

**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/](http://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/](http://www.bls.gov/ces/)

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

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

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

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

[www.bls.gov/lpc/](http://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](http://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](http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsrs.pdf)) for a discussion of the introduction of the use of X-12 ARIMA for seasonal adjustment of the labor force data and the effects that it had on the data.

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

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

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

## Establishment survey data

### Description of the series

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

#### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

Establishment survey data are annually adjusted to comprehensive counts of employment (called “benchmarks”). The March 2003 benchmark was introduced in February 2004 with the release of data for January 2004, published in the March 2004 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 com-



bined 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/](http://www.bls.gov/ect/)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employment Cost Index is available at [www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/home.htm](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 [www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/home.htm](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 [www.bls.gov/cba/home.htm](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 manufactures, and finished manufactures, including both capital and consumer goods. Price data for these items are collected primarily by mail questionnaire. In nearly all cases, the data are collected directly from the exporter or importer, although in a few cases, prices are obtained from other sources.

To the extent possible, the data gathered refer to prices at the U.S. border for exports and at either the foreign border or the U.S.

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

## Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47-50)

### Business and major sectors

#### Description of the series

The productivity measures relate real output to real input. As such, they encompass a fam-

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Labor inputs** are hours of all persons adjusted for the effects of changes in the

education and experience of the labor force.

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

zation 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](http://www.bls.gov/lpc/home.htm)

## International Comparisons

(Tables 51-53)

### Labor force and unemployment

#### Description of the series

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

#### Definitions

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

#### Notes on the data

Foreign country data are adjusted as closely as possible to the U.S. definitions. Primary areas of adjustment address conceptual differences in upper age limits and defini-

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

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

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

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

For up-to-date information on adjustments and breaks in series, see the Technical

Notes of *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, 10 Countries*, on the Internet at [www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm](http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm), and the Notes of *Unemployment rates in 10 countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted*, on the Internet at [www.bls.gov/fls/flssec.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/fls/flssec.pdf).

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

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). However, the measures for France include parts of mining as well. For the United States and Canada, it is defined according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 97).

### 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 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 a fixed-year weights that are periodically updated.

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.

**Labor productivity** is defined as real output per hour worked. Although the labor productivity measure presented in this release relates output to the hours worked of persons employed in manufacturing, it does not measure the specific contributions of labor as a single factor of production. Rather, it reflects the joint effects of many influences, including new technology, capital investment, capacity utilization, energy use, and managerial skills, as well as the skills and efforts of the workforce.

**Unit labor costs** are defined as the cost 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

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

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

## Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

### Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

#### Description of the series

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

**Occupational illness** is an abnormal

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those which are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis and carpal tunnel syndrome).

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

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

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

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

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

**1. Labor market indicators**

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

<sup>1</sup> Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes Federal and private household workers.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Output per hour of all employees.

## 3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

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

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes Federal and private household workers.



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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2007						2008						
	2006	2007	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
<b>TOTAL</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup>	228,815	231,867	231,958	232,211	232,461	232,715	232,939	233,156	232,616	232,809	232,995	233,198	233,405	233,627	233,864
Civilian labor force	151,428	153,124	153,182	152,886	153,506	153,306	153,828	153,866	153,824	153,374	153,784	153,957	154,534	154,390	154,603
Participation rate	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.8	66.0	65.9	66.0	66.0	66.1	65.9	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.1	66.1
Employed	144,427	146,047	146,045	145,753	146,260	146,016	146,647	146,211	146,248	145,993	145,969	146,331	146,046	145,891	145,819
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	63.1	63.0	63.0	62.8	62.9	62.7	63.0	62.7	62.9	62.7	62.6	62.7	62.6	62.4	62.4
Unemployed	7,001	7,078	7,137	7,133	7,246	7,291	7,181	7,655	7,576	7,381	7,815	7,626	8,487	8,499	8,784
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.7
Not in the labor force	77,387	78,743	78,776	79,325	78,955	79,409	79,111	79,290	78,792	79,436	79,211	79,241	78,871	79,237	79,261
<b>Men, 20 years and over</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup>	102,145	103,555	103,598	103,723	103,847	103,973	104,087	104,197	103,866	103,961	104,052	104,152	104,258	104,371	104,490
Civilian labor force	77,562	78,596	78,619	78,526	78,689	78,664	79,075	79,004	78,864	78,748	78,838	78,776	78,878	79,037	79,327
Participation rate	75.9	75.9	75.9	75.7	75.8	75.7	76.0	75.8	75.9	75.7	75.8	75.6	75.7	75.7	75.9
Employed	74,431	75,337	75,324	75,274	75,332	75,274	75,834	75,499	75,427	75,362	75,197	75,148	75,001	74,998	75,094
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	72.9	72.8	72.7	72.6	72.5	72.4	72.9	72.5	72.6	72.5	72.3	72.2	71.9	71.9	71.9
Unemployed	3,131	3,259	3,295	3,252	3,357	3,389	3,240	3,505	3,437	3,386	3,641	3,628	3,877	4,038	4,234
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.3
Not in the labor force	24,584	24,959	24,979	25,197	25,158	25,309	25,012	25,193	25,002	25,213	25,214	25,376	25,380	25,334	25,163
<b>Women, 20 years and over</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup>	109,992	111,330	111,367	111,479	111,590	111,703	111,805	111,903	111,739	111,822	111,902	111,990	112,083	112,183	112,290
Civilian labor force	66,585	67,516	67,566	67,616	67,795	67,623	67,776	67,866	67,982	67,816	68,159	68,176	68,390	68,446	68,303
Participation rate	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.7	60.8	60.5	60.6	60.6	60.8	60.6	60.9	60.9	61.0	61.0	60.8
Employed	63,834	64,799	64,792	64,826	65,033	64,827	64,980	64,912	65,098	64,950	65,055	65,260	65,138	65,238	65,167
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	58.0	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.3	58.0	58.1	58.0	58.3	58.1	58.1	58.3	58.1	58.2	58.0
Unemployed	2,751	2,718	2,774	2,790	2,762	2,796	2,796	2,954	2,885	2,865	3,104	2,916	3,252	3,208	3,135
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.6
Not in the labor force	43,407	43,814	43,801	43,863	43,795	44,080	44,029	44,037	43,756	44,006	43,743	43,814	43,693	43,737	43,988
<b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup>	16,678	16,982	16,993	17,009	17,024	17,040	17,048	17,056	17,012	17,027	17,041	17,056	17,064	17,073	17,084
Civilian labor force	7,281	7,012	6,997	6,744	7,021	7,020	6,977	6,996	6,978	6,810	6,787	7,005	7,266	6,907	6,973
Participation rate	43.7	41.3	41.2	39.7	41.2	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.0	39.8	41.1	42.6	40.5	40.8
Employed	6,162	5,911	5,930	5,653	5,895	5,914	5,832	5,801	5,724	5,681	5,717	5,923	5,907	5,655	5,558
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	36.9	34.8	34.9	33.2	34.6	34.7	34.2	34.0	33.6	33.4	33.5	34.7	34.6	33.1	32.5
Unemployed	1,119	1,101	1,067	1,092	1,126	1,105	1,145	1,196	1,254	1,130	1,070	1,082	1,358	1,253	1,415
Unemployment rate	15.4	15.7	15.3	16.2	16.0	15.7	16.4	17.1	18.0	16.6	15.8	15.4	18.7	18.1	20.3
Not in the labor force	9,397	9,970	9,996	10,264	10,003	10,020	10,071	10,059	10,034	10,216	10,254	10,051	9,798	10,166	10,110
<b>White<sup>3</sup></b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup>	186,264	188,253	188,312	188,479	188,644	188,813	188,956	189,093	188,787	188,906	189,019	189,147	189,281	189,428	189,587
Civilian labor force	123,834	124,935	124,945	124,596	125,316	125,151	125,430	125,460	125,340	124,940	125,190	125,171	125,762	125,704	125,971
Participation rate	66.5	66.4	66.3	66.1	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.4	66.4	66.4
Employed	118,833	119,792	119,713	119,340	119,992	119,883	120,194	119,889	119,858	119,534	119,574	119,667	119,667	119,518	119,542
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	63.8	63.6	63.6	63.3	63.6	63.5	63.6	63.4	63.5	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.2	63.1	63.1
Unemployed	5,002	5,143	5,232	5,256	5,324	5,268	5,235	5,571	5,482	5,406	5,616	5,504	6,101	6,186	6,428
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.9	5.1
Not in the labor force	62,429	63,319	63,368	63,883	63,329	63,662	63,526	63,633	63,447	63,966	63,829	63,975	63,519	63,724	63,616
<b>Black or African American<sup>3</sup></b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup>	27,007	27,485	27,498	27,541	27,584	27,627	27,666	27,704	27,640	27,675	27,709	27,746	27,780	27,816	27,854
Civilian labor force	17,314	17,496	17,593	17,524	17,483	17,430	17,453	17,538	17,713	17,632	17,702	17,753	17,742	17,716	17,767
Participation rate	64.1	63.7	64.0	63.6	63.4	63.1	63.1	63.3	64.1	63.7	63.9	64.0	63.9	63.7	63.8
Employed	15,765	16,051	16,172	16,176	16,046	15,946	15,980	15,961	16,090	16,169	16,116	16,234	16,029	16,085	16,040
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	58.4	58.4	58.8	58.7	58.2	57.7	57.8	57.6	58.2	58.4	58.2	58.5	57.7	57.8	57.6
Unemployed	1,549	1,445	1,421	1,347	1,437	1,483	1,473	1,577	1,623	1,463	1,586	1,520	1,713	1,632	1,726
Unemployment rate	8.9	8.3	8.1	7.7	8.2	8.5	8.4	9.0	9.2	8.3	9.0	8.6	9.7	9.2	9.7
Not in the labor force	9,693	9,989	9,905	10,017	10,101	10,197	10,212	10,165	9,927	10,043	10,007	9,992	10,038	10,100	10,088

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2007						2008						
	2006	2007	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
<b>Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	30,103	31,383	31,423	31,520	31,617	31,714	31,809	31,903	31,643	31,732	31,820	31,911	31,998	32,087	32,179
Civilian labor force.....	20,694	21,602	21,613	21,781	21,872	21,778	21,872	21,888	21,698	21,755	21,775	21,917	22,102	22,131	22,071
Participation rate.....	68.7	68.8	68.8	69.1	69.2	68.7	68.8	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.4	68.7	69.1	69.0	68.6
Employed.....	19,613	20,382	20,345	20,578	20,619	20,554	20,623	20,517	20,320	20,401	20,269	20,404	20,573	20,420	20,435
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	65.2	64.9	64.7	65.3	65.2	64.8	64.8	64.3	64.2	64.3	63.7	63.9	64.3	63.6	63.5
Unemployed.....	1,081	1,220	1,269	1,204	1,253	1,224	1,249	1,371	1,378	1,354	1,507	1,512	1,529	1,711	1,636
Unemployment rate.....	5.2	5.6	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.7	7.4
Not in the labor force.....	9,409	9,781	9,809	9,738	9,745	9,936	9,938	10,016	9,946	9,977	10,045	9,994	9,896	9,956	10,108

<sup>1</sup> The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

<sup>2</sup> Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

<sup>3</sup> 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	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
<b>Characteristic</b>															
Employed, 16 years and older..	144,427	146,047	146,045	145,753	146,260	146,016	146,647	146,211	146,248	145,993	145,969	146,331	146,046	145,891	145,819
Men.....	77,502	78,254	78,237	78,066	78,229	78,177	78,604	78,260	78,157	78,113	77,948	78,038	77,954	77,794	77,823
Women.....	66,925	67,792	67,808	67,687	68,030	67,838	68,043	67,951	68,091	67,880	68,021	68,293	68,092	68,097	67,996
Married men, spouse present.....	45,700	46,314	46,307	46,193	46,235	46,189	46,339	46,213	46,063	46,136	45,961	45,964	45,862	45,911	46,120
Married women, spouse present.....	35,272	35,832	35,938	35,794	35,712	35,449	35,689	35,565	35,536	35,648	35,749	36,177	36,171	36,270	36,185
<b>Persons at work part time<sup>1</sup></b>															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,162	4,401	4,332	4,517	4,499	4,401	4,513	4,665	4,769	4,884	4,914	5,220	5,233	5,416	5,724
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,658	2,877	2,751	2,955	2,991	2,788	3,008	3,174	3,247	3,291	3,323	3,558	3,595	3,816	4,194
Could only find part-time work.....	1,189	1,210	1,210	1,175	1,166	1,215	1,223	1,236	1,163	1,222	1,362	1,323	1,281	1,336	1,286
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,591	19,756	19,957	19,779	19,812	19,337	19,539	19,526	19,613	19,348	19,409	19,809	19,428	19,496	19,406
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,071	4,317	4,259	4,466	4,397	4,302	4,453	4,577	4,677	4,790	4,797	5,125	5,164	5,308	5,599
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,596	2,827	2,711	2,916	2,922	2,745	2,981	3,120	3,174	3,231	3,238	3,513	3,531	3,744	4,156
Could only find part-time work.....	1,178	1,199	1,205	1,152	1,153	1,207	1,205	1,219	1,149	1,216	1,354	1,331	1,288	1,328	1,277
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,237	19,419	19,569	19,469	19,451	19,157	19,224	19,225	19,296	19,019	19,072	19,456	19,047	19,106	19,051

<sup>1</sup> 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	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
<b>Characteristic</b>															
Total, 16 years and older.....	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	15.4	15.7	15.3	16.2	16.0	15.7	16.4	17.1	18.0	16.6	15.8	15.4	18.7	18.1	20.3
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.3
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.6
White, total <sup>1</sup> .....	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.9	5.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	13.2	13.9	13.8	14.4	14.3	14.0	14.7	14.4	15.6	14.4	13.2	13.8	16.4	16.6	19.0
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	14.6	15.7	15.5	16.5	16.4	15.9	17.8	16.8	19.0	17.1	14.7	15.2	17.7	17.8	22.2
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	11.7	12.1	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.0	11.8	12.1	12.3	11.8	11.7	12.4	14.9	15.3	15.6
Men, 20 years and older.....	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.7
Women, 20 years and older.....	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.1
Black or African American, total <sup>1</sup> .....	8.9	8.3	8.1	7.7	8.2	8.5	8.4	9.0	9.2	8.3	9.0	8.6	9.7	9.2	9.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	29.1	29.4	27.0	31.2	28.9	27.9	29.7	34.7	35.7	31.7	31.3	24.5	32.3	29.6	32.0
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	32.7	33.8	31.1	33.2	33.9	36.0	34.6	39.5	41.3	32.6	38.9	27.9	40.1	35.5	38.0
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	25.9	25.3	23.5	29.4	24.2	20.1	24.9	30.1	28.5	30.9	25.4	21.9	25.2	23.9	26.5
Men, 20 years and older.....	8.3	7.9	7.6	6.8	7.5	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.3	7.9	8.4	8.4	8.9	9.3	10.0
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.5	6.7	6.9	6.5	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.3	6.5	7.5	7.4	8.2	7.4	7.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	5.2	5.6	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.7	7.4
Married men, spouse present.....	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2
Married women, spouse present.....	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3
Full-time workers.....	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.7
Part-time workers.....	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.3	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.5
<b>Educational attainment<sup>2</sup></b>															
Less than a high school diploma.....	6.8	7.1	7.2	6.7	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.3	8.2	7.8	8.3	8.7	8.5
High school graduates, no college <sup>3</sup> .....	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.2
Some college or associate degree.....	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.5
Bachelor's degree and higher <sup>4</sup> .....	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,614	2,542	2,496	2,610	2,537	2,508	2,633	2,793	2,634	2,639	2,767	2,484	3,244	2,712	2,835
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,121	2,232	2,220	2,201	2,330	2,454	2,157	2,330	2,396	2,396	2,525	2,495	2,469	2,999	2,823
15 weeks and over.....	2,266	2,303	2,402	2,375	2,392	2,367	2,398	2,520	2,503	2,377	2,400	2,626	2,773	2,916	3,118
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,031	1,061	1,091	1,124	1,112	1,052	1,014	1,182	1,124	1,079	1,118	1,272	1,223	1,328	1,440
27 weeks and over.....	1,235	1,243	1,311	1,252	1,280	1,315	1,384	1,338	1,380	1,299	1,282	1,353	1,550	1,587	1,678
Mean duration, in weeks.....	16.8	16.8	17.3	16.9	16.6	17.0	17.2	16.6	17.5	16.8	16.2	16.9	16.6	17.5	17.1
Median duration, in weeks.....	8.3	8.5	8.9	8.6	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.8	8.4	8.1	9.3	8.3	10.0	9.7

