

March 2008

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

# REVIEW

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN 2007

*Also in this issue...*

Katrina evacuees: how they are faring • Teachers' work patterns: a visual essay

# MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

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Volume 131, Number 3

March 2008

## Employment and Unemployment in 2007

### Household survey indicators weaken in 2007 3

Household survey data show that unemployment rose, employment growth slowed, and the labor force participation rate trended down

*James Marschall Borbely*

### Payroll employment in 2007: the slowdown 19

Employment grew by 0.8 percent in 2007, the lowest rate in 4 years; construction, manufacturing, and retail trade were among the hardest hit industries

*Robyn J. Richards*

### Hurricane Katrina evacuees: who they are, where they are, and how they are faring 32

Questions added to the Current Population Survey reveal that blacks, younger adults, and the never married were much less likely to return to their homes

*Jeffrey A. Groen and Anne E. Polivka*

### Teachers' work patterns: when, where, and how much do U.S. teachers work? 52

A visual essay

*Rachel Krantz-Kent*

## Departments

Labor month in review 2

Précis 60

Book reviews 61

Current labor statistics 63

### The March Review

After a number of years of relatively robust growth, the Nation's labor market showed signs of gradual weakening in 2007.

Following a long-standing tradition, economists from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) early each year prepare for the *Monthly Labor Review* trenchant analyses of employment and unemployment developments for the preceding calendar year. In the first of two such articles this month, James Marschall Borbely discusses changes in 2007 in some of our most fundamental labor market indicators. The unemployment rate for the United States edged up during the year to 4.8 percent in the fourth quarter, a mark still low by historical standards. Owing to slowing employment growth, the share of the population with jobs trended below 63 percent by the end of 2007, about half a percentage point less than a year earlier.

Slowing job growth also was evident based upon estimates derived from employer reports. Robyn J. Richards finds that industries related to the housing market suffered employment losses, and the longer-term contraction in manufacturing continued. Some reliable job-generating industries of recent years, including hospitals, education, and professional and technical services, continued to grow in 2007. Two measures relating to production workers—average weekly hours and average hourly earnings adjusted for inflation—declined.

Facing challenges different from those generated by the business cycle, one group of Americans were still

contending with the after-effects of one of the country's worst natural disasters. Owing to a remarkably timely data collection effort conducted by BLS and the Census Bureau, Jeffrey A. Groen and Anne E. Polivka have been studying changes in residency, employment, income and other variables for evacuees of Hurricane Katrina. Their article finds a number of notable differences a year after the storm between evacuees who returned to the storm-affected areas and those who did not. The winds and floods may have passed, but economic and other consequences still remain.

Certainly few occupations receive as much interest, review, and commentary—from the media, elected officials, and families around the dinner table—as teachers. Rachel Krantz-Kent examines teachers' working patterns using data from the American Time Use Survey (ATUS). The contrasts in schedules between teachers and other professionals, due in part to the unique aspects of school calendars, are apparent in a number of ways. This essay provides one example of the many types of analysis time use data such as those collected in the ATUS can support.

### Industries at a glance

By any measure, BLS produces a very large volume of outputs, be they data, analyses, reports, and so on. Providing the Bureau's data-using customers with tools to navigate this myriad of information, and, perhaps more importantly, to help them make sense of it all, is one of the Bureau's principal activities. On its Web site,

BLS recently has expanded and improved its feature called "Industries at a Glance." The new version, which is found at [www.bls.gov/iag/home.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iag/home.htm), increases the number of industries and types of data covered. More than 100 industries are now featured, and outputs from a wide array of Bureau programs are included.

### Career guides

One of the Bureau's most popular products is the *Occupational Outlook Handbook* (OOH). The 2008–09 edition is now available. The *Handbook* is a nationally recognized source of career information, designed to help individuals in making decisions about their work lives. The OOH is revised every 2 years, and consistently is one of the Federal Government's most sought-after resources. In addition to the popular print edition, an online version can be found at [www.bls.gov/oco/home.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oco/home.htm)

The 2008–09 edition of the *Career Guide to Industries* also is now available. It serves as a companion to the OOH by providing perspectives on employment by industry. Information is included for dozens of industries on training, earnings, job prospects, and more. An online version is available at [www.bls.gov/oco/cg/home.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oco/cg/home.htm)

### Erratum

In the article, "The rise and decline of auto parts manufacturing" (*Monthly Labor Review*, October 2007, p. 17), the second boxhead contained an incorrect year. The correction is, "Average weekly wage (in 1992 dollars)." □



## Household survey indicators weaken in 2007

*Household survey data show that, in 2007, unemployment rose, employment growth slowed, and the labor force participation rate and employment–population ratio trended down; the data also show that earnings grew faster than inflation over the year*

James Marschall Borbely

Unemployment rose in 2007 and employment, as measured by the Current Population Survey (CPS), grew at a slower pace than in the previous year.<sup>1</sup> Both the rate and level of unemployment increased in 2007. In the fourth quarter of 2007, 7.4 million people were unemployed and the unemployment rate was 4.8 percent. The labor force grew over the year at a slightly slower pace than the population; as a result, the labor force participation rate declined in 2007. Reflecting the relatively weak employment growth, the employment–population ratio trended down during the year, from 63.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 2006 to 62.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 2007.

*Unemployment levels and rates—both overall and for most major worker groups—were higher in 2007.* The unemployment rate for persons aged 16 years and older was 4.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 2007, up from 4.4 percent in the same quarter a year earlier; it remained below the 10-year averages for the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. (See chart 1.) The unemployment rate held at 4.5 percent for the first two quarters of 2007 before rising to 4.7 percent in the third quarter. The number of unemployed

persons, at 7.4 million in the fourth quarter of 2007, increased by 600,000 over the year. (See table 1.)

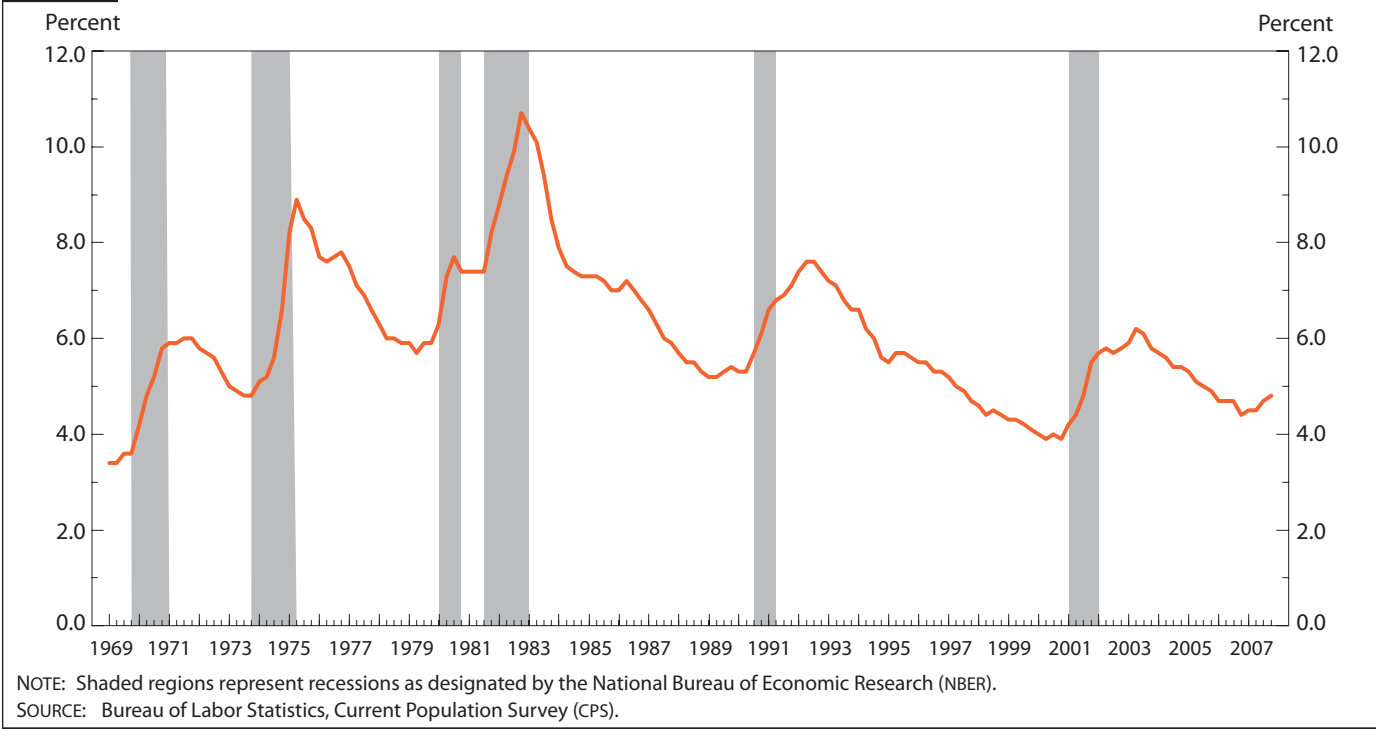
Much like the overall unemployment rate, the rates for most of the major racial and ethnic groups were higher over the year. The increase was greatest for persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, as their unemployment rate rose 1.0 percentage point from the previous year, to 5.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 2007. The unemployment rate for whites increased by 0.4 percentage point over the year, to 4.3 percent. The unemployment rate for Asians was 0.9 percentage point higher than a year earlier, at 3.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted). The unemployment rate for blacks or African Americans was little changed, at 8.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 2007.

The unemployment rates for adult men and adult women rose to 4.3 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively, in the fourth quarter of 2007, up from 3.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 2006. The jobless rate among teenagers (those aged 16 to 19 years) was 16.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 2007, 1.4 percentage points higher than a year earlier.

Education is a major determinant of success and activity in the labor market. Individuals with more education tend to have lower unemployment rates. In 2007, indi-

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**Chart 1. Unemployment rate, persons aged 16 years and older, seasonally adjusted, quarterly data, 1969–2007**



viduals with less education experienced greater increases in unemployment than their more educated counterparts. In 2007, the unemployment rate for individuals with less than a high school diploma (aged 25 years and older) increased by 1.2 percentage points to 7.5 percent in the fourth quarter. The unemployment rate for high school graduates with no college rose by 0.4 percentage point, to 4.6 percent. Among college graduates, the unemployment rate increased by 0.3 percentage point, to 2.2 percent. The jobless rate for those with some college or an associate degree was little changed over the year and stood at 3.5 percent in the fourth quarter of 2007. (See chart 2.)

*The overall civilian labor force increased at a slightly slower pace than the population in 2007, and the participation rate trended down; the rate for teenagers continued to trend down, while the participation rate for those 55 years and older remained on an upward trend. In 2007, the civilian labor force grew by about 1.3 million and the labor force participation rate trended down to 66.0 percent in the fourth quarter, declining from 66.3 in the fourth quarter of the previous year. This decline in the participation rate indicates that the relatively weak growth in the labor force did not keep pace with U.S. civilian population growth in 2007. (See chart 3.)*

The labor force participation rates for all major worker

groups edged down or were little changed in 2007. The participation rate for adult men declined by 0.3 percentage point, to 75.8 percent in the fourth quarter, while the rate for adult women was little changed at 60.6 percent. The participation rate for blacks decreased by 1.0 percentage point over the year, to 63.2 percent. The rate for whites declined by 0.3 percentage point, to 66.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 2007. In contrast, the rates for Hispanics or Latinos and for Asians (not seasonally adjusted) showed little change over the year, at 68.7 percent and 66.7 percent, respectively.

As the following tabulation shows, labor force participation rates varied by age (data are seasonally adjusted):

Age	Quarter IV, Quarter IV,		Change
	2006	2007	
Total, 16 years and older.....	66.3	66.0	-0.3
16 to 19 years.....	43.3	41.0	-2.3
16 to 17 years.....	32.4	29.7	-2.7
18 to 19 years.....	56.7	54.4	-2.3
20 to 24 years.....	74.9	74.0	-0.9
25 to 54 years.....	83.1	83.0	-0.1
25 to 34 years.....	83.1	83.1	.0
35 to 44 years.....	84.1	83.8	-0.3
45 to 54 years.....	82.0	82.2	.2
55 years and older.....	38.4	38.8	.4

In the fourth quarter of 2007, the labor force participation

**Table 1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and older by selected characteristics, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2006–07**

[In thousands]

Characteristic	Quarter IV 2006	2007				Change, quarter IV 2006 to quarter IV 2007
		Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
<b>Total</b>						
Civilian labor force.....	152,414	152,855	152,801	153,191	153,667	1,253
Participation rate.....	66.3	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.0	-.3
Employed.....	145,642	145,983	145,905	146,019	146,291	649
Employment–population ratio.....	63.4	63.2	63.0	62.9	62.8	-.6
Unemployed.....	6,772	6,873	6,896	7,172	7,375	603
Unemployment rate.....	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	.4
<b>Men, 20 years and older</b>						
Civilian labor force.....	78,130	78,391	78,476	78,611	78,914	784
Participation rate.....	76.1	76.1	75.9	75.8	75.8	-.3
Employed.....	75,081	75,196	75,305	75,310	75,536	455
Employment–population ratio.....	73.1	73.0	72.9	72.6	72.6	-.5
Unemployed.....	3,049	3,195	3,172	3,301	3,378	329
Unemployment rate.....	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	.4
<b>Women, 20 years and older</b>						
Civilian labor force.....	67,016	67,351	67,292	67,659	67,755	739
Participation rate.....	60.7	60.7	60.5	60.7	60.6	-.1
Employed.....	64,387	64,731	64,672	64,884	64,906	519
Employment–population ratio.....	58.3	58.4	58.2	58.2	58.1	-.2
Unemployed.....	2,629	2,620	2,620	2,775	2,849	220
Unemployment rate.....	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	.3
<b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>						
Civilian labor force.....	7,268	7,113	7,033	6,921	6,998	-270
Participation rate.....	43.3	42.1	41.5	40.7	41.0	-2.3
Employed.....	6,174	6,056	5,927	5,826	5,849	-325
Employment–population ratio.....	36.7	35.8	34.9	34.3	34.3	-2.4
Unemployed.....	1,093	1,057	1,105	1,095	1,149	56
Unemployment rate.....	15.0	14.9	15.7	15.8	16.4	1.4
<b>White</b>						
Civilian labor force.....	124,536	124,795	124,663	124,952	125,347	811
Participation rate.....	66.6	66.5	66.3	66.3	66.3	-.3
Employed.....	119,635	119,819	119,684	119,681	119,989	354
Employment–population ratio.....	64.0	63.9	63.7	63.5	63.5	-.5
Unemployed.....	4,901	4,976	4,980	5,271	5,358	457
Unemployment rate.....	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	.4
<b>Black or African American</b>						
Civilian labor force.....	17,459	17,536	17,448	17,533	17,474	15
Participation rate.....	64.2	64.2	63.6	63.7	63.2	-1.0
Employed.....	15,988	16,121	15,992	16,131	15,962	-26
Employment–population ratio.....	58.8	59.0	58.3	58.6	57.7	-1.1
Unemployed.....	1,471	1,416	1,456	1,402	1,511	40
Unemployment rate.....	8.4	8.1	8.3	8.0	8.6	.2
<b>Asian<sup>1</sup></b>						
Civilian labor force.....	6,795	6,957	7,033	7,106	7,172	377
Participation rate.....	66.4	66.2	66.4	66.6	66.7	.3
Employed.....	6,606	6,750	6,815	6,881	6,908	302
Employment–population ratio.....	64.6	64.2	64.3	64.5	64.3	-.3
Unemployed.....	188	207	218	225	264	76
Unemployment rate.....	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.7	.9

See footnotes at end of table.

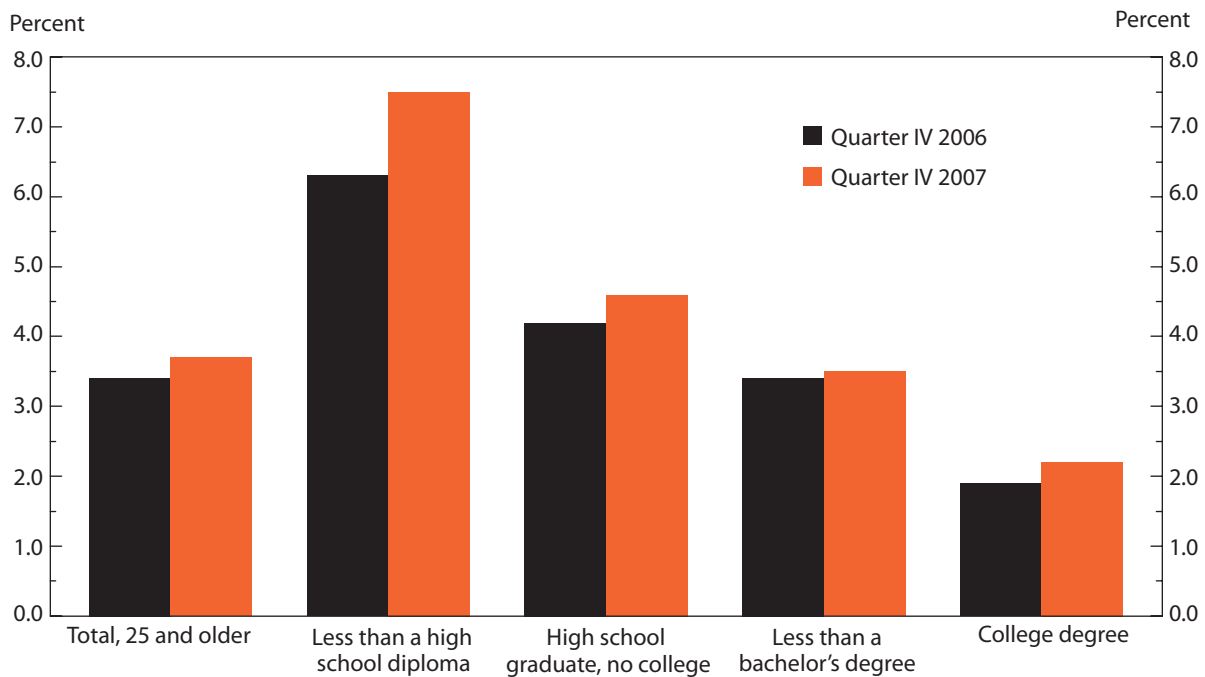
**Table 1. Continued—Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and older, by selected characteristics, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2006–07**

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Quarter IV, 2006	2007				Change, IV 2006 to IV 2007
		Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
<b>Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</b>						
Civilian labor force.....	21,007	21,366	21,444	21,756	21,846	839
Participation rate .....	68.9	69.0	68.6	69.0	68.7	-.2
Employed.....	19,981	20,215	20,235	20,514	20,565	584
Employment–population ratio.....	65.5	65.3	64.8	65.1	64.7	-.8
Unemployed.....	1,026	1,150	1,209	1,242	1,281	255
Unemployment rate.....	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	1.0

<sup>1</sup> Data for Asians are not seasonally adjusted. ethnicity may be of any race and are also included in the race groups.  
 NOTE: Beginning in 2007, data reflect revised population controls. Estimates for race and Hispanic-ethnicity do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races and because persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race and are also included in the race groups.  
 SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

**Chart 2. Unemployment rate by educational attainment for individuals aged 25 years and older, seasonally adjusted, quarter IV 2006 to quarter IV 2007**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

rate for teenagers aged 16 to 19 years was 41.0 percent, 2.3 percentage points lower than a year earlier, and down from its most recent high point of 52.6 percent in the second quarter of 2000. The participation rate for young adults (those aged 20 to 24 years) declined by 0.9 percentage point over the year, to 74.0 percent. Young people may be participating in the labor force at a lower rate in recent

years for a number of reasons; examples are that they face greater pressure to do well in school and that they attend college at higher rates.<sup>2</sup> By comparison, the labor force participation rate for adults aged 25 to 54 years was 83.0 percent at the end of 2007, about unchanged from the previous year. This rate was relatively flat throughout 2007 and remained below the historical highs seen in the late

1990s. The participation rate for adults aged 55 years and older had been trending up for several years and continued to do so in 2007, increasing by 0.4 percentage point, to 38.8 percent. Between the fourth quarters of 1995 and 2007, the labor force participation rate for those 55 years and older increased by 8.6 percentage points. Several factors may have contributed to the recent rise in labor force participation among older individuals; including the gradual increase in the normal retirement age for receiving Social Security benefits, a decline in the number of individuals covered by defined-benefit plans, and decreased availability of employer-provided retiree health benefits.<sup>3</sup>

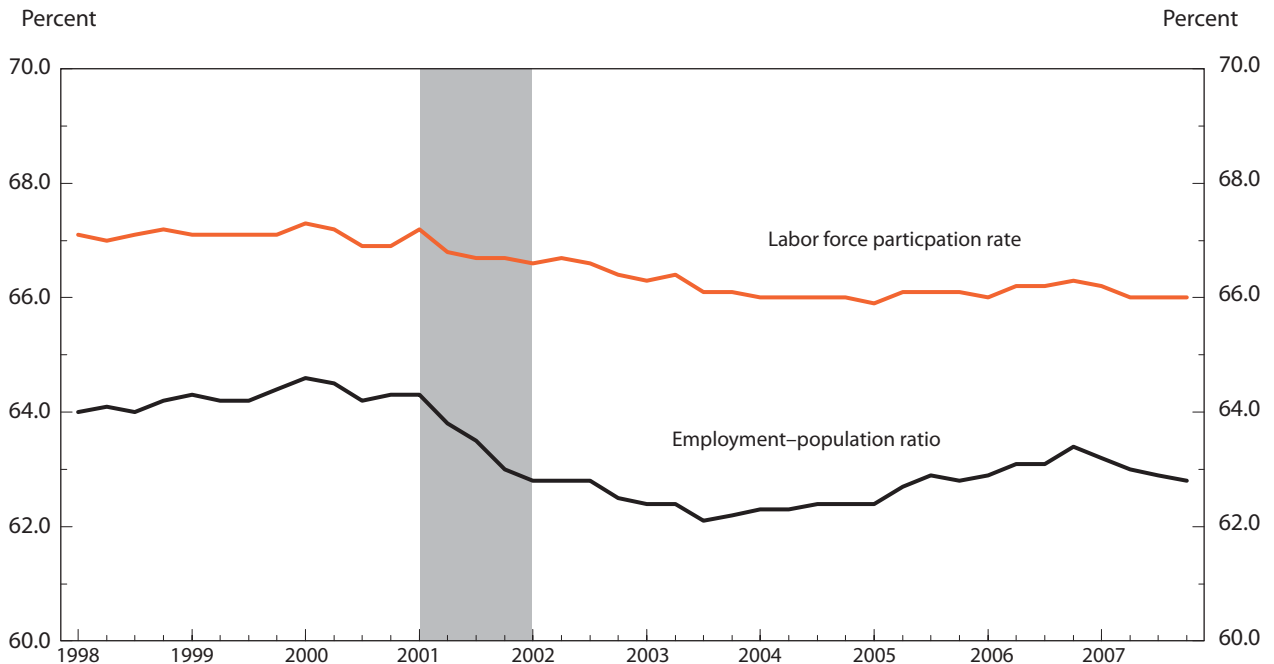
*Employment increased at a slower pace in 2007 and the employment-population ratio declined.* The number of employed persons, as measured by the CPS, was 146.3 million in the fourth quarter of 2007; the over-the-year increase of 649,000 was relatively small compared with that of 2006, when employment grew by 3.0 million. (For a comparison of the concept of employment as defined by the household and establishment surveys, see the box on page 8.) In 2007, the employment gain for adult men was 455,000, compared with an increase of 1.6 million in 2006. Em-

ployment among adult women increased by 519,000 in 2007, after rising by 1.2 million in 2006. By comparison, employment among teens declined by 325,000 during 2007, after edging up by 164,000 in 2006.

In the fourth quarter of 2007, the number of employed whites was 120.0 million, 354,000 higher than a year earlier, a much lower increase than the 2.1 million gain in employment among whites in 2006. Employment among Hispanics or Latinos rose by 584,000 in 2007, to 20.6 million, considerably less than the increase of 1.0 million in 2006. Following a job gain of 530,000 in 2006, employment among blacks was about unchanged, at 16.0 million, in 2007. Employment among Asians increased by 302,000 over the year (not seasonally adjusted).

Reflecting the relatively slow employment growth in 2007, the overall employment-population ratio (the proportion of the population who are employed) trended down during the year. The ratio had been on an upward trend since the third quarter of 2003, increasing from 62.1 percent to 63.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 2006. (See chart 3.) In the fourth quarter of 2007, the employment-population ratio was 62.8 percent, 0.6 percentage point lower than a year earlier. Over the year, the employment-

**Chart 3. Labor force participation rate and employment-population ratio, seasonally adjusted, quarterly data, 1998–2007**



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.  
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.



## Differences between employment estimates from the establishment and household surveys

The Bureau of Labor Statistics produces two monthly employment series that are independently obtained: the estimate of total nonfarm jobs derived from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, also called the establishment or payroll survey; and the estimate of total civilian employment based on the Current Population Survey (CPS), also called the household survey.

These surveys use different definitions of employment, as well as different survey and estimation methodologies. The CES survey is a survey of employers that provides a measure of the number of payroll jobs in nonfarm industries. The CPS is a survey of households that provides a measure of employed persons aged 16 years and older in the civilian noninstitutional population. Employment estimates from the CPS give information about workers in both the agricultural and nonagricultural sectors and in any type of work arrangement: wage and salary jobs (including employment in a private household), self-employment, and unpaid work of at least 15 hours a week in a business or farm operated by a family member. CES payroll employment estimates are restricted to nonagricultural wage and salary jobs and exclude private household workers. As a result, employment estimates from the CPS are higher than those from the CES survey. In the CPS, however, employed persons are counted only once, regardless of whether they hold more than one job during the survey reference period. By contrast, because the CES survey counts the number of jobs rather than persons, multiple jobholders are counted once for each nonfarm job they hold.

