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M O N T H L Y L A B O R

REVIEW

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Spending and prices for energy in the South

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The April Review

With energy costs the subject of much scrutiny and concern in the United States and around the world, our first article this month is particularly timely. In her analysis of energy expenditures and prices over the last couple of decades for the Southern tier of States ranging from Maryland to Texas, Cheryl Abbot finds that consumers spend a larger share of their budgets on energy-related goods and services than in other regions of the country. However, even in the face of sharp increases in energy prices in recent years, energy expenses now make up a smaller share of Southern consumers' budgets than they did at the beginning of the period under study.

In a period of inflationary concerns, the living standards and purchasing power for various demographic groups, particularly people on fixed incomes, are of significant interest. Kenneth J. Stewart this month provides a history of movements in an experimental consumer price index for Americans 62 years of age and older. Twenty-five years of data are now in hand for this inflation measure produced by BLS at the behest of Congress. While the experimental index has grown at a somewhat faster rate than the Bureau's main inflation gauge (the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, which accounts for nearly 90 percent of the U.S. population), Stewart notes the methodological limitations inherent in the construction of this in-

dex and states that conclusions drawn from this time series must be treated with caution.

In recent years, BLS programs have gradually been implementing updates of centralized classification systems for industry and occupation, as mandated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). While it may not always be readily apparent, a tremendous amount of work goes into managing these transitions, including making changes to estimating systems, publication tables, technical documentation, and so on. The article by E. Raphael Branch, James A. Buszowski, Albert E. Schwenk, and Mark Gough discusses one important aspect of these conversions for a prominent BLS program. They describe the special computations necessary to prepare transitional historical indexes for the Employment Cost Index (ECI) in order to develop new factors to account for seasonal variations in ECI data.

Finally this month, in our Regional Trends feature, George Helmer reviews various measures thus far this decade for Micropolitan Statistical Areas, a new geographic designation introduced by OMB in 2003.

Data on minimum wage workers

Last July, the first increase in a decade in the Federal minimum wage took effect. A Federal minimum wage level was first introduced for hourly paid workers in 1938 as part of the Fair

Labor Standards Act and periodically has been raised since. BLS each year produces annual average estimates derived from the Current Population Survey of workers paid at hourly rates, including those at the current minimum wage. A compendium of these data, available at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/minwage2007.htm>, has been updated for 2007. Data are presented for a wide range of characteristics, including age, sex, race, educational attainment, and full- and part-time status.

Another Spotlight

As noted in this space in the November 2007 issue, BLS now periodically posts a new feature on its Web site called *Spotlight on Statistics*. These colorful and succinct synopses of BLS data are intended to bring together information from the Bureau's various programs tied to common themes. The latest subject is "Around the World in 8 Charts," which aptly utilizes various measures from our comparative foreign labor statistics program. Teenage unemployment in countries as diverse as Germany, Australia, and Japan; comparisons of pay and benefits for manufacturing workers in Norway, the Philippines, Brazil and other countries; and a comparison of international unemployment rates for a 15-year span beginning in 1991 all are part of the itinerary. Look for the *Spotlight* to illuminate new subjects as the year goes on. □

An analysis of Southern energy expenditures and prices, 1984–2006

In the South, where heavy usage of electricity and gasoline causes consumers to spend a larger share of their budget on energy-related goods and services than does any other region of the United States, energy prices have increased sharply in recent years; on the whole, however, energy expenses actually made up a smaller share of Southern budgets in 2006 than they did in 1984

Cheryl Abbot

Whether the fuel is as basic as wood or as advanced as nuclear power, all businesses require energy to produce their goods and services. Similarly, all consumers require energy to meet their minimal living and transportation needs. That shared experience between businesses and consumers, coupled with the fact that energy prices are easily visible to both groups, makes energy costs a frequent topic of conversation. Movements in energy prices affect our economy, and depending on the elasticity of demand, rapid or unexpected changes in these prices might result in equally rapid shifts in business or consumer spending.

This article addresses the consumer side of the equation, with an emphasis on the South region,¹ through an analysis of changes in household expenditures and retail prices for the years 1984 through 2006. Although energy prices climbed more than 60 percent between 2002 and 2006, the research presented here finds that Southern households were still devoting smaller shares of their total expenditures to energy costs than they were in 1984. Although, on an annual basis, energy price movements were much more volatile than nonenergy price movements, household energy expenditures rose at a slower rate than nonenergy expenditures over the long term. This resulted in declining shares of Southern budgets devoted to energy costs through

most of the period. The most important factor in the slower rise in energy expenditures was the relatively stable—or even declining—price of gasoline through most of the period studied. However, gasoline was not the only major influence on total energy expenditures in the South: while household electricity consumption rose sharply in the last two-plus decades, below-average rates of increase in electricity prices, particularly during the first 20 years of the study, helped to restrain the rate of increase in household electricity expenditures.

Methodology

Using published data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Consumer Expenditure Survey² (CE) and Consumer Price Index³ (CPI), the sections that follow address both energy and nonenergy average household expenditures and retail price changes between 1984 and 2006. The year 1984 was selected as the starting point for this research to ensure historical continuity, because CE data prior to that year were not strictly comparable to data from that year on due to methodological changes.

For this analysis, published CE data for the separate categories of electricity, natural gas, fuel oil and other fuels, and gasoline and motor oil were combined to estimate *total*

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energy expenditures for households. Then the dollar costs for total energy expenditures, as well as for each of the subcategories, were expressed as a percent of total household expenditures to obtain energy expenditure shares or ratios—the percentage of total household expenditures dedicated to energy costs. Nonenergy expenditure totals were calculated by simply subtracting the energy aggregate from total expenditures. (See table 1.) In addition, average annual expenditures for each category were converted to indexes based on 1984 expenditures equaling 100. Similarly, Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the South region were rebased to 1984 = 100 from the published base of 1982–84 = 100, to ease comparisons between the CE and CPI data. (See table 2.) Although the primary emphasis is on the South Census region and how it tracks with, or differs from, the U.S. average, broad comparisons with other regions⁴ also are presented.

Total energy expenditures, 1984–2006

Energy prices have risen sharply in recent years, and their share of the typical household budget also has increased. Between 2002 and 2006, the South regional CPI for energy goods and services climbed 62.8 percent while household energy expenditures increased by a slightly smaller

amount, 60.2 percent. As a result of the sharp jump in energy prices, Southern households were allocating 9.7 percent of total expenditures to energy consumption in 2006, up from a 7.2-percent share in 2002. However, these recent movements followed 15 years (1984–99) of nearly uninterrupted declines in the energy share. As a result, despite the dramatic price rise from 2002 to 2006, the percentage of Southern household expenditures devoted to energy costs in 2006 (9.7 percent) was still below the 1984 share of 10.1 percent. (See table 1.)

Energy expenditures as a percent of total household expenditures show similar historical movements among the regions. As illustrated in chart 1, the most notable difference is in the levels of the energy ratios. For nearly the entire 22-year period, energy costs as a percent of total expenditures were below the national average in the West and the Northeast. In contrast, energy costs were above the U.S. norm in the South and Midwest. The South overtook the Midwest in energy expenditure share in 1987 and has remained the highest among the regions since that time. Possessing the highest energy ratio means that movements in energy prices will affect the South more than any other region. In contrast, the West’s energy share is well below the national average, indicating less susceptibility to ups and downs in energy prices.

Saying that the *share* of expenditures dedicated to en-

Table 1. Average annual household percent expenditure shares, total and selected categories, U.S. and South region, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1984–2006

Year	Total expenditures		Total energy		Fuel oil and other fuels		Electricity		Natural gas		Gasoline and motor oil		Nonenergy	
	U.S.	South	U.S.	South	U.S.	South	U.S.	South	U.S.	South	U.S.	South	U.S.	South
1984	100.0	100.0	9.7	10.1	0.6	0.5	2.9	3.6	1.4	0.8	4.8	5.3	90.3	89.9
1985	100.0	100.0	8.9	9.1	.5	.4	2.8	3.5	1.2	.6	4.4	4.7	91.1	90.9
1986	100.0	100.0	8.1	8.8	.4	.3	2.8	3.6	1.0	.6	3.8	4.3	91.9	91.2
1987	100.0	100.0	7.8	8.6	.4	.3	2.8	3.6	1.0	.6	3.6	4.0	92.2	91.4
1988	100.0	100.0	7.6	8.5	.4	.2	2.7	3.5	.9	.6	3.6	4.2	92.4	91.5
1989	100.0	100.0	7.4	8.3	.4	.2	2.7	3.5	.9	.6	3.5	4.1	92.6	91.7
1990	100.0	100.0	7.6	8.5	.4	.2	2.7	3.5	.9	.6	3.7	4.3	92.4	91.5
1991	100.0	100.0	7.3	7.9	.3	.2	2.7	3.5	.8	.5	3.4	3.7	92.7	92.1
1992	100.0	100.0	7.0	7.9	.3	.2	2.6	3.4	.8	.6	3.3	3.7	93.0	92.1
1993	100.0	100.0	7.1	7.8	.3	.2	2.7	3.6	.9	.6	3.2	3.5	92.9	92.2
1994	100.0	100.0	7.0	7.8	.3	.2	2.7	3.6	.9	.6	3.1	3.4	93.0	92.2
1995	100.0	100.0	6.9	7.6	.3	.2	2.7	3.5	.8	.5	3.1	3.4	93.1	92.4
1996	100.0	100.0	7.1	7.7	.3	.2	2.7	3.4	.9	.6	3.2	3.5	92.9	92.3
1997	100.0	100.0	6.9	7.6	.3	.2	2.6	3.4	.9	.6	3.2	3.5	93.1	92.4
1998	100.0	100.0	6.5	7.3	.2	.1	2.6	3.5	.8	.5	2.9	3.1	93.5	92.7
1999	100.0	100.0	6.2	7.1	.2	.1	2.4	3.3	.7	.5	2.9	3.2	93.8	92.9
2000	100.0	100.0	6.8	7.7	.3	.2	2.4	3.3	.8	.5	3.4	3.7	93.2	92.3
2001	100.0	100.0	7.1	7.8	.3	.2	2.6	3.5	1.0	.7	3.2	3.4	92.9	92.2
2002	100.0	100.0	6.5	7.2	.2	.1	2.4	3.2	.8	.5	3.0	3.3	93.5	92.8
2003	100.0	100.0	7.0	7.6	.3	.2	2.5	3.3	1.0	.6	3.3	3.5	93.0	92.4
2004	100.0	100.0	7.4	8.2	.3	.2	2.5	3.3	1.0	.7	3.7	4.1	92.6	91.8
2005	100.0	100.0	8.2	9.0	.3	.2	2.5	3.3	1.0	.7	4.3	4.9	91.8	91.0
2006	100.0	100.0	8.6	9.7	.3	.1	2.6	3.6	1.1	.7	4.6	5.3	91.4	90.3

Table 2. Indexes of average annual household expenditures, and Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers, South region, 1984–2006, selected categories

[1984=100]

Year	Total expenditures		All items		Total energy		Fuel oil and other fuels		Electricity		Natural gas		Gasoline and motor oil		Nonenergy	
	CE	CPI	CE	CPI	CE	CPI	CE	CPI	CE	CPI	CE	CPI ¹	CE	CPI ²		
1984	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	–	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1985	107.4	103.2	96.9	100.5	80.4	–	104.5	102.4	82.7	97.6	95.3	100.5	108.6	103.6		
1986	104.4	104.9	91.0	87.5	69.6	–	105.0	102.9	83.3	94.1	84.4	78.3	106.0	107.2		
1987	107.9	108.3	91.1	88.6	62.7	–	108.3	101.5	89.5	92.4	82.1	82.2	109.8	111.0		
1988	114.3	112.1	96.4	89.5	55.9	–	111.8	103.3	94.4	93.9	89.8	82.4	116.3	115.3		
1989	121.5	117.1	99.9	94.0	56.9	–	116.0	105.2	94.4	96.5	93.4	90.0	124.0	120.2		
1990	125.2	123.2	105.5	101.9	54.9	–	121.5	107.3	92.6	98.6	101.0	103.1	127.4	126.3		
1991	130.0	128.0	101.1	102.3	53.9	–	124.0	110.3	93.8	98.6	90.7	101.6	133.2	131.7		
1992	128.5	131.5	99.8	102.1	50.0	–	122.0	112.5	96.3	99.0	89.5	99.6	131.8	135.5		
1993	135.5	135.6	104.9	103.1	56.9	–	133.1	114.5	106.2	107.1	89.7	98.4	138.9	140.0		
1994	139.3	139.4	107.0	103.0	54.9	–	138.1	114.4	103.7	107.8	90.7	98.2	143.0	144.1		
1995	140.3	143.5	105.2	103.7	46.1	–	136.1	115.0	98.1	102.1	90.3	100.4	144.3	148.8		
1996	152.3	148.0	115.3	109.1	61.8	–	142.7	119.0	115.4	109.0	101.3	106.4	156.4	153.2		
1997	149.3	151.2	111.8	110.1	53.9	–	139.9	119.9	114.2	115.7	97.5	106.3	153.5	156.5		
1998	152.7	153.1	109.6	99.7	47.1	–	146.2	111.1	105.6	112.2	90.7	91.4	157.5	160.0		
1999	154.3	156.1	107.7	103.1	41.2	–	139.0	111.0	96.9	113.0	93.7	99.0	159.5	162.9		
2000	160.8	161.1	122.8	120.2	55.9	–	146.8	113.7	117.3	133.1	113.1	129.5	165.1	166.4		
2001	168.1	164.8	129.5	123.0	56.9	–	160.9	122.3	167.9	160.2	109.1	122.1	172.4	170.3		
2002	172.7	167.0	123.0	115.6	46.1	–	153.8	116.3	125.3	135.1	108.5	116.4	178.3	173.5		
2003	174.3	170.8	131.5	128.1	59.8	–	160.0	122.2	150.0	169.5	115.8	132.5	179.1	176.3		
2004	181.5	175.1	146.8	142.9	67.6	–	164.7	127.2	157.4	179.0	140.1	159.0	185.4	179.5		
2005	196.9	181.4	175.5	168.3	73.5	–	179.2	137.5	181.5	215.5	181.3	198.4	199.3	183.4		
2006	206.1	187.6	197.2	188.1	54.9	–	203.1	156.3	192.6	214.9	206.5	222.7	207.2	188.0		

¹CPI is for South region, gasoline, all types; does not include motor oil.

²CPI is for South region, all items less energy.
NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

ergy costs is lower than it was 22 years ago is not the same as saying that energy *prices* have fallen during the last two decades. Indeed, energy prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, have fallen in some years and risen in others, even rising at double-digit annual rates on many occasions. Also, total household energy expenditures are nearly 100 percent above their 1984 level. Still, energy costs in 2006 account for a smaller share of total Southern budgets than they did in 1984. The lower current energy share may reflect the differing magnitudes of opposing annual price movements, faster rates of increase in nonenergy prices, shifts in consumer demand, or a combination of all these factors.

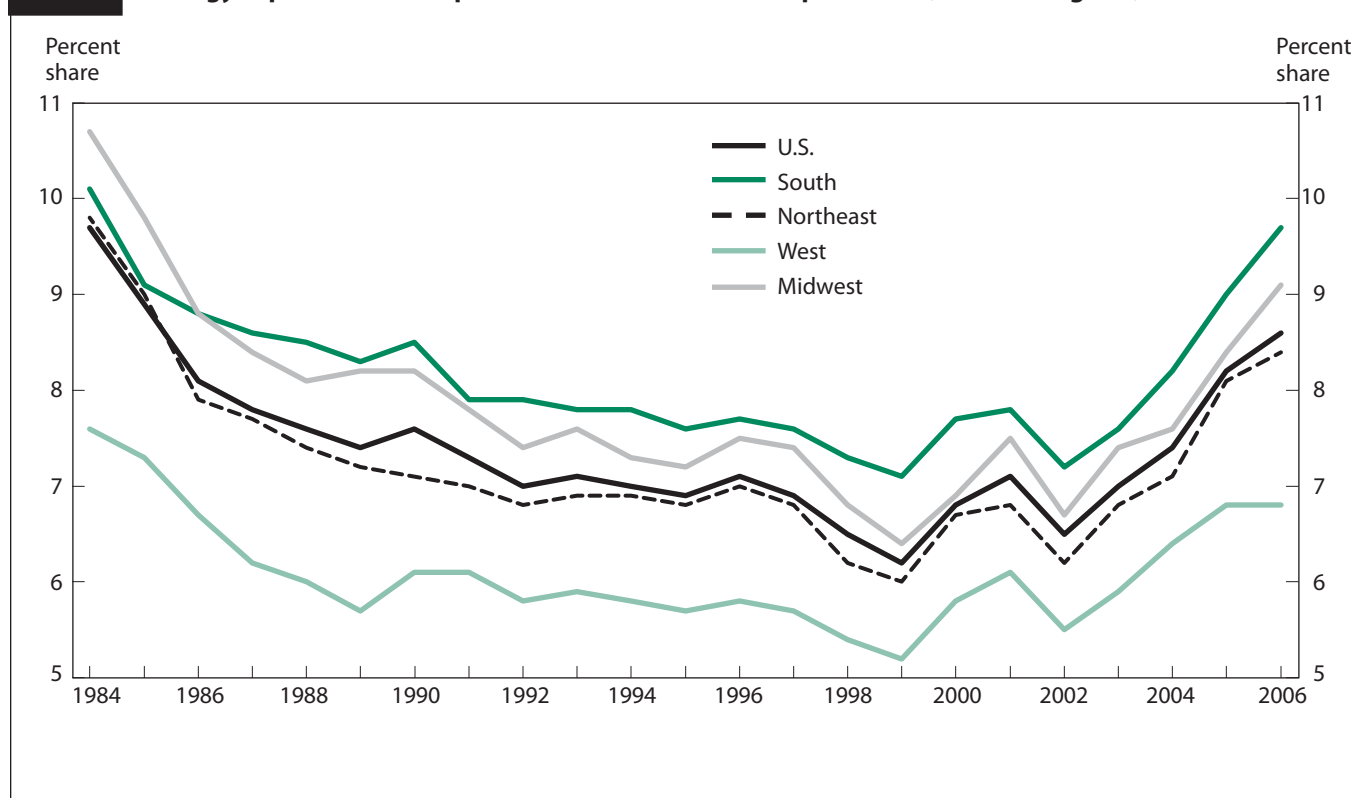
Analysis of energy components

Gasoline and motor oil: regional overview. Although the total energy share was in relatively constant decline until recent years, looking at the various energy components can shed additional light on the overall movement. Nationally, the largest portion of the household energy budget is represented by costs for gasoline and motor oil, and

this typically holds true for the South as well. (See chart 2.) As a result, among the energy components, gasoline price increases or decreases typically will have the strongest impact on household budgets; their importance and broad visibility are why most discussions about energy costs begin—and often end—with gasoline.

About one-half of the cost of gasoline is tied directly to the cost of crude petroleum, so the cost of crude oil represents the biggest part of the final consumer price.⁵ As shown in chart 3, retail price movements for gasoline (CPI) follow the same trend line as wholesale prices for crude petroleum and gasoline (as measured by the Producer Price Index). Retail price movements, though, are notably less volatile, rising and falling by only a small portion of the price movements recorded earlier in the production line. With few exceptions, the effects of economic and political developments on wholesale crude petroleum prices are quickly passed through to retail gasoline prices, albeit in a somewhat muted form.

Among the energy components, the gasoline and motor oil category exhibits the most consistent pattern between the regional and national ratios, both in direction and

Chart 1. Energy expenditures as a percent of total household expenditures, U.S. and regions, 1984–2006

magnitude of movement. (See chart 4.) Throughout the 22-year period, the South consistently has had the highest gasoline expenditure *share* among the regions, although the West has led in dollar terms since 1997. (Because motor oil expenditures are generally very low compared with gasoline expenditures, any reference to gasoline expenditures in this article is shorthand for gasoline and motor oil expenditures.) Household dollars spent on gasoline were equal for the United States and the South region in 2004, at \$1,598. However, those equal dollar amounts translated into a larger share of total Southern expenditures than the U.S. average (4.1 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively). Between 2004 and 2006, gasoline expenditures rose more rapidly in the South, and the difference in share expanded even further, with the South standing at 5.3 percent and the Nation at 4.6 percent in 2006.

In each of the 22 years examined, consumers in the Northeast registered the lowest expenditure share among the regions. This pattern is not surprising, considering the greater use of public transportation in the Northeast. Lower motor fuel expenditures are further reinforced by the fact that households in the Northeast maintained the lowest average number of motor vehicles in 2006, namely, 1.6 per household. The ratio in the South and nationwide was

higher, at 1.9 vehicles each. Interestingly, while the number of motor vehicles per household was higher in the Midwest and West (both at 2.1), their gasoline expenditure shares, 4.8 percent in the Midwest and 4.1 percent in the West, were below the South's 5.3-percent average. Data from the Energy Information Agency indicate that one explanation for this apparent anomaly is the greater number of vehicle-miles driven in the South. Specifically, in 2001, the South registered the highest number of miles driven per household, despite having a lower average number of vehicles than both the West and Midwest.⁶ With the South having the highest share of gasoline costs among the regions, increases in gas prices represent a potentially larger burden on the typical Southern family than on families in other parts of the country.

Gasoline and motor oil: impact on total energy expenditures. The sharpest rate of decline in total energy expenditure shares occurred between 1984 and 1986, reflecting primarily the worldwide collapse of crude petroleum prices in 1986. Between 1984 and 1986, total household energy expenditures fell 9.0 percent in the South and the cost per share of energy declined from 10.1 percent to 8.8 percent. In 1990, the effects of the Iraqi invasion

Chart 2. Total energy and energy component shares, U.S. and South region 1984–2006

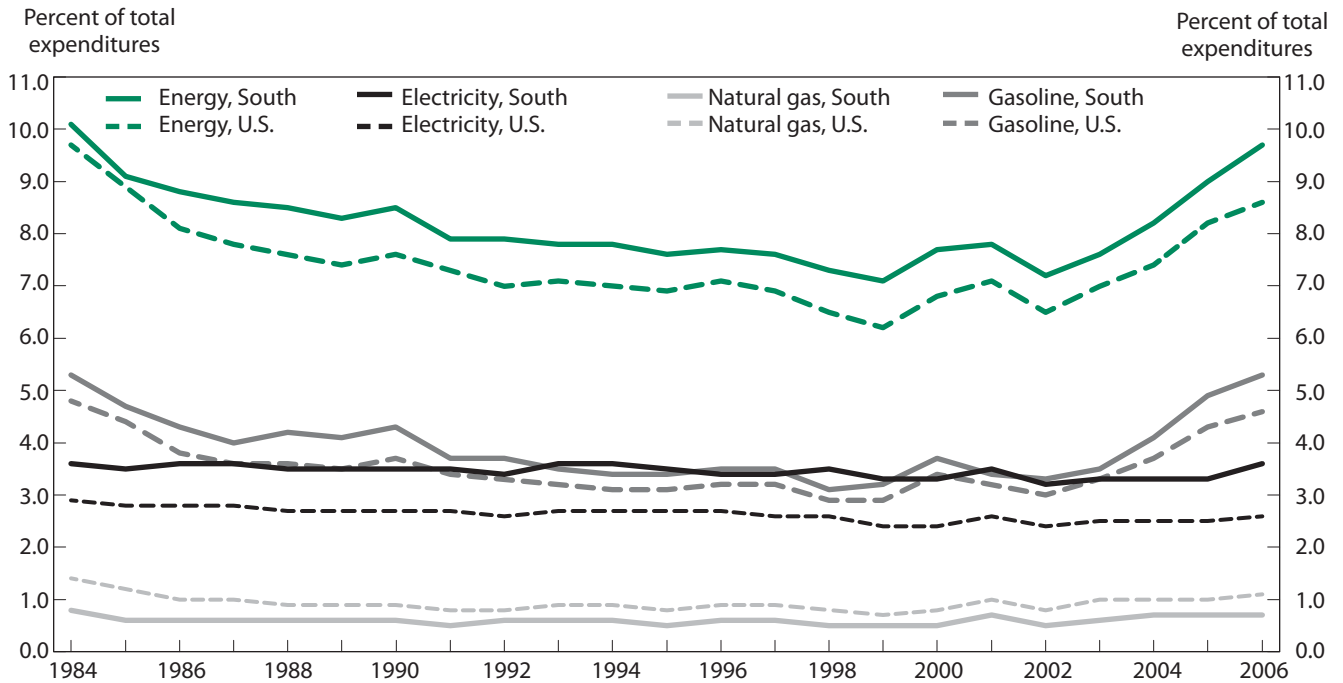


Chart 3. CPI and PPI, annual percent change, gasoline and crude petroleum, 1984–2006

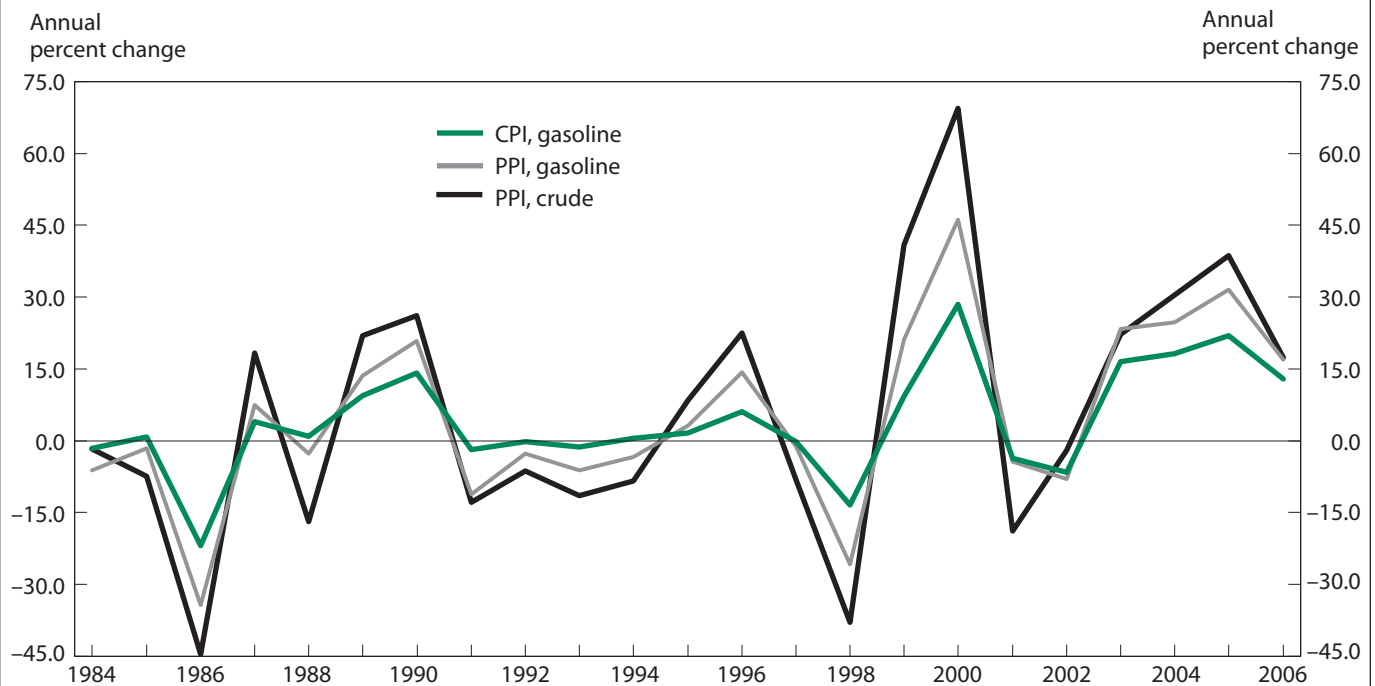
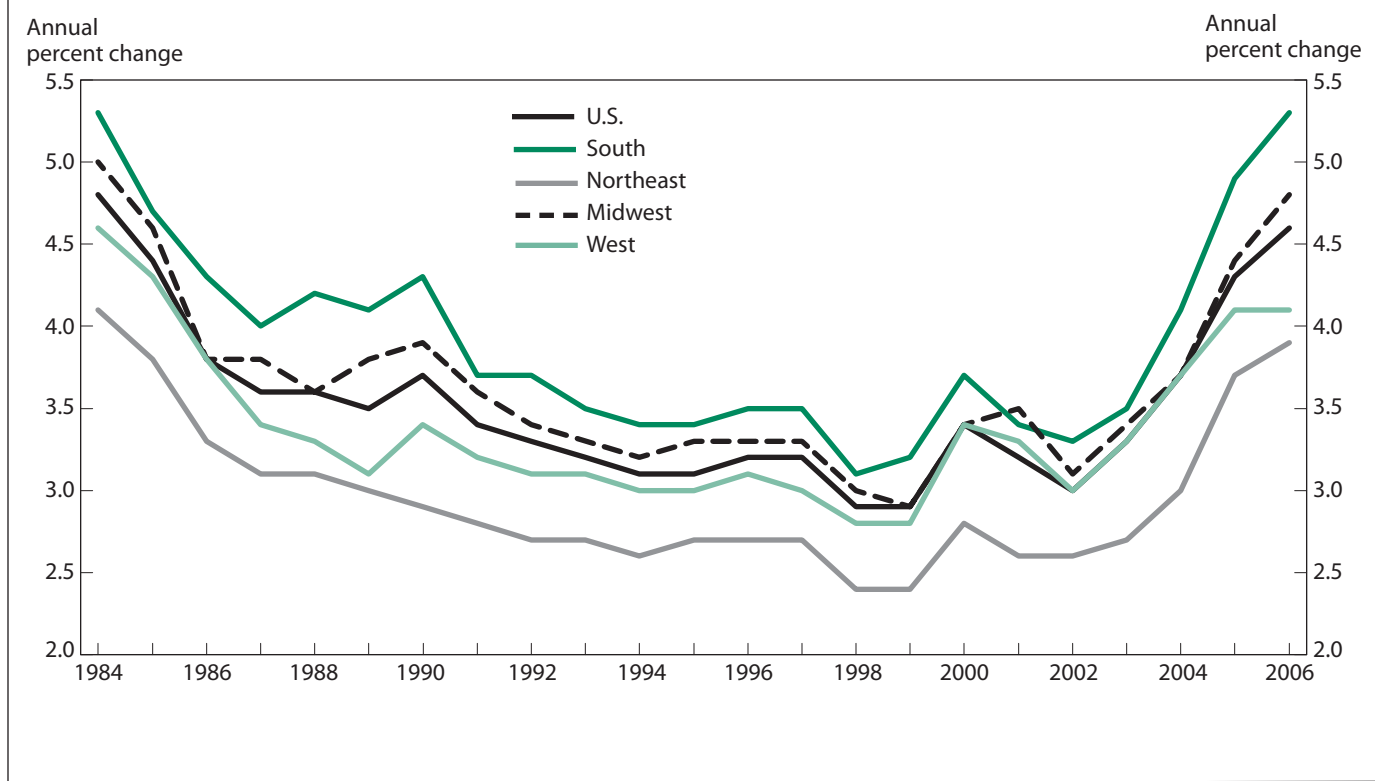


Chart 4. Gasoline and motor oil expenditures as a percent of total expenditures, by region, 1984–2006

of Kuwait were quite evident in the gasoline expenditure spike that year. With the end of the Gulf War in 1991, both gasoline and total energy share levels once again began a slow decline that was nearly uninterrupted through 1999. Primarily because of the lower petroleum prices, the share of household expenditures devoted to energy costs fell to an all-time low in 1999: 7.1 percent in the South and 6.2 percent in the Nation. (See table 1.)

By 2000, economic growth had returned to the Asian economies and the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) had begun regaining more control of crude petroleum output and prices.⁷ The jump in wholesale costs for crude oil was evident at the household level as total gasoline expenditures rose by more than 20 percent in both the South and the Nation. Slower rates of gain in other energy goods and services in the region helped to restrain the total energy expenditure increase to less than 15 percent, but cost shares still climbed. In 2000, energy costs accounted for 7.7 percent of household expenditures in the South and 6.8 percent in the United States. (See table 1.)

Gasoline prices exhibited volatile monthly price movements in 2001 and 2002, in all likelihood related to the terrorist attacks of September 11, as well as to supply fears

resulting from the conflict in Afghanistan and the build-up to the 2003 invasion of Iraq. However, total gasoline dollars expended remained fairly flat, and expenditure shares actually declined. Furthermore, as a result of the gasoline share decline, the total household energy share dropped back to levels approximating those of 1998.

From 2002 to 2006, crude petroleum prices surged for a number of reasons, many of them geopolitical in nature. Concerns about supply disruptions centering on economic, labor, political, and war-related activities in countries such as Iran, Iraq, Nigeria, North Korea, and Venezuela caused frequent price spikes. But perhaps the biggest shock was Hurricane Katrina, which made landfall in August 2005, followed by Hurricane Rita on the Texas Gulf Coast in September. Immediately following Hurricane Katrina, 100 percent of oil production and 94 percent of natural gas production in the Gulf of Mexico were shut down (or “shut-in”), awaiting inspection.⁸ By yearend 2005, 4 months after Hurricane Katrina, more than one-fourth of the Gulf of Mexico’s oil production and nearly one-fifth of natural gas production remained shut-in.⁹ Prices for domestic crude surged 22 percent in 2003, 30 percent in 2004, 39 percent in 2005, and 17 percent in 2006.

These crude petroleum price hikes sent gasoline ex-

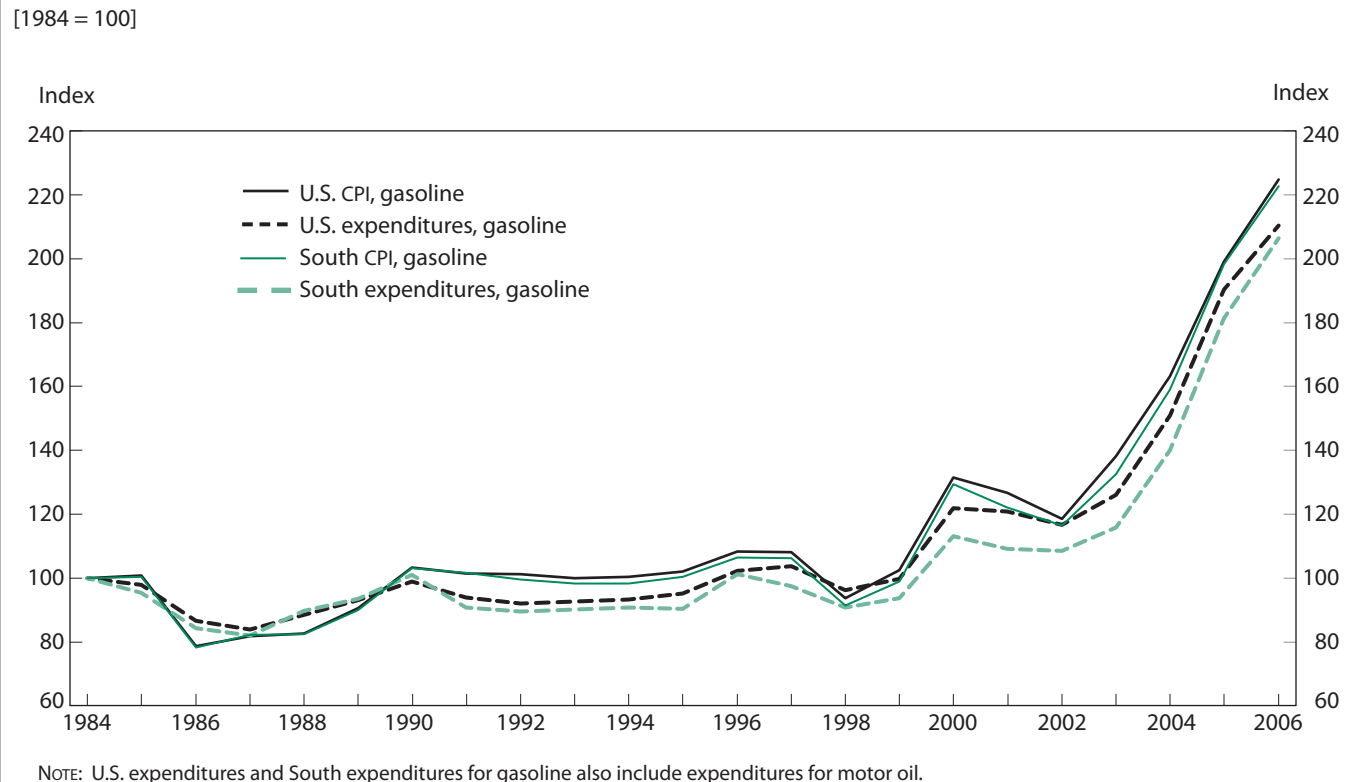
penditure shares upward during the period. In the South, gasoline expenditures accounted for 3.3 percent of total household expenditures in 2002. By 2006, that share had climbed to 5.3 percent. Similarly, the total energy share rose from 7.2 percent to 9.7 percent of Southern household expenditures. The same scenario played out for the national average, although at lower percentage levels: gasoline expenditures went from 3.0 percent to 4.6 percent, and the total energy share climbed from 6.5 percent to 8.6 percent. (See table 1.)

Chart 5 compares long-term movements in gasoline prices and expenditures in the South and the United States. Considering the length of time covered in this study, the CPI and CE indexes remained relatively close at the end of the period examined. Over the 22 years, gasoline prices, as measured by the South CPI for gasoline, rose 123 percent, while the South's gasoline and motor oil expenditure share rose 107 percent; movement in the national average was virtually the same. Although expenditures rose by a slightly smaller amount than prices during the period, the difference was marginal and indicates the relative inelasticity of demand for gasoline.

Natural gas. Utility costs in the South can be analyzed separately as electricity, natural gas, and fuel oil and other fuels. (See table 1.) Throughout the 22-year period, fuel oil and other fuels accounted for the smallest share of utility costs in the South, representing just 0.1 percent to 0.2 percent of total household expenditures since 1988. On average, their impact on regional budgets and total energy expenditures was negligible.

Residential natural gas costs in the South average about 3 times the level of fuel oil expenditures, yet still account for less than 1.0 percent of total household budgets. (See table 1 and chart 2.) With few exceptions, their effect on total regional energy costs is relatively small compared with the effect of gasoline and electricity. However, natural gas did contribute to the total energy share decline in 1985, as the share of natural gas fell from 0.8 percent to 0.6 percent. The decrease in the share of residential natural gas expenditures reflected the continued impact of deregulation on the natural gas industry. The remaining price controls on most interstate natural gas were lifted in January 1985.¹⁰ On an annual average basis, wholesale natural gas prices declined steadily from 1984 through 1988.

Chart 5. Gasoline CPI and gasoline expenditures, U.S. and South, 1984–2006



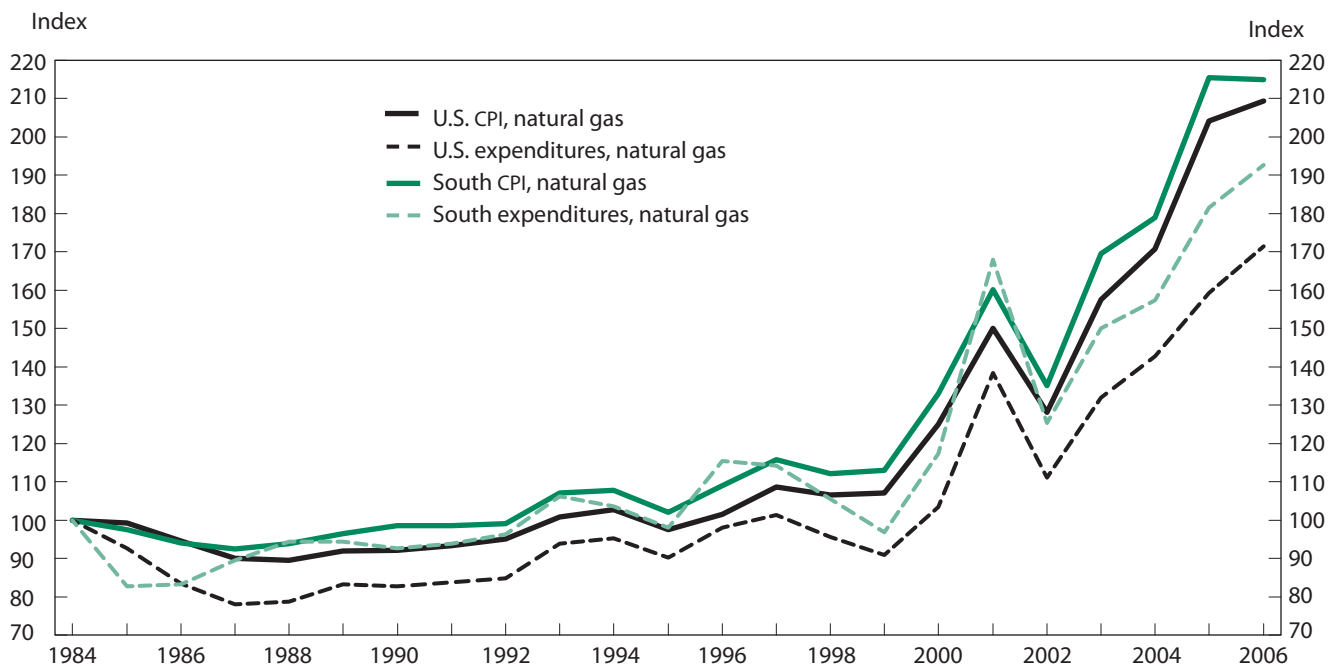
Another period of interest regarding residential natural gas was from 2000 to 2002. On an annual average basis, wholesale prices for natural gas surged 70 percent in 2000, followed by an additional 10 percent in 2001. The causes for these increases included lower storage levels of natural gas and weather-related demand for it. Another cause was higher oil prices, which led some industrial consumers to switch to natural gas, thereby putting pressure on residential natural gas prices as well. Household expenditures for natural gas in the South initially rose about 20 percent in 2000, a more modest pace than the increase in wholesale prices. The 20-percent rise was followed by an increase of more than 40 percent in 2001. As a result of these gains, the South's share of household expenditures going to natural gas made a relatively large jump to 0.7 percent in 2001, up from 0.5 percent in 2000. Combined with higher electricity shares, this movement offset a decline in gasoline expenditures and kept the region's total energy expenditure ratio essentially constant from 2000 to 2001. The natural gas share dropped back to 0.5 percent in 2002, but because of a total increase of 60 percent in

retail natural gas prices since 2002, the share rose to 0.6 percent in 2003 and to 0.7 percent in 2004, at which level it remained until 2006. (See table 1.)

A comparison of the long-term growth of prices and expenditures for natural gas, as measured by the CPI and the CE index, appears to indicate that demand for natural gas is somewhat more elastic than that for gasoline. (See table 2.) As shown in chart 6, consumer natural gas prices in the South rose by 115 percent between 1984 and 2006, but household expenditures for natural gas rose by only 93 percent. Movements in the final year of the period studied indicated highly elastic demand when natural gas prices slipped 0.3 percent and expenditures rose 6.1 percent in 2006. However, changes in a single year may just as easily reflect the impact of weather-related demand or other short-term changes. Furthermore, over the longer term, the impact of pure price elasticity is difficult to quantify because of issues of equal consumer access to services. According to data from the Energy Information Agency, the proportion of homes nationwide using electricity as the primary source of home heating increased from 17

Chart 6. Natural gas CPI and natural gas expenditures, U.S. and South region, 1984–2006

[1984 = 100]



percent in 1981 to 29 percent in 2001.¹¹ The report noted further that unavailability of natural gas could be a major factor in the decline in the product's market penetration, as only 59 percent of U.S. homes using electricity for home heating reported access to natural gas in 2001. The sharper divergence between prices and expenditures seems more likely to represent an increased usage of electricity for home heating purposes and a concomitant decline in natural gas usage, which may *not* be related to pure price considerations.

Electricity. While residential natural gas costs represent a relatively small share of Southern expenditures, wholesale natural gas prices affect the region in another way. More electric utilities in the South rely on gas-fired generating plants to produce electricity than elsewhere in the country. For example, although the South region accounts for just 20 percent of delivered U.S. residential natural gas, it accounts for more than 50 percent of natural gas consumed by utilities to produce electricity.¹² This means that as wholesale natural gas prices rise, Southern consumers of electricity are more likely than consumers in other regions to feel the effects through higher retail electricity prices.

Although natural gas and crude petroleum are not direct fuel substitutes, their costs tend to move in a parallel fashion. To a certain extent, natural gas and fuel oil, a crude petroleum derivative, can be substituted for each other by both retail and industrial users. As these two fuels compete for similar markets, their pricing structures often follow suit in response to changing levels of supply and demand. As a result, higher crude petroleum prices affect Southern consumers through two different mechanisms: 1) the higher retail cost of gasoline at the pump and 2) higher electricity charges resulting from increases in natural gas costs to electric utilities.