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2007						2008						
	2006	2007	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	3,321	3,515	3,629	3,632	3,622	3,731	3,609	3,857	3,796	3,854	4,154	4,014	4,282	4,370	4,407
On temporary layoff.....	921	976	983	981	963	1,064	979	975	1,040	971	1,056	1,099	1,113	1,077	1,037
Not on temporary layoff.....	2,400	2,539	2,646	2,652	2,660	2,668	2,630	2,882	2,756	2,883	3,098	2,915	3,169	3,292	3,370
Job leavers.....	827	793	823	794	839	790	783	798	830	769	781	850	870	833	861
Reentrants.....	2,237	2,142	2,082	2,076	2,154	2,103	2,160	2,343	2,201	2,112	2,117	2,134	2,460	2,498	2,705
New entrants.....	616	627	602	603	685	709	669	697	667	648	681	624	828	748	811
<b>Percent of unemployed</b>															
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	47.4	49.7	50.8	51.1	49.6	50.9	50.0	50.1	50.7	52.2	53.7	52.7	50.7	51.7	50.2
On temporary layoff.....	13.2	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.2	14.5	13.6	12.7	13.9	13.2	13.7	14.4	13.2	12.7	11.8
Not on temporary layoff.....	34.3	35.9	37.1	37.3	36.4	36.4	36.4	37.5	36.8	39.0	40.1	38.2	37.5	39.0	38.4
Job leavers.....	11.8	11.2	11.5	11.2	11.5	10.8	10.8	10.4	11.1	10.4	10.1	11.2	10.3	9.9	9.8
Reentrants.....	32.0	30.3	29.2	29.2	29.5	28.7	29.9	30.4	29.4	28.6	27.4	28.0	29.1	29.6	30.8
New entrants.....	8.8	8.9	8.4	8.5	9.4	9.7	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.2	9.8	8.9	9.2
<b>Percent of civilian labor force</b>															
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9
Job leavers.....	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6
Reentrants.....	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7
New entrants.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2007						2008						
	2006	2007	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Total, 16 years and older.....	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.7
16 to 24 years.....	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.7	11.8	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.0	13.0	12.6	13.4
16 to 19 years.....	15.4	15.7	15.3	16.2	16.0	15.7	16.4	17.1	18.0	16.6	15.8	15.4	18.7	18.1	20.3
16 to 17 years.....	17.2	17.5	17.0	18.6	18.6	17.5	19.0	19.6	20.4	18.3	18.6	19.7	21.2	23.3	24.9
18 to 19 years.....	14.1	14.5	14.0	14.6	14.3	14.3	14.4	15.4	15.9	15.5	14.0	13.2	17.5	15.6	17.3
20 to 24 years.....	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.8	8.6	8.0	9.4	8.7	8.9	9.3	8.9	10.4	10.1	10.2
25 years and older.....	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4
25 to 54 years.....	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6
55 years and older.....	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.6
Men, 16 years and older.....	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.7	6.1
16 to 24 years.....	11.2	11.6	11.5	11.6	12.2	12.0	11.8	12.8	13.1	12.5	12.5	12.0	14.1	13.8	15.2
16 to 19 years.....	16.9	17.6	16.9	18.0	18.3	18.1	19.5	19.8	21.8	18.7	17.8	16.9	20.7	19.9	23.4
16 to 17 years.....	18.6	19.4	19.3	21.7	21.9	19.0	21.4	22.1	24.0	20.5	22.0	22.2	23.3	26.2	29.4
18 to 19 years.....	15.7	16.5	15.4	15.2	16.2	16.8	17.8	18.4	19.5	18.0	15.2	14.5	19.6	17.1	19.9
20 to 24 years.....	8.7	8.9	9.2	8.9	9.5	9.3	8.6	9.8	9.4	9.9	10.3	9.9	11.0	11.2	11.6
25 years and older.....	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.6
25 to 54 years.....	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.9
55 years and older.....	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.7
Women, 16 years and older.....	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.2
16 to 24 years.....	9.7	9.4	9.6	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.4	10.7	10.1	9.9	10.0	9.8	11.9	11.2	11.4
16 to 19 years.....	13.8	13.8	13.6	14.4	13.7	13.3	13.4	14.4	14.2	14.5	13.8	14.0	16.6	16.3	17.1
16 to 17 years.....	15.9	15.7	14.8	15.5	15.6	16.1	17.1	17.3	17.2	16.2	15.5	17.5	19.0	20.3	20.4
18 to 19 years.....	12.4	12.5	12.6	13.9	12.3	11.6	10.7	12.3	12.1	12.8	12.8	11.8	15.2	13.9	14.6
20 to 24 years.....	7.6	7.3	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.4	8.8	8.0	7.7	8.1	7.7	9.6	8.8	8.7
25 years and older.....	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2
25 to 54 years.....	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.3
55 years and older <sup>1</sup> .....	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.4	4.3

<sup>1</sup> Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

**10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted**

State	June 2007	May 2007 <sup>P</sup>	June 2008 <sup>P</sup>	State	June 2007	May 2007 <sup>P</sup>	June 2008 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama.....	3.5	4.7	4.7	Missouri.....	5.0	6.0	5.7
Alaska.....	6.1	6.9	6.7	Montana.....	3.1	4.2	4.1
Arizona.....	3.6	4.4	4.8	Nebraska.....	3.1	3.2	3.3
Arkansas.....	5.4	5.1	5.0	Nevada.....	4.8	6.2	6.4
California.....	5.3	6.8	7.0	New Hampshire.....	3.6	4.0	4.0
Colorado.....	3.7	4.9	5.1	New Jersey.....	4.2	5.4	5.3
Connecticut.....	4.4	5.4	5.5	New Mexico.....	3.5	3.8	3.9
Delaware.....	3.3	4.1	4.2	New York.....	4.6	5.2	5.3
District of Columbia.....	5.7	6.6	6.3	North Carolina.....	4.7	5.9	5.9
Florida.....	4.0	5.6	5.5	North Dakota.....	3.2	3.3	3.2
Georgia.....	4.4	5.7	5.6	Ohio.....	5.7	6.3	6.6
Hawaii.....	2.6	3.6	3.8	Oklahoma.....	4.4	3.5	3.9
Idaho.....	2.7	3.6	3.8	Oregon.....	5.2	5.6	5.5
Illinois.....	5.0	6.4	6.8	Pennsylvania.....	4.3	5.2	5.2
Indiana.....	4.5	5.3	5.9	Rhode Island.....	5.0	7.2	7.5
Iowa.....	3.8	3.9	4.0	South Carolina.....	5.7	6.5	6.1
Kansas.....	4.1	4.6	4.3	South Dakota.....	2.9	2.9	2.8
Kentucky.....	5.5	6.2	6.3	Tennessee.....	4.6	6.4	6.5
Louisiana.....	3.7	4.0	3.8	Texas.....	4.3	4.5	4.4
Maine.....	4.7	5.4	5.3	Utah.....	2.7	3.2	3.3
Maryland.....	3.6	4.0	4.0	Vermont.....	3.8	4.9	4.7
Massachusetts.....	4.5	4.9	5.2	Virginia.....	3.0	3.9	4.0
Michigan.....	7.1	8.5	8.5	Washington.....	4.5	5.3	5.4
Minnesota.....	4.5	5.4	5.3	West Virginia.....	4.5	5.3	5.3
Mississippi.....	6.3	6.9	7.0	Wisconsin.....	4.8	4.4	4.6
				Wyoming.....	3.1	2.9	3.2

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary

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

State	June 2007	May 2007 <sup>P</sup>	June 2008 <sup>P</sup>	State	June 2007	May 2007 <sup>P</sup>	June 2008 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama.....	2,182,845	2,206,959	2,193,795	Missouri.....	3,030,362	3,031,728	3,013,754
Alaska.....	352,104	360,020	359,753	Montana.....	501,499	503,998	504,237
Arizona.....	3,021,368	3,068,807	3,071,144	Nebraska.....	985,015	996,099	994,983
Arkansas.....	1,366,002	1,383,946	1,374,363	Nevada.....	1,334,388	1,394,653	1,394,472
California.....	18,182,148	18,446,229	18,431,325	New Hampshire.....	738,169	745,382	746,147
Colorado.....	2,701,057	2,765,873	2,759,853	New Jersey.....	4,467,625	4,516,789	4,505,006
Connecticut.....	1,861,099	1,886,487	1,886,827	New Mexico.....	942,437	949,666	951,334
Delaware.....	442,229	446,064	446,101	New York.....	9,528,910	9,590,326	9,620,555
District of Columbia.....	323,288	331,839	328,482	North Carolina.....	4,526,537	4,561,644	4,559,713
Florida.....	9,135,410	9,263,932	9,250,317	North Dakota.....	365,424	373,012	372,443
Georgia.....	4,811,005	4,901,799	4,889,808	Ohio.....	5,980,866	6,005,619	5,988,368
Hawaii.....	649,855	663,369	663,245	Oklahoma.....	1,734,455	1,735,085	1,733,393
Idaho.....	755,181	755,212	752,324	Oregon.....	1,927,115	1,945,592	1,938,370
Illinois.....	6,705,295	6,824,185	6,775,620	Pennsylvania.....	6,297,400	6,405,503	6,394,738
Indiana.....	3,208,264	3,229,677	3,219,283	Rhode Island.....	577,971	571,560	572,128
Iowa.....	1,659,989	1,679,525	1,672,261	South Carolina.....	2,133,783	2,150,865	2,142,982
Kansas.....	1,479,438	1,494,578	1,491,211	South Dakota.....	442,728	444,744	444,627
Kentucky.....	2,045,058	2,047,456	2,041,828	Tennessee.....	3,033,878	3,062,538	3,043,947
Louisiana.....	1,989,101	2,008,102	2,012,118	Texas.....	11,484,815	11,712,220	11,682,351
Maine.....	703,976	708,936	710,175	Utah.....	1,360,251	1,388,270	1,380,611
Maryland.....	2,975,302	3,017,148	3,012,875	Vermont.....	353,877	352,292	353,420
Massachusetts.....	3,409,437	3,391,913	3,409,561	Virginia.....	4,051,667	4,125,326	4,124,453
Michigan.....	5,023,547	5,007,445	4,990,167	Washington.....	3,402,395	3,451,292	3,449,748
Minnesota.....	2,931,395	2,951,882	2,935,404	West Virginia.....	808,350	816,375	813,277
Mississippi.....	1,311,772	1,341,915	1,327,847	Wisconsin.....	3,087,244	3,089,857	3,078,458
				Wyoming.....	287,901	290,173	290,369

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

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2007							2008						
	2006	2007	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June <sup>P</sup>	July <sup>P</sup>	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM.....</b>	136,086	137,623	137,682	137,756	137,837	137,977	138,037	138,078	138,002	137,919	137,831	137,764	137,717	137,666	137,615	
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE.....</b>	114,113	115,420	115,512	115,544	115,610	115,715	115,759	115,745	115,666	115,557	115,454	115,363	115,264	115,170	115,094	
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING.....</b>	22,531	22,221	22,242	22,176	22,138	22,101	22,049	21,976	21,907	21,816	21,737	21,628	21,577	21,500	21,454	
<b>Natural resources and</b>																
<b>mining.....</b>	684	723	726	727	727	727	735	739	744	744	750	752	760	767	778	
Logging.....	64.4	60.8	59.9	59.5	59.7	59.1	59.9	60.6	60.7	60.2	60.1	60.8	59.5	57.4	57.9	
Mining.....	619.7	662.1	666.3	667.2	667.4	667.8	675.0	677.9	683.2	684.0	689.7	690.9	700.6	709.6	719.9	
Oil and gas extraction.....	134.5	146.0	146.3	147.0	147.3	148.9	152.3	153.1	154.5	153.8	155.2	154.2	158.3	160.5	162.8	
Mining, except oil and gas <sup>1</sup> .....	220.3	224.5	225.4	226.4	226.7	226.9	226.0	225.2	227.0	225.7	226.2	225.8	229.6	230.4	231.7	
Coal mining.....	78.0	77.6	77.4	77.6	78.0	78.1	78.7	78.3	78.6	78.7	79.2	79.3	80.5	80.8	80.7	
Support activities for mining.....	264.9	291.6	294.6	293.8	293.4	292.0	296.7	299.6	301.7	304.5	308.3	310.9	312.7	318.7	325.4	
<b>Construction.....</b>	7,691	7,614	7,632	7,605	7,589	7,577	7,520	7,465	7,426	7,382	7,343	7,284	7,246	7,197	7,175	
Construction of buildings.....	1,804.9	1,761.0	1,765.3	1,751.2	1,749.4	1,736.6	1,716.4	1,702.4	1,690.2	1,673.0	1,668.2	1,648.2	1,634.9	1,623.9	1,622.8	
Heavy and civil engineering.....	985.1	1,001.2	1,002.3	999.0	998.8	999.5	999.0	993.8	984.6	977.6	976.9	967.4	965.3	959.9	958.6	
Specialty trade contractors.....	4,901.1	4,851.9	4,863.9	4,854.7	4,840.3	4,841.3	4,804.8	4,768.4	4,750.8	4,731.8	4,697.5	4,668.0	4,645.6	4,613.3	4,593.6	
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	14,155	13,884	13,884	13,844	13,822	13,797	13,794	13,772	13,737	13,690	13,644	13,592	13,571	13,536	13,501	
Production workers.....	10,137	9,979	9,985	9,956	9,958	9,934	9,944	9,933	9,922	9,879	9,847	9,799	9,784	9,749	9,731	
<b>Durable goods.....</b>	8,981	8,816	8,817	8,792	8,778	8,761	8,763	8,739	8,718	8,685	8,652	8,607	8,594	8,575	8,558	
Production workers.....	6,355	6,257	6,258	6,239	6,245	6,232	6,242	6,220	6,214	6,182	6,152	6,112	6,100	6,078	6,070	
Wood products.....	558.8	519.7	523.4	518.5	513.1	511.8	509.0	507.2	503.5	498.6	492.9	490.9	482.4	477.6	473.7	
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	509.6	503.4	504.4	501.2	501.0	500.9	499.5	496.4	494.4	492.2	487.7	486.3	482.1	479.6	477.5	
Primary metals.....	464.0	456.0	456.4	452.7	451.6	451.5	452.6	452.2	452.3	451.4	451.3	450.1	448.7	448.1	447.4	
Fabricated metal products.....	1,553.1	1,563.3	1,564.2	1,562.8	1,565.0	1,568.0	1,565.6	1,562.7	1,560.9	1,557.1	1,556.9	1,544.1	1,544.2	1,539.2	1,537.4	
Machinery.....	1,183.2	1,188.2	1,192.5	1,187.5	1,186.2	1,189.0	1,189.9	1,191.0	1,193.8	1,191.7	1,195.1	1,193.1	1,195.1	1,195.6	1,201.7	
Computer and electronic products <sup>1</sup> .....	1,307.5	1,271.9	1,268.3	1,265.6	1,260.5	1,256.5	1,260.5	1,257.6	1,256.3	1,251.9	1,254.1	1,253.8	1,250.1	1,246.1	1,243.6	
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	196.2	186.9	186.2	186.1	185.9	185.1	185.5	185.4	184.9	185.9	186.0	186.7	186.2	184.3	185.6	
Communications equipment.....	136.2	128.6	127.5	128.5	128.5	128.1	129.5	129.0	129.5	128.7	129.4	130.9	130.4	131.5	129.6	
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	457.9	444.5	443.7	439.9	437.4	435.8	437.0	434.9	433.5	429.7	428.7	426.7	424.2	422.1	421.9	
Electronic instruments.....	444.5	444.0	443.1	442.5	442.0	441.9	443.0	443.7	444.3	442.9	446.2	445.7	445.6	444.6	443.4	
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	432.7	427.2	427.7	426.1	426.0	427.2	426.6	423.8	421.6	420.8	419.9	421.5	422.1	422.7	423.5	
Transportation equipment.....	1,768.9	1,710.9	1,704.7	1,705.7	1,706.1	1,689.3	1,693.5	1,684.7	1,678.1	1,672.0	1,651.1	1,630.6	1,636.8	1,637.1	1,628.8	
Furniture and related products.....	560.1	534.5	536.1	533.0	530.6	528.3	527.0	523.8	520.4	516.0	511.2	506.4	503.5	501.6	499.3	
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	643.7	641.0	639.5	638.8	637.6	638.2	638.8	639.9	636.4	633.3	632.0	630.2	629.1	627.0	624.9	
<b>Nondurable goods.....</b>	5,174	5,068	5,067	5,052	5,044	5,036	5,031	5,033	5,019	5,005	4,992	4,985	4,977	4,961	4,943	
Production workers.....	3,782	3,723	3,727	3,717	3,713	3,702	3,702	3,713	3,708	3,697	3,695	3,687	3,684	3,671	3,661	
Food manufacturing.....	1,479.4	1,481.3	1,488.8	1,480.6	1,476.0	1,478.6	1,477.9	1,486.3	1,483.2	1,482.7	1,477.0	1,473.8	1,473.5	1,471.8	1,467.6	
Beverages and tobacco products.....	194.2	195.7	197.0	196.1	195.7	195.2	194.3	192.0	191.1	189.3	190.8	193.3	193.7	193.0	193.0	
Textile mills.....	195.0	169.9	168.1	166.4	164.8	164.9	164.9	163.0	162.0	161.4	158.7	156.4	155.1	152.0	149.4	
Textile product mills.....	166.7	158.4	157.1	156.9	156.3	155.9	157.2	155.7	154.0	153.0	153.3	152.2	151.0	149.2	148.0	
Apparel.....	232.4	213.0	212.8	211.3	209.2	206.8	206.4	204.8	202.0	200.6	198.1	198.0	196.6	195.5	194.4	
Leather and allied products.....	36.8	33.9	33.1	33.3	34.0	33.7	34.1	33.7	34.5	33.5	33.5	33.9	33.7	34.3	33.4	
Paper and paper products.....	470.5	460.6	459.8	459.1	459.0	459.2	458.6	460.3	459.0	457.8	457.9	458.4	458.1	456.8	456.6	
Printing and related support activities.....	634.4	624.2	623.3	621.0	623.0	622.2	622.0	619.5	620.1	614.6	614.2	611.7	607.3	601.7	598.5	
Petroleum and coal products.....	113.2	113.4	112.5	112.5	112.9	112.6	112.1	111.7	112.2	112.5	112.2	112.2	113.4	114.0	114.6	
Chemicals.....	865.9	862.9	862.5	864.2	864.3	860.7	860.5	862.0	861.2	861.0	860.5	861.3	861.6	861.3	859.2	
Plastics and rubber products.....	785.5	754.0	752.4	750.2	748.4	745.9	743.0	744.2	739.7	738.7	735.6	734.1	732.8	731.1	728.2	
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING.....</b>	113,556	115,402	115,440	115,580	115,699	115,876	115,988	116,102	116,095	116,103	116,094	116,136	116,140	116,166	116,161	
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....</b>	91,582	93,199	93,270	93,368	93,472	93,614	93,710	93,769	93,759	93,741	93,717	93,735	93,687	93,670	93,640	
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities.....</b>	26,276	26,608	26,617	26,640	26,649	26,644	26,693	26,658	26,631	26,579	26,552	26,496	26,451	26,436	26,397	
<b>Wholesale trade.....</b>	5,904.5	6,028.3	6,040.7	6,047.1	6,055.6	6,069.8	6,075.0	6,072.9	6,067.3	6,057.6	6,054.3	6,043.9	6,038.4	6,035.3	6,018.4	
Durable goods.....	3,074.8	3,130.7	3,140.2	3,141.9	3,143.4	3,147.4	3,152.4	3,145.0	3,138.0	3,127.3	3,127.8	3,118.1	3,109.8	3,105.4	3,097.3	
Nondurable goods.....	2,041.3	2,069.3	2,069.2	2,072.7	2,078.5	2,086.5	2,086.6	2,089.3	2,090.9	2,088.4	2,087.5	2,086.9	2,089.3	2,088.0	2,078.7	
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	788.5	828.4	831.3	832.5	833.7	835.9	836.0	838.6	838.4	841.9	839.0	838.9	839.3	841.9	842.4	
<b>Retail trade.....</b>	15,353.3	15,490.7	15,489.1	15,502.3	15,487.3	15,469.1	15,513.1	15,487.8	15,472.2	15,428.8	15,401.4	15,355.7	15,331.8	15,325.5	15,309.0	
Motor vehicles and parts dealers <sup>1</sup> .....	1,909.7	1,913.1	1,911.9	1,914.7	1,916.0	1,911.9	1,911.0	1,909.3	1,910.2	1,905.1	1,901.5	1,897.6	1,892.9	1,885.6	1,875.0	
Automobile dealers.....	1,246.7	1,245.3	1,244.7	1,245.6	1,246.6	1,247.4	1,244.9	1,244.6	1,244.0	1,236.2	1,233.7	1,228.8	1,224.2	1,217.4	1,209.0	
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	586.9	581.0	577.7	579.2	576.2	577.3	584.9	584.5	579.9	575.9	570.6	569.0	568.5	568.2	567.9	
Electronics and appliance stores.....	541.1	543.7	545.0	542.7	540.1	537.1	542.6	540.4	534.3	533.6	535.0	534.7	539.3	535.8	536.9	