The reference periods for the surveys also differ. In the CPS, the reference period is the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month. In the CES survey, employers report the number of workers on their payrolls for the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Because pay periods vary in length among employers and may be longer than 1 week, the CES employment estimates can reflect a longer reference period.

For purposes of comparison, however, some adjustments can be made to CPS employment estimates to make them more similar in definitional scope to CES employment. The Bureau routinely carries out these adjustments to evaluate how the two employment series are tracking. The long-term trends in the two surveys' employment measures are quite comparable. Nonetheless, throughout the history of the surveys, there have been periods when the trends diverged or when growth in one series significantly outpaced growth in the other. For example, during the late 1990s CES employment grew more rapidly than CPS employment. Conversely, following the end of the 2001 recession, CPS employment began to trend upward while CES employment continued to decline for a number of months.

The Bureau publishes a monthly report with the latest trends and comparisons of CES and CPS employment. (See "Employment from the BLS household and payroll surveys: summary of recent trends," on the Internet at [http://www.bls.gov/web/ces\\_cps\\_trends.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/web/ces_cps_trends.pdf).) This report includes a summary of possible causes of differences in the surveys' employment trends, as well as links to additional research on the topic.

population ratio for adult men fell by 0.5 percentage point, to 72.6 percent, while the ratio for women was about unchanged at 58.1 percent. In 2007, the teen employment-population ratio trended down. In the fourth quarter, the employment-population ratio among teenagers was 34.3 percent, 2.4 percentage points lower than in the fourth quarter of 2006.

During 2007, the Hispanic or Latino employment-population ratio declined by 0.8 percentage point, to 64.7 percent.

The ratio for blacks fell by 1.1 percentage points, to 57.7 percent over the year, and the ratio for whites (63.5 percent) was down by half a percentage point. The employment-population ratio for Asians (64.3 percent, not seasonally adjusted) was essentially unchanged over the year.

The employment-population ratio decreased at all levels of educational attainment in 2007. For high school graduates and college graduates age 25 and over, the employment-population ratios each fell by 0.6 percentage

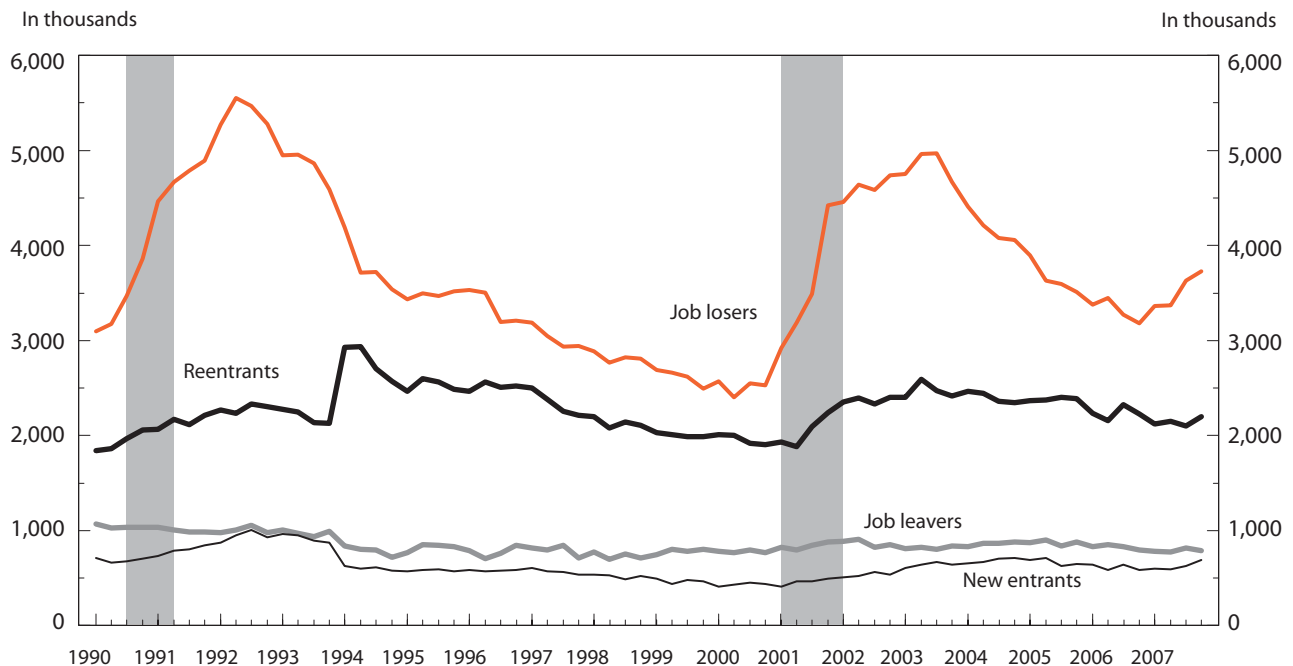
point, to 59.9 percent and 75.9 percent, respectively. The employment-population ratios for individuals with less than a high school diploma and for individuals with some college or an associate degree decreased by 0.5 percentage point each, to 43.3 percent and 69.2 percent, respectively.

*The number of persons who were unemployed due to job loss increased in 2007, as did the number of long-term unemployed.* Nearly all of the increase in total unemployment in 2007 was among job losers. Over the year, the number of persons who were unemployed due to job loss rose by about a half million, to 3.7 million in the fourth quarter of 2007. In contrast, the number of unemployed job losers had declined from 5.0 million in the third quarter of 2003 to 3.2 million in the fourth quarter of 2006. Unemployed job losers are those who lost their jobs involuntarily; they include persons on temporary layoff (awaiting recall) and those not on layoff—permanent job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs. The over-the-year increase in unemployed job losers occurred largely among persons who did not expect to be recalled to work. Also contributing to the over-the-year increase in total unemployment was an increase of 105,000 in the number of

unemployed new entrants to the labor force. The number of reentrants to the labor force, at 2.2 million in the fourth quarter of 2007, was about unchanged over the year; it had been on a downward trend since the second quarter of 2003. There was little change in the number of job leavers—persons who quit or otherwise terminated their employment voluntarily and immediately began looking for work—in 2007. (See chart 4.)

About 1.3 million unemployed persons had been jobless for at least 27 weeks at the end of 2007, an increase of 237,000 from a year earlier. (See table 2.) These long-term unemployed accounted for a larger portion of total unemployment than they did in the previous year: 18.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 2007, up from 16.3 percent a year earlier. At 18.2 percent, the proportion of long-term unemployed is well above its most recent low of 10.7 percent in the second quarter of 2001, but below its most recent high of 23.0 percent in the first quarter 2004. (See chart 5.) At the end of 2007, the number of unemployed persons who had been looking for work for less than 5 weeks was 2.6 million, about the same as the previous year. The average (mean) duration of unemployment in the fourth quarter of 2007, at 16.9 weeks, was slightly higher than a

**Chart 4. Reasons for unemployment, seasonally adjusted, quarterly data, 1990–2007**



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.  
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

**Table 2. Unemployed persons by reason and duration of unemployment, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2006–07**

[In thousands]

Reason and duration	Quarter IV, 2006	2007				Change, quarter IV 2006 to quarter IV 2007
		Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
<b>Reason for unemployment</b>						
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs .....	3,182	3,363	3,370	3,628	3,732	550
On temporary layoff .....	966	966	959	975	1,006	40
Not on temporary layoff .....	2,217	2,397	2,410	2,653	2,726	509
Job leavers .....	794	785	776	819	790	-4
Reentrants .....	2,226	2,123	2,148	2,104	2,202	-24
New entrants .....	587	598	595	630	692	105
<b>Percent distribution</b>						
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs .....	46.9	49.0	48.9	50.5	50.3	3.4
On temporary layoff .....	14.2	14.1	13.9	13.6	13.6	-.6
Not on temporary layoff .....	32.6	34.9	35.0	36.9	36.8	4.2
Job leavers .....	11.7	11.4	11.3	11.4	10.7	-1.0
Reentrants .....	32.8	30.9	31.2	29.3	29.7	-3.1
New entrants .....	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.8	9.3	.7
<b>Duration of unemployment</b>						
Less than 5 weeks .....	2,584	2,501	2,471	2,548	2,645	61
5 to 14 weeks .....	2,076	2,212	2,158	2,250	2,313	237
15 weeks or longer .....	2,121	2,156	2,263	2,390	2,428	307
15 to 26 weeks .....	1,013	969	1,100	1,109	1,083	70
27 weeks or longer .....	1,108	1,187	1,163	1,281	1,345	237
Average (mean) duration, in weeks .....	16.2	16.7	16.8	16.9	16.9	.7
Median duration, in weeks .....	7.9	8.3	8.4	8.8	8.6	.7
<b>Percent distribution</b>						
Less than 5 weeks .....	38.1	36.4	35.9	35.4	35.8	-2.3
5 to 14 weeks .....	30.6	32.2	31.3	31.3	31.3	.7
15 weeks or longer .....	31.3	31.4	32.8	33.2	32.9	1.6
15 to 26 weeks .....	14.9	14.1	16.0	15.4	14.7	-.2
27 weeks or longer .....	16.3	17.3	16.9	17.8	18.2	1.9

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

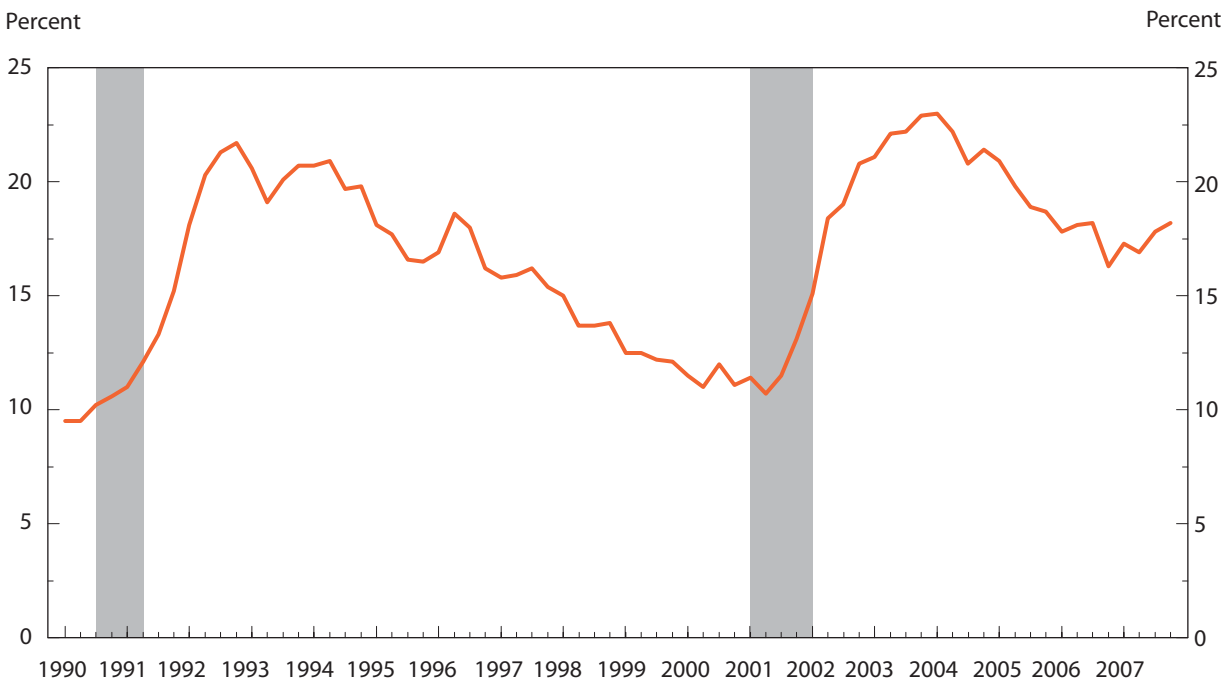
year earlier, as was median duration at 8.6 weeks.

*The number of persons who wanted a job but were not in the labor force declined over the year, and the number of persons employed part time for economic reasons increased.* The category “not in the labor force” consists of persons who are neither employed nor unemployed. In 2007, there were 79.2 million persons who were not in the labor force (not seasonally adjusted). Of those who were not in the labor force, about half were aged 55 years and older.

The number of persons not in the labor force who wanted a job but who were not currently looking for

one was 4.3 million in the fourth quarter of 2007, which is 130,000 lower than a year earlier (not seasonally adjusted). Among this group, some had looked for a job at some point during the year before they were surveyed and would have been available to work had they been offered a job. These “marginally attached workers” numbered 1.4 million in the fourth quarter of 2007, about the same as a year earlier. Some marginally attached workers were not currently looking for a job specifically because they felt that no jobs were available for them; such “discouraged workers” numbered 344,000 in the fourth quarter of 2007, little changed from a year earlier. (See table 3.)

**Chart 5. Long-term unemployed as a percent of total unemployed, seasonally adjusted, quarterly data, 1990–2007**



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.  
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

The number of persons who were employed part time for economic reasons, also known as those who worked part time involuntarily, increased by 268,000 over the year, to 4.5 million in the fourth quarter of 2007. Involuntary part-time workers are persons who would prefer to work full time, but could not because of slack work or business conditions, as well as those who are unable to find full-time work. Nearly all of the increase occurred among those who cited slack work or business conditions as their reason for working part time. (See chart 6.)

*Paralleling the unemployment rate, the five alternative measures of labor underutilization increased in 2007.* Alternative measures of labor underutilization indicators are constructed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics using CPS data. Labeled U-1 through U-6 (U-3 is the official unemployment rate), the measures, which tend to show similar cyclical patterns, provide additional insight into the degree to which labor resources are underutilized and are presented as a percent of the labor force.<sup>4</sup> U-4 through U-6 include broader groups in addition to the unemployed persons in U-3: discouraged workers (U-4); all marginally

attached workers (U-5); and the marginally attached plus persons employed part time for economic reasons (U-6). In 2007, U-4 rose to 5.0 percent, U-5 to 5.6 percent, and U-6 to 8.6 percent. (See table 4.)

*The number of persons who were self-employed declined in 2007 and the number of multiple job holders edged down over the year.* The number of self-employed persons began to trend down in the second half of 2007. In the fourth quarter, 10.1 million persons, or 6.9 percent of total employed, were self-employed, down from 10.7 million (7.3 percent) in the fourth quarter of 2006. The likelihood of self-employment increases with age, and in the fourth quarter of 2007, those aged 65 years and older had the highest rate of self-employment (16.3 percent not seasonally adjusted). In addition, men were more likely than women to be self-employed—8.1 percent versus 5.5 percent, respectively.

In the fourth quarter of 2007, there were 7.7 million workers who held more than one job, down slightly from a year earlier (not seasonally adjusted). The percentage of the employed who were multiple job holders (5.3 percent) was little changed over the year. The majority (55.3 per-



**Table 3. Persons not in the labor force, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2006–07**

[In thousands]

Category	Quarter IV, 2006	2007				Change, quarter IV 2006 to quarter IV 2007
		Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
<b>Not in the labor force</b>						
Total not in the labor force .....	77,377	78,826	78,671	78,289	79,185	1,808
Persons who currently want a job.....	4,419	4,544	5,189	4,790	4,289	-130
Marginally attached <sup>1</sup> .....	1,365	1,471	1,417	1,336	1,357	-8
Reasons not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects <sup>2</sup> .....	318	399	389	345	344	26
Reasons other than discouragement <sup>3</sup> .....	1,047	1,072	1,028	991	1,013	-34

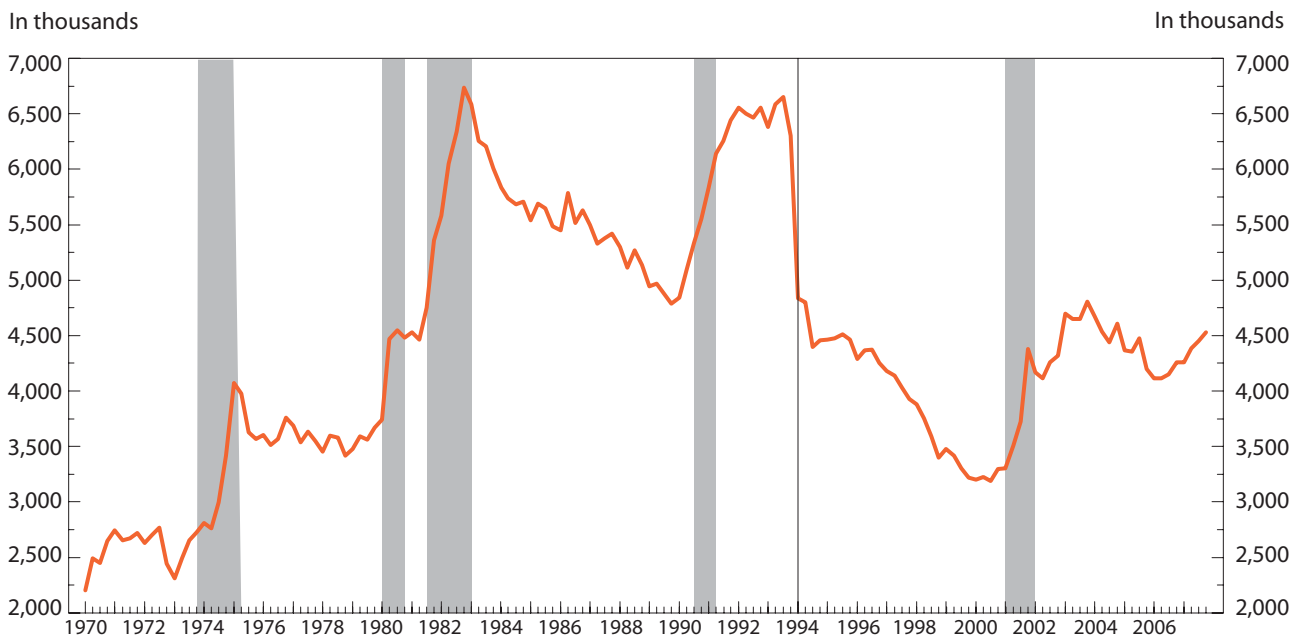
<sup>1</sup>Data refer to persons who have searched for work during the prior 12 months and were available to take a job during the reference week.

<sup>2</sup>Includes thinks no work available, could not find work, lacks schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discrimination.

<sup>3</sup>Includes those respondents who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for such reasons as child-care and transportation problems, as well as a small number for which reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey

**Chart 6. Persons employed part-time for economic reasons, seasonally adjusted, quarterly data, 1970–2007**



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research. Beginning in 1994, data are affected by the redesign of the Current Population Survey (denoted by black line) and are not strictly comparable with data for prior years.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

cent) of multiple job holders in 2007 had a full-time job with a part-time secondary job. (See table 5.)

*In 2007, employment grew in management, professional,*

*and related occupations and in service occupations, while it edged down in installation and transportation occupations; construction employment was flat over the year. In 2007, the number of people employed in management, professional, and related occupations grew by about 1.4 million,*

**Table 4. Range of alternative measures of labor underutilization, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2006–07**

Measure	Quarter IV, 2006	2007				Change, quarter IV 2006 to quarter IV 2007
		Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	.2
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	.3
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate).....	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	.4
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers.....	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	.4
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers.....	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	.3
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers.....	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.6	.5

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

slightly larger growth than in 2006. (The data in this section are annual averages.) The professional and related occupations component added just over 1.0 million workers in 2007, and employment in management, business, and financial operations occupations increased by 344,000. Service occupations, which include protective service and food preparation and serving related occupations, experienced another year of employment growth, increasing by 326,000 in 2007; this was only half as much as the increase recorded in 2006. In 2007, employment in installation, maintenance, and repair occupations edged down by 117,000, and transportation and material moving occupations employment edged down by 70,000. (See table 6.) Employment in construction and extraction occupations was essentially flat in 2007, following an increase of 1.6 million over the 4-year period from 2002 to 2006.

Employment among women in management, business, and financial operations occupations increased by 317,000 in 2007, accounting for 92 percent of the overall increase in employment in this occupation group. In contrast, men accounted for the majority of the employment gain in professional and related occupations in 2007 by filling

637,000 more jobs than they held in 2006.

*Median weekly earnings for full-time wage and salary workers increased in 2007 at a faster rate than inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).* Median usual weekly earnings rose to \$695 in 2007, an increase of 3.6 percent. (The data in this section are annual averages.) During the same period, the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) increased by 2.8 percent. (See table 7 and chart 7.) Workers with usual weekly earnings in the ninth decile (top 10 percent of workers) experienced an increase of 3.7 percent, to \$1,602 in 2007, while workers with earnings in the first decile (bottom 10 percent of workers) experienced an increase of 3.4 percent, to \$330. While median earnings for both men and women grew in 2007, men experienced a larger percent increase than women (3.1 percent versus 2.3 percent, respectively.) The ratio of women's earnings to men's edged down to 80.2 percent over the year. Over time, however, the earnings gap between the sexes has narrowed considerably: in 1979, women's earnings were 62.5 percent of men's earnings.<sup>5</sup> (See chart 8.)

In 2007, among the major racial and ethnic groups,

**Table 5. Multiple jobholders, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2006–07**

[Numbers in thousands]

Category	Quarter IV, 2006	2007				Change, quarter IV 2006 to quarter IV 2007
		Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
<b>Multiple jobholders<sup>1</sup></b>						
Multiple jobholders.....	7,893	7,696	7,693	7,493	7,740	-153
Percent of employed.....	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.3	-.1
Primary job full time, secondary part time.....	4,180	4,151	4,157	4,109	4,277	97
Primary and secondary jobs both part time.....	1,710	1,841	1,813	1,625	1,776	66
Primary and secondary jobs both full time.....	317	291	286	310	265	-52
Hours vary on primary or secondary job.....	1,633	1,360	1,384	1,408	1,379	-254
Percent distribution						
Primary job full time, secondary part time.....	53.0	53.9	54.0	54.8	55.3	2.3
Primary and secondary jobs both part time.....	21.7	23.9	23.6	21.7	22.9	1.2
Primary and secondary jobs both full time.....	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.4	-.6
Hours vary on primary or secondary job.....	20.7	17.7	18.0	18.8	17.8	-2.9

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons who work part time on their primary job and full time on their secondary job(s), not shown separately.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

**Table 6. Employment by major occupation and sex, annual averages, 2006–07**

[In thousands]

Occupation	Total			Men			Women		
	2006	2007	Change, 2006 to 2007	2006	2007	Change, 2006 to 2007	2006	2007	Change, 2006 to 2007
Total, 16 years and older.....	144,427	146,047	1,620	77,502	78,254	752	66,925	67,792	867
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	50,420	51,788	1,368	24,928	25,593	665	25,492	26,195	703
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	21,233	21,577	344	12,347	12,375	28	8,886	9,203	317
Professional and related occupations.....	29,187	30,210	1,023	12,581	13,218	637	16,606	16,992	386
Service occupations.....	23,811	24,137	326	10,159	10,337	178	13,653	13,800	147
Healthcare support occupations.....	3,132	3,138	6	333	338	5	2,799	2,800	1
Protective service occupations.....	2,939	3,071	132	2,284	2,380	96	654	691	37
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	7,606	7,699	93	3,297	3,354	57	4,309	4,345	36
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	5,381	5,469	88	3,230	3,280	50	2,151	2,189	38
Personal care and service occupations.....	4,754	4,760	6	1,014	986	-28	3,740	3,774	34
Sales and office occupations.....	36,141	36,212	71	13,275	13,264	-11	22,866	22,948	82
Sales and related occupations.....	16,641	16,698	57	8,478	8,424	-54	8,163	8,275	112
Office and administrative support occupations.....	19,500	19,513	13	4,797	4,840	43	14,703	14,673	-30
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	15,830	15,740	-90	15,079	15,078	-1	752	662	-90
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	961	960	-1	750	759	9	212	201	-11
Construction and extraction occupations.....	9,507	9,535	28	9,216	9,276	60	292	258	-34
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	5,362	5,245	-117	5,114	5,043	-71	248	202	-46
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	18,224	18,171	-53	14,061	13,983	-78	4,163	4,188	25
Production occupations.....	9,378	9,395	17	6,529	6,563	34	2,850	2,832	-18
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	8,846	8,776	-70	7,533	7,420	-113	1,313	1,355	42

NOTE: Data may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

**Table 7. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by selected characteristics, annual averages, 2006–07**

Characteristic	2006	2007	Percent change, 2006–2007
Total, 16 years and older.....	\$671	\$695	3.6
CPI-U.....	201.6	207.3	2.8
Men.....	\$743	\$766	3.1
Women.....	600	614	2.3
White.....	690	716	3.8
Men.....	761	788	3.5
Women.....	609	626	2.8
Black or African American.....	554	569	2.7
Men.....	591	600	1.5
Women.....	519	533	2.7
Asian.....	784	830	5.9
Men.....	882	936	6.1
Women.....	699	731	4.6
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	486	503	3.5
Men.....	505	520	3.0
Women.....	440	473	7.5
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	1,045	1,080	3.3
Professional and related occupations.....	928	951	2.5
Service occupations.....	422	454	7.6
Sales and related occupations.....	628	643	2.4
Office and administrative support occupations.....	572	581	1.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	387	372	-3.9
Construction and extraction occupations.....	619	646	4.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	742	749	.9
Production occupations.....	559	581	3.9
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	556	570	2.5
Total, 25 years and over <sup>1</sup> .....	718	738	2.8
Less than a high school diploma.....	419	428	2.1
High school graduates, no college.....	595	604	1.5
Some college or associate degree.....	692	704	1.7
Bachelor's degree or higher, total.....	1,039	1,072	3.2

<sup>1</sup> Earnings figures by educational attainment pertain to persons age 25 and older.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and Consumer Price Index.

