

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

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

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

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

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

For additional information on 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 ill-

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

At the beginning of each calendar year, historical seasonally adjusted data usually

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

Production workers in the goods-producing industries cover employees, up through the level of working supervisors, who engage directly in the manufacture or construction of the establishment’s product. In private service-providing industries, data

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

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

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data, also referred as ES-

202 data, are the most complete enumeration of employment and wage information by industry at the national, State, metropolitan area, and county levels. They have broad economic significance in evaluating labor market trends and major industry developments.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

ties 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 design-

ated 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 separa-

tions. 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 supple-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1–3; 30–36)

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

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

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

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

Sample establishments are classified by industry categories based on the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS). Within a sample establishment, specific job categories are selected and classified into about 800 occupations according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) System. Individual occupations are combined to represent one of ten intermediate

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

The ECI for changes in wages and salaries in the private nonfarm economy was published beginning in 1975. Changes in total compensation cost—wages and sala-

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

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

National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

tributory plans are counted as participating regardless of whether they have fulfilled the service requirements.

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the NCS benefit measures is available at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/home.htm> or by telephone at (202) 691-6199.

Work stoppages

(Table 37)

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

Number of days idle: The aggregate

number of workdays lost by workers involved in the stoppages.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38-48)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

The CPI is based on prices of food, cloth-

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 49-52)

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 ad-

justed for the effects of changes in the education and experience of the labor force.

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

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

Notes on the data

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

The productivity and associated cost measures in tables 49-52 describe the relationship between output in real terms and the labor and capital inputs involved in its production. They show the changes from period to period in the amount of goods and services produced per unit of input.

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

and development; the organization of production; managerial skill; and characteristics and efforts of the work force.

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

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

Multifactor productivity is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of combined inputs consumed in producing that output. **Combined inputs** include capital, labor, and intermediate purchases. The measure of **capital input** represents the flow of services from the capital

stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories. The measure of **intermediate purchases** is a combination of purchased materials, services, fuels, and electricity.

Notes on the data

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 53-55)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

Tables 53 and 54 present comparative measures of the labor force, employment, and unemployment approximating U.S. concepts for the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and six European countries. The Bureau adjusts the figures for these selected countries, for all known major definitional differences, to the extent that data to prepare adjustments are available. Although precise comparability may not be achieved, these adjusted figures provide a better basis for international comparisons than the figures regularly published by each country. For additional information on adjustments and comparability issues, see Constance Sorrentino, "International unemployment rates: how comparable are they?" *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2000, pp. 3-20 (available on the BLS Web site at: www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2000/06/art1full.pdf).

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

The foreign country data are adjusted as closely as possible to U.S. concepts, with the exception of lower age limits and the treatment

of layoffs. These adjustments include, but are not limited to: including older persons in the labor force by imposing no upper age limit, adding unemployed students to the unemployed, excluding the military and family workers working fewer than 15 hours from the employed, and excluding persons engaged in passive job search from the unemployed.

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

In the United States, the unemployed include persons who are not employed and who were actively seeking work during the reference period, as well as persons on layoff. In the United States, as in Australia and Japan, passive job seekers are not in the labor force; job search must be active, such as placing or answering advertisements, contacting employers directly, or registering with an employment agency (simply reading ads is not enough to qualify as active search). Canada and the European countries classify passive jobseekers as unemployed. An adjustment is made to exclude them in Canada, but not in the European countries where the phenomenon is less prevalent. In some countries, persons on layoff are classified as employed due to their strong job attachment. No adjustment is made for the countries that classify those on layoff as employed. Persons without work and waiting to start a new job are counted as unemployed under U.S. concepts if they were actively seeking work during the reference period; if they were not actively seeking work, they are not counted in the labor force. Persons without work and waiting to start a new job are counted among the unemployed for all other countries, whether or not they were actively seeking work.

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

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

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

Table 55 presents comparative indexes of manufacturing labor productivity (output per hour), output, total hours, compensation per hour, and unit labor costs for the United States, Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and nine European countries. These measures are trend comparisons—that is, series that measure changes over time—rather than level comparisons. BLS does not recommend using these series for level comparisons because of technical problems.

BLS constructs the comparative indexes from three basic aggregate measures—output, total labor hours, and total compensation. The hours and compensation measures refer to all employed persons (wage and salary earners plus self-employed persons and unpaid family workers) with the exception of Belgium and Taiwan, where only employees (wage and salary earners), are counted.

Definitions

Output, 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 output measure for manufacturing in the United States is the chain-weighted index of real gross product originating (deflated value added), estimated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce. It is based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information on the U.S. measure, see “Improved Estimates of Gross Product by Industry for 1947–98,” *Survey of Current Business*, June 2000, pp. 24–38 and “Gross Domestic Product by Industry for 1947–86. New Estimates Based on the North American Industry Classification System,” *Survey of Current Business*, December 2005, pp. 70–84. Most of the other economies now also use annual moving price weights, but

earlier years were estimated using fixed price weights, with the weights typically updated 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 49 and 51 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 economies. The measures are developed from statistics of manufacturing employment and average hours. The series used for Australia, Canada, Denmark, France (from 1970 forward), Germany, Norway, and Sweden are official series published with the national accounts. For the United Kingdom from 1992, an official annual index of total manufacturing hours is used. 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.

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 economy, except those for Belgium, which are developed by BLS using statistics on employment, average hours, and hourly compensation. For Australia, Canada, France, and Sweden, compensation is increased to account for other significant taxes on payroll or employment. For the United Kingdom, compensation is reduced between 1967 and 1991 to account for employment-related subsidies. Self-employed workers are included in the all-employed persons measures by assuming that their compensation is equal to the average for wage and salary employees.

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Official published data for Australia are in fiscal years that begin on July 1. The Australian Bureau of Statistics has furnished calendar year data for recent years for output and hours. For earlier years and for compensation, data are BLS estimates using two-year moving averages of fiscal year data.

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 56–57)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

Occupational illness is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses

or disease which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

relate to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis and carpal tunnel syndrome).

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

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

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

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2004	2005	2004		2005				2006		
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹											
Labor force participation rate.....	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	65.8	66.1	66.2	66.1	66.0	66.1	66.2
Employment-population ratio.....	62.3	62.7	62.4	62.4	62.4	62.7	62.9	62.8	62.9	63.0	63.1
Unemployment rate.....	5.5	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7
Men.....	5.6	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6
16 to 24 years.....	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.6	13.2	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.2	11.1	11.4
25 years and older.....	4.4	3.8	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5
Women.....	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.7
16 to 24 years.....	11.0	10.1	10.9	10.9	10.4	10.4	9.8	10.0	9.6	9.2	10.1
25 years and older.....	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹											
Total nonfarm.....	131,435	133,463	131,602	132,244	132,694	133,230	133,750	134,161	134,722	135,125	135,577
Total private.....	109,814	111,660	109,981	110,533	110,960	111,454	111,907	112,291	112,849	113,198	113,564
Goods-producing.....	21,882	22,133	21,932	22,001	22,039	22,126	22,140	22,242	22,363	22,419	22,423
Manufacturing.....	14,315	14,232	14,336	14,307	14,271	14,247	14,208	14,211	14,226	14,245	14,229
Service-providing.....	109,553	111,330	109,670	110,243	110,655	111,104	11,610	111,920	112,359	112,706	113,154
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8
Manufacturing.....	40.8	40.7	40.8	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.6	40.9	41.0	41.2	41.3
Overtime.....	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4
Employment Cost Index^{1,2,3}											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	3.7	3.1	1.0	.5	1.0	.6	.8	.6	.7	.9	1.1
Private nonfarm.....	3.8	2.9	.8	.5	1.0	.7	.6	.5	.8	.9	.8
Goods-producing ⁵	4.6	3.2	1.2	.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.2	.3	1.0	.7
Service-providing ⁵	3.5	2.8	.7	.5	1.0	.6	.6	.5	1.0	.8	.9
State and local government.....	3.6	4.1	1.6	.7	.8	.3	2.0	.9	.5	.4	2.3
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	5.4	2.8	.8	.6	.6	.9	.8	.4	.5	1.3	.6
Nonunion.....	3.5	2.9	.8	.5	1.1	.6	.6	.5	.9	.8	.9

¹ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

⁴ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2004	2005	2004		2005				2006		
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Compensation data^{1,2,3}											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	3.7	3.1	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1
Private nonfarm.....	3.8	2.9	.8	.5	1.0	.7	.6	.5	.8	.9	.8
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	2.5	2.6	.9	.3	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	.8	1.1
Private nonfarm.....	2.6	2.5	.8	.3	.7	.6	.6	.5	.7	1.0	.8
Price data¹											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	3.3	3.4	.2	.2	1.0	.5	2.2	-1.0	1.5	1.6	.0
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	4.1	5.4	.0	1.1	2.0	.3	3.2	.0	.1	1.7	.9
Finished consumer goods.....	4.6	6.8	-1.7	.9	-2.6	1.4	4.1	-4	.1	2.1	1.1
Capital equipment.....	2.4	1.3	.4	1.6	2.1	-2	.3	.7	.5	.3	.1
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	9.1	8.4	1.9	.9	3.5	.8	3.9	1.1	1.1	3.0	.2
Crude materials.....	18.0	22.1	-5.1	8.3	9.7	-2.5	-1.4	2.0	-11.7	1.5	.6
Productivity data⁴											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	3.5	2.6	.5	1.6	3.1	1.2	5.0	.2	4.5	1.1	.1
Nonfarm business sector.....	3.4	2.7	.2	.4	3.6	2.3	4.4	-1	4.3	1.1	.0
Nonfinancial corporations ⁵	4.0	5.0	5.5	1.6	5.0	4.9	3.0	3.2	7.2	.2	-

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

² Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

⁵ Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—					
	2005		2006			2005		2006			
	III	IV	I	II	III	III	IV	I	II	III	
Average hourly compensation: ¹											
All persons, business sector.....	8.3	3.1	13.6	6.4	4.0	4.9	4.0	6.4	7.8	6.7	
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	7.8	2.9	13.7	6.6	3.7	4.8	4.1	6.4	7.7	6.7	
Employment Cost Index—compensation: ²											
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.8	.6	.7	.9	1.1	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.3
Private nonfarm.....	.6	.5	.8	.9	.8	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	
Union.....	.8	.4	.5	1.3	.6	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.8	
Nonunion.....	.6	.5	.9	.8	.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.1	
State and local government.....	2.0	.9	.5	.4	2.3	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.1	
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: ²											
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.7	.6	.7	.8	1.1	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.2
Private nonfarm.....	.6	.5	.7	1.0	.8	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.0	
Union.....	.8	.5	.3	.9	.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	
Nonunion.....	.6	.5	.8	1.0	.9	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.2	
State and local government.....	1.3	.9	.3	.5	2.0	2.6	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.7	

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

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

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

³ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2005				2006								
	2004	2005	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	28,109	29,133	29,361	29,456	29,552	29,645	29,622	29,707	29,793	29,880	29,966	30,053	30,140	30,232	30,324
Civilian labor force.....	19,272	19,824	19,944	20,047	20,214	20,292	20,528	20,485	20,489	20,583	20,574	20,753	20,663	20,628	20,669
Participation rate.....	68.6	68.0	67.9	68.1	68.4	68.4	69.3	69.0	68.8	68.9	68.7	69.1	68.6	68.2	68.2
Employed.....	17,930	18,632	18,647	18,871	18,991	19,066	19,344	19,356	19,385	19,476	19,541	19,649	19,578	19,528	19,556
Employment-population ratio ²	63.8	64.0	63.5	64.1	64.3	64.3	65.3	65.2	65.1	65.2	65.2	65.4	65.0	64.6	64.5
Unemployed.....	1,342	1,191	1,297	1,176	1,223	1,226	1,184	1,129	1,104	1,107	1,033	1,104	1,085	1,100	1,113
Unemployment rate.....	7.0	6.0	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4
Not in the labor force.....	8,837	9,310	9,417	9,409	9,338	9,353	9,094	9,222	9,304	9,297	9,392	9,300	9,477	9,604	9,655

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		2005				2006								
	2004	2005	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older..	139,252	141,730	142,435	142,625	142,611	142,779	143,074	143,257	143,641	143,688	143,976	144,363	144,329	144,579	144,850
Men.....	74,524	75,973	76,257	76,396	76,410	76,529	76,857	76,888	77,273	77,237	77,313	77,357	77,162	77,423	77,911
Women.....	64,728	65,757	66,178	66,229	66,200	66,250	66,217	66,369	66,368	66,451	66,663	67,006	67,168	67,156	66,939
Married men, spouse present.....	45,084	45,483	45,457	45,634	45,480	45,469	45,790	45,679	45,806	45,837	45,843	45,809	45,558	45,484	45,613
Married women, spouse present.....	34,600	34,773	34,943	34,868	34,910	34,948	35,167	35,039	35,074	35,300	35,171	35,394	35,309	35,295	35,436
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,567	4,350	4,565	4,240	4,175	4,138	4,133	4,204	3,989	3,978	4,137	4,266	4,261	4,147	4,056
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,841	2,684	2,893	2,643	2,595	2,541	2,649	2,655	2,494	2,474	2,703	2,729	2,658	2,683	2,614
Could only find part-time work.....	1,409	1,341	1,331	1,299	1,246	1,246	1,226	1,238	1,191	1,179	1,152	1,190	1,202	1,161	1,137
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,380	19,491	19,581	19,696	19,612	19,582	19,708	19,564	19,373	19,460	19,701	19,684	19,501	19,624	19,622
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,469	4,271	4,500	4,161	4,105	4,051	4,064	4,107	3,884	3,900	4,037	4,158	4,143	4,071	3,946
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,773	2,636	2,846	2,592	2,567	2,508	2,606	2,590	2,382	2,422	2,612	2,656	2,578	2,635	2,547
Could only find part-time work.....	1,399	1,330	1,335	1,284	1,230	1,230	1,198	1,225	1,177	1,169	1,150	1,189	1,197	1,158	1,133
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,026	19,134	19,207	19,255	19,235	19,214	19,368	19,199	19,044	19,112	19,292	19,310	19,170	19,220	19,269