See notes at end of table.

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

Industry	Annual average		2007						2008						
	2006	2007	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June <sup>p</sup>	July <sup>p</sup>
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,324.1	1,305.3	1,307.3	1,315.6	1,291.9	1,285.4	1,279.9	1,271.6	1,266.0	1,258.5	1,250.8	1,240.5	1,240.3	1,236.1	1,230.6
Food and beverage stores.....	2,821.1	2,848.5	2,847.1	2,852.2	2,856.0	2,859.6	2,871.9	2,871.9	2,880.1	2,885.7	2,890.1	2,882.4	2,880.7	2,881.6	2,882.3
Health and personal care stores.....	961.1	988.6	985.6	989.4	990.1	991.0	998.6	999.9	1,000.6	993.5	993.9	993.4	990.9	990.7	988.6
Gasoline stations.....	864.1	861.2	861.5	860.8	864.2	862.0	859.1	850.5	853.8	854.2	852.6	847.4	841.2	844.9	844.2
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,450.9	1,500.4	1,496.7	1,501.5	1,502.4	1,500.9	1,524.5	1,508.6	1,498.2	1,496.3	1,498.9	1,495.4	1,494.5	1,496.2	1,496.9
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	645.5	658.2	660.5	661.8	665.1	664.0	664.0	661.6	667.2	661.9	658.6	651.5	653.2	651.1	648.2
General merchandise stores <sup>1</sup> .....	2,935.0	2,984.6	2,987.0	2,978.9	2,976.5	2,975.8	2,968.2	2,976.7	2,971.1	2,955.7	2,943.9	2,939.0	2,928.5	2,939.3	2,943.2
Department stores.....	1,557.2	1,576.7	1,580.1	1,573.0	1,570.5	1,568.5	1,560.6	1,568.4	1,564.3	1,543.3	1,534.3	1,528.1	1,514.7	1,514.2	1,512.0
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	881.0	868.7	871.3	869.7	873.3	869.0	868.3	866.3	869.4	865.3	862.8	863.3	860.8	858.6	859.2
Nonstore retailers.....	432.8	437.6	437.5	435.8	435.5	435.1	440.1	446.5	441.4	443.1	442.7	441.5	441.0	437.4	436.0
<b>Transportation and warehousing.....</b>	<b>4,469.6</b>	<b>4,536.0</b>	<b>4,533.0</b>	<b>4,535.4</b>	<b>4,551.2</b>	<b>4,548.7</b>	<b>4,549.0</b>	<b>4,539.9</b>	<b>4,534.5</b>	<b>4,535.5</b>	<b>4,537.7</b>	<b>4,538.3</b>	<b>4,524.1</b>	<b>4,517.7</b>	<b>4,511.9</b>
Air transportation.....	487.0	492.6	493.4	494.6	494.5	495.2	503.0	502.1	504.7	508.2	507.5	504.5	501.3	499.4	498.5
Rail transportation.....	227.5	234.4	234.4	234.4	234.6	234.0	233.8	232.5	233.8	233.7	233.7	233.5	233.0	233.0	234.4
Water transportation.....	62.7	64.3	65.0	65.1	65.0	64.9	65.0	64.4	63.8	62.5	61.6	62.3	61.3	61.8	61.1
Truck transportation.....	1,435.8	1,441.2	1,437.4	1,438.2	1,440.6	1,433.6	1,428.7	1,423.1	1,422.5	1,417.4	1,420.4	1,415.2	1,409.8	1,399.2	1,394.1
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	399.3	410.0	411.0	413.3	417.8	417.4	411.5	411.8	411.9	413.5	412.9	418.3	412.9	416.8	415.6
Pipeline transportation.....	38.7	40.1	40.0	40.1	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.8	40.6	40.9	41.2	41.3	42.2	42.7	43.2
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	27.5	29.4	28.9	29.3	29.8	30.3	30.9	31.3	31.0	31.5	31.7	31.3	31.1	31.0	30.6
Support activities for transportation.....	570.6	582.9	583.7	583.7	586.5	589.9	589.2	587.1	584.9	585.9	586.3	588.2	587.1	586.6	586.9
Couriers and messengers.....	582.4	582.5	580.1	579.2	580.3	577.9	584.4	588.1	585.5	586.0	585.3	585.0	587.2	588.1	588.8
Warehousing and storage.....	638.1	658.7	659.1	657.5	662.0	665.2	661.9	658.7	655.8	655.9	657.1	658.7	658.2	659.1	658.7
Utilities.....	548.5	553.4	554.3	555.1	554.8	556.1	555.5	557.1	557.1	557.0	558.2	557.7	557.1	557.6	557.8
<b>Information.....</b>	<b>3,038</b>	<b>3,029</b>	<b>3,027</b>	<b>3,024</b>	<b>3,031</b>	<b>3,027</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>3,018</b>	<b>3,014</b>	<b>3,016</b>	<b>3,013</b>	<b>3,007</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>2,996</b>	<b>2,983</b>
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	902.4	898.2	898.7	897.0	893.7	894.6	892.2	889.7	889.2	886.8	882.9	882.8	879.7	877.0	873.6
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	375.7	380.0	377.9	376.3	384.3	380.5	376.3	376.3	372.9	380.1	383.0	382.5	380.9	380.2	375.5
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	328.3	326.4	325.1	325.2	327.0	324.8	325.0	321.9	323.0	322.1	322.5	320.8	321.2	319.8	320.2
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	1,047.6	1,028.3	1,026.6	1,025.1	1,024.4	1,023.6	1,026.4	1,026.8	1,025.3	1,022.0	1,020.1	1,018.0	1,017.7	1,018.1	1,012.9
Telecommunications.....	1,047.6	1,028.3	1,026.6	1,025.1	1,024.4	1,023.6	1,026.4	1,026.8	1,025.3	1,022.0	1,020.1	1,018.0	1,017.7	1,018.1	1,012.9
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	263.2	270.5	272.8	272.3	273.1	273.2	272.6	273.5	273.0	274.2	272.3	272.2	272.1	271.3	270.5
Other information services.....	120.8	125.7	126.3	127.6	128.8	130.0	129.5	129.3	130.5	131.2	131.9	130.7	130.1	130.0	130.2
<b>Financial activities.....</b>	<b>8,328</b>	<b>8,308</b>	<b>8,331</b>	<b>8,312</b>	<b>8,294</b>	<b>8,283</b>	<b>8,260</b>	<b>8,252</b>	<b>8,244</b>	<b>8,231</b>	<b>8,231</b>	<b>8,229</b>	<b>8,226</b>	<b>8,213</b>	<b>8,213</b>
Finance and insurance.....	6,156.0	6,146.6	6,165.8	6,148.4	6,136.0	6,124.5	6,115.5	6,111.2	6,106.2	6,102.2	6,103.4	6,103.8	6,098.8	6,086.7	6,084.6
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	21.2	21.1	20.8	21.1	20.9	20.8	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.9	20.9	21.1	21.0	20.9	20.9
Credit intermediation and related activities <sup>1</sup> .....	2,924.9	2,881.6	2,892.3	2,870.4	2,856.7	2,844.8	2,834.3	2,829.2	2,825.0	2,820.4	2,811.8	2,807.9	2,800.5	2,792.3	2,788.5
Depository credit intermediation <sup>1</sup> .....	1,802.0	1,822.5	1,823.8	1,825.8	1,831.0	1,829.3	1,823.4	1,824.6	1,821.5	1,823.3	1,821.6	1,822.9	1,820.6	1,818.4	1,817.3
Commercial banking.....	1,322.9	1,345.8	1,346.7	1,347.3	1,350.1	1,350.1	1,344.7	1,345.9	1,342.2	1,344.9	1,343.4	1,344.2	1,343.4	1,343.2	1,342.5
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	818.3	847.9	851.2	852.6	853.2	855.0	856.9	856.7	859.2	862.5	865.8	867.2	866.6	866.2	865.2
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,303.7	2,308.1	2,314.2	2,315.4	2,317.0	2,315.3	2,315.6	2,316.8	2,313.9	2,311.1	2,318.4	2,319.7	2,323.2	2,319.5	2,322.3
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	87.9	87.8	87.3	88.9	88.2	88.6	88.0	87.8	87.4	87.3	86.5	87.9	87.5	87.8	87.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2,172.5	2,161.7	2,165.4	2,163.3	2,157.7	2,158.6	2,144.7	2,140.6	2,138.0	2,128.6	2,127.8	2,124.9	2,127.3	2,126.2	2,128.5
Real estate.....	1,499.0	1,491.9	1,493.8	1,493.9	1,489.8	1,489.1	1,477.1	1,476.4	1,471.4	1,466.0	1,465.0	1,465.7	1,466.4	1,465.7	1,463.3
Rental and leasing services.....	645.5	640.3	641.4	638.9	637.8	639.7	637.4	633.6	635.2	631.0	631.1	627.4	629.5	628.6	632.8
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	28.1	29.5	30.2	30.5	30.1	29.8	30.2	30.6	31.4	31.6	31.7	31.8	31.4	31.9	32.4
<b>Professional and business services.....</b>	<b>17,566</b>	<b>17,962</b>	<b>17,958</b>	<b>17,979</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>18,070</b>	<b>18,079</b>	<b>18,131</b>	<b>18,101</b>	<b>18,073</b>	<b>18,014</b>	<b>18,031</b>	<b>17,982</b>	<b>17,943</b>	<b>17,919</b>
Professional and technical services <sup>1</sup> .....	7,356.7	7,662.0	7,664.2	7,688.0	7,729.7	7,759.3	7,784.8	7,820.5	7,819.2	7,829.2	7,823.5	7,845.6	7,839.1	7,856.3	7,866.8
Legal services.....	1,173.2	1,176.4	1,173.7	1,174.2	1,178.6	1,179.7	1,175.2	1,173.9	1,173.0	1,174.9	1,172.6	1,172.5	1,172.2	1,172.7	1,173.3
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	889.0	947.2	947.8	954.0	964.5	971.3	979.4	993.3	992.3	991.9	983.3	986.1	973.8	977.5	977.8
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,385.7	1,436.0	1,436.5	1,439.0	1,443.2	1,451.1	1,453.9	1,460.4	1,460.5	1,463.0	1,461.8	1,464.9	1,464.9	1,469.3	1,471.4