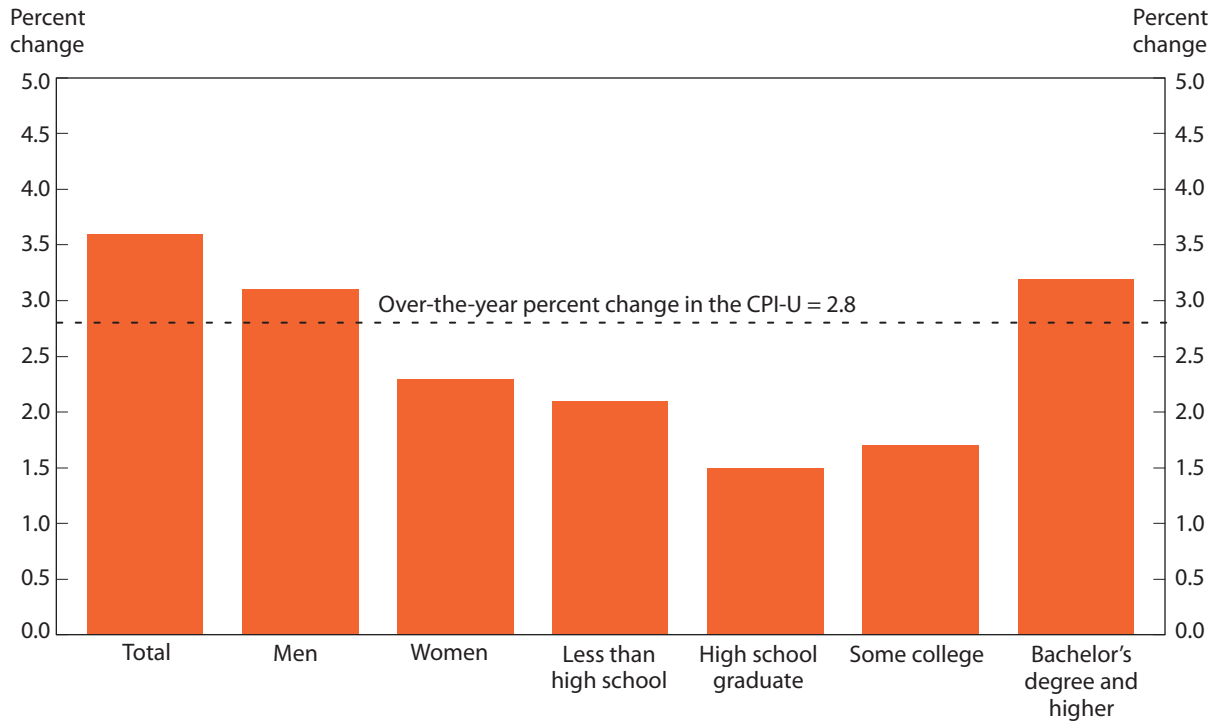
Asians saw the largest percent increase in median earnings, 5.9 percent. The earnings increases for whites (3.8 percent) and Hispanics (3.5 percent) were about in line with the previous year, while the earnings increases for blacks were considerably lower: 2.7 percent in 2007, compared with 6.5 percent in 2006.

Among the major occupation groups, workers in service occupations saw the largest over-the-year percent increase in 2007: earnings for this occupation group were up 7.6 percent, to \$454 per week. Earnings for workers in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations remained the lowest among the major occupation groups and declined by 3.9 percent in 2007, to \$372 per week.

Educational attainment is also a major determinant of earnings. Workers aged 25 years and older with at least a bachelor's degree continued to have the highest median earnings among the major education groups, \$1,072 in 2007; this group also saw the largest over-the-year percentage increase, 3.2 percent. Workers with some college or an associate degree earned \$704, and high school graduates earned \$604 in 2007, both up slightly from a year earlier. Earnings of workers with less than a high school diploma were up 2.1 percent, to \$428 per week. Workers with at least a bachelor's degree were the only education group to experience an increase in earnings greater than inflation. (See table 7.)

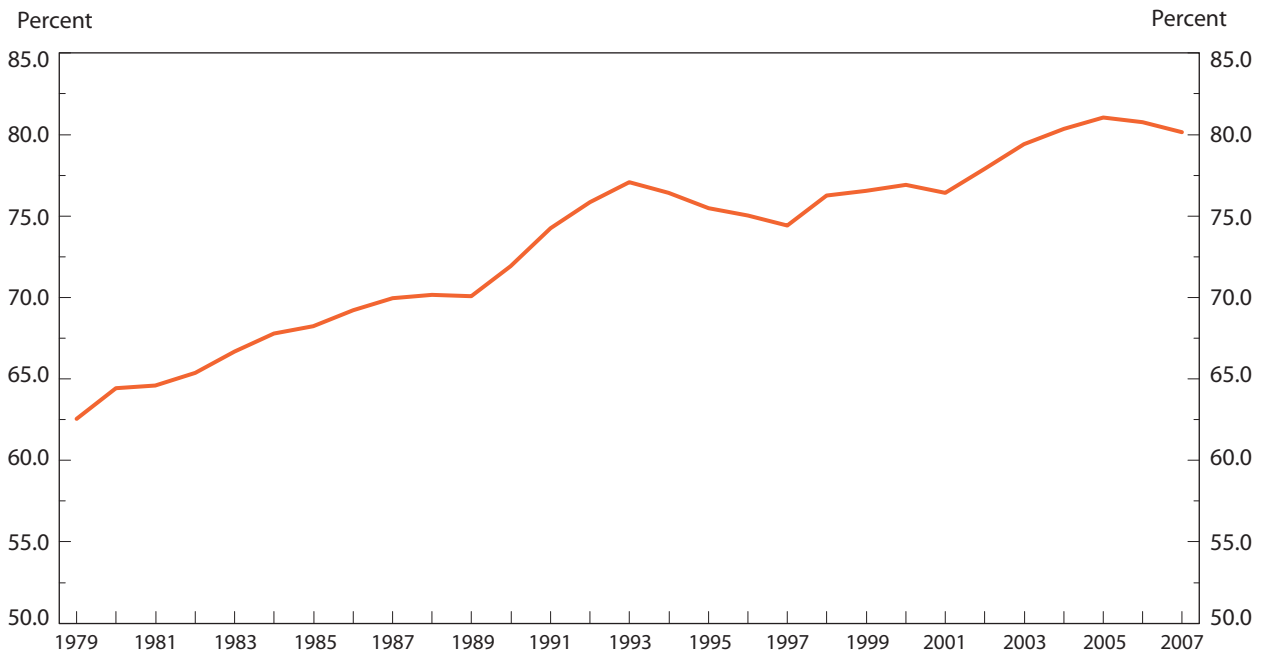


**Chart 7. Over-the-year percent change in median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers, not seasonally adjusted, annual averages, 2006–07**



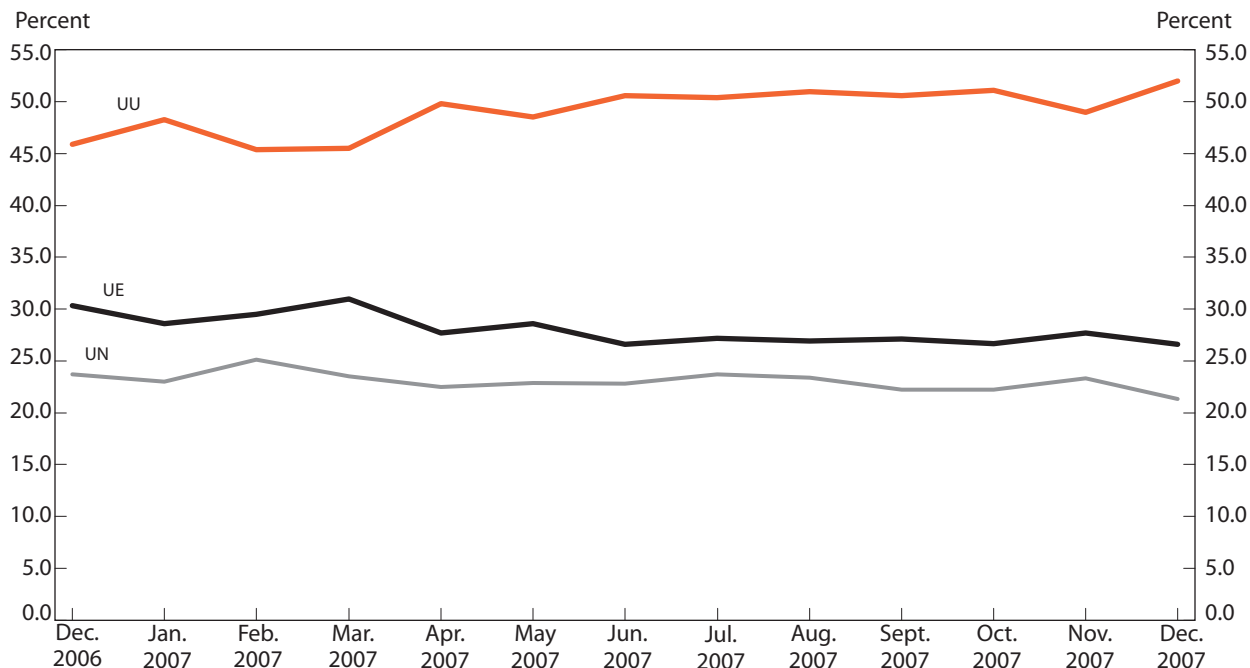
NOTE: Data by educational attainment are for those aged 25 years and older.  
 SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and Consumer Price Index.

**Chart 8. Women's median usual weekly earnings as a percent of men's, full-time wage and salary workers, annual averages, 1979–2007**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

**Chart 9. Likelihood of the unemployed finding employment, remaining unemployed, or leaving the labor force, December 2006 to December 2007, seasonally adjusted**



NOTE: UU = unemployed to unemployed, UE = unemployed to employed, UN = unemployed to not in labor force.  
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

*New research series on labor force status flows from the CPS.* Each month, the BLS reports the number of people employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force as estimated from the CPS. The net changes in the number of people employed and unemployed from month to month are important gauges of the health of the U.S. job market. Underlying these relatively small net changes, however, is a great deal more churning. Millions of individuals move between employment and unemployment each month, and millions of others enter or leave the labor market. In addition, people move into and out of the survey universe of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 and over each month.<sup>6</sup>

Labor force status flow data can be used to show the number of people who change labor force status or remain in the same labor force status from one month to the next. Chart 9, for example, shows the proportion of unemployed individuals finding employment, remaining unemployed, or leaving the labor force each month from December 2006 to December 2007. The data indicates that, over that 1-year period, unemployed individuals became less likely to find employment (flows from unemployment to employment, or UE), and much more likely to remain unemployed (UU). The percentage of unemployed individuals who remained unemployed (UU) from one

month to the next rose from 45.9 percent in December 2006 to 52.0 percent in December 2007, while the proportion of unemployed individuals finding employment (UE) or exiting the labor force (UN) trended down.

Greater understanding of the rise in unemployment in 2007 can be gained by examining the flow of persons from employed to unemployed status. The proportion of employed persons who became unemployed the subsequent month was little changed during the year. Thus, the flow data suggest that the rise in unemployment in 2007 was due to an increased likelihood of individuals staying unemployed rather than to an increase in the likelihood of employed persons becoming unemployed.

IN SUM, DATA FROM THE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY indicate that the labor market weakened in 2007. Following the recession in 2001, the labor market slowly began to recover in late 2003 and continued to improve from 2004 to 2006.<sup>7</sup> In 2007, however, employment growth slowed compared with recent years, and the unemployment level and rate increased. The labor force participation rate and the employment-population ratio both declined in 2007, and the unemployment rates for most major worker groups edged higher. Also, more individuals were unemployed due to job loss, a greater number

were unemployed for 27 weeks or longer, and the number of persons employed part time for economic reasons increased. Median weekly earnings for full-time wage

and salary workers increased at a faster rate than inflation, although the gains for some groups of workers were less than the rate of inflation. □

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> The data in this article are based on information collected in the Current Population Survey (CPS), also called the household survey, a sample survey of about 60,000 households nationwide sponsored jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau. (For more information about the household survey, see the box on page 8.) Although the CPS is a monthly survey, the data analyzed throughout this article are seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, unless otherwise noted. All over-the-year changes are comparisons of fourth quarter data from 2006 to 2007.

<sup>2</sup> For further information on teen school enrollment and employment, see Teresa L. Morisi, "Youth Enrollment and Employment during the School Year," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2008, pp. 51–63; on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2008/02/art3full.pdf> (visited Mar. 12, 2008).

<sup>3</sup> For additional information on trends in labor force participation, see Abraham Mosisa and Steven Hipple, "Trends in Labor Force Participation in the United States," *Monthly Labor Review*,

October 2006, pp. 35–57; on the Internet at [www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2006/10/art3full.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2006/10/art3full.pdf) (visited Mar. 12, 2008).

<sup>4</sup> For further information about the alternative measures of unemployment, see John E. Bregger and Steven E. Haugen, "BLS introduces a new range of alternative unemployment measures," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1995, pp. 19–26; on the Internet at [www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/1995/10/art3full.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/1995/10/art3full.pdf) (visited Mar. 12, 2008).

<sup>5</sup> The CPS first began collecting weekly earnings data each month in 1979.

<sup>6</sup> For further information about labor force status flows, see Randy Ilg, "Analyzing CPS data using gross flows," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 2005, pp. 10–18; on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2005/09/art2full.pdf> (visited Mar. 12, 2008).

<sup>7</sup> The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) is generally recognized as the official arbiter of recessions in the United States. The organization determined that the most recent recession lasted from March 2001 to November 2001.

## Payroll employment in 2007: job growth slows

*Employment grew by just 0.8 percent in 2007, the lowest rate in 4 years; construction, manufacturing, retail trade, and transportation and warehousing were among the industries suffering losses, while health care, professional and technical services, food services and drinking places, and local government expanded*

Robyn J. Richards

**N**onfarm payroll employment, as measured by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, increased by slightly more than 1 million in 2007, to a level of 138.1 million.<sup>1</sup> Job growth slowed from 1.6 percent in 2006 to 0.8 percent in 2007, the lowest annual growth rate since 2003. (See chart 1.)

Employment trends varied by industry. (See table 1.) Deceleration in the housing market and problems with subprime mortgages had a negative effect on employment in construction and other housing-related industries. Manufacturing continued its long-term contraction, while health care, professional and technical services, food services and drinking places, and local government continued to expand. Employment services, which had hit a high point in August 2006, lost jobs throughout most of 2007. Increased prices for crude oil and related commodities spurred growth in oil and gas extraction. However, high fuel prices and weakened consumer confidence were reflected in constrained job growth in retail trade and in transportation and warehousing.

### Signs of a sluggish economy

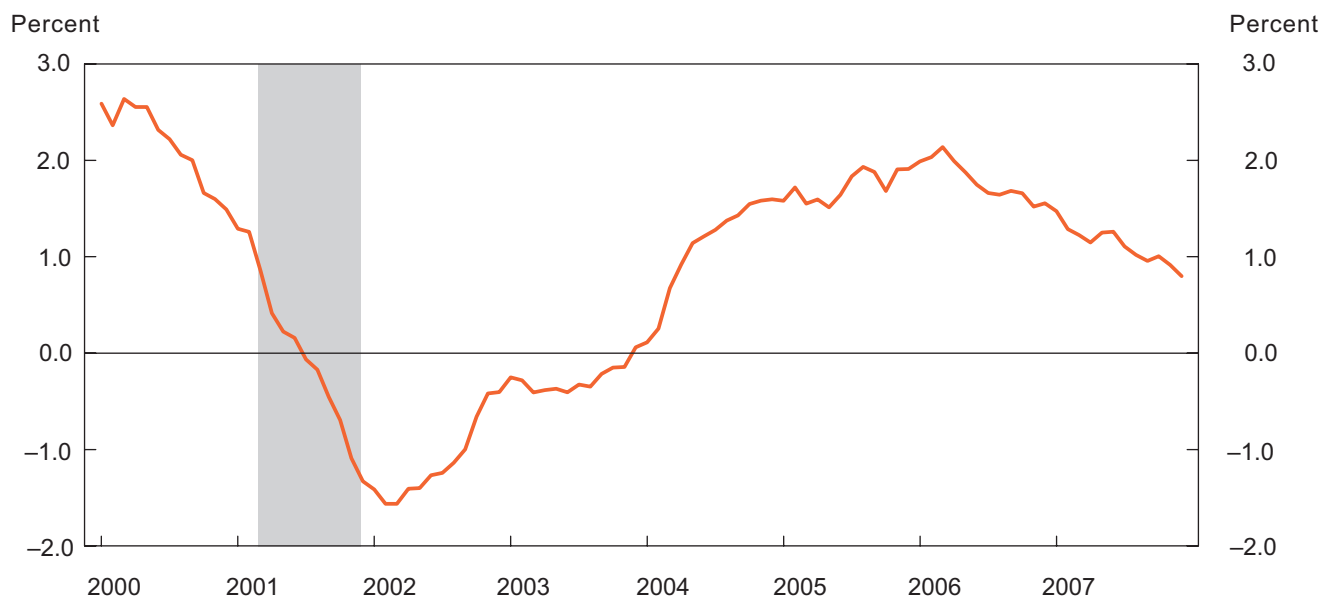
Many economic indicators pointed to a sluggish economy in 2007. (See table 2.) The 1-month diffusion index for total private

employment fell below 50 for the first time since 2003. This index is based on the number of industries adding or subtracting jobs. An index value above 50 indicates that more industries are adding than losing jobs, whereas a value below 50 indicates that more industries are losing than adding jobs. The Conference Board's leading index, which ticked down in the first half of 2007, saw declines accelerate in the fourth quarter.<sup>2</sup> The leading index is composed of 10 economic indicators, including CES average weekly hours in manufacturing, that usually peak or bottom ahead of the business cycle. The factory workweek was unchanged over the year, and overtime hours edged down. The Conference Board's coincident index, which includes four indicators that tend to move with the business cycle, registered minimal gains in 2007.<sup>3</sup> Average weekly hours for private industries have remained essentially flat since the end of 2001, and the rate of growth for the index of private aggregate weekly hours slowed in 2007 to less than half that of the previous 3 years. The index of aggregate weekly payrolls rose at the slowest rate since 2003, while real average hourly earnings declined almost a full percentage point over the year.<sup>4</sup>

Declines in several industries accounted for much of the slowing in overall employment growth. Over the year, employment services lost 131,000 jobs and ended 2007

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**Chart 1. Total nonfarm employment, 12-month percent change, seasonally adjusted, 2000–07**

NOTE: Shaded area denotes NBER-designated recession.

almost 4 percent below its most recent peak of 3.7 million employees. (See chart 2.) Temporary help services, which gained 16,000 employees in 2006, cut employment by 79,000, or 3.0 percent of its workforce, in 2007.

Shedding more than one-quarter million jobs in 2007, manufacturing experienced its steepest decline since 2003. None of the diffusion indexes (1-, 3-, 6-, and 12-month) for manufacturing were able to climb above 50 in 2007. The 1-month diffusion index hit a 43-month low of 29.8 in April and ended the year 7.6 percent lower than in December 2006. Reducing employment by 79,000, motor vehicles and parts posted its largest annual loss since 2001, almost 8 percent of the industry's workforce. Machinery employment, which had been a bright spot for manufacturing, was essentially flat over the year. Computer and electronic products trimmed its workforce in 2007 by 40,000, or almost 2 times the previous 3 years' losses combined.

Crude oil and gasoline prices reached all-time highs in 2007. Petroleum and coal products manufacturing employment contracted by 3,000 employees, and gasoline stations lost 12,000. Prices for crude oil, nearing \$100 per barrel, ended 2007 more than 50 percent higher than at the end of 2006. At \$3.05 per gallon, average gasoline prices across

the Nation were more than 70 cents higher at the end of 2007 than at the end of 2006.<sup>5</sup> Consumers worried about rising fuel costs and shopped less.<sup>6</sup> Average monthly employment gains in clothing and clothing accessories stores dropped from 5,000 in 2006 to less than 2,000 in 2007. The transportation and warehousing industry, which benefits from increases in retail and manufacturing, expanded by almost 3 percent in 2006, but was virtually flat in 2007. Truck transportation, which accounts for almost one-third of employment in transportation and warehousing, lost 27,000 payroll jobs in 2007. Employment growth in mining slowed in 2007, to slightly more than half that of 2006. This slowdown was largely in support activities for mining, in which employment had expanded by 16.9 percent in 2006, but grew by only 6.1 percent in 2007. Growth in this sector has been constrained by infrastructure, with the number of operable oil refineries in the United States declining since 1982 and stagnant since 2003.<sup>7</sup>

Constituting more than two-thirds of the gross domestic product (GDP), consumer spending (personal consumption expenditures) was the primary force in the expansion of the U.S. economy in 2007.<sup>8</sup> Real consumer spending grew by 2.9 percent, the slowest rate since 2003; and GDP excluding consumer spending barely moved, at

**Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted, 2004–07**

Industry	Dec. 2004	Dec. 2005	Dec. 2006	Dec. 2007	Employment change, December to December					
					2004–05		2005–06		2006–07	
					Level (thousands)	Percent	Level (thousands)	Percent	Level (thousands)	Percent
Total nonfarm.....	132,351	134,883	136,982	138,078	2,532	1.9	2,099	1.6	1,096	.8
Total private.....	110,637	112,996	114,899	115,745	2,359	2.1	1,903	1.7	846	.7
Goods-producing.....	22,014	22,402	22,436	21,976	388	1.8	34	.2	-460	-2.1
Natural resources and mining ...	602	652	706	739	50	8.3	54	8.3	33	4.7
Logging.....	67.1	64.8	62.4	60.6	-2.3	-3.4	-2.4	-3.7	-1.8	-2.9
Mining.....	534.5	586.7	643.3	677.9	52.2	9.8	56.6	9.6	34.6	5.4
Oil and gas extraction.....	124.9	128.4	139.8	153.1	3.5	2.8	11.4	8.9	13.3	9.5
Mining, except oil and gas....	207.0	216.7	221.0	225.2	9.7	4.7	4.3	2.0	4.2	1.9
Coal mining.....	71.2	75.9	77.9	78.3	4.7	6.6	2.0	2.6	.4	.5
Support activities for mining ..	202.6	241.6	282.5	299.6	39.0	19.2	40.9	16.9	17.1	6.1
Construction.....	7,125	7,545	7,697	7,465	420	5.9	152	2.0	-232	-3.0
Construction of buildings.....	1,672.0	1,772.3	1,798.1	1,702.4	100.3	6.0	25.8	1.5	-95.7	-5.3
Residential building.....	928.0	995.8	993.9	902.0	67.8	7.3	-1.9	-.2	-91.9	-9.2
Nonresidential building.....	744.0	776.5	804.2	800.4	32.5	4.4	27.7	3.6	-3.8	-.5
Heavy and civil engineering construction.....	917.7	961.9	1,001.6	993.8	44.2	4.8	39.7	4.1	-7.8	-.8
Specialty trade contractors ...	4,535.6	4,811.0	4,896.9	4,768.4	275.4	6.1	85.9	1.8	-128.5	-2.6
Residential specialty trade contractors.....	2,199.6	2,405.8	2,348.1	2,201.1	206.2	9.4	-57.7	-2.4	-147.0	-6.3
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors.....	2,336.0	2,405.2	2,548.8	2,567.3	69.2	3.0	143.6	6.0	18.5	.7
Manufacturing.....	14,287	14,205	14,033	13,772	-82	-.6	-172	-1.2	-261	-1.9
Durable goods.....	8,954	8,973	8,925	8,739	19	.2	-48	-.5	-186	-2.1
Wood products.....	555.6	568.9	536.5	507.2	13.3	2.4	-32.4	-5.7	-29.3	-5.5
Nonmetallic mineral products.	509.3	506.3	508.2	496.4	-3.0	-.6	1.9	.4	-11.8	-2.3
Primary metals.....	468.3	463.8	459.4	452.2	-4.5	-1.0	-4.4	-.9	-7.2	-1.6
Fabricated metal products....	1,510.8	1,533.5	1,562.9	1,562.7	22.7	1.5	29.4	1.9	-.2	.0
Machinery.....	1,150.6	1,172.5	1,187.2	1,191.0	21.9	1.9	14.7	1.3	3.8	.3
Computer and electronic products.....	1,315.5	1,311.1	1,297.6	1,257.6	-4.4	-.3	-13.5	-1.0	-40.0	-3.1
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	204.1	201.6	193.7	185.4	-2.5	-1.2	-7.9	-3.9	-8.3	-4.3
Communications equipment .	142.2	140.6	131.1	129.0	-1.6	-1.1	-9.5	-6.8	-2.1	-1.6
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	451.2	453.0	453.8	434.9	1.8	.4	.8	.2	-18.9	-4.2
Electronic instruments.....	440.9	440.9	447.2	443.7	.0	.0	6.3	1.4	-3.5	-.8
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	442.2	430.0	430.9	423.8	-12.2	-2.8	.9	.2	-7.1	-1.6
Transportation equipment....	1,775.9	1,774.4	1,749.3	1,684.7	-1.5	-.1	-25.1	-1.4	-64.6	-3.7
Motor vehicles and parts....	1,111.0	1,087.9	1,041.9	962.6	-23.1	-2.1	-46.0	-4.2	-79.3	-7.6
Furniture and related products.....	576.3	567.3	546.3	523.8	-9.0	-1.6	-21.0	-3.7	-22.5	-4.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	649.7	645.4	646.4	639.9	-4.3	-.7	1.0	.2	-6.5	-1.0
Nondurable goods.....	5,333	5,232	5,108	5,033	-101	-1.9	-124	-2.4	-75	-1.5
Food manufacturing.....	1,482.8	1,479.3	1,473.4	1,486.3	-3.5	-.2	-5.9	-.4	12.9	.9
Beverages and tobacco products.....	193.8	192.5	194.7	192.0	-1.3	-.7	2.2	1.1	-2.7	-1.4
Textile mills.....	230.1	207.8	183.8	163.0	-22.3	-9.7	-24.0	-11.5	-20.8	-11.3
Textile product mills.....	179.6	173.6	162.1	155.7	-6.0	-3.3	-11.5	-6.6	-6.4	-3.9
Apparel.....	266.5	240.0	224.9	204.8	-26.5	-9.9	-15.1	-6.3	-20.1	-8.9
Leather and allied products....	40.0	39.8	34.9	33.7	-.2	-.5	-4.9	-12.3	-1.2	-3.4
Paper and paper products....	489.9	476.6	465.1	460.3	-13.3	-2.7	-11.5	-2.4	-4.8	-1.0
Printing and related support activities.....	655.0	639.0	633.5	619.5	-16.0	-2.4	-5.5	-.9	-14.0	-2.2
Petroleum and coal products .	111.7	111.0	114.4	111.7	-.7	-.6	3.4	3.1	-2.7	-2.4
Chemicals.....	880.7	867.3	864.8	862.0	-13.4	-1.5	-2.5	-.3	-2.8	-.3
Plastics and rubber products..	802.7	805.0	756.6	744.2	2.3	.3	-48.4	-6.0	-12.4	-1.6

See footnote at end of table.