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		2005				2006								
	2004	2005	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.5	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	17.0	16.6	15.8	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.7	14.6	14.0	15.4	15.5	16.2	16.4
Men, 20 years and older.....	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8	
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2
White, total ¹	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	15.0	14.2	13.3	14.2	13.9	13.4	13.3	12.7	12.7	12.3	12.7	13.6	12.9	14.1	13.8
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	16.3	16.1	15.3	15.1	15.1	13.8	14.4	14.6	14.0	14.2	15.0	14.9	14.2	15.1	14.8
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	13.6	12.3	11.4	13.3	12.6	12.9	12.1	10.7	11.4	10.4	10.3	12.4	11.6	13.1	12.6
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.4	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.3
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7
Black or African American, total ¹	10.4	10.0	9.5	9.1	10.6	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.4	8.9	9.0	9.5	8.8	9.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	31.7	33.3	33.1	32.4	38.4	24.4	31.4	30.8	33.1	29.5	25.0	27.8	31.6	28.8	32.2
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	35.6	36.3	33.7	35.0	44.9	23.6	30.9	31.8	32.6	31.9	29.4	32.1	35.6	31.6	39.1
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	28.2	30.3	32.5	30.3	31.5	25.2	31.8	29.9	33.4	27.0	20.5	23.7	28.0	26.2	27.0
Men, 20 years and older.....	9.9	9.2	8.7	8.5	9.4	8.6	7.5	8.5	8.3	8.9	9.0	8.5	9.0	8.4	8.3
Women, 20 years and older.....	8.9	8.5	8.1	7.5	9.0	8.5	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.2	7.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	7.0	6.0	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4
Married men, spouse present.....	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3
Married women, spouse present.....	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9
Full-time workers.....	5.6	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5
Part-time workers.....	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.5	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.1
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	8.5	7.6	8.2	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.4
High school graduates, no college ³	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.2
Some college or associate degree.....	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.0

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		2005				2006								
	2004	2005	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,696	2,667	2,751	2,708	2,779	2,764	2,556	2,595	2,676	2,635	2,516	2,673	2,704	2,617	2,581
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,382	2,304	2,253	2,263	2,268	2,240	2,263	2,074	2,011	2,115	2,242	2,052	2,175	2,215	2,080
15 weeks and over.....	3,072	2,619	2,584	2,477	2,492	2,417	2,241	2,482	2,333	2,373	2,297	2,133	2,338	2,394	2,294
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,293	1,130	1,120	1,045	1,108	1,068	1,090	1,126	1,044	1,046	968	1,020	998	1,066	1,027
27 weeks and over.....	1,779	1,490	1,464	1,432	1,383	1,350	1,151	1,356	1,288	1,327	1,329	1,112	1,340	1,328	1,267
Mean duration, in weeks.....	19.6	18.4	18.2	18.0	17.6	17.3	16.8	17.6	16.9	16.8	17.1	16.2	17.3	17.4	17.4
Median duration, in weeks.....	9.8	8.9	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.5	7.5	8.2	8.5	8.2

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2005				2006								
	2004	2005	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Job losers ¹	4,197	3,667	3,697	3,508	3,455	3,486	3,336	3,361	3,412	3,531	3,524	3,409	3,370	3,305	3,179
On temporary layoff.....	998	933	970	944	899	935	873	885	918	907	949	981	933	886	873
Not on temporary layoff.....	3,199	2,734	2,726	2,564	2,556	2,552	2,462	2,477	2,494	2,624	2,575	2,428	2,437	2,420	2,306
Job leavers.....	858	872	874	889	900	841	839	849	817	846	878	818	857	861	810
Reentrants.....	2,408	2,386	2,423	2,349	2,538	2,430	2,314	2,313	2,158	2,180	2,119	2,091	2,358	2,277	2,299
New entrants.....	686	666	626	654	679	644	622	680	634	579	525	650	629	650	641
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	51.5	48.3	48.5	47.4	45.6	47.1	46.9	46.7	48.6	49.5	50.0	48.9	46.7	46.6	45.9
On temporary layoff.....	12.2	12.3	12.7	12.8	11.9	12.6	12.3	12.3	13.1	12.7	13.5	14.1	12.9	12.5	12.6
Not on temporary layoff.....	39.3	36.0	35.8	34.7	33.8	34.5	34.6	34.4	35.5	36.8	36.5	34.8	33.8	34.1	33.3
Job leavers.....	10.5	11.5	11.5	12.0	11.9	11.4	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.9	12.5	11.7	11.9	12.1	11.7
Reentrants.....	29.5	31.4	31.8	31.7	33.5	32.8	32.5	32.1	30.7	30.5	30.1	30.0	32.7	32.1	33.2
New entrants.....	8.4	8.8	8.2	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.0	8.1	7.4	9.3	8.7	9.2	9.3
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5
Reentrants.....	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5
New entrants.....	.5	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2005				2006								
	2004	2005	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.5	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6
16 to 24 years.....	11.8	11.3	11.0	10.8	11.2	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.2	10.3	10.0	10.4	10.8	10.8	10.7
16 to 19 years.....	17.0	16.6	15.8	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.7	14.6	14.0	15.4	15.5	16.2	16.4
16 to 17 years.....	20.2	19.1	18.8	18.7	21.4	17.8	16.5	17.9	18.6	15.9	15.1	17.0	16.7	19.2	18.0
18 to 19 years.....	15.0	14.9	13.9	14.2	14.2	13.5	14.4	13.9	13.7	14.1	13.4	14.3	14.7	14.5	15.4
20 to 24 years.....	9.4	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.2	8.5	7.6	8.2	8.1	7.9	8.5	8.2	8.0
25 years and older.....	4.4	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5
25 to 54 years.....	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.7
55 years and older.....	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9
Men, 16 years and older.....	5.6	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.5
16 to 24 years.....	12.6	12.4	12.1	11.5	12.3	11.3	11.2	11.6	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.0	11.3	11.5	11.3
16 to 19 years.....	18.4	18.6	17.4	16.5	19.1	16.0	16.2	17.1	16.8	16.2	16.2	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.9
16 to 17 years.....	22.0	22.0	21.3	18.1	23.6	19.8	17.0	21.3	20.5	17.9	17.6	18.0	16.9	18.4	19.3
18 to 19 years.....	16.3	16.5	15.1	15.5	15.6	13.8	15.4	14.6	14.4	15.8	15.3	16.6	17.6	16.7	17.2
20 to 24 years.....	10.1	9.6	9.8	9.4	9.1	9.2	8.9	9.1	8.3	8.7	9.1	8.2	8.7	9.0	8.3
25 years and older.....	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3
25 to 54 years.....	4.6	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.4
55 years and older.....	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.6
Women, 16 years and older.....	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7
16 to 24 years.....	11.0	10.1	9.7	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.4	8.6	9.7	10.2	10.0	10.1
16 to 19 years.....	15.5	14.5	14.3	15.2	15.0	14.4	14.4	13.6	14.5	13.0	11.7	13.8	13.9	15.3	14.9
16 to 17 years.....	18.5	16.5	16.6	19.1	19.5	16.1	16.1	14.7	16.7	14.0	12.5	15.9	16.5	20.1	16.8
18 to 19 years.....	13.5	13.1	12.6	12.8	12.7	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.3	11.3	11.9	11.7	12.2	13.4
20 to 24 years.....	8.7	7.9	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.4	7.7	6.7	7.5	7.0	7.5	8.3	7.3	7.6
25 years and older.....	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8
25 to 54 years.....	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0
55 years and older ¹	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.3

¹ Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Aug. 2005	July 2006	Aug. 2006 ^P	State	Aug. 2005	July 2006	Aug. 2006 ^P
Alabama.....	3.9	3.9	3.5	Missouri.....	5.1	4.7	5.1
Alaska.....	6.7	7.0	6.5	Montana.....	4.0	3.8	3.5
Arizona.....	4.8	4.7	3.6	Nebraska.....	3.8	3.2	3.3
Arkansas.....	4.9	5.4	5.3	Nevada.....	4.0	4.5	4.2
California.....	5.2	4.8	4.9	New Hampshire.....	3.6	3.6	3.5
Colorado.....	5.0	4.7	4.8	New Jersey.....	4.4	5.1	5.3
Connecticut.....	5.0	4.3	4.5	New Mexico.....	5.2	4.4	4.3
Delaware.....	4.2	3.8	3.7	New York.....	4.9	5.1	4.7
District of Columbia.....	6.3	5.7	5.8	North Carolina.....	5.4	4.8	4.8
Florida.....	3.6	3.3	3.3	North Dakota.....	3.4	3.4	3.5
Georgia.....	5.3	4.8	4.6	Ohio.....	5.9	5.8	5.7
Hawaii.....	2.7	3.0	2.8	Oklahoma.....	4.4	4.0	4.2
Idaho.....	3.7	3.6	3.3	Oregon.....	6.2	5.6	5.5
Illinois.....	5.7	4.7	4.7	Pennsylvania.....	4.9	4.8	4.9
Indiana.....	5.5	5.7	5.3	Rhode Island.....	5.1	5.6	5.6
Iowa.....	4.5	3.8	3.6	South Carolina.....	6.9	6.2	6.5
Kansas.....	5.1	4.8	4.8	South Dakota.....	3.8	3.2	3.2
Kentucky.....	6.2	6.3	5.8	Tennessee.....	5.6	5.9	5.7
Louisiana.....	5.6	2.9	3.4	Texas.....	5.3	5.2	5.1
Maine.....	5.0	4.8	4.7	Utah.....	4.1	3.4	3.2
Maryland.....	4.2	4.3	4.1	Vermont.....	3.5	3.5	3.7
Massachusetts.....	4.7	4.7	4.9	Virginia.....	3.6	3.2	3.2
Michigan.....	6.7	7.0	7.1	Washington.....	5.6	5.3	5.2
Minnesota.....	3.9	3.8	3.7	West Virginia.....	5.2	5.4	5.9
Mississippi.....	7.4	8.0	7.1	Wisconsin.....	4.7	5.0	4.6
				Wyoming.....	3.9	3.0	3.3

^P = preliminary

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

State	Aug. 2005	July 2006	Aug. 2006 ^p	State	Aug. 2005	July 2006	Aug. 2006 ^p
Alabama.....	2,157,842	2,172,906	2,180,822	Missouri.....	3,018,946	3,035,310	3,052,444
Alaska.....	339,717	347,105	346,072	Montana.....	495,082	499,626	501,925
Arizona.....	2,858,631	2,941,243	2,948,643	Nebraska.....	984,475	981,681	982,165
Arkansas.....	1,367,650	1,383,515	1,383,696	Nevada.....	1,219,886	1,269,394	1,285,170
California.....	17,735,670	17,775,642	17,651,615	New Hampshire.....	733,278	740,858	739,476
Colorado.....	2,551,382	2,621,090	2,643,681	New Jersey.....	4,444,717	4,474,083	4,493,792
Connecticut.....	1,821,328	1,838,329	1,846,842	New Mexico.....	937,241	947,619	951,156
Delaware.....	439,109	447,172	445,989	New York.....	9,422,694	9,500,426	9,476,490
District of Columbia.....	295,910	290,302	290,189	North Carolina.....	4,348,962	4,429,530	4,443,773
Florida.....	8,686,628	8,950,607	8,963,351	North Dakota.....	359,435	362,722	362,360
Georgia.....	4,606,947	4,694,474	4,690,024	Ohio.....	5,907,229	5,937,337	5,936,191
Hawaii.....	637,377	651,959	650,390	Oklahoma.....	1,746,832	1,756,495	1,758,390
Idaho.....	741,877	756,455	759,777	Oregon.....	1,863,015	1,886,153	1,887,139
Illinois.....	6,479,176	6,536,719	6,577,129	Pennsylvania.....	6,290,942	6,284,294	6,285,235
Indiana.....	3,214,724	3,251,650	3,240,982	Rhode Island.....	571,148	580,605	576,847
Iowa.....	1,663,750	1,679,168	1,684,186	South Carolina.....	2,086,388	2,109,490	2,118,573
Kansas.....	1,477,106	1,476,809	1,478,514	South Dakota.....	432,617	432,447	434,129
Kentucky.....	2,004,446	2,024,787	2,026,001	Tennessee.....	2,909,335	2,986,472	2,994,735
Louisiana.....	2,124,234	1,851,376	1,847,185	Texas.....	11,253,324	11,467,535	11,503,537
Maine.....	714,758	713,428	718,319	Utah.....	1,271,100	1,307,528	1,314,692
Maryland.....	2,947,262	3,004,813	3,001,647	Vermont.....	356,425	363,008	364,165
Massachusetts.....	3,363,729	3,367,909	3,370,947	Virginia.....	3,949,889	4,001,588	4,001,084
Michigan.....	5,093,430	5,095,481	5,085,980	Washington.....	3,303,846	3,336,977	3,328,101
Minnesota.....	2,939,180	2,942,630	2,944,465	West Virginia.....	804,265	819,178	821,577
Mississippi.....	1,358,049	1,313,754	1,311,321	Wisconsin.....	3,042,349	3,080,471	3,074,188
				Wyoming.....	286,160	288,045	291,202