See notes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2007						2008						
	2006	2007	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June <sup>p</sup>	July <sup>p</sup>
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,284.6	1,359.8	1,366.8	1,371.2	1,375.5	1,380.0	1,387.5	1,391.4	1,391.6	1,393.5	1,391.3	1,403.9	1,408.9	1,412.2	1,419.3
Management and technical consulting services.....	886.4	952.8	946.6	956.3	967.2	974.8	985.1	994.3	989.2	992.7	997.0	1,001.3	1,006.9	1,015.2	1,019.3
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,810.9	1,846.0	1,845.0	1,849.2	1,854.7	1,860.9	1,850.0	1,847.8	1,845.5	1,844.7	1,839.7	1,841.0	1,836.4	1,836.8	1,832.8
Administrative and waste services.....	8,398.3	8,453.6	8,448.6	8,441.3	8,415.3	8,449.6	8,444.1	8,462.8	8,436.2	8,398.6	8,351.2	8,344.4	8,306.0	8,250.0	8,219.6
Administrative and support services <sup>1</sup> .....	8,050.2	8,096.7	8,092.2	8,083.4	8,057.4	8,092.2	8,081.4	8,099.3	8,070.8	8,036.1	7,987.3	7,978.9	7,939.8	7,883.9	7,853.4
Employment services <sup>1</sup> .....	3,680.9	3,600.9	3,584.6	3,570.2	3,533.0	3,567.7	3,563.9	3,566.9	3,562.1	3,531.6	3,483.7	3,462.2	3,421.8	3,366.2	3,332.0
Temporary help services.....	2,637.4	2,605.1	2,596.5	2,589.4	2,565.1	2,592.0	2,583.7	2,578.5	2,574.6	2,536.8	2,506.0	2,487.1	2,451.6	2,418.6	2,389.6
Business support services.....	792.9	805.5	805.5	803.8	802.7	798.5	798.9	803.7	797.4	796.6	794.1	792.8	789.2	786.9	786.3
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,801.4	1,851.2	1,854.9	1,858.0	1,863.2	1,866.3	1,861.1	1,872.0	1,861.3	1,859.7	1,857.3	1,864.6	1,865.9	1,869.3	1,867.9
Waste management and remediation services.....	348.1	356.9	356.4	357.9	357.9	357.4	362.7	363.5	365.4	362.5	363.9	365.5	366.2	366.1	366.2
<b>Educational and health services</b> .....	17,826	18,327	18,360	18,422	18,451	18,490	18,522	18,568	18,617	18,665	18,709	18,757	18,820	18,875	18,914
Educational services.....	2,900.9	2,949.1	2,962.7	2,981.3	2,967.7	2,974.9	2,975.5	2,984.5	3,003.4	3,009.6	3,018.6	3,030.5	3,047.3	3,080.8	3,086.1
Health care and social assistance.....	14,925.3	15,377.6	15,396.8	15,440.8	15,483.0	15,515.1	15,546.7	15,583.2	15,613.6	15,655.0	15,690.5	15,726.1	15,772.4	15,794.0	15,828.3
Ambulatory health care services <sup>1</sup> .....	5,285.8	5,477.1	5,484.7	5,504.4	5,523.1	5,547.3	5,554.8	5,566.0	5,581.7	5,600.0	5,612.5	5,632.8	5,649.9	5,667.3	5,688.5
Offices of physicians.....	2,147.8	2,204.0	2,204.7	2,211.7	2,219.1	2,226.1	2,232.2	2,235.6	2,240.8	2,248.2	2,251.7	2,259.6	2,265.2	2,272.8	2,279.3
Outpatient care centers.....	492.6	507.1	505.0	507.2	509.3	511.4	511.0	513.0	511.5	512.0	511.9	514.9	516.6	516.8	520.6
Home health care services.....	865.6	913.3	917.7	923.0	925.2	930.3	929.1	930.9	934.7	939.5	943.3	946.1	951.0	954.6	959.6
Hospitals.....	4,423.4	4,517.3	4,524.2	4,533.4	4,541.6	4,549.7	4,558.8	4,572.4	4,579.3	4,592.8	4,606.4	4,616.2	4,635.0	4,640.2	4,650.6
Nursing and residential care facilities <sup>1</sup> .....	2,892.5	2,952.0	2,954.9	2,960.0	2,962.8	2,963.1	2,967.5	2,971.2	2,974.6	2,979.9	2,983.4	2,987.3	2,989.8	2,991.5	2,992.8
Nursing care facilities.....	1,581.4	1,600.8	1,602.2	1,604.8	1,604.3	1,603.1	1,605.9	1,608.2	1,608.8	1,613.3	1,609.6	1,610.7	1,612.1	1,611.7	1,611.8
Social assistance <sup>1</sup> .....	2,323.5	2,431.2	2,433.0	2,443.0	2,455.5	2,455.0	2,465.6	2,473.6	2,478.0	2,482.3	2,488.2	2,489.8	2,497.7	2,495.0	2,496.4
Child day care services.....	818.3	849.2	847.7	850.7	857.4	853.3	856.7	857.1	859.2	858.6	861.8	858.1	860.2	850.5	845.5
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	13,110	13,474	13,476	13,494	13,552	13,604	13,628	13,635	13,644	13,660	13,676	13,690	13,679	13,686	13,687
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,928.5	1,977.5	1,968.8	1,970.5	1,985.3	1,996.4	2,001.4	2,010.3	2,016.1	2,019.1	2,025.7	2,021.1	2,013.1	2,008.2	2,005.5
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	398.5	412.4	405.8	409.2	414.3	419.0	426.4	429.9	429.5	431.0	433.9	436.4	434.7	436.8	434.9
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	123.8	130.2	131.9	131.1	131.6	131.9	131.6	131.5	132.6	131.7	133.4	132.6	133.9	132.1	131.5
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,406.3	1,434.9	1,431.1	1,430.2	1,439.4	1,445.5	1,443.4	1,448.9	1,454.0	1,456.4	1,458.4	1,452.1	1,444.5	1,439.3	1,439.1
Accommodations and food services.....	11,181.1	11,496.3	11,507.0	11,523.6	11,567.0	11,607.5	11,626.8	11,624.7	11,628.0	11,640.7	11,650.7	11,668.7	11,665.8	11,677.4	11,681.1
Accommodations.....	1,832.1	1,856.4	1,853.6	1,844.1	1,856.4	1,863.6	1,870.3	1,858.1	1,854.9	1,854.4	1,849.4	1,853.0	1,849.0	1,849.2	1,849.7
Food services and drinking places.....	9,349.0	9,639.9	9,653.4	9,679.5	9,710.6	9,743.9	9,756.5	9,766.6	9,773.1	9,786.3	9,801.3	9,815.7	9,816.8	9,828.2	9,831.4
<b>Other services</b> .....	5,438	5,491	5,501	5,497	5,495	5,496	5,506	5,507	5,508	5,517	5,522	5,525	5,527	5,521	5,527
Repair and maintenance.....	1,248.5	1,257.0	1,257.8	1,259.6	1,262.5	1,260.1	1,258.0	1,255.5	1,252.9	1,255.2	1,254.8	1,254.0	1,251.7	1,246.1	1,245.2
Personal and laundry services.....	1,288.4	1,305.2	1,307.9	1,305.7	1,304.4	1,303.4	1,309.7	1,306.9	1,306.6	1,306.4	1,308.5	1,309.9	1,310.6	1,312.2	1,313.3
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,901.2	2,928.8	2,935.4	2,931.2	2,927.6	2,932.8	2,938.0	2,944.4	2,948.9	2,955.6	2,959.0	2,961.4	2,964.3	2,963.1	2,968.1
<b>Government</b> .....	21,974	22,203	22,170	22,212	22,227	22,262	22,278	22,333	22,336	22,362	22,377	22,401	22,453	22,496	22,521
Federal.....	2,732	2,727	2,726	2,724	2,721	2,722	2,728	2,735	2,717	2,725	2,726	2,734	2,740	2,742	2,739
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	1,962.6	1,964.6	1,964.3	1,963.4	1,961.4	1,963.5	1,966.7	1,972.3	1,977.3	1,982.9	1,986.6	1,996.0	2,006.5	2,011.2	2,010.5
U.S. Postal Service.....	769.7	762.3	761.6	760.6	759.3	758.3	761.7	763.1	739.7	741.6	739.1	737.9	733.3	730.8	728.6
State.....	5,075	5,125	5,123	5,123	5,138	5,138	5,131	5,153	5,159	5,158	5,157	5,170	5,174	5,186	5,198
Education.....	2,292.5	2,318.4	2,313.8	2,313.6	2,327.7	2,325.9	2,314.3	2,332.5	2,335.1	2,332.9	2,332.9	2,340.8	2,344.4	2,352.3	2,359.0
Other State government.....	2,782.0	2,806.6	2,808.8	2,809.5	2,810.3	2,812.4	2,816.5	2,820.9	2,824.0	2,824.9	2,823.8	2,829.1	2,829.7	2,833.8	2,838.9
Local.....	14,167	14,351	14,321	14,365	14,368	14,402	14,419	14,445	14,460	14,479	14,494	14,497	14,539	14,568	14,584
Education.....	7,913.0	7,976.6	7,938.2	7,972.0	7,970.6	7,994.6	7,999.6	8,016.5	8,018.0	8,031.9	8,035.7	8,032.1	8,060.0	8,075.0	8,077.2
Other local government.....	6,253.8	6,374.5	6,382.5	6,393.4	6,397.5	6,406.9	6,419.2	6,428.2	6,441.5	6,447.5	6,457.8	6,465.0	6,479.2	6,493.0	6,506.5

<sup>1</sup> Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.



**13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted**

Industry	Annual average		2007						2008						
	2006	2007	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June <sup>P</sup>	July <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.3
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	45.6	45.9	45.9	45.7	46.2	46.0	46.2	45.8	45.7	45.7	46.2	44.9	44.6	45.0	44.9
<b>Construction</b> .....	39.0	39.0	38.9	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.1	39.0	38.8	38.7	38.9	38.9	38.5	38.7	38.7
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8
Durable goods.....	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.3
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8
Wood products.....	39.8	39.4	39.9	39.6	39.7	39.5	39.0	39.2	39.0	39.0	38.7	38.8	39.1	39.3	39.0
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	43.0	42.3	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.6	42.9	41.5	42.2	42.1	43.1	42.2	42.3	42.1	42.6
Primary metals.....	43.6	42.9	43.2	43.0	42.6	42.6	42.7	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.9	42.4	42.2	42.5	42.2
Fabricated metal products.....	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.4	41.2	41.2
Machinery.....	42.4	42.6	42.5	42.6	42.7	42.9	42.9	42.9	43.1	43.0	42.7	42.5	42.1	42.1	42.2
Computer and electronic products.....	40.5	40.6	40.3	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.5	40.4	40.5	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.2
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	41.0	41.2	41.4	41.2	41.2	40.7	41.2	41.6	41.4	41.1	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.0	40.8
Transportation equipment.....	42.7	42.8	43.3	43.1	42.8	42.7	42.6	42.1	42.6	42.9	42.3	42.3	42.1	42.2	42.6
Furniture and related products.....	38.8	39.2	39.2	39.7	39.4	39.1	38.9	39.1	38.3	38.2	38.7	38.7	38.8	39.0	38.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.7	38.9	39.2	39.4	39.7	39.0	38.8	38.8	39.0	38.8	39.3	39.3	39.2	39.2	39.3
Non-durable goods.....	40.6	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7
Food manufacturing.....	40.1	40.7	40.8	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.6	40.6
Beverage and tobacco products.....	40.8	40.8	40.7	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.8	40.5	40.1	40.4	39.6	39.7	39.0	39.1
Textile mills.....	40.6	40.3	40.2	39.9	40.4	40.2	39.9	40.2	38.7	38.8	38.8	38.4	39.0	38.9	39.3
Textile product mills.....	39.8	39.7	40.8	39.9	39.9	39.2	39.1	39.9	38.6	39.3	39.3	38.3	38.7	39.1	39.1
Apparel.....	36.5	37.2	37.5	37.2	37.2	36.6	36.9	37.5	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.6	36.0	36.4	36.8
Leather and allied products.....	38.9	38.1	37.5	37.7	37.9	37.7	38.1	39.1	38.2	38.2	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.5	38.3
Paper and paper products.....	42.9	43.2	43.0	43.1	43.2	43.3	43.7	44.0	44.0	43.9	43.6	43.3	42.5	42.7	42.4
Printing and related support activities.....	39.2	39.1	38.8	39.1	38.9	38.8	39.0	38.8	38.4	38.2	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.1	38.0
Petroleum and coal products.....	45.0	44.2	44.0	43.7	43.4	42.9	43.8	44.0	43.8	43.6	43.5	43.2	44.2	44.4	45.2
Chemicals.....	42.5	41.9	42.2	42.1	42.0	41.7	42.1	41.5	41.6	41.4	41.9	41.3	41.3	41.8	41.8
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.6	41.3	41.5	41.3	41.6	41.7	42.1	41.4	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.3
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	33.4	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.2
Wholesale trade.....	38.0	38.2	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.3	38.4	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.4
Retail trade.....	30.5	30.2	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.1	30.1	30.0
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.9	36.9	36.8	36.9	36.9	36.7	36.8	36.8	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.5	36.5	36.4
Utilities.....	41.4	42.4	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.2	42.5	42.8	43.1	42.8	43.3	42.6	42.4	42.8	42.3
<b>Information</b> .....	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.4	36.5	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.7
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	35.7	35.9	35.9	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.9	36.0	35.9	35.7
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.7	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.6
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	25.7	25.5	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.2
<b>Other services</b> .....	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2007						2008						
	2006	2007	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June <sup>P</sup>	July <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>															
Current dollars.....	\$16.76	\$17.42	\$17.47	\$17.51	\$17.57	\$17.59	\$17.64	\$17.70	\$17.75	\$17.81	\$17.87	\$17.89	\$17.95	\$18.00	\$18.07
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.24	8.32	8.33	8.35	8.35	8.34	8.27	8.27	8.26	8.29	8.28	8.27	8.24	8.17	8.12
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING.....</b>	18.02	18.67	18.69	18.73	18.78	18.77	18.84	18.90	18.98	19.04	19.12	19.12	19.17	19.25	19.35
<b>Natural resources and mining.....</b>	19.90	20.96	20.95	21.09	20.99	21.05	21.02	21.54	21.75	21.69	22.01	21.61	21.71	22.01	22.54
<b>Construction.....</b>	20.02	20.95	20.94	21.01	21.12	21.07	21.20	21.30	21.38	21.47	21.56	21.60	21.70	21.77	21.86
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	16.81	17.26	17.30	17.33	17.34	17.34	17.40	17.41	17.49	17.55	17.61	17.62	17.65	17.71	17.79
Excluding overtime.....	15.96	16.43	16.46	16.49	16.50	16.52	16.58	16.60	16.68	16.74	16.79	16.80	16.85	16.93	17.00
Durable goods.....	17.68	18.19	18.23	18.27	18.28	18.28	18.31	18.33	18.41	18.49	18.54	18.58	18.61	18.67	18.76
Nondurable goods.....	15.33	15.67	15.70	15.71	15.74	15.73	15.85	15.86	15.92	15.94	16.03	15.99	16.04	16.11	16.15
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....</b>	16.42	17.10	17.15	17.19	17.26	17.28	17.33	17.39	17.44	17.50	17.55	17.58	17.64	17.69	17.75
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities.....</b>	15.39	15.79	15.82	15.85	15.90	15.94	15.93	16.00	16.02	16.07	16.11	16.11	16.16	16.19	16.19
Wholesale trade.....	18.91	19.59	19.58	19.66	19.72	19.77	19.86	19.93	19.97	20.00	20.03	20.05	20.06	20.12	20.16
Retail trade.....	12.57	12.76	12.79	12.80	12.83	12.86	12.81	12.81	12.80	12.84	12.86	12.85	12.90	12.90	12.90
Transportation and warehousing.....	17.28	17.73	17.78	17.79	17.86	17.86	17.93	18.07	18.10	18.21	18.25	18.33	18.38	18.39	18.38
Utilities.....	27.40	27.87	27.82	27.99	28.14	28.32	28.18	28.52	28.61	28.58	28.77	28.56	28.81	29.14	28.61
<b>Information.....</b>	23.23	23.94	23.92	23.97	24.01	24.10	24.11	24.18	24.33	24.41	24.53	24.50	24.67	24.74	24.87
<b>Financial activities.....</b>	18.80	19.64	19.67	19.75	19.76	19.78	19.87	19.91	20.00	20.05	20.11	20.16	20.23	20.26	20.31
<b>Professional and business services.....</b>	19.13	20.13	20.19	20.25	20.36	20.31	20.42	20.46	20.53	20.63	20.74	20.84	20.90	21.01	21.12
<b>Education and health services.....</b>	17.38	18.11	18.14	18.20	18.29	18.34	18.43	18.48	18.54	18.59	18.61	18.64	18.71	18.75	18.83
<b>Leisure and hospitality.....</b>	9.75	10.41	10.46	10.50	10.55	10.60	10.61	10.65	10.67	10.73	10.74	10.79	10.81	10.85	10.87
<b>Other services.....</b>	14.77	15.42	15.46	15.51	15.55	15.59	15.66	15.71	15.74	15.76	15.77	15.79	15.81	15.85	15.89

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

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

15. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2007						2008						
	2006	2007	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June <sup>P</sup>	July <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	\$16.76	\$17.42	\$17.44	\$17.42	\$17.64	\$17.60	\$17.63	\$17.75	\$17.80	\$17.85	\$17.92	\$17.91	\$17.90	\$17.96	\$17.99
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	17.47	17.51	17.57	17.59	17.64	17.70	17.75	17.81	17.87	17.89	17.95	18.00	18.07
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	18.02	18.67	18.72	18.81	18.91	18.86	18.88	18.96	18.90	18.94	19.03	19.06	19.13	19.24	19.38
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	19.90	20.96	20.87	20.97	20.93	21.02	20.99	21.68	21.96	21.87	22.26	21.77	21.51	21.74	22.44
<b>Construction</b> .....	20.02	20.95	21.02	21.13	21.32	21.25	21.26	21.38	21.24	21.35	21.43	21.48	21.60	21.69	21.92
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	16.81	17.26	17.22	17.31	17.39	17.34	17.42	17.51	17.53	17.55	17.60	17.63	17.63	17.71	17.72
Durable goods.....	17.68	18.19	18.10	18.27	18.35	18.30	18.36	18.46	18.43	18.50	18.53	18.56	18.57	18.67	18.64
Wood products.....	13.39	13.67	13.62	13.61	13.65	13.81	13.82	13.88	13.90	13.82	13.89	13.96	14.08	14.12	14.23
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	16.59	16.93	17.04	16.88	16.94	16.94	17.05	16.94	16.99	16.86	16.80	17.12	16.90	16.98	16.94
Primary metals.....	19.36	19.66	19.85	19.72	19.83	19.81	19.69	19.73	20.04	19.99	20.21	20.20	20.23	20.25	20.47
Fabricated metal products.....	16.17	16.53	16.52	16.58	16.61	16.69	16.70	16.82	16.77	16.78	16.85	16.81	16.84	16.92	16.93
Machinery.....	17.20	17.72	17.82	17.69	17.79	17.68	17.74	17.95	17.72	17.81	17.85	17.88	17.98	17.87	17.94
Computer and electronic products.....	18.94	19.95	20.08	20.06	20.20	20.28	20.22	20.33	20.51	20.60	20.80	20.90	20.99	21.06	21.16
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	15.54	15.94	16.09	16.03	16.10	15.80	15.68	15.73	15.70	15.73	15.66	15.76	15.69	15.75	15.86
Transportation equipment.....	22.41	23.02	22.67	23.33	23.42	23.20	23.41	23.46	23.34	23.48	23.46	23.52	23.53	23.79	23.72
Furniture and related products.....	13.80	14.32	14.36	14.31	14.36	14.36	14.35	14.50	14.38	14.37	14.42	14.45	14.48	14.58	14.49
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	14.36	14.66	14.82	14.77	14.78	14.70	14.72	15.00	14.91	14.95	15.08	14.97	14.97	15.15	15.35
Nondurable goods.....	15.33	15.67	15.74	15.69	15.77	15.71	15.83	15.90	15.99	15.93	16.01	16.03	16.04	16.08	16.20
Food manufacturing.....	13.13	13.54	13.57	13.61	13.65	13.61	13.63	13.70	13.87	13.74	13.83	13.86	13.89	13.95	14.01
Beverages and tobacco products.....	18.18	18.49	18.61	17.78	18.40	18.69	19.54	19.69	19.55	19.64	19.59	19.26	19.05	18.57	18.80
Textile mills.....	12.55	13.00	13.13	13.21	13.16	12.93	13.06	13.13	13.29	13.35	13.45	13.45	13.50	13.58	13.76
Textile product mills.....	11.86	11.78	11.89	11.74	11.73	11.75	11.67	11.75	11.68	11.62	11.78	11.78	11.86	11.80	11.80
Apparel.....	10.65	11.05	11.15	11.12	11.17	11.16	11.20	11.28	11.43	11.46	11.35	11.51	11.43	11.36	11.35
Leather and allied products.....	11.44	12.04	12.18	12.10	12.24	12.10	12.50	12.12	12.78	12.68	12.81	12.63	12.88	12.88	12.85
Paper and paper products.....	18.01	18.43	18.68	18.30	18.54	18.50	18.47	18.71	18.78	18.61	18.66	18.58	18.74	18.89	19.18
Printing and related support activities.....	15.80	16.15	16.19	16.28	16.37	16.48	16.33	16.65	16.51	16.49	16.65	16.64	16.66	16.78	16.79
Petroleum and coal products.....	24.11	25.26	25.12	25.43	25.95	24.92	26.95	25.52	26.55	26.51	27.22	27.12	27.01	27.17	27.69
Chemicals.....	19.60	19.56	19.70	19.47	19.52	19.35	19.52	19.57	19.46	19.40	19.35	19.39	19.37	19.33	19.43
Plastics and rubber products.....	14.97	15.38	15.31	15.45	15.45	15.41	15.49	15.65	15.56	15.58	15.69	15.77	15.71	15.69	15.86
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	16.42	17.10	17.10	17.05	17.31	17.27	17.31	17.45	17.52	17.58	17.65	17.62	17.59	17.64	17.64
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	15.39	15.79	15.89	15.81	16.00	15.94	15.84	15.89	16.02	16.08	16.16	16.16	16.14	16.20	16.20
Wholesale trade.....	18.91	19.59	19.70	19.58	19.85	19.75	19.89	20.10	20.01	20.03	20.08	20.01	19.93	20.05	20.11
Retail trade.....	12.57	12.76	12.84	12.78	12.91	12.85	12.70	12.64	12.78	12.82	12.90	12.90	12.91	12.92	12.93
Transportation and warehousing.....	17.28	17.73	17.90	17.84	17.96	17.89	17.94	18.04	18.08	18.14	18.19	18.28	18.33	18.44	18.49
Utilities.....	27.40	27.87	27.70	27.73	28.27	28.44	28.17	28.61	28.62	28.61	28.88	28.69	28.83	29.01	28.41
<b>Information</b> .....	23.23	23.94	23.77	23.85	24.22	24.15	24.11	24.34	24.44	24.44	24.58	24.52	24.60	24.73	24.74
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	18.80	19.64	19.66	19.65	19.88	19.79	19.83	19.97	19.96	20.07	20.18	20.22	20.20	20.27	20.22
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	19.13	20.13	20.26	20.01	20.34	20.19	20.33	20.67	20.65	20.77	20.93	20.84	20.81	21.03	21.01
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	17.38	18.11	18.18	18.20	18.33	18.33	18.42	18.51	18.61	18.58	18.62	18.63	18.64	18.68	18.87
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	9.75	10.41	10.33	10.39	10.53	10.61	10.67	10.77	10.73	10.82	10.76	10.80	10.82	10.77	10.72
<b>Other services</b> .....	14.77	15.42	15.39	15.43	15.58	15.55	15.61	15.75	15.74	15.78	15.84	15.82	15.84	15.85	15.80