**Table 1. Continued—Employees on nonfarm payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted, 2004–07**

Industry	Dec. 2004	Dec. 2005	Dec. 2006	Dec. 2007	Employment change, December to December					
					2004–05		2005–06		2006–07	
					Level (thousands)	Percent	Level (thousands)	Percent	Level (thousands)	Percent
Service-providing.....	110,337	112,481	114,546	116,102	2,144	1.9	2,065	1.8	1,556	1.4
Private service-providing .	88,623	90,594	92,463	93,769	1,971	2.2	1,869	2.1	1,306	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	25,687	26,129	26,456	26,658	442	1.7	327	1.3	202	.8
Wholesale trade.....	5,708.6	5,821.2	5,969.2	6,072.9	112.6	2.0	148.0	2.5	103.7	1.7
Durable goods.....	2,968.1	3,035.9	3,098.9	3,145.0	67.8	2.3	63.0	2.1	46.1	1.5
Nondurable goods.....	2,020.4	2,024.4	2,057.1	2,089.3	4.0	.2	32.7	1.6	32.2	1.6
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	720.1	760.9	813.2	838.6	40.8	5.7	52.3	6.9	25.4	3.1
Retail trade .....	15,125.4	15,356.9	15,412.8	15,487.8	231.5	1.5	55.9	.4	75.0	.5
Motor vehicle and parts dealers .....	1,908.1	1,914.2	1,912.7	1,909.3	6.1	.3	-1.5	-.1	-3.4	-.2
Automobile dealers .....	1,256.2	1,254.4	1,244.7	1,244.6	-1.8	-.1	-9.7	-.8	-.1	.0
Furniture and home furnishings stores .....	572.1	579.2	587.1	584.5	7.1	1.2	7.9	1.4	-2.6	-.4
Electronics and appliance stores .....	519.9	549.5	536.6	540.4	29.6	5.7	-12.9	-2.3	3.8	.7
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,251.4	1,301.4	1,317.5	1,271.6	50.0	4.0	16.1	1.2	-45.9	-3.5
Food and beverage stores ....	2,808.7	2,817.1	2,827.4	2,871.9	8.4	.3	10.3	.4	44.5	1.6
Health and personal care stores .....	942.0	963.3	974.0	999.9	21.3	2.3	10.7	1.1	25.9	2.7
Gasoline stations .....	869.6	869.6	862.2	850.5	.0	.0	-7.4	-.9	-11.7	-1.4
Clothing and clothing accessories stores .....	1,369.2	1,435.5	1,490.6	1,508.6	66.3	4.8	55.1	3.8	18.0	1.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	640.8	649.4	648.5	661.6	8.6	1.3	-9	-.1	13.1	2.0
General merchandise stores..	2,908.5	2,951.4	2,942.0	2,976.7	42.9	1.5	-9.4	-.3	34.7	1.2
Department stores .....	1,609.5	1,583.7	1,553.6	1,568.4	-25.8	-1.6	-30.1	-1.9	14.8	1.0
Miscellaneous store retailers .	907.2	891.9	872.0	866.3	-15.3	-1.7	-19.9	-2.2	-5.7	-.7
Nonstore retailers.....	427.9	434.4	442.2	446.5	6.5	1.5	7.8	1.8	4.3	1.0
Transportation and warehousing .....	4,297.4	4,399.7	4,525.0	4,539.9	102.3	2.4	125.3	2.8	14.9	.3
Air transportation.....	510.4	484.7	490.5	502.1	-25.7	-5.0	5.8	1.2	11.6	2.4
Rail transportation.....	227.9	226.3	232.0	232.5	-1.6	-.7	5.7	2.5	.5	.2
Water transportation.....	56.4	63.4	64.4	64.4	7.0	12.4	1.0	1.6	.0	.0
Truck transportation .....	1,369.1	1,414.2	1,449.7	1,423.1	45.1	3.3	35.5	2.5	-26.6	-1.8
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	389.2	394.2	401.1	411.8	5.0	1.3	6.9	1.8	10.7	2.7
Pipeline transportation .....	37.8	37.9	39.0	40.8	.1	.3	1.1	2.9	1.8	4.6
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	27.7	26.9	26.8	31.3	-.8	-2.9	-.1	-.4	4.5	16.8
Support activities for transportation.....	547.4	560.4	575.3	587.1	13.0	2.4	14.9	2.7	11.8	2.1
Couriers and messengers.....	559.9	576.5	590.3	588.1	16.6	3.0	13.8	2.4	-2.2	-.4
Warehousing and storage.....	571.6	615.2	655.9	658.7	43.6	7.6	40.7	6.6	2.8	.4
Utilities .....	555.7	550.9	549.1	557.1	-4.8	-.9	-1.8	-.3	8.0	1.5
Information .....	3,080	3,054	3,033	3,018	-26	-.8	-21	-.7	-15	-.5
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	903.8	903.3	902.2	889.7	-.5	-.1	-1.1	-.1	-12.5	-1.4
Motion picture and sound recording industries .....	375.9	383.5	375.0	376.3	7.6	2.0	-8.5	-2.2	1.3	.3
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	327.2	327.9	328.1	321.9	.7	.2	.2	.1	-6.2	-1.9
Telecommunications .....	1,090.5	1,056.8	1,041.6	1,026.8	-33.7	-3.1	-15.2	-1.4	-14.8	-1.4
Data processing, hosting and related services.....	265.1	262.6	264.4	273.5	-2.5	-.9	1.8	.7	9.1	3.4
Other information services....	117.0	120.3	121.4	129.3	3.3	2.8	1.1	.9	7.9	6.5

See footnote at end of table.

**Table 1. Continued—Employees on nonfarm payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted, 2004–07**

Industry	Dec. 2004	Dec. 2005	Dec. 2006	Dec. 2007	Employment change, December to December					
					2004–05		2005–06		2006–07	
					Level (thousands)	Percent	Level (thousands)	Percent	Level (thousands)	Percent
Financial activities.....	8,084	8,250	8,356	8,252	166	2.1	106	1.3	-104	-1.2
Finance and insurance.....	5,974.8	6,091.0	6,180.7	6,111.2	116.2	1.9	89.7	1.5	-69.5	-1.1
Monetary authorities—										
central bank.....	21.0	20.9	21.3	20.7	-.1	-.5	.4	1.9	-.6	-2.8
Credit intermediation and										
related activities.....	2,835.8	2,901.8	2,931.5	2,829.2	66.0	2.3	29.7	1.0	-102.3	-3.5
Depository credit										
intermediation.....	1,754.1	1,780.0	1,820.7	1,824.6	25.9	1.5	40.7	2.3	3.9	.2
Commercial banking.....	1,285.7	1,301.9	1,344.7	1,345.9	16.2	1.3	42.8	3.3	1.2	.1
Securities, commodity										
contracts, investments.....	778.8	797.3	834.5	856.7	18.5	2.4	37.2	4.7	22.2	2.7
Insurance carriers and related										
activities.....	2,257.5	2,285.3	2,305.1	2,316.8	27.8	1.2	19.8	.9	11.7	.5
Funds, trusts, and other										
financial vehicles.....	81.7	85.7	88.3	87.8	4.0	4.9	2.6	3.0	-.5	-.6
Real estate and rental										
and leasing.....	2,108.9	2,159.1	2,175.3	2,140.6	50.2	2.4	16.2	.8	-34.7	-1.6
Real estate.....	1,437.9	1,488.7	1,501.2	1,476.4	50.8	3.5	12.5	.8	-24.8	-1.7
Rental and leasing services...	645.3	642.7	645.4	633.6	-2.6	-.4	2.7	.4	-11.8	-1.8
Lessors of nonfinancial										
intangible assets.....	25.7	27.7	28.7	30.6	2.0	7.8	1.0	3.6	1.9	6.6
Professional and business										
services.....	16,600	17,277	17,824	18,131	677	4.1	547	3.2	307	1.7
Professional and technical										
services.....	6,869.7	7,180.7	7,498.9	7,820.5	311.0	4.5	318.2	4.4	321.6	4.3
Legal services.....	1,167.5	1,169.2	1,177.4	1,173.9	1.7	.1	8.2	.7	-3.5	-.3
Accounting and bookkeeping										
services.....	813.0	875.8	917.3	993.3	62.8	7.7	41.5	4.7	76.0	8.3
Architectural and engineering										
services.....	1,282.2	1,344.9	1,410.5	1,460.4	62.7	4.9	65.6	4.9	49.9	3.5
Computer systems design										
and related services.....	1,182.5	1,229.0	1,319.2	1,391.4	46.5	3.9	90.2	7.3	72.2	5.5
Management and technical										
consulting services.....	786.6	854.9	914.7	994.3	68.3	8.7	59.8	7.0	79.6	8.7
Management of companies										
and enterprises.....	1,744.9	1,774.2	1,829.6	1,847.8	29.3	1.7	55.4	3.1	18.2	1.0
Administrative and waste										
services.....	7,985.1	8,321.9	8,495.0	8,462.8	336.8	4.2	173.1	2.1	-32.2	-.4
Administrative and support										
services.....	7,651.7	7,979.8	8,144.1	8,099.3	328.1	4.3	164.3	2.1	-44.8	-.6
Employment services.....	3,488.9	3,701.1	3,697.8	3,566.9	212.2	6.1	-3.3	-.1	-130.9	-3.5
Temporary help services...	2,434.2	2,641.4	2,657.1	2,578.5	207.2	8.5	15.7	.6	-78.6	-3.0
Business support services..	767.0	766.8	812.3	803.7	-.2	.0	45.5	5.9	-8.6	-1.1
Services to buildings and										
dwellings.....	1,703.1	1,768.9	1,824.8	1,872.0	65.8	3.9	55.9	3.2	47.2	2.6
Waste management and										
remediation services.....	333.4	342.1	350.9	363.5	8.7	2.6	8.8	2.6	12.6	3.6
Education and health services..	17,144	17,573	18,040	18,568	429	2.5	467	2.7	528	2.9
Educational services.....	2,802.3	2,862.8	2,910.2	2,984.5	60.5	2.2	47.4	1.7	74.3	2.6
Health care and social										
assistance.....	14,341.3	14,709.7	15,130.1	15,583.2	368.4	2.6	420.4	2.9	453.1	3.0
Health care.....	12,170.1	12,436.1	12,757.7	13,109.6	266.0	2.2	321.6	2.6	351.9	2.8
Ambulatory health care										
services.....	5,031.7	5,187.6	5,374.8	5,566.0	155.9	3.1	187.2	3.6	191.2	3.6
Offices of physicians.....	2,068.2	2,117.5	2,172.1	2,235.6	49.3	2.4	54.6	2.6	63.5	2.9
Outpatient care centers....	460.1	483.1	500.8	513.0	23.0	5.0	17.7	3.7	12.2	2.4
Home health care services..	801.7	839.2	885.7	930.9	37.5	4.7	46.5	5.5	45.2	5.1
Hospitals.....	4,301.5	4,379.1	4,460.8	4,572.4	77.6	1.8	81.7	1.9	111.6	2.5

See footnote at end of table.



**Table 1. Continued—Employees on nonfarm payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted, 2004–07**

Industry	Dec. 2004	Dec. 2005	Dec. 2006	Dec. 2007	Employment change, December to December					
					2004–05		2005–06		2006–07	
					Level (thousands)	Percent	Level (thousands)	Percent	Level (thousands)	Percent
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	2,836.9	2,869.4	2,922.1	2,971.2	32.5	1.1	52.7	1.8	49.1	1.7
Nursing care facilities .....	1,578.0	1,578.9	1,590.0	1,608.2	.9	.1	11.1	.7	18.2	1.1
Social assistance .....	2,171.2	2,273.6	2,372.4	2,473.6	102.4	4.7	98.8	4.3	101.2	4.3
Child day care services ....	774.9	805.8	833.4	857.1	30.9	4.0	27.6	3.4	23.7	2.8
Leisure and hospitality .....	12,632	12,907	13,288	13,635	275	2.2	381	3.0	347	2.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	1,853.1	1,903.5	1,958.0	2,010.3	50.4	2.7	54.5	2.9	52.3	2.7
Performing arts and spectator sports .....	367.7	379.6	403.7	429.9	11.9	3.2	24.1	6.3	26.2	6.5
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks .....	118.6	121.1	126.3	131.5	2.5	2.1	5.2	4.3	5.2	4.1
Amusements, gambling, and recreation .....	1,366.8	1,402.8	1,428.0	1,448.9	36.0	2.6	25.2	1.8	20.9	1.5
Accommodation and food services .....	10,778.5	11,003.5	11,330.0	11,624.7	225.0	2.1	326.5	3.0	294.7	2.6
Accommodation .....	1,805.2	1,820.3	1,859.0	1,858.1	15.1	.8	38.7	2.1	–.9	.0
Food services and drinking places .....	8,973.3	9,183.2	9,471.0	9,766.6	209.9	2.3	287.8	3.1	295.6	3.1
Other services .....	5,396	5,404	5,466	5,507	8	.1	62	1.1	41	.8
Repair and maintenance.....	1,229.5	1,239.8	1,253.3	1,255.5	10.3	.8	13.5	1.1	2.2	.2
Personal and laundry services.....	1,276.2	1,277.8	1,299.0	1,306.9	1.6	.1	21.2	1.7	7.9	.6
Membership associations and organizations .....	2,889.9	2,886.3	2,913.5	2,944.4	–3.6	–.1	27.2	.9	30.9	1.1
Government .....	21,714	21,887	22,083	22,333	173	.8	196	.9	250	1.1
Federal .....	2,729	2,732	2,725	2,735	3	.1	–7	–.3	10	.4
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	1,952.4	1,958.3	1,957.9	1,972.3	5.9	.3	–4	.0	14.4	.7
U.S. Postal Service .....	776.2	774.1	766.8	763.1	–2.1	–.3	–7.3	–.9	–3.7	–.5
State government .....	5,012	5,071	5,098	5,153	59	1.2	27	.5	55	1.1
State government education..	2,252.0	2,292.4	2,307.8	2,332.5	40.4	1.8	15.4	.7	24.7	1.1
State government, excluding education .....	2,760.4	2,778.9	2,790.2	2,820.9	18.5	.7	11.3	.4	30.7	1.1
Local government .....	13,973	14,084	14,260	14,445	111	.8	176	1.2	185	1.3
Local government education..	7,809.1	7,884.2	7,953.1	8,016.5	75.1	1.0	68.9	.9	63.4	.8
Local government, excluding education .....	6,164.0	6,199.9	6,307.1	6,428.2	35.9	.6	107.2	1.7	121.1	1.9

NOTE: Consistent with other CES publications, employment data are rounded to thousands for supersectors and selected aggregate

industries and to hundreds for more detailed industries.

0.5 percent in 2007.<sup>9</sup> Between 2003 and 2006, when total nonfarm employment growth was stronger, GDP excluding consumer spending growth was stronger, averaging 2.7 percent. Both consumer spending and GDP excluding consumer spending exhibit similar patterns that coincide with previous periods of weak employment growth. (For the movement of GDP, see chart 3.)

As interest rates rose, adjustable-rate loan payments increased and discretionary income decreased.<sup>10</sup> Consumer sentiment, often seen as a proxy for future spending, was

depressed and ended the year at its lowest level since October 2005. (See table 2.)

Americans curbed their appetites for spending by dining out less and eating at home more. (See chart 4.) Employment in food manufacturing grew for the first time since 1999. Compared with 2006 figures, food and beverage stores' average monthly job growth quadrupled in 2007, with 4,000 jobs added per month. Food services and drinking places added 25,000 jobs per month in 2007, but the rate of growth was unchanged from 2006.

**Table 2. Economic indicators, 2003–07**

Indicator	Dec. 2003	Dec. 2004	Dec. 2005	Dec. 2006	Dec. 2007	December to December			
						Average annual change, 2003–06		Annual change, 2006–07	
						Level	Percent	Level	Percent
<b>The Conference Board</b>									
Leading index.....	114.5	136.9	138.5	138.4	136.0	8.0	6.9	-2.4	-1.7
Coincident index.....	115.8	120.3	121.6	123.4	125.1	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.4
Consumer confidence index.....	94.8	102.7	103.8	110.0	90.6	5.1	5.1	-19.4	-17.6
<b>Reuters—University of Michigan</b>									
Consumer sentiment index .....	92.6	97.1	91.5	91.7	75.5	-3	-2	-16.2	-17.7
<b>Bureau of Labor Statistics (CES)</b>									
Employment diffusion index, 1-month span									
Total private.....	52.9	51.8	54.7	56.0	48.5	1.0	2.0	-7.5	-13.4
Manufacturing .....	41.7	39.9	47.0	39.3	36.3	-8	-1.0	-3.0	-7.6
Average weekly hours of production workers									
Total private.....	33.6	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	.1	.3	-.1	-.3
Manufacturing .....	40.7	40.6	40.8	41.1	41.1	.1	.3	.0	.0
Manufacturing, including overtime	45.2	45.1	45.4	45.3	45.1	.0	.1	-.2	-.4
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2002 = 100)									
Total private production workers ..	98.6	101.5	104.2	106.7	107.8	2.7	2.7	1.1	1.0
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2002 = 100)									
Total private production workers ..	102.0	107.7	114.0	121.7	127.5	6.6	6.1	5.8	4.8
Average hourly earnings of production workers									
Total private current dollars.....	15.48	15.87	16.37	17.07	17.70	.53	3.32	.63	3.69
Total private constant (1982) dollars <sup>1</sup> .....	8.29	8.21	8.18	8.33	8.27	.01	.17	-.06	-.72

<sup>1</sup> The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.

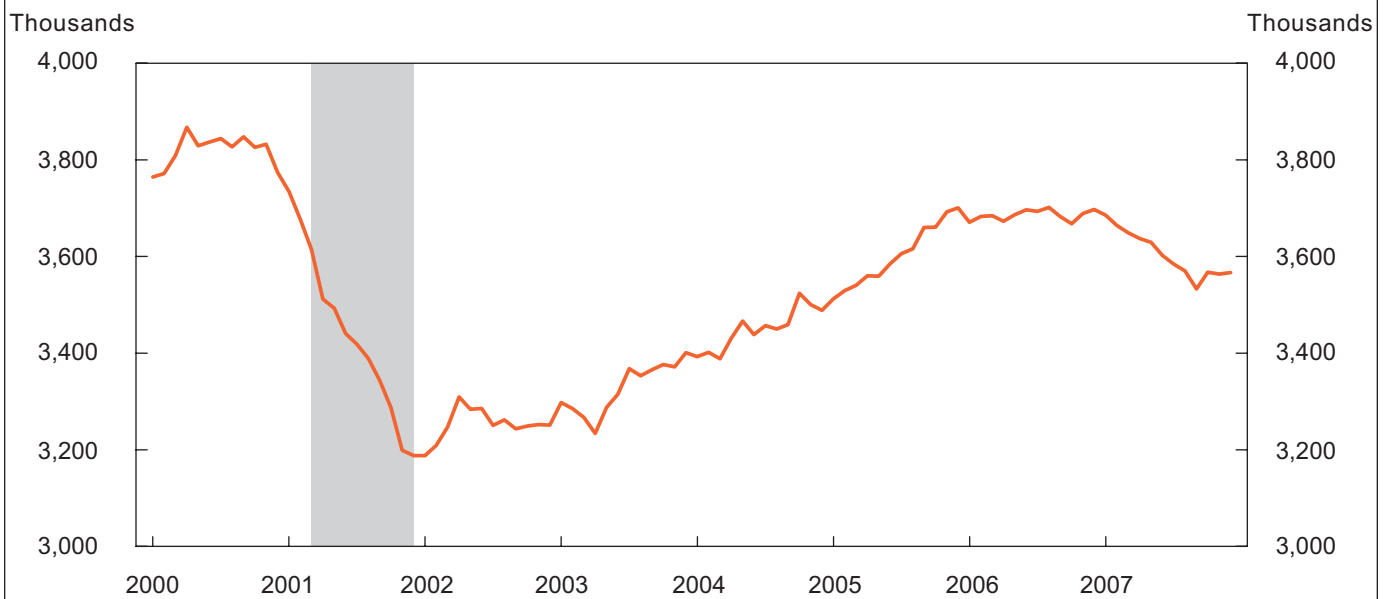
Spending on personal care services also declined with the decrease in discretionary income.<sup>11</sup> The decreased spending led to lower employment growth in personal and laundry services, which had gained more than 21,000 employees in 2006, but added less than 8,000 in 2007. In contrast, employment in health and personal care stores more than doubled its rate of growth, from 1.1 percent in 2006 to 2.7 percent in 2007.

### Employment in construction and housing

The housing bubble started to burst in 2006 and worsened throughout 2007. Investment in residential construction was reduced. The average number of new housing units started per month declined, annual sales of new homes

fell for the first time since 2001, and vacancy rates rose to their highest level ever.<sup>12</sup> Homes began to depreciate, and mortgage interest rates hit a 4-year high.<sup>13</sup>

Residential construction employment peaked at nearly 3.5 million in April 2006, after which the industry lost 342,000 jobs by December 2007. Housing starts suffered a 44.8-percent reduction, and residential construction expenditures decreased more than 30 percent. During previous downturns in residential construction employment, nonresidential construction was able to mitigate the decline. However, nonresidential construction employment, which grew at more than 5 percent in 2006, was essentially flat in 2007, culminating in an overall loss of 232,000 jobs for the construction industry in the latter year. The only

**Chart 2. Employment services, seasonally adjusted, 2000–07**

NOTE: Shaded area denotes NBER-designated recession.

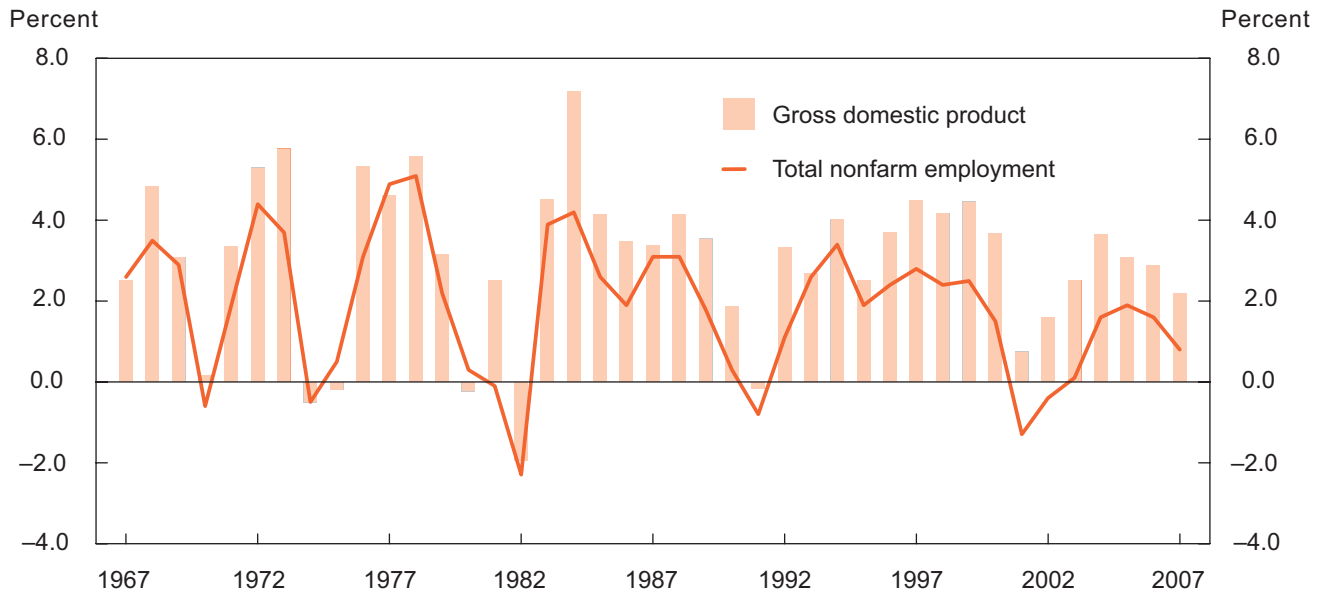
component in construction that posted a gain in 2007 was nonresidential specialty trade contractors, which added 19,000 employees to the payrolls; however, even its rate of growth diminished from 6.0 in 2006 to 0.7 in 2007.

