on same level.....	61	84	63	1
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	529	499	538	10
Contact with electric current.....	291	285	289	5
Contact with overhead power lines.....	134	124	122	2
Contact with temperature extremes.....	41	35	60	1
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances.....	106	96	98	2
Inhalation of substances.....	52	49	49	1
Oxygen deficiency.....	89	83	90	2
Drowning, submersion.....	71	59	60	1
Fires and explosions.....	197	188	165	3
Other events or exposures³.....	21	24	13	—

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures.

² The BLS news release issued Sept. 25, 2002, reported a total of 5,900 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2001. Since then, an additional 15 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2001 to 5,915.

³ Totals for 2001 exclude fatalities from the September 11 terrorist attacks.

³ Includes the category "Bodily reaction and exertion."

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include sub-categories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dash indicates less than 0.5 percent.