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2007						2008						
	2006	2007	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June <sup>p</sup>	July <sup>p</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	\$567.87	\$589.72	\$596.45	\$592.28	\$603.29	\$594.88	\$594.13	\$605.28	\$592.74	\$596.19	\$605.70	\$599.99	\$601.44	\$612.44	\$606.26
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	590.49	591.84	593.87	594.54	596.23	598.26	598.18	600.20	604.01	604.68	604.92	606.60	608.96
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	730.16	757.06	758.16	769.33	777.20	771.37	770.30	771.67	756.00	751.92	766.91	766.21	769.03	783.07	779.08
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	907.95	961.78	957.93	962.52	979.52	981.63	969.74	992.94	988.20	986.34	1,017.28	970.94	950.74	987.00	1,007.56
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b> .....	781.21	816.06	828.19	836.75	842.14	841.50	829.14	825.27	805.00	800.63	825.06	824.83	833.76	852.42	859.26
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	691.02	711.36	704.30	718.37	725.16	717.88	722.93	728.42	716.98	714.29	723.36	722.83	721.07	729.65	719.43
Durable goods.....	732.00	754.12	743.91	763.69	770.70	763.11	763.78	771.63	759.32	758.50	767.14	766.53	765.08	774.81	760.51
Wood products.....	532.99	539.10	546.16	543.04	548.73	548.26	534.83	546.87	530.98	523.78	531.99	538.86	553.34	564.80	559.24
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	712.71	716.79	729.31	732.59	735.20	730.11	731.45	696.23	696.59	686.20	715.68	722.46	718.25	726.74	726.73
Primary metals.....	843.59	843.28	849.58	844.02	848.72	841.93	842.73	844.44	851.70	847.58	869.03	852.44	853.71	868.73	853.60
Fabricated metal products.....	668.98	687.13	682.28	693.04	699.28	700.98	701.40	708.12	695.96	693.01	702.65	699.30	697.18	698.80	690.74
Machinery.....	728.84	753.99	753.79	750.06	761.41	762.01	762.82	780.83	763.73	762.27	763.98	761.69	756.96	754.11	749.89
Computer and electronic products.....	766.96	809.19	801.19	812.43	828.20	827.42	833.06	841.66	822.45	826.06	852.80	854.81	862.69	873.99	865.44
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	636.95	656.58	659.69	658.83	666.54	649.38	652.29	671.67	649.98	638.64	645.19	646.16	640.15	648.90	640.74
Transportation equipment.....	957.65	985.57	943.07	1,012.52	1,011.74	992.96	999.61	1,006.43	994.28	1,002.60	994.70	999.60	985.91	1,013.45	977.26
Furniture and related products.....	535.90	561.03	562.91	576.69	572.96	561.48	559.65	578.55	545.00	541.75	555.17	553.44	557.48	571.54	556.42
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	555.90	569.98	573.53	581.94	588.24	574.77	571.14	589.50	580.00	575.58	594.15	586.82	583.83	595.40	597.12
Nondurable goods.....	621.97	639.99	639.04	641.72	651.30	644.11	653.78	656.67	646.00	638.79	648.41	647.61	646.41	652.85	652.86
Food manufacturing.....	525.99	550.65	552.30	556.65	566.48	560.73	562.92	561.70	556.19	546.85	555.97	559.94	565.32	566.37	567.41
Beverages and tobacco products.....	741.34	753.80	761.15	739.65	747.04	751.34	787.46	793.51	778.09	769.89	785.56	768.47	763.91	733.52	736.96
Textile mills.....	509.39	524.47	519.95	524.44	536.93	515.91	521.09	539.64	514.32	512.64	521.86	515.14	523.80	529.62	533.89
Textile product mills.....	472.24	467.96	477.98	468.43	468.03	457.08	457.46	478.23	449.68	454.34	464.13	450.00	454.24	468.46	459.02
Apparel.....	389.20	411.52	413.67	412.55	414.41	410.69	415.52	423.00	416.05	420.58	418.82	423.57	412.62	415.78	414.28
Leather and allied products.....	445.47	459.43	450.66	453.75	462.67	458.59	478.75	484.80	484.36	480.57	499.59	491.31	502.32	501.03	485.73
Paper and paper products.....	772.39	795.20	799.50	788.73	813.91	806.60	816.37	834.47	826.32	805.81	807.98	802.66	788.95	804.71	807.48
Printing and related support activities.....	618.92	632.08	621.70	638.18	644.98	644.37	640.14	654.35	630.68	629.92	644.36	640.64	638.08	634.28	629.63
Petroleum and coal products.....	1,085.50	1,115.24	1,117.84	1,106.21	1,144.40	1,074.05	1,204.67	1,099.91	1,157.58	1,134.63	1,165.02	1,163.45	1,188.44	1,228.08	1,270.97
Chemicals.....	833.67	819.99	823.46	819.69	821.79	801.09	823.74	818.03	809.54	801.22	810.77	800.81	794.17	811.86	810.23
Plastics and rubber products.....	608.41	635.15	624.65	635.00	647.36	642.60	652.13	657.30	639.52	637.22	644.86	646.57	644.11	649.57	645.50
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	532.78	554.78	560.88	554.13	567.77	557.82	559.11	570.62	558.89	564.32	573.63	567.36	566.40	578.59	571.54
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	514.34	526.38	535.49	529.64	542.40	529.21	525.89	535.49	525.46	529.03	538.13	534.90	534.23	545.94	541.08
Wholesale trade.....	718.63	748.90	758.45	747.96	768.20	752.48	757.81	779.88	758.38	759.14	775.09	764.38	761.33	779.95	770.21
Retail trade.....	383.02	385.20	392.90	388.51	396.34	386.79	382.27	385.52	379.57	380.75	387.00	385.71	387.30	394.06	391.78
Transportation and warehousing.....	636.97	654.83	664.09	663.65	668.11	656.56	661.99	678.30	650.88	654.85	667.57	663.56	665.38	680.44	673.04
Utilities.....	1,135.34	1,182.17	1,180.02	1,175.75	1,215.61	1,208.70	1,194.41	1,221.65	1,222.07	1,218.79	1,241.84	1,225.06	1,219.51	1,247.43	1,201.74
<b>Information</b> .....	850.42	873.63	884.24	870.53	896.14	874.23	872.78	893.28	877.40	879.84	902.09	887.62	890.52	917.48	910.43
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	672.21	705.29	717.59	699.54	721.64	702.55	705.95	726.91	708.58	716.50	730.52	721.85	721.14	739.86	719.83
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	662.27	700.15	709.10	696.35	715.97	702.61	705.45	727.58	704.17	714.49	734.64	725.23	724.19	744.46	729.05
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	564.94	590.18	598.12	593.32	603.06	595.73	600.49	607.13	604.83	603.85	608.87	603.61	605.80	610.84	615.16
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	250.34	265.45	271.68	270.14	269.57	268.43	266.75	272.48	262.89	269.42	272.23	272.16	273.75	278.94	276.58
<b>Other services</b> .....	456.50	476.80	480.17	478.33	484.54	478.94	480.79	488.25	480.07	482.87	489.46	485.67	486.29	492.94	488.22

<sup>1</sup> Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries. NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision. Dash indicates data not available. p = preliminary.

**17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted**

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries</b>												
Over 1-month span:												
2004.....	50.5	50.5	64.1	62.6	61.7	58.9	56.0	50.0	56.9	56.9	51.3	51.8
2005.....	52.2	60.6	54.2	58.2	55.8	58.2	58.0	61.3	54.7	53.6	62.4	54.7
2006.....	65.1	60.9	64.4	59.3	53.3	52.7	60.4	58.9	53.5	55.8	57.1	56.0
2007.....	51.6	51.8	52.7	51.1	56.6	50.4	52.2	51.6	56.4	54.6	48.2	48.5
2008.....	45.4	41.4	47.4	45.6	46.4	42.3	41.4					
Over 3-month span:												
2004.....	54.4	52.9	57.3	63.5	68.8	66.6	61.3	56.4	57.7	59.5	61.9	54.6
2005.....	52.2	55.5	57.5	60.8	58.9	61.9	60.4	63.9	61.1	54.4	54.9	61.3
2006.....	67.2	66.2	66.6	65.5	60.6	58.2	56.0	58.9	55.7	56.4	57.1	58.4
2007.....	58.4	54.7	55.3	54.7	56.2	53.3	53.1	54.7	58.4	56.8	54.7	52.4
2008.....	46.7	42.7	42.3	44.0	43.1	44.0	38.3					
Over 6-month span:												
2004.....	50.0	51.6	55.3	60.9	63.7	65.1	65.1	63.9	60.4	61.7	58.2	56.0
2005.....	54.6	57.3	56.8	57.5	57.5	58.2	64.4	62.8	62.0	59.3	61.5	62.0
2006.....	63.1	64.4	67.2	67.0	64.4	66.4	61.5	61.7	60.4	59.7	60.8	56.0
2007.....	59.1	56.4	57.5	56.8	58.8	58.2	56.2	58.0	58.2	57.1	54.6	53.8
2008.....	51.5	49.8	44.7	46.5	43.6	39.1	38.9					
Over 12-month span:												
2004.....	40.5	42.3	45.1	48.9	51.3	58.2	57.5	55.7	57.3	58.8	60.6	60.8
2005.....	60.6	60.8	59.7	58.9	58.0	60.0	60.9	63.3	60.4	58.9	59.5	61.7
2006.....	67.2	65.1	65.5	62.6	64.8	66.4	64.4	64.4	66.2	65.1	64.4	65.5
2007.....	62.6	59.1	60.4	58.9	59.5	58.4	57.5	58.8	61.7	60.4	59.9	57.7
2008.....	53.8	54.6	52.6	50.4	49.3	45.8	45.8					
<b>Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries</b>												
Over 1-month span:												
2004.....	43.5	47.6	47.0	63.7	50.6	51.2	58.3	42.9	42.9	48.2	42.3	39.9
2005.....	36.3	48.8	42.9	44.6	42.3	35.1	38.1	47.0	45.8	46.4	47.0	47.0
2006.....	57.7	45.8	54.8	48.8	38.1	53.0	50.6	44.0	36.3	40.5	38.1	39.3
2007.....	47.6	35.7	30.4	29.8	37.5	39.3	41.7	33.3	40.5	45.2	44.6	36.3
2008.....	40.5	28.6	38.1	35.1	44.6	30.4	28.6					
Over 3-month span:												
2004.....	41.1	40.5	43.5	56.5	58.9	61.3	57.7	47.0	46.4	41.7	44.6	38.7
2005.....	38.1	39.3	42.3	44.6	36.3	37.5	33.3	39.9	45.8	41.7	38.7	49.4
2006.....	54.8	52.4	47.6	48.8	44.6	50.6	42.9	47.6	36.3	37.5	32.1	34.5
2007.....	33.9	28.6	32.1	27.4	29.8	32.7	31.0	34.5	32.1	39.3	44.0	41.7
2008.....	35.7	27.4	26.8	29.2	29.8	35.7	23.8					
Over 6-month span:												
2004.....	29.2	31.5	32.7	44.6	49.4	54.8	59.5	56.0	51.2	51.8	44.0	38.7
2005.....	33.9	38.1	35.1	36.9	32.1	32.1	41.7	35.7	36.3	36.9	37.5	42.3
2006.....	42.9	45.2	50.6	47.6	48.2	47.6	46.4	48.8	43.5	41.7	38.7	29.8
2007.....	34.5	27.4	23.8	27.4	31.5	34.5	33.3	31.0	29.2	35.1	34.5	32.7
2008.....	34.5	33.9	32.1	28.0	26.8	20.8	21.4					
Over 12-month span:												
2004.....	13.1	14.3	13.1	20.2	23.2	35.7	36.9	38.1	36.9	44.0	44.6	44.6
2005.....	44.6	43.5	41.7	40.5	36.3	35.1	32.1	33.9	32.7	33.3	33.3	38.1
2006.....	44.6	40.5	40.5	39.3	39.3	44.6	41.7	42.3	46.4	48.2	45.2	44.0
2007.....	39.3	36.3	36.9	28.6	29.8	26.2	26.8	29.2	30.4	29.8	33.3	33.9
2008.....	29.8	29.8	29.8	24.4	27.4	24.4	25.0					

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent							
	2008							2008							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July <sup>P</sup>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July <sup>P</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	3,889	3,799	3,672	3,612	3,631	3,497	3,416	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	3,449	3,350	3,225	3,192	3,185	3,073	2,983	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	
Construction.....	133	123	102	99	130	100	84	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.2	
Manufacturing.....	286	239	251	244	249	241	233	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	643	598	562	550	572	539	591	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	
Professional and business services.....	752	699	714	676	649	670	600	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.2	
Education and health services.....	680	737	696	684	648	682	674	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.4	
Leisure and hospitality.....	515	530	501	491	503	452	436	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.1	
Government.....	439	450	441	422	451	417	432	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.9	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	662	576	602	618	600	608	588	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	
South.....	1,536	1,485	1,386	1,364	1,386	1,440	1,360	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	
Midwest.....	749	766	781	752	721	676	647	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	
West.....	966	954	918	883	937	789	831	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.6	

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

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

<sup>3</sup> **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.

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent							
	2008							2008							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July <sup>P</sup>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July <sup>P</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	4,639	4,586	4,569	4,715	4,123	4,438	4,062	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.0	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	4,227	4,203	4,147	4,311	3,871	4,136	3,792	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.3	
Construction.....	319	349	350	385	286	354	267	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.3	3.9	4.9	3.7	
Manufacturing.....	326	285	309	300	274	285	253	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	916	882	884	943	828	906	893	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.4	
Professional and business services.....	897	780	893	858	770	889	788	5.0	4.3	5.0	4.8	4.3	5.0	4.4	
Education and health services.....	516	522	501	510	479	485	473	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	
Leisure and hospitality.....	824	868	801	841	847	741	775	6.0	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.4	5.7	
Government.....	394	387	429	407	329	340	325	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	767	713	715	743	646	761	658	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5	3.0	2.6	
South.....	1,814	1,769	1,703	1,725	1,538	1,666	1,507	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.0	
Midwest.....	998	944	986	986	914	966	947	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	
West.....	1,058	1,186	1,170	1,246	1,111	1,084	1,017	3.4	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.3	

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

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

<sup>3</sup> **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.

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent							
	2008							2008							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July <sup>P</sup>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July <sup>P</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	4,477	4,503	4,390	4,404	4,313	4,368	4,308	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	4,188	4,224	4,100	4,112	4,046	4,115	4,085	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	
Construction.....	311	329	367	378	393	409	436	4.2	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.1	
Manufacturing.....	348	350	304	390	359	353	304	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.3	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,005	957	941	1,003	868	1,003	1,025	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.9	
Professional and business services.....	790	861	806	739	741	799	756	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.2	
Education and health services.....	447	459	449	429	434	417	465	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.5	
Leisure and hospitality.....	800	854	776	722	801	749	674	5.9	6.2	5.7	5.3	5.8	5.5	4.9	
Government.....	290	278	291	295	269	259	237	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	697	770	737	709	685	658	750	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.9	
South.....	1,699	1,673	1,617	1,666	1,614	1,681	1,602	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.2	
Midwest.....	975	902	918	949	915	954	911	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	
West.....	1,107	1,167	1,101	1,094	1,096	1,089	1,069	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	

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

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

<sup>3</sup> **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.