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

p = preliminary

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

Industry	Annual average		2005				2006								
	2004	2005	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^p	Sept. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.0	40.1	40.0	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.6	40.7	40.6	40.3
Natural resources and mining	44.5	45.6	45.9	46.0	45.0	45.6	46.1	45.2	45.2	45.5	44.9	46.0	46.0	45.3	45.1
Construction	38.3	38.6	38.2	38.5	39.2	38.7	39.1	38.9	38.9	39.1	38.5	39.0	38.8	39.0	38.5
Manufacturing	40.8	40.7	40.7	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.1
Overtime hours.....	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3
Durable goods.....	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.6	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.6	41.3
Overtime hours.....	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.3
Wood products.....	40.7	40.0	39.6	40.8	40.5	40.1	40.1	40.3	40.4	40.4	40.1	39.6	40.1	39.9	39.6
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	42.3	42.2	41.9	42.6	43.5	42.7	43.1	42.9	43.0	43.3	43.1	43.6	43.6	43.3	43.2
Primary metals.....	43.1	43.1	43.4	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.7	43.6	43.4	43.4	43.7	43.8	44.0	43.7	43.6
Fabricated metal products.....	41.1	41.0	40.8	41.6	41.2	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.5	41.7	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.4
Machinery.....	41.9	42.1	42.1	42.2	42.0	41.9	41.8	42.1	42.1	42.6	42.5	42.5	42.9	42.7	42.4
Computer and electronic products.....	40.4	40.0	40.2	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.7	40.5	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.4
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	40.7	40.6	41.3	41.4	41.0	40.9	41.2	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.5	41.0	40.7
Transportation equipment.....	42.5	42.5	42.7	43.0	42.7	42.6	42.6	42.7	42.8	43.0	43.0	42.9	43.5	42.9	42.5
Furniture and related products.....	39.5	39.2	39.3	39.2	38.5	38.3	38.2	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.7	38.7	38.6	39.0	38.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.5	38.7	38.8	39.0	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.7	38.7	38.9	38.7	38.7	38.5
Nondurable goods.....	40.0	39.9	39.9	40.1	40.0	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.7
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2
Food manufacturing.....	39.3	39.0	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.3	39.6	39.7	39.8	39.7	39.9	39.9	40.1	39.8	40.2
Beverage and tobacco products.....	39.2	40.0	39.5	40.8	40.1	40.0	39.9	39.9	40.2	40.1	40.9	41.2	41.7	41.1	40.8
Textile mills.....	40.1	40.3	39.9	40.2	40.6	41.0	40.6	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.4	40.8	40.8	41.1	40.7
Textile product mills.....	38.9	39.0	38.7	38.8	39.6	40.0	40.1	40.4	39.6	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.4	39.6
Apparel.....	36.0	35.7	35.8	36.1	35.9	35.6	36.0	35.8	36.0	36.5	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.6	36.6
Leather and allied products.....	38.4	38.4	38.5	38.7	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.3	39.5	38.8	39.3	39.1	39.2	39.6	38.8
Paper and paper products.....	42.1	42.5	42.8	42.9	42.5	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.4	42.9	43.1	43.3	43.5	43.4	42.9
Printing and related support activities.....	38.4	38.4	38.6	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.8	39.0	39.0	39.3	39.2	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.2
Petroleum and coal products.....	44.9	45.6	47.4	47.3	45.8	44.5	45.0	44.6	45.0	45.1	45.4	45.6	45.6	45.4	45.1
Chemicals.....	42.8	42.3	42.0	42.9	42.3	42.5	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.7	42.4	42.6	42.8	42.7	43.1
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.4	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.8	40.8	40.7	40.8	41.0	40.9	40.5
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.5	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4
Wholesale trade.....	37.8	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.8	37.9	37.8	37.9	37.8	38.1	37.9	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0
Retail trade.....	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.4	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.3	30.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	37.2	37.0	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.6	36.7	36.9	36.9	37.0	36.7
Utilities.....	40.9	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.6	41.7	41.4
Information	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.7	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.8	36.8	36.9
Financial activities	35.5	35.9	36.0	36.1	35.9	35.9	36.0	35.7	35.6	35.7	35.5	35.6	35.7	35.5	35.7
Professional and business services	34.2	34.2	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.6	34.5	34.4	34.7	34.4	34.6	34.6	34.7	34.7
Education and health services	32.4	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.5	32.4	32.5
Leisure and hospitality	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.8
Other services	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.8

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2005				2006								
	2004	2005	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^p	Sept. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$15.67	\$16.11	\$16.19	\$16.28	\$16.28	\$16.35	\$16.40	\$16.47	\$16.51	\$16.61	\$16.62	\$16.69	\$16.76	\$16.81	\$16.85
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.23	8.17	8.05	8.09	8.15	8.20	8.17	8.20	8.19	8.18	8.15	8.17	8.16	8.16	8.24
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	17.19	17.60	17.66	17.74	17.74	17.77	17.79	17.80	17.82	17.87	17.92	17.99	18.00	18.06	18.08
Natural resources and mining.....	18.07	18.73	19.03	19.04	18.95	19.12	19.33	19.40	19.52	19.71	19.79	19.85	19.89	20.06	20.17
Construction.....	19.23	19.46	19.54	19.58	19.59	19.65	19.63	19.66	19.65	19.70	19.86	20.02	20.06	20.11	20.17
Manufacturing.....	16.15	16.56	16.60	16.71	16.68	16.70	16.71	16.72	16.74	16.78	16.79	16.80	16.80	16.85	16.86
Excluding overtime.....	15.29	15.69	15.73	15.82	15.79	15.83	15.84	15.83	15.87	15.89	15.90	15.91	15.93	16.00	16.02
Durable goods.....	16.82	17.34	17.38	17.51	17.50	17.52	17.53	17.54	17.57	17.60	17.65	17.68	17.69	17.74	17.77
Nondurable goods.....	15.05	15.27	15.30	15.35	15.29	15.31	15.33	15.33	15.33	15.37	15.33	15.30	15.28	15.32	15.30
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	15.26	15.71	15.80	15.89	15.89	15.97	16.03	16.11	16.16	16.27	16.27	16.34	16.43	16.47	16.52
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.58	14.93	14.98	15.05	15.04	15.10	15.13	15.19	15.20	15.30	15.30	15.38	15.48	15.49	15.53
Wholesale trade.....	17.65	18.16	18.26	18.32	18.45	18.56	18.53	18.61	18.66	18.69	18.79	18.84	18.94	19.00	19.10
Retail trade.....	12.08	12.36	12.35	12.43	12.35	12.39	12.44	12.46	12.47	12.58	12.54	12.60	12.66	12.65	12.67
Transportation and warehousing.....	16.52	16.71	16.82	16.82	16.85	16.87	16.91	16.99	16.98	17.10	17.04	17.19	17.36	17.34	17.40
Utilities.....	25.61	26.70	26.95	27.17	27.15	27.34	27.48	27.54	27.53	27.44	27.34	27.47	27.57	27.47	27.33
Information.....	21.40	22.07	22.32	22.65	22.40	22.60	22.98	22.82	23.00	23.13	23.16	23.24	23.34	23.40	23.45
Financial activities.....	17.52	17.94	18.01	18.09	18.20	18.27	18.33	18.45	18.49	18.64	18.64	18.69	18.79	18.86	19.03
Professional and business services.....	17.48	18.07	18.15	18.30	18.29	18.42	18.54	18.66	18.80	18.98	18.93	18.98	19.15	19.17	19.29
Education and health services.....	16.15	16.72	16.84	16.90	16.95	17.00	17.04	17.13	17.16	17.22	17.26	17.33	17.36	17.44	17.45
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.91	9.14	9.22	9.22	9.24	9.27	9.27	9.36	9.42	9.49	9.54	9.57	9.61	9.67	9.69
Other services.....	13.98	14.33	14.40	14.46	14.46	14.47	14.48	14.50	14.48	14.49	14.52	14.56	14.60	14.61	14.67

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2005				2006								
	2004	2005	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$15.67	\$16.11	\$16.22	\$16.35	\$16.30	\$16.37	\$16.52	\$16.51	\$16.51	\$16.68	\$16.58	\$16.60	\$16.71	\$16.70	\$16.88
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	16.19	16.28	16.28	16.35	16.40	16.47	16.51	16.61	16.62	16.69	16.76	16.81	16.85
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	17.19	17.60	17.78	17.82	17.76	17.82	17.73	17.72	17.72	17.82	17.89	17.99	18.02	18.12	18.20
Natural resources and mining.....	18.07	18.73	18.93	19.01	18.90	19.23	19.47	19.41	19.61	19.82	19.79	19.77	19.83	19.93	20.04
Construction.....	19.23	19.46	19.69	19.75	19.61	19.68	19.50	19.57	19.53	19.61	19.78	19.99	20.13	20.23	20.36
Manufacturing.....	16.15	16.56	16.66	16.70	16.70	16.81	16.76	16.71	16.71	16.76	16.76	16.78	16.72	16.81	16.91
Durable goods.....	16.82	17.34	17.45	17.52	17.54	17.67	17.56	17.54	17.54	17.56	17.60	17.64	17.54	17.71	17.84
Wood products.....	13.03	13.16	13.08	13.28	13.32	13.23	13.17	13.16	13.17	13.27	13.35	13.49	13.46	13.48	13.56
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	16.25	16.61	16.76	16.71	16.55	16.53	16.51	16.55	16.61	16.72	16.60	16.56	16.58	16.73	16.52
Primary metals.....	18.57	18.94	19.07	19.08	19.21	19.16	19.37	19.22	19.18	19.34	19.10	19.12	19.14	19.32	19.63
Fabricated metal products.....	15.31	15.80	15.91	15.93	16.01	16.18	16.12	16.06	16.09	16.04	16.09	16.13	16.18	16.10	16.20
Machinery.....	16.68	17.03	17.02	17.06	17.01	17.07	17.07	17.01	16.99	16.95	17.03	17.03	17.13	17.14	17.26
Computer and electronic products.....	17.27	18.40	18.65	18.61	18.60	18.72	18.71	18.75	18.61	18.76	18.71	18.81	19.06	19.12	19.34
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	14.90	15.25	15.32	15.39	15.42	15.56	15.47	15.48	15.42	15.37	15.42	15.47	15.55	15.65	15.61
Transportation equipment.....	21.49	22.10	22.31	22.54	22.55	22.71	22.33	22.30	22.32	22.28	22.40	22.50	21.92	22.45	22.61
Furniture and related products.....	13.16	13.44	13.55	13.45	13.45	13.52	13.53	13.48	13.50	13.70	13.66	13.65	13.74	13.82	13.95
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	13.84	14.08	14.06	14.08	14.12	14.20	14.08	14.08	14.30	14.37	14.40	14.29	14.53	14.52	14.52
Nondurable goods.....	15.05	15.27	15.34	15.31	15.28	15.35	15.39	15.31	15.29	15.38	15.31	15.29	15.33	15.27	15.33
Food manufacturing.....	12.98	13.04	13.08	13.00	13.06	13.13	13.08	13.01	13.02	13.08	13.11	13.13	13.09	13.14	13.15
Beverages and tobacco products.....	19.14	18.79	18.67	18.57	18.76	18.59	18.41	18.24	18.19	18.39	18.24	17.99	18.19	17.96	18.23
Textile mills.....	12.13	12.38	12.39	12.31	12.48	12.45	12.50	12.38	12.41	12.42	12.42	12.55	12.54	12.65	12.57
Textile product mills.....	11.39	11.66	11.70	11.71	11.78	11.89	11.75	11.74	11.74	11.90	11.97	11.98	12.07	11.90	11.97
Apparel.....	9.75	10.24	10.36	10.28	10.41	10.47	10.62	10.59	10.61	10.61	10.58	10.63	10.68	10.56	10.60
Leather and allied products.....	11.63	11.50	11.70	11.49	11.57	11.33	11.25	11.00	11.11	11.25	11.45	11.72	11.58	11.66	11.44
Paper and paper products.....	17.91	17.98	17.97	17.94	17.87	17.91	17.87	17.74	17.78	17.98	17.88	17.93	18.24	17.91	18.14
Printing and related support activities.....	15.71	15.75	15.95	15.89	15.73	15.92	15.90	15.69	15.77	15.72	15.77	15.65	15.76	15.81	15.82
Petroleum and coal products.....	24.39	24.54	24.39	24.59	24.64	24.62	24.74	24.78	24.81	24.74	24.32	23.91	23.66	23.53	24.12
Chemicals.....	19.17	19.67	19.84	19.88	19.68	19.85	19.95	19.92	19.63	19.76	19.51	19.34	19.25	19.18	19.40
Plastics and rubber products.....	14.59	14.82	14.87	14.80	14.78	14.84	15.00	14.89	14.90	14.93	14.93	15.00	15.05	15.08	15.07
PRIVATE SERVICE- PROVIDING.....	15.26	15.71	15.79	15.95	15.90	15.98	16.20	16.19	16.19	16.38	16.23	16.21	16.36	16.31	16.51
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.58	14.93	15.00	15.09	15.00	14.96	15.20	15.23	15.23	15.44	15.29	15.35	15.52	15.44	15.56
Wholesale trade.....	17.65	18.16	18.23	18.42	18.46	18.58	18.64	18.65	18.60	18.86	18.71	18.73	19.06	18.92	19.08
Retail trade.....	12.08	12.36	12.37	12.42	12.28	12.25	12.47	12.47	12.50	12.70	12.57	12.61	12.69	12.63	12.71
Transportation and warehousing.....	16.52	16.71	16.82	16.83	16.88	16.86	16.92	16.95	16.96	17.11	16.97	17.17	17.42	17.36	17.42
Utilities.....	25.61	26.70	27.19	27.26	27.37	27.44	27.53	27.60	27.60	27.69	27.33	27.19	27.48	27.19	27.49
Information.....	21.40	22.07	22.40	22.80	22.45	22.61	23.08	22.84	22.89	23.19	23.10	23.00	23.20	23.32	23.58
Financial activities.....	17.52	17.94	18.02	18.22	18.17	18.23	18.45	18.45	18.46	18.76	18.59	18.57	18.80	18.78	19.03
Professional and business services.....	17.48	18.07	18.04	18.38	18.25	18.44	18.85	18.77	18.82	19.20	18.86	18.84	19.22	18.94	19.14
Education and health services.....	16.15	16.72	16.87	16.90	16.94	17.04	17.10	17.14	17.16	17.23	17.21	17.27	17.38	17.41	17.48
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.91	9.14	9.23	9.26	9.29	9.39	9.33	9.41	9.43	9.48	9.55	9.49	9.49	9.58	9.72
Other services.....	13.98	14.33	14.39	14.45	14.46	14.52	14.55	14.54	14.49	14.58	14.55	14.51	14.48	14.51	14.70