Costs for electricity account for notably higher shares of Southern household expenditures than the U.S. average. (See chart 2.) These above-average ratios make electricity price changes much more significant in the South than in the Nation as a whole. Much of the higher expenditure share is related to the quantity used, because homes in the South consume more electricity than do homes in other regions. This higher usage is due primarily to the prevalence of central air-conditioning systems used to combat higher temperatures and humidity during the summer.¹³ In addition, the South uses electricity more intensively than natural gas to generate heat in the winter. In 2001, about 40 percent of households nationwide relied on electricity for their home heating needs, compared with nearly

60 percent of households in the South.¹⁴

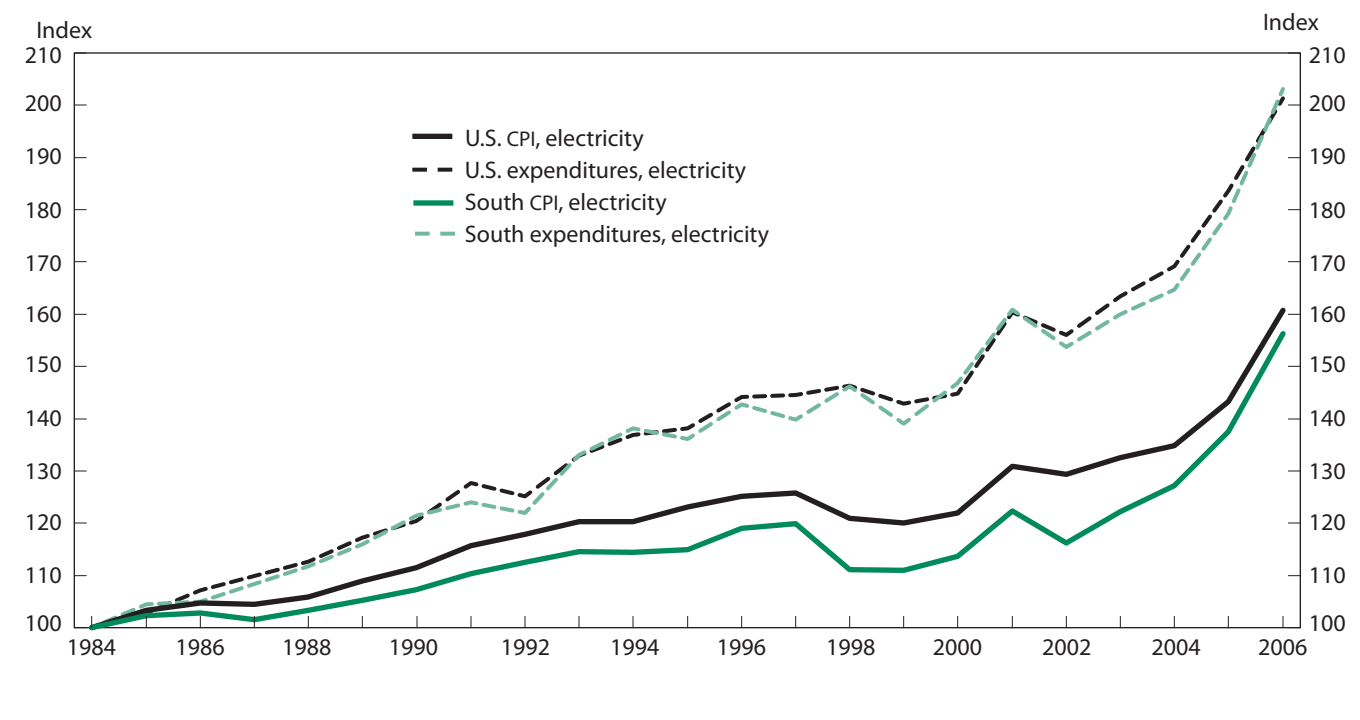
For nearly a decade, gasoline was the largest component of Southern energy expenditures, but electricity overtook gasoline in 1993. Between 1993 and 2001, the two components remained relatively close, repeatedly shifting first and second rankings for highest energy share. In 2002, gasoline moved back into the top ranking, where it has since remained. Between 2002 and 2005, electricity shares were relatively stable at 3.2 percent to 3.3 percent of total expenditures in the South, compared with a much lower share of 2.4 percent to 2.5 percent nationally. Due to the greater importance of electricity costs in the Southern budget, that stability helped to moderate the rate of increase in total energy costs in the region during the period. However, in 2006, electricity prices in the South climbed 13.6 percent and expenditures rose by a nearly equal amount, 13.3 percent. This latest run-up pushed the South's electricity share to 3.6 percent, compared with a national share of 2.6 percent, and resulted in a sharper regional rise in total energy costs.

A long-term comparison of electricity prices with household electricity expenditures reveals a notable difference from the relationship between prices and expenditures in the gasoline and natural gas analyses. (See chart 7.) Between 1984 and 2006, retail electricity prices rose 56 percent—a relatively modest pace compared with the retail prices of other energy components in the South and, more importantly, well below the overall inflation rate of 88 percent. During the same period, average household *expenditures* for electricity in the South climbed 103 percent, indicating a sharp increase in usage.

One major factor in the increased usage is simply a result of homes growing larger over time. Between 1984 and 2006, the average square footage of new single-family homes increased 43 percent in the South—above the national average of 39 percent and the fastest rate of gain among all the regions.¹⁵ However, the increased electricity needed to heat and cool the larger homes is only part of the explanation for greater expenditures. In 2001, electrical power required to run appliances in the home accounted for 51 percent of total electricity consumption in the residential sector.¹⁶ The 22-year period of this study saw a surge in the usage and numbers of various appliances found in the typical home, such as microwave ovens, personal computers, several—and often big-screen—televisions, and multiple refrigerators. Despite measurable increases in energy efficiencies, the increased usage of electrical appliances has had an impact on power requirements in the home. Whether the slower rate of increase in electricity prices had any effect on consumer choices for

Chart 7. Electricity CPI and electricity expenditures, U.S. and South region, 1984–2006

[1984 = 100]



larger homes and more appliances is left to other research, but what can be said is that electricity expenditures rose at a rate well above the price increase.

Analysis of nonenergy expenditures

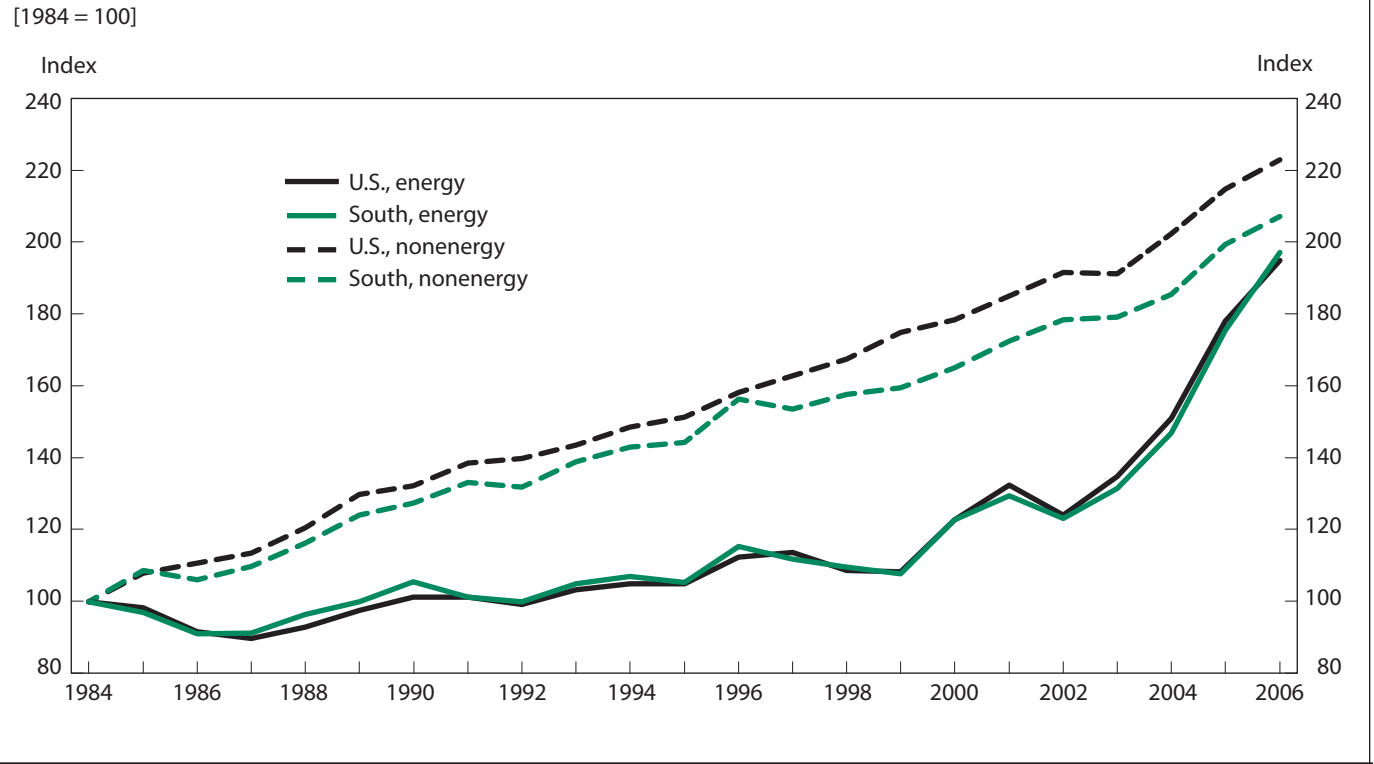
It is a common perception that sharply rising energy costs have continually taken larger portions of the consumer budget. Yet, viewed over the long term, energy costs as a share of total consumer expenditures are currently *below* historic levels. If energy expenditures are less than expected, what categories have taken over the “spare” energy dollars in the South? Or are there any nonenergy categories that have risen at below-average rates? It is easiest to analyze the relative movements among the various expenditure categories by converting the dollar amounts for each component to an index based on 1984 = 100.

Total energy expenditures in the South rose 97 percent between 1984 and 2006, compared with a national increase of 95 percent. The increase in the South was led by gasoline and motor oil, a category that climbed nearly 107 percent. The second-fastest rise occurred in electricity expenditures, which rose 103 percent, followed by the relatively small component of natural gas, which increased

93 percent. Expenditures for fuel oil and other fuels actually declined 45 percent during the 22-year period. At the same time, Southern expenditures for all types of *nonenergy goods and services* rose 107 percent, 10 points above the 97-percent regional energy gain. Nationally, the picture was even clearer, as nonenergy expenditures jumped 123 percent compared with an energy gain of 95 percent. (See chart 8.)

Despite periods of sharp increases in energy prices during the last 22 years, households in both the South and the Nation were consistently spending less of their total budgets on *energy-related* goods and services and more on *nonenergy* goods and services, particularly during the first 15 years examined. This was due in part to the sharp decline in energy prices that occurred between 1984 and 1986, but just as important was the nearly constant rate of increase in expenditures for nonenergy-related goods and services. While the components of nonenergy expenditures have moved in different directions and at varying rates, the total nonenergy share showed a relatively constant rate of gain over time. Moreover, unlike energy expenditures, nonenergy costs never experienced a sharp decline in any year. As a result, it has taken 4 consecutive years of double-digit energy price surges to push total household energy expen-

Chart 8. Nonenergy expenditures and energy expenditures, U.S. and South region, 1984–2006



ditures to the point where they have even begun to close the gap on nonenergy expenditures.

Nonenergy expenditure categories rising at rates faster than total expenditures over the last 22 years include education, personal insurance and pensions,¹⁷ nonenergy public services, health care, shelter, and entertainment. (See chart 9.) The category showing the fastest rate of gain was education, up 196 percent. As a share of total expenditures, education expenditures climbed to 1.6 percent, up from 1.1 percent. Although the share remains relatively low, it represents more than twice the average residential natural gas expenditure in the South. Excluding fuels and energy from the category of utilities, fuels, and public services leaves expenses such as water, sewer, trash, and telephone. Costs for these nonenergy public services rose at the second-fastest rate, up 164 percent during the period, and represented 3.6 percent of total expenditures in 2006, a share equaling that of electricity. One of the largest expenditures for the average household is costs for personal insurance and pensions (including Social Security); this category represented 10.6 percent of current consumption levels, greater than the total energy share of 9.7 percent. Despite a flattening in 2006, insurance and pensions rose 153 percent over the 22 years studied. Shelter costs, the

largest single component of total expenditures, rose 139 percent, and the cost share reached 17.7 percent in 2006, up from 15.2 percent in 1984. Health care expenditures rose by the same percentage as shelter between 1984 and 2006 and stood at 6.2 percent of total household expenditures, up from 5.4 percent in 1984. Entertainment expenditures increased 112 percent over the 22-year period and accounted for 4.7 percent of average Southern consumption in 2006, close to the 5.3-percent share for gasoline and motor oil expenditures. Interestingly, entertainment costs, which may be the most discretionary expenditure category among these groups with above-average increases, have declined in the last 2 years; in 2006, entertainment costs represented 4.7 percent of regional household expenditures, while gasoline accounted for 5.3 percent.

Costs in a number of categories rose at rates below the overall average of 106 percent, as shown in Chart 10. Food purchases rose 85 percent as a slow rate of gain in costs for food at home (71 percent) offset much of the faster rate of increase in costs for food away from home (106 percent). The nominal dollars spent on apparel rose 35 percent from 1984, but as a share of expenditures, clothing costs fell to 3.9 percent in 2006, down from 6.0 percent in 1984. Still, at \$1,737 in 2006, apparel expenses were well above ex-

Chart 9. Selected expenditure groups rising faster than total expenditures, South region, 1984–2006

[1984 = 100]

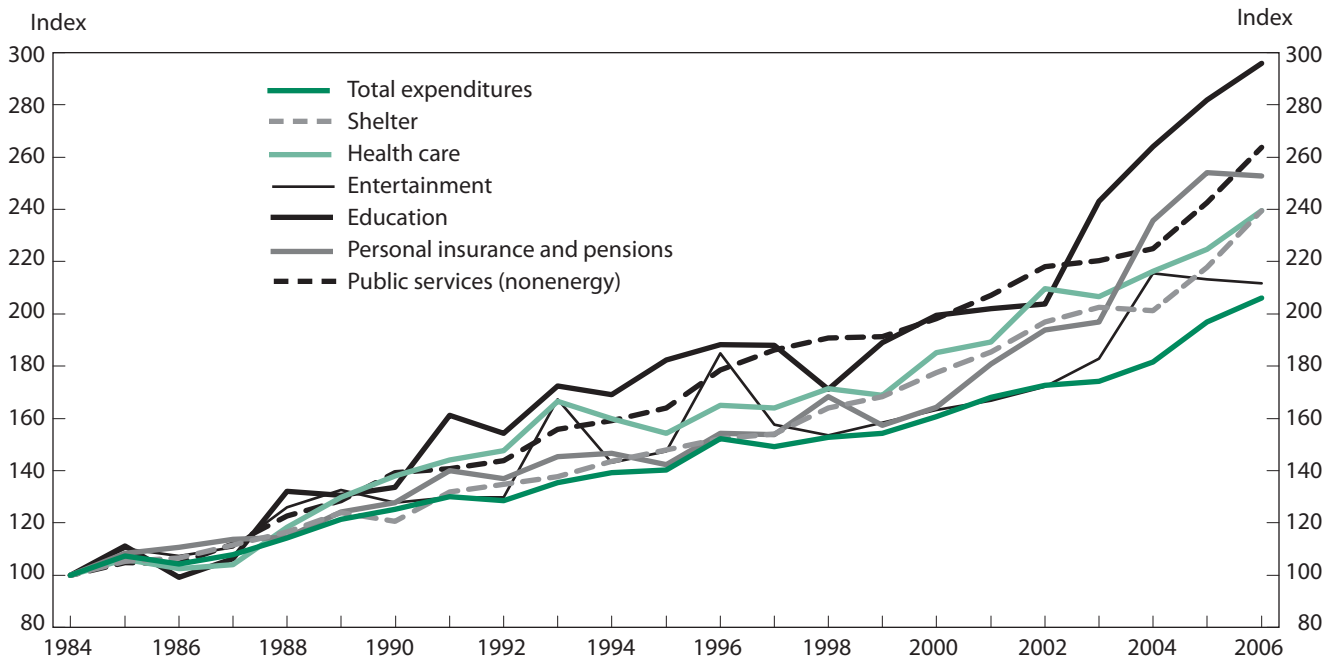
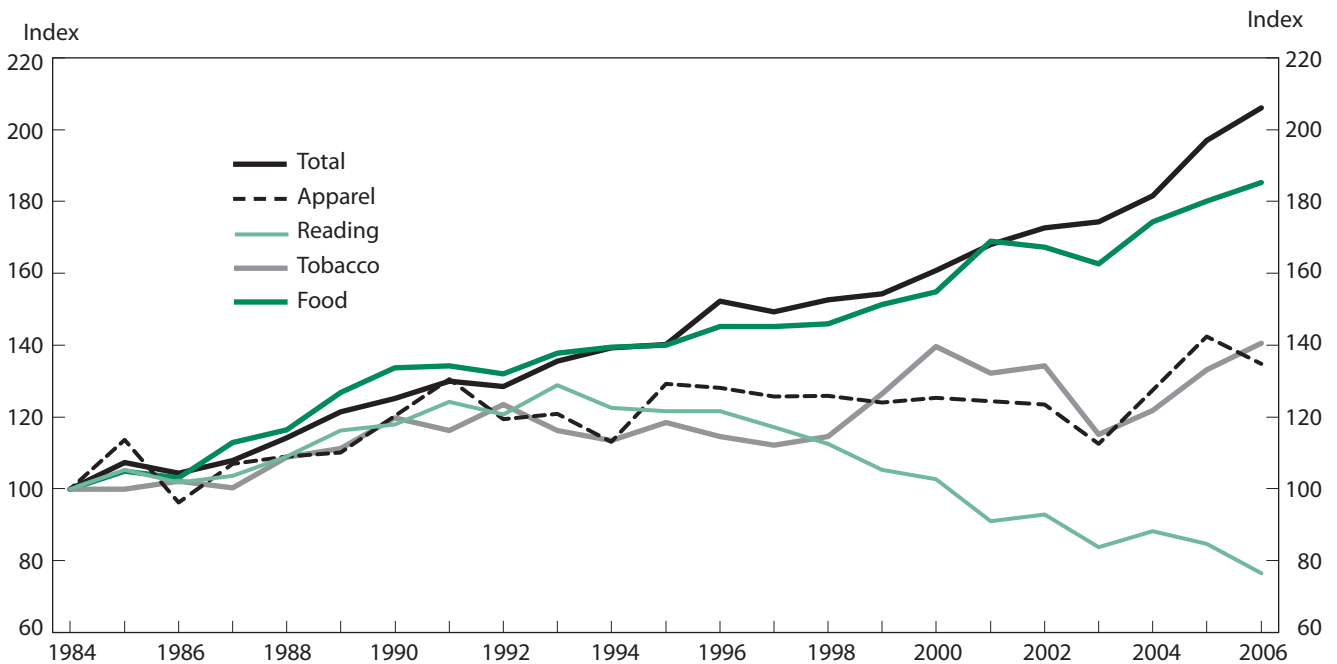


Chart 10. Selected expenditure groups rising less than the average rate, South region, 1984–2006

[1984 = 100]



penditures for electricity (\$1,588) for the typical Southern consumer. A much smaller household expense, tobacco, averaged \$336 per year in 2006, an increase of 41 percent from 1984. Nationwide, prices for tobacco and smoking products (as measured by the CPI-U, U.S. City Average) rose more than 370 percent during the same period, indicating a dramatic curtailment in household consumption. Reading costs fell both in dollar terms and as a percent of total expenditures; reading expenses accounted for just 0.2 percent of total expenditures in 2006, compared with 0.5 percent in 1984.

A category that deserves extra attention is nonenergy transportation, a special grouping derived by subtracting gasoline expenses from total transportation expenditures. (See table 3.) Throughout the period of study, this large category accounted for roughly 14 percent to 17 percent of total Southern expenditures and even exceeded average shelter costs in many years. Like expenditures for total transportation, nonenergy transportation expenditures rose at a slightly below average rate of 93 percent during the period. Chart 11 indicates that there were several reasons for this slower rate of gain. The largest factor was net outlays for new cars, particularly in the middle part of the period. Despite substantial volatility, net outlays for new cars went from rates of increase above those of the non-

energy transportation component during the early years to rates below the average by 1989. Automobile finance charges followed a similar pattern in the early years, rising at an average pace until 1990. This trend was followed by several years of decline, so that average auto finance expenditures did not reach 1990 levels again until 1996. Public transportation expenditures also played a role in slowing the overall rate of gain of nonenergy transportation expenditures, particularly after 1998. The public transportation slowdown was most likely a result of lower airline prices brought about by deregulation, as well as a result of lower consumption of airline services following the attacks of September 11. Countering these slower advances were substantially higher rates of gain for automobile insurance charges and net outlays for used cars, which together accounted for more than 40 percent of nonenergy transportation expenditures in 2006.

A share-analysis format illustrates an interesting interaction in nonenergy transportation costs. (See chart 12.) Used-car net outlays as a percent of expenditures began a sharp decline in 2002 and were followed by a dramatic drop in new-car outlays in 2004. The net result was that the total transportation share remained relatively flat, about 19 percent, as rising gasoline expenditures were balanced by declining automobile purchases. Despite the

Table 3. Indexes of household expenditures for selected transportation items in the South, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1984–2006

[1984=100]

Year	Total transportation	Gasoline and motor oil	Nonenergy transportation	Vehicle purchase (net outlay)			Auto finance charges	Vehicle insurance	Public transportation
				Total	New car	Used car			
1984	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1985	111.3	95.3	117.0	126.3	139.6	103.0	117.8	102.4	114.9
1986	110.6	84.4	120.0	128.3	137.2	117.6	111.2	113.1	99.5
1987	106.1	82.1	114.8	114.8	120.2	107.3	114.0	126.9	106.4
1988	118.9	89.8	129.3	135.5	134.4	138.9	119.4	134.6	111.2
1989	114.7	93.4	122.4	118.6	113.8	126.4	130.2	151.3	111.7
1990	122.7	101.0	130.5	124.0	124.7	123.0	134.1	162.4	132.4
1991	121.1	90.7	132.0	127.1	114.0	147.1	118.6	173.1	111.2
1992	117.6	89.5	127.7	119.5	105.0	138.9	111.6	182.7	95.7
1993	124.5	89.7	136.9	131.2	120.2	147.3	102.7	189.6	117.6
1994	142.0	90.7	160.3	160.1	159.5	160.7	104.3	206.9	148.9
1995	139.8	90.3	157.5	156.1	127.8	196.1	117.8	203.3	144.7
1996	160.4	101.3	181.5	189.1	154.7	234.5	132.9	206.3	168.1
1997	149.6	97.5	168.3	166.5	141.9	201.2	129.8	217.0	129.3
1998	152.8	90.7	175.1	176.7	145.0	216.2	142.6	203.9	165.4
1999	158.6	93.7	181.9	188.9	169.7	215.0	140.3	211.6	152.1
2000	166.7	113.1	185.9	194.3	155.9	249.2	141.9	223.0	150.5
2001	172.2	109.1	194.8	207.8	170.5	257.8	153.1	234.9	149.5
2002	170.9	108.5	193.2	195.7	171.5	227.4	175.2	257.0	141.0
2003	176.2	115.8	197.8	212.2	210.9	212.4	158.1	270.1	134.6
2004	167.2	140.1	176.9	174.1	155.4	198.4	138.4	281.8	148.9
2005	184.7	181.3	185.9	193.1	169.7	220.5	130.2	262.4	155.9
2006	196.4	206.5	192.8	198.5	180.4	224.0	131.0	260.9	168.1

Chart 11. Indexes of selected nonenergy transportation expenditures, South region, 1984–2006

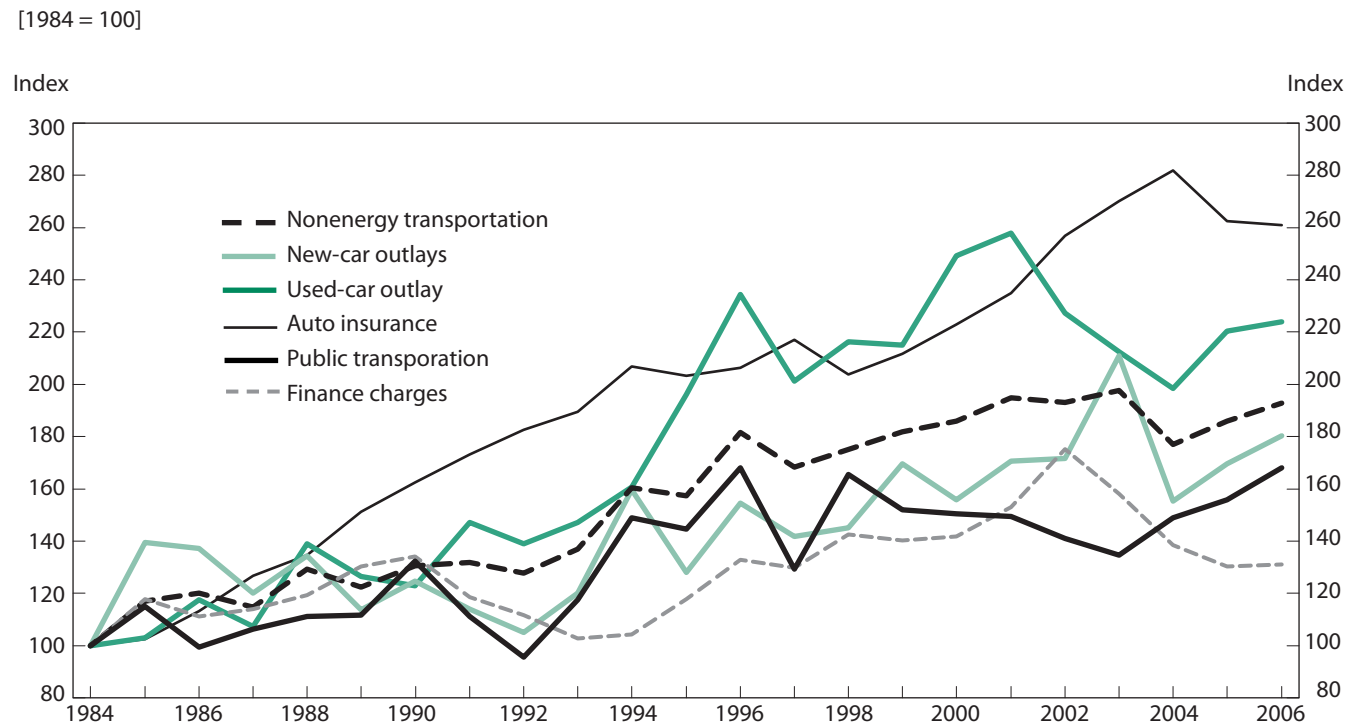
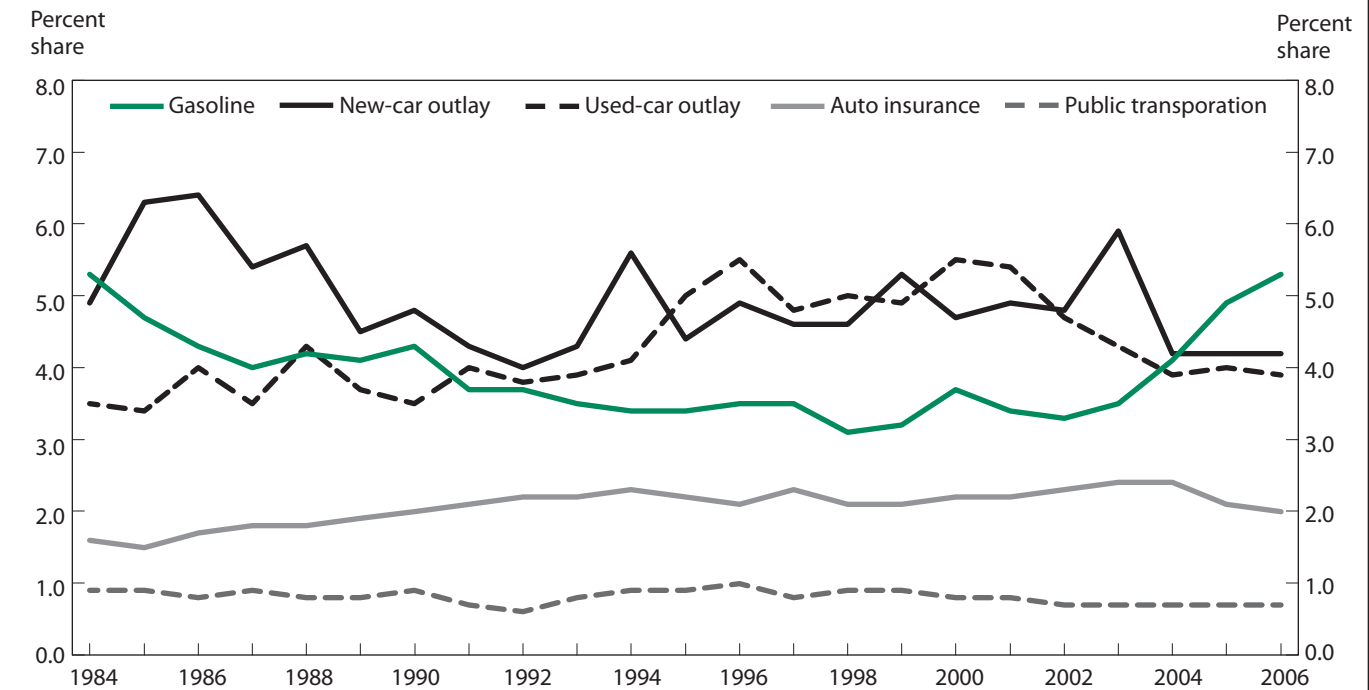


Chart 12. Selected transportation expenditures as a percent of total household expenditures, South region, 1984–2006



NOTE: Expenditures for gasoline also include expenditures for motor oil.

continued above-average increase in gasoline prices in 2005 and 2006, both new- and used-car net outlays once again began rising, as shown in Chart 11. One explanation for the movement of total transportation over the last 3 years could be that households initially responded to surges in gasoline costs by curtailing their nonenergy transportation expenses, particularly auto purchases.

EXAMINING 22 YEARS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES AND PRICES in the South census region, the analysis presented in this article has found that despite sharply increasing energy prices in recent years, the average Southern budget still allocated a smaller share of total expenditures to energy costs in 2006 than it did in 1984. The same result was found at the national level, as well as in the other three regions of the country.

Compared with other regions of the United States, the South expends the largest share of its total budget on energy-related goods and services. Above-average expenditure shares for both gasoline and electricity are responsible for the higher energy ratio. Residential natural gas costs have had relatively little impact in the South, due to their extremely small cost share. However, because the South is a more intensive user of electricity than the other regions, and because electric utilities in the South rely more on natural-gas-fired generators, the cost of natural gas to these companies affects the consumer of retail electricity in the South. The analysis also has found

that the South region's expenditures for electricity have risen at nearly twice the rate of increase in electricity prices—a product of greater consumption of electricity in the Southern home. Higher consumption has resulted from a number of factors, including larger sizes of new homes, a greater percentage of homes using electricity for central air-conditioning and heating, new types of appliances in the home, and increases in the number of certain appliances (for example, two refrigerators instead of one) kept in the home.

The decline in energy cost shares over time reflects primarily the steady rate of increase in expenditures for nonenergy goods and services. Although energy prices frequently surge at double-digit rates, they may also decline at the same or greater rates, allowing expenditures to follow suit. In contrast, household expenditures for nonenergy items have shown a remarkably smooth and constant rate of increase over time. During the last two decades, as households have shifted dollars away from energy, shares also have fallen for various categories, such as clothing, reading, and food. Expenditure categories showing above-average rates of gain include education, health care, shelter, and nonenergy public services. The transportation category overall rose at a below-average rate over the long term, and in recent years consumption has shifted toward energy-related transportation expenditures at the expense of non-energy-related transportation consumption. □

Notes

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¹ The South Census region consists of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

² For further information on the Consumer Expenditure Survey, see “Consumer Expenditures and Income,” *Handbook of Methods* (Bureau of Labor Statistics), chapter 16. An updated online version of the section is located on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch16.pdf (visited April 1, 2007).

³ For further information on the Consumer Price Index, see “Consumer Price Index,” *Handbook of Methods* (Bureau of Labor Statistics), chapter 17, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch17.pdf (visited April 1, 2007).

⁴ The States (including the District of Columbia) that compose the census divisions are as follows: South—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia; Northeast—Connecti-

cut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Midwest—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

⁵ As of May 2007, crude oil costs accounted for 46 percent of the retail price of gasoline. For further information, see Energy Information Administration, “Gasoline and Diesel Fuel Update,” on the Internet at <http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/oog/info/gdu/gasdiesel.asp> (visited June 21, 2007).

⁶ See Energy Information Agency, “Household Vehicles Energy Use, Latest Data and Trends,” on the Internet at www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/rtecs/nhts_survey/2001/tablefiles/page_a02.html (visited June 28, 2007).

⁷ For further information, see William F. Snyders, Jon Weinhagen, and Amy Popick, “Producer price highlights during 2001,” *Monthly Labor Review*, July 2002, pp. 3–15.

⁸ For further information, see Energy Information Agency, “Impact Assessment of Offshore Facilities from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita,” on the Internet at www.gomr.mms.gov/homepg/whatsnew/news-real/2006/060119.pdf (visited June 21, 2007).

⁹ As of December 29, 2005, oil production shut-in in the Gulf of Mexico stood at 27.37 percent and the natural gas shut-in rate was 19.54 percent. For further information, see Minerals Management Service, "Hurricane Katrina/Hurricane Rita Evacuation and Production Shut-in Statistics Report as of Thursday, December 29, 2005," on the Internet at www.mms.gov/ooc/press/2005/press1229.htm (visited June 1, 2007).

¹⁰ Craig Howell and Andrew Clem, "Inflation remained mild again during 1985," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1986, pp. 17–21.

¹¹ See Behjat Hojjati and Stephanie J. Battles, "The Growth of Electricity Demand in U.S. Households, 1981–2001: Implications for Carbon Emissions" (Energy Information Agency); on the Internet at www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/efficiency/2005_USAEE.pdf (visited June 21, 2007).

¹² See "Share of Total U.S. Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers" (Energy Information Agency), on the Internet at http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/dnav/ng/ng_cons_pns_dcu_SAL_a.htm (visited June 21, 2007).

¹³ "Texas Quick Facts" (Energy Information Agency), on the Internet at http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/state/state_energy_profiles.cfm?sid=TX

(visited June 21, 2007).

¹⁴ For further information, see "Residential Energy Consumption Survey," Table 3, Electricity Consumption and Expenditures in U.S. Households by End Uses and Census Region, 2001 (Energy Information Agency), on the Internet at www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/recs/byfuels/2001/byfuel_el.pdf (visited October 31, 2007).

¹⁵ For further information, see "Characteristics of New Housing" (U.S. Census Bureau), on the Internet at www.census.gov/const/www/charindex.html (visited June 28, 2007).

¹⁶ For further information, see Stephanie J. Battles and Behjat Hojjati, Energy Information Agency, "Two Decades of U.S. Household Trends in Energy-Intensity Indicators: a Look at the Underlying Trends" (Energy Information Agency), on the Internet at www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/efficiency/2005_IAEE.pdf (visited June 28, 2007).

¹⁷ Data for this category for 2004–06 are not strictly comparable to data for earlier years, because of changes in the way that total income levels and, therefore, Social Security contributions, are imputed for missing observations. However, the category must be included in the analysis because of its importance to the average household.

The experimental consumer price index for elderly Americans (CPI-E): 1982–2007

Over the 25 years from December 1982 to December 2007, the experimental consumer price index for Americans 62 years of age and older (CPI-E) rose somewhat faster than the CPI-U and the CPI-W, mainly because prices for medical care and shelter, which are weighted more heavily in the CPI-E, increased more rapidly than overall inflation during the period

Kenneth J. Stewart

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a representative market basket of consumer goods and services. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes measures of price change for two official population groups. The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) represents the spending habits of about 87 percent of the population of the United States,¹ and the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W), a subset of the CPI-U population, represents about 32 percent of the U.S. population.

As the U.S. population ages, policymakers have become increasingly interested in issues facing older Americans.² In 1987, Congress directed BLS to begin calculating a consumer price index for the elderly. In response, BLS developed an experimental consumer price index for Americans 62 years of age and older. Commonly called the CPI-E, the index was reconstructed to 1982; hence, CPI-E data are now available for 25 years, from December 1982 through December 2007.³

The experimental CPI-E has moved somewhat differently than the CPI-U and the CPI-W over the last quarter century. From December 1982 to December 2007, the experimental

CPI-E rose 126.5 percent, compared with increases of 115.2 percent for the CPI-U and 110.0 percent for the CPI-W. That translates into average annual increases of 3.3 percent, 3.1 percent, and 3.0 percent for the CPI-E, CPI-U, and CPI-W, respectively.

Methodological limitations of the CPI-E

Although the CPI-E indicates a higher overall inflation rate for older Americans compared with the CPI-U and the CPI-W, because it is an experimental index, any conclusions drawn from these data should be treated with caution.⁴ This section summarizes the various limitations inherent in the methodology used to construct the CPI-E.

The first methodological limitation is that the expenditure weights used in the CPI-E are subject to higher sampling error than those used for the official consumer price indexes. For each CPI population group, the CPI is currently divided into 211 item categories and 38 geographic areas. Each item-area combination is weighted according to its importance in the spending patterns of the respective population. The population of older Americans used in the CPI-E is composed of all urban noninstitutionalized consumer units that meet one of the following three conditions:

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1. Unattached individuals who are at least 62 years of age;
2. Members of families whose reference person (as defined in the Consumer Expenditure Survey) or spouse is at least 62 years of age; or
3. Members of groups of unrelated individuals living together who pool their resources to meet their living expenses and whose reference person is at least 62 years of age.

Approximately 16.1 percent of all consumer units met this definition for older Americans in 2006.⁵ Because the number of consumer units used for determining weights in the experimental index was relatively small, expenditure weights used in the construction of the experimental price index have a higher sampling error than those used for the CPI-U and CPI-W.⁶

The second methodological limitation of the CPI-E is that it uses the same geographic areas and the same retail outlets as those used for the CPI-U. Retail outlets are selected for pricing in the CPI-U based on data reported in a survey representing all urban households, and the CPI-E uses the same retail outlet sample. The outlets selected thus might not be representative of the location and types of stores used by the elderly population.

A third methodological limitation is that the items priced for the CPI-E are the same as those priced in the official consumer price indexes. Because the items sampled within selected outlets are determined with probabilities proportionate to total urban (and not elderly) expenditures, the specific items selected for pricing in each outlet may not be representative of the CPI-E population.

Finally, the fourth methodological limitation is that the prices used in the CPI-E are the same as those used in the official indexes. For example, senior citizen discount rates are used in the CPI only in proportion to their use by the urban population as a whole. These discounted prices would presumably be more widespread in an index specifically designed for older Americans.

Relative behavior of price indexes

Table 1 shows the percent changes in the CPI-E, CPI-U, and CPI-W for selected expenditure categories for each year from 1983 through 2007. Over this 25-year period, the CPI-E for all items rose at an annual average rate of 3.3 percent, compared with increases of 3.1 percent and 3.0 percent for the CPI-U and CPI-W, respectively. (Table 2 shows 25-year averages for the three indexes for more

detailed expenditure categories.)

Price change for each major expenditure group varies by population because the distribution of expenditures within those item categories differs. For example, within the housing major group, the weight for owner-occupied shelter is higher for the CPI-E population than it is for the CPI-U and CPI-W populations. The weight for residential rent, on the other hand, is smaller for the CPI-E population. Table 3 shows the relative weights of selected item categories in the three populations, as of December 2007.⁷

There are several reasons why older Americans faced slightly higher inflation rates over the past 25 years. First, older Americans devote a substantially larger share of their total budgets to medical care. For example, as table 3 shows, the share of expenditures on medical care costs by the CPI-E population is more than double that of the CPI-W population. Medical care inflation increased more rapidly than most other goods and services over the 1983–2007 period. (See table 2.) In fact, medical care inflation outpaced overall inflation in each of those 25 years, with the exception of 1996. A second reason that older Americans experienced higher rates of inflation is that they spend more on shelter relative to the other population groups. (See table 3.) During the 25-year period, costs for shelter have modestly outpaced overall inflation. For these reasons, the medical care and shelter components account for a significant portion of the difference between the higher rate of increase measured for the CPI-E relative to the CPI-U and CPI-W over the period from December 1982 to December 2007.⁸

Other item categories have contributed to the historically higher rate of inflation for the elderly population as well, although to a lesser degree than medical care and shelter. For example, fuel oil prices have outpaced overall inflation during the last quarter century, and the typical older American spends a higher proportion of his or her expenditures on fuel oil than does the average consumer.

Although items such as medical care and shelter caused the overall CPI-E to increase more rapidly than the CPI-U and the CPI-W, some items have had a partially offsetting effect. For example, the CPI-U population spends a larger proportion than the elderly on college tuition, tobacco, and motor fuel. These item categories rose faster than overall inflation over the 25-year period and acted to partially offset the effects of items such as medical care, shelter, and fuel oil.

The differences between the CPI-E and the other two indexes have been declining in recent years. From 1983 to 1993, the CPI-E for all items rose at an average an-

Table 1. Percent changes for the experimental consumer price index for Americans 62 years of age and older (CPI-E), compared with the official CPI-U and CPI-W, for selected items, December 1982 to December 2007

Year	All items			Food and beverages			Housing			Apparel			Transportation		
	CPI-E	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-E	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-E	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-E	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-E	CPI-U	CPI-W
Average.....	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	2.8	2.7	2.7
1983.....	3.7	3.8	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.4	3.5	2.3	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.9	4.0
1984.....	4.1	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.6	4.3	4.3	3.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.1	3.2
1985.....	4.1	3.8	3.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	4.4	4.3	4.2	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.3
1986.....	1.8	1.1	.6	4.0	3.7	3.7	1.4	1.7	1.7	.6	.9	.8	-5.0	-5.9	-6.5
1987.....	4.5	4.4	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	4.0	3.7	3.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.7	6.1	6.7
1988.....	4.5	4.4	4.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.2	4.0	3.9	5.0	4.7	4.4	2.9	3.0	2.9
1989.....	5.2	4.6	4.5	6.0	5.5	5.5	4.8	3.9	3.9	-2.8	1.0	.8	4.9	4.0	4.0
1990.....	6.6	6.1	6.1	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.5	4.2	5.0	5.1	5.1	11.1	1.4	1.4
1991.....	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	-1.4	-1.5	-1.7
1992.....	3.0	2.9	2.9	1.0	1.6	1.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.7	1.4	1.6	2.9	3.0	3.0
1993.....	3.1	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	1.5	.9	.7	2.6	2.4	2.0
1994.....	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.1	-2.2	-1.6	-1.5	2.8	3.8	4.5
1995.....	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.2	3.2	3.0	2.8	.2	.1	.2	1.4	1.5	1.6
1996.....	3.4	3.3	3.3	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	-7	-2	-2	5.1	4.4	4.2
1997.....	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.5	1.0	.8	-1.1	-1.4	-1.7
1998.....	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	-7	-7	-4	-1.7	-1.7	-2.0
1999.....	2.8	2.7	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	-8	-6	-6	5.7	5.4	5.7
2000.....	3.6	3.4	3.4	2.7	2.8	2.8	4.3	4.3	4.3	-1.6	-1.8	-1.9	4.1	4.1	4.3
2001.....	1.9	1.6	1.3	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	-3.1	-3.2	-2.8	-3.8	-3.8	-4.2
2002.....	2.6	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.6	2.4	2.3	-1.6	-1.8	-1.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
2003.....	2.1	1.9	1.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	2.3	2.2	2.3	-2.1	-2.1	-1.8	.9	.3	-.3
2004.....	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.0	-5	-2	-1	6.3	6.5	7.1
2005.....	3.6	3.4	3.5	2.2	2.3	2.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	-8	-1.1	-1.2	4.8	4.8	5.0
2006.....	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	.6	.9	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6
2007.....	4.0	4.1	4.3	5.0	4.8	4.9	3.2	3.0	3.1	-6	-3	-4	7.8	8.3	8.9
Year	Medical care			Recreation			Education and communication			Entertainment			Other goods and services		
	CPI-E	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-E	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-E	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-E	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-E	CPI-U	CPI-W
Average.....	5.5	5.4	5.4	1.7	1.1	.8	.5	2.0	1.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	4.7	5.1	5.3
1983.....	6.2	6.4	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.6	4.0	4.0	7.2	7.9	8.0
1984.....	6.1	6.1	6.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7	4.2	4.0	5.2	6.0	5.6
1985.....	6.9	6.8	6.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	3.1	2.8	5.5	6.3	6.1
1986.....	8.1	7.7	7.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.9	3.4	3.5	4.9	5.5	5.3
1987.....	5.3	5.8	6.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.7	4.0	3.9	5.3	6.1	6.2
1988.....	7.5	6.9	7.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.8	4.6	4.5	6.6	7.0	7.1
1989.....	9.0	8.5	8.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.2	5.1	5.1	7.4	8.2	8.6
1990.....	11.3	9.6	9.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.6	4.3	3.8	7.2	7.6	7.7
1991.....	8.5	7.9	7.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.4	3.9	3.8	7.1	8.0	8.1
1992.....	6.6	6.6	6.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.2	2.8	2.7	5.6	6.5	6.4
1993.....	5.7	5.4	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.7	1.6
1994.....	5.4	4.9	4.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	2.3	2.1	4.0	4.2	4.2
1995.....	3.8	3.9	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.7	3.3	3.1	4.2	4.3	4.1
1996.....	2.7	3.0	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.4
1997.....	2.7	2.8	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.4	1.3	5.1	5.2	5.4
1998.....	3.6	3.4	3.3	2.5	1.2	.8	-2	.7	.9	—	—	—	6.6	8.8	11.3
1999.....	3.8	3.7	3.6	1.3	.8	.4	.7	1.6	1.6	—	—	—	4.5	5.1	5.8
2000.....	4.3	4.2	4.2	2.2	1.7	1.4	-6	1.3	1.2	—	—	—	3.9	4.2	4.5
2001.....	5.0	4.7	4.7	2.1	1.5	1.2	2.3	3.2	3.1	—	—	—	4.3	4.5	5.1
2002.....	5.0	5.0	5.2	1.7	1.1	.9	.6	2.2	1.8	—	—	—	2.7	3.3	4.0
2003.....	3.8	3.7	3.7	1.5	1.1	.8	-1.6	1.6	.8	—	—	—	2.2	1.5	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Continued—Percent changes for the experimental consumer price index for Americans 62 years of age and older (CPI-E), compared with the official CPI-U and CPI-W, for selected items, December 1982 to December 2007

Year	Medical care			Recreation			Education and communication			Entertainment			Other goods and services		
	CPI-E	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-E	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-E	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-E	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-E	CPI-U	CPI-W
2004.....	4.2	4.2	4.3	1.5	.7	.6	-.5	1.5	.7	—	—	—	2.7	2.5	2.5
2005.....	4.1	4.3	4.4	1.6	1.1	.9	1.1	2.4	1.9	—	—	—	3.2	3.1	3.4
2006.....	3.3	3.6	3.6	1.3	1.0	.9	1.2	2.3	2.0	—	—	—	3.0	3.0	2.8
2007.....	4.9	5.2	5.2	1.1	.8	.6	2.5	3.0	2.6	—	—	—	3.3	3.3	3.9

NOTE: Entertainment was a CPI major group through 1997; the annualized averages for entertainment cover the period from December 1982 to December 1997. Similarly, recreation, as well as education and communication, became major groups in 1998; the annualized averages for recreation and for education and communication cover the period from December 1997 to December 2007. Dashes are shown for years when data were not available.