<sup>P</sup>= preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent							
	2008							2008							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July <sup>P</sup>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July <sup>P</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	2,493	2,522	2,375	2,444	2,336	2,365	2,324	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	2,355	2,384	2,258	2,301	2,210	2,242	2,212	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	
Construction.....	113	133	111	127	124	139	144	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	
Manufacturing.....	183	187	157	182	163	154	134	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	598	532	535	550	495	545	561	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	
Professional and business services.....	351	492	386	385	391	413	403	1.9	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	
Education and health services.....	276	271	279	270	229	246	270	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	
Leisure and hospitality.....	525	539	529	516	547	525	482	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.5	
Government.....	138	135	126	144	126	123	115	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	358	410	334	368	327	344	357	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	
South.....	1,045	1,021	996	1,001	937	969	916	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	
Midwest.....	502	475	491	500	485	515	536	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	
West.....	583	632	568	575	584	539	519	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	

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

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

<sup>3</sup> **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.

<sup>P</sup> = 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 <sup>1</sup>	
		September 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2006-07 <sup>2</sup>	Third quarter 2007	Percent change, third quarter 2006-07 <sup>2</sup>
United States <sup>3</sup>	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	( <sup>4</sup> )	961	( <sup>4</sup> )
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	( <sup>4</sup> )
Professional and business services	43.4	608.9	-.3	1,051	6.3
Education and health services	28.2	480.4	1.8	851	( <sup>4</sup> )
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	( <sup>4</sup> )
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	-1.5
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	( <sup>4</sup> )	2,580	( <sup>4</sup> )
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 <sup>1</sup>	
		June 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2006-07 <sup>2</sup>	Second quarter 2007	Percent change, second quarter 2006-07 <sup>2</sup>
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	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,150	( <sup>4</sup> )
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.8	278.2	.4	892	( <sup>4</sup> )
Information	1.4	30.1	-2.2	1,340	7.5
Financial activities	11.4	128.1	-7.7	1,445	( <sup>4</sup> )
Professional and business services	19.2	274.6	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,000	( <sup>4</sup> )
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	( <sup>4</sup> )	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	( <sup>4</sup> )	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

<sup>1</sup> Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

Virgin Islands.

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

<sup>4</sup> Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

<sup>3</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	
		June 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2006-07	Second quarter 2007	Percent change, second quarter 2006-07
United States <sup>2</sup> .....	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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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
<b>Total covered (UI and UCFE)</b>					
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
<b>UI covered</b>					
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
<b>Private industry covered</b>					
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
<b>State government covered</b>					
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	70,638	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
<b>Local government covered</b>					
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
<b>Federal government covered (UCFE)</b>					
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 <sup>1</sup>	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
<b>Total all industries<sup>2</sup></b>										
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
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>										
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
<b>Construction</b>										
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
<b>Manufacturing</b>										
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
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>										
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
<b>Information</b>										
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
<b>Financial activities</b>										
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
<b>Professional and business services</b>										
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
<b>Education and health services</b>										
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
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>										
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
<b>Other services</b>										
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

<sup>1</sup> Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2006.

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

**26. Average annual wages for 2005 and 2006 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	2005	2006	Percent change, 2005-06
Metropolitan areas <sup>4</sup> .....	\$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 workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area — Continued**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	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 workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area — Continued**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	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 workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area — Continued**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	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 workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area — Continued**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	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-Stebenville, 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

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>1</sup>	2000 <sup>1</sup>	2001 <sup>1</sup>	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

<sup>1</sup> 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
<b>Private sector:</b>											
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
<b>Goods-producing:</b>											
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
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>											
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
<b>Construction:</b>											
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
<b>Manufacturing:</b>											
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
<b>Private service-providing:</b>											
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
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities:</b>											
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
<b>Wholesale trade:</b>											
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
<b>Retail trade:</b>											
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
<b>Transportation and warehousing:</b>											
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
<b>Utilities:</b>											
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
<b>Information:</b>											
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
<b>Financial activities:</b>											
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
<b>Professional and business services:</b>											
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
<b>Education and health services:</b>											
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
<b>Leisure and hospitality:</b>											
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
<b>Other services:</b>											
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,<sup>1</sup> by occupation and industry group

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006			2007				2008		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2008										
<b>Civilian workers<sup>2</sup></b> .....	101.6	102.7	103.3	104.2	105.0	106.1	106.7	107.6	108.3	0.7	3.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	101.6	103.0	103.7	104.7	105.5	106.7	107.2	108.3	109.0	.6	3.3
Management, business, and financial.....	101.9	102.7	103.2	104.4	105.2	106.2	106.6	108.2	108.9	.6	3.5
Professional and related.....	101.4	103.2	104.0	104.9	105.7	107.0	107.6	108.4	109.0	.6	3.1
Sales and office.....	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.5	106.4	106.8	107.7	.8	2.8
Sales and related.....	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.1	105.2	105.0	106.1	1.0	2.4
Office and administrative support.....	101.9	102.8	103.5	104.7	105.5	106.4	107.1	108.0	108.6	.6	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	102.0	103.0	103.6	104.1	105.1	106.1	106.8	107.7	108.4	.6	3.1
Construction and extraction.....	102.0	103.0	103.7	104.3	105.7	106.5	107.4	108.5	109.6	1.0	3.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	102.0	103.0	103.6	103.7	104.4	105.6	106.2	106.7	107.0	.3	2.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	101.1	101.8	102.4	102.7	103.5	104.2	104.7	105.6	106.2	.6	2.6
Production.....	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.8	103.3	104.1	104.8	105.3	.5	2.4
Transportation and material moving.....	101.3	102.2	102.8	103.4	104.4	105.3	105.6	106.6	107.3	.7	2.8
Service occupations.....	101.4	102.5	103.5	104.8	105.5	106.9	107.7	108.4	109.1	.6	3.4
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.9	103.9	104.4	105.0	106.1	106.8	.7	2.8
Manufacturing.....	101.0	101.4	101.8	102.0	102.9	103.2	103.8	104.7	105.1	.4	2.1
Service-providing.....	101.6	102.9	103.5	104.4	105.2	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.5	.6	3.1
Education and health services.....	101.3	103.5	104.2	104.9	105.5	107.2	107.9	108.6	109.2	.6	3.5
Health care and social assistance.....	102.0	103.5	104.3	105.4	106.1	107.1	107.9	108.9	109.6	.6	3.3
Hospitals.....	101.9	103.2	104.0	105.1	105.7	106.7	107.5	108.4	109.2	.7	3.3
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	101.4	102.6	103.7	104.5	105.0	105.6	106.3	107.3	108.2	.8	3.0
Education services.....	100.7	103.4	104.1	104.5	104.9	107.3	107.9	108.3	108.9	.6	3.8
Elementary and secondary schools.....	100.5	103.5	104.2	104.6	105.0	107.4	107.9	108.2	108.8	.6	3.6
Public administration <sup>3</sup> .....	101.2	102.4	103.8	105.6	106.6	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.1	.4	3.3
<b>Private industry workers</b> .....	101.7	102.5	103.2	104.0	104.9	105.7	106.3	107.3	108.0	.7	3.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	101.9	102.9	103.5	104.6	105.5	106.4	106.8	108.1	108.9	.7	3.2
Management, business, and financial.....	102.0	102.7	103.1	104.3	105.1	106.0	106.3	108.0	108.7	.6	3.4
Professional and related.....	101.8	103.1	103.9	104.9	105.9	106.7	107.3	108.3	109.0	.6	2.9
Sales and office.....	101.6	102.3	102.9	103.7	104.7	105.3	106.1	106.6	107.5	.8	2.7
Sales and related.....	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.2	105.2	105.0	106.2	1.1	2.5
Office and administrative support.....	101.9	102.7	103.4	104.5	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.8	108.5	.6	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	102.1	103.0	103.6	104.0	105.0	105.9	106.7	107.6	108.3	.7	3.1
Construction and extraction.....	102.2	103.1	103.7	104.4	105.7	106.5	107.4	108.6	109.7	1.0	3.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	102.1	103.0	103.4	103.5	104.1	105.2	105.8	106.3	106.6	.3	2.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.5	103.3	103.9	104.5	105.5	106.0	.5	2.6
Production.....	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.8	103.2	104.0	104.8	105.2	.4	2.3
Transportation and material moving.....	101.2	102.0	102.6	103.1	104.1	104.9	105.3	106.4	107.2	.8	3.0
Service occupations.....	101.5	102.3	103.1	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.7	.8	3.3
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.9	103.9	104.4	105.0	106.1	106.8	.7	2.8
Management, professional, and related.....	100.7	101.6	102.0	102.7	103.8	104.3	104.4	106.1	106.6	.5	2.7
Sales and office.....	102.7	102.1	102.8	103.0	103.7	104.1	104.8	105.1	106.3	1.1	2.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	101.9	102.7	103.3	104.0	105.3	106.1	107.0	108.1	109.0	.8	3.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.9	103.3	104.0	104.8	105.3	.5	2.3
Construction.....	101.9	103.0	103.6	104.7	105.9	106.9	107.6	108.9	110.1	1.1	4.0
Manufacturing.....	101.0	101.4	101.8	102.0	102.9	103.2	103.8	104.7	105.1	.4	2.1
Management, professional, and related.....	100.5	101.3	101.4	102.0	103.3	103.3	103.5	104.9	105.2	.3	1.8
Sales and office.....	102.8	101.3	102.1	102.4	103.2	103.5	104.3	105.0	106.1	1.0	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	100.8	101.5	102.1	101.7	102.4	102.8	103.9	104.6	104.5	-.1	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	100.9	101.5	101.9	101.9	102.6	103.1	103.8	104.5	105.0	.5	2.3
Service-providing industries.....	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.3	105.2	106.1	106.7	107.7	108.5	.7	3.1
Management, professional, and related.....	102.2	103.2	103.8	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.3	108.5	109.3	.7	3.2
Sales and office.....	101.5	102.3	102.9	103.7	104.8	105.4	106.3	106.8	107.7	.8	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	102.5	103.6	104.0	104.0	104.5	105.7	106.2	106.7	107.3	.6	2.7
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	101.3	101.9	102.6	103.0	104.0	104.7	105.2	106.4	107.0	.6	2.9
Service occupations.....	101.5	102.3	103.1	104.5	105.3	106.4	107.1	107.9	108.7	.7	3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	101.4	102.4	103.0	103.1	104.2	104.7	105.5	106.1	107.3	1.1	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

**30. Continued—Employment Cost Index, compensation<sup>1</sup> by occupation and industry group**

[December 2005 = 100]

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006			2007			2008			Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2008										
<b>Civilian workers<sup>1</sup></b> .....	101.5	102.6	103.2	104.3	105.0	106.0	106.7	107.6	108.4	0.7	3.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	101.6	102.9	103.6	104.7	105.4	106.6	107.1	108.2	109.0	.7	3.4
Management, business, and financial.....	102.0	102.7	103.1	104.7	105.4	106.4	106.7	108.2	109.0	.7	3.4
Professional and related.....	101.4	103.1	103.8	104.7	105.3	106.7	107.4	108.3	109.0	.6	3.5
Sales and office.....	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.4	106.2	106.7	107.7	.9	2.8
Sales and related.....	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.7	103.9	104.3	105.5	105.2	106.6	1.3	2.6
Office and administrative support.....	101.8	102.6	103.3	104.5	105.3	106.1	106.8	107.8	108.5	.6	3.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.3	105.1	106.3	107.1	108.1	109.0	.8	3.7
Construction and extraction.....	101.9	102.9	103.7	104.6	105.7	106.6	107.7	109.0	109.9	.8	4.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	101.6	102.6	103.1	103.8	104.4	105.8	106.4	107.0	107.8	.7	3.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	101.2	101.9	102.5	103.2	103.9	104.7	105.1	106.1	106.9	.8	2.9
Production.....	101.2	101.8	102.3	103.2	103.6	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.5	.8	2.8
Transportation and material moving.....	101.2	102.1	102.7	103.3	104.2	105.1	105.5	106.6	107.3	.7	3.0
Service occupations.....	101.2	102.2	103.2	104.6	105.3	106.5	107.3	108.0	108.7	.6	3.2
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	101.8	102.3	102.9	103.9	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.1	108.0	.8	3.2
Manufacturing.....	101.7	101.9	102.3	103.3	103.9	104.5	104.9	105.9	106.7	.8	2.7
Service-providing.....	101.5	102.7	103.3	104.3	105.1	106.2	106.8	107.7	108.5	.7	3.2
Education and health services.....	101.1	103.1	103.8	104.4	104.9	106.6	107.4	108.0	108.7	.6	3.6
Health care and social assistance.....	101.8	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.9	107.1	107.9	108.9	109.6	.6	3.5
Hospitals.....	101.7	102.9	103.8	104.8	105.6	106.7	107.4	108.4	109.4	.9	3.6
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	101.2	102.2	103.3	104.1	104.7	105.8	106.4	107.4	108.1	.7	3.2
Education services.....	100.5	103.0	103.5	103.7	104.0	106.2	106.9	107.3	107.9	.6	3.8
Elementary and secondary schools.....	100.3	102.9	103.4	103.6	103.8	106.0	106.6	107.0	107.5	.5	3.6
Public administration <sup>2</sup> .....	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.4	108.2	108.6	.4	3.2
<b>Private industry workers</b> .....	101.7	102.5	103.2	104.3	105.1	106.0	106.6	107.6	108.4	.7	3.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	102.0	103.0	103.6	104.9	105.8	106.7	107.2	108.5	109.3	.7	3.3
Management, business, and financial.....	102.2	102.8	103.1	104.7	105.5	106.3	106.6	108.2	109.0	.7	3.3
Professional and related.....	101.8	103.1	104.0	105.1	106.0	107.0	107.6	108.7	109.5	.7	3.3
Sales and office.....	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.3	106.2	106.7	107.7	.9	2.8
Sales and related.....	101.3	102.0	102.6	102.8	104.0	104.4	105.5	105.3	106.6	1.2	2.5
Office and administrative support.....	101.9	102.6	103.3	104.5	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.7	108.5	.7	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	101.8	102.8	103.4	104.2	105.1	106.2	107.1	108.1	109.0	.8	3.7
Construction and extraction.....	102.0	103.0	103.7	104.7	105.8	106.7	107.8	109.2	110.1	.8	4.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	101.6	102.6	103.0	103.7	104.2	105.6	106.1	106.8	107.6	.7	3.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	101.2	101.8	102.4	103.1	103.8	104.5	105.0	106.0	106.8	.8	2.9
Production.....	101.2	101.7	102.2	103.1	103.6	104.2	104.6	105.6	106.4	.8	2.7
Transportation and material moving.....	101.2	102.0	102.6	103.2	104.1	105.0	105.4	106.5	107.4	.8	3.2
Service occupations.....	101.3	102.0	102.9	104.6	105.3	106.5	107.1	107.9	108.8	.8	3.3
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	101.8	102.3	102.9	103.9	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.1	108.0	.8	3.2
Management, professional, and related.....	101.7	102.4	102.8	104.4	105.3	105.9	106.0	107.7	108.4	.6	2.9
Sales and office.....	103.4	102.2	103.1	103.4	104.1	104.7	105.5	105.8	107.2	1.3	3.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	101.9	102.7	103.4	104.4	105.6	106.5	107.6	108.8	109.6	.7	3.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	101.3	101.9	102.4	103.2	103.7	104.4	104.8	105.7	106.6	.9	2.8
Construction.....	102.0	102.9	103.7	104.9	106.0	107.0	107.8	109.0	110.0	.9	3.8
Manufacturing.....	101.7	101.9	102.3	103.3	103.9	104.5	104.9	105.9	106.7	.8	2.7
Management, professional, and related.....	101.5	102.2	102.3	103.8	104.6	105.0	105.3	106.7	107.2	.5	2.5
Sales and office.....	103.8	101.1	102.0	102.4	103.2	103.9	104.7	105.5	106.9	1.3	3.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	101.7	102.3	103.0	103.8	104.3	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.1	.3	2.7
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	101.3	101.8	102.3	103.1	103.6	104.2	104.5	105.4	106.3	.9	2.6
Service-providing industries.....	101.7	102.6	103.3	104.4	105.3	106.1	106.8	107.7	108.6	.8	3.1
Management, professional, and related.....	102.0	103.1	103.7	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.4	108.6	109.4	.7	3.3
Sales and office.....	101.4	102.4	102.9	103.8	104.9	105.4	106.3	106.8	107.7	.8	2.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	101.8	103.0	103.4	103.9	104.3	105.7	106.3	106.9	108.0	1.0	3.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	101.0	101.7	102.4	103.0	104.0	104.6	105.2	106.3	107.1	.8	3.0
Service occupations.....	101.3	102.0	102.9	104.6	105.3	106.6	107.2	108.0	108.8	.7	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	100.9	102.1	102.7	103.2	104.3	104.6	105.5	105.9	107.2	1.2	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