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2005				2006								
	2004	2005	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	528.36	543.65	549.86	557.54	550.94	551.67	558.38	553.09	554.74	565.45	558.75	564.40	571.48	569.47	572.23
Seasonally adjusted.....			547.22	550.26	550.26	552.63	554.32	556.69	558.04	563.08	561.76	565.79	568.16	568.18	569.53
GOODS-PRODUCING	688.17	705.28	721.87	723.49	721.06	719.93	710.97	708.80	712.34	711.02	724.55	735.79	729.81	741.11	742.56
Natural resources and mining	803.82	853.89	876.46	882.06	854.28	876.89	887.83	869.57	876.57	901.81	892.53	915.35	908.21	912.79	913.82
CONSTRUCTION	735.55	750.63	775.79	772.23	768.71	749.81	744.90	747.57	749.95	753.02	769.44	791.60	793.12	807.18	800.15
Manufacturing	658.59	673.61	684.73	688.04	688.04	695.93	685.48	680.10	685.11	677.10	690.51	693.01	683.85	694.25	700.07
Durable goods.....	694.13	713.05	725.92	730.58	731.42	738.61	723.47	720.89	726.16	714.69	730.40	735.59	722.65	736.74	742.14
Wood products.....	530.15	526.91	524.51	545.81	544.79	533.17	521.53	517.19	526.80	530.80	539.34	540.95	539.75	543.24	538.33
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	688.20	700.62	715.65	728.56	731.51	699.22	698.37	695.10	704.26	717.29	718.78	728.64	719.57	732.77	720.27
Primary metals.....	799.78	815.52	829.55	828.07	839.48	843.04	854.22	839.91	834.33	823.88	832.76	833.63	830.68	838.49	859.79
Fabricated metal products.....	628.80	647.32	653.90	665.87	664.42	674.71	665.76	660.07	666.13	649.62	666.13	669.40	665.00	669.76	673.92
Machinery.....	699.59	716.48	721.65	718.23	719.52	728.89	716.94	712.72	716.98	705.12	723.78	723.78	729.74	725.02	735.28
Computer and electronic products.....	697.83	735.82	753.46	757.43	760.74	763.78	754.01	753.75	753.71	752.28	755.88	765.57	768.12	768.62	785.20
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	606.97	619.19	637.31	643.30	641.47	645.74	638.91	631.58	633.76	613.26	630.68	634.27	636.00	641.65	640.01
Transportation equipment.....	912.98	938.37	963.79	973.73	967.40	990.16	949.03	949.98	957.53	926.85	965.44	969.75	916.26	963.11	972.23
Furniture and related products.....	519.62	527.11	540.65	521.86	520.52	529.98	514.14	516.28	518.40	520.60	524.54	533.72	530.36	545.89	546.84
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	533.07	545.19	546.93	550.53	547.86	552.38	542.08	544.90	554.84	547.50	557.28	558.74	555.05	563.38	560.47
Nondurable goods.....	602.53	609.13	618.20	616.99	617.31	624.75	620.22	613.93	616.19	613.66	620.06	622.30	620.87	621.49	630.06
Food manufacturing.....	509.55	508.03	516.66	510.90	515.87	522.57	515.35	507.39	511.69	506.20	521.78	525.20	522.29	525.60	537.84
Beverages and tobacco products.....	751.20	752.39	741.20	752.09	757.90	738.02	721.67	720.48	729.42	733.76	755.14	751.98	765.80	747.14	743.78
Textile mills.....	486.68	498.47	499.32	491.17	511.68	515.43	510.00	498.91	503.85	498.04	501.77	509.53	504.11	519.92	514.11
Textile product mills.....	443.12	455.19	458.64	456.69	470.02	483.92	473.53	473.12	466.08	468.86	478.80	482.79	479.18	478.38	477.60
Apparel.....	351.56	366.11	370.89	372.14	375.80	376.92	379.13	380.18	385.14	379.84	388.29	391.18	387.68	387.55	386.90
Leather and allied products.....	446.66	442.16	450.45	448.11	460.49	449.80	438.75	430.10	443.29	429.75	451.13	459.42	449.30	460.57	441.58
Paper and paper products.....	754.14	763.36	778.10	773.21	766.62	779.09	761.26	745.08	746.76	758.76	770.63	778.16	789.79	775.50	783.65
Printing and related support activities.....	603.97	604.80	623.65	616.53	608.75	617.70	618.51	611.91	616.61	609.94	613.45	610.35	609.91	615.01	626.47
Petroleum and coal products.....	1,095.00	1,117.94	1,170.72	1,170.48	1,148.22	1,095.59	1,100.93	1,087.84	1,104.05	1,125.67	1,101.70	1,090.30	1,083.63	1,056.50	1,107.11
Chemicals.....	819.73	831.40	831.30	848.88	838.37	853.55	855.86	854.57	840.16	843.75	823.32	821.95	816.20	815.15	834.20
Plastics and rubber products.....	589.84	592.50	602.24	593.48	597.11	611.41	609.00	601.56	607.92	597.20	607.65	613.50	606.52	615.26	616.36
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	493.30	508.66	511.60	519.97	513.57	516.15	526.50	521.32	519.70	533.99	522.61	526.83	538.24	531.71	534.92
Trade, transportation, and utilities	488.42	498.59	502.50	505.52	498.00	499.66	501.60	501.07	502.59	517.24	509.16	514.23	526.13	518.78	521.26
Wholesale trade.....	667.09	684.91	689.09	703.64	697.79	702.32	706.46	701.24	699.36	722.34	707.24	711.74	731.90	718.96	725.04
Retail trade.....	371.13	377.68	379.76	377.57	372.08	376.08	375.35	372.85	375.00	388.62	382.13	385.87	393.39	387.74	388.93
Transportation and warehousing.....	614.82	618.64	620.66	624.39	624.56	623.82	615.89	611.90	615.65	624.52	619.41	633.57	651.51	645.79	642.80
Utilities.....	1,048.44	1,097.16	1,133.82	1,134.02	1,141.33	1,133.27	1,120.47	1,128.84	1,123.32	1,146.37	1,131.46	1,122.95	1,143.17	1,133.82	1,149.08
Information	777.05	805.89	819.84	843.60	821.67	827.53	849.34	831.38	830.91	855.71	836.22	841.80	865.36	860.51	870.10
Financial activities	622.87	644.71	643.31	665.03	648.67	650.81	673.43	654.98	651.64	680.99	654.37	657.38	682.44	664.81	673.66
Professional and business services	597.56	618.46	618.77	635.95	625.98	632.49	652.21	645.69	645.53	666.24	646.90	653.75	670.78	659.11	664.16
Education and health services	523.78	544.80	549.96	554.32	550.55	553.80	560.88	555.34	554.27	561.70	557.60	561.28	570.06	565.83	568.10
Leisure and hospitality	228.65	235.29	235.37	239.83	235.97	236.63	236.05	238.07	238.58	243.64	242.57	245.79	253.38	251.95	248.83
Other services	433.04	443.06	444.65	447.95	445.37	447.22	451.05	447.83	444.84	451.98	448.14	449.81	451.78	451.26	452.76

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

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

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2002.....	40.8	36.5	38.3	38.7	40.1	46.0	43.7	43.3	41.7	41.9	41.5	36.0
2003.....	44.1	37.9	34.9	38.3	42.8	38.8	37.6	39.7	50.7	49.8	52.0	51.3
2004.....	51.6	49.5	62.4	65.5	62.4	57.7	52.7	52.0	57.0	54.3	55.0	54.1
2005.....	50.7	57.7	56.7	54.7	54.5	56.7	59.2	54.1	51.4	53.4	61.7	58.6
2006.....	61.0	59.9	58.5	64.4	55.8	56.8	53.8	53.1	55.9			
Over 3-month span:												
2002.....	34.5	36.2	35.6	35.8	34.9	38.8	38.5	44.8	37.6	39.7	37.2	39.6
2003.....	40.6	34.2	34.7	32.7	35.3	41.7	38.5	33.8	42.6	47.8	49.8	50.5
2004.....	54.3	53.4	57.6	63.1	69.4	68.3	58.8	55.6	57.4	56.5	59.9	55.2
2005.....	52.9	56.7	59.2	60.4	56.8	60.8	60.4	59.7	57.9	52.2	57.0	63.7
2006.....	66.2	65.5	63.3	63.7	63.8	59.7	56.7	58.8	56.1			
Over 6-month span:												
2002.....	30.2	30.6	31.5	30.9	32.0	36.3	35.8	37.6	34.5	36.0	36.7	35.3
2003.....	34.4	31.8	31.8	34.0	32.7	36.2	33.3	32.4	40.5	45.3	46.4	47.7
2004.....	49.8	52.3	54.7	60.8	63.3	63.8	63.1	63.5	59.0	61.3	55.9	55.6
2005.....	55.4	57.7	57.4	58.8	55.2	58.6	60.8	59.5	60.6	57.7	58.5	60.6
2006.....	61.2	61.5	63.1	67.6	65.5	65.8	62.9	59.9	59.7			
Over 12-month span:												
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	34.2	35.1	32.7	33.1	37.1	36.7	37.2	39.2
2004.....	40.3	42.1	44.8	48.4	50.7	57.7	57.0	55.2	56.7	58.3	60.1	60.3
2005.....	60.1	61.0	59.5	58.6	58.6	59.4	60.8	61.0	60.8	58.3	58.8	62.1
2006.....	61.3	61.0	62.2	62.6	64.0	65.3	60.8	62.6	63.8			
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2002.....	19.6	21.4	18.5	29.2	25.0	30.4	36.9	25.6	28.6	17.9	17.9	19.6
2003.....	32.7	19.6	19.6	10.7	23.2	19.0	19.6	29.2	28.6	36.3	42.3	40.5
2004.....	44.0	47.6	44.6	64.9	53.6	45.8	56.5	52.4	41.7	42.3	39.9	39.3
2005.....	39.3	38.7	38.7	42.3	44.6	34.5	47.6	35.7	45.2	43.5	50.0	52.4
2006.....	59.5	48.8	49.4	57.7	50.0	60.7	45.2	39.9	44.0			
Over 3-month span:												
2002.....	9.5	9.5	11.3	17.9	14.9	17.9	22.6	25.6	22.6	17.3	9.5	11.9
2003.....	18.5	11.3	12.5	8.3	7.7	11.3	14.9	15.5	16.7	27.4	32.1	35.7
2004.....	43.5	42.3	43.5	53.6	57.7	58.9	53.6	48.8	48.2	40.5	38.1	31.0
2005.....	35.7	39.9	42.9	39.9	37.5	41.1	39.3	35.7	39.9	36.3	36.9	50.0
2006.....	56.0	51.8	48.8	50.6	48.8	51.2	48.8	49.4	37.5			
Over 6-month span:												
2002.....	7.1	8.3	7.7	8.3	8.3	11.9	12.5	11.9	13.7	8.9	7.1	7.7
2003.....	11.3	11.3	8.3	9.5	10.7	9.5	6.0	8.9	13.7	18.5	24.4	23.8
2004.....	28.6	33.3	33.3	45.8	47.6	51.2	56.0	51.8	48.2	49.4	39.3	35.7
2005.....	36.9	36.9	35.1	33.3	33.3	32.7	36.9	36.9	41.1	41.7	39.3	42.3
2006.....	37.5	45.8	45.2	51.2	48.2	51.8	45.2	45.2	47.6			
Over 12-month span:												
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	6.0	8.3	7.1	7.1	8.3	10.7	10.7	9.5	10.7
2004.....	13.1	14.3	13.1	20.2	23.2	35.7	36.9	38.1	36.3	44.0	44.6	44.6
2005.....	44.6	44.6	41.7	40.5	39.9	33.3	32.7	31.0	32.1	39.3	35.7	40.5
2006.....	41.1	39.9	39.9	42.9	41.7	46.4	42.9	42.9	45.8			

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2006							2006							
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	
Total ²	4,089	4,070	3,945	3,960	3,844	4,061	4,053	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,633	3,603	3,496	3,476	3,363	3,604	3,570	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.0	
Construction.....	144	138	119	161	148	162	144	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.9	
Manufacturing.....	318	323	311	301	305	310	300	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	651	672	687	640	605	686	690	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.6	
Professional and business services.....	702	748	693	616	651	661	663	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	
Education and health services.....	692	674	651	659	643	678	699	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	
Leisure and hospitality.....	506	485	496	487	482	501	515	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	
Government.....	458	467	452	467	478	464	480	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	
Region³															
Northeast.....	732	672	670	699	699	747	773	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	
South.....	1,634	1,600	1,591	1,507	1,498	1,548	1,543	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	
Midwest.....	721	770	787	777	739	809	790	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	
West.....	985	1,022	918	935	911	955	972	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2006							2006							
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	
Total ²	4,884	4,649	4,949	4,899	4,995	4,831	4,684	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	
Industry															
Total private ²	4,503	4,301	4,573	4,508	4,741	4,396	4,349	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.8	
Construction.....	344	376	374	366	365	351	328	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.4	
Manufacturing.....	341	328	385	378	380	353	316	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.2	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,103	1,029	1,018	1,099	1,045	1,070	966	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.7	
Professional and business services.....	922	858	1,006	905	967	860	959	5.4	5.0	5.8	5.2	5.6	4.9	5.5	
Education and health services.....	435	481	549	465	521	482	475	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.7	
Leisure and hospitality.....	899	775	811	846	850	794	807	6.9	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.2	
Government.....	397	361	379	392	338	409	324	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.5	
Region³															
Northeast.....	914	849	852	729	841	738	697	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.9	2.7	
South.....	1,803	1,777	1,849	1,877	1,849	1,907	1,946	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	
Midwest.....	1,117	965	1,133	1,072	1,123	1,008	965	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.1	
West.....	1,127	1,152	1,114	1,207	1,177	1,160	1,104	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2006							2006							
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	
Total ²	4,681	4,495	4,811	4,631	4,479	4,386	4,339	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	
Industry															
Total private ²	4,360	4,203	4,488	4,299	4,168	4,083	4,054	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	
Construction.....	422	373	478	324	415	348	312	5.6	5.0	6.4	4.3	5.5	4.6	4.1	
Manufacturing.....	427	346	381	370	358	364	387	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	989	1,022	1,046	1,082	935	997	975	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	3.6	3.8	3.7	
Professional and business services.....	798	790	833	755	735	705	762	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.4	
Education and health services.....	399	437	487	424	431	460	407	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	769	770	799	802	818	801	764	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.8	
Government.....	326	302	324	315	306	304	291	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	
Region³															
Northeast.....	714	711	779	724	763	695	760	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.0	
South.....	1,810	1,710	1,828	1,858	1,687	1,703	1,634	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	
Midwest.....	1,014	992	1,045	871	1,087	942	896	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.4	3.0	2.8	
West.....	1,188	1,116	1,136	1,137	979	1,070	1,046	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.5	