Homeowners began to feel the crunch as interest rates rose in 2007. The subprime lending market, which was especially vulnerable to an increase in interest rates and payment structures, began to founder. Subprime mortgages accounted for more than half of all new foreclosures in 2007.<sup>14</sup> Delinquency rates were at their highest level since 1985.<sup>15</sup> The rate of foreclosure starts and the percentage of loans in the process of foreclosure were at their highest levels ever. Even though delinquency rates on prime mortgages (3.2 percent) remained low compared with those on subprime mortgages (17.3 percent), lenders became risk averse and worked with Federal financial regulatory agencies to implement stricter lending practices.<sup>16</sup> The Federal financial regulatory agencies issued a “Statement on Subprime Mortgage Lending” to address issues that might cause payment shock in relation to certain adjustable-rate mortgage products, and the resulting policies prevented large numbers of people from qualifying for mortgages.<sup>17</sup> The year 2007 proved to be difficult for employment in construction and housing-related industries.

Seventy percent of housing-related employment is composed of nonconstruction industries, which also suffered cutbacks as a result of the declining housing market.<sup>18</sup> (See table 3 and chart 5.) Manufacturers of building materials such as wood products and nonmetallic mineral products cut 42,000 jobs. Building-related wood products include cut lumber, plywood, and wood trusses; and nonmetallic mineral products include clay, cement, and brick products.<sup>19</sup> Retail home centers, which include building materials and home improvement centers, reduced employment by 28,000. Manufacturers of furniture and related products, including cabinetry, shed 23,000 jobs from the payrolls. Logging and the wholesale trade of lumber and construction products cut a total of 12,000 employees, and employment in furniture stores was virtually flat over the year.

Financial activities lost 149,000 jobs in 2007. More than three-quarters of the loss was attributable to the credit intermediation and related activities component, which includes real estate credit and mortgage loan brokers. The National Association of Realtors stated that 2007 sales of existing homes were at “the lowest pace since [the organization] began tracking the combined series in 1999.”<sup>20</sup> Other financial industries that bore the consequences of

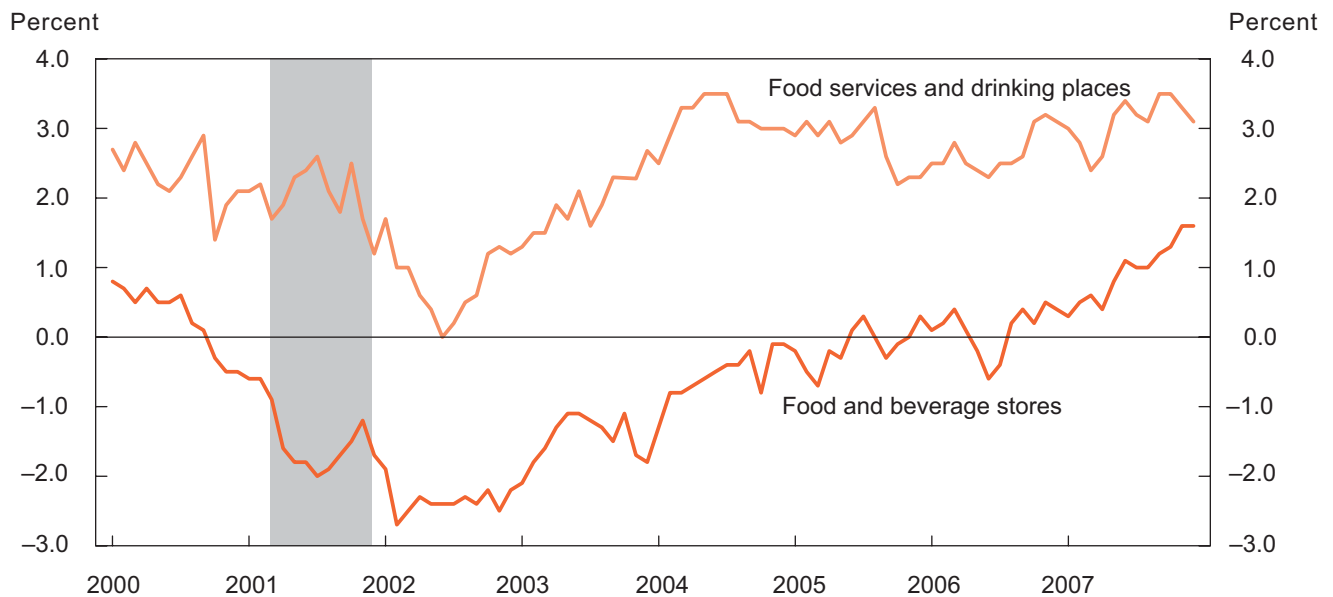
**Chart 3. Annual growth rates, gross domestic product and total nonfarm employment, 1967–2007**



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

NOTE: Gross domestic product is in billions of chained 2000 dollars. Total nonfarm employment is seasonally adjusted.

**Chart 4. Food and beverage stores and food services and drinking places, 12-month percent change in employment, seasonally adjusted, 2000–07**



NOTE: Shaded area denotes NBER-designated recession.

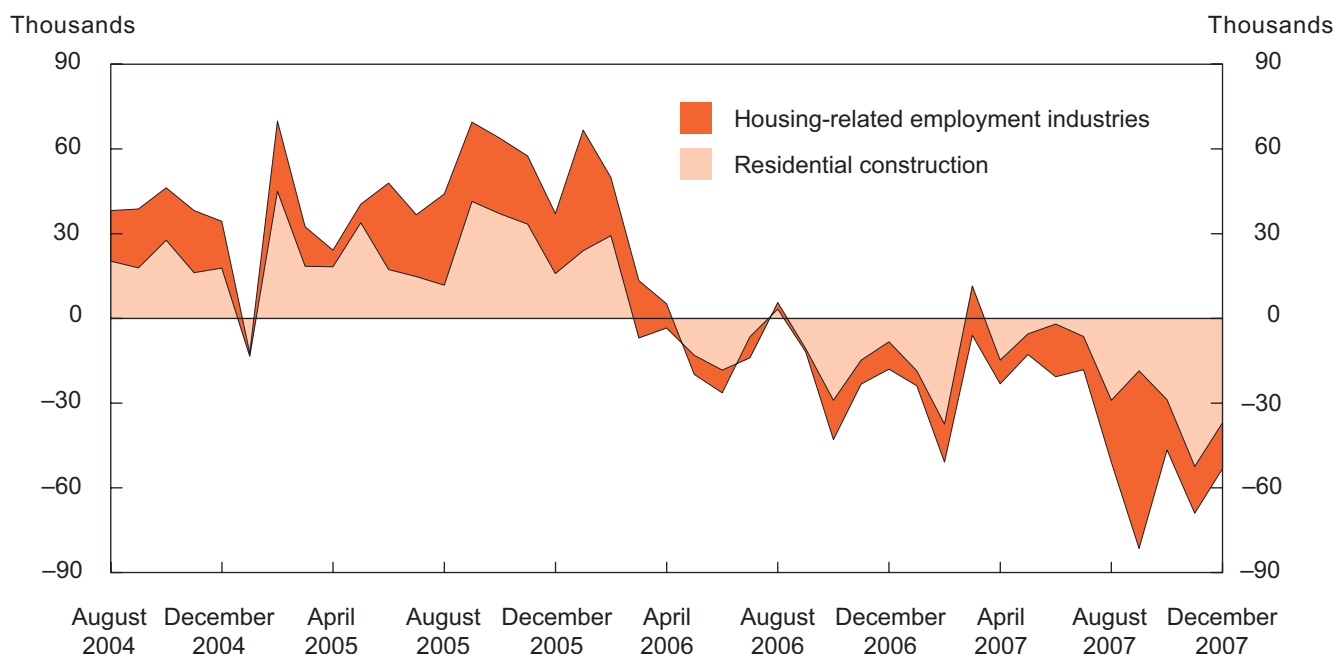
**Table 3. Employees in housing-related industries, not seasonally adjusted, August 2004–December 2007**

Industry	Net change in employment <sup>1</sup>					
	December 2006 to December 2007		April 2006 to December 2007		August 2004 to April 2006	
	Level (thousands)	Percent	Level (thousands)	Percent	Level (thousands)	Percent
Total housing-related industries .....	-451.2	-4.2	-570.7	-5.2	508.5	4.9
Seasonally adjusted .....	-457.0	-4.2	-602.6	-5.5	804.6	7.9
Natural resources and mining:						
Logging.....	-1.7	-2.7	.5	.8	-9.7	-13.8
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying .....	-2.2	-2.1	-4.9	-4.5	-3.6	-3.2
Construction:						
Residential building construction .....	-88.5	-9.0	-101.8	-10.2	70.9	7.6
Residential specialty trades .....	-146.9	-6.4	-215.3	-9.1	142.1	6.4
Manufacturing:						
Sawmills and wood preservation .....	-5.0	-4.4	-9.1	-7.7	-2.6	-2.2
Plywood and engineered wood products .....	-9.7	-8.8	-23.0	-18.7	2.0	1.7
Other wood products .....	-13.6	-4.4	-26.8	-8.3	3.1	1.0
Clay products and refractories .....	-4.1	-6.9	-5.0	-8.3	-5.0	-7.7
Cement and concrete products .....	-12.4	-5.1	-18.6	-7.4	5.5	2.2
Lime, gypsum, and other nonmetallic mineral products .....	2.8	2.8	5.6	5.8	.8	.8
HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment .....	-5.0	-3.2	-5.6	-3.6	1.2	.8
Electric lighting equipment .....	-2.2	-3.7	-1.8	-3.0	-5.2	-8.0
Household and institutional furniture .....	-23.1	-6.4	-43.1	-11.3	-8.2	-2.1
Paints, coatings, and adhesives.....	.8	1.3	-2.6	-3.9	-.6	-.9
Wholesale trade:						
Furniture and furnishings.....	-3.1	-2.6	-.8	-.7	5.4	4.9
Lumber and construction supplies .....	-10.3	-3.9	-12.2	-4.6	19.0	7.7
Hardware and plumbing .....	5.6	2.2	7.0	2.8	15.0	6.3
Retail trade:						
Furniture and home furnishing stores .....	.4	.1	27.9	4.8	22.1	3.9
Home centers .....	-28.3	-4.3	-72.8	-10.5	96.2	16.0
Paint and wallpaper stores .....	1.0	2.4	.9	2.1	.4	1.0
Hardware stores.....	.3	.2	.8	.5	-9.5	-5.6
Financial activities:						
Real estate credit .....	-89.5	-26.1	-98.9	-28.1	9.2	2.7
Mortgage and nonmortgage loan brokers .....	-25.3	-17.9	-32.4	-21.9	18.8	14.5
Direct title insurance and other direct insurance carriers.....	-14.1	-13.8	-19.8	-18.4	-1.3	-1.2
Real estate .....	-24.7	-1.6	-17.4	-1.2	46.8	3.2
Machinery and equipment rental and leasing .....	4.8	3.8	14.6	12.6	10.5	10.0
Professional and business services:						
Title abstract and settlement offices .....	-8.2	-10.8	-11.0	-14.0	5.6	7.7
Architectural and engineering services .....	51.0	3.6	94.9	7.0	79.6	6.2

<sup>1</sup> Housing-related employment peaked in April 2006. For comparative purposes, similar time spans were used prior to and after the peak.



**Chart 5. Housing-related industries, over-the-month change in employment, seasonally adjusted, August 2004–December 2007**



NOTE: See table 3 for a list of included industries.

the housing slump included direct title insurance and other direct insurance carriers, as well as real estate, rental, and leasing.

Slower employment growth extended to other housing-related industries as well. Title abstract and settlement offices, which showed little change in 2006, reduced employment by 10.8 percent in 2007. This industry includes establishments engaged primarily in (1) preparing documents necessary for the transfer of the title of a domicile and for the financing and settlement of housing loans; (2) conducting final real estate settlements and closings; and (3) filing legal and other documents relating to the sale of real estate.<sup>21</sup> Employment in architectural and engineering services, including landscape architecture, posted an average gain of 4.6 percent for the previous 3 years, but slowed to a 3.6-percent increase in 2007. Employment notched down 2.6 percent in 2007 in the wholesale of furniture and furnishings after expanding over the previous 2 years.

### Industry growth

Despite the challenging economic conditions, certain industries maintained or even increased their employment

growth rates in 2007. Health care and social assistance posted a 3.0-percent gain, the highest growth rate in the industry since December 2001. This higher rate of growth was due mainly to hospitals, which averaged an increase of more than 9,000 jobs per month in 2007, compared with fewer than 7,000 per month in 2006. With 453,000 new jobs in 2007, health care and social assistance accounted for more than half of all net job growth in the private sector during the same period.

Professional and technical services added 322,000 jobs in 2007. Management and technical consulting services augmented its payrolls by 8.7 percent over the year, bringing the total to nearly 1 million employees, almost one-third higher than the last peak in March 2001. Computer systems design and related services added 72,000 employees in 2007. Accounting and bookkeeping employment, benefiting from increasingly complex reporting requirements and an overload of new standards and rules, rose by 8.3 percent in 2007, compared with 4.7 percent in 2006.<sup>22</sup>

Within wholesale trade in 2007, the electronic markets and agents and brokers industry continued its expansion, adding 25,000 more employees, and nondurable goods

maintained its strongest growth rate in 10 years.

Both private and public education continued to supplement their staffs in 2007. Private education added 2.6 percent to its workforce, bringing the total number of employees to nearly 3 million. Despite a slower rate of growth, local education added 63,000 jobs in 2007. Federal Government employment was unchanged over the year, but employment growth rates for State and local government, excluding education, were both more than a full percentage point higher than their average growth rates over the previous 5 years.

Americans continued to invest in new technology. As wireless telecommunications began to replace wired telecommunications, employment shifted, resulting in an expansion in the wireless industry since 2003 and a contraction in the wired industry since 2000. These trends continued in 2007. Employment in electronics and appliance stores declined in 2006, but grew in 2007. Persistent job loss has characterized the utilities industry since 1991; however, 8,000 employees joined the workforce in 2007.

Overall, growth in nonfarm payroll employment slowed to its lowest rate in 4 years in 2007: 0.8 percent. Industries affected by the declining housing market and the subprime credit quandary lost nearly one-half million jobs. Market factors such as higher fuel costs and higher interest rates drew from discretionary income and led to a decrease in spending on luxury and nonessential items.<sup>23</sup> Employment growth decelerated in the leisure and hospitality, clothing stores, and personal and laundry services industries. However, consumers increased their spending on basic items such as food and medicine, which resulted in accelerated employment growth rates in food and beverage stores and in health and personal care stores. The population continued to age, increasing the demand for health care and social services, and as the population expanded, the need for educators and government employees increased.<sup>24</sup> The result was employment increases in education and health services and in government, which together accounted for three-quarter million jobs, or more than two-thirds of total net nonfarm employment growth, in 2007. □

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program is a monthly survey of about 150,000 business and government agencies, representing approximately 390,000 individual worksites. For more information on the program's concepts and methodology, see "Technical Notes to Establishment Data Published in *Employment and Earnings*," on the Internet at [www.bls.gov/web/empsit.supp.toc.htm#technote](http://www.bls.gov/web/empsit.supp.toc.htm#technote) (visited Mar. 12, 2008). CES data are available on the Internet at [www.bls.gov/ces/](http://www.bls.gov/ces/) (visited Mar. 12, 2008). The CES data used in this article are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.

<sup>2</sup> Leading and coincident indexes are available on the Internet at [www.conference-board.org/economics/bci/pressRelease\\_output.cfm?cid=1](http://www.conference-board.org/economics/bci/pressRelease_output.cfm?cid=1) (visited Mar. 12, 2008).

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> Real earnings are calculated by adjusting earnings in current dollars for changes in the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W).

<sup>5</sup> Crude oil quotes represent W&T Offshore, Inc. (WTI), daily spot pricing. Gasoline prices are for all grades and all formulations, weekly retail, in the United States. Data are available from the Energy Information Administration on the Internet at [www.eia.doe.gov](http://www.eia.doe.gov) (visited Mar. 12, 2008).

<sup>6</sup> Moira Herbst, "Consumer Spending Could Be Out of Gas," on the Internet at [www.businessweek.com/bwdaily/dnflash/content/may2007/db20070517\\_636305.htm](http://www.businessweek.com/bwdaily/dnflash/content/may2007/db20070517_636305.htm), last updated May 17, 2007 (visited Mar. 12, 2008).

<sup>7</sup> Data on the number of operable oil refineries in the United States are available from the Energy Information Administration on the Internet at [www.eia.doe.gov/](http://www.eia.doe.gov/) (visited Mar. 12, 2008).

<sup>8</sup> The GDP measure is produced by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and can be found on the Internet at [www.bea.gov](http://www.bea.gov) (visited Mar. 12, 2008).

<sup>9</sup> Real GDP and consumer spending (personal consumer expenditures) are in billions of chained 2000 dollars, as calculated by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

<sup>10</sup> For a discussion of the relationship between adjustable interest rates and discretionary income, see Gordon H. Sellon, Jr., "The Changing U.S. Financial System: Some Implications for the Monetary Transmission Mechanism," *Economic Review*, first quarter, 2002, pp. 5-35.

<sup>11</sup> For a discussion about changes to household expenditures during the business cycle, see Kerwin Kofi Charles and Melvin Stephens, Jr., "The Level and Composition of Consumption over the Business Cycle: The Role of 'Quasi-Fixed' Expenditures," NBER *Working Paper Series* (July 2006), Working Paper 12388.

<sup>12</sup> Data on residential construction investment, housing starts, home sales, and vacancy rates are available from the U.S. Census Bureau and can be found on the Internet at [www.census.gov/cgi-bin/briefroom/BriefRm](http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/briefroom/BriefRm) (visited Mar. 12, 2008).

<sup>13</sup> Data on home values are available from S&P's Case-Shiller® Home Price Indices, on the Internet at [www2.standardandpoors.com/portal/site/sp/en/us/page.topic.indices\\_csmahp/0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0.html](http://www2.standardandpoors.com/portal/site/sp/en/us/page.topic.indices_csmahp/0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0.html) (visited Mar. 12, 2008). Mortgage interest rates are based on 30-year fixed-rate mortgages posted during the week of the 12th of the month from HSH Associate Financial Publishers and are available on the Internet at [www.hsh.com](http://www.hsh.com) (visited Mar. 12, 2008).

<sup>14</sup> Data on subprime mortgage foreclosure starts were derived from the Mortgage Bankers Association National Delinquency Survey, on the Internet at [www.mortgagebankers.org/ResearchandForecasts/ProductsandSurveys](http://www.mortgagebankers.org/ResearchandForecasts/ProductsandSurveys) (visited Mar. 12, 2008), and from testimony from Federal Reserve Board Chairman Ben S. Bernanke on September 20, 2007, on the Internet at [www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/testimony/bernanke20070920a.htm](http://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/testimony/bernanke20070920a.htm) (visited Mar. 12, 2008).

<sup>15</sup> Data on delinquency rates, foreclosure starts, and the percent-

age of loans in the process of foreclosure are available from the Mortgage Bankers Association and can be found on the Internet at [www.mortgagebankers.org/ResearchandForecasts/ProductsandSurveys](http://www.mortgagebankers.org/ResearchandForecasts/ProductsandSurveys) (visited Mar. 12, 2008).

<sup>16</sup> “Stricter lending seen barring 1 million U.S. home buyers,” Reuters, March 9, 2007, on the Internet at [www.reuters.com/article/companyNewsAndPR/idUSN0924059020070309](http://www.reuters.com/article/companyNewsAndPR/idUSN0924059020070309) (visited Mar. 12, 2008).

<sup>17</sup> Federal financial regulatory agencies are composed of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Office of Thrift Supervision, and the National Credit Union Administration. The proposed “Statement on Subprime Mortgage Lending” was issued in the *Federal Register* on March 8, 2007. Comments were requested and incorporated. The final statement was issued on June 29, 2007, and is reported on the Internet at [www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/press/bcreg/20070629a.htm](http://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/press/bcreg/20070629a.htm) (visited Mar. 12, 2008).

<sup>18</sup> Housing-related industry details are based on data that are not seasonally adjusted.

<sup>19</sup> Descriptions of the manufacturing industries that produce

wood products or nonmetallic mineral products are available from the U.S. Census Bureau and can be found on the Internet at [www.census.gov/naics/2007/index.html](http://www.census.gov/naics/2007/index.html) (visited Mar. 12, 2008).

<sup>20</sup> Wannasiri Chompoopet, “Existing Home Sales,” *Housing & Economic Indicators*, November 2007; National Association of Realtors, Dec. 20, 2007, on the Internet at [www.realtor.org/research.nsf/pages/EcoIndicator?OpenDocument](http://www.realtor.org/research.nsf/pages/EcoIndicator?OpenDocument) (visited Mar. 12, 2008).

<sup>21</sup> Descriptions of title abstract companies and settlement offices are available from the U.S. Census Bureau and can be found on the Internet at [www.census.gov/naics/2007/index.html](http://www.census.gov/naics/2007/index.html) (visited Mar. 12, 2008).

<sup>22</sup> Ken Crutchfield, “Challenges for Your Clients; Opportunities for Your Practice,” *Accounting Technology: SMALL BUSINESS SERVICES*, 8–9 (December 2007). Retrieved Mar. 10, 2008, from ABI/INFORM Research database (Document ID: 1402269361).

<sup>23</sup> Charles and Stephens, “Consumption over the Business Cycle.”

<sup>24</sup> Population data come from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and can be found on the Internet at [www.bls.gov/cps/home.htm](http://www.bls.gov/cps/home.htm) (visited Mar. 12, 2008).

## Book review interest?

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## Hurricane Katrina evacuees: who they are, where they are, and how they are faring

*Questions added to the Current Population Survey from October 2005 to October 2006 addressed the issue of how Katrina evacuees have fared; blacks, young adults, and the never married were much less likely to return to their homes, and nonreturnees were more likely to be unemployed and to earn less than returnees*

Jeffrey A. Groen  
and  
Anne E. Polivka

**H**urricane Katrina, which struck the gulf coast in August 2005, has had lasting and far-reaching effects. Katrina caused massive flooding in the city of New Orleans and catastrophic damage along the gulf coasts of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. As a result, Katrina caused one of the largest and most abrupt relocations of people in U.S. history. The plight of evacuees was a central theme in the national news coverage of the hurricane, as Katrina dominated the news for an entire month after making landfall.<sup>1</sup> Indeed, more than 2 years after the storm, Katrina evacuees and the condition of New Orleans continue to receive considerable media attention.<sup>2</sup>

In response to the unprecedented damage caused by Hurricane Katrina, along with the commensurate massive relocation of individuals, questions were added to the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) from October 2005 to October 2006 to identify Katrina evacuees, the county (or parish) from which they had evacuated, and if and when these individuals returned to their pre-Katrina residences. This article uses the responses to those questions, in combination with information collected in the CPS on a regular basis, to examine the demographic characteristics of those who evacuated, establish the breadth of the relocation, and explore the labor force status and

incomes of evacuees.

The estimates derived from the CPS data in the analysis that follows indicate that approximately 1.5 million people aged 16 years and older left their residences in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama because of Hurricane Katrina and that the demographic characteristics of evacuees closely mirror the demographic characteristics of those who resided in the Katrina-affected counties in these States prior to the storm. The estimates, however, also indicate that those who returned to where they were living prior to the storm differed markedly from those who did not in terms of demographic characteristics, labor force status, and income.

### CPS data on evacuees

The CPS is a nationally representative, monthly survey of approximately 60,000 occupied housing units. The survey is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau under the auspices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Every month, the CPS collects labor market information on approximately 110,000 individuals aged 15 years and older, along with a wide variety of demographic and employment-related information. Due to the scale of the disaster, Katrina presented challenges to collecting data from households and businesses in the affected areas.<sup>3</sup> But with these challenges came opportunities to enrich ongoing surveys to shed light on topics related to Katrina. In the immediate aftermath of the hurricane,

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there was a great deal of interest in determining how individuals affected by the storm were faring and where they were living. As a relatively large monthly survey of a representative sample of U.S. households, the CPS provided a unique opportunity to gather some of this information in a timely manner. At the same time, however, both BLS and Census Bureau staff were extremely sensitive to the need not to disrupt the monthly collection of labor force information for the Nation as a whole. Given all the preparation, programming, and testing involved in modifying the CPS, inserting new questions into the survey instrument within a month or two would be unprecedented. Conscious of both the need for information and the overall concerns about preserving the quality of the important labor force data collected in the CPS each month, the BLS and the Census Bureau jointly decided to add a limited set of questions to the CPS on Hurricane Katrina evacuees.<sup>4</sup> The new questions, however, could not involve complex skip instructions, and they needed to be structured and placed in the instrument so as to cause as little risk as possible to the rest of the CPS.

The new questions were structured to allow the estimation of the demographic characteristics and employment status of individuals who had evacuated, even temporarily, from their residences due to Hurricane Katrina. The questions also enabled a distinction to be made between those who had returned to their pre-Katrina residences and those who had relocated elsewhere. Finally, in order to analyze the impact of the storm on individuals from different areas, the new questions asked those who had not returned to their pre-Katrina residences about the State and county (or parish) from which they had evacuated.<sup>5</sup> (For ease of exposition, henceforth the term “county” refers to parishes in Louisiana and counties in other States.) The new questions were added to the CPS starting in October 2005—one-and-a-half months after Hurricane Katrina struck the Gulf region—and remained in the CPS through October 2006.