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

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

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



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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006			2007				2008		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2008										
<b>COMPENSATION</b>											
<b>Workers by bargaining status<sup>1</sup></b>											
Union.....	101.8	102.4	103.0	102.7	103.9	104.4	105.1	105.9	106.7	0.8	2.7
Goods-producing.....	101.2	101.8	102.2	101.5	102.8	103.1	104.0	104.6	105.6	1.0	2.7
Manufacturing.....	100.1	100.5	100.8	99.2	100.0	100.0	101.0	101.4	101.7	.3	1.7
Service-providing.....	102.2	102.9	103.6	103.7	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.0	107.5	.5	2.7
Nonunion.....	101.7	102.6	103.2	104.2	105.1	105.9	106.5	107.5	108.3	.7	3.0
Goods-producing.....	101.4	102.0	102.5	103.3	104.2	104.8	105.4	106.5	107.1	.6	2.8
Manufacturing.....	101.3	101.7	102.1	102.8	103.7	104.1	104.6	105.6	106.2	.6	2.4
Service-providing.....	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.4	105.3	106.2	106.8	107.7	108.6	.8	3.1
<b>Workers by region<sup>1</sup></b>											
Northeast.....	101.8	102.5	103.3	104.0	105.1	106.2	106.8	107.4	108.1	.7	2.9
South.....	101.6	102.8	103.5	104.3	105.3	106.1	106.7	107.8	108.5	.6	3.0
Midwest.....	101.7	102.3	102.8	103.3	104.2	104.6	105.3	106.0	107.0	.9	2.7
West.....	101.8	102.5	103.0	104.2	104.9	105.7	106.5	107.8	108.4	.6	3.3
<b>WAGES AND SALARIES</b>											
<b>Workers by bargaining status<sup>1</sup></b>											
Union.....	101.2	101.7	102.3	102.8	103.7	104.4	104.7	105.5	106.7	1.1	2.9
Goods-producing.....	101.6	101.9	102.3	102.7	103.6	104.3	104.3	105.2	106.4	1.1	2.7
Manufacturing.....	101.2	101.4	101.7	102.0	102.5	102.9	102.6	103.4	104.4	1.0	1.9
Service-providing.....	100.9	101.6	102.2	102.9	103.8	104.6	104.9	105.8	106.9	1.0	3.0
Nonunion.....	101.8	102.7	103.3	104.5	105.3	106.2	106.9	107.9	108.7	.7	3.2
Goods-producing.....	101.9	102.4	103.0	104.2	105.0	105.8	106.4	107.7	108.4	.6	3.2
Manufacturing.....	101.8	102.0	102.5	103.6	104.2	104.9	105.5	106.6	107.3	.7	3.0
Service-providing.....	101.7	102.7	103.4	104.6	105.4	106.3	107.0	107.9	108.8	.8	3.2
<b>Workers by region<sup>1</sup></b>											
Northeast.....	101.7	102.5	103.1	104.0	105.0	106.1	106.6	107.5	108.2	.7	3.0
South.....	101.6	102.9	103.6	104.6	105.6	106.5	107.0	108.1	109.1	.9	3.3
Midwest.....	101.4	102.0	102.6	103.6	104.4	105.0	105.6	106.3	107.5	1.1	3.0
West.....	102.1	102.7	103.2	104.8	105.4	106.2	107.0	108.3	108.9	.6	3.3

<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>
<b>All retirement</b>					
<b>Percentage of workers with access</b>					
All workers.....	57	59	60	60	61
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	67	69	70	69	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	76
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	64
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	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
<b>Percentage of workers participating</b>					
All workers.....	49	50	50	51	51
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	59	61	61	60	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	69
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	54
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	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
<b>Take-up rate (all workers)<sup>3</sup>.....</b>	-	-	85	85	84
<b>Defined Benefit</b>					
<b>Percentage of workers with access</b>					
All workers.....	20	21	22	21	21
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	23	24	25	23	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	29
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	19
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	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 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Percentage of workers participating</b>					
All workers.....	20	21	21	20	20
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	22	24	24	22	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	28
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	17
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	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
<b>Take-up rate (all workers)<sup>3</sup>.....</b>	-	-	97	96	95
<b>Defined Contribution</b>					
<b>Percentage of workers with access</b>					
All workers.....	51	53	53	54	55
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	62	64	64	65	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	71
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	60
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	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
<b>Percentage of workers participating</b>					
All workers.....	40	42	42	43	43
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	51	53	53	53	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	60
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	47
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	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
<b>Take-up rate (all workers)<sup>3</sup>.....</b>	-	-	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 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Employee Contribution Requirement</b>					
Employee contribution required.....	-	-	61	61	65
Employee contribution not required.....	-	-	31	33	35
Not determinable.....	-	-	8	6	0
<b>Percent of establishments</b>					
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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The white-collar and blue-collar occupation series were discontinued effective 2007.

<sup>3</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Medical insurance</b>					
<b>Percentage of workers with access</b>					
All workers.....	60	69	70	71	71
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	65	76	77	77	-
Management, professional, and related .....	-	-	-	-	85
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	71
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	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
<b>Percentage of workers participating</b>					
All workers.....	45	53	53	52	52
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	50	59	58	57	-
Management, professional, and related .....	-	-	-	-	67
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	48
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	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
<b>Take-up rate (all workers)<sup>3</sup>.....</b>	-	-	75	74	73
<b>Dental</b>					
<b>Percentage of workers with access</b>					
All workers.....	40	46	46	46	46
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	47	53	54	53	-
Management, professional, and related .....	-	-	-	-	62
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	47
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	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 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Percentage of workers participating</b>					
All workers.....	32	37	36	36	36
White-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	37	43	42	41	-
Management, professional, and related .....	-	-	-	-	51
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	33
Blue-collar occupations <sup>2</sup> .....	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
<b>Take-up rate (all workers)<sup>3</sup>.....</b>	-	-	78	78	77
<b>Vision care</b>					
Percentage of workers with access.....	25	29	29	29	29
Percentage of workers participating.....	19	22	22	22	22
<b>Outpatient Prescription drug coverage</b>					
Percentage of workers with access.....	-	-	64	67	68
Percentage of workers participating.....	-	-	48	49	49
<b>Percent of establishments offering healthcare benefits .....</b>	58	61	63	62	60
<b>Percentage of medical premium paid by Employer and Employee</b>					
<b>Single coverage</b>					
Employer share.....	82	82	82	82	81
Employee share.....	18	18	18	18	19
<b>Family coverage</b>					
Employer share.....	70	69	71	70	71
Employee share.....	30	31	29	30	29

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The white-collar and blue-collar occupation series were discontinued effective 2007.

<sup>3</sup> 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	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June <sup>P</sup>	July <sup>P</sup>
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	20	21	1	1	5	3	1	2	0	2	2	1	2	2	1
In effect during period.....	23	23	1	1	6	3	2	4	1	3	4	2	4	2	1
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	70.1	189.2	1.1	1.0	108.3	41.7	10.5	6.5	.0	6.2	5.7	2.3	3.4	4.2	8.5
In effect during period (in thousands).....	191.0	220.9	1.1	1.0	108.3	41.7	14.2	20.7	10.5	16.7	11.9	6.0	9.4	4.2	8.5
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	2,687.5	1,264.8	6.6	9.0	261.5	73.9	284.0	254.8	220.5	148.8	140.9	104.4	125.0	12.3	42.5
Percent of estimated working time <sup>1</sup> .....	.01	.01	0	0	.01	0	.01	.01	.01	.01	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> 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.









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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing sched- ule <sup>1</sup>	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2008						2008					
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
U.S. city average.....	M	211.693	213.528	214.823	216.632	218.815	219.964	207.254	209.147	210.698	212.788	215.223	216.304
<b>Region and area size<sup>2</sup></b>													
Northeast urban.....	M	225.213	226.926	228.133	230.089	232.649	234.545	221.702	223.209	224.794	227.114	229.829	231.488
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	227.411	229.087	230.038	232.005	234.518	236.460	222.315	223.795	225.144	227.412	230.120	231.808
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	133.511	134.611	135.739	136.913	138.542	139.623	133.893	134.846	136.141	137.624	139.286	140.253
Midwest urban <sup>4</sup> .....	M	201.896	203.723	205.393	207.168	208.968	210.071	197.110	198.989	200.788	202.912	204.867	206.038
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	203.347	205.141	206.590	208.291	209.813	211.003	197.549	199.378	200.989	202.969	204.509	205.761
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	128.922	130.121	131.484	132.682	134.018	134.595	128.695	129.922	131.354	132.867	134.409	135.037
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	197.596	199.472	200.841	202.720	205.122	206.435	195.774	197.864	199.325	201.494	204.023	205.452
South urban.....	M	205.060	206.676	208.085	210.006	212.324	213.304	202.291	204.044	205.669	207.912	210.469	211.438
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	207.605	209.065	209.987	211.846	214.359	215.373	205.588	207.336	208.511	210.748	213.549	214.379
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	130.351	131.442	132.516	133.714	134.980	135.643	129.144	130.243	131.428	132.808	134.222	134.952
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	205.189	206.933	208.746	211.225	214.739	215.274	205.523	207.600	209.641	212.533	216.357	216.901
West urban.....	M	216.339	218.533	219.437	221.009	223.040	223.867	210.816	213.159	214.355	216.029	218.508	219.248
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	219.799	221.997	222.689	224.704	226.767	227.562	212.614	214.954	216.055	218.141	220.603	221.232
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	131.538	132.896	133.694	134.023	135.283	136.021	131.148	132.640	133.570	134.133	135.738	136.478
Size classes:													
A <sup>5</sup> .....	M	193.685	195.314	196.191	197.898	199.840	200.941	191.982	193.702	194.886	196.844	199.028	200.009
B/C <sup>3</sup> .....	M	130.728	131.892	132.974	133.997	135.330	136.055	130.092	131.273	132.471	133.729	135.240	135.986
D.....	M	203.803	205.730	207.238	209.308	211.989	212.555	202.292	204.422	205.951	208.246	211.236	211.929
<b>Selected local areas<sup>6</sup></b>													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	209.526	211.542	212.662	214.932	215.738	217.459	202.497	204.742	205.885	208.403	209.021	211.020
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	221.431	223.606	224.625	226.651	229.033	229.886	214.231	216.493	217.914	219.702	222.435	223.245
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	231.020	233.122	233.822	236.151	238.580	240.273	225.281	226.951	228.215	230.923	233.776	235.446
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	—	233.084	—	235.344	—	241.258	—	232.656	—	235.419	—	240.511
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	—	202.500	—	204.882	—	206.941	—	192.995	—	195.898	—	198.063
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	—	198.596	—	202.357	—	206.413	—	201.892	—	206.258	—	210.830
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV <sup>7</sup> .....	1	—	138.090	—	139.649	—	142.065	—	137.544	—	139.332	—	141.622
Atlanta, GA.....	2	204.166	—	206.371	—	212.032	—	203.473	—	205.801	—	212.013	—
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	202.378	—	205.281	—	207.593	—	197.670	—	201.037	—	203.524	—
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	187.585	—	188.795	—	193.567	—	185.904	—	188.463	—	193.742	—
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	219.082	—	221.324	—	225.079	—	216.971	—	219.456	—	223.849	—
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	220.935	—	223.622	—	228.408	—	220.718	—	223.295	—	228.429	—
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	219.612	—	222.074	—	225.181	—	214.913	—	217.913	—	221.454	—
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	221.728	—	223.196	—	228.068	—	216.332	—	218.483	—	223.573	—

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Regions defined as the four Census regions.

<sup>3</sup> Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

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

<sup>5</sup> Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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
<b>Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:</b>											
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
<b>Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:</b>											
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	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. <sup>P</sup>	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>	July <sup>P</sup>
<b>Finished goods.....</b>	160.4	166.6	168.5	166.1	167.4	168.6	171.4	170.4	172.0	172.3	175.1	176.7	179.6	182.5	185.0
Finished consumer goods.....	166.0	173.5	176.2	173.0	174.8	175.9	179.4	178.2	180.1	180.4	184.2	186.0	190.1	193.9	197.1
Finished consumer foods.....	156.7	167.0	166.4	166.3	168.4	169.7	169.5	172.2	174.5	173.6	176.0	175.4	177.7	180.1	180.9
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	169.2	175.6	179.7	175.3	177.0	177.9	182.9	180.1	181.9	182.7	187.1	189.8	194.7	199.1	203.2
Nondurable goods less food.....	182.6	191.7	198.1	191.8	194.6	194.5	201.5	197.9	200.3	201.4	208.2	211.4	219.6	226.5	232.5
Durable goods.....	136.9	138.3	137.6	137.2	136.7	139.8	140.2	139.5	140.1	140.2	139.9	140.7	140.1	139.8	140.3
Capital equipment.....	146.9	149.5	149.1	149.0	148.9	150.6	151.0	150.7	151.4	151.8	151.8	152.5	152.5	152.7	153.6
<b>Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....</b>	164.0	170.7	173.6	171.5	172.2	172.2	176.2	175.7	177.8	179.1	184.5	186.9	192.6	196.9	202.5
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	155.9	162.4	164.5	163.4	163.3	164.4	166.1	166.3	168.4	170.1	173.1	174.5	178.8	181.6	186.6
Materials for food manufacturing.....	146.2	161.4	163.6	164.5	166.6	166.3	166.6	169.8	173.6	176.7	180.0	179.7	182.8	185.7	187.7
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	175.0	184.0	187.1	185.0	186.0	189.4	195.1	195.1	199.3	201.5	206.0	207.7	214.4	220.1	231.9
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	180.5	189.8	195.1	191.8	189.1	189.0	188.6	188.1	189.5	193.1	200.3	203.5	212.8	216.3	219.4
Components for manufacturing.....	134.5	136.3	136.4	136.5	136.5	136.6	136.7	136.8	137.4	137.8	137.9	138.8	139.3	139.9	141.4
Materials and components for construction.....	188.4	192.5	193.5	193.5	193.2	193.2	193.2	193.4	194.4	195.7	197.3	199.3	203.4	206.3	209.9
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	162.8	173.9	183.0	175.3	178.4	175.5	189.7	186.3	188.6	189.0	206.1	212.3	227.2	238.6	249.6
Containers.....	175.0	180.3	180.2	180.5	181.0	182.3	183.2	183.4	185.1	185.7	185.9	187.0	188.0	188.5	191.6
Supplies.....	157.0	161.7	161.9	162.0	162.3	163.0	163.9	164.6	166.8	168.1	170.0	170.5	172.9	174.3	177.7
<b>Crude materials for further processing.....</b>	184.8	207.1	210.3	202.8	204.6	211.8	225.6	229.0	235.5	245.5	262.1	274.3	294.4	305.2	317.9
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	119.3	146.7	150.0	147.8	151.9	150.0	152.9	158.5	162.6	165.4	169.2	166.5	172.7	178.9	179.3
Crude nonfood materials.....	230.6	246.3	249.2	237.6	237.4	252.0	274.1	275.4	283.8	299.9	327.7	349.9	385.4	399.6	423.3
<b>Special groupings:</b>															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	161.0	166.2	168.8	165.8	166.9	168.1	171.6	169.6	171.0	171.7	174.6	176.7	179.8	182.8	185.9
Finished energy goods.....	145.9	156.3	166.4	155.6	159.7	159.1	170.4	163.8	166.6	167.2	177.5	182.6	193.8	204.3	213.0
Finished goods less energy.....	157.9	162.8	162.4	162.5	163.0	164.7	164.9	165.5	166.7	167.0	167.6	168.1	168.8	169.5	170.4
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	162.7	168.7	168.3	168.4	169.2	170.8	171.0	172.0	173.5	173.7	174.7	174.9	176.0	177.0	177.8
Finished goods less food and energy.....	158.7	161.7	161.4	161.5	161.5	163.2	163.6	163.5	164.4	165.0	165.1	165.9	166.1	166.2	167.1
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	166.7	170.0	169.7	170.0	170.0	171.8	172.2	172.2	173.2	174.0	174.1	175.0	175.3	175.4	176.2
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	191.5	197.0	197.1	197.9	198.3	199.0	199.3	200.0	201.4	203.0	203.6	204.2	205.9	206.4	207.6
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	165.4	171.5	174.5	172.3	172.9	172.9	177.0	176.3	178.2	179.4	184.7	187.4	193.1	197.4	203.0
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	135.2	154.4	155.9	156.3	158.2	159.6	161.4	164.6	170.6	175.0	180.3	178.6	184.8	186.8	194.6
Intermediate energy goods.....	162.8	174.6	184.2	177.0	179.5	177.4	191.1	187.8	190.5	191.5	208.6	213.8	228.6	240.5	253.0
Intermediate goods less energy.....	162.1	167.6	168.8	168.1	168.2	168.9	170.2	170.4	172.3	173.7	176.0	177.4	181.1	183.4	187.3
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	163.8	168.4	169.6	168.8	168.9	169.5	170.8	170.9	172.5	173.7	175.8	177.5	181.0	183.2	186.9
Crude energy materials.....	226.9	232.8	236.8	221.7	219.9	237.7	267.1	268.3	273.6	291.7	325.4	344.1	389.0	409.7	437.9
Crude materials less energy.....	152.3	182.6	185.5	183.8	188.3	187.4	189.2	194.1	200.9	205.9	211.7	215.4	224.4	229.1	232.2
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	244.5	282.6	284.0	284.7	289.9	292.8	289.9	291.7	307.3	319.7	332.1	359.4	376.2	374.5	387.2