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 total separations level is the number of total separations during the entire month; the total separations rate is the number of total separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment. p = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2006							2006							
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	
Total ²	2,763	2,541	2,723	2,699	2,623	2,597	2,401	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	
Industry															
Total private ²	2,606	2,383	2,565	2,554	2,469	2,442	2,260	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	
Construction.....	182	167	207	154	157	143	123	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.6	
Manufacturing.....	205	175	202	190	189	194	181	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	598	613	622	615	586	604	582	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	
Professional and business services.....	426	409	434	386	412	388	393	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.3	
Education and health services.....	267	253	276	290	277	300	272	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	
Leisure and hospitality.....	561	535	533	622	549	542	476	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.8	4.2	4.1	3.6	
Government.....	156	159	159	146	156	153	146	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	
Region³															
Northeast.....	383	370	370	358	378	404	378	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	
South.....	1,129	1,026	1,152	1,153	1,081	1,095	983	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.0	
Midwest.....	619	575	581	552	562	551	511	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	
West.....	642	593	612	631	598	553	543	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	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, first quarter 2006.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2005-06 ²	First quarter 2006	Percent change, first quarter 2005-06 ²
United States ³	8,770.7	132,613.1	2.2	\$838	8.1
Private industry	8,492.7	111,080.5	2.5	843	8.5
Natural resources and mining	123.5	1,634.5	2.7	882	13.2
Construction	867.6	7,296.6	7.3	823	9.9
Manufacturing	365.3	14,104.7	-.4	1,022	8.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,890.9	25,624.0	1.8	708	7.8
Information	144.0	3,041.5	-.1	1,374	10.4
Financial activities	840.5	8,101.5	2.3	1,629	9.9
Professional and business services	1,413.1	17,153.3	4.2	1,020	8.7
Education and health services	790.1	16,830.1	2.8	714	7.5
Leisure and hospitality	703.7	12,626.1	2.4	338	8.0
Other services	1,127.3	4,320.5	.8	508	7.2
Government	277.9	21,532.5	.8	808	5.3
Los Angeles, CA	392.0	4,179.3	2.6	944	9.3
Private industry	388.2	3,591.9	3.0	927	9.4
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	10.8	-4.8	1,067	-6.7
Construction	14.0	154.1	8.0	883	8.5
Manufacturing	16.1	469.5	-.8	1,002	11.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	55.3	803.3	2.4	768	8.3
Information	9.0	214.5	4.9	1,649	4.7
Financial activities	24.7	248.0	2.5	1,680	8.5
Professional and business services	42.6	593.1	4.3	1,103	13.2
Education and health services	28.1	471.1	2.7	804	10.9
Leisure and hospitality	27.1	383.9	3.3	503	11.3
Other services	170.4	242.9	6.4	403	2.8
Government	3.8	587.4	.3	1,046	8.5
Cook, IL	132.7	2,502.0	1.1	1,047	6.5
Private industry	131.5	2,186.2	1.4	1,061	7.1
Natural resources and mining .....	.1	1.3	8.0	1,032	6.6
Construction	11.4	89.2	4.8	1,182	5.0
Manufacturing	7.3	245.7	-3.3	987	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.2	471.5	.3	803	8.1
Information	2.5	59.4	-2.5	1,628	9.2
Financial activities	14.9	216.8	.7	2,411	12.2
Professional and business services	27.3	423.4	3.8	1,286	3.9
Education and health services	13.1	361.0	2.2	765	7.1
Leisure and hospitality	11.1	219.2	3.1	388	9.0
Other services	13.2	93.7	-.3	668	6.4
Government	1.2	315.8	-.6	953	2.6
New York, NY	115.3	2,271.0	1.8	2,223	9.6
Private industry	115.0	1,824.7	2.2	2,524	9.5
Natural resources and mining .....	.0	.1	1.0	2,606	53.7
Construction	2.1	29.7	3.7	1,387	4.7
Manufacturing	3.1	39.2	-8.5	1,349	11.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.4	237.9	2.1	1,139	6.5
Information	4.2	129.6	.4	2,445	9.2
Financial activities	17.5	361.5	2.5	6,879	11.3
Professional and business services	23.1	454.2	2.7	2,067	6.9
Education and health services	8.1	281.5	1.5	929	5.8
Leisure and hospitality	10.5	195.2	1.9	734	9.7
Other services	16.7	84.0	.8	912	7.2
Government .....	.2	446.2	.3	998	8.6
Harris, TX	91.8	1,924.0	4.5	1,033	8.7
Private industry	91.4	1,673.1	4.9	1,067	9.1
Natural resources and mining	1.4	70.8	9.3	3,120	3.4
Construction	6.3	141.5	7.6	948	13.4
Manufacturing	4.6	171.9	4.8	1,398	10.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.3	402.7	4.2	953	9.8
Information	1.3	31.5	-1.3	1,311	12.1
Financial activities	10.0	116.6	2.1	1,464	10.4
Professional and business services	17.9	313.1	6.9	1,106	8.2
Education and health services	9.5	199.1	3.2	767	6.5
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	166.6	4.0	367	8.9
Other services	10.7	56.0	2.2	566	9.3
Government .....	.4	250.9	1.8	809	5.3
Maricopa, AZ	89.1	1,791.4	6.0	822	10.5
Private industry	88.5	1,579.3	6.7	822	10.3
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	8.9	-.8	741	17.1
Construction	9.0	175.7	13.8	856	18.4
Manufacturing	3.4	136.2	4.1	1,184	6.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	19.0	361.1	5.0	777	8.7
Information	1.5	32.1	-2.0	1,078	11.7
Financial activities	10.8	148.2	5.8	1,213	12.6
Professional and business services	18.9	301.0	6.3	787	9.6
Education and health services	8.5	183.5	7.3	810	9.9
Leisure and hospitality	6.2	176.4	5.1	381	10.8
Other services	6.2	46.8	1.7	552	12.2
Government .....	.6	212.1	1.2	820	11.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2005-06 ²	First quarter 2006	Percent change, first quarter 2005-06 ²
Orange, CA	95.5	1,512.1	2.5	\$967	8.2
Private industry	94.1	1,361.3	2.8	955	8.3
Natural resources and mining .....	.2	7.0	-4.7	538	-6
Construction	7.0	106.2	10.9	1,008	10.2
Manufacturing	5.7	183.4	.5	1,143	11.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.9	270.8	2.0	884	8.3
Information	1.4	32.0	-9	1,414	11.9
Financial activities	11.3	140.9	1.3	1,599	3.4
Professional and business services	19.0	271.4	4.2	997	10.5
Education and health services	9.8	135.4	2.9	818	6.6
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	166.3	2.9	369	7.3
Other services	14.7	47.8	.3	540	6.3
Government	1.4	150.7	-9	1,075	7.6
Dallas, TX	66.5	1,439.9	3.2	1,033	8.4
Private industry	66.0	1,279.9	3.5	1,057	8.9
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	7.3	7.1	3,020	16.5
Construction	4.3	78.6	6.0	884	5.0
Manufacturing	3.2	147.1	3.4	1,261	7.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.9	300.4	2.2	944	9.4
Information	1.7	52.6	-2.5	1,526	12.4
Financial activities	8.4	138.7	3.8	1,644	10.2
Professional and business services	14.0	255.4	7.1	1,109	7.3
Education and health services	6.3	135.2	3.9	841	5.3
Leisure and hospitality	5.1	122.4	.1	489	15.3
Other services	6.5	39.8	-1.3	613	8.1
Government .....	.4	160.0	.8	843	4.1
San Diego, CA	92.2	1,313.3	1.6	904	10.8
Private industry	90.8	1,092.2	1.9	901	11.8
Natural resources and mining .....	.8	11.4	-2.5	511	12.8
Construction	7.3	92.9	4.9	937	15.3
Manufacturing	3.4	104.1	-1.5	1,207	10.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.6	217.0	2.0	729	7.8
Information	1.3	36.7	-2.1	2,349	39.9
Financial activities	9.9	86.0	4.0	1,294	5.9
Professional and business services	16.2	215.4	1.8	1,056	10.8
Education and health services	8.0	123.9	1.3	779	10.3
Leisure and hospitality	6.8	150.0	3.6	392	10.1
Other services	22.4	54.7	.7	464	7.7
Government	1.4	221.2	.2	917	6.1
King, WA	74.1	1,126.8	3.2	1,041	10.3
Private industry	73.6	974.4	3.8	1,056	10.8
Natural resources and mining .....	.4	3.3	1.7	1,325	1.6
Construction	6.4	62.8	12.8	961	8.3
Manufacturing	2.5	109.6	4.6	1,413	16.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.7	215.3	1.8	916	9.8
Information	1.7	69.7	1.2	1,817	9.2
Financial activities	6.7	75.7	2.3	1,534	11.8
Professional and business services	12.3	174.5	7.3	1,200	9.9
Education and health services	6.2	116.0	2.5	781	10.8
Leisure and hospitality	5.7	103.1	2.6	447	4.9
Other services	16.9	44.5	-6	527	8.0
Government .....	.5	152.4	-4	942	5.5
Miami-Dade, FL	85.9	1,014.5	2.2	826	11.0
Private industry	85.6	861.6	2.6	801	10.9
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	11.1	4.0	445	20.3
Construction	5.7	49.6	13.4	851	13.0
Manufacturing	2.7	48.3	-1.1	756	9.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.8	247.4	2.3	744	9.6
Information	1.7	22.3	-3.1	1,269	11.5
Financial activities	10.0	71.1	3.9	1,334	11.4
Professional and business services	17.1	140.0	-2.0	932	13.0
Education and health services	8.6	131.5	4.9	749	6.7
Leisure and hospitality	5.8	102.1	1.9	505	(⁴)
Other services	7.7	34.5	2.3	481	8.6
Government .....	.3	152.9	-4	965	12.2

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

Virgin Islands.

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

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

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

State	Establishments, first quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2005-06	First quarter 2006	Percent change, first quarter 2005-06
United States ²	8,770.7	132,613.1	2.2	\$838	8.1
Alabama	116.1	1,923.6	2.6	690	7.6
Alaska	20.6	296.3	2.0	791	6.5
Arizona	145.1	2,613.3	6.0	767	10.2
Arkansas	80.5	1,171.6	2.5	621	7.1
California	1,279.8	15,422.5	2.7	952	9.2
Colorado	172.2	2,211.3	2.5	858	9.2
Connecticut	111.2	1,640.1	1.1	1,191	10.0
Delaware	30.1	415.0	1.7	965	9.8
District of Columbia	31.4	664.9	.3	1,371	7.3
Florida	587.0	8,014.1	3.7	735	8.2
Georgia	260.2	3,989.2	2.8	799	7.7
Hawaii	37.1	615.1	2.7	719	7.5
Idaho	53.4	623.3	5.0	609	8.6
Illinois	344.4	5,733.7	1.6	913	7.7
Indiana	155.2	2,870.4	1.1	717	7.5
Iowa	92.2	1,445.7	1.8	662	7.5
Kansas	84.7	1,317.1	1.7	686	8.7
Kentucky	108.8	1,769.9	1.8	671	6.8
Louisiana	121.6	1,793.1	-4.1	697	12.6
Maine	48.9	577.5	.9	652	6.2
Maryland	161.6	2,511.2	2.1	897	7.9
Massachusetts	205.8	3,136.3	1.3	1,045	8.4
Michigan	257.3	4,207.8	-6	816	4.7
Minnesota	173.0	2,633.0	2.7	827	5.8
Mississippi	68.6	1,112.1	.0	597	9.3
Missouri	172.2	2,680.5	1.6	724	7.7
Montana	40.6	416.8	3.3	572	7.3
Nebraska	57.6	888.4	1.0	648	8.0
Nevada	70.0	1,260.0	6.2	764	6.7
New Hampshire	48.0	617.1	1.7	800	7.5
New Jersey	278.6	3,933.9	1.8	1,037	7.6
New Mexico	51.8	795.5	4.0	647	8.6
New York	566.9	8,329.2	1.0	1,193	8.8
North Carolina	238.4	3,905.5	2.4	744	7.8
North Dakota	25.2	328.8	2.8	586	6.9
Ohio	293.3	5,267.2	.8	751	6.5
Oklahoma	95.9	1,505.6	3.5	660	11.9
Oregon	126.8	1,669.7	2.9	734	7.3
Pennsylvania	334.3	5,551.7	1.6	807	8.0
Rhode Island	35.9	468.2	.4	777	5.6
South Carolina	122.5	1,834.1	1.9	661	8.2
South Dakota	29.4	373.2	2.2	581	6.6
Tennessee	135.1	2,717.7	2.3	705	6.8
Texas	530.4	9,850.2	4.0	824	8.6
Utah	84.4	1,147.2	5.0	660	8.9
Vermont	24.5	300.5	.9	688	7.7
Virginia	218.2	3,613.3	2.5	862	8.6
Washington	208.1	2,784.0	3.1	833	8.7
West Virginia	48.2	697.7	2.0	625	7.2
Wisconsin	164.1	2,712.2	.8	716	7.5
Wyoming	23.5	256.8	5.0	667	9.3
Puerto Rico	59.6	1,048.1	.2	450	3.9
Virgin Islands	3.4	45.6	2.8	664	2.3