Table 2. Average annual percent changes in the CPI-E, CPI-U, and CPI-W for selected item categories, December 1982 to December 2007

Expenditure group	CPI-E	CPI-U	CPI-W
All items.....	3.3	3.1	3.0
Food and beverages.....	3.1	3.1	3.0
Food at home.....	3.1	3.0	3.0
Food away from home.....	3.1	3.1	3.1
Alcoholic beverages.....	3.0	3.1	3.1
Housing.....	3.3	3.1	3.0
Shelter.....	3.8	3.7	3.6
Rent of primary residence.....	3.7	3.7	3.6
Owners' equivalent rent.....	3.7	3.7	3.6
Apparel.....	.6	.7	.7
Transportation.....	2.8	2.7	2.7
Motor fuel.....	3.7	3.8	3.8
Medical care.....	5.5	5.4	5.4
Medical care commodities.....	4.8	4.6	4.5
Medical care services.....	5.8	5.6	5.6
Recreation.....	1.7	1.1	.8
Education and communication.....	.5	2.0	1.7
College tuition and fees.....	7.0	7.3	7.3
Other goods and services.....	4.7	5.2	5.3
Tobacco and smoking products.....	7.3	7.3	7.3

NOTE: The indexes for recreation and for education and communication were first published in 1998. The annual average numbers cited in this table for these index series cover the period from December 1997 to December 2007. In addition, although owners' equivalent rent was introduced into the CPI-U and CPI-E in 1983, it was not introduced into the CPI-W until 1985. Therefore, the CPI-W annual average percent change cited in this table for owners' equivalent rent covers the period from December 1984 to December 2007.

nual rate of 4.0 percent, while the CPI-U and CPI-W rose 3.7 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively; from 1993 to 2007, the CPI-E increased at an average annual rate of 2.8 percent, while the CPI-U and CPI-W both rose at a 2.6-percent annual rate. (See chart 1 and table 1.) The reduction in the difference between the experimental index and the two official indexes was caused primarily by changes in the relative inflation rates of medical care and shelter compared with overall inflation. Specifically, the gap between medical care and overall inflation has fallen since 1993. Similarly, the difference between the inflation rate for shelter and the overall inflation rate has declined slightly as well.

The CPI-E and Social Security benefits

Adjustments to Social Security benefits currently are based on changes in the CPI-W.⁹ Some policymakers have advocated using the CPI-E to adjust Social Security benefits instead, arguing that the CPI-W, which represents the spending patterns of wage-earner and clerical families, specifically excludes the experience of families whose primary source of income is retirement pensions and Social Security.

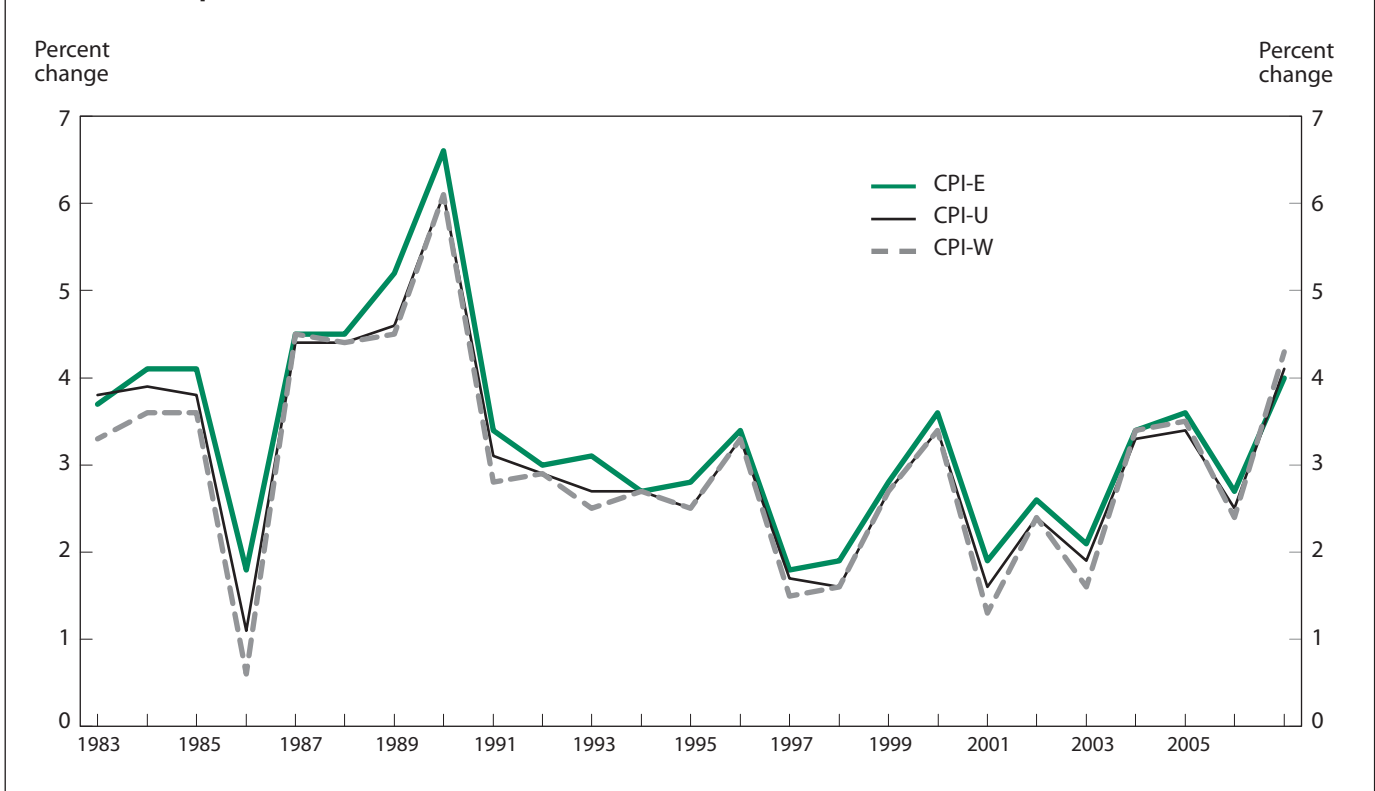
Some researchers have discussed the potential costs and benefits of such a change.¹⁰ Others have noted that the index population defined for the CPI-E and the population

Table 3. CPI relative importances for the CPI-E, CPI-U, and CPI-W, selected expenditure groups, December 2007

Expenditure group	CPI-E	CPI-U	CPI-W
All items.....	100.00	100.00	100.00
Food and beverages.....	12.87	15.10	16.56
Food at home.....	7.67	8.01	9.36
Food away from home.....	4.49	5.98	6.19
Alcoholic beverages.....	.72	1.10	1.01
Housing.....	47.51	42.24	39.96
Shelter.....	36.90	32.47	30.22
Rent of primary residence.....	3.99	5.92	7.99
Owners' equivalent rent.....	29.03	23.54	20.46
Fuel oil.....	.48	.29	.29
Apparel.....	2.42	3.57	3.86
Transportation.....	14.99	17.95	20.37
Motor fuel.....	4.10	5.41	6.76
Medical care.....	10.81	6.35	5.27
Medical care commodities.....	2.90	1.43	1.11
Medical care services.....	7.91	4.92	4.16
Recreation.....	4.62	5.38	4.84
Education and communication.....	3.19	5.97	5.51
College tuition and fees.....	.39	1.55	.98
Other goods and services.....	3.59	3.45	3.64
Tobacco and smoking products.....	.55	.74	1.17

NOTE: The CPI relative importances are based on 2003–04 Consumer Expenditure Survey weights.

Chart 1. The experimental consumer price index for Americans 62 years of age and older (CPI-E), compared with the CPI-U and the CPI-W, December 1982 to December 2007



receiving Social Security benefits are not equal. Specifically, the population covered by the CPI-E includes persons 62 years of age and older. Many Social Security beneficiaries are younger than 62 years of age and receive benefits

because they are surviving spouses or minor children of covered workers or because they are disabled. The spending patterns of this younger group are excluded in the expenditure weights for the CPI-E. In addition, a substantial

number of persons 62 years of age and older do not receive Social Security benefits, especially those in the 62- to 64-year range. Although these older consumers are included in the CPI-E population, they presumably would be excluded from an index specifically defined to reflect the experience of Social Security pensioners. In short, an index designed specifically to measure price change for Social Security beneficiaries—that is, one that excludes older people not receiving benefits, but includes younger people receiving survivor and disability benefits—might show price movements that differ somewhat from those of the CPI-E.

THE EXPERIMENTAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX for Americans 62 years of age and older (CPI-E) rose some-

what faster over the last 25 years than the CPI-U and the CPI-W. The medical care and shelter components of the CPI have substantially larger relative weights in the experimental CPI-E compared with the CPI-U and CPI-W, and as a result these items tend to have a larger effect on the CPI-E than on the two official indexes. Because the CPI-W specifically excludes the experience of families whose primary source of income is from retirement pensions, some policymakers have argued that the CPI-E is a more appropriate measure of changes in the cost of living for pensioners. That said, the experimental CPI-E has limitations as an estimate of the inflation rate experienced by older Americans, and any conclusions drawn from these data should be treated with caution. □

Notes

¹ The Chained CPI for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U), which BLS began publishing in August 2002 with data back to January 2000, also represents the urban population. The prices used in the C-CPI-U are the same as those used to produce the CPI-U and CPI-W, but the C-CPI-U uses a different formula and different weights to combine basic indexes.

² In 1987, about 12 percent of Americans were 65 years of age and older. By 2050, that number is expected to climb to more than 20 percent. See *2007 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivor Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds* (Government Printing Office, May 1, 2007), table V.A2, pp. 78–80.

³ For an early summary of the experimental consumer price index for the elderly, see Nathan Amble and Ken Stewart, “Experimental price index for elderly consumers,” *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1994, pp. 11–16. Updates were published in the *CPI Detailed Reports* of July 1998, February 2002, July 2004, and December 2005. In April 2006, the Consumer Price Index program posted an article on the BLS Web site entitled, “Experimental Consumer Price Index for Americans 62 Years of Age and Older, 1998–2005”; available on the Internet at <http://146.142.4.22/cpi/cpiexpcpic2005.pdf> (visited March 18, 2008). The experimental consumer price index for elderly Americans (CPI-E) is updated monthly and is available by calling the Office of Prices and Living Conditions at 202–691–7000.

⁴ Optimally, when constructing a CPI for older Americans, a sample of geographic areas would be drawn for that specific population. In addition, surveys would be designed to collect expenditure weights for that specific population, a point-of-purchase survey designed for that population would be used to construct the outlet frame, and the distribution of items sampled would be representative of older Americans. Such an index would be costly to construct, however, and Congress has not appropriated the necessary funds to do so.

⁵ Derived from 2006 Consumer Expenditure Survey Interview data. For comparison, data from the Current Population Survey show that 14.7 percent of Americans were 62 years of age and older in 2006.

⁶ Standard errors for consumer expenditure estimates, including by age group, are published in table 1300, “Age of reference person: annual means, standard errors and coefficient of variation, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2006,” on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/cex/2006/stnderror/age.pdf> (visited March 18, 2008). The definition of “All consumer units” shown in the first column of table 1300 is somewhat similar to the CPI-U population, although it includes rural Americans as well. Similarly, the definition for consumer units “65 years and older” is fairly similar in definition to the CPI-E population. For each item category listed, the standard errors are invariably larger for the 65-and-older age group than they are for all consumer units.

⁷ For each population, the “relative importance” of each item stratum in the CPI is defined to be its expenditure weight, updated over time for changes in relative prices.

⁸ In addition, the CPI-W used a different method than the CPI-E (and CPI-U) in 1983–84 to measure shelter costs. Specifically, the CPI-W used an asset approach to measure the cost of owner-occupied shelter through 1984, while the CPI-U and CPI-E used the rental equivalence approach from 1983 to the present. In 1983 and 1984, shelter costs as measured in the CPI-W (and using the asset approach) were significantly lower than those measured for either the CPI-U or the CPI-E (both of which used rental equivalence). From December 1982 to December 1984, both the CPI-E and CPI-U rose at a 3.9-percent average annual rate, while the CPI-W rose only 3.4 percent. Essentially the entire difference between the CPI-W and the other two indexes during this 2-year period can be attributed to the differing treatment of shelter.

⁹ As measured from the average of the third quarter of one year to the third quarter of the succeeding year, and payable the following January.

¹⁰ See, for example, Bart Hobijn and David Lagakos, “Social Security and the Consumer Price Index for the Elderly,” *Current Issues in Economics and Finance* (Federal Reserve Bank of New York) May 2003; available on the Internet at http://www.newyorkfed.org/research/current_issues/ci9-5.pdf (visited March 18, 2008).

Transitional Employment Cost Indexes for seasonal adjustment

As part of its conversion to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System, the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated transitional historical indexes to implement seasonal adjustment

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As part of the National Compensation Survey (NCS) of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the Employment Cost Index (ECI) provides quarterly measures that represent the change in employers' labor costs per employee hour worked, exclusive of shifts in employment among industries and occupations.¹ The ECI program publishes indexes and 3- and 12-month percent change estimates for total compensation, wages and salaries, and total benefits. Since 1975, the ECI has been computed from survey information on a sample of establishments and jobs weighted to represent the universe of establishments and occupations in the U.S. economy. The ECI is a principal Federal economic indicator that has many uses, both public and private, including formulating monetary policy, indexing hospital charges for Medicare reimbursement, adjusting Federal Government pay, and adjusting wages in long-term contracts.

After more than a quarter of a century, the ECI program has switched to new industry and occupational classifications, as required by Office of Management and Budget mandates stating that all Federal statistical agencies which produce industry or occupation statis-

tics shall adopt the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)² and the Standard Occupational Classification System (SOC).³ Before the conversion to NAICS and SOC, the ECI program had been using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)⁴ system and the BLS Occupational Classification System (OCS).⁵ Among the changes to the ECI made in response to the mandates were changes for seasonal adjustment purposes.⁶

The focus of this article is the construction of the transitional time series that were used to derive seasonal factors for seasonal adjustment of the NAICS and SOC-based ECI, published beginning in April 2006 with the release of the March 2006 ECI estimates.⁷ These historical transitional series are independently calculated estimates that include data classified by NAICS and SOC with the use of both field coding and national office recoding. As part of the conversion of the ECI to NAICS and SOC, special computations outside the ECI quarterly production system were needed to create 10-year data spans for seasonal adjustment. Ten years is the specific period of historical indexes used in ECI seasonal factor estimation.⁸ The sections that

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follow summarize the seasonal adjustment methodology, examine differences between the classification systems, and discuss the methodology, data, and computations related to the construction of the transitional ECI series. The article also presents selected transitional estimates (not seasonally adjusted) classified by NAICS and SOC and compares those estimates with their counterparts from SIC and OCS, respectively. The comparisons use absolute difference measures to quantify differences.

The article complements an earlier one by E. Raphael Branch and Lowell Mason⁹ on seasonal adjustment of the ECI and the conversion to NAICS and SOC. It also follows an earlier article by Harriet G. Weinstein and Mark A. Loewenstein¹⁰ that compared both NAICS with SIC and SOC with OCS sample employment and cost levels of the Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC) data series, which BLS converted to NAICS and SOC in 2004. That article compared ECEC data at a single point in time, whereas the approach presented here compares transitional ECI estimates over a 10-year period.

Seasonal adjustment methodology

Over a given period, rates of change in the cost of compensation in certain industries, as measured by the ECI, reflect events that follow a regular pattern. These events include natural fluctuations of economic activity that occur at specific times of the year, such as heightened activity in the construction or leisure and hospitality industry during warm weather. Such recurring patterns in economic time series are referred to as *seasonal effects*. Removing these effects from economic time series, a procedure referred to as seasonal adjustment, makes it possible for analysts to observe the combined trend and other random movements in those series. Many public and private analysts, economists, and statistical agencies use seasonally adjusted data for economic research and analysis to gain a better understanding of changes in the economy.

Two methods are employed for seasonal adjustment of the ECI: direct and indirect seasonal adjustment. In direct seasonal adjustment, an original (not seasonally adjusted) index is divided by the seasonal factor for the series. In indirect seasonal adjustment, seasonally adjusted index components of an aggregate series are averaged by taking a weighted sum.¹¹

Seasonal factors for directly adjusted ECI series are estimated by applying seasonal adjustment techniques to 10 years¹² of historical indexes for a series, using the X-12-ARIMA¹³ (*Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average*) seasonal adjustment program.¹⁴ The estimated sea-

sonal factors are used as projected seasonal factors for the coming year, under the assumption that there will be no substantial change in seasonality between estimates based on data spans that include the most current year of data and estimates that would be obtained if actual data for the coming year were known. This assumption allows the seasonal factor estimates used in the production of the ECI to be based on actual data rather than projections.

ECI seasonal factors, seasonally adjusted indexes, and seasonally adjusted 3-month percent changes are subject to revision for 5 years. Revisions are conducted annually after the December ECI production quarter is completed. This timing allows for a complete year of the most current indexes to be available for the revision.

Differences between NAICS and SIC

NAICS and SIC differ in both the concept and reference period of the industrial structure of the U.S. economy. NAICS classifies establishments into industries according to similarities in the production processes they use to produce goods and services.¹⁵ The 2002 NAICS reflects the industrial structure of the U.S. economy as it existed during the development of the classification system. NAICS development began in 1992, and the 1997 NAICS manual was published in 1998. A subsequent revision for 2002 was designed to address the continually changing economy. In this revision, 14 of 20 sector classifications are the same as in the 1997 NAICS.¹⁶ By contrast, the SIC system groups establishments by the type of economic activity in which the establishment is primarily engaged, based on supply and demand characteristics of industries. Originally developed in the 1930s, the SIC system was revised periodically to reflect the U.S. economy's changing industrial composition and organization. The last revision was in 1987.

In spite of the different concepts upon which the two systems are based, two-thirds of the four-digit SIC classifications can be derived from NAICS. Many of the remaining third are breaks in time series.¹⁷ Weinstein and Loewenstein observed both similarities and "breaks in series" when they compared NAICS with SIC using employment, wage cost, and total compensation cost estimates from 2004 ECEC data.¹⁸ Weinstein and Loewenstein reported many ECEC series with more than 90 percent of employees common to both NAICS and SIC, including many with 98 percent or more of their employees in both classifications. At the same time, a variety of other NAICS and SIC series had substantially fewer employees in common, and new classifications were included in NAICS

that did not exist in SIC. Weinstein and Loewenstein also indicated that higher level industrial and occupational categories had virtually the same employee populations in both classification systems and that differences were more prevalent among detailed categories. Also, wage comparison ratios showed many series ratios close to 1.0, meaning that there was essentially no difference in the estimates. The results based on ECEC had implications for the conversion of the ECI to NAICS and SOC, because the ECEC and ECI samples are essentially the same and rates of change, as measured in the ECI, were expected to be closer to the NAICS and SOC rates than cost levels were.¹⁹

Difference between SOC and OCS

The SOC and BLS OCS occupational classification systems also differ in concept, structure, and reference periods pertaining to the U.S. economic structure. The ECI now uses the 2000 SOC system, which is designed to represent the occupational structure of the United States as it existed at that time.²⁰ The SOC system covers all occupations in which work is performed for pay or profit. At the most detailed level, each occupational category includes workers who perform similar job tasks at similar skill levels. The SOC system represents a major change relative to the BLS occupational classification structure previously used for the ECI. The SOC system includes a concept of “job families,” in which people who work together are classified together, regardless of their skill levels. As a result, many workers who were classified separately in the OCS system are now included in the same SOC group,²¹ and certain workers who were in the same group in the OCS system are now classified into different or new SOC groups. Therefore, the aggregations created in SOC differ from those in OCS.

By contrast, the BLS OCS classifications, which are based on Census Bureau occupational classifications, are designed to represent the economy as of 1990.²² As with the SOC, the basic concept of OCS classification is primarily by work performed; but the classifications of occupations are separated by skill levels. Because of the differences between the two classification approaches, researchers anticipated that analyzing occupational data across time would be much more challenging with SOC than analyzing industry data would be with NAICS.²³ In an earlier article, Albert E. Schwenk and William J. Wiatrowski discussed overlapping employment coverage between SOC and OCS groups in 2002 ECI data. The overlap ranged from 66.3 percent to 99.3 percent of workers in

a group.²⁴ In another article, Schwenk and Loewenstein, finding inconsistencies between SOC and OCS, did not compare natural resources and production occupations between the two systems. Nor did they compare the two systems’ transportation and material-moving occupations.²⁵ Weinstein and Loewenstein’s breaks in series mentioned earlier represent similar results for aggregate groups in ECEC data.²⁶

Transition methodology

From a time-series perspective, differences between classification systems could have substantial implications for seasonal adjustment, for which a consistent time series is essential for accurate analyses and forecasts.²⁷ In response to the significant changes found in NAICS compared with SIC, the BLS, recognizing the needs of users of time-series data, generally approached the problem by restructuring historical series. For instance, the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program restructured its employment and wage estimates back to 1990, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program restructured its employment estimates back to 1939, and the Productivity program restructured its output-per-hour indexes and related series back to 1987.

Using the new NAICS and SOC classifications, BLS economists in the Office of Compensation and Working Conditions computed transitional Employment Cost Indexes (not seasonally adjusted) for December 1994 through December 2005.²⁸ The choice to compute transitional indexes was a highly desirable one, because it was consistent with the approach taken by other BLS programs and other Federal agencies to address the data comparability concerns of seasonal adjustment analysts. The main concern of these researchers was that, due to the conceptual and definitional changes brought about by the new classification systems, comparability issues could affect the accuracy of seasonal factor estimation, even when no comparability adjustments appeared necessary.²⁹ It was not appropriate to mix indexes based on SIC and OCS with those based on NAICS and SOC, because a change in classification systems within the 10-year data span might lead to a change in the underlying seasonal behavior of a series. Although X-12-ARIMA is robust and can readily adapt to minor changes in the computation of a series, the X-11 routine that is part of X-12-ARIMA takes time to adapt to major changes. (X-11 is a seasonal adjustment method that uses moving averages, referred to as filters, to smooth an economic series.³⁰)

Computing the NAICS and SOC estimates for the entire data span has two major advantages. First, changes in the

seasonal pattern brought about by the new industry and occupation definitions are fully embodied in the series. The seasonal adjustment routine within X-12-ARIMA is more likely to give smoother estimates of trend, seasonal, and irregular components. Because the X-11 filters are using data by NAICS and SOC over the entire data span, the seasonal factor estimates generally are not biased by effects associated with the change in classification systems. Second, computing NAICS and SOC estimates for the entire data span provided historical data for NAICS and SOC series that did not exist under the SIC and OCS classification systems. These new series could then be seasonally adjusted as appropriate with the first publication of NAICS and SOC data—the March 2006 estimates. This approach was preferable to simply waiting until enough historical data for the new NAICS and SOC series had accumulated to perform seasonal factor estimation on those series.

Data considerations

In anticipation of seasonal adjustment, the BLS began dual coding NCS data in March 2000; that is, BLS field economists were asked to code new establishment and occupation samples, using both the NAICS and SOC classifications and the SIC and OCS classifications. The NAICS structure is a six-digit hierarchical coding system that identifies particular industries and their placement in the classification structure. The first two digits represent *sectors*—general categories of various economic activities. The entire 2002 NAICS structure contains 20 sectors. Although the BLS originally planned to publish estimates at the two-digit NAICS level, economists in the national office coded establishments at the six-digit level wherever feasible, in order to afford the best possible classification of industries.³¹

Dual coding was implemented with successive sample replacement groups; therefore, not all the data for 2000 and 2001 were dual coded during data collection. Beginning with 2002 data, every establishment and occupation in the ECI sample at any point during 2001–05 was dual coded by staff collecting the data. However, not every establishment or occupation in the ECI sample during 1994–2001 was dual coded in that way. Of roughly 17,200 establishment-occupation combinations in the ECI sample from December 1994 to December 2001, only about 37 percent were dual coded at the time of data collection. This left approximately 63 percent of the establishments and occupations in the sample during 1994–2001 to be recoded in the national office.

For the first half of the data span for 2006 seasonal factor estimation (March 1996 through December 2000),

two sources facilitated the national-office recoding of ECI data from SIC to NAICS: (1) the reconstruction file developed in the BLS Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics to recode establishments in the CES survey and (2) the BLS Longitudinal Data Base (LDB) files for 1995 and March 2001.³² When ECI data could not be recoded with the use of these sources (about 600 cases), BLS staff recoded the establishments by assigning NAICS codes in accordance with definitions in the NAICS manual. In most of these cases, there was a one-to-one correspondence between the NAICS and SIC codes at the three-digit level at least, so no judgment was involved when BLS economists assigned the NAICS codes. However, in about 200 cases, the SIC mapped into two or more two-digit NAICS codes. In these cases, the appropriate NAICS code was determined by the name of the establishment and the titles of the NAICS categories.

Occupational quotes that were not coded during data collection were recoded to appropriate intermediate (two-digit) aggregation SOC groups³³ by means of a crosswalk that matched the SOC with the OCS. The recoding from OCS to the two-digit aggregation level of SOC was feasible, given that the ECI occupational estimates are published at that same level, and was even easier than NAICS recoding, because the SOC groups are at a more aggregate level.

Computing the index

The basic computations for the transitional indexes are the same as those for the regularly published ECI. The ECI is a Laspeyres index, and the standard formula for an index number with fixed weights applies.³⁴ The discussion that follows pertains to ECI wages and salaries indexes; the calculation for benefit cost indexes is essentially the same.³⁵

An Employment Cost Index is a weighted average of the cumulative average wage changes from a specified base-period wage. Currently, Employment Cost Indexes are based at 100 for December 2005. A formula for an Employment Cost Index I_t at quarter t is presented next. The formula assumes that the index series is based at 100 for $t = 0$. With this base, to obtain an index for an estimation cell at any quarter t , the wage bill or cost weight sum for the cell is divided by the wage bill for that cell for quarter $t - 1$, the previous quarter; that is,

$$I_t = I_{(t-1)} \frac{\sum_i W_{ti}}{\sum_i W_{(t-1)i}},$$

where $I_{(t-1)}$ is the previous quarter's index; W_{it} is the wage bill, or cost weight, for quarter t and estimation cell i ; and $W_{(t-1)i}$ is the previous quarter's wage bill for the same cell i . A wage bill is a weighted average hourly wage of workers in the cell, times the number of workers represented by the cell. In general, a cell is defined by private or government sector, industry, and occupational group.

For a current quarter t index,

$$W_{it} = W_{(t-1)i} R_{it},$$

where R_{it} is the ratio of the current quarter's weighted average wage in a cell to the previous quarter's weighted average wage in a cell.³⁶

Operationally, several steps took place in the process of computing NAICS-SOC-based Employment Cost Indexes for the 1996–2005 periods:

- 1) Define industry and occupation cells. In all, 58 industry categories were defined for private industry and 13 industry for State and local governments. For each industry category, nine occupational categories were defined.
- 2) Determine 2002 employment in each industry and occupation cell.³⁷ Employment counts were obtained mainly from the BLS QCEW file of quarterly reports to State employment security agencies from every employer that is subject to State Unemployment Insurance laws and is in the BLS Occupational Employment Statistics program.
- 3) Compute base-period (December 1994) wage and total benefit cost weights for each industry and occupation cell. The base-period wage cost weight for each cell was equal to 2002 employment, times the average December 1994 wage, and similarly for the base-period total benefit cost weight. Extending the series back to 1994 provided an opportunity to test seasonal adjustment of NAICS-SOC data before 2005 data became available and also permitted additional testing of NAICS-SOC data to increase the level of confidence in the accuracy of the data.
- 4) Compute the current quarter's wage and total benefit cost weights for each industry and occupation cell, for each quarter, through December 2005.
- 5) For each series of interest for each quarter, sum both the current and previous quarters' cost weights across the component cells.
- 6) Calculate indexes with December 1994 as the base (= 100), and then, for each subsequent quarter, move

the index forward by setting it equal to the previous quarter's index times the ratio of the current quarter's cost weight to the previous quarter's cost weight.

- 7) Rebase all indexes to December 2005 = 100 by dividing each index by the December 2005 index value and multiplying by 100.³⁸

Transitional Estimates

Table 1 shows selected transitional Employment Cost Indexes, not seasonally adjusted, that were developed specifically for seasonal adjustment of the ECI classified by NAICS and SOC. Ten-year historical index data spans from 1996 to 2005 and from 1997 to 2006 were used to estimate seasonal factors by quarter,³⁹ as part of the direct seasonal adjustment method employed for the 2006 and 2007 published seasonally adjusted Employment Cost Indexes, respectively. The transitional indexes and 3-month percent changes in the table are provided for informational purposes only, to show the entire data spans that were used in estimating seasonal factors, as well as to provide additional context for the published NAICS and SOC ECI estimates.

The data in the table are transitional because they are a combination of independently calculated estimates (from December 1994 to December 2005) and production-system-calculated estimates (from March 2006 to December 2006), which have a couple of limitations arising from the method by which they were derived. First, the 10-year data spans are a mixture of field-collection-coded and specially recoded data, where the latter data are obtained by means of a recoding procedure that differs from the field collection procedure used for regularly published ECI data.⁴⁰ Second, the imputation of missing data based on the SIC and OCS sample has been retained; no imputations were made on the basis of data reclassified by NAICS and SOC. Notwithstanding these limitations, BLS economists considered the transitional estimates to be sufficient for seasonal adjustment.

The early years of the transitional series provide a longer historical perspective for the seasonally adjusted ECI classified by NAICS and SOC than do the transitional data that are published with the official ECI estimates, which begin with March 2001. These earlier-reference-period data have not been published in the official historical listing due to the substantial amount of national-office coding that was required and due to their restricted use for seasonal adjustment.

Official ECI estimates are available in the Employment Cost Index news releases and in historical listings. The of-

Table 1. Transitional Employment Cost Indexes and 3-month percent changes, by occupation and industry,¹ private-industry workers,² December 1994–December 2006, not seasonally adjusted

Occupational group, industry, and year	Indexes (December 2005 = 100)				Percent changes for 3 months ended—			
	March	June	September	December	March	June	September	December
Wages and salaries³								
<i>Occupation</i>								
Management, business, and financial:								
1994	—	—	—	67.9	—	—	—	—
1995	68.7	69.0	69.5	70.1	1.2	.4	.7	.9
1996	70.8	71.4	72.5	72.7	1.0	.8	1.5	.3
1997	74.0	74.5	75.3	76.7	1.8	.7	1.1	1.9
1998	77.8	78.4	79.6	79.4	1.4	.8	1.5	-.3
1999	80.3	81.8	83.2	83.9	1.1	1.9	1.7	.8
2000	84.3	85.1	85.7	86.3	.5	.9	.7	.7
2001	87.3	88.3	89.1	89.8	1.2	1.1	.9	.8
2002	90.8	92.2	92.4	92.1	1.1	1.5	.2	-.3
2003	94.8	95.5	96.4	96.7	2.9	.7	.9	.3
2004	96.8	97.5	98.1	98.5	.1	.7	.6	.4
2005	99.2	99.7	99.5	100.0	.7	.5	-.2	.5
2006	101.3	102.2	102.8	103.1	1.3	.9	.6	.3
Professional and related:								
1994	—	—	—	70.1	—	—	—	—
1995	70.5	71.0	71.5	71.9	.6	.7	.7	.6
1996	72.7	73.4	73.9	74.1	1.1	1.0	.7	.3
1997	74.7	75.5	76.1	76.7	.8	1.1	.8	.8
1998	77.3	77.9	78.8	79.3	.8	.8	1.2	.6
1999	80.0	80.7	81.4	82.1	.9	.9	.9	.9
2000	82.8	83.9	85.1	85.8	.9	1.3	1.4	.8
2001	86.9	87.8	88.7	89.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	.7
2002	90.1	90.5	91.0	91.4	.9	.4	.6	.4
2003	92.1	92.7	93.6	94.2	.8	.7	1.0	.6
2004	95.3	95.7	96.7	97.2	1.2	.4	1.0	.5
2005	98.2	98.8	99.6	100.0	1.0	.6	.8	.4
2006	100.9	101.8	103.1	104.0	.9	.9	1.3	.9
Sales and related:								
1994	—	—	—	67.1	—	—	—	—
1995	67.2	68.5	69.5	69.4	.1	1.9	1.5	-.1
1996	70.6	71.8	71.5	72.7	1.7	1.7	-.4	1.7
1997	73.8	74.3	75.5	76.6	1.5	.7	1.6	1.5
1998	77.4	78.5	81.1	83.9	1.0	1.4	3.3	3.5
1999	80.3	82.3	83.4	83.9	-4.3	2.5	1.3	.6
2000	86.4	86.8	87.6	86.5	3.0	.5	.9	-1.3
2001	86.8	88.0	87.9	88.6	.5	1.3	.0	.8
2002	89.2	91.0	91.0	90.9	.6	2.1	.0	-.2
2003	91.5	92.5	94.3	93.8	.7	1.1	1.9	-.5
2004	94.4	95.7	97.4	96.6	.6	1.4	1.8	-.8
2005	97.3	97.8	99.2	100.0	.7	.5	1.4	.8
2006	99.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	-.2	1.5	.7	.6
Office and administrative support:								
1994	—	—	—	69.2	—	—	—	—
1995	69.9	70.2	70.6	71.1	1.0	.4	.6	.7
1996	71.9	72.4	73.1	73.4	1.1	.7	1.0	.4
1997	74.3	75.0	75.8	76.3	1.2	.9	1.1	.7
1998	77.1	78.0	78.6	79.2	1.0	1.2	.8	.8
1999	80.2	80.8	81.5	82.1	1.3	.7	.9	.7
2000	83.3	84.3	85.3	85.8	1.5	1.2	1.2	.6
2001	87.0	87.7	88.8	89.4	1.4	.8	1.3	.7
2002	90.7	91.3	91.8	92.4	1.5	.7	.5	.7
2003	93.1	93.9	94.4	94.7	.8	.9	.5	.3
2004	95.6	96.4	97.1	97.6	1.0	.8	.7	.5
2005	98.2	99.0	99.4	100.0	.6	.8	.4	.6
2006	100.9	101.9	102.6	103.3	.9	1.0	.7	.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Continued—Transitional Employment Cost Indexes and 3-month percent changes, by occupation and industry,¹ private-industry workers,² December 1994–December 2006, not seasonally adjusted

Occupational group, industry, and year	Indexes (December 2005 = 100)				Percent changes for 3 months ended—			
	March	June	September	December	March	June	September	December
Construction and extraction; farming, fishing, and forestry:								
1994	—	—	—	72.2	—	—	—	—
1995	72.3	73.2	73.8	74.1	.1	1.2	.8	.4
1996	74.6	75.6	75.7	76.4	.7	1.3	.1	.9
1997	76.5	76.9	77.6	78.0	.1	.5	.9	.5
1998	78.6	79.4	80.1	80.4	.8	1.0	.9	.4
1999	81.1	81.9	82.5	82.8	.9	1.0	.7	.4
2000	84.0	85.2	86.4	86.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	.6
2001	87.8	88.9	89.8	90.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	.2
2002	90.6	91.3	91.9	92.4	.7	.8	.7	.5
2003	92.7	93.7	94.6	94.9	.3	1.1	1.0	.3
2004	95.8	96.6	96.9	97.5	.9	.8	.3	.6
2005	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	.3	.7	.8	.7
2006	100.7	102.0	103.0	103.7	.7	1.3	1.0	.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair:								
1994	—	—	—	70.5	—	—	—	—
1995	71.3	72.0	72.5	73.1	1.1	1.0	.7	.8
1996	74.0	74.8	74.6	75.3	1.2	1.1	-.3	.9
1997	75.8	77.0	77.3	77.7	.7	1.6	.4	.5
1998	78.4	79.1	79.9	80.5	.9	.9	1.0	.8
1999	81.6	82.2	83.1	83.6	1.4	.7	1.1	.6
2000	84.7	85.6	86.3	86.4	1.3	1.1	.8	.1
2001	87.4	87.9	90.1	90.1	1.2	.6	2.5	.0
2002	90.4	92.2	92.9	92.9	.3	2.0	.8	.0
2003	93.8	94.6	95.1	95.5	1.0	.9	.5	.4
2004	95.9	96.8	97.3	97.4	.4	.9	.5	.1
2005	97.8	99.1	99.5	100.0	.4	1.3	.4	.5
2006	100.7	101.6	102.6	103.0	.7	.9	1.0	.4
Transportation and material moving:								
1994	—	—	—	73.3	—	—	—	—
1995	74.2	74.8	75.3	75.4	1.2	.8	.7	.1
1996	76.8	77.4	77.7	78.0	1.9	.8	.4	.4
1997	78.9	79.3	80.2	80.7	1.2	.5	1.1	.6
1998	81.4	81.9	82.7	83.0	.9	.6	1.0	.4
1999	83.1	84.0	84.5	85.1	.1	1.1	.6	.7
2000	85.6	86.4	87.3	88.1	.6	.9	1.0	.9
2001	89.0	90.0	90.8	91.7	1.0	1.1	.9	1.0
2002	92.7	93.1	93.7	94.0	1.1	.4	.6	.3
2003	94.7	95.3	95.6	95.9	.7	.6	.3	.3
2004	96.4	97.1	97.9	98.3	.5	.7	.8	.4
2005	98.5	99.0	99.7	100.0	.2	.5	.7	.3
2006	100.4	101.2	102.0	102.6	.4	.8	.8	.6
Industry								
Construction:								
1994	—	—	—	70.4	—	—	—	—
1995	70.6	71.1	71.7	72.1	.3	.7	.8	.6
1996	72.7	73.4	73.9	74.1	.8	1.0	.7	.3
1997	74.8	75.7	76.2	76.5	.9	1.2	.7	.4
1998	77.2	78.5	79.0	79.3	.9	1.7	.6	.4
1999	80.2	81.0	81.5	81.9	1.1	1.0	.6	.5
2000	83.5	84.8	85.8	86.4	2.0	1.6	1.2	.7
2001	87.3	88.2	88.9	89.6	1.0	1.0	.8	.8
2002	89.9	90.7	91.3	92.1	.3	.9	.7	.9
2003	92.3	93.4	94.2	94.5	.2	1.2	.9	.3
2004	95.4	95.9	97.0	96.9	1.0	.5	1.1	-.1
2005	97.3	98.3	99.4	100.0	.4	1.0	1.1	.6
2006	100.6	102.0	102.9	103.7	.6	1.4	.9	.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Continued—Transitional Employment Cost Indexes and 3-month percent changes, by occupation and industry,¹ private-industry workers,² December 1994–December 2006, not seasonally adjusted

Occupational group, industry, and year	Indexes (December 2005 = 100)				Percent changes for 3 months ended—			
	March	June	September	December	March	June	September	December
Retail trade:								
1994	—	—	—	71.3	—	—	—	—
1995	71.8	72.5	73.3	72.8	.7	1.0	1.1	-.7
1996	74.4	74.8	75.6	76.1	2.2	.5	1.1	.7
1997	76.8	77.8	78.5	78.5	.9	1.3	.9	.0
1998	79.4	80.1	81.2	80.5	1.1	.9	1.4	-.9
1999	81.6	83.1	83.5	83.9	1.4	1.8	.5	.5
2000	85.7	86.3	87.2	87.5	2.1	.7	1.0	.3
2001	88.7	89.3	90.0	91.6	1.4	.7	.8	1.8
2002	91.5	93.2	93.2	93.0	-.1	1.9	.0	-.2
2003	93.2	93.8	95.3	95.3	.2	.6	1.6	.0
2004	95.8	96.7	96.9	97.4	.5	.9	.2	.5
2005	98.0	98.8	99.6	100.0	.6	.8	.8	.4
2006	100.5	100.9	101.9	102.8	.5	.4	1.0	.9
Benefits⁴								
<i>Occupation</i>								
Service occupations:								
1994	—	—	—	67.9	—	—	—	—
1995	68.0	68.5	68.6	68.6	.1	.7	.1	.0
1996	68.3	68.6	68.7	69.4	-.4	.4	.1	1.0
1997	69.4	70.0	71.1	71.6	.0	.9	1.6	.7
1998	72.1	72.1	72.5	72.4	.7	.0	-.6	.1
1999	73.3	74.1	74.3	75.0	1.2	1.1	.3	.9
2000	75.2	76.1	76.9	78.3	.3	1.2	1.1	1.8
2001	79.7	80.5	81.3	82.5	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.5
2002	83.7	84.4	85.9	86.5	1.5	.8	1.8	.7
2003	88.8	89.4	90.7	91.7	2.7	.7	1.5	1.1
2004	94.6	95.9	96.7	97.0	3.2	1.4	.8	.3
2005	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	1.3	.6	.6	.5
2006	101.5	102.2	103.0	103.6	1.5	.7	.8	.6

¹ Occupational groups are defined in *Standard Occupational Classification Manual, United States, 2000* (Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 2000), with the exception that construction and extraction is combined with farming, fishing, and forestry. Industry groups are defined in *North American Industry Classification System, United States, 2002* (Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 2002).

² Includes workers in the private nonfarm economy, except those in private households.

³ For the Employment Cost Index (ECI), wages and salaries are defined as the hourly straight-time wage rate or, for workers not paid on an hourly basis, straight-time earnings, divided by corresponding hours. Straight-time earnings are total earnings before payroll deductions, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends and holidays, shift differentials, and nonproduction bonuses such as lump-sum payments provided in lieu of wage increases. The ECI includes production bonuses, incentive earnings, commission payments, and cost-of-living adjustments.

⁴ Includes paid leave—vacations, holidays, sick leave, and other leave; supplemental pay—premium pay for work in addition to the regular work schedule (such as overtime, weekends, and holidays), shift differentials, and nonproduction bonuses (such as referral bonuses and attendance bonuses); insurance benefits—life, health, short-term disability, and long-term disability; retirement and savings benefits—defined benefit and defined contribution plans; and legally required benefits—Social Security, Medicare, Federal and State Unemployment Insurance, and Workers' Compensation.

NOTE: Transitional Employment Cost Indexes were developed for seasonal adjustment of the ECI as classified by NAICS and SOC. Ten-year historical index time spans from 1996 to 2005 and from 1997 to 2006 were used to estimate seasonal factors by quarter for the 2006 and 2007 Employment Cost Index, respectively. Transitional data for 1994 through 2000 and 3-month percent changes in this table are informational only. Official ECI estimates are available in the Employment Cost Index news releases and historical listings. Dash indicates data not available.

ficial estimates for all reference periods from the beginning of the ECI through 2005 are the originally published estimates based on SIC and OCS, with an index base of June 1989 = 100.⁴¹

Comparisons

It is desirable to know how the transitional ECI estimates

differ when classified by NAICS compared with SIC and when classified by SOC compared with OCS, particularly because of the movement of establishments and occupations among classifications. The intent of such a comparison is twofold: to bring to light the outcome of the data reconstruction methods relative to the existing estimates and to demonstrate that the estimates are reasonably consistent with expectations based on similarity or dif-

ference in classifications. In this section, the difference between Employment Cost Indexes and 3-month percent changes of the two classification systems is measured with two absolute difference measures: the mean absolute difference and the maximum absolute difference.⁴² Together, the two statistics summarize the extent of the differences between estimates grouped by the two classifications. Put another way, they describe how the reclassification of establishments quantitatively changed the occupational and industrial estimates. The absolute difference measures were chosen for this analysis because they describe the size of the differences without regard to their direction. The analysis is performed over the 10-year period from 1996 to 2005, a period that was selected because it is the data span used for the 2006 seasonal adjustment estimation, the first year of ECI estimates classified by NAICS and SOC. In addition to these statistics, selected series classified by the two systems are presented graphically. For the most salient private-industry series, 3-month percent changes for the 10-year data span are plotted in order to display how the ECI quarterly rates of change differ over time between the two classification systems.