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
<b>Finished goods</b>											
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
<b>Intermediate materials, supplies, and components</b>											
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
<b>Crude materials for further processing</b>											
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						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
<b>ALL COMMODITIES.....</b>	116.1	116.3	116.7	117.6	118.7	119.3	120.7	121.8	123.8	124.4	124.8	126.1	127.9
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	149.2	151.4	157.8	164.1	165.9	171.1	180.5	188.7	196.9	192.8	193.3	198.2	211.7
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	151.5	153.7	160.8	167.6	169.8	175.2	185.0	193.8	202.6	198.2	198.8	204.2	219.2
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	130.2	132.2	133.0	134.2	133.1	136.1	142.0	144.7	148.3	146.4	145.2	145.8	146.5
Industrial supplies and materials.....	148.6	148.8	148.8	150.5	153.9	154.1	157.1	159.1	165.5	167.9	169.6	173.3	177.8
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	138.6	137.4	140.0	142.7	144.9	144.7	146.0	150.6	159.3	157.9	156.9	158.0	162.7
Fuels and lubricants.....	202.9	197.4	200.9	204.8	224.7	222.8	232.1	225.6	249.5	259.3	275.8	297.6	312.2
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	144.6	145.7	145.0	146.5	147.9	148.5	150.9	154.1	158.2	160.1	160.1	161.6	165.1
Selected building materials.....	114.1	114.0	114.4	114.2	113.8	113.7	113.3	113.8	114.2	114.1	113.9	113.7	113.9
Capital goods.....	99.7	99.8	99.9	100.1	100.3	100.6	100.9	101.3	101.2	101.5	101.6	101.9	101.7
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	106.6	106.7	106.7	107.1	107.2	107.5	107.7	108.3	108.6	108.7	108.6	108.6	108.6
Nonelectrical machinery.....	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.2	93.4	93.6	93.7	93.9	93.7	93.9	93.8	94.1	93.9
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	106.2	106.2	106.3	106.5	106.5	106.7	106.9	107.0	107.1	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.6
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	106.1	106.3	106.2	106.4	106.8	107.3	107.3	107.4	108.0	108.1	108.1	108.2	108.6
Nondurables, manufactured.....	107.0	107.2	107.0	107.4	108.0	108.2	108.1	108.2	109.3	109.8	110.0	110.1	110.0
Durables, manufactured.....	104.0	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.4	105.2	105.2	105.5	105.4	105.1	105.1	105.2	106.2
Agricultural commodities.....	149.0	150.5	156.8	162.8	165.0	169.3	177.5	185.6	194.3	190.5	190.8	195.4	208.4
Nonagricultural commodities.....	113.7	113.8	113.8	114.4	115.4	115.7	116.6	117.3	118.8	119.6	120.1	121.2	122.2

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2007						2008						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
<b>ALL COMMODITIES</b> .....	121.5	121.1	121.8	123.6	127.5	127.3	129.2	129.5	133.5	137.3	141.2	145.3	147.8
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	129.4	130.1	131.8	133.2	133.4	134.4	138.1	137.8	141.8	143.7	145.0	147.5	149.7
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	141.4	142.1	144.4	146.5	147.1	148.3	153.1	152.6	157.3	159.8	162.3	165.0	167.5
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	102.7	103.2	103.5	103.2	102.5	103.0	104.3	104.4	106.8	107.2	105.8	107.9	109.2
Industrial supplies and materials.....	190.9	188.5	190.7	197.2	212.8	211.3	218.2	219.0	234.5	248.7	264.7	282.2	291.5
Fuels and lubricants.....	249.8	244.0	250.0	262.4	294.8	290.3	301.9	300.0	329.0	354.6	387.6	421.5	438.5
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	260.3	256.4	264.4	277.7	312.2	306.7	319.6	315.6	347.5	375.8	411.8	448.4	466.4
Paper and paper base stocks.....	110.3	110.7	111.2	112.2	108.0	109.2	112.5	113.4	114.1	116.2	117.1	117.9	120.0
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	126.6	127.3	128.2	131.4	133.7	135.3	143.6	146.6	147.8	148.7	149.6	152.6	156.3
Selected building materials.....	116.9	116.5	116.9	115.7	115.6	116.0	115.9	113.8	114.1	114.3	116.2	119.2	121.8
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	215.1	215.3	209.1	211.0	214.8	217.2	215.3	224.5	241.5	259.2	263.7	275.0	277.8
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	102.1	102.2	102.5	103.0	103.3	103.8	105.4	105.9	105.2	106.2	107.5	107.9	111.7
Capital goods.....	91.6	91.8	91.9	92.0	92.1	92.2	91.9	92.0	92.2	93.0	93.3	93.2	93.5
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	105.8	106.4	106.5	106.8	107.5	107.9	107.7	108.7	109.3	111.5	111.7	112.0	113.0
Nonelectrical machinery.....	87.4	87.6	87.7	87.7	87.7	87.7	87.4	87.4	87.5	88.0	88.4	88.2	88.4
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	104.8	105.0	105.2	105.6	106.2	106.8	107.1	107.2	107.4	107.8	107.8	107.9	108.0
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	101.7	102.0	102.1	102.2	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.5	104.0	104.6	104.8	104.9	105.2
Nondurables, manufactured.....	104.8	104.9	105.0	105.1	105.3	105.5	106.5	106.8	107.5	107.9	108.0	108.0	108.3
Durables, manufactured.....	98.3	98.8	98.8	99.0	99.2	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.3	101.6	101.8
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	103.1	103.4	103.4	103.3	103.3	103.8	104.0	104.1	104.3	105.6	105.8	106.6	106.9

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

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



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

[1992 = 100]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2000 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1992 = 100]

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

Dash indicates data not available.







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

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers.....	105.0	100.0	103.9	104.1	107.7	105.8	104.7	109.5	106.6	107.6	110.8	-
5112	Software publishers.....	10.2	100.0	134.8	129.2	119.2	117.4	122.1	138.1	160.6	173.7	177.0	-
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition.....	90.7	100.0	99.8	101.8	106.5	101.6	99.8	100.4	103.6	102.4	105.7	-
515	Broadcasting, except internet.....	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.9	103.6	99.2	104.0	107.9	112.5	117.7	125.5	-
5151	Radio and television broadcasting.....	98.1	100.0	91.5	92.6	92.1	89.6	95.1	94.6	96.6	100.9	109.5	-
5152	Cable and other subscription programming.....	105.6	100.0	136.2	139.1	141.2	128.1	129.8	146.0	158.7	164.6	169.9	-
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers.....	56.9	100.0	107.7	116.7	122.7	116.7	124.1	130.5	131.7	138.2	146.2	-
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	75.6	100.0	110.5	145.2	152.8	191.9	217.9	242.6	292.2	381.9	435.9	-
5175	Cable and other program distribution.....	105.2	100.0	97.1	95.8	91.6	87.7	95.0	101.3	113.8	110.6	110.6	-
	<b>Finance and insurance</b>												
52211	Commercial banking.....	72.8	100.0	97.0	99.8	102.7	99.6	102.1	103.6	108.4	108.5	114.2	-
	<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>												
532111	Passenger car rental.....	92.7	100.0	100.1	112.2	112.3	111.1	114.6	121.1	118.2	110.2	111.8	-
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing.....	60.3	100.0	115.4	120.9	121.7	113.5	114.0	115.8	136.6	145.1	162.2	-
53223	Video tape and disc rental.....	77.0	100.0	113.2	129.4	134.9	133.3	130.3	148.5	154.5	144.2	176.4	-
	<b>Professional and technical services</b>												
541213	Tax preparation services.....	82.9	100.0	107.6	105.8	100.9	94.4	111.4	110.0	99.9	103.6	99.7	-
54131	Architectural services.....	90.0	100.0	111.4	106.8	107.6	111.0	107.6	112.6	118.3	120.8	119.1	-
54133	Engineering services.....	90.2	100.0	98.2	98.0	102.0	100.1	100.5	100.5	107.8	115.4	116.2	-
54181	Advertising agencies.....	95.9	100.0	89.2	97.9	107.5	106.9	113.1	121.1	133.5	131.5	132.8	-
541921	Photography studios, portrait.....	98.1	100.0	124.8	109.8	108.9	102.2	97.6	104.1	93.0	93.5	95.3	-
	<b>Administrative and waste services</b>												
56131	Employment placement agencies.....	-	100.0	86.8	93.2	89.8	99.6	116.8	115.4	119.8	115.9	122.9	-
56151	Travel agencies.....	89.3	100.0	111.4	115.5	119.4	115.2	127.6	147.2	167.2	182.4	189.9	-
56172	Janitorial services.....	75.1	100.0	95.3	98.6	101.0	102.1	105.6	118.8	116.6	121.5	115.6	-
	<b>Health care and social assistance</b>												
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	-	100.0	118.8	124.7	131.9	135.3	137.6	140.8	140.8	137.9	140.1	-
621511	Medical laboratories.....	-	100.0	117.2	121.4	127.4	127.7	123.1	128.6	130.7	126.0	128.2	-
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers.....	-	100.0	121.4	129.7	139.9	148.3	163.3	160.0	153.5	154.0	156.3	-
	<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>												
71311	Amusement and theme parks.....	112.0	100.0	110.5	105.2	106.0	93.0	106.5	113.2	101.4	109.9	97.7	-
71395	Bowling centers.....	106.0	100.0	89.9	89.4	93.4	94.3	96.4	102.4	107.9	106.1	110.6	-
	<b>Accommodation and food services</b>												
7211	Traveler accommodation.....	85.1	100.0	100.1	105.6	111.8	107.6	112.1	114.4	120.4	115.0	111.8	-
722	Food services and drinking places.....	96.0	100.0	101.0	100.9	103.5	103.8	104.4	106.3	107.0	107.9	109.7	109.2
7221	Full-service restaurants.....	92.1	100.0	100.9	100.8	103.0	103.6	104.4	104.2	104.8	105.2	106.0	105.1
7222	Limited-service eating places.....	96.5	100.0	101.2	100.4	102.0	102.5	102.7	105.4	106.8	107.5	109.8	108.6
7223	Special food services.....	89.9	100.0	100.6	105.2	115.0	115.3	114.9	117.6	118.0	119.2	118.7	120.2
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	136.7	100.0	99.7	98.8	100.6	97.6	102.9	118.6	112.2	121.6	135.7	145.2
	<b>Other services</b>												
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	85.9	100.0	103.6	106.1	109.4	108.9	103.7	104.1	112.0	111.9	112.8	-
81211	Hair, nail, and skin care services.....	83.5	100.0	108.6	108.6	108.2	114.6	110.4	119.7	125.0	129.9	122.3	-
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services.....	103.7	100.0	106.8	103.3	94.8	91.8	94.6	95.7	92.9	93.2	99.7	-
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	97.1	100.0	100.1	105.0	107.6	110.9	112.5	103.8	110.6	120.5	119.6	-
81292	Photofinishing.....	95.8	100.0	69.3	76.3	73.8	81.2	100.5	100.5	102.0	112.4	114.4	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

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

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



## Current Labor Statistics: International Comparisons

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

[Numbers in thousands]

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

<sup>1</sup> Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.<sup>2</sup> Employment as a percent of the working-age population.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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



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

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1993	1994	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Unit labor costs</b>																
(national currency basis)																
United States.....	87.4	103.3	106.0	103.9	102.0	98.5	97.4	96.4	97.7	99.0	96.0	96.6	92.9	92.6	94.4	93.9
Canada.....	65.9	96.7	99.5	96.9	98.0	98.0	98.3	96.3	93.8	98.5	100.0	103.6	104.9	106.0	108.1	109.8
Australia.....	—	87.3	92.8	91.5	98.4	100.7	100.0	102.4	100.9	104.8	105.0	107.1	111.3	117.6	123.9	127.4
Japan.....	98.0	102.1	107.5	107.9	103.8	99.8	101.3	98.6	93.0	96.2	93.5	85.6	80.8	76.5	74.0	71.8
Korea, Rep. of.....	33.6	62.3	81.2	85.5	94.5	96.4	94.2	85.1	83.8	87.0	87.3	85.7	87.8	88.1	86.9	86.1
Taiwan.....	57.1	89.9	99.1	100.0	100.9	99.0	97.9	93.9	90.9	92.5	82.2	81.0	78.4	75.7	72.0	67.3
Belgium.....	83.0	96.1	105.7	101.2	99.6	94.5	94.7	96.9	95.1	99.1	100.2	100.6	98.3	98.7	98.6	99.1
Denmark.....	52.5	91.9	98.9	91.0	92.9	95.7	98.8	99.7	98.1	102.7	106.4	109.0	107.0	113.1	110.9	112.1
France.....	60.9	93.7	102.0	99.4	98.5	97.2	93.1	92.1	90.6	91.2	92.8	90.8	91.2	90.4	91.2	91.5
Germany.....	64.5	84.0	97.3	94.6	98.2	96.3	97.3	97.1	95.5	96.0	97.4	96.1	93.2	91.0	88.5	85.7
Italy.....	37.6	85.4	97.5	94.4	95.3	102.7	102.2	104.0	101.4	104.5	108.7	115.3	117.6	119.8	122.6	125.8
Netherlands.....	89.4	97.0	106.4	101.7	100.4	102.0	103.3	102.8	100.8	104.9	107.7	109.7	107.0	103.9	103.5	103.6
Norway.....	44.4	83.9	90.7	93.4	98.9	104.2	113.2	115.7	118.5	122.2	126.0	120.7	117.6	119.1	122.3	128.3
Spain.....	36.8	76.0	95.1	95.7	96.5	101.4	100.4	98.5	99.0	100.6	103.1	105.6	107.3	110.3	112.7	113.9
Sweden.....	54.9	104.8	103.9	96.6	95.8	96.6	94.7	89.4	86.9	93.8	89.1	86.1	79.9	77.8	75.5	77.5
United Kingdom.....	59.8	94.3	96.1	96.0	99.4	102.4	109.2	110.3	109.5	110.4	113.7	113.9	113.0	113.9	116.3	116.2
<b>Unit labor costs</b>																
(U.S. dollar basis)																
United States.....	87.4	103.3	106.0	103.9	102.0	98.5	97.4	96.4	97.7	99.0	96.0	96.6	92.9	92.6	94.4	93.9
Canada.....	76.8	113.1	105.2	96.7	97.4	96.5	90.4	88.4	86.1	86.7	86.9	100.9	109.9	119.3	130.0	139.5
Australia.....	—	87.1	80.6	85.5	93.1	95.7	80.4	84.5	75.0	69.2	72.9	89.3	104.7	114.6	119.3	136.6
Japan.....	47.0	76.6	105.2	114.8	120.2	89.7	84.1	94.3	93.9	86.1	81.2	80.3	81.3	75.6	69.2	66.3
Korea, Rep. of.....	44.6	70.5	81.1	85.3	98.4	81.9	54.1	57.6	59.6	54.2	56.2	57.9	61.7	69.3	73.3	74.6
Taiwan.....	43.6	91.8	103.0	103.8	104.6	94.5	80.2	79.8	79.9	75.1	65.4	64.6	64.5	64.7	60.8	56.3
Belgium.....	87.9	89.1	94.7	93.7	104.7	81.7	80.8	79.2	67.4	68.1	72.7	87.4	93.9	94.3	95.1	104.3
Denmark.....	54.1	86.2	88.4	83.1	96.2	84.0	85.5	82.7	70.3	71.5	78.2	96.1	103.7	109.5	108.3	119.5
France.....	73.7	88.0	92.1	91.7	101.0	85.2	80.7	76.5	65.2	63.7	68.4	80.2	88.5	87.8	89.3	97.8
Germany.....	53.4	78.2	88.5	87.8	103.2	83.5	83.2	79.6	67.8	66.1	70.8	83.7	89.2	87.1	85.5	90.5
Italy.....	67.7	110.0	95.6	90.4	90.2	93.0	90.8	88.2	74.6	74.5	81.9	104.0	116.5	118.8	122.7	137.5
Netherlands.....	75.8	89.8	96.6	94.3	105.6	88.1	87.8	83.8	71.2	71.9	77.9	95.0	101.8	98.9	99.5	108.7
Norway.....	58.1	86.6	82.6	85.5	100.8	95.0	96.8	95.7	86.9	87.8	101.9	110.1	112.7	119.4	123.2	141.6
Spain.....	65.0	94.4	94.5	90.5	98.0	87.6	85.1	79.9	69.6	68.6	74.2	91.1	101.6	104.5	107.8	118.9
Sweden.....	87.0	118.7	89.4	84.0	90.0	84.7	79.8	72.5	63.6	60.8	61.4	71.5	72.9	69.8	68.7	77.0
United Kingdom.....	89.1	107.8	92.5	94.3	100.5	107.4	116.0	114.3	106.4	101.9	109.5	119.3	132.7	132.9	137.4	149.1

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, <sup>1</sup> United States

Industry and type of case <sup>2</sup>	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers <sup>3</sup>												
	1989 <sup>1</sup>	1990	1991	1992	1993 <sup>4</sup>	1994 <sup>4</sup>	1995 <sup>4</sup>	1996 <sup>4</sup>	1997 <sup>4</sup>	1998 <sup>4</sup>	1999 <sup>4</sup>	2000 <sup>4</sup>	2001 <sup>4</sup>
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR<sup>5</sup></b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>5</sup></b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Mining</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Construction</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Manufacturing</b>													
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,<sup>1</sup> United States

Industry and type of case <sup>2</sup>	Incidence rates per 100 workers <sup>3</sup>												
	1989 <sup>1</sup>	1990	1991	1992	1993 <sup>4</sup>	1994 <sup>4</sup>	1995 <sup>4</sup>	1996 <sup>4</sup>	1997 <sup>4</sup>	1998 <sup>4</sup>	1999 <sup>4</sup>	2000 <sup>4</sup>	2001 <sup>4</sup>
<b>Nondurable goods:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Food and kindred products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Tobacco products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Textile mill products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Apparel and other textile products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Paper and allied products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Printing and publishing:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chemicals and allied products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Petroleum and coal products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Leather and leather products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Wholesale trade:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Retail trade:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Services</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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).

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	1996-2000 (average)	2001-2005 (average) <sup>2</sup>	2005 <sup>3</sup>	
			Number	Percent
All events .....	6,094	5,704	5,734	100
<b>Transportation incidents</b> .....	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
<b>Assaults and violent acts</b> .....	1,015	850	792	14
Homicides .....	766	602	567	10
Shooting .....	617	465	441	8
Suicide, self-inflicted injury .....	216	207	180	3
<b>Contact with objects and equipment</b> .....	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
<b>Falls</b> .....	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
<b>Exposure to harmful substances or environments</b> .....	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
<b>Fires and explosions</b> .....	196	174	159	3
Fires--unintended or uncontrolled .....	103	95	93	2
Explosion .....	92	78	65	1

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes fatalities from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

<sup>3</sup> 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.