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)					
1996	7,189,168	117,963,132	\$3,414,514,808	\$28,946	\$557
1997	7,369,473	121,044,432	3,674,031,718	30,353	584
1998	7,634,018	124,183,549	3,967,072,423	31,945	614
1999	7,820,860	127,042,282	4,235,579,204	33,340	641
2000	7,879,116	129,877,063	4,587,708,584	35,323	679
2001	7,984,529	129,635,800	4,695,225,123	36,219	697
2002	8,101,872	128,233,919	4,714,374,741	36,764	707
2003	8,228,840	127,795,827	4,826,251,547	37,765	726
2004	8,364,795	129,278,176	5,087,561,796	39,354	757
2005	8,571,144	131,571,623	5,351,949,496	40,677	782
UI covered					
1996	7,137,644	115,081,246	\$3,298,045,286	\$28,658	\$551
1997	7,317,363	118,233,942	3,553,933,885	30,058	578
1998	7,586,767	121,400,660	3,845,494,089	31,676	609
1999	7,771,198	124,255,714	4,112,169,533	33,094	636
2000	7,828,861	127,005,574	4,454,966,824	35,077	675
2001	7,933,536	126,883,182	4,560,511,280	35,943	691
2002	8,051,117	125,475,293	4,570,787,218	36,428	701
2003	8,177,087	125,031,551	4,676,319,378	37,401	719
2004	8,312,729	126,538,579	4,929,262,369	38,955	749
2005	8,518,249	128,837,948	5,188,301,929	40,270	774
Private industry covered					
1996	6,946,858	99,268,446	\$2,837,334,217	\$28,582	\$550
1997	7,121,182	102,175,161	3,071,807,287	30,064	578
1998	7,381,518	105,082,368	3,337,621,699	31,762	611
1999	7,560,567	107,619,457	3,577,738,557	33,244	639
2000	7,622,274	110,015,333	3,887,626,769	35,337	680
2001	7,724,965	109,304,802	3,952,152,155	36,157	695
2002	7,839,903	107,577,281	3,930,767,025	36,539	703
2003	7,963,340	107,065,553	4,015,823,311	37,508	721
2004	8,093,142	108,490,066	4,245,640,890	39,134	753
2005	8,294,662	110,611,016	4,480,311,193	40,505	779
State government covered					
1996	62,146	4,191,726	\$131,605,800	\$31,397	\$604
1997	65,352	4,214,451	137,057,432	32,521	625
1998	67,347	4,240,779	142,512,445	33,605	646
1999	70,538	4,296,673	149,011,194	34,681	667
2000	65,096	4,370,160	158,618,365	36,296	698
2001	64,583	4,452,237	168,358,331	37,814	727
2002	64,447	4,485,071	175,866,492	39,212	754
2003	64,467	4,481,845	179,528,728	40,057	770
2004	64,544	4,484,997	184,414,992	41,118	791
2005	66,278	4,527,514	191,281,126	42,249	812
Local government covered					
1996	128,640	11,621,074	\$329,105,269	\$28,320	\$545
1997	130,829	11,844,330	345,069,166	29,134	560
1998	137,902	12,077,513	365,359,945	30,251	582
1999	140,093	12,339,584	385,419,781	31,234	601
2000	141,491	12,620,081	408,721,690	32,387	623
2001	143,989	13,126,143	440,000,795	33,521	645
2002	146,767	13,412,941	464,153,701	34,605	665
2003	149,281	13,484,153	480,967,339	35,669	686
2004	155,043	13,563,517	499,206,488	36,805	708
2005	157,309	13,699,418	516,709,610	37,718	725
Federal government covered (UCFE)					
1996	51,524	2,881,887	\$116,469,523	\$40,414	\$777
1997	52,110	2,810,489	120,097,833	42,732	822
1998	47,252	2,782,888	121,578,334	43,688	840
1999	49,661	2,786,567	123,409,672	44,287	852
2000	50,256	2,871,489	132,741,760	46,228	889
2001	50,993	2,752,619	134,713,843	48,940	941
2002	50,755	2,758,627	143,587,523	52,050	1,001
2003	51,753	2,764,275	149,932,170	54,239	1,043
2004	52,066	2,739,596	158,299,427	57,782	1,111
2005	52,895	2,733,675	163,647,568	59,864	1,151

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

25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, private ownership, by supersector, first quarter 2005

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers ¹	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all industries²										
Establishments, first quarter	8,203,193	4,937,585	1,368,471	900,660	620,350	210,747	119,647	29,663	10,633	5,437
Employment, March	108,400,665	7,342,119	9,060,122	12,154,050	18,712,178	14,484,991	17,908,651	10,135,444	7,202,266	11,400,844
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	122,314	69,037	23,171	15,130	9,542	3,024	1,679	505	170	56
Employment, March	1,591,414	110,672	153,458	203,615	285,777	207,152	254,726	175,153	114,603	86,258
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	831,198	541,438	136,884	81,651	49,546	13,963	6,186	1,178	279	73
Employment, March	6,801,693	788,401	897,445	1,095,463	1,480,278	946,712	911,056	393,664	185,993	102,681
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	365,703	139,265	62,539	55,531	53,217	25,598	19,498	6,468	2,432	1,155
Employment, March	14,154,939	241,424	419,954	763,046	1,655,600	1,792,309	2,996,843	2,232,678	1,644,836	2,408,249
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,857,536	986,399	378,634	243,020	154,658	53,059	32,572	6,921	1,746	527
Employment, March	25,178,580	1,648,596	2,519,528	3,253,554	4,670,426	3,660,431	4,845,270	2,356,307	1,132,759	1,091,709
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	141,249	80,206	20,516	16,131	13,347	5,569	3,553	1,153	518	256
Employment, March	3,044,649	111,997	136,803	220,670	410,443	384,425	539,896	393,212	352,742	494,461
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	801,843	514,145	145,932	80,803	39,849	11,798	6,105	1,872	884	455
Employment, March	7,920,659	838,192	961,226	1,069,124	1,186,061	805,249	917,119	647,897	614,198	881,593
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,352,317	914,425	186,219	116,874	77,281	29,848	19,141	5,588	2,075	866
Employment, March	16,461,563	1,277,785	1,223,193	1,575,508	2,339,310	2,069,104	2,908,692	1,909,120	1,412,210	1,746,641
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	758,591	356,913	171,672	109,414	69,888	25,217	17,969	3,985	1,810	1,723
Employment, March	16,369,857	659,950	1,139,990	1,470,423	2,099,073	1,757,066	2,693,346	1,355,658	1,260,059	3,934,292
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	683,022	265,161	115,748	124,094	128,070	37,122	10,332	1,563	624	308
Employment, March	12,325,005	421,191	780,979	1,739,011	3,861,338	2,485,398	1,460,338	528,449	422,549	625,752
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,097,218	889,756	117,854	56,303	24,642	5,518	2,603	429	95	18
Employment, March	4,284,985	1,069,170	769,066	741,466	715,321	375,264	380,117	143,056	62,317	29,208

¹ Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2005.

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

² Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area — Continued

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area — Continued

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area — Continued

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

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

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

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

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

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	1995	1996	1997 ¹	1998 ¹	1999 ¹	2000 ¹	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	198,584	200,591	203,133	205,220	207,753	212,577	215,092	217,570	221,168	223,357	226,082
Civilian labor force.....	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320
Labor force participation rate.....	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0
Employed.....	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730
Employment-population ratio.....	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7
Unemployed.....	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591
Unemployment rate.....	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1
Not in the labor force.....	66,280	66,647	66,836	67,547	68,385	69,994	71,359	72,707	74,658	75,956	76,762

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total private employment.....	97,866	100,169	103,113	106,021	108,686	110,996	110,707	108,828	108,416	109,862	111,836
Total nonfarm employment.....	117,298	119,708	122,770	125,930	128,993	131,785	131,826	130,341	129,999	131,480	133,631
Goods-producing.....	23,156	23,410	23,886	24,354	24,465	24,649	23,873	22,557	21,816	21,884	22,141
Natural resources and mining.....	641	637	654	645	598	599	606	583	572	591	629
Construction.....	5,274	5,536	5,813	6,149	6,545	6,787	6,826	6,716	6,735	6,964	7,233
Manufacturing.....	17,241	17,237	17,419	17,560	17,322	17,263	16,441	15,259	14,510	14,329	14,279
Private service-providing.....	74,710	76,759	79,227	81,667	84,221	86,346	86,834	86,271	86,599	87,978	89,696
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	23,834	24,239	24,700	25,186	25,771	26,225	25,983	25,497	25,287	25,510	25,833
Wholesale trade.....	5,433.1	5,522.0	5,663.9	5,795.2	5,892.5	5,933.2	5,772.7	5,652.3	5,607.5	5,654.9	5,724.0
Retail trade.....	13,896.7	14,142.5	14,388.9	14,609.3	14,970.1	15,279.8	15,238.6	15,025.1	14,917.3	15,034.7	15,174.1
Transportation and warehousing.....	3,837.8	3,935.3	4,026.5	4,168.0	4,300.3	4,410.3	4,372.0	4,223.6	4,185.4	4,250.0	4,358.6
Utilities.....	666.2	639.6	620.9	613.4	608.5	601.3	599.4	596.2	577.0	570.2	576.0
Information.....	2,843	2,940	3,084	3,218	3,419	3,631	3,629	3,395	3,188	3,138	3,142
Financial activities.....	6,827	6,969	7,178	7,462	7,648	7,687	7,807	7,847	7,977	8,052	8,227
Professional and business services.....	12,844	13,462	14,335	15,147	15,957	16,666	16,476	15,976	15,987	16,414	16,935
Education and health services.....	13,289	13,683	14,087	14,446	14,798	15,109	15,645	16,199	16,588	16,954	17,344
Leisure and hospitality.....	10,501	10,777	11,018	11,232	11,543	11,862	12,036	11,986	12,173	12,479	12,748
Other services.....	4,572	4,690	4,825	4,976	5,087	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,431	5,467
Government.....	19,432	19,539	19,664	19,909	20,307	20,790	21,118	21,513	21,583	21,618	21,795

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004		2005				2006			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2006										
Wholesale trade.....	96.4	96.0	97.7	97.7	99.2	100.0	100.3	100.8	102.4	1.6	3.2
Retail trade.....	96.6	97.1	98.1	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.9	.7	2.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	98.4	98.5	98.4	98.6	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	.6	1.9
Utilities.....	95.2	95.1	98.1	99.3	99.5	100.0	107.8	109.3	110.1	.7	10.7
Information.....	96.6	96.8	98.3	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.9	102.1	103.0	.9	3.5
Financial activities.....	96.1	96.8	98.4	99.4	99.2	100.0	101.2	101.8	102.1	.3	2.9
Finance and insurance.....	96.9	97.8	98.7	100.0	99.5	100.0	101.5	102.4	102.6	.2	3.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	91.3	91.2	96.9	96.7	98.6	100.0	99.8	99.3	100.2	.9	1.6
Professional and business services.....	97.9	98.5	99.1	99.5	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.2	102.9	.7	3.3
Education and health services.....	96.1	96.7	97.7	98.4	99.3	100.0	101.0	101.8	103.2	1.4	3.9
Education services.....	95.6	96.4	97.1	97.5	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.5	103.2	1.7	3.6
Health care and social assistance.....	96.3	96.7	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	101.1	101.9	103.2	1.3	3.9
Hospitals.....	95.3	96.0	97.5	98.2	99.2	100.0	101.3	102.0	103.2	1.2	4.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	97.4	97.7	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.4	1.1	2.8
Accommodation and food services.....	97.2	97.9	98.7	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.5	1.1	3.0
Other services, except public administration.....	96.5	97.2	98.0	98.6	99.9	100.0	101.4	102.7	103.6	.9	3.7
State and local government workers.....	95.4	96.1	96.9	97.2	99.1	100.0	100.5	100.9	103.2	2.3	4.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	95.5	96.2	97.0	97.3	99.0	100.0	100.3	100.8	103.3	2.5	4.3
Professional and related.....	95.5	96.1	96.8	97.1	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.8	103.4	2.6	4.6
Sales and office.....	95.7	96.5	97.5	97.6	99.3	100.0	100.9	101.5	103.3	1.8	4.0
Office and administrative support.....	95.6	96.4	97.4	97.5	99.2	100.0	101.0	101.6	103.5	1.9	4.3
Service occupations.....	94.9	95.5	96.2	96.7	99.1	100.0	100.6	101.2	103.1	1.9	4.0
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	95.5	96.1	96.7	97.0	99.0	100.0	100.3	100.8	103.7	2.9	4.7
Education services.....	95.4	96.1	96.6	96.9	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	3.0	4.7
Schools.....	95.5	96.1	96.6	96.9	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	3.0	4.7
Elementary and secondary schools.....	95.3	96.0	96.4	96.6	98.8	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.6	3.1	4.9
Health care and social assistance.....	96.3	96.5	97.6	98.0	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.9	105.1	2.1	5.6
Hospitals.....	96.1	96.7	97.6	98.0	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.3	103.3	2.0	3.8
Public administration ³	95.1	95.8	97.1	97.5	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.4	1.2	3.4

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004		2005				2006			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2006										
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	96.7	97.3	97.9	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.5	101.8	102.4	0.6	2.8
Goods-producing.....	96.7	97.2	97.7	98.8	99.6	100.0	99.9	101.2	101.8	.6	2.2
Manufacturing.....	97.5	97.8	98.3	99.1	99.7	100.0	99.3	100.1	100.5	.4	.8
Service-providing.....	96.6	97.3	98.1	98.8	99.6	100.0	101.0	102.2	102.9	.7	3.3
Nonunion.....	96.7	97.2	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.6	.9	3.1
Goods-producing.....	96.4	96.8	98.1	99.0	99.9	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.0	.6	2.1
Manufacturing.....	96.4	96.6	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	101.7	.4	1.9
Service-providing.....	96.9	97.3	98.3	98.9	99.4	100.0	101.0	101.8	102.7	.9	3.3
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	96.3	96.6	97.6	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.9	101.8	102.5	.7	3.3
South.....	97.1	97.7	98.9	99.3	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.6	102.8	1.2	3.1
Midwest.....	96.6	96.9	97.8	98.4	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.7	102.3	.6	2.8
West.....	96.9	97.4	98.4	99.3	99.7	100.0	100.6	101.8	102.5	.7	2.8
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	97.1	97.6	97.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.3	101.2	101.7	.5	2.2
Goods-producing.....	96.9	97.1	97.5	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.9	.3	2.7
Manufacturing.....	97.0	97.1	97.6	98.3	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.4	.2	2.4
Service-providing.....	97.3	98.0	98.2	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.1	100.9	101.6	.7	1.9
Nonunion.....	97.3	97.6	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.8	102.7	.9	3.2
Goods-producing.....	97.3	97.3	98.0	98.7	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.4	.5	2.8
Manufacturing.....	97.5	97.5	98.4	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.0	.2	2.2
Service-providing.....	97.3	97.7	98.4	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.7	1.0	3.2
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	97.1	97.2	97.8	98.6	99.2	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.5	.8	3.3
South.....	97.5	98.0	98.9	99.3	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.6	102.9	1.3	3.2
Midwest.....	96.9	97.1	97.8	98.2	99.4	100.0	100.4	101.4	102.0	.6	2.6
West.....	97.7	98.0	98.4	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.7	102.1	102.7	.6	3.1

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

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

34. National Compensation Survey: retirement benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–05

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

See footnotes at end of table.