Analysis

Table 2 shows mean and maximum absolute difference statistics for selected transitional ECI estimates over the 1996–2005 period. Results are reported for index and 3-month percent change estimates, both seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted. NAICS and SOC classifications that are completely new are not in the table, because there are no SIC and OCS indexes with which to compare them. Series not listed in the table include subcategories of the information industry; subcategories of natural resources occupations; production occupations; and transportation and material moving occupations. Also not in the table are series with standard errors and numbers of observations that do not meet publication criteria.

In table 2, the absolute mean and maximum differences in indexes and 3-month percent changes appear to be relatively small, but quarter-to-quarter charts show the extent of variation in classification system estimates over time. The differences, however small nominally, capture not only structural economic and time differences embodied in the classifications, but differences in ECI methodology as well. (There also may be differences due to rounding.) Seasonally adjusted estimates show relatively few differences in absolute mean differences in indexes and 3-month percent changes, compared with mean differences in the estimates

that are not seasonally adjusted. These few differences reflect relatively small differences in unadjusted estimates and seasonal factors between the two classifications. The maximum-difference data show that when the data are seasonally adjusted, the differences between the two classification systems tend to be either the same or less than when the data are not seasonally adjusted.

In the analysis that follows, the original (not seasonally adjusted) transitional series will be the main focus because they represent the data spans used for seasonal factor estimation. For both private industry and State and local governments, in no case does the difference between seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted mean and maximum absolute differences exceed 0.1 percentage point.

Occupation. Among private occupational series, professional and related occupations show the largest mean and maximum absolute difference between OCS and SOC *indexes*, and office and administrative occupations show the smallest. Sales and related occupations have the largest mean and maximum absolute differences for *3-month percent changes*. To illustrate the underlying data for the latter occupation group, the top panel of chart 1 shows 3-month percent changes in the OCS and SOC ECI's for wages and salaries of sales and related workers, not seasonally adjusted. The chart demonstrates that rates of change for the two series follow a similar pattern over time, but include a variety of differences. In particular, the March 1999 decline in the SOC estimate was more than a percentage point more than the decline in the OCS estimate. The bottom panel of chart 1 shows similar results on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Industry. The transportation and warehousing industry shows the largest mean absolute difference, while the hospital industry shows the smallest, between NAICS and SIC *indexes*. (The hospital industry sample is virtually the same on the basis of both SIC and NAICS.) Retail trade shows the largest maximum absolute differences in indexes. Transportation and warehousing shows the largest mean and maximum absolute differences for *3-month changes*. The top panel of chart 2 compares 3-month percent changes for the NAICS transportation and warehousing industry with those for the SIC transportation series, not seasonally adjusted. The two series occasionally mirror each other, but differ substantially in several instances; for example, the March 1997 difference is approximately a percentage point, and the March 2005 difference is more than half a percentage point. The bottom panel of chart

Table 2. Mean and maximum absolute difference between transitional NAICS-SOC¹ and SIC-OCS² Employment Cost Indexes and 3-month percent changes for wages and salaries, 1996–2005

Series	Absolute difference in Indexes				Absolute difference in 3-month percent change			
	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted	
	Mean	Maximum	Mean	Maximum	Mean	Maximum	Mean	Maximum
Private								
Occupation group:								
Management, business and financial.....	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.7	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5
Professional and related	1.3	2.0	1.3	2.0	.1	.6	.2	.5
Sales and related .....	.7	1.3	—	—	.3	1.6	—	—
Office and administrative support.....	.1	.4	.1	.4	.1	.3	.1	.3
Service occupations .....	.4	.9	—	—	.1	.4	—	—
Industry group:								
Construction.....	.5	.9	.5	.9	.1	.4	.1	.4
Durable goods.....	.1	.3	.1	.3	.1	.4	.1	.3
Nondurable goods.....	.2	.7	.3	.6	.2	.7	.2	.6
Wholesale trade .....	.6	1.4	—	—	.2	.6	—	—
Retail trade.....	.6	1.7	.6	1.6	.2	.7	.2	.7
Transportation and warehousing.....	.8	1.4	.8	1.3	.2	1.0	.2	1.0
Utilities.....	.2	.6	.2	.6	.1	.5	.1	.3
Insurance .....	.4	.9	—	—	.1	.4	—	—
Junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools .....	.3	.7	.3	.7	.1	.4	.1	.3
Hospitals	0	.2	.0	.2	.0	.1	.1	.3
State and local governments								
Occupation group:								
Management, business and financial.....	.1	.4	.1	.4	.1	.5	.1	.2
Professional and related .....	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2
Office and administrative support.....	.4	.7	.4	.7	.1	.4	.1	.3
Service occupations .....	.4	.7	.4	.6	.1	.2	.1	.2
Industry group:								
Elementary and secondary schools .....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.0	.1
Junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools .....	.3	.7	.3	.7	.1	.4	.1	.3
Hospitals .....	.2	.4	.2	.4	.0	.1	.1	.3
Public administration.....	.2	.4	.2	.4	.1	.3	.1	.3

¹ The acronym “NAICS” refers to the North American Industry Classification System; see *North American Industry Classification System, United States, 2002* (Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, United States, 2002). The acronym “SOC” denotes the Standard Occupational Classification system; see *Standard Occupational Classification Manual* (Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, United States, 2000), with the exception that construction and extraction is combined with farming, fishing, and forestry.

² The acronym “SIC” designates the Standard Industrial Classification System; see *Standard Industrial Classification System* (Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1987). The acronym “OCS” refers to the Occupational Classification System; see *1990 OCSM, Occupational Classification System Manual for the Employment Cost Index Survey Program* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1990).

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no seasonality was found for this series in 2006.

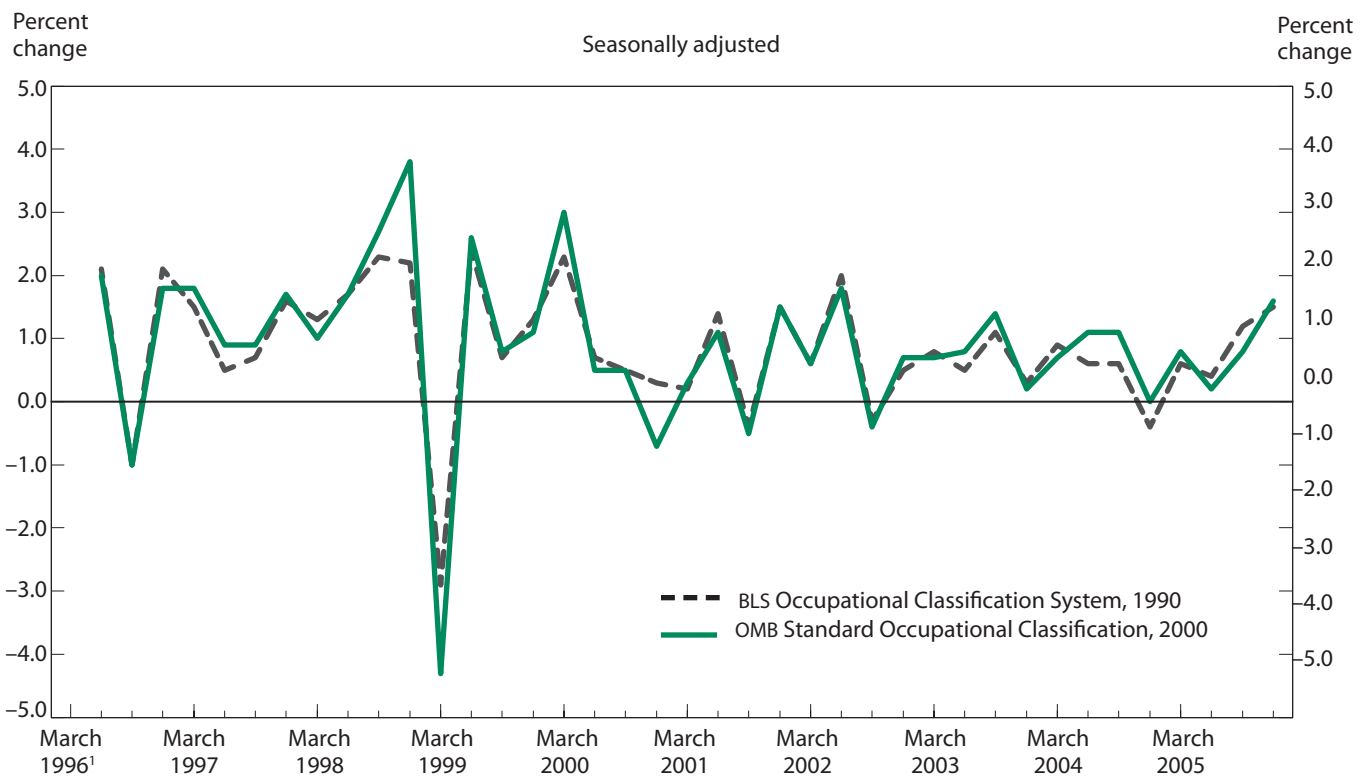
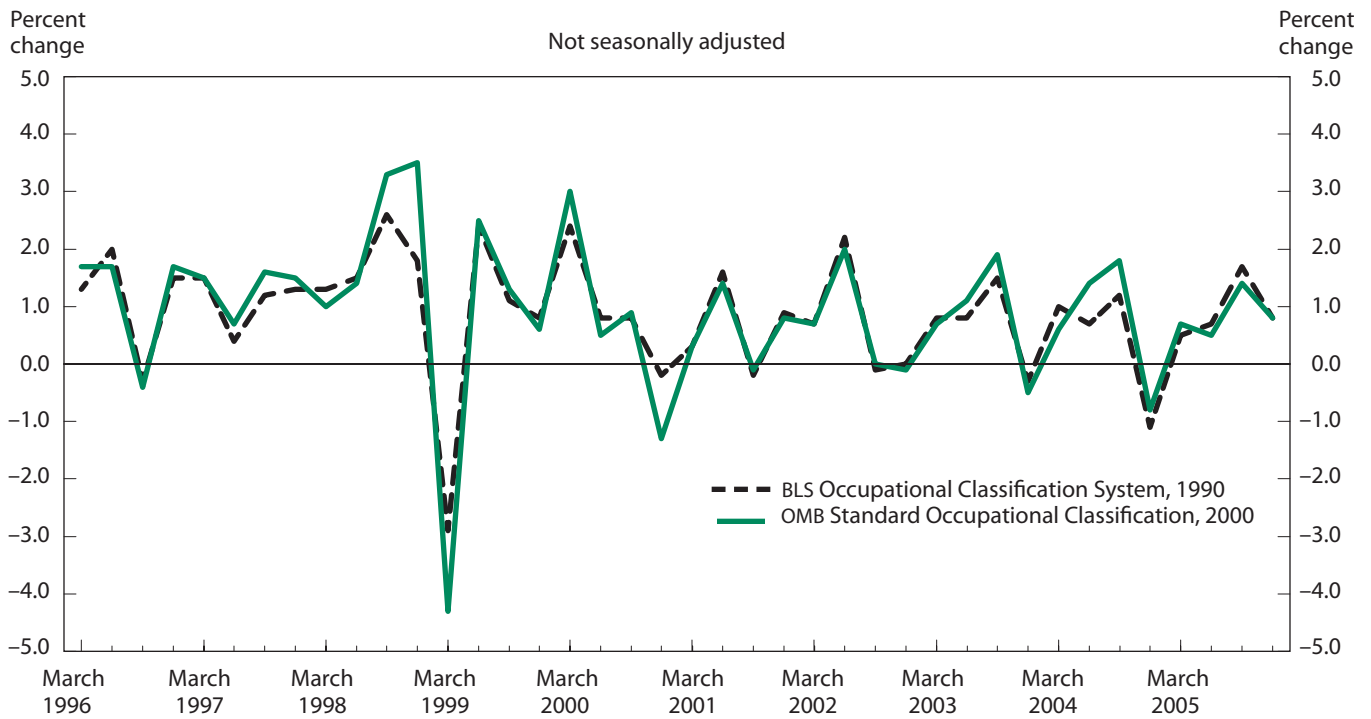
2 shows a similar pattern in the seasonally adjusted transportation and warehousing series.

The top panel of chart 3 shows 3-month percent changes for NAICS and SIC retail trade industry wages and salaries, not seasonally adjusted. Here again, the two series follow a similar pattern, but with clear differences in many quarters. For example, the December 2001 and June 2002 NAICS 3-month percent changes are at least half a percentage point greater than the SIC estimate. The bottom panel of chart 3 shows that, on a seasonally adjusted basis, these differences are lessened, except for

1997, during which the SIC series appears to have been smoothed more than the NAICS series.

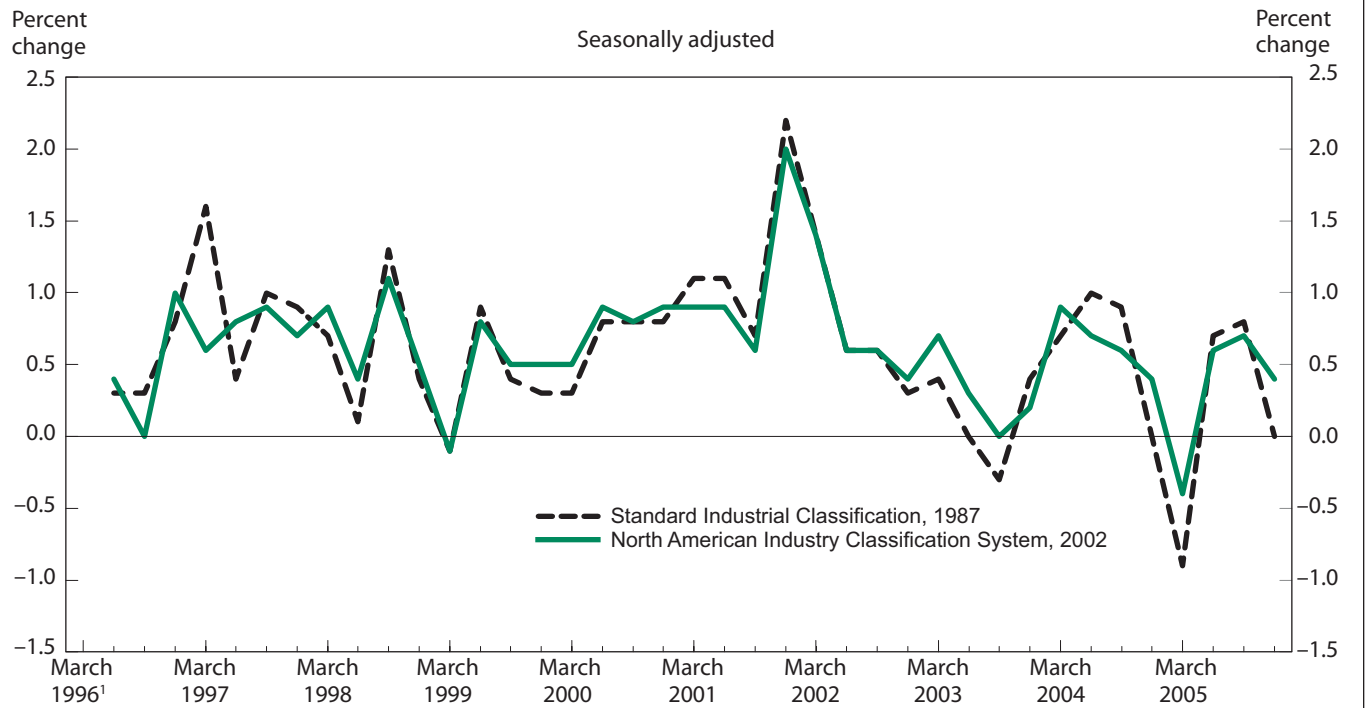
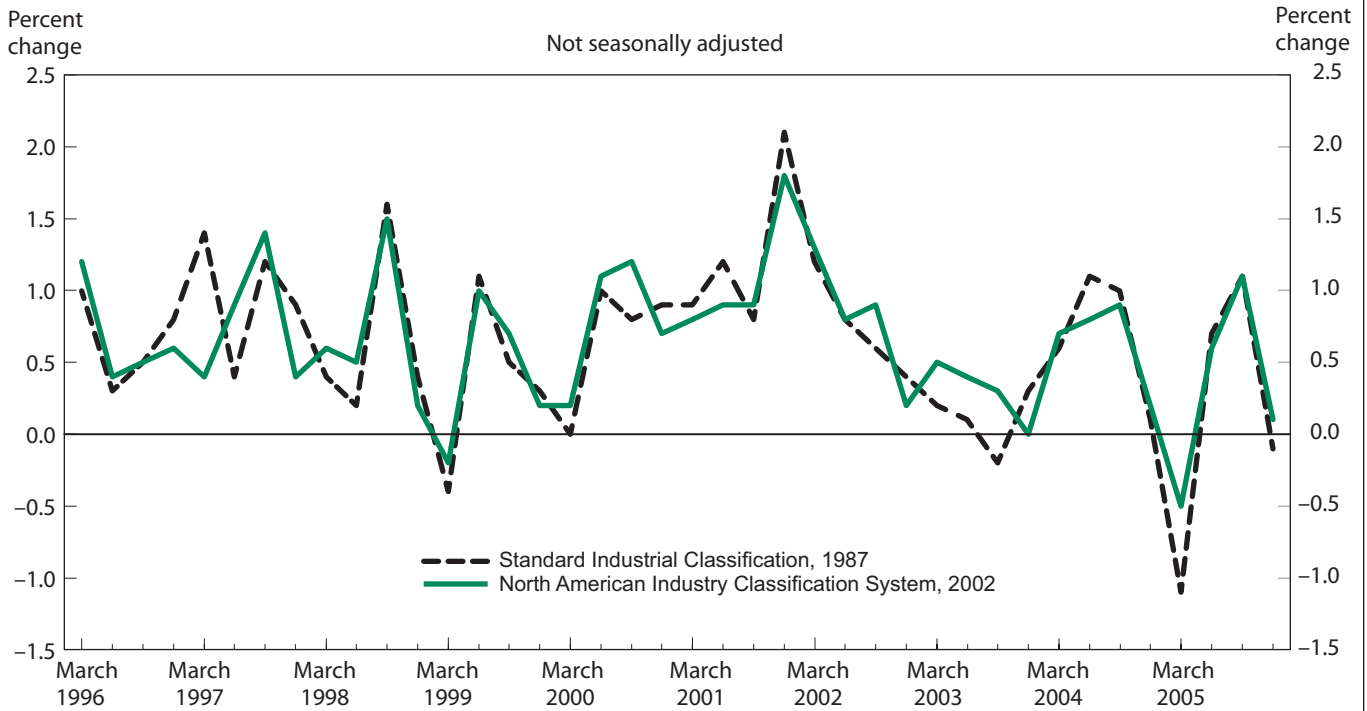
THIS ARTICLE HAS PRESENTED TRANSITIONAL INDEXES and 3-month percent changes for selected series used for seasonal factor estimation as part of the seasonal adjustment methodology of the ECI when it was converted to NAICS and SOC with the March 2006 estimates and their revision in 2007. The transitional estimates were compared with SIC and OCS estimates, and the differences were quantified and observed to be, for the most part, small. Quantification of the

Chart 1. Three-month percent change in transitional Employment Cost Index for SOC sales and related workers' wages and salaries compared with OCS, 1996–2005



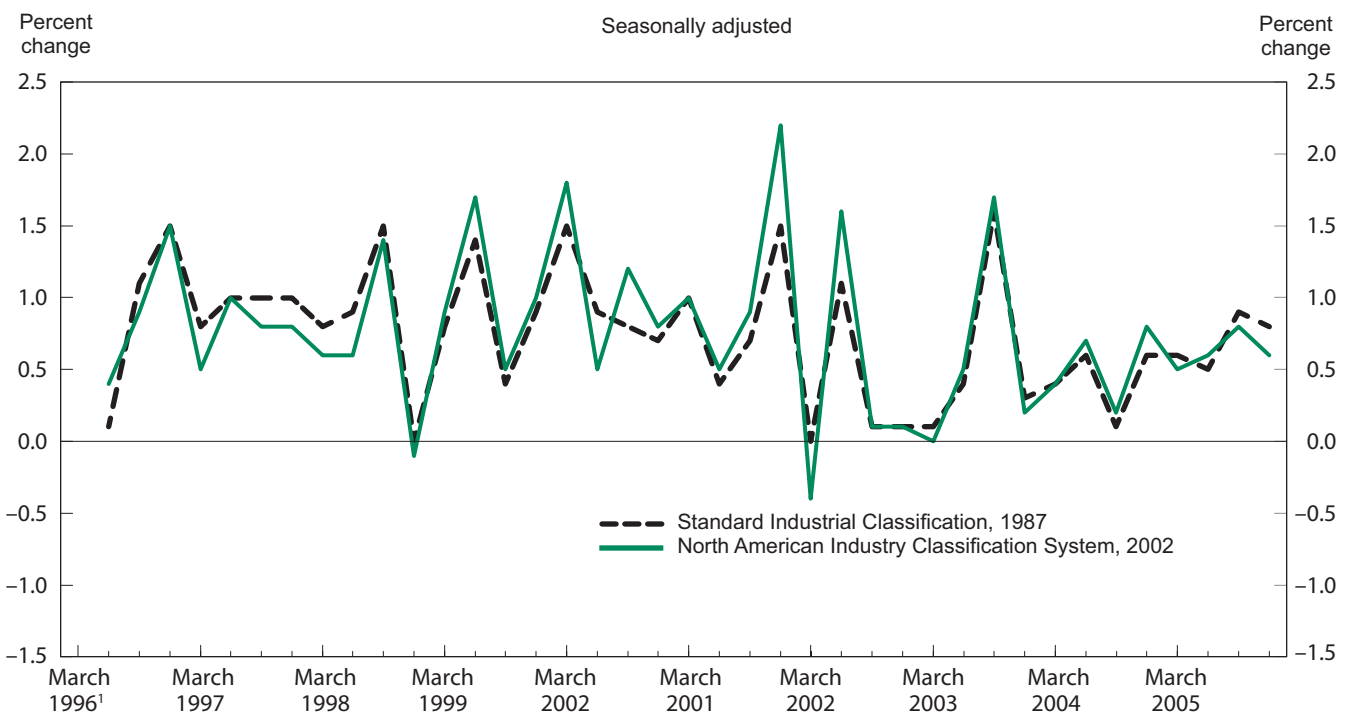
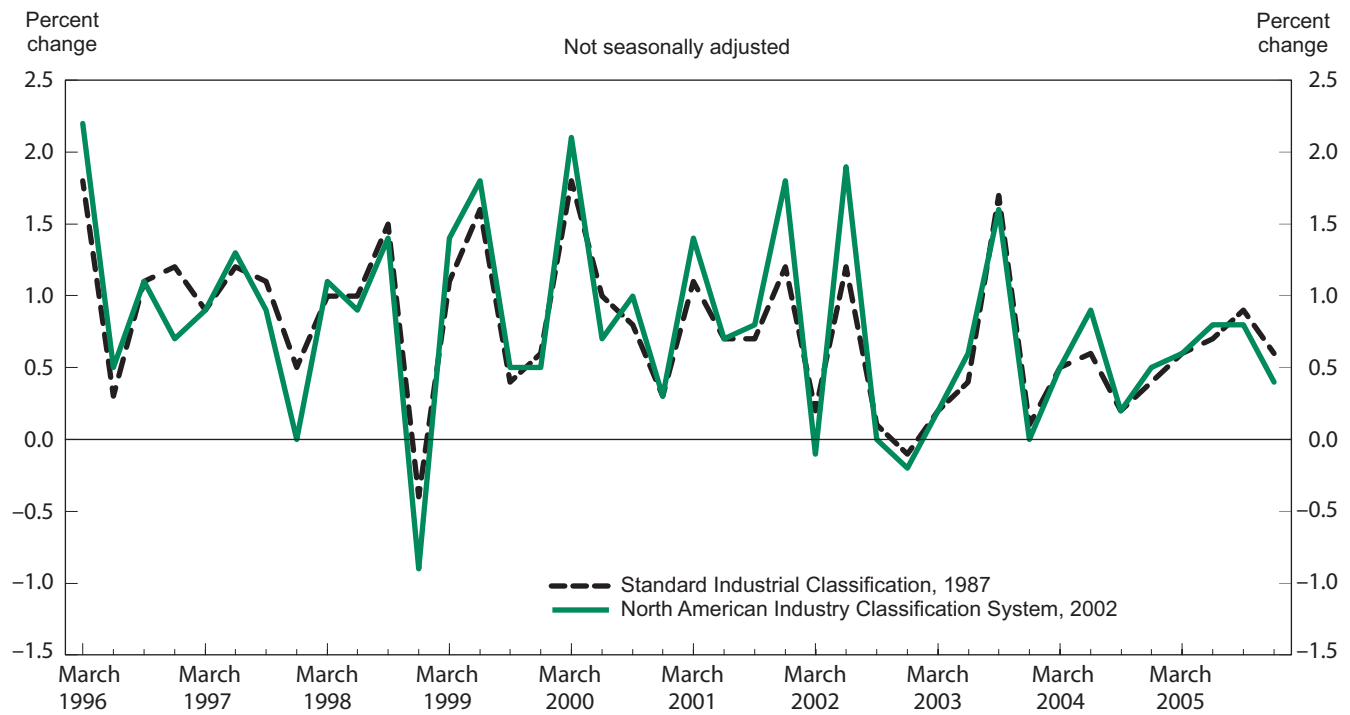
¹Due to the design of the ECI seasonal adjustment computation system, seasonally adjusted percent changes are not available for March 1996.

Chart 2. Three-month percent change in transitional Employment Cost Index for NAICS transportation and warehousing workers' wages and salaries compared with SIC, 1996–2005



¹Due to the design of the ECI seasonal adjustment computation system, seasonally adusted percent changes are not available for March 1996.

Chart 3. Three-month percent change in transitional Employment Cost Index for NAICS retail trade indexes for wages and salaries compared with sic, 1996–2005



¹Due to the design of the ECI seasonal adjustment computation system, seasonally adjusted percent changes are not available for March 1996.

differences between NAICS and SIC and between SOC and OCS clarifies the need for a consistently classified series over time for seasonal factor estimation. Users may find the transitional indexes useful for time-series analysis if they desire consistent historical estimates.

As the ECI continues to be produced on a quarterly basis, the transitional portion of the 10-year data spans used for seasonal adjustment of the ECI will diminish, and

by the end of 2011 (the last year of the data span for the 2012 seasonal adjustment revision), the entire 10-year data span will comprise estimates based completely on NAICS and SOC data coded by BLS field economists. Also, NAICS and SOC are changed periodically; for instance, NAICS 2007 is now available and SOC 2010 is underway.⁴³ The BLS already has begun incorporating NAICS updates into the NCS. □

Notes

¹ The ECI is a Laspeyres index calculated with the use of fixed employment weights from the 2002 BLS Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program. The ECI fixed weights control for employment shifts among occupations and industries. (See *BLS Handbook of Methods* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, last modified Apr. 25, 2007), chapter 8, pp. 1, 4–6, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch8.pdf; see also Stephanie L. Costo, “Introducing 2002 weights for the Employment Cost Index,” *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2006, pp. 28–32, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2006/04/art5full.pdf.)

² See *North American Industry Classification System: United States, 2002* (Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 2002); on the Internet at www.census.gov/epcd/naics02.

³ See *Standard Occupational Classification Manual: 2000* (Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 2000); on the Internet at www.bls.gov/soc. See also *Federal Register* Notice 62 FR 36337–36409, July 7, 1997.

⁴ See *Standard Industrial Classification System, 1987* (Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1987).

⁵ *1990 OCSM, Occupational Classification System Manual for the Employment Cost Index Survey Program* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 1993); on the Internet at www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/eci_04282006.pdf.

⁶ For more information on changes to the ECI, see Richard E. Caroll, “Changes affecting the Employment Cost Index: an overview,” *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2006, pp. 3–5; on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2006/04/art1full.pdf.

⁷ See “Employment Cost Index—March 2006, BLS news release (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Apr. 28, 2006), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/home.htm#news.

⁸ In addition to their role in seasonal adjustment, transitional ECI estimates provided data for evaluating the impact of the switch to NAICS and SOC on ECI estimates, for assessing whether the new estimates under NAICS and SOC would meet publication criteria, and for checking first estimates from the new production system that was being designed to compute ECI estimates by NAICS and SOC.

⁹ E. Raphael Branch and Lowell Mason, “Seasonal adjustment in the ECI and the conversion to NAICS and SOC,” *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2006, pp. 12–21; on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2006/04/art3full.pdf.

¹⁰ Harriet G. Weinstein and Mark A. Loewenstein, “Comparing Current and Former Industry and Occupation ECEC Series,” *Compensation and Working Conditions Online*, Aug. 25, 2004, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/cwc/cm20040823ar01p1.htm.

¹¹ For more details, see Branch and Mason, “Seasonal adjustment in the ECI,” pp. 13–15.

¹² The 10-year data span used to estimate seasonal factors for the ECI is the

fixed data span adopted in 2002 on the basis of an analysis of Standard Industrial Classification-based ECI data. Sliding-spans comparisons showed that 10-year data spans gave better estimates than an 8-year alternative; that is, the 10-year spans produced a more consistent selection of models, better quality control statistics, generally smaller maximum percent differences in seasonal factors, and more. Results of the analysis are reported in E. Raphael Branch, James Buszuwski, and Mark Loewenstein, “Seasonal Adjustment Time Span Analysis,” unpublished manuscript, Oct. 28, 2002, available on request from the BLS Office of Compensation and Working Conditions, Branch of Estimation and Validation. At the time of annual revision, the earliest year is dropped and the most recent year is added to form the new time span. (For more details, see Branch and Mason, “Seasonal adjustment in the ECI,” pp. 12–13, 15, 20–21.)

¹³ For more information on X-12-ARIMA, see David F. Findley, Brian C. Monsell, William R. Bell, Mark C. Otto, and Bor-Chung Chen, “New Capabilities and Methods of the X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Program,” *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics*, April 1998, pp. 127–77; on the Internet at www.census.gov/ts/papers/jbes98.pdf. The X-12-ARIMA seasonal adjustment program was developed by the Time Series Staff of the Statistical Research Division of the U.S. Census Bureau.

¹⁴ This program was developed by the Time Series Staff of the Statistical Research Division of the U.S. Census Bureau.

¹⁵ *North American Industry Classification System*, p. 18.

¹⁶ The construction and wholesale trade classifications changed substantially, a number of retail classifications changed, and the organization of the information sector changed. Minor boundary adjustments affect administrative and support services and mining. For details, see *North American Industry Classification System—Revisions for 2002*, on the Internet at www.census.gov/epcd/naics02.

¹⁷ See *North American Industry Classification System: United States, 1997* (Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1998), p. 23. Detailed comparisons between the 2002 NAICS and the 1987 SIC are on the Internet at www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm.

¹⁸ Weinstein and Loewenstein, “Comparing ECEC Series,” pp. 5–12.

¹⁹ Albert E. Schwenk and Mark A. Loewenstein, “Wage and Compensation Comparisons across SOC/OCSM Occupational Categories and to NAICS/SIC Industry Categories,” unpublished manuscript, January 2002, p. 1. In a study similar to the more recent one by Weinstein and Loewenstein that used the ECEC sample (see note 10), Schwenk and Loewenstein used the ECI sample to conduct preliminary research on average wage and average compensation costs. (Schwenk and Loewenstein’s report is available on request from the BLS Office of Compensation and Working Conditions, Branch of Estimation and Validation.)

²⁰ *Standard Occupational Classification Manual: 2000*, p. ix.

²¹ Scopp, Thomas S., “The Relationship between the 1990 Census and Census 2000 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems,” Technical Paper No. 65

(U.S. Census Bureau, Oct. 30, 2003), p. 8.

²² 1990 OCSM, p. A-2. In 1992, the occupational weights in the ECI were updated to reflect the 1990 census. There was no change in the categories at the time of the updating.

²³ For more details on the major changes to the occupational classifications, see Scopp, "1990 Census and Census 2000."

²⁴ Albert E. Schwenk and William J. Wiatrowski, "Using the Employment Cost Index to adjust Medicare payments," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2002, pp. 20–27; on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2002/10/art3full.pdf.

²⁵ Schwenk and Loewenstein, "Wage and Compensation Comparisons," pp. 4–6. In this study, natural resources and transportation and material-moving categories are covered as "blue-collar occupations," a BLS occupational aggregation.

²⁶ Weinstein and Loewenstein, "Comparing ECEC series," p. 12. In this study, the authors identify as breaks in series the category of natural resources, construction, and maintenance, as well as selected lower level categories such as the category of transportation and material moving occupations.

²⁷ For a detailed discussion of the issues surrounding continuity and consistency in time series, see "The Impact of Classification Revisions on Time Series," Issues paper No. 5 (Bureau of Economic Analysis, Economic Classification Policy Committee, July 1993), on the Internet at www.census.gov/epcd/naics/issues5.

²⁸ Although the indexes were computed back to December 1994, only the period from March 1996 to December 2005 was used for the March 2006 estimates. Each successive year, the ECI seasonal adjustment 10-year data span is created by dropping the earliest year of the data span for the previous revision and adding a year of the most recent indexes. Having a full year of data for 1995 made it possible to perform tests on the data prior to the March 2006 quarterly production run.

²⁹ Bureau of Economic Analysis, "The Impact of Classification Revisions."

³⁰ For more information on X-11, see Julius Shiskin, Allan H. Young, and John C. Musgrave, "The X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program," Technical Paper No. 15 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1967).

³¹ For more details on the NAICS classification structure, see *North American Industry Classification System: United States, 2002*.

³² Details of the CES reconstruction methodology are discussed in Teresa L. Morisi, "Recent changes in the National Current Employment Statistics survey," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2003, pp. 3–13 (see especially p. 11); on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2003/06/art1full.pdf. Details of the recoding of the ECI to NAICS and SOC are discussed in Albert E. Schwenk, "Determining NAICS and SOC codes for ECI sample since 1994," internal BLS manuscript.

³³ *Standard Occupational Classification Manual*, p. xvi. For the ECI, the construction and extraction industry was combined with farming, fishing, and forestry.

³⁴ The Laspeyres formula is modified to accommodate the following changing employer characteristics: region, metropolitan or nonmetropolitan area, establishment size, and collective bargaining status. The weights are updated approximately every 10 years, a compromise between having a pure Laspeyres index and changing weights each quarter. For a detailed discussion of this compromise and the Laspeyres index as it relates to the ECI, see Albert E. Schwenk, "Introducing new weights for the Employment Cost Index," *Monthly Labor Review*,

June 1985, pp. 22–27; on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/1985/06/art3full.pdf. For more details on the current ECI computations, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, chapter 8, "National Compensation Measures," pp. 4–5.

³⁵ The same computation applies to compensation indexes; however, these indexes were not candidates for direct seasonal adjustment under the NAICS and SOC transition methodology.

³⁶ *BLS Handbook of Methods*, chapter 8.

³⁷ Costo, "Introducing 2002 weights."

³⁸ For further details on rebasing the ECI, see Caroll, "Changes affecting the Employment Cost Index," pp. 3–4.

³⁹ In actual computations, the indexes used in estimating seasonal factors are retained to five decimal places. Seasonal factors for published direct-adjusted series are available on the Internet at www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/ectsfact.htm.

⁴⁰ This limitation precluded all transitional estimates for years before 2001 from being published as part of the ECI historical listings.

⁴¹ Official historical ECI estimates for periods from December 1993 through December 2005 are classified by SIC and OCS for an index base period of June 1989. These estimates are available in ECI news releases archived on the Internet at stats.bls.gov/schedule/archives/eci_nr.htm. The official ECI historical listing of SIC and OCS data (with base period June 1989) is not on the Internet, but is available from the BLS on request. These SIC- and OCS-classified historical data have been rebased to December 2005, the same base period as estimates classified by NAICS and SOC; the rebased data are available on the Internet at www.bls.gov/web/echistry.pdf. The official data classified by NAICS and SOC begin with the March 2006 estimates. The historical listing containing those estimates also contains the transitional 2001–05 data classified by NAICS and SOC, to provide context for the 2006 and later estimates. The transitional 2001–05 data are available on the Internet at www.bls.gov/web/echistrynaics.pdf.

⁴² *Absolute difference* statistics measure distance from zero, which, in this instance, tells how different the indexes and 3-month percent changes from the two classifications are from each other. A zero absolute difference indicates no difference between the indexes or 3-month percent changes, and a value greater than zero gives a numeric difference without regard to direction. The absolute difference is calculated by subtracting SIC or OCS indexes or 3-month percent changes from their NAICS or SOC counterparts, respectively, and then dropping the numeric sign. The *mean absolute difference* is an unweighted average of the absolute difference between estimates of the two classifications over the 10-year data span. The mean absolute difference is the sum of the absolute differences, divided by the number of observations—in this case, 10 years of estimates. The mean of the differences is used because it takes into account all the observations in the data span. The *maximum value* is the largest value among all the observations in a sample; in this case, the sample is a selected period of historical estimates. The *maximum absolute difference* is used because it is the largest absolute difference between estimates from the two classification systems over the 10-year data span. The minimum difference is zero for all the series observed; therefore, maximum absolute differences in this analysis also represent the range of individual absolute differences over the 10-year period. The mean and the maximum differences were calculated with the PROC MEANS procedure of the Statistical Analysis System (SAS), version 8.2.

⁴³ For more details on the 2007 NAICS and 2010 SOC, see *Federal Register*, vol. 71, no. 94, parts V and VI, respectively, May 16, 2006, at www.census.gov/epcd/naics07/naics07fr3.pdf and www.bls.gov/soc/soc_may06.pdf.

Micropolitan Statistical Areas: a few highlights

George Helmer

Micropolitan Statistical Areas were first introduced by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in June 2003 as part of the OMB redefinition of Federal Statistical Areas that occurs after each decennial census. The new micropolitan areas differ from their Metropolitan Statistical Area counterparts only in urban core size. A metropolitan area is defined around an urbanized area of 50,000 or more population, whereas a micropolitan area contains one or more urban clusters with a population of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000. Each area of either type then takes in adjacent territories that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core, as measured by commuting ties. Because both of these types of area are based on urban cores, they are collectively referred to as Core-Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs).

The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program within the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics first published estimates for the new Census 2000-based CBSAs and related areas in March 2005. LAUS data series for these areas were carried back to 1990 to maintain intertemporal geographic comparability. This report presents a review of micropolitan areas, as represented in LAUS data and U.S. Census Bureau population esti-

mates. Note that OMB defined an alternative set of CBSAs using cities and towns for the six New England States. These CBSAs are known as New England City and Town Areas. New England data generated by the LAUS program and aggregated in this report are based on these New England City and Town Areas. For the portion of the Nation not included in CBSAs, the LAUS program creates estimates for what it designates as small labor market areas, which are city and town based in the New England States and county based in the remaining States.¹

About 10 percent of the U.S. population resides in micropolitan areas. In contrast, metropolitan areas are home to roughly 83 percent of the Nation's residents. People residing in the residual territory, which LAUS subdivides into small labor market areas, account for about 7 percent of the overall population. The following tabulation shows the share, in percent, of the U.S. population, by type of area, from 2000 to 2006.²

Year	Metro-politan	Micro-politan	Small labor market area
2000	82.7	10.3	7.0
2001	82.8	10.3	6.9
2002	82.9	10.2	6.9
2003	83.0	10.2	6.8
2004	83.1	10.1	6.8
2005	83.2	10.1	6.7
2006	83.3	10.1	6.7

On the basis of annual population estimates produced by the U.S. Census Bureau, metropolitan areas consistently have not only higher population levels, but also higher population growth rates than their micropolitan counterparts; however, growth rates for metropolitan areas have decreased slightly in recent years, while rates for

micropolitan areas have increased. The following tabulation presents the annual population growth rates, by type of area and place of residence, from July 1 of the previous year to July 1 of the current year (column 1), in percent:

Year	Nation	Metro-politan	Micro-politan	Small labor market area
2001...	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.0
2002...	1.0	1.2	.5	.2
2003...	.9	1.0	.5	.2
2004...	1.0	1.1	.6	.3
2005...	1.0	1.1	.6	.2
2006...	1.0	1.0	.8	.4

In each year since 2000, unemployment rates have been higher in the Nation's micropolitan areas than in metropolitan areas. Similarly, unemployment rates for small labor market areas have been consistently higher than those for micropolitan areas. This may be due in part to relative access to jobs: areas with smaller population bases may have fewer jobs—particularly wage and salary jobs—relative to their populations. The following tabulation compares national and area-type unemployment rates from 2000 to 2006 (note: national unemployment rates originate from the Current Population Survey, and LAUS estimates are controlled to national totals):

Year	Nation	Metro-politan	Micro-politan	Small labor market area
2000..	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.7
2001..	4.7	4.6	5.2	5.4
2002..	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.1
2003..	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.4
2004..	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.0
2005..	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.7
2006..	4.6	4.5	5.0	5.3

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When area types are further decomposed, more nuanced relationships emerge. Ranked by Census 2000 population, metropolitan and micropolitan areas have substantial overlap. Of the 585 micropolitan areas, 220 have populations larger than the least populous metropolitan area—Palm Coast, Florida (population 49,832). Conversely, 132 of the 369 metropolitan areas have populations smaller than the largest micropolitan area—Seaford, Delaware (population 156,638). Splitting micropolitan areas into two groups—those smaller than the smallest metropolitan area and those larger—indicates that small micropolitan areas have unemployment rates slightly lower than larger ones, although no major differences in trends are apparent. The analogous decomposition is more telling for the

two sets of metropolitan areas: those larger than the largest micropolitan area had a greater increase in relative joblessness after the most recent recession,³ albeit from a lower base than any other area-size grouping. (See chart 1.)

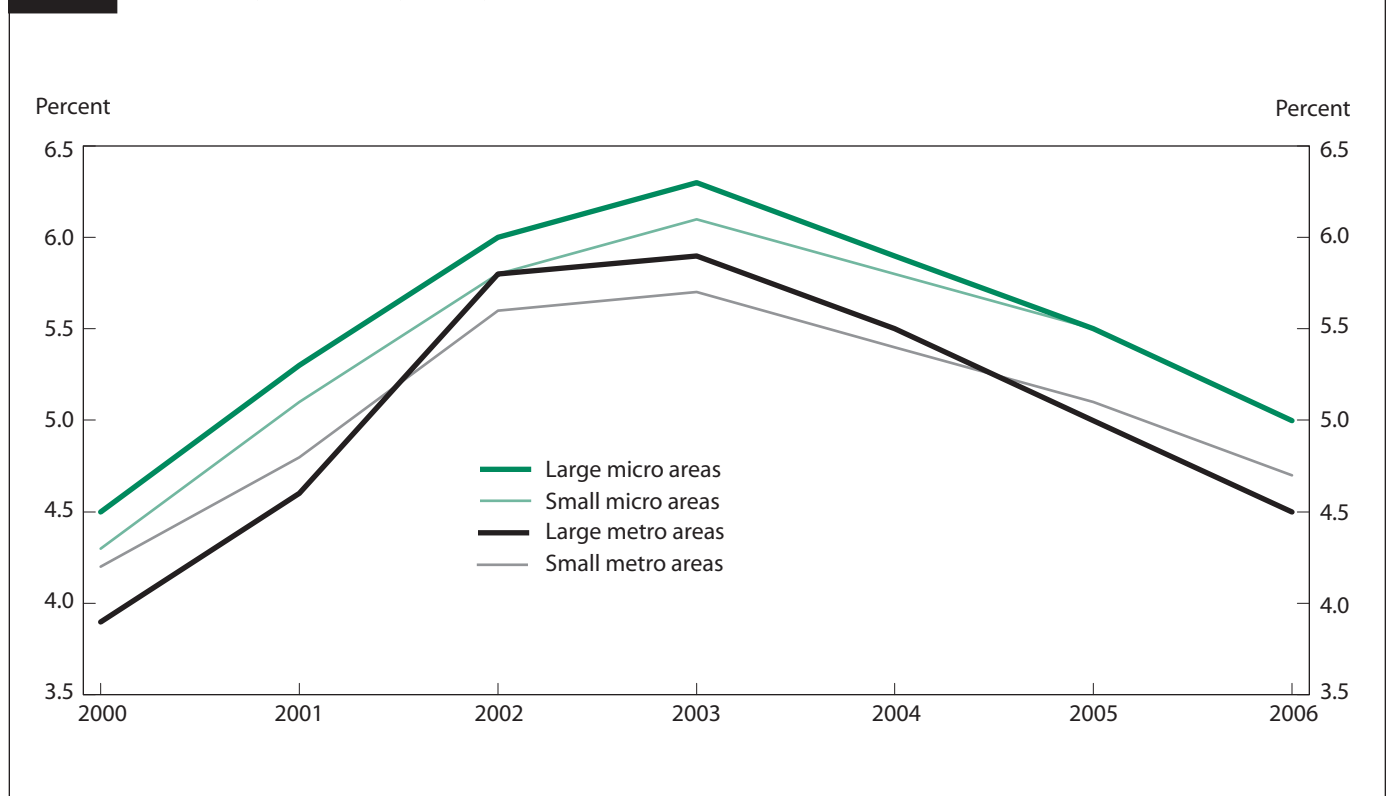
In 2006, Williston, North Dakota, and Gillette, Wyoming, had the lowest unemployment rates among micropolitan areas, 2.1 percent each. Eagle Pass, Texas, had the highest unemployment rate, 13.0 percent, followed by Rio Grande City-Roma, Texas, 11.7 percent.⁴ Both of these high-rate areas are located on the Mexican border, as are a number of high-rate metropolitan areas, including El Centro, California, and Yuma, Arizona.