In June 2006, several questions were added asking individuals who were not at their pre-Katrina addresses if they had ever returned to those addresses and, if so, how long they had stayed and their reasons for leaving. These questions were added because there was a concern that the original questions could inadvertently classify as nonreturnees those individuals who had returned to their former addresses and stayed for a relatively long time, but then had left their domiciles due to normal circumstances of life, such as getting married or attending school. Examination of the data collected in these additional questions indicates that this concern was largely unfounded.

The box on page 34 contains the entire set of questions that were added to the CPS.<sup>6</sup>

Initially, it was thought that the Katrina questions would be included in the CPS for only a couple of months. Subsequently, it was decided to include these questions through October 2006. This decision permitted an analysis of the consistency of individuals’ identification as Katrina evacuees over several months.<sup>7</sup> An examination of the data across several months revealed some degree of inconsistency. On the basis of interviewer notes and a specially convened focus group of interviewers, it was decided for the purposes of this article to classify as an evacuee anyone who was identified as such in any of the months that his or her household was interviewed.<sup>8</sup> In addition, to focus more carefully on those directly affected by Hurricane Katrina, the analysis was restricted to those who, prior to the hurricane, lived in Louisiana, Mississippi, or Alabama in counties designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as eligible for both public and individual disaster assistance as a result of damages due to the hurricane.<sup>9</sup> (Henceforth, for simplicity, these counties are referred to as “counties that were affected by Hurricane Katrina” or, simply, “affected counties.”) Map 1 indicates where the affected counties are located.<sup>10</sup>

On the basis of (1) the response to the CPS Katrina questions, (2) the restrictions on, and refinements to, the data set forth here, and (3) the use of composite weights specially adjusted to account for the movement of people across States because of the storm, an estimated 1.504 million individuals aged 16 years and older evacuated from their homes, even temporarily, because of Hurricane Katrina. Of these evacuees, an estimated 1.127 million (75 percent) were living in Louisiana prior to the storm, 288,000 (19 percent) were living in Mississippi, and 88,000 (6 percent) were living in Alabama.<sup>11</sup> Map 2 depicts the number of evacuees identified in the CPS who originated in each county, with the darker shading indicating a larger number of evacuees coming from that county. The shading indicates that the evacuees in the CPS sample were more likely to come from coastal areas, particularly New Orleans. This pattern of evacuees is consistent with the estimates of housing damage prepared by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development which indicated that these coastal areas suffered greater physical damage than other areas designated by FEMA.<sup>12</sup>

The CPS sample does not include nonresidential housing units such as motels, hotels, homeless shelters, and stadiums. Consequently, there was concern that the CPS may have missed some of those who evacuated because of the storm. The estimates presented here of the number



## CPS questions on Hurricane Katrina evacuees

The first set of questions (HHSCREEN through KAT4) was asked beginning in October 2005. The second set (KAT5 through KAT7) was added to the survey in June 2006. The household screener question (HHSCREEN) was asked immediately before the creation (for newly sampled households) or verification (for households interviewed in previous months) of the roster of those living or staying at the address in question. The other questions were asked immediately after the roster was verified.

### HHSCREEN

Is there anyone living or staying here who had to evacuate, even temporarily, where he or she was living in August because of Hurricane Katrina?

<1>Yes [next: KAT1]

<2>No [next: end Katrina questions]

### KAT1

Earlier you indicated that at least one person in the household had to evacuate where he or she was living in August because of Hurricane Katrina.

Who was that?

[Enter all that apply.]

PROBE: Anyone else?

[next: KAT2]

### KAT2

In August, prior to the hurricane warning, where (was NAME/were you) living?

[Read if necessary]

<1>At this current address (in LA, MS, AL, FL)

[next: KAT4]

<2>Louisiana (but not this address) [next: KAT3]

<3>Mississippi (but not this address) [next: KAT3]

<4>Alabama (but not this address) [next: KAT3]

<5>Florida (but not this address) [next: end Katrina questions]

<6>Elsewhere in the U.S. [next: end Katrina questions]

### KAT3

What county, parish, or city (was NAME/were you) living in prior to the hurricane warning?

\_\_\_\_\_ [Specify]

[next: KAT5]

### KAT4

When did (NAME/you) return to this address?

\_\_\_\_\_ month \_\_\_\_\_ day

[next: end Katrina questions]

### KAT5

Did you move back, even temporarily, to the address you had prior to Hurricane Katrina?

<1>Yes [next: KAT6]

<2>No [next: end Katrina questions]

### KAT6

How long did you stay?

<1>Less than 2 weeks

<2>2 to 4 weeks

<3>A month or more

[next: KAT7]

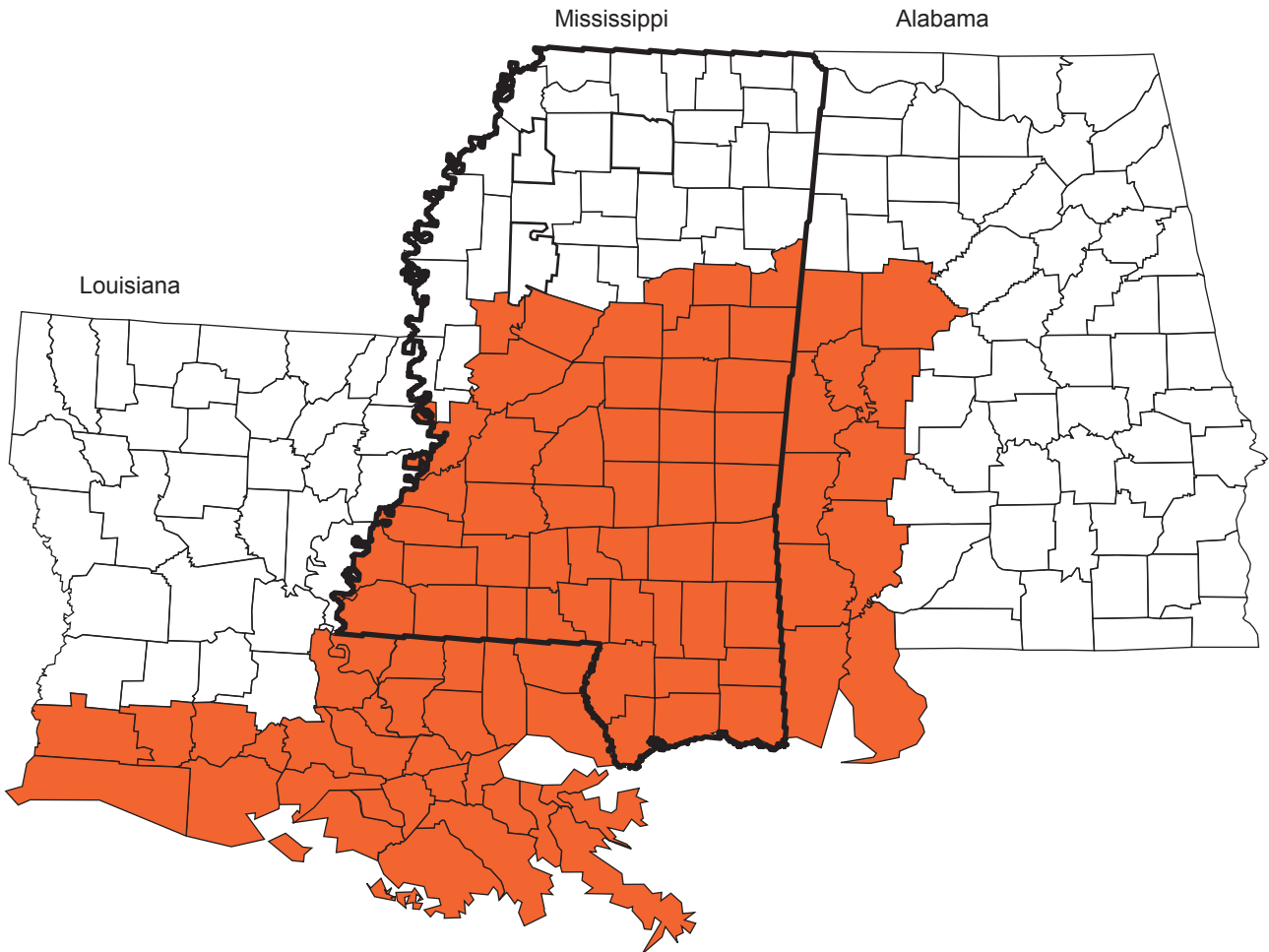
### KAT7

Why did you leave after returning?

\_\_\_\_\_ [Specify]

**Map 1.**

**Counties eligible for individual and public assistance from FEMA for Katrina**

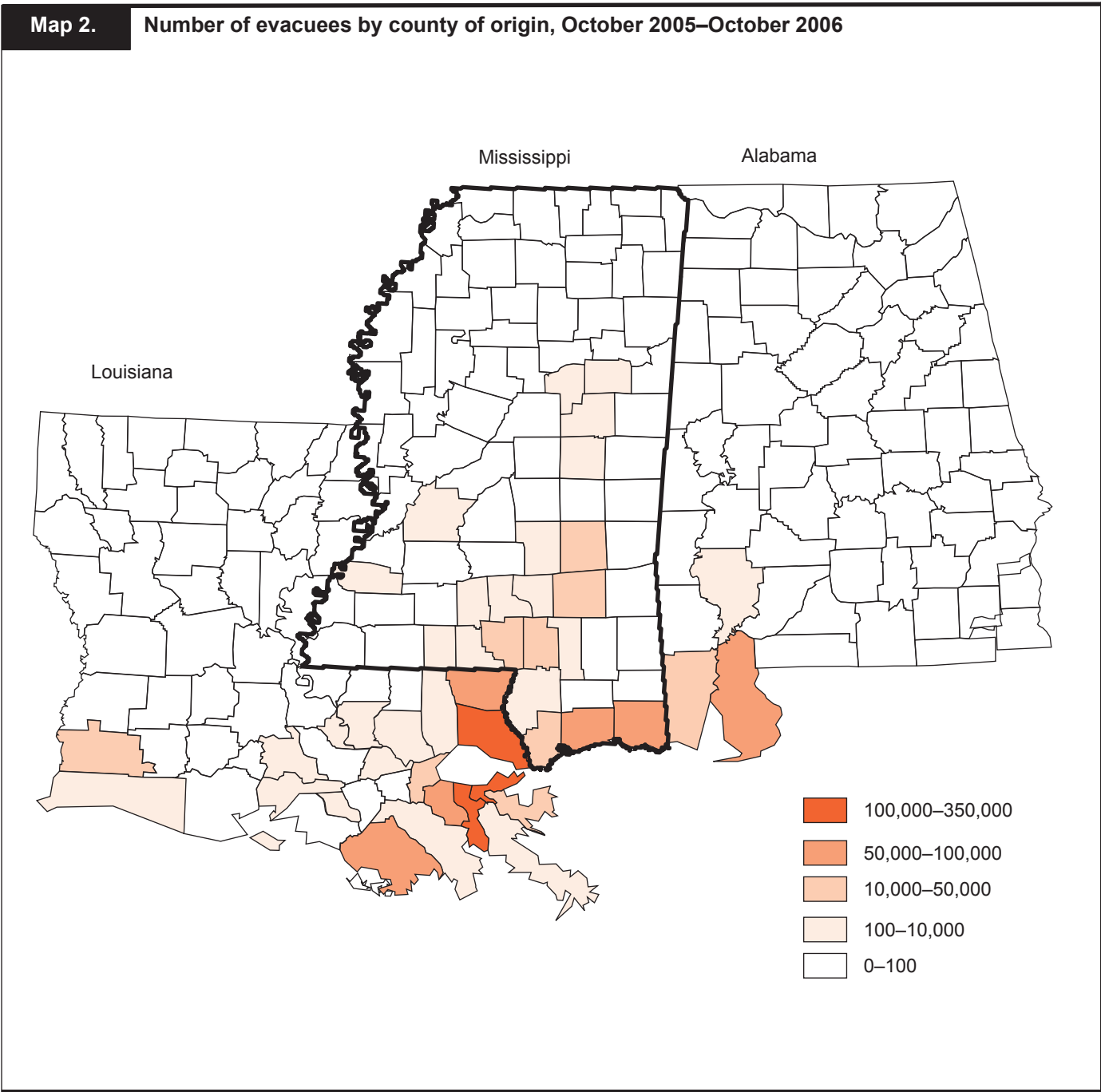


**NOTE:** Shading indicates eligible counties based on FEMA declarations through Oct. 7, 2005.

of Katrina evacuees increase from a little more than 1.15 million in October 2005 to approximately 1.58 million in December 2005. However, from December 2005 forward, the monthly estimates of the number of evacuees are all in the neighborhood of 1.5 million. This pattern of monthly estimates, shown graphically in chart 1, suggests that missing evacuees because of the CPS sampling constraints probably was relatively temporary, and any bias that this might introduce likely was slight.<sup>13</sup>

### **Who are the evacuees?**

Table 1 summarizes the personal characteristics of evacuees, along with the characteristics of individuals who, prior to Katrina, were living in two areas: (1) counties in Louisiana, Mississippi, or Alabama that were affected by Katrina and (2) the remainder of the United States.<sup>14</sup> These estimates indicate that the breadth of the evacuation was widespread. Contrary to some reports and

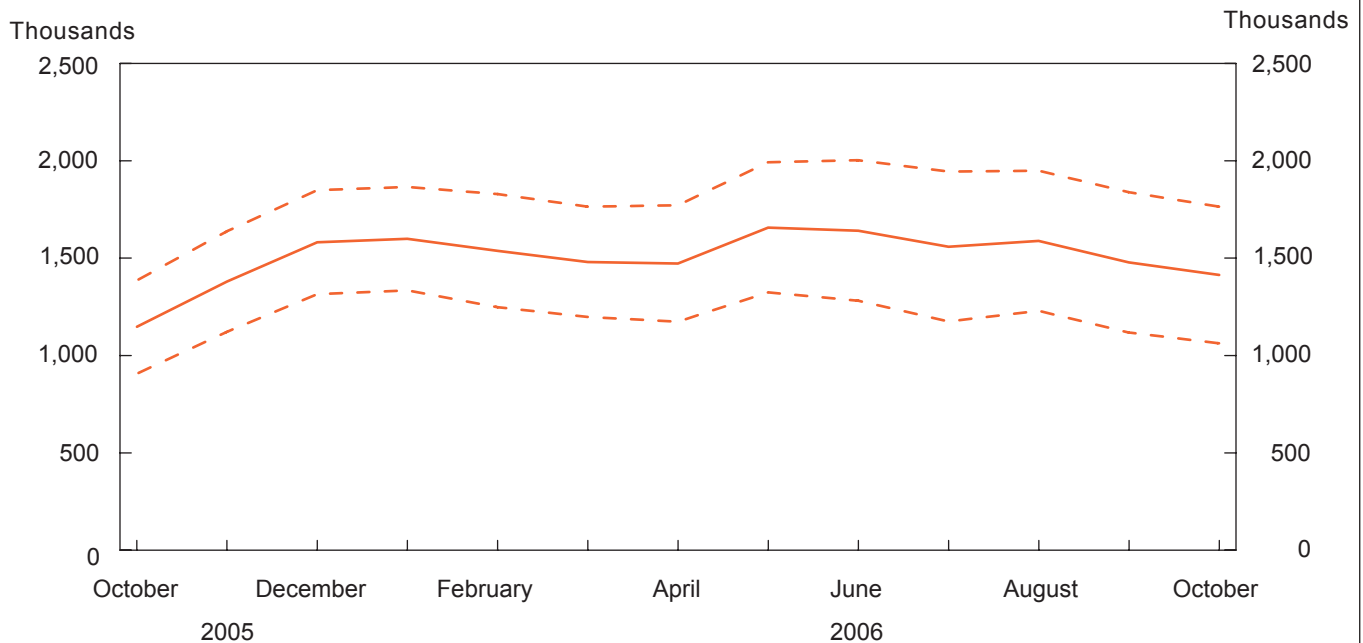


media images, Hurricane Katrina caused individuals of *all* economic and social groups to evacuate. Further, although there were some differences, the evacuation was spread *fairly uniformly* across demographic groups. For example, prior to the storm, 65 percent of the residents of counties affected by Katrina were white and 33 percent were black. Among those who evacuated, 63 percent were white and 33 percent were black. There is some indication that those from the least educated group of

residents and those from the most educated group of residents were slightly less likely to evacuate. There also is some indication that those identified as being of Hispanic origin may have been slightly more likely to evacuate. In general, however, there is no indication that any demographic group failed to evacuate.

Prior to the storm, the region affected by Katrina had a demographic composition quite different from that of the remainder of the United States. Before Ka-

**Chart 1. Number of evacuees, by month, October 2005–October 2006**



SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

NOTE: The estimated numbers of evacuees are shown on the solid line. The upper and lower bounds of the 90-percent confidence interval for the estimates are shown on the dashed lines.

trina, the region affected by the storm had a significantly larger proportion of residents who were black (33 percent) than did the remainder of the country (11 percent). The affected region also had a higher proportion of residents with relatively low levels of education. Specifically, prior to the storm, 18 percent of the residents in the region affected by the storm did not have at least a high school diploma, compared with 11 percent of the residents in the rest of the country. In addition, the affected region had a significantly smaller proportion of residents who identified themselves as being of Hispanic ethnicity (2 percent) or Asian (1 percent) than did the remainder of the country (13 percent and 4 percent, respectively).

### Where are the evacuees?

*Who returned?* Although the breadth of the evacuation was widespread, there was a large degree of variation among the evacuees with regard to both the percentage that returned to where they were living prior to the hurricane and the locations to which individuals who did not return relocated. The following tabulation, compiled from the October 2005–October 2006 CPS data, presents

estimates of the percentage of all evacuees who returned to their prehurricane addresses and the percentage who returned to the counties in which they were living prior to the storm:

State	<i>Percent Returned to—</i>		<i>Difference</i>
	<i>Residence</i>	<i>County</i>	
Total.....	64.9	72.5	7.6
Louisiana.....	61.9	68.0	6.1
Mississippi .....	69.3	83.4	14.1
Alabama .....	88.4	94.4	5.9

The county estimate is based on a slightly broader definition of returning because it includes both those who returned to their address and those who did not return to their exact address, but returned to the same area they had lived in prior to the storm. Both definitions of returning are used to examine statistics describing the migration patterns of evacuees. However, the broader definition, based on the county to which the evacuee returned, is the one that is primarily used in the comparisons of the demographic characteristics and labor market status of those who returned and those who did not. This definition is preferable to the narrower one for

**Table 1. Personal characteristics of evacuees and comparison groups, January 2004–July 2005 (comparison groups) and October 2005–October 2006 (evacuees)**

[In percent]

Characteristic	Evacuees	Comparison groups (pre-Katrina)	
		Affected counties	Rest of United States
<b>Age, years</b>			
16 to 19.....	9.2	7.5	7.3
20 to 24.....	11.0	10.4	9.0
25 to 34.....	17.1	17.4	17.4
35 to 44.....	17.2	18.3	19.3
45 to 54.....	17.7	18.1	18.5
55 to 69.....	19.1	18.1	17.5
70 and older.....	8.7	10.3	11.1
<b>Race</b>			
White.....	63.3	65.2	82.1
Black.....	32.7	32.9	11.2
Asian.....	2.6	1.0	4.4
Other race.....	1.4	1.0	2.3
<b>Hispanic ethnicity</b>			
Non-Hispanic.....	96.4	98.3	87.1
Hispanic.....	3.7	1.7	12.9
<b>Gender</b>			
Female.....	54.5	53.2	51.7
Male.....	45.5	46.8	48.3
<b>Education<sup>1</sup></b>			
Less than high school....	16.4	18.2	14.7
High school.....	36.1	35.4	32.0
Some college.....	26.8	23.7	25.5
College.....	20.7	22.7	27.9
<b>Marital status<sup>2</sup></b>			
Married.....	50.8	55.5	59.1
Was married <sup>3</sup> .....	22.9	21.0	19.3
Never married.....	26.3	23.5	21.7
<b>Number of children<sup>4</sup></b>			
0.....	69.4	68.9	68.5
1.....	14.4	13.9	12.9
2.....	9.4	11.3	12.2
3 or more.....	6.7	5.9	6.4

<sup>1</sup> For persons aged 25 and older.  
<sup>2</sup> For persons aged 20 and older.  
<sup>3</sup> Widowed, divorced, or separated.  
<sup>4</sup> Number of own children under age 18, for persons aged 20 and older.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

these comparisons because individuals who relocated within the same county, but who changed residences, are arguably more comparable to individuals who returned to their residences than to individuals who relocated to a different county or to a different State. Despite changing residences, relocating within the same county usually allows one to maintain social ties and employment

opportunities.<sup>15</sup>

The estimates indicate that a large proportion of people who evacuated because of Katrina returned to the areas in which they were living prior to the storm. Over the three States and throughout the entire period from October 2005 to October 2006, an estimated 65 percent of evacuees returned to their prehurricane addresses, and 73 percent of evacuees returned to the counties in which they were living prior to the storm.

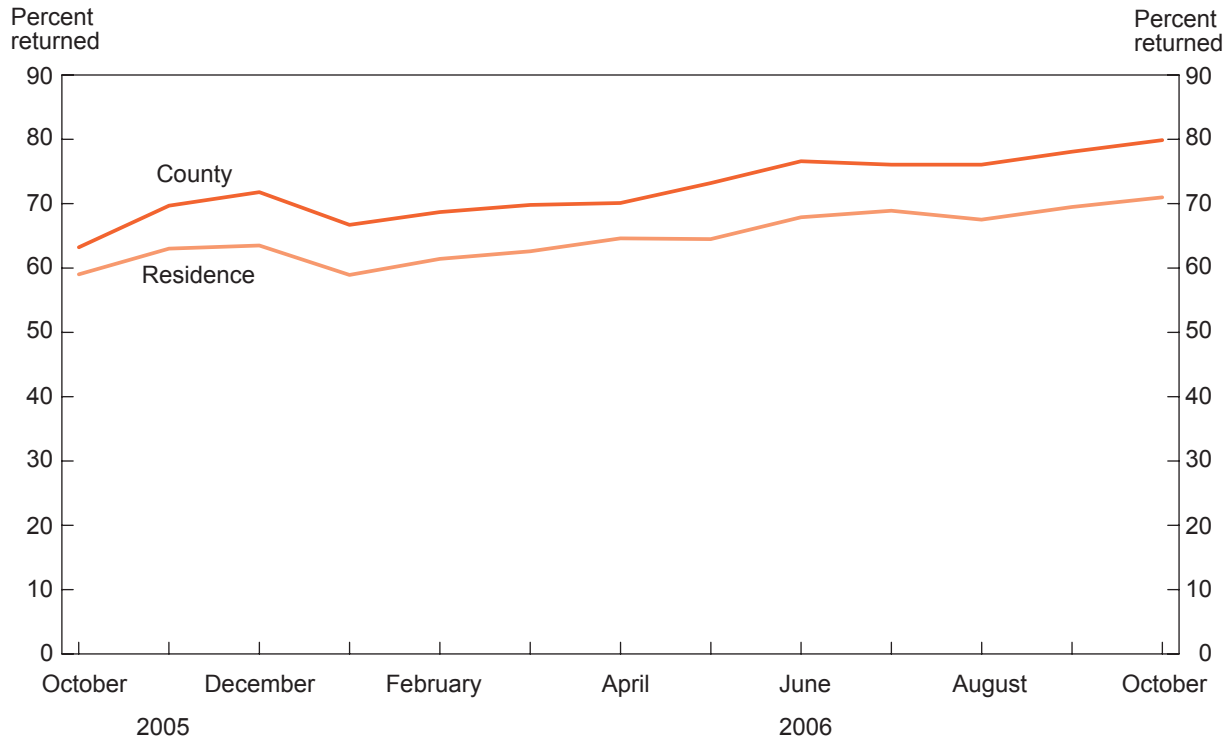
Across both definitions, the proportion of evacuees who returned is largest among evacuees from Alabama and smallest among evacuees from Louisiana: an estimated 88 percent of evacuees from Alabama, 69 percent from Mississippi, and 62 percent from Louisiana returned to their pre-Katrina addresses. On the basis of the broader definition of returning, 94 percent of evacuees from Alabama, 83 percent from Mississippi, and 68 percent from Louisiana returned to the area in which they were living prior to the storm. The lower percentage of evacuees who returned to Louisiana might be the result of greater physical damages resulting from Hurricane Katrina. It might also reflect the differential impact of Hurricane Rita, which struck about a month after Katrina and caused damage in Louisiana, but did not affect Mississippi or Alabama.<sup>16</sup>

Chart 2 is a graphical presentation of the estimates of the proportion of evacuees, by month, who returned to their pre-Katrina addresses, along with monthly estimates of the proportion of evacuees who returned to the counties in which they were living prior to the hurricane. The proportion of evacuees who returned increased gradually from January 2006 to October 2006. In January, 59 percent of evacuees had returned to their pre-Katrina addresses and 68 percent had returned to the counties in which they were previously living. By October 2006, the proportions had increased to 71 percent and 81 percent, respectively. Even as early as October 2005, 59 percent of evacuees had returned to their pre-Katrina addresses, including 54 percent of evacuees from Louisiana.