**34. Continued—National Compensation Survey: retirement benefits in private industry
by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–05**

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

¹The take-up rate is an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan.

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

35. National Compensation Survey: health insurance benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–05

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

See footnotes at end of table.

35. Continued—National Compensation Survey: health insurance benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–05

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

¹The take-up rate is an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan.

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

36. National Compensation Survey: percent of workers in private industry with access to selected benefits, 2003-05

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

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

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual totals		2005				2006								
	2004	2005	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	17	22	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	4	1	4	1
In effect during period.....	18	24	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	6	5	7	4	6	6
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	170.7	99.6	18.3	5.3	1.5	35.0	.0	3.6	4.2	3.1	5.0	10.8	3.0	19.6	3.9
In effect during period (in thousands).....	316.5	160.7	25.3	12.3	13.8	41.5	6.5	10.1	12.9	14.2	13.9	18.2	10.4	25.8	22.2
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	3,344.1	1,736.1	513.0	145.3	181.5	241.5	130.0	124.3	261.5	176.1	179.8	188.0	146.8	215.4	247.7
Percent of estimated working time ¹.....	.01	.1	.02	.01	.01	.01	(²)	(²)	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01

¹ Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total time

worked is found in "Total economy measures of strike idleness," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp. 54-56.

² Less than 0.005.

NOTE: p = preliminary.

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing sched- ule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2006						2006					
		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
U.S. city average.....	M	201.5	202.5	202.9	203.5	203.9	202.9	197.2	198.2	198.6	199.2	199.6	198.4
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	214.7	215.7	216.7	217.5	218.1	216.3	211.0	212.1	213.0	213.5	214.2	212.7
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	216.8	218.1	219.3	220.1	220.7	219.1	211.5	212.8	214.0	214.3	215.1	214.0
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	127.3	127.4	127.7	128.2	128.5	127.2	127.6	128.0	128.1	128.6	128.9	127.5
Midwest urban ⁴	M	193.0	193.6	194.1	194.6	195.1	193.7	188.3	189.0	189.5	190.0	190.4	188.7
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	194.5	195.1	195.6	196.3	196.9	195.7	189.0	189.7	190.1	190.7	191.3	189.8
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	123.3	123.7	124.0	124.1	124.1	123.2	122.8	123.3	123.6	123.8	123.8	122.5
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	187.8	188.1	189.3	190.1	190.9	189.1	186.0	186.4	187.6	188.6	189.3	187.3
South urban.....	M	194.7	195.5	196.3	197.0	197.1	195.8	192.1	192.9	193.5	194.3	194.5	192.9
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	196.5	197.4	198.2	198.9	199.2	198.3	194.7	195.7	196.3	197.1	197.5	196.4
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	124.1	124.6	125.0	125.5	125.4	124.4	122.9	123.3	123.7	124.2	124.2	122.9
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	195.1	195.9	196.7	198.0	198.3	197.1	195.3	196.3	196.9	198.1	198.5	196.9
West urban.....	M	205.3	206.9	206.4	206.7	207.5	207.8	200.0	201.9	201.5	201.7	202.5	202.4
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	208.6	210.3	209.5	210.0	210.7	211.3	201.7	203.6	203.0	203.3	204.0	204.3
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	124.9	125.7	125.6	125.6	126.2	125.9	124.4	125.6	125.4	125.5	126.0	125.6
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	184.3	185.3	185.6	186.2	186.7	186.1	182.6	183.7	184.0	184.5	185.1	184.3
B/C ³	M	124.5	125.0	125.3	125.6	125.7	124.8	123.8	124.4	124.6	125.0	125.1	124.0
D.....	M	193.5	194.4	195.3	196.0	196.6	195.6	192.2	193.3	194.1	194.8	195.4	194.1
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	197.7	198.4	199.0	199.3	200.4	199.6	191.4	192.0	192.4	192.8	193.8	192.8
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	210.5	212.4	211.1	211.4	211.9	212.9	202.9	205.0	204.2	204.5	205.0	205.3
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA..	M	220.2	221.6	222.6	223.1	224.1	222.9	214.0	215.5	216.7	216.8	217.8	216.9
Boston—Brookton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	-	222.9	-	225.1	-	224.5	-	222.9	-	223.9	-	224.3
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	-	192.4	-	193.1	-	190.7	-	183.8	-	184.3	-	181.7
Dallas—Ft Worth, TX.....	1	-	191.2	-	191.7	-	192.0	-	192.9	-	193.9	-	193.7
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	-	128.8	-	130.7	-	130.2	-	128.2	-	129.8	-	129.9
Atlanta, GA.....	2	193.9	-	196.0	-	197.3	-	192.0	-	194.4	-	195.8	-
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	197.2	-	196.8	-	198.6	-	192.2	-	192.0	-	194.0	-
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	181.2	-	182.4	-	182.5	-	180.0	-	181.4	-	182.0	-
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	203.8	-	203.8	-	205.6	-	202.3	-	202.5	-	204.6	-
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD....	2	211.6	-	213.9	-	216.4	-	211.1	-	213.2	-	215.8	-
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	208.9	-	209.1	-	210.7	-	204.9	-	205.2	-	206.7	-
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	207.4	-	208.2	-	209.6	-	202.5	-	203.8	-	205.1	-

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

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

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

² Regions defined as the four Census regions.

³ Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

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

⁵ Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

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

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

⁷ Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100]

Series	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index.....	152.4	156.9	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3
Percent change.....	2.8	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4
Food and beverages:											
Index.....	148.9	153.7	157.7	161.1	164.6	168.4	173.6	176.8	180.5	186.6	191.2
Percent change.....	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.5
Housing:											
Index.....	148.5	152.8	156.8	160.4	163.9	169.6	176.4	180.3	184.8	189.5	195.7
Percent change.....	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.3
Apparel:											
Index.....	132.0	131.7	132.9	133.0	131.3	129.6	127.3	124.0	120.9	120.4	119.5
Percent change.....	-1.0	-2	.9	.1	-1.3	-1.3	-1.8	-2.6	-2.5	-4	-7
Transportation:											
Index.....	139.1	143.0	144.3	141.6	144.4	153.3	154.3	152.9	157.6	163.1	173.9
Percent change.....	3.6	2.8	0.9	-1.9	2.0	6.2	0.7	-9	3.1	3.5	6.6
Medical care:											
Index.....	220.5	228.2	234.6	242.1	250.6	260.8	272.8	285.6	297.1	310.1	323.2
Percent change.....	4.5	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2
Other goods and services:											
Index.....	206.9	215.4	224.8	237.7	258.3	271.1	282.6	293.2	298.7	304.7	313.4
Percent change.....	4.2	4.1	4.4	5.7	8.7	5.0	4.2	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.9
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index.....	149.8	154.1	157.6	159.7	163.2	168.9	173.5	175.9	179.8	188.9	191.0
Percent change.....	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.3	2.2	3.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	5.1	1.1

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2003		2004				2005				2006		
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	130.8	130.3	131.4	132.8	133.0	133.5	134.5	134.9	136.6	136.7	138.2	138.6	138.6
Compensation per hour.....	152.5	153.6	154.4	155.8	157.5	160.1	161.6	162.0	165.2	166.5	171.9	174.6	176.3
Real compensation per hour.....	118.4	118.9	118.5	118.3	119.1	120.0	120.4	119.5	120.3	120.3	123.6	124.0	124.3
Unit labor costs.....	116.6	117.9	117.5	117.3	118.5	119.9	120.1	120.0	121.0	121.8	124.4	126.0	127.2
Unit nonlabor payments.....	120.2	119.5	122.9	126.2	125.5	125.8	127.9	130.0	131.1	132.3	130.2	130.1	129.1
Implicit price deflator.....	118.0	118.5	119.5	120.6	121.1	122.1	123.0	123.7	124.7	125.7	126.6	127.5	127.9
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	130.1	129.9	130.5	132.2	132.2	132.4	133.5	134.3	135.8	135.8	137.2	137.6	137.6
Compensation per hour.....	151.7	152.9	153.4	154.8	156.6	158.7	160.4	161.0	164.1	165.3	170.6	173.4	175.0
Real compensation per hour.....	117.8	118.4	117.8	117.6	118.3	118.9	119.5	118.9	119.5	119.4	122.6	123.1	123.3
Unit labor costs.....	116.6	117.7	117.6	117.2	118.4	119.9	120.1	119.9	120.9	121.7	124.4	126.0	127.2
Unit nonlabor payments.....	121.5	120.5	123.6	126.8	126.6	127.0	129.4	131.8	133.1	134.3	132.2	132.3	131.1
Implicit price deflator.....	118.4	118.7	119.8	120.7	121.4	122.5	123.5	124.3	125.3	126.4	127.3	128.3	128.6
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	135.7	136.6	137.6	138.6	140.5	141.0	142.8	144.5	145.6	146.7	150.6	150.7	–
Compensation per hour.....	150.8	152.0	151.8	153.2	155.0	157.1	158.6	159.3	162.4	163.6	168.5	171.2	–
Real compensation per hour.....	117.1	117.7	116.5	116.4	117.1	117.7	118.2	117.6	118.3	118.2	121.1	121.5	–
Total unit costs.....	111.0	110.9	110.0	110.2	110.0	110.8	110.9	110.2	111.9	111.3	110.9	112.5	–
Unit labor costs.....	111.1	111.3	110.4	110.5	110.3	111.4	111.1	110.2	111.6	111.5	111.9	113.6	–
Unit nonlabor costs.....	110.8	110.0	109.1	109.3	109.2	109.3	110.3	110.2	112.6	110.5	108.3	109.6	–
Unit profits.....	112.9	117.8	131.2	139.2	142.3	142.4	148.5	159.0	149.9	159.6	172.9	165.9	–
Unit nonlabor payments.....	111.4	112.1	115.0	117.3	118.1	118.2	120.5	123.3	122.6	123.6	125.6	124.6	–
Implicit price deflator.....	111.2	111.6	111.9	112.8	112.9	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.3	115.6	116.5	117.3	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	163.0	162.6	161.8	163.3	164.0	166.1	168.1	169.7	171.2	173.2	174.8	176.0	178.5
Compensation per hour.....	159.4	162.0	157.5	159.8	163.0	165.5	166.1	167.8	170.7	170.9	176.3	178.0	179.3
Real compensation per hour.....	123.7	125.4	120.8	121.4	123.2	124.0	123.7	123.8	124.3	123.4	126.7	126.4	126.4
Unit labor costs.....	97.7	99.6	97.3	97.8	99.4	99.6	98.8	98.9	99.7	98.7	100.9	101.2	100.4