Four Louisiana micropolitan areas affected by Hurricane Katrina recorded the largest decreases in unemployment rates from 2005, reflecting re-

covery following the storm: Hammond (-4.7 percentage points), Pierre Part (-4.4 points), Bogalusa (-4.3 points), and Morgan City (-4.1 points). The micropolitan areas posting the largest rate increases were Camden, Arkansas, and Lawrenceburg, Tennessee (1.2 percentage points each), and Chester, South Carolina, and McMinnville, Tennessee (1.1 points each).

From 2000 to 2006, Rio Grande City-Roma, Texas, and Deming, New Mexico, recorded the largest unemployment rate decreases (-5.1 and -4.8 percentage points, respectively), even though their rates remained in the double-digit range. The areas having the largest rate increases during the 5-year period were all in South Carolina: Union (5.9 percentage points), Seneca (5.6 points), Lancaster (5.5 points), and Chester (5.3 points). □

Chart 1 Unemployment rate by area type and relative size, 2000–06



Notes

¹For information regarding designation procedures for small labor market areas, see *Labor Market Areas, 2007* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2007), “Appendix II: Criteria for Designating Small Labor Market Areas,” p. 168, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/lau/lmadir.pdf (visited Mar. 11, 2008). Since the drafting of this report, one new micropolitan area has been designated by the

Office of Management and Budget—Show Low, Arizona, Micropolitan Statistical Area. The analysis in this report does not reflect this change.

²Population estimates are those published during 2007 and pertain to July 1 of each year, 2000 through 2006, inclusive.

³As of this publication, the most recent

recession, designated as such by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), occurred from March 2001 through November 2001.

⁴Unemployment rate data are as published by LAUS in early 2007. Data are subject to minor revisions on an annual basis and may differ slightly from the latest data published by LAUS on April 18, 2008.

Obesity and labor market outcomes

Since the mid-1970s, unemployment rates among U.S. workers have been slowly trending downward, and the overall health of the population has been improving, as measured by declining mortality rates. Over the same period, the labor force participation rate for men aged 25 to 54—the proportion of that population either working or actively seeking work—declined slightly.

There also has been a well-documented rise in obesity and related health problems over the last 30 years, as well as an expansion of the Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) program. In a recent article in the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago's *Economic Perspectives* (first quarter, 2008), economists Kristin F. Butcher and Kyung H. Park examine the relationship between obesity, disability, and labor market outcomes. In particular, they ask, What role has increased obesity played in the decline in labor force participation among men aged 25 to 54 over the last 30 years?

Butcher and Park analyze the issue from both a “supply-side” and a “demand-side” perspective. On the supply side, obesity might affect a person's ability to work—due to poor health, perhaps, or low self-esteem. On the demand side, employers might be reluctant to hire obese people, fearing that they will be less productive than other workers or that health care costs for obese workers will be greater than for other workers.

The authors attempt to distinguish “the changes that occurred in health and employment because of the increase in the fraction of the population that is obese from the changes that are due to changes in the differences in outcomes between obese and nonobese individuals.” But their

analysis finds little evidence for the dominance of either supply-side factors or demand-side factors.

Butcher and Park's main finding is that the *characteristics* of men aged 25 to 54—their age, race, and ethnicity, as well as their obesity levels—have changed over time. These changes explain “around 40 percent” of the decline in labor force participation rates during the period, with about 10 percentage points attributable to increased obesity. The authors thus conclude that “the obesity epidemic may be playing an important role in changing labor market outcomes.”

Inflation and inflation expectations

In the late 1970s, prices for consumer goods excluding food and energy—often called “core inflation”—increased substantially, while prices for crude oil increased more than 300 percent. During the same period, long-term inflation expectations rose sharply as well. But since 2001, even as crude oil prices have increased some 400 percent, core inflation and inflation expectations have been relatively stable. This change has led some researchers to investigate the relationship between long-term expectations about inflation and the actual behavior of inflation. In a recent issue of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City's *Economic Review* (first quarter, 2008), economists Todd E. Clark and Taisuke Nakata examine the issue using a number of statistical models.

In particular, the authors analyze the *influence* of long-term inflation expectations on inflation, as well as the *anchoring* of inflation and expectations. If influence has risen over the last several decades, there should be a correlation between expectations and the actual behavior of inflation during

that period. If inflation and expectations have become more anchored over time, they will be less sensitive to news about the economy—for example, the public expects the Federal Reserve to act to control inflation in the face of indications that it is rising. Clark and Nakata find “modest evidence” that the influence of expectations on actual inflation has increased since the late 1970s and that inflation and expectations have become somewhat better anchored. In other words, expectations about inflation have somewhat more influence on inflation than they did 20 or 30 years ago, and when the inflation rate increases sharply, it tends to return to baseline more quickly than in the past.

The authors also assess the role of economic shocks—sudden, unexpected changes to inflation, to inflation expectations, and to other macroeconomic variables. Such changes are usually caused by external factors, such as the oil price shocks of the late 1970s. If shocks to inflation have become smaller over time, the differential between core inflation and long-term expectations—which the authors call “detrended inflation”—would tend to decrease. Clark and Nakata use the regression errors in their model as a measure of sudden changes (shocks) in inflation. They find that the “increased stability of inflation and expectations in recent years is largely due to smaller shocks to the economy.” □

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

Trade and labor

Imports, Exports, and Jobs: What Does Trade Mean for Employment and Job Loss? By Lori G. Kletzer. Kalamazoo, MI, W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 2002, 221 pp., \$18/paperback.

Americans have long debated the matter of international trade and its effects on the labor market. Opponents of free trade believe that it results in jobs being sent overseas, as industries close up shop to pursue cheaper labor. Advocates believe that free trade ushers in competitive markets, leading to lower prices and a wider selection of goods.

In her book, *Imports, Exports, and Jobs*, author Lori Kletzer examines the claim that “trade costs jobs.” She seeks to get to the bottom of this heated debate by focusing on merchandise trade and its effect on jobs in the manufacturing industries. The author acknowledges the validity of arguments on both sides, yet attempts to obtain the bigger picture of overall costs and benefits to the labor market. From her own research, Kletzer provides data to back up her arguments and thoroughly reviews her findings.

The book begins with a comprehensive discussion of comparative advantage, with the primary focus being on the theoretical and not the empirical. The author delves into an analysis of different trade theorems, stating the assumptions that must be in place for the various conventional models to work. Kletzer also examines the role of new trade theory in attempting to reconcile empirical findings

that cannot be clearly explained by conventional trade theory. For readers who are more experienced in the area of economics, the first two chapters serve as a refresher on the basics of international trade. For a more novice reader, these early chapters lay a foundation for the concepts and findings presented throughout the remainder of the book.

Moving from the theoretical to the empirical, the author presents findings from past literature. She begins by making the interesting observation that the majority of earlier studies focus on the impact of trade on wages. The distinction between prior analyses and Kletzer’s own studies on the effect of trade on jobs makes the contribution of her book even more important. In addition, she explains that previous studies have shown that trade affects not the overall level of employment, but rather the allocation of jobs across industries. This gets to the heart of why international trade is such a hot topic: it is a public misconception that trade determines the total number of jobs in the U.S. economy. Instead, as Kletzer explains, international trade’s effect on jobs is more a distributional issue than a numbers issue. It is generally this distributional aspect that the author addresses.

The rest of the book goes into Kletzer’s own findings, the data she gathered, and the links she discovered between trade and employment or job loss. The author notes five main findings, the most important being that rising imports are associated with employment decline and rising exports are associated with employment growth. She expertly progresses from

presenting her findings to providing insight on how to move forward from knowledge to action. In terms of policy implications, the author suggests strengthening assistance for displaced workers from industries that are the hardest hit from rising imports. This could include improving current job placement and training programs and creating new programs that better address the reduction in wages many workers face upon reemployment. On the export side, she suggests expanding access to foreign markets because job loss is reduced when export sales and foreign demand increase.

Overall, the book, *Imports, Exports, and Jobs* presents a thorough discussion of international trade and the labor market. Although it would be interesting to explore the effect of trade on jobs in the services industry, the author makes it clear that the scope of her research is limited to manufacturing industries. Although not particularly long, the book is packed with tables, charts, facts, and equations, which can take some time to work through and fully absorb. So, even though the book is not a quick read, it is an interesting one for anyone with an intermediate knowledge of economics and statistics and a curiosity about international trade or labor issues. Readers of this book will finish with a solid understanding of the underlying data that explain the trade and labor debate, and will feel equipped to contribute to any discussion on the topic.

—Arielle Couch

Division of International Prices,
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

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

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

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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

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

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

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

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

tional Comparisons of Unemployment, Bulletin 1979.

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

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

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

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

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on

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

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

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

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

market trends and major industry developments.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

job openings, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1-3; 30-37)

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

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

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

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

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

categories are selected and classified into about 800 occupations according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) System. Individual occupations are combined to represent one of ten intermediate aggregations, such as professional and related occupations, or one of five higher level aggregations, such as management, professional, and related occupations.

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

The ECI data in these tables reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data

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

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

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

National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Work stoppages

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; 38-46)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

factures, and finished manufactures, including both capital and consumer goods. Price data for these items are collected primarily by mail questionnaire. In nearly all cases, the data are collected directly from the exporter or importer, although in a few cases, prices are obtained from other sources.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, con-

tact the Division of International Prices: (202) 691-7155.

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47-50)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

Output per hour of all persons (labor productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per hour of labor input.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 51-53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

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

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

In the United States, the unemployed include persons who are not employed and who were actively seeking work during the reference period, as well as persons on layoff. In the United States, as in Australia and Japan, passive job seekers are not in the labor force; job search must be active, such as placing or answering advertisements, contacting employers directly, or registering with an employment agency (simply reading ads is not enough to qualify as active search). Canada and the European countries classify passive jobseekers as unemployed. An adjustment is made to exclude them in Canada, but not in the European countries where the phenomenon is less prevalent. In some countries, persons on layoff are

classified as employed due to their strong job attachment. No adjustment is made for the countries that classify those on layoff as employed. Persons without work and waiting to start a new job are counted as unemployed under U.S. concepts if they were actively seeking work during the reference period; if they were not actively seeking work, they are not counted in the labor force. Persons without work and waiting to start a new job are counted among the unemployed for all other countries, whether or not they were actively seeking work.

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

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

Manufacturing Productivity and Labor Costs

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

Output. For most economies, the output measures are real value added in manufacturing from national accounts. However, output for Japan prior to 1970 and for the Netherlands prior to 1960 are indexes of industrial production. The manufacturing value-added measures for the United Kingdom are essentially identical to their indexes of industrial production.

For the United States, the output measure for the manufacturing sector is a

chain-weighted index of real gross product originating (deflated value added) produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Most of the other economies now also use chain-weighted as opposed to fixed-year weights that are periodically updated.

The data for recent years are based on the United Nations System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA 93). Manufacturing is generally defined according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). For the United States and Canada, it is defined according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 97).

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

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

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

Unit labor costs are defined as the costs of labor input required to produce one unit of output. They are computed as compensation in nominal terms divided by real output. Unit labor costs can also be computed by dividing hourly compensation by output per hour, that is, by labor productivity.

Notes on the data

In general, the measures relate to to-

tal manufacturing as defined by the International Standard Industrial Classification. However, the measures for France include parts of mining as well.

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

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

Occupational injury is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation that

results from a work-related event or a single, instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

The survey continues to measure the number of new work-related illness cases which are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. Some conditions, for example, long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens, often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not

adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey's illness measure. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those which are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis and carpal tunnel syndrome).

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

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

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

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2006	2007	2005	2006					2007			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
Employment data												
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹												
Labor force participation rate.....	66.2	66.0	66.1	66.0	66.2	66.2	66.3	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.0	
Employment-population ratio.....	63.1	63.0	62.8	62.9	63.1	63.1	63.4	63.2	63.0	62.9	62.8	
Unemployment rate.....	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	
Men.....	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	
16 to 24 years.....	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.0	10.8	11.5	11.8	12.2	
25 years and older.....	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	
Women.....	4.6	4.5	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	
16 to 24 years.....	9.7	9.4	9.9	9.7	9.3	10.1	9.7	9.0	9.0	9.8	9.9	
25 years and older.....	3.7	3.6	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹												
Total nonfarm.....	136,086	137,626	134,883	135,647	135,910	136,528	136,982	137,310	137,625	137,837	138,119	
Total private.....	114,113	115,423	112,996	113,748	113,996	114,472	114,899	115,167	115,423	115,610	115,813	
Goods-producing.....	22,531	22,221	22,402	22,563	22,570	22,564	22,436	22,362	22,267	22,138	21,988	
Manufacturing.....	14,155	13,883	14,205	14,208	14,200	14,138	14,033	13,953	13,890	13,822	13,774	
Service-providing.....	113,556	115,405	112,481	113,084	113,340	113,964	114,546	114,948	115,358	115,699	116,131	
Average hours:												
Total private.....	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	
Manufacturing.....	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.3	41.3	
Overtime.....	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	
Employment Cost Index ^{1,2,3}												
Total compensation:												
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	3.3	3.3	.6	.7	.9	1.1	.6	.9	.8	1.0	.6	
Private nonfarm.....	3.2	3.0	.5	.8	.9	.8	.7	.8	.9	.8	.6	
Goods-producing ⁵	2.5	2.4	.2	.3	1.0	.7	.5	.4	1.0	.5	.6	
Service-providing ⁵	3.4	3.2	.5	1.0	.8	.9	.7	.9	.9	.9	.6	
State and local government.....	4.1	4.1	.9	.5	.4	2.3	.9	1.0	.6	1.8	.7	
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):												
Union.....	3.0	2.0	.4	.5	1.3	.6	.6	-.3	1.2	.5	.7	
Nonunion.....	3.2	3.2	.5	.9	.8	.9	.6	1.0	.9	.8	.6	

¹ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

⁴ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2006	2007	2005	2006					2007			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
Compensation data^{1, 2, 3}												
Employment Cost Index—compensation:												
Civilian nonfarm.....	3.3	3.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	
Private nonfarm.....	3.2	3.0	.5	.8	.9	.8	.7	.8	.9	.8	.6	
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:												
Civilian nonfarm.....	3.2	3.4	.6	.7	.8	1.1	.6	1.1	.7	1.0	.7	
Private nonfarm.....	3.2	3.3	.5	.7	1.0	.8	.7	1.1	.8	.9	.6	
Price data¹												
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	3.2	2.8	-1.0	1.5	1.6	.0	-5	1.8	1.5	.1	.7	
Producer Price Index:												
Finished goods.....	3.0	3.9	-1	.3	1.7	-9	.1	2.2	1.9	.1	1.9	
Finished consumer goods.....	3.5	4.5	-4	.2	2.1	-1.3	-2	2.8	2.5	.2	2.1	
Capital equipment.....	1.6	1.8	.6	.8	.2	.0	1.3	.3	-1	-1	1.1	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	6.5	4.0	1.0	.9	3.0	-4	-8	3.6	3.2	.1	1.8	
Crude materials.....	1.4	12.2	.2	-11.1	1.8	1.2	4.0	5.7	3.8	-2.4	12.7	
Productivity data⁴												
Output per hour of all persons:												
Business sector.....	1.0	1.6	-1.1	2.5	.8	-1.5	1.2	.2	3.6	6.5	.6	
Nonfarm business sector.....	1.0	1.6	-1.4	2.5	.8	-1.6	1.8	.7	2.2	6.0	1.8	
Nonfinancial corporations ⁵	1.3	-	2.4	3.1	-1.8	3.1	1.3	.7	2.1	3.7	-	

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

² Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

⁵ Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—					
	2006	2007				2006	2007				
	IV	I	II	III	IV	IV	I	II	III	IV	
Average hourly compensation: ¹											
All persons, business sector.....	11.4	5.5	2.4	4.4	2.8	4.8	4.4	5.2	5.9	3.8	
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	12.2	5.9	1.0	4.0	3.9	5.0	4.7	5.0	5.7	3.7	
Employment Cost Index—compensation: ²											
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.6	.9	.8	1.0	.6	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
Private nonfarm.....	.7	.8	.9	.8	.6	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	
Union.....	.6	-.3	1.2	.5	.7	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	
Nonunion.....	.6	1.0	.9	.8	.6	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	
State and local government.....	.9	1.0	.6	1.8	.7	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.1	
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: ²											
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.6	1.1	.7	1.0	.7	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4
Private nonfarm.....	.7	1.1	.8	.9	.6	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.3	
Union.....	.6	.5	.9	.7	.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.3	
Nonunion.....	.6	1.2	.8	.9	.7	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	
State and local government.....	.7	.6	.5	1.7	.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	

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

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

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

³ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2007												2008	
	2006	2007	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity																
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	30,103	31,383	30,965	31,055	31,147	31,238	31,329	31,423	31,520	31,617	31,714	31,809	31,903	31,643	31,732	
Civilian labor force.....	20,694	21,602	21,301	21,368	21,436	21,434	21,460	21,613	21,781	21,872	21,778	21,872	21,888	21,698	21,755	
Participation rate.....	68.7	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.6	68.5	68.8	69.1	69.2	68.7	68.8	68.6	68.6	68.6	
Employed.....	19,613	20,382	20,183	20,257	20,263	20,197	20,245	20,345	20,578	20,619	20,554	20,623	20,517	20,320	20,401	
Employment-population ratio ²	65.2	64.9	65.2	65.2	65.1	64.7	64.6	64.7	65.3	65.2	64.8	64.8	64.3	64.2	64.3	
Unemployed.....	1,081	1,220	1,118	1,111	1,173	1,237	1,216	1,269	1,204	1,253	1,224	1,249	1,371	1,378	1,354	
Unemployment rate.....	5.2	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.2	
Not in the labor force.....	9,409	9,781	9,664	9,687	9,711	9,804	9,869	9,809	9,738	9,745	9,936	9,938	10,016	9,946	9,977	

¹ The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

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

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

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

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2007												2008	
	2006	2007	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Characteristic																
Employed, 16 years and older..	144,427	146,047	145,888	146,145	145,713	145,913	146,087	146,045	145,753	146,260	146,016	146,647	146,211	146,248	145,993	
Men.....	77,502	78,254	78,184	78,297	78,293	78,277	78,243	78,237	78,066	78,229	78,177	78,604	78,260	78,157	78,113	
Women.....	66,925	67,792	67,704	67,849	67,420	67,637	67,845	67,808	67,687	68,030	67,838	68,043	67,951	68,091	67,880	
Married men, spouse present.....	45,700	46,314	46,273	46,505	46,466	46,472	46,448	46,307	46,193	46,235	46,189	46,339	46,213	46,063	46,136	
Married women, spouse present.....	35,272	35,832	35,788	36,174	36,009	36,126	36,111	35,938	35,794	35,712	35,449	35,689	35,565	35,536	35,648	
Persons at work part time¹																
All industries:																
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,162	4,401	4,247	4,285	4,371	4,469	4,311	4,332	4,517	4,499	4,401	4,513	4,665	4,769	4,884	
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,658	2,877	2,737	2,786	2,854	2,952	2,803	2,751	2,955	2,991	2,788	3,008	3,174	3,247	3,291	
Could only find part-time work.....	1,189	1,210	1,209	1,217	1,238	1,248	1,197	1,210	1,175	1,166	1,215	1,223	1,236	1,163	1,222	
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,591	19,756	19,927	20,033	19,919	19,610	20,076	19,957	19,779	19,812	19,337	19,539	19,526	19,613	19,348	
Nonagricultural industries:																
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,071	4,317	4,130	4,206	4,301	4,391	4,210	4,259	4,466	4,397	4,302	4,453	4,577	4,677	4,790	
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,596	2,827	2,666	2,741	2,830	2,893	2,736	2,711	2,916	2,922	2,745	2,981	3,120	3,174	3,231	
Could only find part-time work.....	1,178	1,199	1,194	1,203	1,232	1,246	1,198	1,205	1,152	1,153	1,207	1,205	1,219	1,149	1,216	
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,237	19,419	19,552	19,624	19,550	19,192	19,734	19,569	19,469	19,451	19,157	19,224	19,225	19,296	19,019	

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

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

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2007											2008	
	2006	2007	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	15.4	15.7	15.0	14.6	15.4	15.8	16.0	15.3	16.2	16.0	15.7	16.4	17.1	18.0	16.6
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.3
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.2
White, total ¹	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	13.2	13.9	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.9	14.2	13.8	14.4	14.3	14.0	14.7	14.4	15.6	14.4
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	14.6	15.7	14.4	14.6	14.4	15.2	16.3	15.5	16.5	16.4	15.9	17.8	16.8	19.0	17.1
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	11.7	12.1	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.5	12.0	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.0	11.8	12.1	12.3	11.8
Men, 20 years and older.....	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9
Women, 20 years and older.....	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.8
Black or African American, total ¹	8.9	8.3	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.1	7.7	8.2	8.5	8.4	9.0	9.2	8.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	29.1	29.4	28.7	24.7	30.6	30.1	31.0	27.0	31.2	28.9	27.9	29.7	34.7	35.7	31.7
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	32.7	33.8	35.5	25.7	34.3	35.4	33.5	31.1	33.2	33.9	36.0	34.6	39.5	41.3	32.6
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	25.9	25.3	22.3	23.8	27.1	24.8	28.7	23.5	29.4	24.2	20.1	24.9	30.1	28.5	30.9
Men, 20 years and older.....	8.3	7.9	7.5	8.9	8.3	8.2	8.3	7.6	6.8	7.5	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.3	7.9
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.5	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.7	6.4	6.9	6.5	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.3	6.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	5.2	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.2
Married men, spouse present.....	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Married women, spouse present.....	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Full-time workers.....	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.8
Part-time workers.....	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.0
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	6.8	7.1	7.2	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.8	7.2	6.7	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.3
High school graduates, no college ³	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.7
Some college or associate degree.....	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.7
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1

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

² Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2007											2008	
	2006	2007	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,614	2,542	2,567	2,338	2,442	2,467	2,505	2,496	2,610	2,537	2,508	2,633	2,793	2,634	2,639
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,121	2,232	2,181	2,156	2,147	2,187	2,140	2,220	2,201	2,330	2,454	2,157	2,330	2,396	2,396
15 weeks and over.....	2,266	2,303	2,151	2,183	2,259	2,236	2,296	2,402	2,375	2,392	2,367	2,398	2,520	2,503	2,377
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,031	1,061	935	976	1,066	1,099	1,136	1,091	1,124	1,112	1,052	1,014	1,182	1,124	1,079
27 weeks and over.....	1,235	1,243	1,216	1,207	1,193	1,137	1,159	1,311	1,252	1,280	1,315	1,384	1,338	1,380	1,299
Mean duration, in weeks.....	16.8	16.8	16.6	17.2	17.0	16.6	16.8	17.3	16.9	16.6	17.0	17.2	16.6	17.5	16.8
Median duration, in weeks.....	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.9	8.6	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.8	8.4

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

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Jan. 2007	Dec. 2007 ^P	Jan. 2008 ^P	State	Jan. 2007	Dec. 2007 ^P	Jan. 2008 ^P
Alabama.....	3.4	3.7	4.0	Missouri.....	4.7	5.3	5.5
Alaska.....	6.1	6.3	6.4	Montana.....	3.1	3.2	3.2
Arizona.....	3.9	4.2	4.3	Nebraska.....	2.9	2.8	2.9
Arkansas.....	5.3	5.5	5.6	Nevada.....	4.5	5.2	5.5
California.....	5.0	5.9	5.9	New Hampshire.....	3.7	3.4	3.5
Colorado.....	3.9	4.0	4.2	New Jersey.....	4.3	4.2	4.5
Connecticut.....	4.4	4.8	4.8	New Mexico.....	3.8	3.2	3.1
Delaware.....	3.3	3.5	3.8	New York.....	4.4	4.6	5.0
District of Columbia.....	5.7	5.7	6.2	North Carolina.....	4.5	4.7	4.9
Florida.....	3.6	4.5	4.6	North Dakota.....	3.1	3.2	3.2
Georgia.....	4.3	4.5	4.9	Ohio.....	5.4	5.8	5.5
Hawaii.....	2.4	3.1	3.1	Oklahoma.....	4.2	4.1	3.7
Idaho.....	2.8	2.7	2.8	Oregon.....	5.1	5.4	5.5
Illinois.....	4.6	5.3	5.6	Pennsylvania.....	4.3	4.4	4.8
Indiana.....	4.8	4.5	4.5	Rhode Island.....	4.9	5.2	5.7
Iowa.....	3.7	3.8	3.6	South Carolina.....	6.0	6.2	6.1
Kansas.....	4.0	4.2	3.8	South Dakota.....	3.0	2.9	2.6
Kentucky.....	5.7	5.3	5.2	Tennessee.....	4.6	5.0	4.9
Louisiana.....	3.8	4.0	4.0	Texas.....	4.5	4.2	4.3
Maine.....	4.5	4.9	4.9	Utah.....	2.5	2.9	3.0
Maryland.....	3.6	3.6	3.5	Vermont.....	4.0	3.9	4.2
Massachusetts.....	4.7	4.3	4.5	Virginia.....	2.8	3.2	3.4
Michigan.....	7.0	7.4	7.1	Washington.....	4.6	4.6	4.5
Minnesota.....	4.5	4.7	4.5	West Virginia.....	4.3	4.6	4.4
Mississippi.....	6.3	6.3	6.0	Wisconsin.....	4.9	4.8	4.9
				Wyoming.....	2.9	3.1	2.7

^P = preliminary

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

State	Jan. 2007	Dec. 2007 ^P	Jan. 2008 ^P	State	Jan. 2007	Dec. 2007 ^P	Jan. 2008 ^P
Alabama.....	2,172,112	2,193,966	2,219,890	Missouri.....	3,019,923	3,036,854	3,036,487
Alaska.....	351,265	353,585	353,272	Montana.....	498,558	502,987	504,888
Arizona.....	3,005,047	3,060,226	3,082,619	Nebraska.....	977,023	985,264	992,923
Arkansas.....	1,363,509	1,372,291	1,375,982	Nevada.....	1,313,032	1,359,675	1,373,827
California.....	18,056,360	18,319,567	18,302,584	New Hampshire.....	736,684	740,557	742,753
Colorado.....	2,674,471	2,738,672	2,760,343	New Jersey.....	4,477,070	4,463,776	4,491,173
Connecticut.....	1,851,453	1,882,185	1,885,686	New Mexico.....	940,135	945,177	946,227
Delaware.....	440,894	445,267	445,016	New York.....	9,502,381	9,542,186	9,600,082
District of Columbia.....	323,938	328,293	328,786	North Carolina.....	4,499,882	4,531,872	4,547,236
Florida.....	9,068,212	9,240,675	9,265,344	North Dakota.....	363,441	367,779	369,749
Georgia.....	4,778,132	4,855,871	4,863,849	Ohio.....	5,961,852	5,988,380	5,975,755
Hawaii.....	651,072	648,477	653,607	Oklahoma.....	1,727,173	1,732,379	1,733,970
Idaho.....	747,517	757,044	758,745	Oregon.....	1,917,184	1,937,537	1,948,098
Illinois.....	6,647,977	6,742,526	6,787,869	Pennsylvania.....	6,297,546	6,290,088	6,360,948
Indiana.....	3,226,864	3,207,593	3,223,395	Rhode Island.....	578,200	576,690	574,627
Iowa.....	1,657,868	1,666,690	1,673,534	South Carolina.....	2,130,998	2,150,203	2,145,926
Kansas.....	1,473,079	1,484,240	1,483,811	South Dakota.....	439,660	443,087	443,042
Kentucky.....	2,043,811	2,043,692	2,053,397	Tennessee.....	3,019,295	3,055,005	3,060,117
Louisiana.....	1,984,843	2,016,988	2,012,256	Texas.....	11,436,409	11,557,583	11,613,234
Maine.....	705,679	706,495	709,579	Utah.....	1,340,129	1,384,238	1,392,838
Maryland.....	2,978,043	2,991,526	2,989,488	Vermont.....	355,760	352,868	354,487
Massachusetts.....	3,412,787	3,402,793	3,422,236	Virginia.....	4,022,320	4,087,557	4,093,068
Michigan.....	5,048,247	4,988,805	5,004,864	Washington.....	3,356,888	3,443,640	3,460,973
Minnesota.....	2,927,539	2,933,786	2,935,691	West Virginia.....	805,258	810,338	812,102
Mississippi.....	1,306,460	1,325,623	1,332,723	Wisconsin.....	3,085,713	3,090,491	3,083,485
				Wyoming.....	285,186	290,056	291,142

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

^P = preliminary

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

Industry	Annual average		2007											2008	
	2006	2007	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.9	33.8	33.7	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.5	40.6	40.2	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.4
Natural resources and mining.....	45.6	45.9	45.9	46.0	45.8	45.8	46.0	45.9	45.7	46.2	46.0	46.2	45.8	45.7	45.8
Construction.....	39.0	39.0	38.4	39.1	38.9	38.9	39.1	38.9	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.1	39.0	38.8	38.6
Manufacturing.....	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.2	41.1	41.1	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.2
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0
Durable goods.....	41.4	41.5	41.1	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.5
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1
Wood products.....	39.8	39.4	39.2	39.5	39.6	39.5	39.7	39.9	39.6	39.7	39.5	39.0	39.2	39.0	39.0
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	43.0	42.3	41.7	42.5	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.6	42.9	41.5	42.2	42.3
Primary metals.....	43.6	42.9	43.0	43.2	43.0	42.8	43.3	43.2	43.0	42.6	42.6	42.7	42.2	42.5	42.7
Fabricated metal products.....	41.4	41.6	41.1	41.6	41.5	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.7
Machinery.....	42.4	42.6	42.2	42.3	42.5	42.3	42.6	42.5	42.6	42.7	42.9	42.9	42.9	43.1	43.0
Computer and electronic products.....	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.3	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.5	40.4	40.6
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.6	41.4	41.2	41.2	40.7	41.2	41.6	41.4	41.3
Transportation equipment.....	42.7	42.8	42.5	42.9	42.3	42.9	43.4	43.3	43.1	42.8	42.7	42.6	42.1	42.6	42.9
Furniture and related products.....	38.8	39.2	38.9	39.0	38.9	39.0	39.1	39.2	39.7	39.4	39.1	38.9	39.1	38.3	38.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.7	38.9	37.9	38.6	38.7	38.6	39.1	39.2	39.4	39.7	39.0	38.8	38.8	39.0	38.8
Nondurable goods.....	40.6	40.8	40.6	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.6	40.6
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9
Food manufacturing.....	40.1	40.7	40.5	41.0	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.7
Beverage and tobacco products.....	40.8	40.8	40.6	40.7	41.3	40.6	40.9	40.7	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.8	40.5	40.3
Textile mills.....	40.6	40.3	40.7	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.5	40.2	39.9	40.4	40.2	39.9	40.2	38.7	39.0
Textile product mills.....	39.8	39.7	39.2	39.4	39.9	39.7	40.4	40.8	39.9	39.9	39.2	39.1	39.9	38.6	39.4
Apparel.....	36.5	37.2	37.1	36.7	37.2	37.3	37.8	37.5	37.2	37.2	36.6	36.9	37.5	36.7	36.7
Leather and allied products.....	38.9	38.1	38.1	37.9	37.7	38.9	38.0	37.5	37.7	37.9	37.7	38.1	39.1	38.2	38.3
Paper and paper products.....	42.9	43.2	42.4	43.1	43.0	42.8	43.0	43.0	43.1	43.2	43.3	43.7	44.0	44.0	44.0
Printing and related support activities.....	39.2	39.1	39.4	39.2	39.3	39.1	39.1	38.8	39.1	38.9	38.8	39.0	38.8	38.4	38.2
Petroleum and coal products.....	45.0	44.2	45.0	44.6	44.6	44.4	44.4	44.0	43.7	43.4	42.9	43.8	44.0	43.8	43.7
Chemicals.....	42.5	41.9	41.8	41.9	42.1	42.0	42.0	42.2	42.1	42.0	41.7	42.1	41.5	41.6	41.4
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.6	41.3	40.4	40.9	41.2	41.1	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.6	41.7	42.1	41.4	41.1	41.2
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.4
Wholesale trade.....	38.0	38.2	38.1	38.2	38.1	38.4	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.3	38.4	38.3
Retail trade.....	30.5	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.2
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.9	36.9	37.1	37.1	36.8	36.9	36.9	36.8	36.9	36.9	36.7	36.8	36.8	36.6	36.7
Utilities.....	41.4	42.4	42.4	42.5	42.4	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.2	42.5	42.8	43.1	42.8
Information	36.6	36.5	36.5	36.7	36.6	36.4	36.3	36.6	36.4	36.5	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.2
Financial activities	35.7	35.9	36.0	36.0	35.9	35.9	36.0	35.9	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8
Professional and business services	34.6	34.8	34.6	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.7	34.6
Education and health services	32.5	32.6	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.5
Leisure and hospitality	25.7	25.5	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3
Other services	30.9	30.9	30.8	31.1	31.0	31.1	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2007										2008		
	2006	2007	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$16.76	\$17.42	\$17.17	\$17.24	\$17.29	\$17.34	\$17.41	\$17.47	\$17.51	\$17.57	\$17.59	\$17.64	\$17.70	\$17.75	\$17.81
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.24	8.32	8.35	8.33	8.33	8.31	8.32	8.33	8.35	8.35	8.34	8.27	8.27	8.26	8.29
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	18.02	18.67	18.39	18.49	18.56	18.63	18.68	18.69	18.73	18.78	18.77	18.84	18.90	18.98	19.04
Natural resources and mining.....	19.90	20.96	20.75	20.74	20.78	20.86	20.89	20.95	21.09	20.99	21.05	21.02	21.54	21.75	21.80
Construction.....	20.02	20.95	20.59	20.70	20.76	20.91	20.94	20.94	21.01	21.12	21.07	21.20	21.30	21.38	21.47
Manufacturing.....	16.81	17.26	17.06	17.11	17.20	17.23	17.28	17.30	17.33	17.34	17.34	17.40	17.41	17.49	17.55
Excluding overtime.....	15.96	16.43	16.25	16.26	16.36	16.41	16.43	16.46	16.49	16.50	16.52	16.58	16.60	16.68	16.74
Durable goods.....	17.68	18.19	17.98	18.05	18.13	18.16	18.23	18.23	18.27	18.28	18.28	18.31	18.33	18.41	18.49
Nondurable goods.....	15.33	15.67	15.49	15.51	15.62	15.64	15.65	15.70	15.71	15.74	15.73	15.85	15.86	15.92	15.94
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	16.42	17.10	16.85	16.91	16.96	17.01	17.08	17.15	17.19	17.26	17.28	17.33	17.39	17.44	17.49
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.39	15.79	15.60	15.64	15.66	15.70	15.77	15.82	15.85	15.90	15.94	15.93	16.00	16.02	16.08
Wholesale trade.....	18.91	19.59	19.24	19.35	19.39	19.39	19.55	19.58	19.66	19.72	19.77	19.86	19.93	19.97	20.03
Retail trade.....	12.57	12.76	12.68	12.70	12.71	12.73	12.75	12.79	12.80	12.83	12.86	12.81	12.81	12.80	12.84
Transportation and warehousing.....	17.28	17.73	17.52	17.54	17.57	17.62	17.73	17.78	17.79	17.86	17.86	17.93	18.07	18.10	18.22
Utilities.....	27.40	27.87	27.46	27.61	27.64	27.69	27.75	27.82	27.99	28.14	28.32	28.18	28.52	28.61	28.60
Information.....	23.23	23.94	23.78	23.82	23.84	23.87	23.94	23.92	23.97	24.01	24.10	24.11	24.18	24.33	24.40
Financial activities.....	18.80	19.64	19.40	19.49	19.56	19.59	19.67	19.67	19.75	19.76	19.78	19.87	19.91	20.00	20.06
Professional and business services.....	19.13	20.13	19.81	19.86	19.96	20.02	20.11	20.19	20.25	20.36	20.31	20.42	20.46	20.53	20.62
Education and health services.....	17.38	18.11	17.78	17.89	17.90	17.99	18.06	18.14	18.20	18.29	18.34	18.43	18.48	18.54	18.57
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.75	10.41	10.17	10.20	10.30	10.32	10.39	10.46	10.50	10.55	10.60	10.61	10.65	10.67	10.73
Other services.....	14.77	15.42	15.13	15.26	15.29	15.33	15.40	15.46	15.51	15.55	15.59	15.66	15.71	15.74	15.79

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2007										2008		
	2006	2007	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$16.76	\$17.42	\$17.20	\$17.24	\$17.36	\$17.30	\$17.32	\$17.44	\$17.42	\$17.64	\$17.60	\$17.63	\$17.75	\$17.80	\$17.85
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	17.17	17.24	17.29	17.34	17.41	17.47	17.51	17.57	17.59	17.64	17.70	17.75	17.81
GOODS-PRODUCING	18.02	18.67	18.29	18.38	18.51	18.62	18.70	18.72	18.81	18.91	18.86	18.88	18.96	18.90	18.93
Natural resources and mining	19.90	20.96	20.82	20.86	20.94	20.86	20.80	20.87	20.97	20.93	21.02	20.99	21.68	21.96	21.86
Construction	20.02	20.95	20.47	20.55	20.64	20.85	20.92	21.02	21.13	21.32	21.25	21.26	21.38	21.24	21.35
Manufacturing	16.81	17.26	17.05	17.09	17.21	17.21	17.28	17.22	17.31	17.39	17.34	17.42	17.51	17.53	17.55
Durable goods.....	17.68	18.19	17.96	18.02	18.11	18.14	18.23	18.10	18.27	18.35	18.30	18.36	18.46	18.43	18.49
Wood products.....	13.39	13.67	13.54	13.58	13.59	13.60	13.71	13.62	13.61	13.65	13.81	13.82	13.88	13.90	13.84
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	16.59	16.93	16.79	16.91	16.82	16.98	17.15	17.04	16.88	16.94	16.94	17.05	16.94	16.99	16.82
Primary metals.....	19.36	19.66	19.37	19.38	19.72	19.63	19.70	19.85	19.72	19.83	19.81	19.69	19.73	20.04	20.00
Fabricated metal products.....	16.17	16.53	16.32	16.36	16.41	16.49	16.46	16.52	16.58	16.61	16.69	16.70	16.82	16.77	16.78
Machinery.....	17.20	17.72	17.64	17.70	17.71	17.63	17.60	17.82	17.69	17.79	17.68	17.74	17.95	17.72	17.75
Computer and electronic products.....	18.94	19.95	19.52	19.57	19.77	19.88	19.96	20.08	20.06	20.20	20.28	20.22	20.33	20.51	20.58
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	15.54	15.94	15.91	15.96	15.99	16.09	16.10	16.09	16.03	16.10	15.80	15.68	15.73	15.70	15.74
Transportation equipment.....	22.41	23.02	22.56	22.65	22.90	22.89	23.17	22.67	23.33	23.42	23.20	23.41	23.46	23.34	23.50
Furniture and related products.....	13.80	14.32	14.06	14.30	14.38	14.35	14.40	14.36	14.31	14.36	14.36	14.35	14.50	14.38	14.39
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	14.36	14.66	14.49	14.57	14.39	14.42	14.74	14.82	14.77	14.78	14.70	14.72	15.00	14.91	14.88
Nondurable goods.....	15.33	15.67	15.47	15.47	15.66	15.62	15.64	15.74	15.69	15.77	15.71	15.83	15.90	15.99	15.92
Food manufacturing.....	13.13	13.54	13.34	13.36	13.49	13.52	13.52	13.57	13.61	13.65	13.61	13.63	13.70	13.87	13.75
Beverages and tobacco products.....	18.18	18.49	17.88	18.46	18.43	18.58	18.20	18.61	17.78	18.40	18.69	19.54	19.69	19.55	19.53
Textile mills.....	12.55	13.00	12.87	12.81	13.00	12.89	12.98	13.13	13.21	13.16	12.93	13.06	13.13	13.29	13.35
Textile product mills.....	11.86	11.78	11.86	11.83	11.72	11.70	11.83	11.89	11.74	11.73	11.75	11.67	11.75	11.68	11.66
Apparel.....	10.65	11.05	10.93	10.79	10.92	11.01	10.96	11.15	11.12	11.17	11.16	11.20	11.28	11.43	11.47
Leather and allied products.....	11.44	12.04	11.82	11.83	11.88	11.87	11.98	12.18	12.10	12.24	12.10	12.50	12.12	12.78	12.72
Paper and paper products.....	18.01	18.43	18.11	18.17	18.48	18.46	18.47	18.68	18.30	18.54	18.50	18.47	18.71	18.78	18.53
Printing and related support activities.....	15.80	16.15	15.87	15.88	16.01	15.92	16.00	16.19	16.28	16.37	16.48	16.33	16.65	16.51	16.55
Petroleum and coal products.....	24.11	25.26	24.82	24.77	25.11	24.87	24.54	25.12	25.43	25.95	24.92	26.95	25.52	26.55	26.51
Chemicals.....	19.60	19.56	19.56	19.46	19.72	19.53	19.62	19.70	19.47	19.52	19.35	19.52	19.57	19.46	19.36
Plastics and rubber products.....	14.97	15.38	15.25	15.23	15.35	15.31	15.40	15.31	15.45	15.45	15.41	15.49	15.65	15.56	15.59
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	16.42	17.10	16.93	16.95	17.07	16.95	16.96	17.10	17.05	17.31	17.27	17.31	17.45	17.52	17.58
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.39	15.79	15.62	15.63	15.79	15.67	15.74	15.89	15.81	16.00	15.94	15.84	15.89	16.02	16.09
Wholesale trade.....	18.91	19.59	19.26	19.26	19.54	19.29	19.44	19.70	19.58	19.85	19.75	19.89	20.10	20.01	20.04
Retail trade.....	12.57	12.76	12.70	12.71	12.82	12.73	12.75	12.84	12.78	12.91	12.85	12.70	12.64	12.78	12.83
Transportation and warehousing.....	17.28	17.73	17.41	17.48	17.53	17.51	17.74	17.90	17.84	17.96	17.89	17.94	18.04	18.08	18.14
Utilities.....	27.40	27.87	27.46	27.68	27.82	27.70	27.47	27.70	27.73	28.27	28.44	28.17	28.61	28.62	28.57
Information	23.23	23.94	23.80	23.73	23.95	23.81	23.71	23.77	23.85	24.22	24.15	24.11	24.34	24.44	24.43
Financial activities	18.80	19.64	19.42	19.48	19.65	19.53	19.53	19.66	19.65	19.88	19.79	19.83	19.97	19.96	20.07
Professional and business services	19.13	20.13	19.95	19.88	20.12	19.95	19.96	20.26	20.01	20.34	20.19	20.33	20.67	20.65	20.76
Education and health services	17.38	18.11	17.76	17.91	17.92	17.95	18.02	18.18	18.20	18.33	18.33	18.42	18.51	18.61	18.57
Leisure and hospitality	9.75	10.41	10.25	10.23	10.31	10.33	10.30	10.33	10.39	10.53	10.61	10.67	10.77	10.73	10.81
Other services	14.77	15.42	15.10	15.35	15.43	15.38	15.36	15.39	15.43	15.58	15.55	15.61	15.75	15.74	15.79

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

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2003.....	50.5	50.5	64.1	62.6	61.7	58.9	56.0	50.0	56.9	56.9	51.3	51.8
2004.....	52.2	60.6	54.2	58.2	55.8	58.2	58.0	61.3	54.7	53.6	62.4	54.7
2005.....	65.1	60.9	64.4	59.3	53.3	52.7	60.4	58.9	53.5	55.8	57.1	56.0
2006.....	51.6	51.8	52.7	51.1	56.6	50.4	52.2	51.6	56.4	54.6	48.2	48.5
2007.....	45.4	43.6										
Over 3-month span:												
2003.....	54.4	52.9	57.3	63.5	68.8	66.6	61.3	56.4	57.7	59.5	61.9	54.6
2004.....	52.2	55.5	57.5	60.8	58.9	61.9	60.4	63.9	61.1	54.4	54.9	61.3
2005.....	67.2	66.2	66.6	65.5	60.6	58.2	56.0	58.9	55.7	56.4	57.1	58.4
2006.....	58.4	54.7	55.3	54.7	56.2	53.3	53.1	54.7	58.4	56.8	54.7	52.4
2007.....	46.7	46.2										
Over 6-month span:												
2003.....	50.0	51.6	55.3	60.9	63.7	65.1	65.1	63.9	60.4	61.7	58.2	56.0
2004.....	54.6	57.3	56.8	57.5	57.5	58.2	64.4	62.8	62.0	59.3	61.5	62.0
2005.....	63.1	64.4	67.2	67.0	64.4	66.4	61.5	61.7	60.4	59.7	60.8	56.0
2006.....	59.1	56.4	57.5	56.8	58.8	58.2	56.2	58.0	58.2	57.1	54.6	53.8
2007.....	51.5	50.2										
Over 12-month span:												
2003.....	40.5	42.3	45.1	48.9	51.3	58.2	57.5	55.7	57.3	58.8	60.6	60.8
2004.....	60.6	60.8	59.7	58.9	58.0	60.0	60.9	63.3	60.4	58.9	59.5	61.7
2005.....	67.2	65.1	65.5	62.6	64.8	66.4	64.4	64.4	66.2	65.1	64.4	65.5
2006.....	62.6	59.1	60.4	58.9	59.5	58.4	57.5	58.8	61.7	60.4	59.9	57.7
2007.....	53.8	54.9										
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2003.....	43.5	47.6	47.0	63.7	50.6	51.2	58.3	42.9	42.9	48.2	42.3	39.9
2004.....	36.3	48.8	42.9	44.6	42.3	35.1	38.1	47.0	45.8	46.4	47.0	47.0
2005.....	57.7	45.8	54.8	48.8	38.1	53.0	50.6	44.0	36.3	40.5	38.1	39.3
2006.....	47.6	35.7	30.4	29.8	37.5	39.3	41.7	33.3	40.5	45.2	44.6	36.3
2007.....	40.5	29.2										
Over 3-month span:												
2003.....	41.1	40.5	43.5	56.5	58.9	61.3	57.7	47.0	46.4	41.7	44.6	38.7
2004.....	38.1	39.3	42.3	44.6	36.3	37.5	33.3	39.9	45.8	41.7	38.7	49.4
2005.....	54.8	52.4	47.6	48.8	44.6	50.6	42.9	47.6	36.3	37.5	32.1	34.5
2006.....	33.9	28.6	32.1	27.4	29.8	32.7	31.0	34.5	32.1	39.3	44.0	41.7
2007.....	35.7	28.0										
Over 6-month span:												
2003.....	29.2	31.5	32.7	44.6	49.4	54.8	59.5	56.0	51.2	51.8	44.0	38.7
2004.....	33.9	38.1	35.1	36.9	32.1	32.1	41.7	35.7	36.3	36.9	37.5	42.3
2005.....	42.9	45.2	50.6	47.6	48.2	47.6	46.4	48.8	43.5	41.7	38.7	29.8
2006.....	34.5	27.4	23.8	27.4	31.5	34.5	33.3	31.0	29.2	35.1	34.5	32.7
2007.....	34.5	34.5										
Over 12-month span:												
2003.....	13.1	14.3	13.1	20.2	23.2	35.7	36.9	38.1	36.9	44.0	44.6	44.6
2004.....	44.6	43.5	41.7	40.5	36.3	35.1	32.1	33.9	32.7	33.3	33.3	38.1
2005.....	44.6	40.5	40.5	39.3	39.3	44.6	41.7	42.3	46.4	48.2	45.2	44.0
2006.....	39.3	36.3	36.9	28.6	29.8	26.2	26.8	29.2	30.4	29.8	33.3	33.9
2007.....	29.8	29.8										

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2007					2008		2007					2008		
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	
Total ²	4,162	4,080	4,044	3,972	3,974	3,889	3,820	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,717	3,637	3,597	3,520	3,526	3,449	3,378	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	
Construction.....	144	128	150	138	140	133	140	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	
Manufacturing.....	324	314	303	303	305	286	246	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	735	679	644	648	667	643	611	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	
Professional and business services.....	689	673	758	685	706	752	695	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.7	
Education and health services.....	700	712	704	713	698	680	748	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.9	
Leisure and hospitality.....	578	663	614	591	574	515	519	4.1	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.7	
Government.....	444	443	448	454	446	439	441	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	
Region³															
Northeast.....	695	594	657	629	644	662	610	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	
South.....	1,675	1,641	1,629	1,620	1,574	1,536	1,506	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	
Midwest.....	773	787	747	755	779	749	734	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	
West.....	1,035	1,054	1,014	957	988	966	980	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.0	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							
	2007					2008		2007					2008		
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	
Total ²	4,796	4,700	4,914	4,672	4,717	4,639	4,638	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	
Industry															
Total private ²	4,371	4,325	4,552	4,305	4,314	4,227	4,261	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	
Construction.....	367	336	331	351	335	319	358	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.8	
Manufacturing.....	350	352	396	353	350	326	285	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.1	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	924	977	1,018	946	970	916	901	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	
Professional and business services.....	776	799	855	902	851	897	821	4.3	4.4	4.7	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.5	
Education and health services.....	504	453	517	527	460	516	522	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.8	
Leisure and hospitality.....	898	888	924	846	880	824	850	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.2	
Government.....	393	359	373	349	390	394	389	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	
Region³															
Northeast.....	753	689	653	761	770	767	768	2.9	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
South.....	1,835	1,844	1,924	1,828	1,802	1,814	1,789	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	
Midwest.....	1,053	1,093	1,097	1,027	1,045	998	966	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	
West.....	1,157	1,048	1,216	1,018	1,067	1,058	1,146	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.7	

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2007					2008		2007					2008		
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	
Total ²	4,502	4,456	4,594	4,640	4,408	4,477	4,485	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	
Industry															
Total private ²	4,166	4,168	4,314	4,367	4,107	4,188	4,205	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	
Construction.....	365	355	355	322	331	311	330	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.5	
Manufacturing.....	377	374	393	400	325	348	353	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.6	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	957	950	1,010	1,065	981	1,005	958	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	
Professional and business services.....	756	824	935	878	814	790	854	4.2	4.6	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.7	
Education and health services.....	432	414	434	423	417	447	462	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	
Leisure and hospitality.....	797	730	761	799	803	800	848	5.9	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	
Government.....	326	290	286	286	295	290	283	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Region³															
Northeast.....	683	635	652	860	635	697	761	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	
South.....	1,720	1,786	1,764	1,709	1,712	1,699	1,671	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	
Midwest.....	1,006	983	994	974	980	975	900	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	
West.....	1,076	1,038	1,186	1,117	1,117	1,107	1,168	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	

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 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							
	2007					2008		2007					2008		
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	
Total ²	2,553	2,396	2,648	2,501	2,494	2,493	2,526	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	
Industry															
Total private ²	2,407	2,253	2,508	2,361	2,358	2,355	2,387	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	
Construction.....	141	132	137	116	119	113	141	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.9	
Manufacturing.....	199	183	199	187	182	183	184	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	556	549	588	572	590	598	534	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	
Professional and business services.....	394	405	479	398	367	351	490	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.7	
Education and health services.....	273	253	264	269	258	276	268	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	
Leisure and hospitality.....	542	440	545	557	561	525	550	4.0	3.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.0	
Government.....	145	146	144	140	137	138	139	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	
Region³															
Northeast.....	331	306	338	367	312	358	411	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6	
South.....	1,069	1,003	1,088	996	1,008	1,045	1,020	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	
Midwest.....	535	524	524	529	521	502	491	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	
West.....	618	575	691	607	632	583	624	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, third quarter 2007.