These proportions suggest that those who returned did so relatively quickly. Table 2, which contains estimates of the month of return for individuals who came back to their original addresses, supports this suggestion.<sup>17</sup> Among evacuees from Louisiana who returned to their pre-Katrina addresses, 61 percent had returned by September 2005, and 92 percent had returned by October 2005, approximately 2 months after Katrina made landfall. The amount of time returnees from Mississippi and Alabama were away was even shorter: almost 88 percent of evacuees from Mississippi who returned had come back by Septem-



**Chart 2. Percent of evacuees who returned to their pre-Katrina residences or county, by month, October 2005–October 2006**



SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

ber 2005, and 95 percent had returned by October 2005. In Alabama, almost 95 percent of evacuees who returned had done so by September 2005, and 100 percent were back by October 2005.<sup>18</sup> On the basis of the month and day that individuals who returned to their prestorm addresses reported returning, those living in Louisiana were away an average of 33 days, those living in Mississippi were gone an average of 20 days, and those living in Alabama were away an average of 12 days.

*Where are the evacuees who relocated?* When combined, the estimates plotted in chart 2, those listed in the tabulation on page 37, and those presented in table 2 indicate that a large proportion of individuals who evacuated because of Hurricane Katrina returned to their homes—and did so relatively quickly. However, the estimates also indicate that a sizeable number of evacuees relocated because of the storm and did not return to the areas in which they lived prior to the storm. Of those who evacuated, about 410,000 had not returned to their homes by October 2006, and of these, approximately 280,000 had not even returned to the counties in which they were living prior to the storm. Some evacuees who relocated moved quite long distances from their original homes. CPS interviewers found evacuees in nearly every State of the

Union (45 States and the District of Columbia). The data indicate, however, that the majority of Katrina evacuees who relocated remained in relatively familiar territory.

The top panel of table 3 contains estimates of the proportion of nonreturnees, defined as individuals *who did not return to their pre-Katrina addresses*, who resided in a given State at the time they were surveyed. The estimates are presented separately on the basis of the State in which these individuals lived prior to the storm. The bottom panel contains estimates of those *who did not return to the counties in which they were residing prior to the storm* (based on the broader definition of returning). Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama are listed separately as destination States in both panels of the table, so that the proportion of nonreturnees (under each definition) who remained in their original State can be estimated. The States adjacent to Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama also are listed separately, because these adjacent States received a sizeable proportion of evacuees from at least one State. The remaining U.S. States are combined into a single category.<sup>19</sup>

The estimates shown in the table indicate that 39 percent of Louisiana natives who relocated from their prehurricane addresses, and 28 percent of those who relocated from their pre-Katrina parishes, remained in Louisiana.

**Table 2. Percent of returnees by month of return to pre-Katrina residence, by State, October 2005–July 2006**

[In percent]

Month	Total	Louisiana	Mississippi	Alabama
Total .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
August 2005 .....	7.8	5.0	14.3	16.1
September 2005 .....	61.7	56.3	73.2	79.5
October 2005 .....	23.5	30.2	7.7	4.5
November 2005 .....	2.8	3.1	2.9	.0
December 2005 .....	1.8	2.5	.2	.0
January 2006 .....	.5	.6	.3	.0
February 2006 .....	.7	.9	.2	.0
March 2006 .....	.6	.5	.9	.0
April 2006 .....	.1	.1	.0	.0
May 2006 .....	.4	.5	.0	.0
June 2006 .....	.2	.2	.2	.0
July 2006 .....	.1	.1	.0	.0

SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

Sixty-three percent of Mississippi natives who relocated from their pre-Katrina addresses, and 31 percent of those who relocated from their pre-Katrina counties, remained in Mississippi. Sixty percent of Alabama natives who relocated from their prestorm addresses remained in Alabama, while 17 percent of those who relocated from their pre-Katrina counties remained in the State. The percentages differ across definitions of returning due to the different analytical treatments of evacuees who returned to their pre-Katrina counties but not to their pre-Katrina residences. These evacuees are part of the sample used in the top panel (definition by residence), because they changed residences; they are counted as having migrated within the same State. By contrast, those same evacuees are *not* part of the sample used in the bottom panel (definition by county), because they stayed within the same county. As a result, within-State movers are a smaller share of the total in the bottom panel than in the top panel. Conversely, out-of-State movers are a larger share of the total in the bottom panel.

When the estimates in the top panel of table 3 are combined (see note 20 for the formula) with the proportion of evacuees who returned to their original addresses (see tabulation on page 37), 77 percent of Louisiana natives who evacuated because of Katrina are estimated to have continued to reside in Louisiana after the storm, while 89 percent of Mississippi natives and 95 percent of Alabama natives continued to reside in their States after the storm.<sup>20</sup> Although these estimates indicate that many evacuees remained within their State, they also indicate that Katrina caused considerable mobility between States: twenty-three percent of Louisiana natives affected by the storm, representing 8 percent of Louisiana's population in

2005, relocated to another State.<sup>21</sup>

Map 3 covers the entire United States (except Alaska and Hawaii) and uses shading to indicate the proportion of nonreturnees (definition by county) who were residing in a particular State. Examination of this map indicates that, although some evacuees relocated quite far away, the vast majority stayed relatively close to home. More than 81 percent of those who did not return to their original counties relocated to one of the following eight States in the southeast region: Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, and Arkansas. These States either were affected by Katrina or were adjacent to the affected States.

Among States that received evacuees, Texas stands out in the map and in the estimates in table 3. The extent of Katrina-related migration to Texas suggests that both the labor force and the social services of the State may have been markedly affected. Thirty-seven percent of Katrina evacuees from Louisiana who did not return to their pre-Katrina parishes went to Texas, and so did 9 percent of evacuees from Mississippi who relocated outside their pre-Katrina counties. Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida may have been affected as well, but to a much lesser extent than Texas. The metropolitan areas that received the largest number of evacuees who relocated outside their pre-Katrina counties are Houston, New Orleans, Dallas, Baton Rouge, Atlanta, and Memphis.

Table 4 shows the average distance between the origin and destination counties for evacuees who did not return to their pre-Katrina counties.<sup>22</sup> The average distance was 409 miles, with people who relocated from Louisiana being, on average, a slightly shorter distance away from their original counties (399 miles) than were those from

**Table 3. Percent of evacuees who did not return to their pre-Katrina residences or counties, by State of destination and State of origin, October 2005–October 2006**

State evacuee was residing in at time of survey (State of destination)	Total	Pre-Katrina State (State of origin)		
		Louisiana	Mississippi	Alabama
<b>Did not return to pre-Katrina residence</b>				
All States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Affected States:				
Louisiana.....	32.6	39.4	3.5	.0
Mississippi.....	11.4	1.2	62.6	.0
Alabama.....	4.2	3.2	2.7	59.9
Adjacent States: <sup>1</sup>				
Texas.....	26.3	31.4	5.0	.0
Tennessee.....	4.1	4.5	2.6	.0
Georgia.....	3.1	2.8	4.0	9.9
Florida.....	2.9	3.0	1.7	10.2
Arkansas.....	.6	.6	.7	.0
Other States <sup>2</sup> .....	14.7	14.1	17.3	20.0
<b>Did not return to pre-Katrina county</b>				
All States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Affected States:				
Louisiana.....	24.8	27.6	6.5	.0
Mississippi.....	4.8	1.4	30.6	.0
Alabama.....	4.1	3.8	5.1	17.0
Adjacent States: <sup>1</sup>				
Texas.....	33.7	37.4	9.3	.0
Tennessee.....	5.2	5.4	4.7	.0
Georgia.....	4.0	3.4	7.4	20.6
Florida.....	3.7	3.6	3.1	21.0
Arkansas.....	.7	.7	1.3	.0
Other States: <sup>2</sup> .....	18.9	16.8	32.1	41.4

<sup>1</sup> States adjacent to the affected States.

<sup>2</sup> States other than the affected States and other than the adjacent States.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

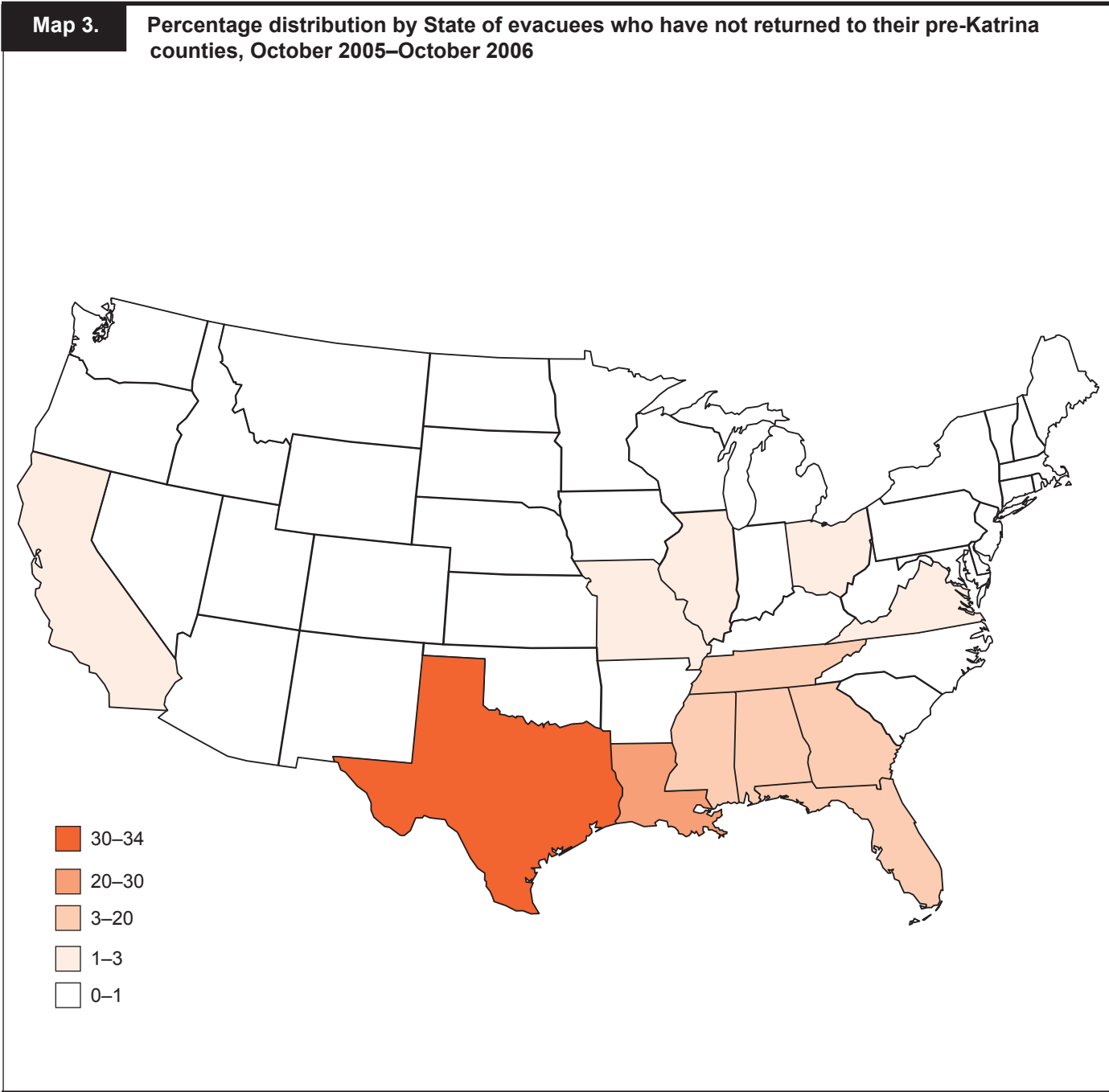
Mississippi (469 miles) or Alabama (584 miles). The estimates also indicate that there was a large degree of variance in how far away evacuees relocated from their pre-Katrina counties. Twenty-five percent of these evacuees relocated 10 miles or less from their pre-Katrina counties, while 25 percent relocated 461 miles or more, and 10 percent relocated at least 839 miles, from their pre-Katrina counties.<sup>23</sup>

### Demographics and the decision to return

Although the demographic composition of evacuees reflects the composition of prestorm residents of the Katrina-affected region, the probability of returning varies considerably by demographic group. Table 5 shows the proportions of evacuees in various demographic groups who returned to their pre-Katrina addresses and the proportion who returned to their pre-Katrina counties. (The discussion that follows employs the county-based definition of returning, but the patterns are similar for

the definition based on address.) The table indicates that the probability of returning increases with age (with the exception of teenagers, whose migration behavior likely depends on their parents' decisions): fifty-seven percent of evacuees 20 to 24 years old returned to their pre-Katrina counties, compared with 78 percent of evacuees 45 to 54 years old and 83 percent of evacuees 55 to 69 years old.

The table also indicates that several demographic groups, including blacks, persons who had never married, and persons with lower levels of education, were much less likely to return than were individuals in other racial, marital, or educational groups. Specifically, 54 percent of black evacuees returned to their pre-Katrina counties, compared with 82 percent of white evacuees; and 61 percent of never-married evacuees returned, compared with 78 percent of married evacuees. The differences among educational groups are less marked, but the estimates indicate that evacuees without a high school diploma were less likely to return than were those with more education: sixty-



eight percent of evacuees without a high school diploma returned, while 78 percent with a high school diploma (as their highest degree) returned and 75 percent with a college degree returned.

**Labor force status of evacuees**

Thus far, the analysis has demonstrated that there was a

large amount of dislocation associated with the storm. Many individuals moved away from the counties in which they were located prior to the storm, and still other individuals relocated within their prestorm counties. These findings naturally lead to questions about how people who evacuated fared in the labor markets in which they found themselves. Was the physical and emotional damage caused by the storm so extensive that it seriously af-

**Table 4. Distance (in miles) between destination and origin counties of nonreturning evacuees, October 2005–October 2006**

State evacuee was residing in at time of survey (State of destination)	Total <sup>1</sup>	Pre-Katrina State (State of origin)	
		Louisiana	Mississippi
All States.....	409	399	469
Affected States:			
Louisiana.....	66	64	150
Mississippi.....	70	104	58
Alabama.....	300	332	131
Adjacent States: <sup>2</sup>			
Texas.....	378	367	710
Tennessee.....	381	392	286
Georgia.....	432	460	382
Florida.....	414	475	( <sup>3</sup> )
Arkansas.....	464	473	( <sup>3</sup> )
Other States <sup>4</sup> .....	1,110	1,120	1,029

<sup>1</sup> Includes evacuees whose pre-Katrina State is Alabama.  
<sup>2</sup> States adjacent to the affected States.  
<sup>3</sup> Sample size too small to estimate average distance reliably.  
<sup>4</sup> States other than the affected States and other than the adjacent States.  
NOTE: The numbers of miles are averages for evacuees who did not return to their pre-Katrina counties.  
SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

affected the ability to work of both those who returned and those who did not? Alternatively, were evacuees who went back to their pre-Katrina areas readily able to return to employment and those who did not return able to easily integrate into the labor markets in which they found themselves? To help shed light on these questions, using data from October 2005 to October 2006, table 6 presents unemployment rates, employment-population ratios, and labor force participation rates for all those who evacuated, for those who returned to their pre-Katrina counties (returnees), and for those who did not return (nonreturnees).

As mentioned earlier, the analysis presented here uses the broader definition of returning. This definition arguably captures the level of labor market disruption that faced those who had relocated, because both those who returned to their former addresses and those who returned to the counties in which they resided prior to the storm are likely to have close to the same opportunities to return to their former employers. To evaluate the effect of the storm on evacuees, their labor force measures are compared with those of individuals not affected by the storm (residents of unaffected areas who are not classified as evacuees) in three geographic areas: the entire Nation, the three affected States (Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama), and the five States

(Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida) adjacent to the affected States. Estimates for the latter two groups of States are presented in an attempt to reflect any distinct regional economic conditions that might exist. Chart 3 presents monthly comparisons of the unemployment rates, employment-population ratios, and labor force participation rates for evacuees and for residents of unaffected areas nationwide (excluding evacuees). Chart 4 shows monthly estimates for evacuees who returned to their pre-Katrina counties and for evacuees who did not.

The estimates in table 6, chart 3, and chart 4 indicate that evacuees faced considerable difficulty with regard to the labor market, and those who did not return fared worse than those who did return. As indicated by the employment-population ratios in table 6, evacuees were less likely to be employed than were those unaffected by the storm: the employment-population ratio of evacuees (51.7 percent) was 11 percentage points lower than the ratio among residents of unaffected areas nationwide (63.2 percent), as well as among residents of unaffected areas in the adjacent States (62.6 percent). Furthermore, evacuees were seeking employment and unable to find work or were laid off from jobs at a much higher rate than either of the other two groups: the unemployment rate for all evacuees was 12.1 percent, compared with unemployment rates of 4.7 percent for residents of unaffected areas nationwide and 4.4 percent for residents of unaffected areas in the adjacent States.<sup>24</sup>

Chart 3 indicates that the labor market situation for evacuees in the months immediately after the storm was considerably worse than later in the period examined. For example, the employment-population ratio for evacuees was 44.0 percent in October 2005, but had increased to 54.9 percent by October 2006. Also, the unemployment rate for evacuees declined over time, and the gap between the unemployment rate for evacuees and the rate for residents of unaffected areas nationwide narrowed. However, despite the narrowing of the gap, in October 2006—more than a year after Katrina reached shore—the unemployment rate of evacuees (9.3 percent) was still more than double the unemployment rate of the latter group (4.1 percent).

The inability of evacuees to be gainfully employed seems to have been particularly acute among those who did not return to their pre-Katrina counties. As shown in table 6, the employment-population ratio for nonreturnees was 26 percentage points lower than the ratio for residents of unaffected areas nationwide (37.1 percent and 63.2 percent, respectively) and approximately 20 percentage points lower than the employment-population ratio for evacuees who returned to their pre-Katrina counties (37.1 percent and



**Table 5. Percent of evacuees who returned to their pre-Katrina residences or counties, by personal characteristics, October 2005–October 2006**

Characteristic	Returned to residence	Returned to county
<b>Age, years</b>		
16 to 19.....	63.5	71.2
20 to 24.....	44.5	56.8
25 to 34.....	53.8	64.8
35 to 44.....	65.0	70.6
45 to 54.....	68.9	77.5
55 to 69.....	78.3	82.6
70 and older.....	76.0	80.0
<b>Race</b>		
White.....	73.2	81.9
Black.....	48.5	53.8
Asian.....	80.7	84.5
Other race.....	42.9	58.1
<b>Hispanic ethnicity</b>		
Non-Hispanic.....	65.2	72.5
Hispanic.....	57.1	72.2
<b>Gender</b>		
Female.....	63.7	71.1
Male.....	66.3	74.1
<b>Education<sup>1</sup></b>		
Less than high school.....	59.3	67.9
High school.....	72.5	77.9
Some college.....	64.9	74.9
College.....	70.3	74.7
<b>Marital status<sup>2</sup></b>		
Married.....	72.8	78.2
Was married <sup>3</sup> .....	64.3	73.4
Never married.....	50.7	61.1
<b>Number of children<sup>4</sup></b>		
0.....	66.1	74.0
1.....	61.3	68.8
2.....	64.7	71.9
3 or more.....	62.2	66.9

<sup>1</sup> For persons aged 25 years and older.

<sup>2</sup> For persons aged 20 years and older.

<sup>3</sup> Widowed, divorced, or separated.

<sup>4</sup> Number of own children under age 18, for persons aged 20 years and older.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

57.3 percent). The unemployment rate for evacuees who did not return was 30.6 percent, compared with an unemployment rate of 6.0 percent for evacuees who returned and 4.7 percent for residents of unaffected areas nationwide. Furthermore, the estimates in table 6 indicate that the higher unemployment rate of nonreturnees is due to these workers' inability to find new employment: very few nonreturnees were classified as unemployed because they indicated that they expected to be recalled to their former employer within the next 6 months.

The differences in labor force status between returnees and nonreturnees after the storm might reflect differences that existed between those groups prior to the storm. Further analysis indicates that differences between groups in individual and family characteristics (including those characteristics listed in table 5) can account for about 25 percent of the difference in the unemployment rate between returnees and nonreturnees. By contrast, differences in these characteristics can account for only about 5 percent of the difference in the employment-population ratio and cannot account for any part of the difference in the labor force participation rate.<sup>25</sup> Thus, although individual and family characteristics can explain *some* of the differences in labor force status between returnees and nonreturnees, a substantial proportion of those differences cannot be explained by such characteristics.

Interestingly, among both returnees and nonreturnees who were employed, self-employment rates appear to be relatively high compared with self-employment rates among those who were employed in the affected counties before the storm. In the 19 months prior to the storm, the average self-employment rate among those who were employed was 7.3 percent, while after the storm, the self-employment rate of employed returnees was 11.3 percent and the self-employment rate of employed nonreturnees was 9.5 percent. It is not possible to determine from these estimates whether these evacuees were self-employed prior to the storm or whether they turned to self-employment after the storm as a means of finding employment. However, the lower employment-population ratio of evacuees, in combination with their higher self-employment rates, further suggest that evacuees were particularly unsuccessful in finding employment other than self-employment.

The graphs presented in chart 4 suggest that, although the unemployment rate was always higher and the employment-population ratio always lower for nonreturnees than for returnees, the decline in the unemployment rate for evacuees displayed in chart 3 was driven almost entirely by the changes among nonreturnees. Similarly, the rise in the employment-population ratio among evacuees was driven largely by changes among nonreturnees (although early in the recovery period after the storm, the employment-population ratio among returnees increased markedly). These estimates suggest that the labor market situation improved over time for evacuees who did not return to their pre-Katrina counties. Nevertheless, the estimates indicate that even more than a year after the storm, nonreturnees had not integrated well into the labor market and still were facing considerable difficulties in obtaining employment. In October 2006, only 44.9 percent of nonreturnees were

**Table 6. Labor force measures for Katrina evacuees and for residents of unaffected areas, October 2005–October 2006**

U.S. population	Labor force participation rate	Employment-population ratio	Unemployment rate	Proportion of unemployed—		Proportion of employed who are self-employed
				Laid off	Looking	
<b>Evacuees</b>						
All.....	58.8	51.7	12.1	9.1	90.9	10.9
Nonreturnees.....	53.4	37.1	30.6	4.0	96.0	9.5
Returnees.....	60.9	57.3	6.0	17.7	82.3	11.3
<b>Residents of unaffected areas<sup>1</sup></b>						
Nationwide .....	66.2	63.2	4.7	12.6	87.4	11.1
Affected States <sup>2</sup> .....	61.5	58.6	4.7	12.5	87.5	8.7
Adjacent States <sup>3</sup> .....	65.4	62.6	4.4	8.8	91.2	11.2

<sup>1</sup> Excluding evacuees.<sup>2</sup> Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama.<sup>3</sup> Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

employed, and their unemployment rate was 18.9 percent.

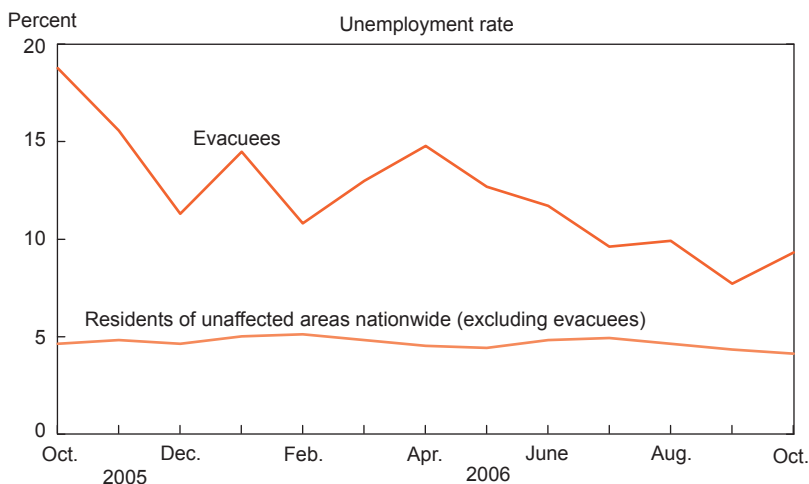
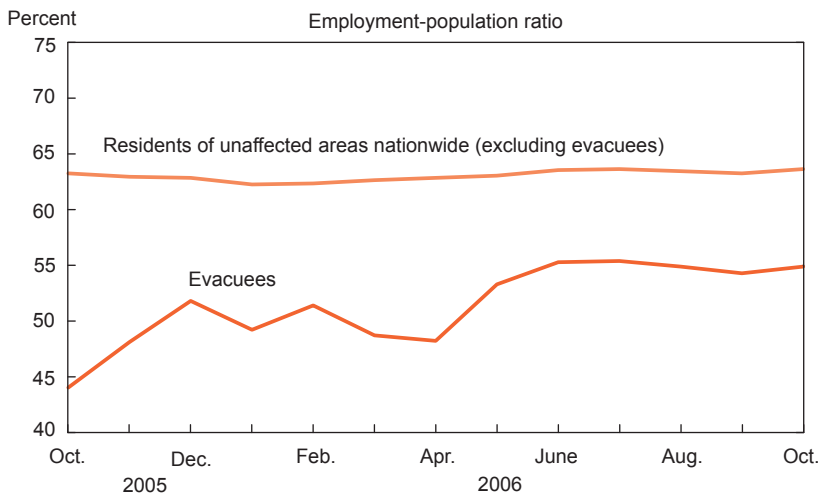
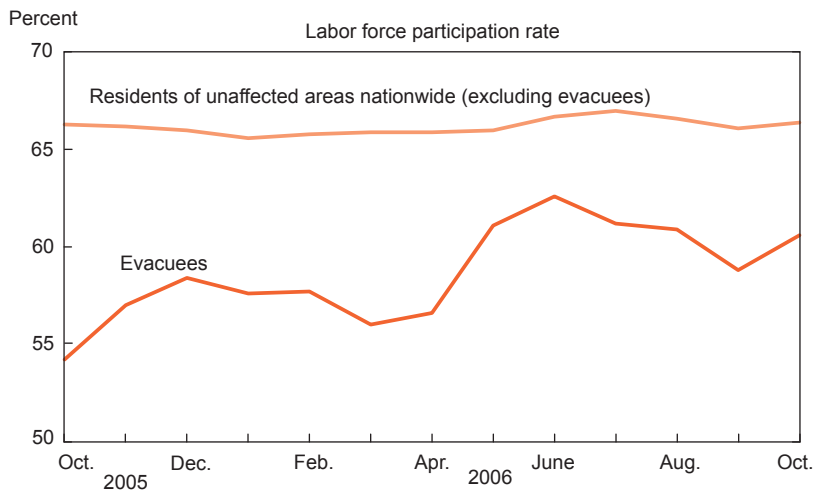
### Income and governmental and private assistance

Given that nonreturnees fared so poorly in the labor market compared with returnees and residents of unaffected areas nationwide, it is natural to ask whether nonreturnees have received compensating assistance either from the government or from friends or relatives. The 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC), administered as a supplement to the monthly CPS for all sampled households in March and for part of the sampled households in February and April, can shed some light on this issue.<sup>26</sup> In order to construct poverty measures, the ASEC collects information on income that individuals received from various governmental and private sources in the calendar year prior to when the survey was administered. The ASEC collects information on the following governmental sources of income: unemployment insurance, welfare payments (including Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, or TANF), Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, workers' compensation from a State government, veterans' benefits, survivors' income from a government agency, educational assistance from the government, disability income from a government agency, and retirement income from State or local governments or from the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board. In addition, the ASEC collects information on whether an individual's household (as opposed to the individual him- or herself) received food stamps.<sup>27</sup> The ASEC also collects information on the following private sources of income: interest income, dividend income, rental income, child support, alimony, retirement income from

a private source (including company pensions and regular payments from individual retirement accounts, KEOGH accounts, and 401(k) accounts), educational assistance from a private source, disability income from a private source, and regular financial assistance from friends or relatives not living in the household.