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2000 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	86.4	87.3	87.5	90.1	91.8	94.4	97.2	100.0	102.8	107.0	111.2	115.0	118.0
Output per unit of capital services.....	102.9	104.4	103.3	103.5	103.7	103.0	102.0	100.0	96.3	95.2	96.4	98.6	98.9
Multifactor productivity.....	93.0	93.7	93.5	95.1	96.0	97.5	98.7	100.0	100.2	101.8	104.7	107.7	109.6
Output.....	73.2	76.8	79.2	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.2	100.0	100.5	102.0	105.5	110.6	115.0
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	82.5	86.2	88.7	90.5	94.1	96.3	98.9	100.0	98.6	97.3	97.2	98.7	100.1
Capital services.....	71.2	73.6	76.6	80.0	84.1	88.8	94.3	100.0	104.4	107.1	109.4	112.1	116.3
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	78.7	82.0	84.7	87.1	90.8	93.9	97.5	100.0	100.3	100.2	100.8	102.7	104.9
Capital per hour of all persons.....	84.0	83.6	84.7	87.1	88.5	91.6	95.3	100.0	106.8	112.3	115.3	116.6	119.3
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	86.8	87.8	88.3	90.7	92.1	94.7	97.3	100.0	102.7	106.9	111.1	114.9	-
Output per unit of capital services.....	103.9	105.2	104.3	104.2	104.1	103.4	102.3	100.0	96.3	95.1	96.3	98.6	-
Multifactor productivity.....	93.5	94.3	94.3	95.6	96.3	97.7	98.8	100.0	100.1	101.8	104.6	107.7	-
Output.....	73.2	76.7	79.3	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.3	100.0	100.5	102.1	105.5	110.6	-
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	82.2	85.6	88.1	90.1	93.7	96.0	98.9	100.0	98.7	97.3	97.3	98.9	-
Capital services.....	70.5	72.9	76.0	79.5	83.7	88.5	94.2	100.0	104.5	107.3	109.6	112.3	-
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	78.3	81.4	84.1	86.6	90.5	93.7	97.5	100.0	100.4	100.2	100.9	102.8	-
Capital per hour of all persons.....	83.6	83.5	84.7	87.0	88.5	91.5	95.2	100.0	106.7	112.4	115.4	116.6	-
Manufacturing [1996 = 100]													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	90.2	93.0	96.5	100.0	103.8	108.9	114.0	118.3	119.7	-	-	-	-
Output per unit of capital services.....	96.9	99.7	100.6	100.0	101.4	101.7	101.7	101.0	95.1	-	-	-	-
Multifactor productivity.....	95.1	97.3	99.2	100.0	103.1	105.7	108.7	111.3	110.3	-	-	-	-
Output.....	88.3	92.9	96.9	100.0	105.6	110.5	114.7	117.4	112.1	-	-	-	-
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons.....	97.8	99.9	100.4	100.0	101.7	101.5	100.7	99.2	93.6	-	-	-	-
Capital services.....	91.1	93.2	96.4	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.8	116.2	117.9	-	-	-	-
Energy.....	96.6	99.9	102.3	100.0	97.5	100.6	102.9	104.3	98.9	-	-	-	-
Nonenergy materials.....	86.5	90.3	93.1	100.0	101.9	107.5	107.9	106.9	105.5	-	-	-	-
Purchased business services.....	92.9	96.0	100.4	100.0	103.9	103.1	105.4	106.5	97.7	-	-	-	-
Combined units of all factor inputs.....	92.8	95.5	97.7	100.0	102.4	104.6	105.5	105.5	101.6	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	1960	1970	1980	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	48.9	66.3	79.2	94.4	106.5	109.4	112.7	115.9	118.8	123.6	128.6	133.1	136.6
Compensation per hour.....	13.9	23.6	54.1	90.6	113.0	119.8	125.6	134.4	140.0	144.9	150.7	157.8	165.8
Real compensation per hour.....	60.8	78.8	89.1	96.2	100.5	105.1	107.9	111.8	113.3	115.4	117.3	119.6	121.6
Unit labor costs.....	28.4	35.6	68.4	96.0	106.1	109.5	111.5	116.0	117.8	117.2	117.1	118.5	121.4
Unit nonlabor payments.....	24.9	31.5	61.3	93.7	113.8	110.0	109.4	107.3	110.0	114.2	118.7	123.9	127.5
Implicit price deflator.....	27.1	34.1	65.8	95.1	109.0	109.7	110.7	112.7	114.9	116.1	117.7	120.6	123.7
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	51.9	68.0	80.6	94.5	106.4	109.3	112.4	115.5	118.3	123.1	128.0	132.4	136.0
Compensation per hour.....	14.5	23.7	54.4	90.4	112.8	119.5	125.1	133.9	139.2	144.2	149.9	156.7	164.7
Real compensation per hour.....	63.3	79.2	89.5	96.1	100.3	104.8	107.4	111.3	112.6	114.8	116.6	118.8	120.8
Unit labor costs.....	27.9	34.9	67.5	95.7	106.0	109.3	111.3	115.9	117.6	117.1	117.1	118.4	121.1
Unit nonlabor payments.....	24.3	31.2	60.4	93.5	114.5	111.0	111.0	108.8	111.6	116.1	120.0	124.8	129.2
Implicit price deflator.....	26.6	33.5	64.9	94.9	109.1	109.9	111.1	113.3	115.4	116.7	118.2	120.7	124.1
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	56.2	69.8	80.8	95.4	109.9	113.5	117.3	121.5	123.5	128.2	133.7	139.1	145.9
Compensation per hour.....	16.2	25.7	57.2	91.1	111.7	118.1	123.5	131.9	137.3	142.0	147.6	153.6	161.8
Real compensation per hour.....	70.8	85.9	94.1	96.8	99.4	103.6	106.1	109.7	111.0	113.0	114.9	116.4	118.7
Total unit costs.....	27.3	35.6	69.2	96.0	101.1	102.9	104.0	107.4	111.6	110.7	110.5	110.4	110.1
Unit labor costs.....	28.8	36.9	70.8	95.5	101.7	104.1	105.3	108.6	111.2	110.7	110.4	110.4	110.9
Unit nonlabor costs.....	23.3	32.2	64.9	97.3	99.7	99.5	100.4	104.2	112.6	110.8	110.8	110.2	107.9
Unit profits.....	50.2	44.4	66.9	96.9	154.3	137.0	129.1	108.7	82.2	98.0	116.5	137.7	158.1
Unit nonlabor payments.....	30.5	35.4	65.5	97.2	114.3	109.5	108.0	105.4	104.5	107.4	112.3	117.6	121.3
Implicit price deflator.....	29.4	36.4	69.0	96.1	105.9	105.9	106.2	107.5	108.9	109.6	111.0	112.8	114.4
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	—	—	—	92.9	118.0	123.8	128.3	134.4	137.1	146.2	154.4	163.0	171.2
Compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	90.5	112.2	118.8	123.4	134.7	137.9	147.8	160.1	163.8	174.6
Real compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	96.1	99.8	104.2	106.0	112.0	111.5	117.7	124.6	124.1	128.2
Unit labor costs.....	—	—	—	97.4	95.1	95.9	96.2	100.3	100.6	101.1	103.7	100.5	102.2
Unit nonlabor payments.....	—	—	—	100.4	109.7	103.9	104.7	106.1	104.8	103.0	—	—	—
Implicit price deflator.....	—	—	—	99.2	104.2	100.8	101.5	103.9	103.2	102.3	—	—	—

Dash indicates data not available.

52. Continued—Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1987–2004

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
7221	Full-service restaurants	92.1	99.4	96.2	96.1	100.0	100.9	100.8	103.0	103.6	104.4	104.2	104.9	107.5
7222	Limited-service eating places	96.5	103.6	104.1	102.0	100.0	101.2	100.4	102.0	102.5	102.7	105.4	106.9	106.8
7223	Special food services	89.9	99.8	100.8	98.3	100.0	100.6	105.2	115.0	115.3	114.9	117.6	118.8	122.8
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	136.7	123.3	104.6	102.4	100.0	99.7	98.8	100.6	97.6	102.9	118.6	112.6	119.7
	Other services (except public administration)													
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	85.9	89.9	103.2	99.8	100.0	103.6	106.0	109.4	108.9	103.6	104.0	112.1	-
81211	Hair, nail and skin care services	83.4	82.1	93.3	96.4	100.0	108.5	108.5	108.1	114.4	110.2	119.4	126.2	-
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services.....	103.7	98.4	102.4	98.6	100.0	106.8	103.3	94.8	91.8	94.6	95.7	93.3	-
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services	97.1	94.8	99.2	100.9	100.0	100.1	105.1	107.6	110.9	112.5	103.8	111.5	-
81292	Photofinishing	95.8	107.7	108.0	106.6	100.0	69.2	76.3	73.8	81.2	100.5	100.4	102.9	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

Country	2004	2005	2004				2005				2006		
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
United States.....	5.5	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7
Canada.....	6.4	6.0	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.6
Australia.....	5.5	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.8
Japan.....	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.1	-
France.....	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.0	-
Germany.....	10.3	11.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	11.4	11.4	11.2	10.9	10.8	10.6	10.3
Italy.....	8.1	7.8	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.1	-
Sweden.....	6.6	7.7	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom.....	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.5	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

Quarterly figures for France, Germany, Italy, and Sweden are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data, and therefore should be viewed as less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures.

There are breaks in series for Germany (2005) and Sweden (2005). For details on breaks in series, see the technical notes of the report *Comparative Civilian*

Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 1960-2005 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 19, 2006), available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm>.

For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the full report, also available at this site.

Monthly and quarterly unemployment rates, updated monthly, are available on the Internet at <ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ForeignLabor/flsjec.txt>.

55. Continued— Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 15 economies

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Unit labor costs																
(national currency basis)																
United States.....	81.8	96.8	99.2	100.0	99.3	97.4	95.7	93.6	92.2	91.2	90.3	91.2	92.4	89.6	90.5	87.9
Canada.....	64.6	94.8	99.7	100.0	96.5	93.8	94.7	97.9	95.5	95.9	94.0	91.7	96.6	96.1	97.1	94.2
Australia.....	—	94.1	97.5	100.0	99.8	99.0	106.7	108.2	108.2	108.5	110.9	109.1	113.3	114.2	116.9	120.0
Japan.....	92.1	95.9	97.5	100.0	101.0	101.4	97.5	94.0	93.0	95.2	90.6	83.6	84.4	82.4	74.8	70.3
Korea.....	42.4	83.4	93.3	100.0	106.8	113.1	125.5	132.8	128.0	125.1	113.1	111.2	115.6	116.0	113.8	112.8
Taiwan.....	61.3	95.7	96.7	100.0	103.2	104.5	104.9	104.8	103.3	102.1	98.7	95.2	95.7	85.3	83.7	81.0
Belgium.....	80.3	93.0	98.1	100.0	102.3	97.9	96.4	95.8	91.9	92.4	95.4	93.5	97.4	97.0	97.0	95.4
Denmark.....	54.2	95.0	98.1	100.0	102.2	94.1	96.0	103.3	98.9	102.1	103.0	101.4	106.1	108.8	108.8	112.5
France.....	68.2	98.2	100.0	100.0	101.7	97.6	95.3	96.2	89.0	85.2	84.5	83.0	83.9	84.6	87.7	86.8
Germany.....	69.4	90.3	93.0	100.0	105.2	102.4	106.2	108.2	104.1	105.2	105.1	103.3	103.8	105.1	103.4	99.3
Italy.....	38.7	90.7	98.0	100.0	104.5	101.9	103.2	109.8	111.4	110.3	112.3	112.6	116.2	121.1	126.0	130.1
Netherlands.....	87.6	91.1	95.7	100.0	102.4	96.4	95.6	95.9	96.5	98.3	99.1	99.5	104.3	107.1	109.5	108.0
Norway.....	50.0	94.1	99.2	100.0	101.9	104.8	108.4	110.8	116.4	125.7	128.3	131.9	135.6	138.8	133.3	133.7
Sweden.....	51.0	92.9	100.0	100.0	90.8	84.4	85.3	88.5	85.2	83.3	79.4	77.4	83.3	79.5	77.9	72.4
United Kingdom.....	58.9	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.7	99.4	102.5	104.0	106.1	112.8	114.1	113.4	114.3	118.4	118.5	116.7
Unit labor costs																
(U.S. dollar basis)																
United States.....	81.8	96.8	99.2	100.0	99.3	97.4	95.7	93.6	92.2	91.2	90.3	91.2	92.4	89.6	90.5	87.9
Canada.....	66.7	98.1	105.2	100.0	90.4	83.0	83.4	86.7	83.3	78.1	76.5	74.6	75.4	74.0	83.8	87.5
Australia.....	—	100.0	103.3	100.0	92.3	98.5	107.5	115.2	109.5	92.9	97.4	86.3	79.7	84.5	103.7	120.2
Japan.....	51.5	83.9	91.8	100.0	115.3	125.8	131.6	109.5	97.4	92.2	101.0	98.4	88.0	83.5	81.7	82.4
Korea.....	54.8	92.1	99.3	100.0	104.0	110.0	127.4	129.5	106.0	70.1	74.6	77.2	70.2	72.8	74.9	77.3
Taiwan.....	42.8	89.4	91.0	100.0	98.3	99.3	99.7	96.0	90.3	76.6	76.8	76.6	71.2	62.1	61.2	61.1
Belgium.....	88.3	89.5	92.3	100.0	95.1	94.2	105.2	99.4	82.5	81.8	81.0	68.8	69.5	73.1	87.5	94.6
Denmark.....	58.1	92.7	92.5	100.0	95.1	89.4	103.5	107.6	90.4	92.0	89.0	75.6	76.9	83.3	99.9	113.4
France.....	85.5	95.4	93.8	100.0	95.0	93.2	101.2	99.6	80.7	76.4	72.6	61.8	60.6	64.5	80.1	87.1
Germany.....	59.6	87.3	87.5	100.0	99.3	98.6	115.8	112.2	93.8	93.4	89.4	76.2	74.2	79.4	93.5	98.6
Italy.....	55.7	93.3	97.3	100.0	81.8	77.9	78.0	87.7	80.6	78.2	76.2	66.2	66.2	72.8	90.8	103.0
Netherlands.....	77.5	87.9	90.0	100.0	96.9	93.2	104.8	100.0	87.0	87.2	84.3	73.3	74.5	80.8	98.9	107.2
Norway.....	62.9	93.5	95.0	100.0	89.1	92.3	106.4	106.6	102.1	103.5	102.2	93.0	93.7	108.1	117.0	123.3
Sweden.....	70.2	91.3	96.3	100.0	67.8	63.7	69.6	76.9	64.9	61.1	55.9	49.1	46.9	47.6	56.2	57.4
United Kingdom.....	77.6	93.9	100.0	100.0	85.6	86.2	91.6	91.9	98.4	105.8	104.5	97.3	93.2	100.7	109.7	121.1

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

57. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 1998-2003

Event or exposure ¹	Fatalities			
	1998-2002 average ²	2002 ³	2003	
		Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	6,896	5,534	5,559	100
Transportation incidents.....	2,549	2,385	2,367	42
Highway incident.....	1,417	1,373	1,350	24
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	696	636	648	12
Moving in same direction.....	136	155	135	2
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	249	202	269	5
Moving in intersection.....	148	146	123	2
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment in roadway.....	27	33	17	(⁴)
Vehicle struck stationary object, or equipment on side of road.....	281	293	324	6
Noncollision incident.....	367	373	321	6
Jackknifed or overturned—no collision.....	303	312	252	5
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises) incident.....	358	323	347	6
Overturned.....	192	164	186	3
Worker struck by a vehicle.....	380	356	336	6
Rail vehicle.....	63	64	43	1
Water vehicle.....	92	71	68	1
Aircraft.....	235	194	208	4
Assaults and violent acts.....	910	840	901	16
Homicides.....	659	609	631	11
Shooting.....	519	469	487	9
Stabbing.....	61	58	58	1
Self-inflicted injuries.....	218	199	218	4
Contact with objects and equipment.....	963	872	911	16
Struck by object.....	547	505	530	10
Struck by falling object.....	336	302	322	6
Struck by flying object.....	55	38	58	1
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	272	231	237	4
Caught in running equipment or machinery.....	141	110	121	2
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials.....	126	116	126	2
Falls.....	738	719	691	12
Fall to lower level.....	651	638	601	11
Fall from ladder.....	113	126	113	2
Fall from roof.....	152	143	127	2
Fall from scaffold, staging.....	91	88	85	2
Fall on same level.....	65	64	69	1
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	526	539	485	9
Contact with electric current.....	289	289	246	4
Contact with overhead power lines.....	130	122	107	2
Contact with temperature extremes.....	45	60	42	1
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances.....	102	99	121	2
Inhalation of substances.....	50	49	65	1
Oxygen deficiency.....	89	90	73	1
Drowning, submersion.....	69	60	52	1
Fires and explosions.....	190	165	198	4

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS *Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual*. Includes other events and exposures, such as bodily reaction, in addition to those shown separately.

² Excludes fatalities from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

³ The BLS news release of September 17, 2003, reported a total of 5,524 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2003.

Since then, an additional 10 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2002 to 5,534.

⁴ Equal to or greater than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include sub-categories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. •