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

Virgin Islands.

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

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

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

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

23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: by State, second quarter 2007.

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

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data. NOTE: Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. Data are preliminary.

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

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

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

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

25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, private ownership, by supersector, first quarter 2006

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers ¹	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all industries²										
Establishments, first quarter	8,413,125	5,078,506	1,392,481	919,182	636,264	216,815	123,061	30,375	10,965	5,476
Employment, March	111,001,540	7,540,432	9,219,319	12,406,793	19,195,647	14,903,811	18,408,166	10,383,792	7,421,575	11,522,005
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	123,076	69,188	23,230	15,106	9,842	3,177	1,783	516	175	59
Employment, March	1,631,257	111,354	153,676	203,446	296,339	216,952	267,612	177,858	115,367	88,653
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	861,030	558,318	141,743	84,922	52,373	15,118	6,762	1,358	337	99
Employment, March	7,299,087	823,891	929,155	1,140,245	1,565,409	1,027,718	994,696	454,918	220,788	142,267
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	362,959	137,311	61,852	55,135	53,364	25,712	19,573	6,423	2,469	1,120
Employment, March	14,098,486	240,304	415,575	757,991	1,662,309	1,798,423	3,006,794	2,207,979	1,668,696	2,340,415
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,880,255	999,688	380,100	245,926	158,053	53,502	33,590	7,071	1,796	529
Employment, March	25,612,515	1,663,203	2,529,630	3,293,292	4,772,401	3,695,250	5,001,143	2,419,416	1,166,322	1,071,858
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	142,974	81,209	21,094	16,356	13,313	5,553	3,568	1,141	512	228
Employment, March	3,037,124	113,399	140,632	223,171	411,358	384,148	544,418	392,681	355,421	471,896
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	836,365	541,333	151,952	80,853	40,558	12,146	6,245	1,890	928	460
Employment, March	8,102,371	874,114	1,002,449	1,068,474	1,206,411	832,505	936,343	655,392	641,926	884,757
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,403,142	948,773	192,581	121,585	80,222	30,997	20,046	5,849	2,169	920
Employment, March	17,162,560	1,333,479	1,265,155	1,639,285	2,431,806	2,148,736	3,038,221	1,995,309	1,469,170	1,841,399
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	787,747	375,326	175,191	112,455	72,335	26,364	18,400	4,106	1,832	1,738
Employment, March	16,838,748	684,886	1,163,519	1,512,272	2,177,055	1,835,664	2,754,731	1,400,469	1,282,903	4,027,249
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	699,767	270,143	118,147	128,663	131,168	38,635	10,459	1,602	648	302
Employment, March	12,633,387	430,588	796,935	1,802,270	3,945,588	2,583,745	1,475,115	540,014	437,645	621,487
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,121,269	912,768	118,306	56,724	24,734	5,570	2,629	418	99	21
Employment, March	4,326,368	1,087,667	771,276	747,842	718,557	377,961	388,231	139,473	63,337	32,024

¹ Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2006.

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

² Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

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

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2005	2006				2007				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2007										
Civilian workers²	100.0	100.7	101.6	102.7	103.3	104.2	105.0	106.1	106.7	0.6	3.3
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	100.0	100.9	101.6	103.0	103.7	104.7	105.5	106.7	107.2	.5	3.4
Management, business, and financial	100.0	101.3	101.9	102.7	103.2	104.4	105.2	106.2	106.6	.4	3.3
Professional and related	100.0	100.7	101.4	103.2	104.0	104.9	105.7	107.0	107.6	.6	3.5
Sales and office	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.5	106.4	.9	3.3
Sales and related	100.0	99.9	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.1	105.2	1.1	2.8
Office and administrative support	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.8	103.5	104.7	105.5	106.4	107.1	.7	3.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	100.0	100.8	102.0	103.0	103.6	104.1	105.1	106.1	106.8	.7	3.1
Construction and extraction	100.0	100.7	102.0	103.0	103.7	104.3	105.7	106.5	107.4	.8	3.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	100.0	100.9	102.0	103.0	103.6	103.7	104.4	105.6	106.2	.6	2.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.8	102.4	102.7	103.5	104.2	104.7	.5	2.2
Production	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.8	103.3	104.1	.8	2.1
Transportation and material moving	100.0	100.5	101.3	102.2	102.8	103.4	104.4	105.3	105.6	.3	2.7
Service occupations	100.0	100.8	101.4	102.5	103.5	104.8	105.5	106.9	107.7	.7	4.1
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	100.0	100.3	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.9	103.9	104.4	105.0	.6	2.4
Manufacturing	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.4	101.8	102.0	102.9	103.2	103.8	.6	2.0
Service-providing	100.0	100.9	101.6	102.9	103.5	104.4	105.2	106.4	107.0	.6	3.4
Education and health services	100.0	100.6	101.3	103.5	104.2	104.9	105.5	107.2	107.9	.7	3.6
Health care and social assistance	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.3	105.4	106.1	107.1	107.9	.7	3.5
Hospitals	100.0	101.2	101.9	103.2	104.0	105.1	105.7	106.7	107.5	.7	3.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	100.0	101.0	101.4	102.6	103.7	104.5	105.0	105.6	106.3	.7	2.5
Education services	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.4	104.1	104.5	104.9	107.3	107.9	.6	3.7
Elementary and secondary schools	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.2	104.6	105.0	107.4	107.9	.5	3.6
Public administration ³	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.4	103.8	105.6	106.6	108.0	109.1	1.0	5.1
Private industry workers	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.5	103.2	104.0	104.9	105.7	106.3	.6	3.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	100.0	101.1	101.9	102.9	103.5	104.6	105.5	106.4	106.8	.4	3.2
Management, business, and financial	100.0	101.3	102.0	102.7	103.1	104.3	105.1	106.0	106.3	.3	3.1
Professional and related	100.0	101.0	101.8	103.1	103.9	104.9	105.9	106.7	107.3	.6	3.3
Sales and office	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.3	102.9	103.7	104.7	105.3	106.1	.8	3.1
Sales and related	100.0	99.9	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.2	105.2	1.0	2.8
Office and administrative support	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.7	103.4	104.5	105.4	106.0	106.7	.7	3.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	100.0	100.8	102.1	103.0	103.6	104.0	105.0	105.9	106.7	.8	3.0
Construction and extraction	100.0	100.7	102.2	103.1	103.7	104.4	105.7	106.5	107.4	.8	3.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	100.0	100.9	102.1	103.0	103.4	103.5	104.1	105.2	105.8	.6	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.5	103.3	103.9	104.5	.6	2.2
Production	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.8	103.2	104.0	.8	2.0
Transportation and material moving	100.0	100.4	101.2	102.0	102.6	103.1	104.1	104.9	105.3	.4	2.6
Service occupations	100.0	100.8	101.5	102.3	103.1	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.0	.6	3.8
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	100.0	100.3	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.9	103.9	104.4	105.0	.6	2.4
Management, professional, and related	100.0	100.2	100.7	101.6	102.0	102.7	103.8	104.3	104.4	.1	2.4
Sales and office	100.0	99.9	102.7	102.1	102.8	103.0	103.7	104.1	104.8	.7	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	100.0	100.6	101.9	102.7	103.3	104.0	105.3	106.1	107.0	.8	3.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	100.0	100.3	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.9	103.3	104.0	.7	2.0
Construction	100.0	100.7	101.9	103.0	103.6	104.7	105.9	106.9	107.6	.7	3.9
Manufacturing	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.4	101.8	102.0	102.9	103.2	103.8	.6	2.0
Management, professional, and related	100.0	100.0	100.5	101.3	101.4	102.0	103.3	103.3	103.5	.2	2.1
Sales and office	100.0	99.5	102.8	101.3	102.1	102.4	103.2	103.5	104.3	.8	2.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	100.0	100.1	100.8	101.5	102.1	101.7	102.4	102.8	103.9	1.1	1.8
Production, transportation, and material moving	100.0	100.2	100.9	101.5	101.9	101.9	102.6	103.1	103.8	.7	1.9
Service-providing industries	100.0	101.0	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.3	105.2	106.1	106.7	.6	3.2
Management, professional, and related	100.0	101.3	102.2	103.2	103.8	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.3	.5	3.4
Sales and office	100.0	100.6	101.5	102.3	102.9	103.7	104.8	105.4	106.3	.9	3.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	100.0	101.2	102.5	103.6	104.0	104.0	104.5	105.7	106.2	.5	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	100.0	100.6	101.3	101.9	102.6	103.0	104.0	104.7	105.2	.5	2.5
Service occupations	100.0	100.9	101.5	102.3	103.1	104.5	105.3	106.4	107.1	.7	3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	100.0	100.8	101.4	102.4	103.0	103.1	104.2	104.7	105.5	.8	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2005	2006				2007				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2007										
Wholesale trade.....	100.0	100.3	100.8	102.4	102.9	103.7	104.6	104.2	105.3	1.1	2.3
Retail trade.....	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.9	102.7	102.9	103.9	105.1	106.1	1.0	3.3
Transportation and warehousing.....	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.2	102.8	104.0	104.5	104.5	.0	2.3
Utilities.....	100.0	107.8	109.3	110.1	110.4	102.8	104.7	105.0	105.6	.6	-4.3
Information.....	100.0	100.9	102.1	103.0	103.2	104.3	105.6	105.8	106.1	.3	2.8
Financial activities.....	100.0	101.2	101.8	102.1	102.5	104.2	104.6	105.4	105.6	.2	3.0
Finance and insurance.....	100.0	101.5	102.4	102.6	102.9	104.6	104.9	105.7	106.1	.4	3.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	100.0	99.8	99.3	100.2	100.8	102.2	103.0	104.1	103.7	-.4	2.9
Professional and business services.....	100.0	101.1	102.2	102.9	103.5	104.7	105.9	106.9	107.5	.6	3.9
Education and health services.....	100.0	101.0	101.8	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.7	106.9	107.7	.7	3.5
Education services.....	100.0	100.7	101.5	103.2	104.2	104.5	104.9	106.7	107.5	.7	3.2
Health care and social assistance.....	100.0	101.1	101.9	103.2	104.1	105.2	105.9	106.9	107.8	.8	3.6
Hospitals.....	100.0	101.3	102.0	103.2	103.9	105.0	105.6	106.5	107.3	.8	3.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.4	103.7	105.3	106.0	107.5	108.1	.6	4.2
Accommodation and food services.....	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.5	104.0	105.8	106.4	108.1	108.6	.5	4.4
Other services, except public administration.....	100.0	101.4	102.7	103.6	104.0	105.7	106.1	107.1	107.6	.5	3.5
State and local government workers.....	100.0	100.5	100.9	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.7	107.6	108.4	.7	4.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	100.0	100.3	100.8	103.3	104.0	104.9	105.4	107.5	108.3	.7	4.1
Professional and related.....	100.0	100.2	100.8	103.4	104.0	104.8	105.3	107.5	108.2	.7	4.0
Sales and office.....	100.0	100.9	101.5	103.3	104.1	105.6	106.2	107.9	108.6	.6	4.3
Office and administrative support.....	100.0	101.0	101.6	103.5	104.2	105.7	106.4	108.2	108.9	.6	4.5
Service occupations.....	100.0	100.6	101.2	103.1	104.5	105.4	106.3	108.0	109.1	1.0	4.4
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	100.0	100.3	100.8	103.7	104.3	104.8	105.3	107.5	108.2	.7	3.7
Education services.....	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.1	104.6	105.0	107.4	108.0	.6	3.7
Schools.....	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.1	104.6	104.9	107.4	108.0	.6	3.7
Elementary and secondary schools.....	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.6	104.2	104.7	105.0	107.4	108.0	.6	3.6
Health care and social assistance.....	100.0	101.3	102.9	105.1	105.7	107.1	107.6	108.6	109.3	.6	3.4
Hospitals.....	100.0	100.9	101.3	103.3	104.3	105.6	106.3	107.5	108.2	.7	3.7
Public administration ³	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.4	103.8	105.6	106.6	108.0	109.1	1.0	5.1

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2005	2006				2007				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2007	
Civilian workers¹	100.0	100.7	101.5	102.6	103.2	104.3	105.0	106.0	106.7	0.7	3.4
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	100.0	100.8	101.6	102.9	103.6	104.7	105.4	106.6	107.1	.5	3.4
Management, business, and financial.....	100.0	101.2	102.0	102.7	103.1	104.7	105.4	106.4	106.7	.3	3.5
Professional and related.....	100.0	100.6	101.4	103.1	103.8	104.7	105.3	106.7	107.4	.7	3.5
Sales and office.....	100.0	100.4	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.4	106.2	.8	3.1
Sales and related.....	100.0	99.8	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.7	103.9	104.3	105.5	1.2	2.9
Office and administrative support.....	100.0	100.8	101.8	102.6	103.3	104.5	105.3	106.1	106.8	.7	3.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.3	105.1	106.3	107.1	.8	3.6
Construction and extraction.....	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.9	103.7	104.6	105.7	106.6	107.7	1.0	3.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	100.0	100.6	101.6	102.6	103.1	103.8	104.4	105.8	106.4	.6	3.2
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.9	102.5	103.2	103.9	104.7	105.1	.4	2.5
Production.....	100.0	100.7	101.2	101.8	102.3	103.2	103.6	104.3	104.7	.4	2.3
Transportation and material moving.....	100.0	100.5	101.2	102.1	102.7	103.3	104.2	105.1	105.5	.4	2.7
Service occupations.....	100.0	100.5	101.2	102.2	103.2	104.6	105.3	106.5	107.3	.8	4.0
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.3	102.9	103.9	104.7	105.4	106.0	.6	3.0
Manufacturing.....	100.0	100.7	101.7	101.9	102.3	103.3	103.9	104.5	104.9	.4	2.5
Service-providing.....	100.0	100.7	101.5	102.7	103.3	104.3	105.1	106.2	106.8	.6	3.4
Education and health services.....	100.0	100.4	101.1	103.1	103.8	104.4	104.9	106.6	107.4	.8	3.5
Health care and social assistance.....	100.0	100.8	101.8	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.9	107.1	107.9	.7	3.7
Hospitals.....	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.9	103.8	104.8	105.6	106.7	107.4	.7	3.5
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	100.0	100.7	101.2	102.2	103.3	104.1	104.7	105.8	106.4	.6	3.0
Education services.....	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.0	103.5	103.7	104.0	106.2	106.9	.7	3.3
Elementary and secondary schools.....	100.0	100.0	100.3	102.9	103.4	103.6	103.8	106.0	106.6	.6	3.1
Public administration ²	100.0	100.5	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.4	.9	3.8
Private industry workers	100.0	100.7	101.7	102.5	103.2	104.3	105.1	106.0	106.6	.6	3.3
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.0	103.6	104.9	105.8	106.7	107.2	.5	3.5
Management, business, and financial.....	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.8	103.1	104.7	105.5	106.3	106.6	.3	3.4
Professional and related.....	100.0	100.9	101.8	103.1	104.0	105.1	106.0	107.0	107.6	.6	3.5
Sales and office.....	100.0	100.4	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.3	106.2	.9	3.1
Sales and related.....	100.0	99.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	102.8	104.0	104.4	105.5	1.1	2.8
Office and administrative support.....	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.6	103.3	104.5	105.4	106.0	106.7	.7	3.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.8	103.4	104.2	105.1	106.2	107.1	.8	3.6
Construction and extraction.....	100.0	100.7	102.0	103.0	103.7	104.7	105.8	106.7	107.8	1.0	4.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	100.0	100.7	101.6	102.6	103.0	103.7	104.2	105.6	106.1	.5	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.8	102.4	103.1	103.8	104.5	105.0	.5	2.5
Production.....	100.0	100.7	101.2	101.7	102.2	103.1	103.6	104.2	104.6	.4	2.3
Transportation and material moving.....	100.0	100.4	101.2	102.0	102.6	103.2	104.1	105.0	105.4	.4	2.7
Service occupations.....	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.0	102.9	104.6	105.3	106.5	107.1	.6	4.1
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.3	102.9	103.9	104.7	105.4	106.0	.6	3.0
Management, professional, and related.....	100.0	101.1	101.7	102.4	102.8	104.4	105.3	105.9	106.0	.1	3.1
Sales and office.....	100.0	99.8	103.4	102.2	103.1	103.4	104.1	104.7	105.5	.8	2.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.7	103.4	104.4	105.6	106.5	107.6	1.0	4.1
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	100.0	100.7	101.3	101.9	102.4	103.2	103.7	104.4	104.8	.4	2.3
Construction.....	100.0	100.6	102.0	102.9	103.7	104.9	106.0	107.0	107.8	.7	4.0
Manufacturing.....	100.0	100.7	101.7	101.9	102.3	103.3	103.9	104.5	104.9	.4	2.5
Management, professional, and related.....	100.0	101.1	101.5	102.2	102.3	103.8	104.6	105.0	105.3	.3	2.9
Sales and office.....	100.0	99.5	103.8	101.1	102.0	102.4	103.2	103.9	104.7	.8	2.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.3	103.0	103.8	104.3	105.0	105.9	.9	2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	100.0	100.7	101.3	101.8	102.3	103.1	103.6	104.2	104.5	.3	2.2
Service-providing industries.....	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.6	103.3	104.4	105.3	106.1	106.8	.7	3.4
Management, professional, and related.....	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.1	103.7	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.4	.6	3.6
Sales and office.....	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.4	102.9	103.8	104.9	105.4	106.3	.9	3.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	100.0	100.7	101.8	103.0	103.4	103.9	104.3	105.7	106.3	.6	2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.7	102.4	103.0	104.0	104.6	105.2	.6	2.7
Service occupations.....	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.0	102.9	104.6	105.3	106.6	107.2	.6	4.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	100.0	100.4	100.9	102.1	102.7	103.2	104.3	104.6	105.5	.9	2.7

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2005	2006				2007				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2007										
Wholesale trade.....	100.0	100.2	100.7	102.7	103.0	103.8	104.8	104.0	105.2	1.2	2.1
Retail trade.....	100.0	100.5	100.9	101.9	102.8	103.1	104.2	105.1	106.1	1.0	3.2
Transportation and warehousing.....	100.0	100.1	100.7	101.4	101.9	102.5	103.7	104.1	104.2	.1	2.3
Utilities.....	100.0	100.8	102.1	103.0	103.5	104.3	105.5	106.1	106.8	.7	3.2
Information.....	100.0	101.0	101.7	102.6	102.4	103.8	104.9	105.2	105.3	.1	2.8
Financial activities.....	100.0	101.3	102.3	102.5	102.8	104.7	104.9	106.0	105.9	-.1	3.0
Finance and insurance.....	100.0	101.6	102.8	102.9	103.2	105.4	105.5	106.5	106.6	.1	3.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.8	101.4	101.6	102.4	103.6	103.1	-.5	1.7
Professional and business services.....	100.0	101.0	102.3	103.0	103.5	104.8	105.9	106.7	107.5	.7	3.9
Education and health services.....	100.0	100.7	101.6	103.0	104.0	104.8	105.6	106.9	107.7	.7	3.6
Education services.....	100.0	100.7	101.4	103.1	104.1	104.2	104.6	106.4	107.4	.9	3.2
Health care and social assistance.....	100.0	100.7	101.6	103.0	103.9	104.9	105.8	107.0	107.8	.7	3.8
Hospitals.....	100.0	100.9	101.8	102.9	103.7	104.6	105.4	106.5	107.2	.7	3.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.3	103.7	105.7	106.4	108.1	108.8	.6	4.9
Accommodation and food services.....	100.0	100.5	101.3	102.2	103.8	106.0	106.5	108.4	109.0	.6	5.0
Other services, except public administration.....	100.0	101.3	102.6	103.4	103.8	105.7	106.1	107.3	107.9	.6	3.9
State and local government workers.....	100.0	100.3	100.8	102.8	103.5	104.1	104.6	106.4	107.1	.7	3.5
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	100.0	100.2	100.7	102.9	103.5	104.0	104.3	106.3	107.0	.7	3.4
Professional and related.....	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.0	103.6	103.9	104.2	106.3	107.0	.7	3.3
Sales and office.....	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.6	103.2	104.5	104.8	106.3	107.0	.7	3.7
Office and administrative support.....	100.0	100.7	101.4	102.7	103.4	104.7	105.0	106.5	107.3	.8	3.8
Service occupations.....	100.0	100.3	100.8	102.4	103.9	104.5	105.2	106.5	107.7	1.1	3.7
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.1	103.6	104.0	104.2	106.3	107.1	.8	3.4
Education services.....	100.0	100.1	100.4	103.0	103.4	103.7	103.9	106.1	106.8	.7	3.3
Schools.....	100.0	100.1	100.4	103.0	103.4	103.6	103.9	106.1	106.8	.7	3.3
Elementary and secondary schools.....	100.0	100.0	100.3	103.0	103.4	103.6	103.8	106.0	106.6	.6	3.1
Health care and social assistance.....	100.0	101.0	103.0	104.8	105.5	106.6	107.2	108.2	109.2	.9	3.5
Hospitals.....	100.0	100.9	101.4	103.1	104.4	105.7	106.5	107.6	108.6	.9	4.0
Public administration ²	100.0	100.5	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.4	.9	3.8

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2005	2006				2007				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2007										
Civilian workers	100.0	100.9	101.6	102.8	103.6	104.0	105.1	106.1	106.8	0.7	3.1
Private industry workers	100.0	101.0	101.7	102.5	103.1	103.2	104.3	105.0	105.6	.6	2.4
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	100.0	101.3	101.8	102.8	103.4	103.8	104.9	105.6	106.0	.4	2.5
Sales and office.....	100.0	100.8	101.6	102.0	102.9	103.4	104.3	105.2	106.0	.8	3.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	100.0	101.1	102.7	103.5	104.0	103.4	104.8	105.3	105.9	.6	1.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.6	102.0	101.2	102.4	102.7	103.7	1.0	1.7
Service occupations.....	100.0	101.5	102.2	103.0	103.6	104.2	105.1	106.0	106.7	.7	3.0
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	100.0	99.6	100.4	101.3	101.7	100.9	102.2	102.4	103.2	.8	1.5
Manufacturing.....	100.0	99.0	99.7	100.5	100.8	99.6	101.0	100.7	101.7	1.0	.9
Service-providing.....	100.0	101.5	102.3	103.0	103.7	104.1	105.2	106.0	106.6	.6	2.8
State and local government workers	100.0	100.7	101.3	104.1	105.2	107.0	108.0	110.3	111.0	.6	5.5

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2005	2006				2007				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2007										
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	100.0	100.5	101.8	102.4	103.0	102.7	103.9	104.4	105.1	0.7	2.0
Goods-producing.....	100.0	99.9	101.2	101.8	102.2	101.5	102.8	103.1	104.0	.9	1.8
Manufacturing.....	100.0	99.3	100.1	100.5	100.8	99.2	100.0	100.0	101.0	1.0	.2
Service-providing.....	100.0	101.0	102.2	102.9	103.6	103.7	104.7	105.4	106.0	.6	2.3
Nonunion.....	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.6	103.2	104.2	105.1	105.9	106.5	.6	3.2
Goods-producing.....	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.0	102.5	103.3	104.2	104.8	105.4	.6	2.8
Manufacturing.....	100.0	100.3	101.3	101.7	102.1	102.8	103.7	104.1	104.6	.5	2.4
Service-providing.....	100.0	101.0	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.4	105.3	106.2	106.8	.6	3.3
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	100.0	100.9	101.8	102.5	103.3	104.0	105.1	106.2	106.8	.6	3.4
South.....	100.0	101.0	101.6	102.8	103.5	104.3	105.3	106.1	106.7	.6	3.1
Midwest.....	100.0	100.7	101.7	102.3	102.8	103.3	104.2	104.6	105.3	.7	2.4
West.....	100.0	100.6	101.8	102.5	103.0	104.2	104.9	105.7	106.5	.8	3.4
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	100.0	100.3	101.2	101.7	102.3	102.8	103.7	104.4	104.7	.3	2.3
Goods-producing.....	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.9	102.3	102.7	103.6	104.3	104.3	.0	2.0
Manufacturing.....	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.4	101.7	102.0	102.5	102.9	102.6	-.3	.9
Service-providing.....	100.0	100.1	100.9	101.6	102.2	102.9	103.8	104.6	104.9	.3	2.6
Nonunion.....	100.0	100.8	101.8	102.7	103.3	104.5	105.3	106.2	106.9	.7	3.5
Goods-producing.....	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.4	103.0	104.2	105.0	105.8	106.4	.6	3.3
Manufacturing.....	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.0	102.5	103.6	104.2	104.9	105.5	.6	2.9
Service-providing.....	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.7	103.4	104.6	105.4	106.3	107.0	.7	3.5
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.5	103.1	104.0	105.0	106.1	106.6	.5	3.4
South.....	100.0	101.0	101.6	102.9	103.6	104.6	105.6	106.5	107.0	.5	3.3
Midwest.....	100.0	100.4	101.4	102.0	102.6	103.6	104.4	105.0	105.6	.6	2.9
West.....	100.0	100.7	102.1	102.7	103.2	104.8	105.4	106.2	107.0	.8	3.7

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual average		2007												2008	
	2006	2007	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	
Number of stoppages:																
Beginning in period.....	20	21	1	2	3	0	2	1	1	5	3	1	2	0	2	
In effect during period.....	23	23	2	3	4	0	2	1	1	6	3	2	4	1	3	
Workers involved:																
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	70.1	189.2	2.8	7.8	5.5	.0	4.0	1.1	1.0	108.3	41.7	10.5	6.5	.0	6.2	
In effect during period (in thousands).....	191.0	220.9	4.6	9.6	12.0	.0	4.0	1.1	1.0	108.3	41.7	14.2	20.7	10.5	16.7	
Days idle:																
Number (in thousands).....	2,687.5	1,264.8	73.4	142.8	101.1	.0	19.6	6.6	9.0	261.5	73.9	284.0	254.8	220.5	148.8	
Percent of estimated working time ¹.....	.01	.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.01	0	.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.

NOTE: p = preliminary.

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2007										2008		
	2006	2007	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items.....	201.6	207.342	203.499	205.352	206.686	207.949	208.352	208.299	207.917	208.490	208.936	210.177	210.036	211.080	211.693
All items (1967 = 100).....	603.9	621.106	609.594	615.145	619.140	622.921	624.129	623.970	622.827	624.543	625.879	629.598	629.174	632.301	634.139
Food and beverages.....	195.7	203.300	200.402	200.869	201.292	202.225	202.885	203.533	204.289	205.279	206.124	206.563	206.936	208.837	209.462
Food.....	195.2	202.916	200.000	200.403	200.820	201.791	202.441	203.121	203.885	204.941	205.796	206.277	206.704	208.618	209.166
Food at home.....	193.1	201.245	198.193	198.766	199.020	200.334	200.950	201.401	202.126	203.193	204.333	204.745	205.208	207.983	208.329
Cereals and bakery products.....	212.8	222.107	219.041	218.458	220.494	220.939	222.605	223.297	223.981	223.372	224.691	225.668	226.461	228.661	233.389
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	186.6	195.616	190.491	192.508	193.665	195.886	197.175	196.690	197.204	198.323	198.474	198.616	198.755	200.035	199.688
Dairy and related products ¹	181.4	194.770	183.779	185.724	185.821	187.266	191.435	197.899	201.739	203.541	205.319	205.959	205.299	206.905	208.166
Fruits and vegetables.....	252.9	262.628	268.565	263.910	261.967	264.710	258.337	254.616	252.845	259.100	263.648	268.407	272.482	279.072	272.129
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	147.4	153.432	151.716	153.894	151.799	152.869	153.104	153.384	154.791	155.007	155.545	154.299	153.648	157.863	157.805
Other foods at home.....	169.6	173.275	171.483	171.819	172.633	172.657	173.790	174.440	174.686	174.201	174.695	173.963	174.057	176.085	177.863
Sugar and sweets.....	171.5	176.772	174.300	174.633	175.932	175.453	176.665	178.235	178.256	178.172	177.236	178.600	178.631	180.193	180.588
Fats and oils.....	168.0	172.921	171.667	170.851	169.817	171.495	171.581	173.691	174.251	174.105	176.500	175.327	176.068	181.813	184.878
Other foods.....	185.0	188.244	186.358	186.962	188.103	187.921	189.353	189.518	189.781	189.076	189.695	188.340	188.325	190.037	192.064
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	113.9	115.105	114.939	114.331	115.310	114.692	116.101	115.017	116.072	114.628	114.850	115.396	115.267	115.162	118.182
Food away from home ¹	199.4	206.659	203.909	204.082	204.725	205.233	205.934	206.931	207.756	208.805	209.275	209.854	210.233	211.070	211.878
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	136.6	144.068	141.626	141.366	143.155	143.160	143.157	144.785	145.376	146.752	146.074	146.628	145.814	146.649	148.385
Alcoholic beverages.....	200.7	207.026	204.385	205.663	206.166	206.599	207.383	207.624	208.264	208.408	209.126	209.018	208.704	210.425	212.044
Housing.....	203.2	209.586	207.177	208.080	208.541	208.902	210.649	211.286	211.098	210.865	210.701	210.745	210.933	212.244	213.026
Shelter.....	232.1	240.611	237.972	238.980	239.735	239.877	240.980	242.067	242.238	241.990	242.405	242.207	242.372	243.871	244.786
Rent of primary residence.....	225.1	234.679	231.739	232.495	232.980	233.549	234.071	234.732	235.311	236.058	237.135	238.169	239.102	239.850	240.325
Lodging away from home.....	136.0	142.813	139.160	142.247	144.832	144.112	148.622	153.016	150.236	144.480	143.172	136.703	133.545	140.176	144.092
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	238.2	246.235	244.020	244.602	244.993	245.236	245.690	246.149	246.815	247.487	248.075	248.876	249.532	250.106	250.481
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	116.5	117.004	117.320	117.333	117.559	116.386	117.106	116.577	116.926	116.783	116.640	116.997	117.003	117.435	117.622
Fuels and utilities.....	194.7	200.632	194.890	196.414	196.933	198.574	206.199	206.140	204.334	204.264	200.836	202.161	203.006	204.796	205.795
Fuels.....	177.1	181.744	176.092	177.635	177.515	179.798	188.400	187.624	185.453	185.306	181.509	182.725	183.516	185.107	185.994
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	234.9	251.453	231.800	236.863	240.090	241.473	241.589	245.680	246.542	252.580	261.745	291.845	299.296	306.937	308.269
Gas (pipelined) and electricity.....	182.1	186.262	181.232	182.624	182.283	184.737	193.911	193.184	190.710	190.158	185.337	184.753	185.155	186.475	187.376
Household furnishings and operations.....	127.0	126.875	127.495	127.655	127.423	127.309	127.361	126.894	126.520	126.193	126.233	126.252	126.066	126.515	126.753
Apparel.....	119.5	118.998	119.017	122.582	122.934	121.452	117.225	113.500	114.439	119.535	121.846	121.421	118.257	115.795	117.839
Men's and boys' apparel.....	114.1	112.368	111.233	113.685	115.190	114.342	110.869	109.568	109.032	112.380	114.953	114.807	112.026	110.691	112.917
Women's and girls' apparel.....	110.7	110.296	110.871	116.911	117.118	114.444	107.826	101.291	103.237	110.973	113.402	112.166	109.418	104.367	106.340
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	116.5	113.948	115.416	117.996	115.489	113.632	111.546	108.759	110.221	113.611	117.149	117.339	113.779	113.861	115.750
Footwear.....	123.5	122.374	121.930	123.505	123.672	123.041	120.602	119.375	120.329	123.183	124.675	125.005	122.258	121.148	122.377
Transportation.....	180.9	184.682	174.799	180.346	185.231	189.961	189.064	187.690	184.480	184.532	184.952	190.677	189.984	190.839	190.520
Private transportation.....	177.0	180.778	170.775	176.468	181.478	186.376	185.175	183.619	180.408	180.586	180.919	186.839	186.134	186.978	186.571
New and used motor vehicles ²	95.6	94.303	94.591	94.493	94.307	93.981	93.842	93.961	94.121	93.985	94.201	94.562	94.754	94.834	94.581
New vehicles.....	137.6	136.254	137.340	137.228	136.963	136.295	135.820	135.415	135.204	134.927	135.344	136.250	136.664	136.827	136.279
Used cars and trucks ¹	140.0	135.747	134.597	134.382	134.363	134.481	135.067	136.024	137.138	137.142	136.950	136.616	136.943	137.203	137.248
Motor fuel.....	221.0	239.070	195.377	220.515	242.944	265.781	260.655	252.909	238.194	239.104	239.048	262.282	258.132	260.523	259.242
Gasoline (all types).....	219.9	237.959	194.282	219.473	241.897	264.830	259.686	251.883	237.108	237.993	237.019	260.943	256.790	259.338	257.845
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	117.3	121.583	120.196	120.485	120.714	120.990	120.885	121.514	121.730	122.292	123.017	123.487	123.928	124.282	125.225
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	215.6	222.963	220.530	221.160	221.508	221.999	222.553	223.487	224.019	224.302	224.939	225.672	226.120	227.732	228.731
Public transportation.....	226.6	230.002	224.061	225.893	227.567	228.251	233.389	235.767	233.112	230.694	232.725	233.578	233.408	234.334	235.724
Medical care.....	336.2	351.054	346.457	347.172	348.225	349.087	349.510	351.643	352.961	353.723	355.653	357.041	357.661	360.459	362.155
Medical care commodities.....	285.9	289.999	287.703	286.940	288.349	288.661	288.508	290.257	291.164	291.340	292.161	293.201	293.610	295.355	296.130
Medical care services.....	350.6	369.302	363.908	365.164	366.070	367.127	367.758	370.008	371.461	372.432	374.750	376.250	376.940	380.135	382.196
Professional services.....	289.3	300.792	298.393	298.990	299.248	299.700	300.052	301.131	302.259	302.410	303.532	303.780	304.784	306.529	307.928
Hospital and related services.....	468.1	498.922	487.881	490.104	492.110	494.122	494.916	499.400	501.026	504.206	510.006	515.359	515.677	523.313	527.971
Recreation ²	110.9	111.443	111.174	111.244	111.481	111.659	111.563	111.347	111.139	111.400	111.753	111.842	111.705	112.083	112.365
Video and audio ^{1,2}	104.6	102.949	103.144	102.886	103.181	103.560	103.416	102.779	102.311	102.759	103.157	102.719	102.691	102.986	103.171
Education and communication ²	116.8	119.577	117.971	118.231	118.301	118.787	118.734	119.025	120.311	121.273	121.557	121.409	121.506	121.762	121.766
Education ²	162.1	171.388	167.927	168.114	168.152	168.403	168.601	169.490	172.873	175.486	176.339	176.717	176.927	177.440	177.460
Educational books and supplies.....	388.9	420.418	407.809	413.665	414.217	414.694	415.635	418.394	427.425	430.114	431.432	431.606	434.352	437.822	439.052
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	468.1	494.079	484.459	484.532	484.601	485.337	485.868	488.382	498.071	505.924	508.449	509.605	510.016	511.301	511.253
Communication ^{1,2}	84.1	83.367	82.845	83.122	83.203	83.772	83.594	83.553	83.655	83.690	83.659	83.250	83.282	83.396	83.391
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	81.7	80.720	80.311	80.601	80.683	81.151	80.880	80.8							

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2007												2008	
	2006	2007	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Miscellaneous personal services.....	313.6	324.984	320.725	321.299	323.321	324.661	325.259	324.579	325.566	327.783	328.056	328.610	329.908	332.183	333.826	
Commodity and service group:																
Commodities.....	164.0	167.509	162.890	165.710	167.777	169.767	168.921	167.938	166.955	167.952	168.664	171.043	170.511	171.179	171.530	
Food and beverages.....	195.7	203.300	200.402	200.869	201.292	202.225	202.885	203.533	204.289	205.279	206.124	206.563	206.936	208.837	209.462	
Commodities less food and beverages.....	145.9	147.515	142.290	146.037	148.749	151.136	149.669	148.016	146.317	147.289	147.924	151.067	150.162	150.303	150.530	
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	176.7	182.526	170.479	178.548	184.555	190.075	187.249	183.947	180.480	182.902	184.091	190.560	188.635	188.692	189.420	
Apparel.....	119.5	118.998	119.017	122.582	122.934	121.452	117.225	113.500	114.439	119.535	121.846	121.204	118.257	115.795	117.839	
and apparel.....	216.3	226.224	206.395	217.451	227.113	237.116	235.097	231.983	225.694	226.509	227.026	238.067	236.735	238.389	238.297	
Durables.....	114.5	112.473	113.210	113.163	112.989	112.637	112.375	112.177	112.036	111.746	111.889	112.103	112.093	112.300	112.094	
Services.....	238.9	246.848	243.793	244.671	245.265	245.793	247.450	248.331	248.555	248.700	248.878	248.974	249.225	250.648	251.527	
Rent of shelter ³	241.9	250.813	248.024	249.087	249.877	250.055	251.200	252.358	252.530	252.272	252.713	252.495	252.669	254.239	255.199	
Transportation services.....	230.8	233.731	232.077	232.200	232.217	231.777	233.202	234.632	234.563	234.322	235.458	236.449	236.504	237.347	237.929	
Other services.....	277.5	285.559	281.864	282.431	283.271	284.541	284.656	284.859	286.492	288.469	289.307	289.592	289.945	290.905	291.406	
Special indexes:																
All items less food.....	202.7	208.098	204.101	206.195	207.680	208.991	209.353	209.179	208.607	209.100	209.478	210.846	210.610	211.512	212.136	
All items less shelter.....	191.9	196.639	192.272	194.482	196.062	197.783	197.913	197.408	196.803	197.708	198.171	199.998	199.734	200.609	201.110	
All items less medical care.....	194.7	200.080	196.298	198.179	199.512	200.779	201.178	201.042	200.598	201.159	201.544	202.770	202.600	203.569	204.136	
Commodities less food.....	148.0	149.720	144.558	148.240	150.894	153.228	151.825	150.225	148.591	149.541	150.180	153.234	152.344	152.531	152.799	
Nondurables less food.....	178.2	184.012	172.552	180.197	185.861	191.064	188.463	185.382	182.170	184.450	185.610	191.668	189.844	190.000	190.781	
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	213.9	223.411	205.347	215.400	224.126	233.150	231.414	228.641	223.057	223.802	224.338	234.241	233.014	234.667	234.736	
Nondurables.....	186.7	193.468	185.751	190.212	193.570	196.916	195.749	194.326	192.869	194.616	195.646	199.253	198.422	199.346	200.030	
Services less rent of shelter ³	253.3	260.764	257.147	257.864	258.261	259.262	261.677	262.284	262.588	263.243	263.109	263.599	263.966	265.311	266.154	
Services less medical care services.....	229.6	236.847	233.963	234.809	235.378	235.870	237.565	238.357	238.507	238.604	238.657	238.671	238.894	240.201	241.004	
Energy.....	196.9	207.723	184.451	196.929	207.265	219.071	221.088	217.274	209.294	209.637	207.588	219.009	217.506	219.465	219.311	
All items less energy.....	203.7	208.925	207.106	207.850	208.243	208.400	208.636	208.980	209.399	210.000	210.714	210.888	210.890	211.846	212.545	
All items less food and energy.....	205.9	210.729	209.112	209.923	210.311	210.316	210.474	210.756	211.111	211.628	212.318	212.435	212.356	213.138	213.866	
Commodities less food and energy.....	140.6	140.053	140.305	141.056	140.995	140.518	139.589	138.757	138.895	139.828	140.501	140.547	140.014	139.845	140.324	
Energy commodities.....	223.0	241.018	198.617	222.620	243.957	265.562	260.739	253.696	239.885	241.120	241.642	265.420	261.976	264.660	263.508	
Services less energy.....	244.7	253.058	250.199	251.026	251.714	252.050	252.955	253.998	254.491	254.706	255.385	255.549	255.785	257.220	258.098	
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN																
WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS																
All items.....	197.1	202.767	198.544	200.612	202.130	203.661	203.906	203.700	203.199	203.889	204.338	205.891	205.777	206.744	207.254	
All items (1967 = 100).....	587.2	603.982	591.403	597.561	602.083	606.643	607.374	606.759	605.267	607.324	608.662	613.287	612.948	615.828	617.345	
Food and beverages.....	194.9	202.531	199.540	200.056	200.488	201.478	202.185	202.823	203.610	204.584	205.428	205.763	206.141	208.055	208.674	
Food.....	194.4	202.134	199.111	199.589	200.009	201.043	201.722	202.409	203.207	204.241	205.082	205.451	205.855	207.794	208.317	
Food at home.....	192.2	200.273	197.044	197.735	197.989	199.355	200.569	201.321	202.351	203.442	203.741	204.141	206.870	207.242		
Cereals and bakery products.....	213.1	222.409	219.191	218.799	220.926	221.259	223.009	223.663	224.220	223.895	224.897	225.941	226.696	229.105	233.915	
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	186.1	195.193	189.996	192.013	193.089	195.331	196.660	196.323	196.844	197.980	198.146	198.325	198.489	199.686	199.141	
Dairy and related products ¹	180.9	194.474	183.185	185.095	185.326	186.948	191.235	198.027	201.598	203.464	205.100	205.850	205.149	206.652	207.750	
Fruits and vegetables.....	251.0	260.484	266.159	261.627	260.068	262.669	256.565	252.703	251.575	257.223	261.774	265.736	269.533	275.843	268.954	
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	146.7	152.786	150.968	153.329	150.995	152.173	152.501	152.829	154.152	154.501	154.873	153.610	152.883	157.130	157.456	
Other foods at home.....	169.1	172.630	170.861	171.183	171.898	172.024	173.049	173.727	173.997	173.463	174.215	173.393	173.511	175.572	177.442	
Sugar and sweets.....	170.5	175.323	173.081	173.248	174.459	174.084	175.073	176.736	176.664	176.458	176.248	176.845	177.051	178.902	179.740	
Fats and oils.....	168.7	173.640	172.380	172.005	170.574	172.401	172.222	174.109	174.872	175.039	176.683	176.101	176.736	182.307	185.292	
Other foods.....	185.2	188.405	186.473	187.026	188.165	188.049	189.456	189.667	189.941	189.110	189.987	188.657	188.646	190.364	192.430	
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	114.2	115.356	115.151	114.402	115.432	115.035	116.366	115.355	116.348	114.584	115.378	115.803	115.658	115.658	118.828	
Food away from home ¹	199.1	206.412	203.689	203.838	204.519	205.046	205.691	206.657	207.533	208.578	209.037	209.518	209.931	210.776	211.517	
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	136.2	143.462	141.274	141.119	142.991	143.031	143.018	144.439	144.938	145.783	144.764	145.233	144.454	145.625	146.924	
Alcoholic beverages.....	200.6	207.097	204.616	205.729	206.342	206.636	207.767	207.647	208.253	208.286	209.176	208.958	208.934	210.473	212.507	
Housing.....	198.5	204.795	202.370	203.203	203.588	204.033	205.711	206.183	206.054	206.050	205.916	206.288	206.638	207.692	208.268	
Shelter.....	224.8	232.998	230.472	231.315	231.957	232.181	233.040	233.848	234.169	234.275	234.812	235.069	235.480	236.550	237.158	
Rent of primary residence.....	224.2	233.806	230.860	231.634	232.126	232.690	233.188	233.855	234.457	235.175	236.259	237.288	238.216	238.955	239.419	
Lodging away from home ²	135.3	142.339	138.083	141.335	144.370	143.880	148.948	153.107	149.919	143.727	142.666	136.244	133.179	139.825	143.046	
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	216.0	223.175	221.185	221.704	222.062	222.264	222.671	223.093	223.693	224.321	224.811	225.548	226.151	226.703	227.057	
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	116.8	117.366	117.622	117.653	117.945	118.828	117.503	116.912	117.287	117.142	116.982	117.370	117.396	117.740	117.921	
Fuels and utilities.....	193.1	198.863	193.330	194.963	194.974	197.052	204.396	204.272	202.397	202.304	198.796	200.151	200.831	202.663	203.584	
Fuels.....	174.4	179.031	173.654	175.303	175.223	177.372	185.178	184.725	182.518	182.357	178.539	179.777	180.379	182.025	182.823	
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	234.0	251.121	231.136	236.103	239.516	241.052	241.249	245.633	246.382	252.684	261.972	292.098	298.656	306.087	307.599	
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	180.2	184.357	179.550	181.092	180.803	183.103	191.771	191.010	188.511	187.963	183.172	182.781	183.066	184.522	185.324	
Household furnishings and operations.....	122.6	122.477	122.962	123.134	122.881	122.786										

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2007										2008		
	2006	2007	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
New vehicles.....	138.6	137.415	138.451	138.315	138.077	137.535	137.060	136.663	136.414	136.129	136.509	137.372	137.736	137.931	137.445
Used cars and trucks ¹	140.8	136.586	135.411	135.203	135.192	135.320	135.917	136.880	137.999	137.996	137.798	137.457	137.791	138.052	138.094
Motor fuel.....	221.6	239.900	195.934	221.011	243.574	266.737	261.679	253.893	239.097	240.271	240.040	263.248	259.032	261.531	260.402
Gasoline (all types).....	220.7	238.879	194.923	220.052	242.613	265.874	260.799	252.957	238.100	239.252	238.906	262.013	257.792	260.457	259.112
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	116.9	121.356	119.897	120.170	120.367	120.709	120.666	121.350	121.584	122.144	122.830	123.302	123.786	124.416	125.238
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	218.1	225.535	223.054	223.683	224.086	224.623	225.172	226.090	226.636	226.881	227.472	228.267	228.692	230.255	231.349
Public transportation.....	225.0	228.531	223.338	224.973	226.521	227.024	231.549	233.390	231.082	229.148	231.182	231.999	231.363	232.594	233.979
Medical care.....	335.7	350.882	346.191	346.946	348.109	348.801	349.145	351.346	352.704	353.571	355.719	357.165	357.745	360.710	362.329
Medical care commodities.....	279.0	282.558	280.597	279.762	281.216	281.502	280.862	282.662	283.379	283.712	284.517	285.475	285.913	287.703	288.335
Medical care services.....	351.1	370.111	364.519	365.827	366.870	367.696	368.384	370.696	372.261	373.306	375.899	377.498	378.119	381.507	383.510
Professional services.....	291.7	303.169	300.720	301.339	301.599	301.979	302.346	303.481	304.677	304.841	306.072	306.300	307.333	309.169	310.426
Hospital and related services.....	463.6	493.740	482.895	485.074	487.336	488.523	489.292	493.563	495.191	498.533	505.077	510.836	510.961	518.853	523.654
Recreation ²	108.2	108.572	108.484	108.461	108.680	108.905	108.681	108.403	108.179	108.495	108.793	108.805	108.702	109.046	109.315
Video and audio ^{1,2}	103.9	102.559	102.653	102.363	102.690	103.137	103.001	102.358	101.923	102.427	102.833	102.465	102.523	102.839	103.028
Education and communication ²	113.9	116.301	114.870	115.161	115.280	115.830	115.746	115.980	116.981	117.707	117.891	117.686	117.782	118.097	118.079
Education ²	160.3	169.280	166.144	166.341	166.441	166.667	166.758	167.527	170.635	173.060	173.700	174.016	174.276	175.134	175.118
Educational books and supplies.....	390.7	423.730	411.130	417.027	417.583	417.791	418.705	421.529	431.089	433.670	434.800	434.979	437.391	441.207	441.927
Tuition, other school fees, and child care... Communication ^{1,2}	453.3	477.589	469.284	469.224	469.472	470.148	470.329	472.395	480.960	488.199	490.061	491.022	491.554	493.797	493.672
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	86.0	85.782	85.112	85.408	85.523	86.140	85.999	86.015	86.148	86.184	86.182	85.807	85.834	85.935	85.919
Telephone services ^{1,2}	84.3	83.928	83.337	83.645	83.760	84.304	84.095	84.111	84.248	84.283	84.282	83.894	83.917	84.008	83.992
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	95.9	98.373	97.233	97.625	97.738	98.610	98.603	98.721	98.964	99.024	99.149	98.874	98.887	98.988	98.931
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	10.7	11.062	11.272	11.292	11.322	11.243	11.062	11.001	10.965	10.958	10.877	10.710	10.722	10.737	10.754
Other goods and services.....	330.9	344.004	340.917	341.719	342.057	343.096	343.939	344.221	344.214	345.800	346.742	347.427	348.830	350.630	351.979
Tobacco and smoking products.....	521.6	555.502	550.097	551.161	548.812	550.888	553.538	555.366	556.517	561.092	562.134	563.435	568.410	574.724	577.359
Personal care ¹	188.3	193.590	191.922	192.411	193.075	193.595	193.858	193.792	193.598	194.160	194.769	195.122	195.467	195.885	196.564
Personal care products ¹	155.7	158.268	157.992	158.528	158.578	158.566	158.739	158.445	157.813	157.654	158.408	158.579	158.407	158.167	157.877
Personal care services ¹	209.8	216.823	214.773	215.318	215.658	216.489	216.174	217.040	217.354	217.822	218.149	218.897	219.945	220.324	221.338
Miscellaneous personal services.....	314.1	326.100	321.269	322.090	324.252	325.617	326.572	326.135	327.235	329.329	329.706	330.258	330.850	333.154	334.868
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	165.7	169.554	164.171	167.350	169.746	172.126	171.216	170.252	169.122	170.141	170.865	173.489	172.952	173.711	174.083
Food and beverages.....	194.9	202.531	199.540	200.056	200.488	201.478	202.185	202.823	203.610	204.584	205.428	205.763	206.141	208.055	208.674
Commodities less food and beverages.....	148.7	150.865	144.567	148.836	152.034	154.964	153.367	151.724	149.781	150.795	151.448	155.011	154.086	154.345	154.603
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	182.6	189.507	175.371	184.604	191.650	198.237	195.053	191.603	187.515	189.981	191.230	198.661	196.636	196.910	197.606
Apparel.....	119.1	118.518	118.211	122.021	122.475	120.931	116.389	113.157	114.146	118.986	121.536	120.920	118.126	115.866	117.883
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	226.1	237.858	214.738	227.564	238.898	250.737	248.347	244.695	237.329	238.345	238.798	251.442	249.863	251.751	251.621
Durables.....	114.6	112.640	113.178	113.107	112.945	112.686	112.485	112.425	112.362	112.114	112.241	112.413	112.450	112.688	112.560
Services.....	234.1	241.696	238.783	239.586	240.106	240.672	242.241	242.901	243.118	243.436	243.572	243.906	244.275	245.484	246.154
Rent of shelter ³	216.6	224.617	222.150	222.970	223.590	223.833	224.655	225.455	225.760	225.867	226.393	226.636	227.035	228.071	228.660
Transportation services.....	230.6	233.420	232.362	232.332	232.218	231.542	232.623	233.737	233.831	233.868	234.848	235.874	236.020	236.883	237.426
Other services.....	268.2	275.218	271.921	272.474	273.342	274.697	274.670	274.766	276.015	277.702	278.404	278.513	278.783	279.780	280.199
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	197.5	202.698	198.258	200.616	202.335	203.955	204.121	203.750	203.011	203.638	204.015	205.783	205.575	206.371	206.877
All items less shelter.....	189.2	193.940	189.058	191.591	193.443	195.463	195.489	194.913	194.109	195.018	195.440	197.479	197.174	198.113	198.592
All items less medical care.....	191.3	196.564	192.389	194.481	195.998	197.543	197.783	197.504	196.949	197.629	198.022	199.565	199.431	200.329	200.800
Commodities less food.....	150.6	152.875	146.653	150.856	153.999	156.872	155.339	153.730	151.846	152.837	153.499	156.977	156.073	156.365	156.670
Nondurables less food.....	183.8	190.698	177.171	185.979	192.687	198.945	195.988	192.714	188.873	191.210	192.442	199.471	197.551	197.892	198.660
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	223.0	234.201	212.940	224.712	235.083	245.886	243.806	240.471	233.817	234.745	235.233	246.726	245.286	247.136	247.188
Nondurables.....	189.5	196.772	187.995	193.028	196.887	200.781	199.476	198.000	196.266	198.017	199.075	203.087	202.222	203.268	203.933
Services less rent of shelter ³	224.7	230.876	227.801	228.479	228.811	229.694	231.965	232.367	232.450	232.982	232.628	233.029	233.314	234.576	235.258
Services less medical care services.....	225.3	232.195	229.453	230.221	230.708	231.253	232.848	233.415	233.562	233.839	233.850	234.115	234.468	235.557	236.154
Energy.....	196.8	208.066	183.842	196.940	207.932	220.348	221.832	217.795	209.441	209.933	207.885	219.861	218.104	220.163	219.983
All items less energy.....	198.0	203.002	201.238	201.948	202.300	202.489	202.582	202.849	203.319	204.037	204.797	205.066	205.155	205.991	206.588
All items less food and energy.....	199.2	203.554	202.056	202.816	203.154	203.163	203.132	203.310	203.710	204.363	205.107	205.355	205.377	205.992	206.605
Commodities less food and energy.....	141.1	140.612	140.680	141.482	141.450	141.011	140.019	139.352	139.557	140.491	141.236	141.254	140.815	140.696	141.238
Energy commodities.....	223.0	241.257	198.398	222.509	244.148	266.260	261.460	254.282	240.247	241.692	241.955	265.598	261.928	264.633	263.601
Services less energy.....	239.9	247.888	245.211	245.923	246.539	246.894	247.606	248.434	248.977	249.398	250.127	250.546	250.925	252.103	252.756

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

² Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.

³ Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.

⁴ Indexes on a December 1988 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing sched- ule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2007				2008		2007				2008	
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
U.S. city average.....	M	208.490	208.936	210.177	210.036	211.080	211.693	203.889	204.338	205.891	205.777	206.744	207.254
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	221.436	221.951	223.356	223.425	224.325	225.213	217.486	218.151	219.871	220.146	221.065	221.702
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	224.274	224.636	225.766	225.688	226.310	227.411	218.791	219.275	220.710	220.824	221.492	222.315
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	130.206	130.761	132.049	132.323	133.301	133.511	130.447	131.080	132.485	132.856	133.766	133.893
Midwest urban ⁴	M	199.714	199.455	200.762	200.227	201.427	201.896	194.828	194.384	196.056	195.493	196.617	197.110
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	201.171	200.927	202.012	201.519	202.830	203.347	195.306	194.843	196.343	195.839	196.963	197.549
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	127.504	127.349	128.392	128.040	128.753	128.922	127.139	126.879	128.129	127.740	128.561	128.695
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	195.483	195.054	196.569	195.819	196.708	197.596	193.586	193.074	194.907	194.099	194.850	195.774
South urban.....	M	201.697	202.155	203.437	203.457	204.510	205.060	198.873	199.319	200.849	200.850	201.814	202.291
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	204.302	204.779	205.698	206.078	207.221	207.605	202.354	202.906	203.991	204.370	205.304	205.588
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	128.263	128.600	129.556	129.368	129.937	130.351	126.953	127.265	128.407	128.206	128.767	129.144
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	200.898	200.712	202.550	202.878	204.524	205.189	201.250	200.942	202.913	203.333	204.954	205.523
West urban.....	M	212.920	213.917	214.904	214.733	215.739	216.339	207.164	208.304	209.629	209.488	210.342	210.816
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	216.429	217.314	218.196	218.020	219.036	219.799	208.921	210.025	211.268	211.095	212.040	212.614
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	129.064	129.866	130.581	130.481	131.328	131.538	128.642	129.419	130.356	130.309	130.935	131.148
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	190.962	191.324	192.224	192.140	193.045	193.685	189.072	189.471	190.680	190.622	191.461	191.982
B/C ³	M	128.506	128.869	129.848	129.718	130.431	130.728	127.759	128.103	129.268	129.156	129.830	130.092
D.....	M	200.903	200.941	202.525	202.333	203.200	203.803	199.289	199.275	201.016	200.867	201.685	202.292
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	206.454	206.696	207.821	207.155	208.757	209.526	199.419	199.558	200.887	200.217	201.525	202.497
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	217.697	218.696	219.943	219.373	220.918	221.431	209.849	211.259	212.844	212.282	213.825	214.231
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	228.308	228.552	229.504	229.395	229.869	231.020	222.174	222.624	223.716	223.873	224.557	225.281
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	227.850	-	230.689	-	231.980	-	227.429	-	230.440	-	231.291	-
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	197.000	-	197.726	-	199.686	-	187.784	-	188.488	-	190.115	-
Dallas—Ft Worth, TX.....	1	194.847	-	196.465	-	197.079	-	197.027	-	198.521	-	199.407	-
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	134.678	-	135.151	-	136.293	-	134.277	-	134.844	-	135.826	-
Atlanta, GA.....	2	-	201.938	-	202.751	-	204.166	-	200.714	-	202.034	-	203.473
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	-	201.786	-	200.201	-	202.378	-	196.237	-	195.866	-	197.670
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	-	184.922	-	186.246	-	187.585	-	183.426	-	184.975	-	185.904
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	-	215.159	-	217.319	-	219.082	-	213.454	-	215.561	-	216.971
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	-	218.929	-	219.025	-	220.935	-	218.061	-	218.791	-	220.718
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	-	217.949	-	218.485	-	219.612	-	213.133	-	214.204	-	214.913
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	-	218.427	-	218.966	-	221.728	-	213.107	-	214.024	-	216.332

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

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

² Regions defined as the four Census regions.

³ Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

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

⁵ Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

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

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

⁷ Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100]

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

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2007											2008	
	2006	2007	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
Finished goods.....	160.4	166.6	161.8	164.1	165.9	167.5	167.2	168.5	166.1	167.4	168.6	171.3	170.6	171.9	172.2
Finished consumer goods.....	166.0	173.5	167.1	170.2	172.7	174.8	174.4	176.2	173.0	174.8	175.9	179.4	178.5	180.0	180.2
Finished consumer foods.....	156.7	166.9	163.9	166.3	166.8	166.8	166.3	166.4	166.3	168.4	169.7	169.4	172.0	174.5	173.8
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	169.2	175.6	167.9	171.2	174.5	177.6	177.2	179.7	175.3	177.0	177.9	182.9	180.6	181.7	182.4
Nondurable goods less food.....	182.6	191.8	180.0	185.2	190.4	195.0	194.5	198.1	191.8	194.6	194.5	201.6	198.5	200.0	200.7
Durable goods.....	136.9	138.2	138.4	138.2	137.7	137.7	137.7	137.6	137.2	136.7	139.8	140.1	139.5	140.0	140.4
Capital equipment.....	146.9	149.5	149.2	149.1	149.1	149.1	149.0	149.1	149.0	148.9	150.6	150.8	150.6	151.3	152.0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	164.0	170.6	164.3	166.6	169.1	171.1	172.0	173.6	171.5	172.2	172.2	176.5	175.3	177.6	178.8
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	155.9	162.4	157.6	158.7	160.6	162.8	163.6	164.5	163.4	163.3	164.4	166.3	166.3	168.3	169.8
Materials for food manufacturing.....	146.2	161.5	152.8	155.5	157.5	160.6	163.0	163.6	164.5	166.6	166.3	166.2	170.1	174.2	177.2
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	175.0	183.9	174.5	176.3	177.7	182.9	184.9	187.1	185.0	186.0	189.4	195.0	195.3	199.5	201.3
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	180.5	189.8	183.8	186.3	192.9	195.0	194.8	195.1	191.8	189.1	189.0	189.8	187.9	189.2	192.2
Components for manufacturing.....	134.5	136.3	136.0	135.8	136.0	136.0	136.2	136.4	136.5	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.8	137.3	137.7
Materials and components for construction.....	188.4	192.4	190.6	191.2	192.1	192.8	193.1	193.5	193.5	193.2	193.2	192.9	193.0	194.1	195.5
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	162.8	173.9	156.1	164.6	171.6	176.2	178.1	183.0	175.3	178.4	175.5	191.0	184.4	188.3	188.4
Containers.....	175.0	180.3	178.1	178.1	179.2	179.6	179.7	180.2	180.5	181.0	182.3	183.1	183.5	184.4	185.6
Supplies.....	157.0	161.7	160.1	160.4	160.7	160.8	161.4	161.9	162.0	162.3	163.0	163.9	164.6	166.5	168.0
Crude materials for further processing.....	184.8	207.3	197.0	202.1	204.2	208.0	209.7	210.3	202.8	204.6	211.8	228.4	230.5	236.4	245.5
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	119.3	146.7	138.8	142.0	143.7	148.1	148.4	150.0	147.8	151.9	150.0	152.7	158.9	162.5	164.5
Crude nonfood materials.....	230.6	246.7	235.1	241.5	243.9	246.6	249.6	249.2	237.6	237.4	252.0	279.4	277.9	285.3	300.0
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	161.0	166.2	161.0	163.2	165.3	167.4	167.1	168.8	165.8	166.9	168.1	171.5	169.9	170.9	171.5
Finished energy goods.....	145.9	156.4	139.0	147.4	155.4	161.9	160.9	166.4	155.6	159.7	159.1	170.5	164.7	166.3	166.3
Finished goods less energy.....	157.9	162.8	161.6	162.1	162.2	162.4	162.3	162.4	162.5	163.0	164.7	164.7	165.5	166.7	167.1
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	162.7	168.7	167.0	167.8	168.0	168.3	168.2	168.3	168.4	169.2	170.8	170.9	172.0	173.4	173.8
Finished goods less food and energy.....	158.7	161.7	161.2	161.0	161.0	161.3	161.3	161.4	161.5	161.5	163.2	163.5	163.5	164.3	165.1
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	166.7	170.0	169.2	169.0	169.0	169.5	169.6	169.7	170.0	170.0	171.8	172.1	172.3	173.0	174.1
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	191.5	197.0	195.1	194.9	195.4	196.5	196.7	197.1	197.9	198.3	199.0	199.3	200.2	201.2	202.7
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	165.4	171.5	165.2	167.5	170.0	172.1	172.9	174.5	172.3	172.9	172.9	177.3	175.9	178.0	179.1
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	135.2	154.4	147.2	149.8	151.0	151.6	154.5	155.9	156.3	158.2	159.6	161.3	164.9	170.4	174.7
Intermediate energy goods.....	162.8	174.6	155.7	164.0	170.5	176.7	179.2	184.2	177.0	179.5	177.4	192.3	186.0	190.2	190.9
Intermediate goods less energy.....	162.1	167.5	164.4	165.2	166.7	167.6	168.1	168.8	168.1	168.2	168.9	170.2	170.4	172.1	173.4
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	163.8	168.4	165.5	166.2	167.7	168.6	169.0	169.6	168.8	168.9	169.5	170.8	170.8	172.3	173.5
Crude energy materials.....	226.9	233.0	223.9	224.7	226.5	233.0	238.0	236.8	221.7	219.9	237.7	272.5	270.6	275.9	291.5
Crude materials less energy.....	152.3	182.7	172.3	179.3	181.6	183.7	183.6	185.5	183.8	188.3	187.4	190.0	195.1	201.1	205.3
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	244.5	283.3	265.6	284.5	288.4	282.8	281.5	284.0	284.7	289.9	292.8	294.6	294.8	309.0	320.2

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2007										2008		
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	207.8	210.6	214.1	221.1	222.6	222.3	212.5	214.3	228.3	253.8	251.4	256.2	263.8
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	248.3	252.4	257.1	268.2	270.9	269.6	254.1	256.2	279.6	320.6	317.5	323.4	334.1
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	150.8	153.7	158.2	159.1	159.3	162.4	160.8	162.2	162.4	165.6	163.5	168.4	171.7
213	Mining support activities.....	177.9	175.5	172.1	172.8	171.2	168.9	168.6	169.7	168.5	168.8	168.4	167.5	168.7
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	157.7	160.1	162.2	163.8	163.7	164.9	163.0	163.7	164.5	167.9	166.7	168.4	169.4
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	153.8	155.8	156.9	158.7	160.3	160.4	160.3	160.8	160.7	161.3	162.9	165.8	167.8
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	109.0	108.5	109.1	109.2	109.3	109.2	109.9	110.3	111.1	111.2	111.2	112.0	112.8
313	Textile mills.....	107.5	107.7	107.4	107.6	107.8	108.4	108.6	108.7	108.9	109.5	109.6	110.4	110.8
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	101.5	101.4	101.6	101.5	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.3	101.5	101.9	101.7	101.6	101.8
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	148.8	149.3	149.7	149.6	149.4	149.4	149.9	150.0	150.4	150.5	150.6	151.4	152.6
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	106.5	106.8	107.0	107.0	107.5	108.4	107.8	107.2	106.5	106.1	105.9	105.3	105.4
322	Paper manufacturing.....	114.7	114.5	114.7	114.8	115.2	115.4	115.6	116.1	117.1	117.8	118.1	118.4	119.1
323	Printing and related support activities.....	106.1	106.3	106.6	106.5	106.5	106.7	106.8	107.0	107.1	107.3	107.6	107.9	108.1
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	212.3	237.2	259.3	274.3	268.2	283.1	258.0	267.4	266.9	305.1	286.9	295.3	297.1
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	198.1	199.4	201.1	201.9	202.8	203.6	204.9	205.0	206.4	208.8	210.6	214.0	215.7
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	149.6	149.4	149.4	149.8	149.9	150.4	151.3	151.2	151.6	152.3	152.9	154.6	155.8
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	184.6	187.2	194.1	197.1	196.4	196.4	192.1	188.8	188.6	189.3	188.6	190.2	194.4
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	160.7	161.3	161.9	162.5	162.2	162.3	162.9	162.8	163.3	163.6	164.0	164.6	165.8
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	111.5	111.7	112.0	112.1	112.0	112.1	112.3	112.5	112.7	113.0	113.8	114.4	
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	95.4	95.1	95.1	94.7	94.6	94.1	93.5	93.3	93.1	92.8	92.8	92.3	92.6
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	119.3	119.7	120.5	121.8	122.1	123.0	123.6	123.7	124.2	124.2	123.9	125.1	126.1
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	105.0	104.8	104.5	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.2	103.8	106.3	106.4	105.9	106.2	106.6
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	165.3	165.2	165.5	165.7	165.9	165.6	165.7	165.9	166.1	166.4	166.6	167.2	167.8
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	106.5	106.8	106.8	107.1	107.0	106.9	107.0	107.1	107.2	107.6	107.7	108.7	109.1
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	114.1	114.9	115.7	115.6	116.2	115.6	114.9	116.0	115.3	116.1	115.5	116.3	118.9
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	115.2	115.8	115.7	115.2	116.2	116.5	119.6	119.0	120.1	121.2	120.7	122.8	120.6
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	104.6	101.8	97.9	110.2	112.4	111.6	109.8	107.8	111.1	106.4	106.8	85.2	87.9
446	Health and personal care stores.....	121.6	122.1	122.2	123.0	123.1	123.6	124.3	123.9	123.5	123.9	124.1	124.3	124.0
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	60.1	66.1	71.1	86.1	86.5	81.6	71.3	73.7	78.0	72.8	102.7	66.0	59.5
454	Nonstore retailers.....	131.0	128.7	130.5	129.5	127.7	123.1	128.3	126.0	130.2	127.9	131.1	133.6	135.5
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	178.6	181.5	182.4	177.8	185.9	188.0	189.1	180.5	187.2	187.8	183.7	191.4	192.4
483	Water transportation.....	111.2	111.4	111.4	111.5	111.7	113.6	114.7	115.3	117.2	114.2	114.4	118.2	120.5
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	164.7	164.7	164.7	175.4	175.4	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5
	Utilities													
221	Utilities.....	125.6	124.4	124.5	125.4	129.9	131.6	130.8	129.3	127.2	127.8	127.5	127.1	128.4
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	122.3	122.4	122.2	122.0	122.1	122.2	122.2	122.9	122.9	123.0	122.9	122.8	122.9
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.4	107.2	107.0	107.7	107.6	107.7	107.5	107.8	107.8	107.9
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.8	123.9	124.1	125.1	125.0	124.9	125.5	125.7
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	157.5	157.3	157.4	157.4	157.6	158.1	158.0	158.2	161.3	161.4	160.9	162.1	162.0
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	112.9	113.4	113.7	113.7	113.9	114.9	115.7	115.8	116.4	115.5	116.2	117.0	117.3
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	111.3	111.5	111.5	112.2	112.5	112.9	113.2	113.5	113.9	113.4	114.3	114.8	116.1
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	107.7	107.8	108.0	108.2	108.1	108.2	108.4	108.4	108.5	108.6	108.5	109.3	109.4
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	103.1	102.5	101.1	101.6	101.8	98.7	98.7	99.6	101.0	102.1	101.2	101.6	102.3
517	Telecommunications.....	99.5	99.7	100.4	100.7	101.0	102.2	101.3	102.0	101.8	101.3	100.9	100.6	100.8
5182	Data processing and related services.....	100.1	100.2	100.1	100.4	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.3	100.6
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	117.3	117.3	118.1	118.7	118.6	120.5	120.4	121.1	121.4	121.5	122.1	119.2	117.1
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	105.7	105.8	105.9	106.0	106.8	106.2	107.9	109.0	108.5	107.7	109.8	110.2	107.8
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	110.8	111.4	111.4	110.4	110.8	111.1	111.1	110.7	110.5	110.5	109.8	110.0	110.1
5313	Real estate support activities.....	102.7	103.4	103.6	104.0	103.7	103.8	103.2	102.9	103.5	104.4	103.5	108.1	106.1
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	116.7	116.7	117.0	114.1	114.4	121.2	122.3	117.2	118.9	119.1	117.8	120.9	120.9
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	152.5	152.8	153.0	153.3	153.4	153.7	153.8	154.3	154.8	155.2	155.0	159.4	160.1
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	109.0	109.8	110.6	110.9	111.4	112.2	112.6	112.4	113.1	113.5	113.7	115.3	114.2
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	138.3	139.4	139.7	139.8	140.1	140.3	140.8	140.7	140.8	140.5	141.0	138.8	139.1
54181	Advertising agencies.....	104.4	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.0	105.0
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	121.0	121.2	121.3	121.4	121.6	121.8	121.9	122.0	122.4	122.3	122.2	121.9	122.3
56151	Travel agencies.....	100.2	100.5	101.2	101.0	101.4	101.1	101.0	100.9	102.5	101.3	101.2	97.3	97.3
56172	Janitorial services.....	105.1	105.3	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.5	105.5	106.8	106.9	105.8	106.1	107.5	108.2
5621	Waste collection.....	106.2	106.6	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.3	107.9	108.9	108.9	109.6	107.7	110.6	112.2
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	138.4	139.1	140.7	141.1	143.1	147.1	147.2	145.0	145.8	144.1	143.8	144.8	142.9

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

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

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2007												2008	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
ALL COMMODITIES.....	113.9	114.7	115.2	115.5	116.0	116.1	116.3	116.7	117.6	118.7	119.2	120.6	121.7	
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	143.5	146.9	145.3	145.1	148.6	149.2	151.4	157.8	164.1	165.9	170.9	180.5	188.6	
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	145.6	149.2	146.8	147.0	151.0	151.5	153.7	160.8	167.6	169.8	175.3	185.3	194.0	
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	125.6	128.0	133.9	129.8	128.5	130.2	132.2	133.0	134.2	133.1	134.0	139.8	142.2	
Industrial supplies and materials.....	143.0	145.5	147.2	148.3	149.0	148.6	148.8	148.8	150.5	153.9	154.1	157.0	158.8	
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	126.8	127.3	126.9	125.1	128.7	138.6	137.4	140.0	142.7	144.9	144.7	146.0	150.6	
Fuels and lubricants.....	182.1	188.8	198.6	199.1	201.1	202.9	197.4	200.9	204.8	224.7	222.2	231.4	225.0	
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	141.3	143.5	144.3	145.7	146.1	144.6	145.7	145.0	146.5	147.9	148.5	150.9	153.7	
Selected building materials.....	112.2	112.7	112.9	113.3	113.9	114.1	114.0	114.4	114.2	113.8	113.6	112.8	114.1	
Capital goods.....	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.9	100.1	100.3	100.5	100.7	101.1	
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	105.9	106.0	106.5	106.4	106.5	106.6	106.7	106.7	107.1	107.2	107.3	107.4	107.7	
Nonelectrical machinery.....	92.7	92.8	92.7	92.9	92.9	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.2	93.4	93.6	93.6	93.9	
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	105.8	105.9	106.0	106.0	106.1	106.2	106.2	106.3	106.5	106.5	106.7	106.9	107.0	
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	104.8	104.8	105.4	105.7	105.8	106.1	106.3	106.2	106.4	106.8	107.2	107.3	107.7	
Nondurables, manufactured.....	105.1	105.0	105.7	106.4	106.7	107.0	107.2	107.0	107.4	108.0	108.2	108.3	108.7	
Durables, manufactured.....	103.3	103.4	103.9	104.0	103.7	104.0	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.4	105.2	105.3	105.7	
Agricultural commodities.....	142.0	145.0	142.9	142.8	146.7	149.0	150.5	156.8	162.8	165.0	169.4	177.8	185.7	
Nonagricultural commodities.....	111.9	112.6	113.2	113.6	113.8	113.7	113.8	113.8	114.4	115.4	115.6	116.5	117.1	

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2007											2008	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
ALL COMMODITIES	114.1	115.9	117.5	118.6	120.0	121.5	121.1	121.8	123.6	127.5	127.3	129.4	129.6
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	124.8	124.6	126.3	127.4	127.8	129.4	130.1	131.8	133.2	133.4	134.4	138.7	138.5
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	135.4	135.1	137.6	139.1	139.5	141.4	142.1	144.4	146.5	147.1	148.3	153.9	153.6
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	101.1	101.3	100.9	101.2	101.5	102.7	103.2	103.5	103.2	102.5	103.0	104.3	104.4
Industrial supplies and materials.....	162.0	169.8	176.4	180.5	185.6	190.9	188.5	190.7	197.2	212.8	211.3	218.9	219.4
Fuels and lubricants.....	194.0	209.6	222.1	228.2	238.2	249.8	244.0	250.0	262.4	294.8	290.2	303.3	300.7
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	196.8	213.6	228.2	234.3	245.6	260.3	256.4	264.4	277.7	312.2	306.7	321.5	316.6
Paper and paper base stocks.....	111.4	111.5	110.6	110.6	110.8	110.3	110.7	111.2	112.2	108.0	109.2	113.1	114.0
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	123.8	124.0	124.5	125.1	125.4	126.6	127.3	128.2	131.4	133.7	135.5	144.8	148.4
Selected building materials.....	111.0	111.4	111.4	111.2	113.1	116.9	116.5	116.9	115.7	115.6	116.0	115.9	113.4
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	197.7	202.9	209.4	217.1	219.7	215.1	215.3	209.1	211.0	214.8	217.1	214.8	223.1
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	102.0	101.8	101.6	101.7	101.6	102.1	102.2	102.5	103.0	103.3	103.8	105.4	105.9
Capital goods.....	91.2	91.1	90.9	91.1	91.3	91.6	91.8	91.9	92.0	92.1	92.2	91.9	92.0
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	104.1	104.3	104.9	105.2	105.7	105.8	106.4	106.5	106.8	107.5	107.9	107.8	108.4
Nonelectrical machinery.....	87.4	87.2	86.9	87.0	87.2	87.4	87.6	87.7	87.7	87.7	87.8	87.4	87.4
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	104.4	104.4	104.5	104.6	104.7	104.8	105.0	105.2	105.6	106.2	106.8	107.1	107.3
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	101.2	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.4	101.7	102.0	102.1	102.2	102.4	102.5	103.0	103.3
Nondurables, manufactured.....	104.0	104.1	104.1	104.3	104.3	104.8	104.9	105.0	105.1	105.3	105.6	106.3	106.4
Durables, manufactured.....	98.1	98.3	98.2	98.1	98.2	98.3	98.8	98.8	99.0	99.2	99.3	99.5	100.0
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	102.1	102.2	102.3	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.4	103.3	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.4

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2005	2006				2007			
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
Import air freight.....	128.9	129.7	135.2	133.1	131.2	130.7	132.3	134.2	142.6
Export air freight.....	112.0	113.6	115.9	117.9	116.7	117.0	117.0	119.8	128.3
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	116.3	114.9	136.7	130.9	125.4	122.9	144.6	140.2	135.3
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	128.3	130.8	139.3	142.4	137.3	140.2	147.3	154.6	155.7

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2004	2005				2006				2007			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	133.4	134.4	134.3	135.9	135.5	136.4	136.6	136.1	136.5	136.6	137.8	140.0	140.2
Compensation per hour.....	160.2	161.4	161.7	164.2	165.4	168.2	168.1	168.7	173.4	175.7	176.8	178.6	179.9
Real compensation per hour.....	120.0	120.3	119.4	119.6	119.4	120.9	119.3	118.9	122.8	123.3	122.2	122.9	122.5
Unit labor costs.....	120.1	120.1	120.4	120.8	122.0	123.4	123.0	124.0	127.0	128.6	128.3	127.6	128.3
Unit nonlabor payments.....	125.4	128.2	129.8	132.0	133.0	133.0	136.5	136.6	132.2	132.9	135.4	136.7	137.5
Implicit price deflator.....	122.1	123.1	123.9	125.0	126.1	127.0	128.0	128.7	128.9	130.2	130.9	131.0	131.8
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	132.2	133.4	133.5	135.0	134.5	135.3	135.6	135.0	135.6	135.9	136.6	138.6	139.2
Compensation per hour.....	158.9	160.3	160.9	163.2	164.2	167.1	167.0	167.5	172.4	174.9	175.4	177.1	178.8
Real compensation per hour.....	119.0	119.5	118.8	118.8	118.6	120.1	118.6	118.0	122.1	122.7	121.2	121.9	121.8
Unit labor costs.....	120.2	120.2	120.5	120.9	122.1	123.5	123.2	124.0	127.1	128.7	128.4	127.8	128.4
Unit nonlabor payments.....	126.5	129.6	131.3	133.7	134.8	135.0	138.7	138.6	133.6	133.9	136.3	137.5	137.8
Implicit price deflator.....	122.5	123.6	124.5	125.6	126.8	127.7	128.9	129.4	129.5	130.6	131.3	131.3	131.9
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	140.2	140.3	141.1	140.5	141.4	142.4	141.8	142.9	143.3	143.6	144.3	145.6	–
Compensation per hour.....	156.9	158.0	158.5	160.8	161.8	163.8	163.9	164.6	169.3	171.2	172.1	173.9	–
Real compensation per hour.....	117.6	117.8	117.0	117.1	116.9	117.8	116.4	115.9	120.1	119.0	119.0	119.7	–
Total unit costs.....	111.3	112.3	112.1	114.6	114.0	114.4	115.2	114.8	117.1	118.0	118.0	118.0	–
Unit labor costs.....	111.9	112.6	112.3	114.4	114.5	115.0	115.6	115.2	118.1	119.2	119.3	119.4	–
Unit nonlabor costs.....	109.7	111.5	111.7	115.1	112.8	112.5	114.3	113.8	114.5	114.6	114.8	114.2	–
Unit profits.....	148.4	151.9	161.7	147.5	159.5	164.4	164.8	172.6	150.0	154.3	158.2	153.6	–
Unit nonlabor payments.....	120.1	122.3	125.1	123.7	125.3	126.4	127.8	129.5	124.0	125.2	126.4	124.7	–
Implicit price deflator.....	114.6	115.9	116.6	117.6	118.1	118.8	119.7	120.0	120.1	121.2	121.6	121.2	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	166.4	168.3	170.9	172.4	173.7	175.4	177.0	179.8	180.7	181.5	182.6	184.4	185.5
Compensation per hour.....	165.8	166.2	167.8	170.2	168.8	172.6	170.1	170.7	176.4	180.2	179.6	180.1	181.9
Real compensation per hour.....	124.2	123.9	123.9	124.0	121.9	124.1	120.8	120.2	125.0	126.4	124.2	123.9	123.9
Unit labor costs.....	99.7	98.7	98.2	98.7	97.2	98.4	96.1	94.9	97.6	99.3	98.4	97.7	98.1

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2000 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	1962	1972	1982	1992	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	52.9	71.2	80.1	100.0	112.8	116.1	119.1	123.9	128.7	132.4	135.0	136.4	139.0
Compensation per hour.....	15.1	26.7	63.6	100.0	125.8	134.7	140.4	145.3	151.2	156.9	163.2	169.7	178.1
Real compensation per hour.....	65.2	83.3	90.6	100.0	108.1	112.0	113.5	115.7	117.7	119.0	119.7	120.5	123.3
Unit labor costs.....	28.5	37.4	79.4	100.0	111.5	116.0	117.9	117.3	117.5	118.5	120.9	124.3	128.2
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.1	35.7	70.1	100.0	109.4	107.2	110.0	114.1	118.3	124.6	130.8	134.6	135.8
Implicit price deflator.....	27.6	36.8	75.9	100.0	110.7	112.7	114.9	116.1	117.8	120.8	124.5	128.2	131.0
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	55.9	73.1	80.8	100.0	112.5	115.7	118.6	123.5	128.0	131.6	134.1	135.4	137.9
Compensation per hour.....	15.6	26.9	63.9	100.0	125.2	134.2	139.5	144.6	150.4	155.9	162.2	168.6	176.9
Real compensation per hour.....	67.3	84.0	91.1	100.0	107.6	111.6	112.8	115.1	117.1	118.2	118.9	119.7	122.4
Unit labor costs.....	27.8	36.8	79.1	100.0	111.3	116.0	117.7	117.1	117.5	118.5	120.9	124.5	128.3
Unit nonlabor payments.....	25.8	34.9	69.3	100.0	110.9	108.7	111.6	116.0	119.6	125.5	132.4	136.4	136.6
Implicit price deflator.....	27.1	36.1	75.5	100.0	111.1	113.3	115.4	116.7	118.3	121.1	125.1	128.9	131.3
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	60.5	74.2	83.1	100.0	117.9	122.5	124.7	129.7	134.6	139.4	140.8	142.6	—
Compensation per hour.....	17.4	28.8	66.5	100.0	124.2	133.0	138.6	143.6	149.5	153.9	159.8	165.4	—
Real compensation per hour.....	75.1	90.0	94.7	100.0	106.7	110.6	112.1	114.3	116.3	116.7	117.2	117.5	—
Total unit costs.....	27.3	37.5	80.4	100.0	104.0	107.4	111.6	110.7	111.0	110.2	113.3	115.4	—
Unit labor costs.....	28.7	38.8	80.0	100.0	105.3	108.6	111.2	110.7	111.0	110.5	113.5	116.0	—
Unit nonlabor costs.....	23.4	33.9	81.3	100.0	100.4	104.2	112.6	110.8	111.1	109.5	112.8	113.8	—
Unit profits.....	54.5	54.1	75.2	100.0	129.1	108.7	82.2	98.0	109.9	145.1	155.2	162.9	—
Unit nonlabor payments.....	31.7	39.3	79.7	100.0	108.0	105.4	104.5	107.4	110.7	119.0	124.1	126.9	—
Implicit price deflator.....	29.7	39.0	79.9	100.0	106.2	107.5	108.9	109.6	110.9	113.3	117.0	119.6	—
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	—	—	—	100.0	133.6	138.9	141.1	150.8	160.2	163.8	171.4	178.7	185.3
Compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	100.0	123.5	134.7	137.8	147.8	158.2	161.5	168.3	173.0	182.3
Real compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	100.0	106.1	112.0	111.5	117.7	123.2	122.4	123.5	122.8	126.2
Unit labor costs.....	—	—	—	100.0	92.4	97.0	97.7	98.0	98.8	98.6	98.2	96.8	98.3
Unit nonlabor payments.....	—	—	—	100.0	102.9	103.5	102.0	100.2	102.8	109.6	118.0	—	—
Implicit price deflator.....	—	—	—	100.0	99.5	101.4	100.6	99.5	101.5	106.0	111.5	—	—

Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Mining													
21	Mining.....	85.5	85.1	100.0	103.6	111.4	111.0	109.1	113.6	116.0	106.7	95.9	-
211	Oil and gas extraction.....	80.1	75.7	100.0	101.2	107.9	119.4	121.6	123.8	130.1	111.7	107.9	-
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	69.8	79.3	100.0	104.5	105.8	106.3	109.0	111.0	113.6	115.7	113.5	-
2121	Coal mining.....	58.4	68.1	100.0	106.5	110.3	115.8	114.6	112.4	113.2	112.8	107.6	-
2122	Metal ore mining.....	71.2	79.9	100.0	109.3	112.3	122.0	131.9	139.0	142.8	136.1	130.2	-
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying.....	88.5	92.3	100.0	101.3	101.2	96.2	99.3	103.6	108.1	114.2	116.8	-
Utilities													
2211	Power generation and supply.....	65.6	71.1	100.0	103.7	103.5	107.0	106.4	102.9	105.1	107.5	114.2	-
2212	Natural gas distribution.....	67.8	71.4	100.0	99.0	102.7	113.2	110.1	115.4	114.1	118.3	123.5	-
Manufacturing													
3111	Animal food.....	83.6	91.5	100.0	109.0	110.9	109.7	131.4	142.7	165.8	149.5	166.0	-
3112	Grain and oilseed milling.....	81.1	88.6	100.0	107.5	116.1	113.1	119.5	122.4	123.9	130.3	137.7	-
3113	Sugar and confectionery products.....	87.6	89.5	100.0	103.5	106.5	109.9	108.6	108.0	112.5	118.2	131.3	-
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty.....	92.4	87.6	100.0	107.1	109.5	111.8	121.4	126.9	123.0	126.2	132.1	-
3115	Dairy products.....	82.7	91.1	100.0	100.0	93.6	95.9	97.1	105.0	110.5	107.4	109.5	-
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing.....	97.4	94.3	100.0	100.0	101.2	102.6	103.7	107.3	106.6	108.0	117.4	-
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging.....	123.1	119.7	100.0	120.2	131.6	140.5	153.0	169.8	173.2	162.2	186.2	-
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing.....	100.9	94.5	100.0	103.8	108.6	108.3	109.9	108.9	109.3	113.8	115.4	-
3119	Other food products.....	97.5	92.5	100.0	107.8	111.4	112.6	106.2	111.9	118.8	119.3	115.4	-
3121	Beverages.....	77.1	87.6	100.0	99.0	90.7	90.8	92.7	99.4	108.3	114.1	119.4	-
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	71.9	79.1	100.0	98.5	91.0	95.9	98.2	67.0	78.7	82.4	93.1	-
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills.....	66.5	74.4	100.0	102.1	103.9	101.3	109.1	133.3	148.8	154.1	150.4	-
3132	Fabric mills.....	68.0	75.3	100.0	104.2	110.0	110.1	110.3	125.4	137.2	138.6	150.5	-
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills.....	91.3	82.0	100.0	101.2	102.2	104.4	108.5	119.8	125.1	127.7	139.9	-
3141	Textile furnishings mills.....	91.2	88.0	100.0	99.3	99.1	104.5	103.1	105.5	114.4	122.3	135.1	-
3149	Other textile product mills.....	92.2	91.4	100.0	96.7	107.6	108.9	103.1	105.1	104.2	120.4	127.9	-
3151	Apparel knitting mills.....	76.2	86.2	100.0	96.1	101.4	108.9	105.6	112.0	105.9	96.8	119.8	-
3152	Cut and sew apparel.....	69.8	70.1	100.0	102.3	114.6	119.8	119.5	103.9	117.2	108.4	113.1	-
3159	Accessories and other apparel.....	97.8	101.3	100.0	109.0	99.2	98.3	105.2	76.1	78.8	70.9	81.7	-
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing.....	79.8	64.6	100.0	100.0	104.8	115.1	114.9	83.2	80.8	82.2	90.7	-
3162	Footwear.....	76.7	78.1	100.0	102.1	117.3	122.3	130.7	102.7	104.8	100.7	107.6	-
3169	Other leather products.....	99.4	102.9	100.0	113.2	105.8	113.4	109.1	95.0	101.0	135.8	155.0	-
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation.....	77.6	79.4	100.0	100.3	104.7	105.4	108.8	114.4	121.3	118.2	127.9	-
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products.....	99.7	102.8	100.0	105.1	98.7	98.8	105.2	110.3	107.0	102.9	110.3	-
3219	Other wood products.....	103.0	105.3	100.0	101.0	104.5	103.0	104.7	113.9	113.9	119.6	125.8	-
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	81.7	84.0	100.0	102.5	111.1	116.3	119.9	133.1	141.4	148.0	148.9	-
3222	Converted paper products.....	89.0	90.1	100.0	102.5	100.1	101.1	100.5	105.6	109.5	112.9	115.3	-
3231	Printing and related support activities.....	97.6	97.5	100.0	100.6	102.8	104.6	105.3	110.2	111.1	114.5	119.7	-
3241	Petroleum and coal products.....	71.1	75.4	100.0	102.2	107.1	113.5	112.1	118.0	119.2	123.4	123.8	-
3251	Basic chemicals.....	94.6	93.4	100.0	102.7	115.7	117.5	108.8	123.8	136.0	154.4	163.1	-
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers.....	77.4	76.4	100.0	106.0	109.8	109.8	106.2	123.1	122.2	121.9	127.8	-
3253	Agricultural chemicals.....	80.4	85.8	100.0	98.8	87.4	92.1	90.0	99.2	108.4	117.4	134.1	-
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines.....	87.3	91.3	100.0	93.8	95.7	95.6	99.5	97.4	101.5	104.1	107.8	-
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives.....	89.3	87.1	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.8	105.6	108.9	115.2	119.1	123.5	-
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries.....	84.4	84.8	100.0	98.0	93.0	102.8	106.0	124.1	118.2	135.3	152.6	-
3259	Other chemical products and preparations.....	75.4	77.8	100.0	99.2	109.3	119.7	110.4	120.8	123.0	121.3	123.5	-
3261	Plastics products.....	83.1	85.2	100.0	104.2	109.9	112.3	114.6	123.8	129.5	131.9	135.6	-
3262	Rubber products.....	75.5	83.5	100.0	99.4	100.2	101.7	102.3	107.1	111.0	114.4	119.3	-
3271	Clay products and refractories.....	86.9	89.4	100.0	101.2	102.7	102.9	98.4	99.7	103.5	109.2	116.5	-
3272	Glass and glass products.....	82.3	79.1	100.0	101.4	106.7	108.2	102.8	107.4	115.2	113.9	122.7	-
3273	Cement and concrete products.....	93.6	96.6	100.0	105.1	105.9	101.6	98.0	102.4	108.3	102.8	105.5	-
3274	Lime and gypsum products.....	88.2	85.4	100.0	114.9	104.4	98.5	101.8	99.0	107.1	104.2	116.9	-
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products.....	83.0	79.5	100.0	99.0	95.6	96.6	98.6	106.9	113.6	110.6	118.3	-
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production.....	64.8	70.2	100.0	101.3	104.8	106.0	104.4	125.1	130.4	164.9	160.5	-
3312	Steel products from purchased steel.....	79.7	84.4	100.0	100.6	93.8	96.4	97.9	96.8	93.9	88.6	90.4	-
3313	Alumina and aluminum production.....	90.5	90.7	100.0	101.5	103.5	96.6	96.2	124.5	126.8	137.3	153.8	-
3314	Other nonferrous metal production.....	96.8	96.3	100.0	111.3	108.4	102.3	99.5	107.6	120.5	122.9	122.2	-
3315	Foundries.....	81.4	86.5	100.0	101.2	104.5	103.6	107.4	116.7	116.3	123.9	128.0	-
3321	Forging and stamping.....	85.4	89.0	100.0	103.5	110.9	121.1	120.7	125.0	133.1	142.0	146.7	-
3322	Cutlery and hand tools.....	86.3	85.4	100.0	99.9	108.0	105.9	110.3	113.4	113.2	107.6	116.4	-
3323	Architectural and structural metals.....	88.7	87.9	100.0	101.0	102.0	100.7	101.7	106.0	108.8	105.4	108.1	-
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers.....	86.0	90.1	100.0	100.0	96.5	94.2	94.4	98.9	101.6	93.6	94.0	-
3325	Hardware.....	88.7	84.8	100.0	100.5	105.2	114.3	113.5	115.5	125.4	126.0	132.5	-
3326	Spring and wire products.....	82.2	85.2	100.0	110.6	111.4	112.6	111.9	125.7	135.3	133.8	146.3	-
3327	Machine shops and threaded products.....	76.9	79.2	100.0	99.6	104.2	108.2	108.8	114.8	115.7	114.6	115.3	-

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

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals.....	75.5	81.3	100.0	100.9	101.0	105.5	107.3	116.1	118.3	125.3	136.0	-
3329	Other fabricated metal products.....	91.0	86.5	100.0	101.9	99.6	99.9	96.7	106.5	111.6	111.2	112.6	-
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery.....	74.6	83.3	100.0	103.3	94.3	100.3	100.3	103.7	116.1	125.4	130.8	-
3332	Industrial machinery.....	75.1	81.6	100.0	95.1	105.8	130.0	105.8	117.6	117.0	126.5	121.9	-
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery.....	86.9	95.6	100.0	105.9	109.8	100.9	94.3	97.6	104.4	106.4	113.4	-
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment.....	84.0	90.6	100.0	106.2	110.2	107.9	110.8	118.6	130.0	132.8	137.7	-
3335	Metalworking machinery.....	85.1	86.5	100.0	99.1	100.3	106.1	103.3	112.7	115.2	117.1	126.6	-
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment.....	80.2	85.9	100.0	105.0	110.8	114.9	126.9	130.7	143.0	126.4	131.1	-
3339	Other general purpose machinery.....	83.5	86.8	100.0	103.7	106.0	113.7	110.5	117.9	128.1	127.1	137.2	-
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment.....	11.0	14.7	100.0	140.4	195.8	234.9	252.0	297.4	373.8	416.6	576.5	-
3342	Communications equipment.....	39.8	48.4	100.0	107.1	135.4	164.1	152.9	128.2	143.1	148.4	144.4	-
3343	Audio and video equipment.....	61.7	77.0	100.0	105.4	119.6	126.3	128.4	150.1	171.0	239.3	239.2	-
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components.....	17.0	21.9	100.0	125.8	173.9	232.4	230.4	263.7	324.2	361.1	386.6	-
3345	Electronic instruments.....	70.2	78.5	100.0	102.3	106.7	116.7	119.3	118.1	125.3	145.4	139.8	-
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction.....	85.7	83.7	100.0	106.4	108.9	105.8	99.8	110.4	126.1	142.6	143.6	-
3351	Electric lighting equipment.....	91.1	88.2	100.0	104.4	102.7	102.0	106.7	112.4	111.2	122.9	133.8	-
3352	Household appliances.....	73.3	76.5	100.0	105.2	104.0	117.2	124.6	132.3	146.7	159.6	165.1	-
3353	Electrical equipment.....	68.7	73.6	100.0	100.2	98.7	99.4	101.0	101.8	103.4	110.8	116.7	-
3359	Other electrical equipment and components.....	78.8	76.1	100.0	105.8	114.7	119.7	113.1	114.0	116.2	115.6	121.7	-
3361	Motor vehicles.....	75.4	85.6	100.0	113.4	122.6	109.7	110.0	126.0	140.7	142.1	147.0	-
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers.....	85.0	75.9	100.0	102.9	103.1	98.8	88.7	105.4	109.8	110.7	114.2	-
3363	Motor vehicle parts.....	78.7	76.0	100.0	105.0	110.0	112.3	114.8	130.5	137.0	138.0	144.4	-
3364	Aerospace products and parts.....	87.2	89.1	100.0	119.1	120.8	103.4	115.7	118.6	119.0	113.0	125.8	-
3365	Railroad rolling stock.....	55.6	77.6	100.0	103.3	116.5	118.5	126.1	146.1	139.8	131.5	121.0	-
3366	Ship and boat building.....	95.5	99.6	100.0	99.3	112.0	121.9	121.5	131.0	133.9	138.7	133.2	-
3369	Other transportation equipment.....	73.7	62.9	100.0	111.5	113.8	132.4	140.2	150.9	163.0	168.3	182.8	-
3371	Household and institutional furniture.....	85.2	88.2	100.0	102.2	103.1	101.9	105.5	111.8	114.7	113.6	121.3	-
3372	Office furniture and fixtures.....	85.8	82.2	100.0	100.0	98.2	100.2	98.0	115.9	125.1	131.1	136.7	-
3379	Other furniture-related products.....	86.3	88.9	100.0	106.9	102.0	99.5	105.0	110.2	110.0	121.3	123.3	-
3391	Medical equipment and supplies.....	76.3	82.9	100.0	108.7	110.4	114.6	119.3	127.3	137.0	137.5	148.2	-
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing.....	85.4	90.5	100.0	102.1	105.0	113.6	111.8	118.0	124.7	128.6	139.0	-
Wholesale trade													
42	Wholesale trade.....	73.2	79.9	100.0	103.4	111.2	116.6	117.7	123.3	127.5	134.3	135.2	141.1
423	Durable goods.....	62.3	67.5	100.0	107.1	119.2	125.1	129.0	140.2	146.7	161.5	167.3	175.8
4231	Motor vehicles and parts.....	74.5	78.6	100.0	106.4	120.4	116.7	120.0	133.4	137.6	143.5	146.7	165.7
4232	Furniture and furnishings.....	80.5	90.1	100.0	99.9	102.3	112.5	110.7	116.0	123.9	130.0	127.2	136.6
4233	Lumber and construction supplies.....	109.1	108.4	100.0	105.4	109.3	107.7	116.6	123.9	133.0	139.4	140.2	136.7
4234	Commercial equipment.....	28.0	34.2	100.0	125.6	162.2	182.2	218.4	265.2	299.5	353.2	401.0	441.1
4235	Metals and minerals.....	101.7	103.1	100.0	100.9	94.0	93.9	94.4	96.3	97.4	106.3	103.2	99.9
4236	Electric goods.....	42.8	50.3	100.0	105.9	127.5	152.8	147.6	159.5	165.7	194.1	204.1	225.6
4237	Hardware and plumbing.....	82.2	88.0	100.0	101.8	104.4	103.7	100.5	102.6	103.9	107.3	104.9	105.8
4238	Machinery and supplies.....	74.1	81.5	100.0	104.3	102.9	105.5	102.9	100.3	103.4	112.4	118.8	123.3
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods.....	89.8	90.5	100.0	100.8	113.7	114.7	116.8	124.6	119.6	135.0	133.5	119.8
424	Nondurable goods.....	91.0	98.9	100.0	99.1	100.8	105.1	105.1	105.8	110.5	113.6	114.3	117.4
4241	Paper and paper products.....	85.6	81.0	100.0	98.4	100.1	100.9	104.6	116.6	119.7	130.9	139.0	137.2
4242	Druggists' goods.....	70.7	80.6	100.0	94.2	93.1	85.9	84.9	89.8	100.2	105.8	112.3	119.8
4243	Apparel and piece goods.....	86.3	99.3	100.0	103.6	105.1	108.8	115.2	122.8	125.9	131.0	140.4	149.9
4244	Grocery and related products.....	87.9	96.2	100.0	101.1	101.0	102.4	101.9	98.6	104.9	104.1	104.3	105.1
4245	Farm product raw materials.....	81.6	79.4	100.0	94.3	101.6	105.1	102.1	98.1	98.2	109.1	108.2	120.9
4246	Chemicals.....	90.4	101.1	100.0	97.1	93.3	87.9	85.3	89.1	92.2	91.2	87.9	89.0
4247	Petroleum.....	84.4	109.8	100.0	88.5	102.9	138.1	140.6	153.6	151.1	163.2	152.5	157.7
4248	Alcoholic beverages.....	99.3	110.0	100.0	106.5	105.6	108.4	106.4	106.8	107.9	103.1	104.8	107.5
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	111.2	109.0	100.0	105.4	106.8	115.0	111.9	106.1	109.8	120.7	124.2	126.8
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	64.3	74.3	100.0	102.4	112.4	120.1	110.7	109.8	104.1	97.0	87.3	93.6
Retail trade													
44-45	Retail trade.....	79.1	81.4	100.0	105.7	112.7	116.1	120.1	125.6	131.6	137.9	141.5	148.5
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	78.3	82.7	100.0	106.4	115.1	114.3	116.0	119.9	124.3	127.3	127.0	129.8
4411	Automobile dealers.....	79.2	84.1	100.0	106.5	116.3	113.7	115.5	117.2	119.5	124.7	123.8	126.8
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers.....	70.6	69.7	100.0	109.6	114.8	115.3	124.6	133.6	133.8	143.3	135.1	136.3
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores.....	71.8	79.0	100.0	105.1	107.6	108.4	101.3	107.7	115.1	110.1	115.9	115.8
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	75.1	79.0	100.0	104.1	110.8	115.9	122.4	129.3	134.6	146.7	151.4	162.6
4421	Furniture stores.....	77.3	84.8	100.0	104.3	107.5	112.0	119.7	125.2	128.8	139.2	143.4	155.5
4422	Home furnishings stores.....	71.3	71.0	100.0	104.1	115.2	121.0	126.1	134.9	142.6	156.8	161.9	172.6
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	38.0	47.7	100.0	122.6	150.6	173.7	196.7	233.5	292.7	334.1	369.6	416.2
444	Building material and garden supply stores.....	75.8	79.5	100.0	107.4	113.8	113.3	116.8	120.8	127.1	134.5	134.9	143.6

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

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
4441	Building material and supplies dealers.....	77.6	81.6	100.0	108.3	115.3	115.1	116.7	121.3	127.5	134.0	134.9	142.9
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores.....	66.9	69.0	100.0	102.3	105.5	103.1	118.4	118.3	125.7	140.1	135.6	150.1
445	Food and beverage stores.....	110.8	107.4	100.0	99.9	101.9	101.0	103.8	104.7	107.2	112.9	118.3	122.1
4451	Grocery stores.....	111.1	106.9	100.0	99.6	102.5	101.1	103.3	104.8	106.7	112.2	117.1	119.2
4452	Specialty food stores.....	138.5	127.2	100.0	100.5	96.4	98.5	108.2	105.3	112.2	120.3	127.7	153.3
4453	Beer, wine and liquor stores.....	93.6	97.6	100.0	104.6	99.1	105.7	107.1	110.1	117.0	127.8	141.8	148.8
446	Health and personal care stores.....	84.0	91.0	100.0	104.0	107.1	112.2	116.2	122.9	129.5	134.3	133.2	139.7
447	Gasoline stations.....	83.9	84.2	100.0	106.7	110.7	107.7	112.9	125.1	119.9	122.2	124.6	121.8
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	66.3	69.8	100.0	106.3	114.0	123.5	126.4	131.3	138.9	139.1	147.8	163.3
4481	Clothing stores.....	67.1	70.0	100.0	108.7	114.2	125.0	130.3	136.0	141.8	140.9	153.1	169.9
4482	Shoe stores.....	65.3	70.8	100.0	94.2	104.9	110.0	111.5	125.2	132.5	124.8	132.9	149.3
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores.....	64.5	68.1	100.0	108.7	122.5	130.5	123.9	118.7	132.9	144.3	139.0	148.8
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	74.9	82.3	100.0	107.9	114.0	121.1	127.1	127.6	131.5	151.1	164.8	175.3
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores.....	73.2	82.2	100.0	111.5	119.8	129.4	134.5	136.0	141.1	166.0	181.7	203.1
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores.....	78.9	82.3	100.0	101.0	103.2	105.8	113.0	111.6	113.7	123.6	133.7	124.9
452	General merchandise stores.....	73.5	75.1	100.0	105.3	113.4	120.2	124.8	129.1	136.9	140.7	145.0	152.3
4521	Department stores.....	87.2	83.9	100.0	100.4	104.5	106.2	103.8	102.0	106.8	109.0	109.9	113.1
4529	Other general merchandise stores.....	54.8	61.2	100.0	114.7	131.0	147.3	164.7	179.3	188.8	192.9	199.7	210.4
453	Miscellaneous store retailers.....	65.1	69.5	100.0	108.9	111.3	114.1	112.6	119.1	126.1	130.8	142.0	159.3
4531	Florists.....	77.6	73.3	100.0	102.3	116.2	115.2	102.7	113.8	108.9	103.4	120.6	125.3
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores.....	61.4	66.4	100.0	111.5	119.2	127.3	132.3	141.5	153.9	172.8	187.9	215.5
4533	Used merchandise stores.....	64.5	70.4	100.0	119.1	113.4	116.5	121.9	142.0	149.7	152.6	159.5	166.6
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers.....	68.3	75.0	100.0	105.3	103.0	104.4	96.9	94.4	99.9	96.9	103.5	118.5
454	Nonstore retailers.....	50.7	54.7	100.0	114.3	128.9	152.2	163.6	182.1	195.5	215.4	218.4	256.3
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses.....	39.4	43.4	100.0	120.2	142.6	160.2	179.6	212.7	243.6	273.0	285.2	337.1
4542	Vending machine operators.....	95.5	95.1	100.0	106.3	105.4	111.1	95.7	91.2	102.3	110.5	105.1	110.7
4543	Direct selling establishments.....	70.8	74.1	100.0	101.9	104.2	122.5	127.9	135.0	127.0	130.3	121.5	135.6
Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation.....	81.1	77.5	100.0	97.6	98.2	98.1	91.9	102.1	112.7	126.0	135.7	-
482111	Line-haul railroads.....	58.9	69.8	100.0	102.1	105.5	114.3	121.9	131.9	142.0	146.4	138.5	-
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance.....	85.7	89.2	100.0	99.4	99.1	101.9	103.2	107.0	110.7	110.7	112.6	-
48421	Used household and office goods moving.....	106.7	112.6	100.0	91.0	96.1	94.8	84.0	81.6	86.2	88.7	88.5	-
491	U.S. Postal service.....	90.9	94.2	100.0	101.6	102.8	105.5	106.3	106.4	107.8	110.0	111.2	-
492	Couriers and messengers.....	148.3	138.5	100.0	112.6	117.6	121.9	123.4	131.1	134.1	126.9	124.7	-
Information													
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers.....	105.0	95.5	100.0	103.9	104.1	107.7	105.8	104.7	109.6	106.7	108.4	-
5112	Software publishers.....	10.2	28.5	100.0	134.8	129.2	119.2	117.4	122.1	138.1	160.7	171.0	-
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition.....	90.7	109.2	100.0	99.8	101.8	106.5	101.6	99.8	100.6	103.8	102.7	-
515	Broadcasting, except internet.....	99.5	98.2	100.0	100.8	102.9	103.6	99.2	104.0	107.9	112.5	117.6	-
5151	Radio and television broadcasting.....	98.1	97.7	100.0	91.5	92.6	92.1	89.6	95.1	94.6	96.6	101.5	-
5152	Cable and other subscription programming.....	105.6	100.3	100.0	136.2	139.1	141.2	128.1	129.8	145.9	158.6	162.4	-
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers.....	56.9	66.0	100.0	107.7	116.7	122.7	116.7	124.1	130.5	133.9	140.2	-
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	75.6	70.4	100.0	110.5	145.2	152.8	191.9	217.9	242.5	292.0	392.4	-
5175	Cable and other program distribution.....	105.2	100.0	100.0	97.1	95.8	91.6	87.7	95.0	101.2	113.7	110.4	-
Finance and insurance													
52211	Commercial banking.....	72.8	80.7	100.0	97.0	99.8	102.7	99.6	102.1	103.7	108.5	108.4	-
Real estate and rental and leasing													
532111	Passenger car rental.....	92.7	90.8	100.0	100.1	112.2	112.3	111.1	114.6	121.2	118.3	110.5	-
53212	Truck, trailer and RV rental and leasing.....	60.4	68.6	100.0	115.2	120.6	121.1	113.7	113.5	115.1	135.7	145.5	-
53223	Video tape and disc rental.....	77.0	97.1	100.0	113.2	129.4	134.9	133.3	130.3	148.5	154.5	155.6	-
Professional and technical services													
541213	Tax preparation services.....	82.9	76.2	100.0	107.6	105.8	100.9	94.4	111.4	110.0	100.0	106.9	-
54131	Architectural services.....	90.0	93.8	100.0	111.4	106.8	107.6	111.0	107.6	112.6	118.3	123.9	-
54133	Engineering services.....	90.2	99.4	100.0	98.2	98.0	102.0	100.1	100.5	100.5	107.8	114.2	-
54181	Advertising agencies.....	95.9	107.9	100.0	89.2	97.9	107.5	106.9	113.1	120.8	133.0	131.2	-
541921	Photography studios, portrait.....	98.1	95.9	100.0	124.8	109.8	108.9	102.2	97.6	104.2	93.2	93.6	-
Administrative and waste services													
56131	Employment placement agencies.....	-	-	100.0	86.8	93.2	89.8	99.6	116.8	115.4	119.8	117.9	-
56151	Travel agencies.....	89.3	94.6	100.0	111.4	115.5	119.4	115.2	127.6	147.3	167.4	188.2	-
56172	Janitorial services.....	75.1	94.3	100.0	95.3	98.6	101.0	102.1	105.6	118.8	116.6	122.0	-
Health care and social assistance													
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	-	-	100.0	118.8	124.7	131.9	135.3	137.6	140.8	140.8	138.8	-
621511	Medical laboratories.....	-	-	100.0	117.2	121.4	127.4	127.7	123.1	128.6	130.7	127.1	-
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers.....	-	-	100.0	121.4	129.7	139.9	148.3	163.3	160.0	153.5	154.8	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation													
71311	Amusement and theme parks.....	112.0	112.5	100.0	110.5	105.2	106.0	93.0	106.5	113.2	101.4	110.0	-
71395	Bowling centers.....	106.0	94.0	100.0	89.9	89.4	93.4	94.3	96.4	102.4	107.9	106.1	-

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

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Accommodation and food services													
7211	Traveler accommodations.....	85.2	82.1	100.0	100.0	105.5	111.7	107.6	112.0	114.3	120.8	115.8	-
722	Food services and drinking places.....	96.0	102.4	100.0	101.0	100.9	103.5	103.8	104.4	106.3	107.0	108.2	110.9
7221	Full-service restaurants.....	92.1	99.4	100.0	100.9	100.8	103.0	103.6	104.4	104.2	104.8	105.6	108.6
7222	Limited-service eating places.....	96.5	103.6	100.0	101.2	100.4	102.0	102.5	102.7	105.4	106.8	107.8	111.2
7223	Special food services.....	89.9	99.8	100.0	100.6	105.2	115.0	115.3	114.9	117.6	118.0	119.2	116.4
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	136.7	123.3	100.0	99.7	98.8	100.6	97.6	102.9	118.6	112.2	121.1	124.2
Other services													
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	85.9	89.9	100.0	103.6	106.1	109.4	108.9	103.7	104.1	112.0	112.5	-
81211	Hair, nail and skin care services.....	83.5	82.1	100.0	108.6	108.6	108.2	114.6	110.4	119.7	125.0	130.4	-
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services.....	103.7	98.4	100.0	106.8	103.3	94.8	91.8	94.6	95.7	92.9	93.2	-
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	97.1	94.8	100.0	100.1	105.0	107.6	110.9	112.5	103.8	110.6	120.8	-
81292	Photofinishing.....	95.8	107.7	100.0	69.3	76.3	73.8	81.2	100.5	100.5	102.0	113.2	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

Country	2005	2006	2005				2006				2007		
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
United States.....	5.1	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.7
Canada.....	6.0	5.5	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.2
Australia.....	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3
Japan.....	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	-
France.....	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.1	9.0	-
Germany.....	11.2	10.4	11.5	11.4	11.1	10.9	11.0	10.6	10.1	9.7	9.2	9.0	-
Italy.....	7.8	6.9	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.1	-
Netherlands.....	5.2	4.4	5.6	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.6	-
Sweden.....	7.7	7.0	6.3	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.8
United Kingdom.....	4.8	5.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

There are breaks in series for Germany (2005) and Sweden (2005). For details on breaks in series, see the technical notes of the report *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 1960-2006* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 12, 2007), available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm>.

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

Unemployment rates may differ between the two reports mentioned, because the former is updated on a bi-annual basis, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Civilian labor force											
United States.....	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428
Canada.....	14,623	14,884	15,135	15,403	15,637	15,891	16,366	16,733	16,955	17,108	17,351
Australia.....	9,115	9,204	9,339	9,414	9,590	9,744	9,893	10,079	10,221	10,506	10,699
Japan.....	66,450	67,200	67,240	67,090	66,990	66,860	66,240	66,010	65,770	65,850	65,960
France.....	24,982	25,116	25,434	25,791	26,099	26,393	26,645	26,922	26,961	27,074	27,247
Germany.....	39,142	39,415	39,752	39,375	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,711	40,760	41,250
Italy.....	22,679	22,753	23,004	23,176	23,361	23,524	23,728	24,020	24,084	24,179	24,395
Netherlands.....	7,455	7,612	7,744	7,881	8,011	8,098	8,186	8,255	8,279	8,291	8,372
Sweden.....	4,454	4,414	4,401	4,423	4,482	4,522	4,537	4,557	4,571	4,694	4,748
United Kingdom.....	28,239	28,401	28,474	28,777	28,952	29,085	29,335	29,557	29,775	30,087	30,525
Participation rate¹											
United States.....	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2
Canada.....	64.8	65.1	65.4	65.9	66.0	66.1	67.1	67.7	67.7	67.4	67.4
Australia.....	64.6	64.3	64.3	64.0	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.6	65.3	65.6
Japan.....	63.0	63.2	62.8	62.4	62.0	61.6	60.8	60.3	60.0	60.0	60.0
France.....	55.7	55.6	56.0	56.4	56.6	56.8	56.9	57.0	56.7	56.6	56.4
Germany.....	57.1	57.3	57.7	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.6	58.2
Italy.....	47.3	47.3	47.7	47.9	48.1	48.3	48.5	49.1	49.1	48.7	48.9
Netherlands.....	60.2	61.1	61.8	62.5	63.0	63.3	63.5	63.7	63.6	63.4	63.8
Sweden.....	63.9	63.2	62.8	62.7	63.7	63.6	63.9	63.8	63.6	64.8	64.9
United Kingdom.....	62.4	62.5	62.5	62.8	62.9	62.7	62.9	63.0	63.0	63.1	63.5
Employed											
United States.....	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427
Canada.....	13,338	13,637	13,973	14,331	14,681	14,866	15,223	15,586	15,861	16,080	16,393
Australia.....	8,364	8,444	8,618	8,762	8,989	9,086	9,264	9,480	9,668	9,975	10,186
Japan.....	64,200	64,900	64,450	63,920	63,790	63,460	62,650	62,510	62,640	62,910	63,210
France.....	22,036	22,176	22,597	23,080	23,714	24,167	24,311	24,337	24,330	24,392	24,600
Germany.....	35,637	35,508	36,059	36,042	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,185	36,978
Italy.....	20,124	20,169	20,370	20,617	20,973	21,359	21,666	21,972	22,124	22,290	22,721
Netherlands.....	6,966	7,189	7,408	7,605	7,781	7,875	7,925	7,895	7,847	7,860	8,005
Sweden.....	4,014	3,969	4,033	4,110	4,222	4,295	4,303	4,293	4,271	4,334	4,415
United Kingdom.....	25,941	26,413	26,686	27,051	27,368	27,599	27,812	28,073	28,358	28,628	28,859
Employment-population ratio²											
United States.....	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1
Canada.....	59.1	59.6	60.4	61.3	62.0	61.9	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.4	63.6
Australia.....	59.3	59.0	59.3	59.6	60.3	60.0	60.2	60.7	61.1	62.0	62.5
Japan.....	60.9	61.0	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5
France.....	49.1	49.1	49.7	50.4	51.4	52.0	51.9	51.6	51.2	51.0	50.9
Germany.....	52.0	51.6	52.3	52.1	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.2	52.2
Italy.....	42.0	41.9	42.2	42.6	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.9	45.1	44.9	45.5
Netherlands.....	56.2	57.7	59.1	60.3	61.2	61.5	61.5	60.9	60.3	60.1	61.0
Sweden.....	57.6	56.8	57.6	58.3	60.0	60.4	60.6	60.1	59.4	59.9	60.4
United Kingdom.....	57.3	58.2	58.5	59.1	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8	60.0	60.0	60.0
Unemployed											
United States.....	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001
Canada.....	1,285	1,248	1,162	1,072	956	1,026	1,143	1,147	1,093	1,028	958
Australia.....	751	759	721	652	602	658	629	599	553	531	512
Japan.....	2,250	2,300	2,790	3,170	3,200	3,400	3,590	3,500	3,130	2,940	2,750
France.....	2,946	2,940	2,837	2,711	2,385	2,226	2,334	2,585	2,631	2,682	2,647
Germany.....	3,505	3,907	3,693	3,333	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,575	4,272
Italy.....	2,555	2,584	2,634	2,559	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960	1,889	1,673
Netherlands.....	489	423	337	277	231	223	261	360	422	432	367
Sweden.....	440	445	368	313	260	227	234	264	300	361	332
United Kingdom.....	2,298	1,987	1,788	1,726	1,584	1,486	1,524	1,484	1,417	1,459	1,666
Unemployment rate											
United States.....	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6
Canada.....	8.8	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5
Australia.....	8.2	8.3	7.7	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.1	4.8
Japan.....	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.2
France.....	11.8	11.7	11.2	10.5	9.1	8.4	8.8	9.6	9.8	9.9	9.7
Germany.....	9.0	9.9	9.3	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.4
Italy.....	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.9
Netherlands.....	6.6	5.6	4.4	3.5	2.9	2.8	3.2	4.4	5.1	5.2	4.4
Sweden.....	9.9	10.1	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.2	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.0
United Kingdom.....	8.1	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.5

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

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

NOTE: There are breaks in series for the United States (1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (1999, 2005), and Sweden (2005). For details on breaks in series, see the technical notes of the report *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 1960-2006*

(Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 12, 2007), available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscompref.htm>. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the full report, also available at this site. Data in this report may not be consistent with data in *Unemployment rates in ten countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted, 1995-2007*, (Bureau of Labor Statistics), because the former is updated on a bi-annual basis, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

[1992 = 100]

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Output per hour																
United States.....	68.4	93.5	102.8	108.2	112.3	116.7	121.7	130.1	136.7	147.1	148.6	164.4	174.8	185.3	189.4	193.2
Canada.....	74.0	94.7	104.5	110.4	111.7	111.2	116.3	121.8	127.0	134.7	131.8	134.1	134.4	136.5	141.7	141.6
Australia.....	68.5	92.4	104.5	107.0	106.4	112.3	115.4	118.5	119.7	128.1	131.4	137.1	140.1	142.3	143.7	144.1
Japan.....	63.6	94.4	101.7	103.3	111.0	116.1	120.2	121.3	124.5	131.2	128.4	133.1	142.2	152.1	162.0	165.1
Korea.....	-	82.7	108.3	118.1	129.7	142.6	160.8	179.3	199.4	216.4	214.8	235.8	252.2	281.2	300.4	332.7
Taiwan.....	49.1	89.8	101.3	105.2	112.9	121.5	126.5	132.7	140.9	148.4	155.1	169.0	174.5	183.2	196.5	209.9
Belgium.....	65.4	96.8	102.5	107.9	112.7	114.3	125.5	127.1	125.9	130.5	131.8	136.2	139.5	145.8	150.3	153.6
Denmark.....	82.0	98.5	100.3	112.7	112.7	109.0	117.7	117.1	119.0	123.2	123.4	124.2	129.3	136.8	138.3	145.4
France.....	66.0	95.3	101.8	109.5	114.9	115.5	122.3	128.7	134.4	143.7	146.0	152.0	158.7	162.3	169.2	175.4
Germany.....	77.2	99.0	101.0	108.5	110.2	113.3	119.9	120.4	123.4	132.0	135.4	136.7	141.6	146.8	152.3	163.1
Italy.....	75.3	97.3	102.8	107.6	111.1	112.5	113.3	112.5	112.5	116.1	116.6	114.8	112.1	110.4	110.3	111.8
Netherlands.....	70.8	98.0	103.7	113.3	117.7	120.3	120.7	124.2	129.3	138.6	139.2	143.5	146.5	156.3	161.7	166.8
Norway.....	78.5	98.3	99.9	99.9	98.7	101.6	101.8	99.2	102.7	105.9	108.8	111.9	121.6	128.8	133.3	137.7
Spain.....	67.3	93.1	101.8	104.9	108.6	107.2	108.3	110.2	112.1	113.2	115.8	116.3	119.2	121.4	123.3	126.6
Sweden.....	78.3	96.4	107.8	118.9	126.3	130.5	142.4	150.8	164.7	175.9	170.9	189.6	205.0	226.8	241.0	255.2
United Kingdom.....	57.3	90.1	104.1	106.7	105.0	104.1	105.1	106.4	111.6	117.2	122.2	125.7	132.1	140.0	145.0	151.5
Output																
United States.....	73.6	98.2	104.2	112.2	117.3	121.6	129.0	137.7	143.7	152.7	144.2	148.2	149.9	158.2	159.8	164.5
Canada.....	85.6	106.7	105.4	113.5	118.7	120.3	127.8	134.3	145.5	160.1	153.9	155.2	154.0	157.5	160.1	158.5
Australia.....	89.8	104.2	103.8	109.1	108.5	111.9	114.5	117.8	117.5	123.1	121.9	127.8	130.1	130.1	130.3	128.7
Japan.....	60.8	97.1	96.3	94.9	98.9	103.0	105.6	100.1	99.7	104.9	99.1	97.6	102.8	108.8	114.4	119.4
Korea.....	28.6	88.1	105.1	117.1	130.8	139.2	146.0	134.5	163.7	191.5	195.7	210.5	222.2	246.8	264.3	286.5
Taiwan.....	45.4	91.0	100.9	106.9	112.7	118.7	125.5	129.5	139.0	149.2	138.1	150.4	158.4	173.8	185.3	198.7
Belgium.....	78.2	101.0	97.0	101.4	104.2	104.6	113.2	115.1	115.2	120.1	120.1	119.2	117.6	121.9	121.6	124.9
Denmark.....	92.0	101.7	97.0	107.5	112.7	107.5	116.3	117.2	118.2	122.5	122.5	119.0	115.7	117.5	113.8	120.0
France.....	88.3	100.5	96.6	100.7	105.2	105.2	110.1	115.4	119.3	124.8	126.0	125.9	128.3	129.4	131.2	133.2
Germany.....	85.3	99.1	92.0	94.9	94.0	92.0	96.1	97.2	98.2	104.8	106.6	104.4	105.1	108.9	110.4	116.9
Italy.....	81.0	100.5	97.6	104.1	109.1	107.8	109.6	109.9	109.6	112.9	111.8	110.4	107.8	106.4	103.7	107.6
Netherlands.....	77.7	98.3	99.4	104.7	108.6	110.2	111.7	115.5	119.8	127.8	127.6	127.7	126.2	130.6	130.6	133.7
Norway.....	105.7	101.7	102.0	104.7	105.2	109.4	114.1	113.3	113.2	112.6	111.8	111.2	114.9	121.4	126.8	132.4
Spain.....	78.6	98.4	96.1	97.8	101.5	104.0	110.7	117.4	124.1	129.6	133.7	133.5	135.2	136.0	137.4	141.3
Sweden.....	92.4	110.7	102.0	117.8	133.3	137.7	148.4	160.7	175.8	190.2	185.8	197.5	207.1	226.2	236.6	248.8
United Kingdom.....	87.3	105.3	101.4	106.2	107.9	108.6	110.6	111.3	112.3	115.0	113.5	110.5	110.7	113.0	111.6	113.2
Total hours																
United States.....	107.6	104.9	101.3	103.7	104.4	104.2	106.0	105.8	105.1	103.8	97.0	90.1	85.7	85.4	84.4	85.1
Canada.....	115.8	112.6	100.9	102.8	106.3	108.1	109.9	110.2	114.5	118.9	116.7	115.8	114.6	115.4	112.9	112.0
Australia.....	131.1	112.7	99.3	102.0	101.9	99.7	99.2	99.4	98.2	96.0	92.8	93.2	92.8	91.4	90.7	89.3
Japan.....	95.5	102.9	94.7	91.9	89.1	88.8	87.9	82.5	80.0	80.0	77.2	73.3	72.3	71.5	70.6	72.3
Korea.....	-	106.4	97.1	99.2	100.9	97.6	90.8	75.0	82.1	88.5	91.1	89.3	88.1	87.8	88.0	86.1
Taiwan.....	92.4	101.4	99.6	101.7	99.8	97.7	99.2	97.6	98.7	100.5	89.0	89.0	90.8	94.9	94.3	94.6
Belgium.....	119.7	104.3	94.7	94.0	92.4	91.5	90.2	90.5	91.5	92.1	91.2	87.5	84.3	83.6	80.9	81.3
Denmark.....	112.1	103.3	96.8	95.4	100.0	98.6	98.8	100.1	99.4	99.4	99.3	95.8	88.9	85.9	82.3	82.5
France.....	133.8	105.5	94.8	91.9	91.6	91.0	90.1	89.7	88.7	86.8	86.3	82.8	80.8	79.7	77.5	75.9
Germany.....	110.5	100.1	91.1	87.5	85.3	81.3	80.1	80.8	79.6	79.4	78.7	76.4	74.3	74.2	72.5	71.7
Italy.....	107.6	103.3	95.0	96.8	98.2	95.8	96.7	97.7	97.4	97.2	95.9	96.2	96.1	96.4	94.1	96.2
Netherlands.....	109.8	100.4	95.9	92.5	92.3	91.6	92.6	93.0	92.7	92.2	91.7	89.0	86.2	83.5	80.8	80.2
Norway.....	134.7	103.4	102.1	104.8	106.6	107.7	112.1	114.2	110.3	106.4	102.7	99.3	94.4	94.2	95.1	96.1
Spain.....	116.7	105.7	94.4	93.2	93.5	97.0	102.2	106.5	110.7	114.4	115.4	114.8	113.4	112.1	111.5	111.6
Sweden.....	118.0	114.8	94.7	99.1	105.6	105.6	104.3	106.5	106.7	108.1	108.7	104.2	101.1	99.7	98.2	97.5
United Kingdom.....	152.3	116.9	97.4	99.5	102.7	104.4	105.2	104.6	100.6	98.1	92.9	88.0	83.8	80.7	77.0	74.7
Hourly compensation (national currency basis)																
United States.....	55.9	90.5	102.0	105.3	107.3	109.3	112.2	118.7	123.4	134.7	137.8	147.8	158.2	161.5	168.3	172.4
Canada.....	47.4	89.2	101.2	104.1	106.6	108.2	110.9	116.6	119.0	123.0	126.3	130.5	135.8	139.8	146.6	149.4
Australia.....	-	87.5	105.2	106.1	113.5	121.7	126.0	128.4	132.9	140.2	149.2	156.0	162.7	171.7	182.2	192.7
Japan.....	58.6	90.6	102.7	104.7	108.3	109.1	112.7	115.5	115.4	114.7	116.2	117.0	114.5	115.5	116.5	114.9
Korea.....	-	68.0	115.9	133.1	161.6	188.1	204.5	222.7	223.9	239.1	246.7	271.6	285.0	325.5	351.5	375.5
Taiwan.....	29.6	85.2	105.9	111.1	120.2	128.2	132.1	137.1	139.6	142.3	151.4	146.7	149.1	151.6	158.2	161.5
Belgium.....	52.5	90.1	104.8	105.6	108.6	110.6	114.7	116.5	118.0	120.1	126.4	131.9	135.8	138.7	143.5	146.5
Denmark.....	44.5	93.6	102.4	106.0	108.2	112.6	116.5	119.6	122.6	125.0	130.9	136.5	145.7	151.3	161.7	166.7
France.....	36.7	88.5	104.3	108.0	110.7	112.5	116.3	117.2	121.0	127.0	130.6	136.9	141.0	144.6	143.7	147.5
Germany.....	53.6	89.4	106.2	111.0	117.0	122.5	124.9	126.7	129.6	136.3	140.6	144.0	147.2	148.0	149.8	155.9
Italy.....	30.6	87.7	105.7	107.3	112.0	120.0	124.1	123.3	125.6	128.7	134.0	137.5	141.6	145.7	150.2	152.9
Netherlands.....	59.8	89.8	104.4	108.9	111.8	113.8	116.4	121.4	125.7	132.1	138.1	146.1	151.9	158.1	161.3	165.8
Norway.....	39.0	92.3	101.5	104.5	109.2	113.8	118.8	125.8	133.0	140.5	148.9	157.9	164.3	169.7	177.7	185.8
Spain.....	28.0	79.9	109.4	113.4	118.3	121.1	124.0	124.9	124.7	126.6	131.6	135.4	142.2	147.1	152.8	157.4
Sweden.....	37.4	87.9	97.4	99.9	105.3	113.5	119.6	124.2	128.1	133.0	139.4	146.9	153.5	157.6	163.0	169.2
United Kingdom.....	35.8	88.7	104.5	107.0	108.9	108.7	112.3	121.2	128.3	133.8	140.7	149.0	156.9	165.1	172.3	184.2

See notes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

Industry and type of case ²	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers ³												
	1989 ¹	1990	1991	1992	1993 ⁴	1994 ⁴	1995 ⁴	1996 ⁴	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴
PRIVATE SECTOR⁵													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7
Lost workday cases.....	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays.....	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁵													
Total cases	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.3
Lost workday cases.....	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Lost workdays.....	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining													
Total cases	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays.....	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction													
Total cases	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays.....	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General building contractors:													
Total cases	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8	6.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5
Lost workdays.....	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except building:													
Total cases	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0
Lost workdays.....	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trades contractors:													
Total cases	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2
Lost workday cases.....	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1
Lost workdays.....	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing													
Total cases	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.1
Lost workday cases.....	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.1
Lost workdays.....	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods:													
Total cases	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	-	8.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	-	4.3
Lost workdays.....	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products:													
Total cases	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	10.6
Lost workday cases.....	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.5
Lost workdays.....	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures:													
Total cases	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Lost workdays.....	-	-	-	128.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products:													
Total cases	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4	10.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.1
Lost workdays.....	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries:													
Total cases	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6	10.7
Lost workday cases.....	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3	5.3
Lost workdays.....	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1
Fabricated metal products:													
Total cases	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9	11.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3
Lost workdays.....	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery and equipment:													
Total cases	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	6.0
Lost workdays.....	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment:													
Total cases	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5
Lost workdays.....	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:													
Total cases	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.6
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0
Lost workdays.....	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instruments and related products:													
Total cases	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
Lost workdays.....	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:													
Total cases	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.4
Lost workday cases.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Lost workdays.....	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

³ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) X 200,000, where:

N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

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

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

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

³ The BLS news release of August 10, 2006, reported a total of 5,702 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2005. Since then, an additional 32 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2005 to 5,734.

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

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