Because Katrina struck the gulf coast in August 2005, if evacuees received assistance from the government or from friends or relatives in the last 4 months (September, October, November, and December) of that year due to the storm, the receipt of these benefits should be captured in the 2006 ASEC, and the proportion of individuals participating in these programs should be higher than what was observed in the Katrina-affected counties a year earlier. Different levels of income from private sources other than friends or relatives also may provide evidence of the comparative pre-Katrina wealth of returnees compared with nonreturnees, because this other private income includes dividend and interest payments that could have been received prior to or after the storm. Table 7 reports per-person averages of total income, earnings from employment, income from governmental sources, and income from private sources in 2004 for all residents of Katrina-affected counties and in 2005 for returnees and nonreturnees, with nonreturnees defined as those who did not return to their pre-Katrina counties.<sup>28</sup> Table 7 also reports the proportion of individuals in each of these three groups who received any governmental assistance, along with the proportion who participated in five particular government programs that might be expected to support evacuees in the wake of the storm: unemployment insurance, welfare, Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, and Food

**Chart 3. Monthly estimates of labor force measures: evacuees and residents of unaffected areas, October 2005–October 2006**



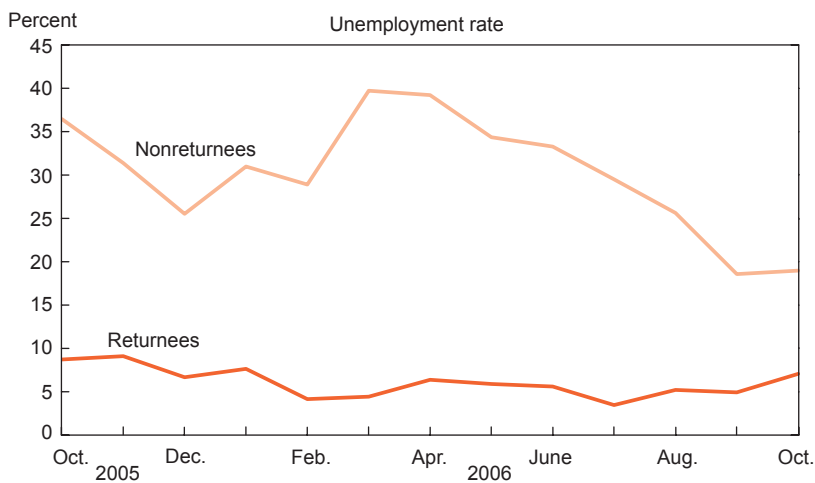
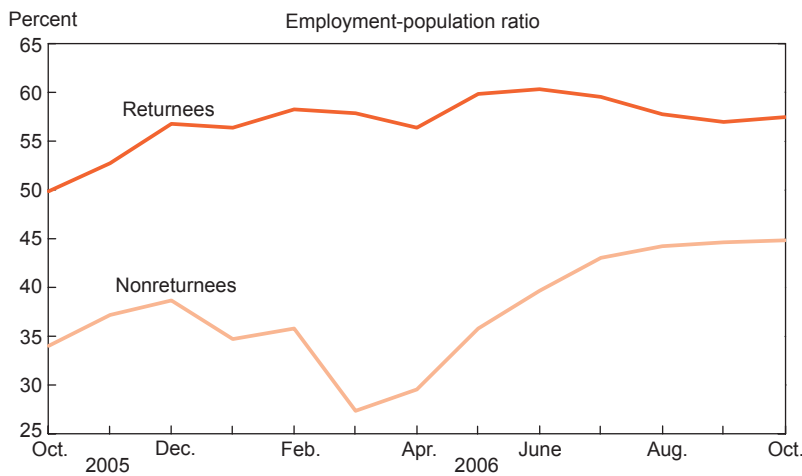
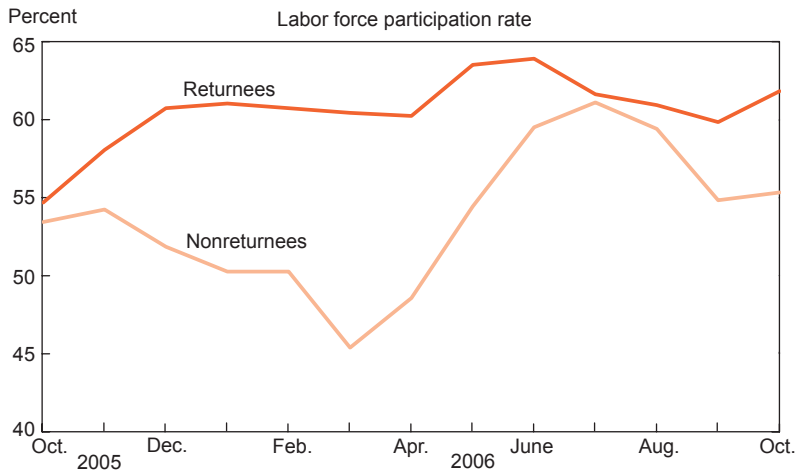
SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

Stamps.<sup>29</sup> The proportion of individuals in each group who received income from private sources also is reported in table 7, along with the proportion that received regular monetary assistance from friends or relatives. (As noted earlier, the other sources of private income—such as dividends, interest, child support, and alimony—might be somewhat less influenced by Katrina.)

Consistent with how returnees and nonreturnees fared in the labor market, on average, returnees had \$3,731 less, and nonreturnees had \$9,291 less, earnings from employment in 2005 than did those who resided in Katrina-affected counties in 2004.<sup>30</sup> These lower earnings are consistent with a loss of at least some time of employment by evacuees, especially nonreturnees.

The estimates in table 7 also indicate that when all sources of governmental income are taken into account, nonreturnees were more likely than returnees to receive some form of governmental assistance, and the proportion of both types of evacuees who received such assistance was higher than the proportion of residents of the affected counties receiving assistance prior to the storm. For example, nonreturnees were more than twice as likely as returnees to receive unemployment insurance payments (9.9 percent compared with 4.9 percent), and both groups were more likely to receive unemployment insurance payments than were those who resided in the Katrina-affected counties before the storm. This higher incidence of receipt of unemployment insurance payments probably reflects the increase in job loss due to the storm, but it also might reflect the relaxation of benefit rules in State unemployment insurance programs in response to the storm. In addition, nonreturnees were more likely than returnees to receive welfare payments and Supplemental Security Income payments. Each of these types of payment could be a direct response

**Chart 4. Monthly estimates of labor force measures: returnees and nonreturnees, October 2005–October 2006 (using county definition of returning)**



SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

to the storm; however, it is not possible to determine whether that is so from the descriptive estimates presented here. These differences between returnees and nonreturnees might be due in part to differences in the prestorm economic situations of returnees and nonreturnees and thus differences in the propensity of returnees and nonreturnees to receive these types of assistance prior to the storm. Nonetheless, a separate analysis of labor force status indicates that the majority of the differences in outcomes between returnees and nonreturnees cannot be attributed to prestorm differences between the two groups, suggesting that the storm did indeed contribute to differences in the receipt of governmental assistance between the groups.<sup>31</sup>

Perhaps the most interesting difference with regard to governmental assistance is the markedly greater proportion of both returnees and nonreturnees who received food stamps, compared with residents of Katrina-affected counties in 2004. Only 6.3 percent of residents of Katrina-affected counties lived in a household that received food stamps in 2004, whereas 20.3 percent of returnees and 30.6 percent of nonreturnees resided in a household that received food stamps in 2005. These estimates indicate that the Food Stamp program may have provided relatively immediate assistance to evacuees and offered a way for both returnees and nonreturnees to support themselves in the wake of the storm. Although the Food Stamp program appears to be the most important program in this regard, other governmental programs also appear to have supported evacuees after the storm. Excluding food stamps, an estimated 31.8 percent of returnees and 42.4 percent of nonreturnees received some form of governmental assistance.

The estimates in table 7 indicate that

**Table 7. Income and assistance from various sources, 2004 and 2005**

Income or assistance, and source	Residents of affected counties, pre-Katrina (2004)	Returnees (2005)	Nonreturnees (2005)
Per-person average income: <sup>1</sup>			
Total income .....	\$28,779	\$26,424	\$19,386
Earnings .....	24,150	20,419	14,859
Income from governmental sources .....	3,011	3,548	3,434
Income from private sources (excluding earnings) .....	1,672	2,481	1,098
Percent receiving income or assistance:			
Received any governmental assistance <sup>2</sup> .....	30.2	41.5	54.7
Unemployment insurance .....	1.3	4.9	9.9
Welfare (including TANF <sup>3</sup> ) .....	.7	1.3	7.9
Social Security .....	19.5	20.5	17.8
Supplemental Security Income .....	2.5	1.4	4.3
Food stamps .....	6.3	20.3	30.6
Received income from private sources <sup>4</sup> .....	42.6	39.1	39.3
Friends or relatives (regularly) .....	1.4	1.4	2.7
<sup>1</sup> In 2005 dollars. <sup>2</sup> Proportion of individuals who received any income from the governmental sources listed in this table, plus the following: workers' compensation from a State government, veterans' benefits, survivors' income from a government agency, educational assistance from the government, disability income from a government agency, and retirement income from State or local governments or from the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board. Income from these additional government programs is included in "Income from governmental sources." <sup>3</sup> Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. <sup>4</sup> Proportion of individuals who received any income from private sources, including interest income, dividend income, rental income,		child support, alimony, retirement income from a private source (including company pensions and regular payments from individual retirement accounts, KEOGH accounts, and 401(k) accounts), educational assistance from a private source, disability income from a private source, and regular financial assistance from friends or relatives not living in the household. "Income received from private sources" is the value of income from all of these sources.  SOURCE: 2005 and 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS); basic CPS data from February, March, and April of those years.	

relatively few evacuees reported receiving regular monetary income from friends or relatives, although the proportion of nonreturnees who reported receiving income from this source was slightly larger than the proportion of returnees. In general, the estimates in the table indicate that neither the government nor friends or relatives provided massive amounts of income to compensate Katrina evacuees for their loss of earnings due to the storm, because the average total income of evacuees (both returnees and nonreturnees) was lower than the average total income of residents of the affected counties prior to the storm.

SINCE HURRICANE KATRINA STRUCK THE GULF COAST in August 2005, there has been much interest in how those affected by the storm have fared. The issue was examined in this article using data that were collected with a set of Katrina-related questions that were added to the CPS. The analysis of responses to these questions indicates that approximately 1.5 million people aged 16 years and older evacuated from their homes and that the breadth of the

evacuation was widespread: the demographic composition of evacuees mirrors the demographic composition of those residing in the Katrina-affected counties prior to the storm. The analysis of responses also indicates that evacuees who returned to the areas from which they evacuated differed markedly from those who did not in terms of demographic characteristics, labor force status, and income.

Of those who evacuated, about 71 percent had returned to their homes by October 2006, but around 29 percent—about 410,000—had not returned to their homes, and of these, approximately 280,000 had not even returned to the counties in which they were living prior to the storm. Further, although about 45 percent of evacuees who did not return to their homes continued to reside in the same State, Katrina also caused large numbers of people to move between States: an estimated 23 percent of Louisiana natives affected by the storm, representing 8 percent of Louisiana's population in 2005, no longer live in the State.

Blacks, young adults, and single people who never had



married were significantly less likely to return to their homes after the storm than were whites, individuals over the age of 55, and married persons. An examination of the proportion of evacuees who were employed and of their unemployment rates suggests that individuals who evacuated because of the storm suffered greatly—particularly those who did not return to the counties in which they were living prior to Katrina. In October 2006, more than a year after the storm struck, less than half of those who had not returned to their prestorm counties were employed, and the unemployment rate of these nonreturnees was almost 19 percent. These lower levels of

employment appeared to translate into lower earnings for evacuees. Further, although there is some evidence that evacuees received food stamps and unemployment insurance in response to the storm, it appears that neither assistance from governmental sources nor assistance from friends or relatives fully compensated evacuees for their lower earnings. The estimates of evacuees' poststorm locations, labor force status, and incomes all support the notion that evacuees (especially nonreturnees) fared poorly in the wake of the storm. Katrina undoubtedly caused massive physical damage, but the storm also profoundly affected the lives of people in its path. □

## Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: We are grateful to Chuck Pierret and seminar participants at the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the 2007 Society of Labor Economists meetings for useful comments. The views expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not reflect the views of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>1</sup>Miles Kimball, Helen Levy, Fumio Ohtake, and Yoshiro Tsutsui, "Unhappiness after Hurricane Katrina," NBER Working Paper 12062 (Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, 2006).

<sup>2</sup>See, for example, Shaila Dewan, "Road to New Life After Katrina is Closed to Many," *New York Times*, July 12, 2007; Peter Whoriskey, "Study Says Storms Displaced More People than Estimated," *Washington Post*, Aug. 8, 2007; and Michael Abramowitz and Michael A. Fletcher, "Bush Says Gulf Coast Isn't Forgotten," *Washington Post*, Aug. 30, 2007.

<sup>3</sup>See the following articles in the August 2006 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*: Molly Garber, Linda Unger, James White, and Linda Wohlford, "Hurricane Katrina's effects on industry employment and wages," pp. 22–39; Lawrence S. Cahoon, Diane E. Herz, Richard C. Ning, Anne E. Polivka, Maria E. Reed, Edwin L. Robison, and Gregory D. Weyland, "The Current Population Survey response to Hurricane Katrina," pp. 40–51; and Sharon P. Brown and Patrick Carey, "Conducting the Mass Layoff Statistics program: response and findings," pp. 70–75.

<sup>4</sup>For a detailed description of the discussion and resolution of issues related to conducting the CPS in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, see Cahoon and others, "The Current Population Survey response."

<sup>5</sup>Initially, it was thought that information about the county and State that relocated evacuees came from would assist in the adjustment of CPS population weights to account for the movement of people from one area to another. However, the U.S. Postal Service's National Change of Address file was obtained by the Census Bureau in a timely manner and proved to be of sufficient quality that it was not necessary to use the CPS data for the aforesaid purpose.

<sup>6</sup>Due to the desire to start collecting information quickly, the first set of Katrina questions was not tested extensively prior to its inclusion in the CPS. The entire set of questions (including the additional ones) was cognitively tested prior to its inclusion in June 2006. These questions were tested primarily on evacuees who were living in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area. The testing revealed no cognitive difficulties with the original set of questions among those who had relocated. However, several times the questions did evoke emotional responses from respondents.

<sup>7</sup>The CPS uses a 4–8–4 sample design in which an address is scheduled to be interviewed for 4 consecutive months, not interviewed for the next 8 consecutive months, and then interviewed again for the subsequent 4 months. Each calendar month, a new group of residential addresses starts this rotation pattern. Given this rotation pattern and the inclusion of the CPS Katrina questions from October 2005 to October 2006, households can be observed for up to 5 months. The average number of months that evacuees are observed in the CPS data is 4 months.

<sup>8</sup>A focus group of interviewers indicated that, because the wording of the questions was the same every month, some respondents who identified themselves as evacuees in a particular month did not answer the Katrina questions in a subsequent interview because they had already identified themselves as evacuees. Other respondents interpreted the first Katrina question (see box on page 34) as asking whether there were any *additional* (since the previous interview) household members who were evacuees. For the same reasons, some interviewers didn't ask the Katrina questions in a given month if the household roster was the same and the household had responded to the questions in an earlier month.

<sup>9</sup>These restrictions and refinements result in estimates of the number of Katrina evacuees and the number of evacuees who relocated that are different from those previously published by the BLS. In addition to the restrictions and refinements requisite for an individual to be classified as an evacuee enumerated in the text, it was required that the household screener be "yes" for an individual to be classified as an evacuee.

<sup>10</sup>The list of counties used in the analysis is based on FEMA disaster declarations for Hurricane Katrina through October 7, 2005, and includes 31 parishes in Louisiana (of a total of 64 in the State), 49 counties in Mississippi (of 82), and 11 counties in Alabama (of 67). No other States contained counties eligible for both public and individual disaster assistance. This list of counties differs slightly from that used in "Labor Market Statistics Prior to Disaster for Areas Affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita," published on the BLS Web site (<http://www.bls.gov/katrina>). That list refers to counties affected by Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita (or both) and was based on FEMA declarations through September 30, 2005.

<sup>11</sup>Figures are from the October 2005–October 2006 CPS.

<sup>12</sup>*Current Housing Unit Damage Estimates: Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma* (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, Feb. 12, 2006). This analysis was based on direct inspection of housing units to determine eligibility for FEMA housing assistance. The inspections that were carried out assessed damages resulting from Hurricane Katrina and two



other hurricanes from the fall of 2005 (Rita and Wilma).

<sup>13</sup>For January 2006, FEMA data on the number of hotel rooms occupied by people affected by Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita (or both) can be used to construct an estimate of the effect of those living in hotels on the CPS estimates of the number of evacuees. As of January 22, 2006, FEMA reported that there were 26,879 hotel rooms occupied by Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita evacuees. If there was an average of 3 people per hotel room and the individuals living in hotel rooms were added to the number of people identified as Katrina evacuees, then a reasonable estimate is that the CPS missed only about 4.8 percent of Katrina evacuees. This number would be an underestimate if the average number of people occupying a hotel room were greater than 3; at the same time, however, that number could be an overestimate because the number of occupied hotel rooms includes both those who evacuated because of Hurricane Katrina and those who evacuated because of Hurricane Rita. If the number of people per hotel room were assumed to be 5 rather than 3, the proportion of evacuees missed by the CPS would increase to approximately 7.7 percent. Hotels were not the only type of places at which evacuees could have been staying that were not in the CPS sample. For instance, large facilities such as the Houston Astrodome and emergency shelters set up in places of worship also were not included in the sample. However, anecdotal evidence indicates that the majority of these emergency shelters were no longer in use by January 2006. FEMA trailers set up at an existing address would be included in the CPS sample from which households could be drawn.

<sup>14</sup>The characteristics of those living in the counties affected by the storm and the characteristics of those living in the remainder of the United States were calculated from CPS data for January 2004 to July 2005. A comparison of the CPS estimates for those in the affected counties with estimates generated by the Census Bureau from American Community Survey data for these counties indicates a large degree of concordance between the two sets of estimates.

<sup>15</sup>An analysis using the narrower definition of a returnee (based on residence) is available from the authors upon request.

<sup>16</sup>An estimated 32.0 percent of evacuees who originally lived in Louisiana did not return to their prestorm parishes. Combining this estimate with the estimate of the total number of Louisiana natives who evacuated because of Katrina yields the result that approximately 360,672 Louisiana natives moved to another State or parish because of Katrina. This estimate is consistent with an independent estimate by the Louisiana Recovery Authority and the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals ("Migration Patterns: Estimates of Parish Level Migrations due to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita," 2006 Louisiana Health and Population Survey). Using data they collected via a door-to-door survey to supplement 2006 Census Bureau population estimates, these organizations estimate that, approximately 15 months after Katrina struck, 398,000 individuals who originally lived in 18 southern Louisiana parishes had moved to another State or parish because of the storm. The periods covered by this estimate and the estimate from the CPS data are similar. The estimate from Louisiana staff could be expected to be slightly higher than the CPS estimate because the former includes those who evacuated because of either Katrina or Rita, whereas the latter includes only individuals who evacuated because of Katrina. By contrast, the CPS estimate might be expected to be slightly larger because it includes any individuals who lived in the FEMA-designated disaster area, which includes 31 parishes in Louisiana.

<sup>17</sup>Because the question about the date that individuals returned was asked only of those who returned to the same address, similar estimates cannot be generated for individuals who returned to the counties in which they resided prior to the storm, but did not return to their previous address. The estimates in table 2 stop in July 2006 because the

survey instrument did not record the year individuals returned. Without an indication of that year, it is not possible to distinguish individuals who returned in August 2005 from those who returned in August 2006. The year was not included in the survey instrument because, at the time that the Katrina questions were inserted into the CPS, it was anticipated that the questions would be administered for only a couple of months. August 2005 returnees were individuals who reported that they returned between August 27 and August 31.

<sup>18</sup>The estimates of the proportion of evacuees who returned to their pre-Katrina addresses and the length of time they were away are not meant to suggest that evacuees who returned quickly did not suffer significant property damage or other severe economic hardships.

<sup>19</sup>Among these remaining States, the five with the largest proportion of evacuees (regardless of their State of origin) who had not returned to their pre-Katrina counties are Illinois, California, Missouri, Virginia, and Ohio.

<sup>20</sup>Let  $a$  be the proportion of natives of a State who returned to their residences and  $b$  be the proportion of nonreturnees who remained in their State. Then the proportion of evacuees who reside in the State of their pre-Katrina residence is  $a + (1 - a) \times b$ .

<sup>21</sup>This estimate is based on the Census Bureau's estimate of Louisiana's total population (July 1, 2005) and an estimate of the proportion of the Louisiana population that is 16 years and older, taken from the 2000 Census.

<sup>22</sup>The CPS data identify the county of the evacuee's residence at the time of the survey and (for most evacuees) the county of his or her pre-Katrina residence. Table 4 uses the latitude and longitude of a county's center of population, computed by the Census Bureau from 2000 census data, to identify the location of the county. The table makes use of the Haversine formula (from Roger W. Sinnott, "Virtues of the Haversine," *Sky and Telescope*, August 1984, p. 159), which takes account of the curvature of the earth, to compute the distance (in miles) between the county of origin and the destination county. For use in the formula, the radius of the earth is assumed to be 3,956 miles.

<sup>23</sup>As points of reference for the figures listed in table 4, consider the distance from New Orleans to Baton Rouge (71 miles), Houston (321 miles), and Las Vegas (1,508 miles).

<sup>24</sup>Table 6 reports the proportion of those classified as unemployed who said they were on layoff from a job to which they expected to return, as well as the proportion of those who said they were looking for work. Although the proportion of unemployed evacuees who returned to their pre-Katrina counties and who were on layoff from a job was slightly higher than the corresponding proportion among unemployed residents of unaffected areas in the entire Nation, virtually all of the difference in unemployment rates between evacuees who did not return and the latter individuals is due to a higher proportion of nonreturning evacuees looking for work and being unable to find employment. The proportion of the unemployed who were on layoff was substantially lower among evacuees who did not return than among residents of unaffected areas nationwide. Nearly 18 percent of returnees who were unemployed said that they were on layoff from a job to which they expected to return, compared with 4 percent of nonreturnees. Among residents of unaffected areas nationwide, approximately 13 percent of the unemployed were on layoff from a job to which they expected to return.

<sup>25</sup>Jeffrey A. Groen and Anne E. Polivka, "The Effect of Hurricane Katrina on the Labor Market Outcomes of Evacuees," BLS Working Paper 415, March 2008.

<sup>26</sup>ASEC formerly was known as the Annual Demographic Survey and

has been informally referred to as the March Income Supplement.

<sup>27</sup>The Food Stamp program is listed separately from the other sources of assistance in this article, for two reasons: (1) the Food Stamp program applies to households, while the other sources of income apply to individuals; and (2) food stamps are considered an in-kind benefit rather than an income benefit.

<sup>28</sup>The estimates in table 7 are based on 718 pre-Katrina, 440 returnee, and 182 nonreturnee observations that were weighted with the use of the supplement weight.

<sup>29</sup>The amount of income received from the first four of these programs is not listed separately because the sample of participants in some of these programs is small. Note that a monetized value of food stamps is not included in “income from governmental sources.”

<sup>30</sup>The 2004 estimates are expressed in 2005 dollars. In nominal dollars, the difference in earnings between evacuees (in 2005 dollars) and residents of affected counties in 2004 (in 2004 dollars) is \$2,941 for returnees and \$8,501 for nonreturnees.

<sup>31</sup>Groen and Polivka, “The Effect of Hurricane Katrina.”

## Teachers' work patterns: when, where, and how much do U.S. teachers work?

Rachel Krantz-Kent

Teachers' work patterns differ from those of many other professionals. In addition to teaching, they grade assignments, develop lesson plans, and perform other tasks in which they have some flexibility in determining when and where they work. Teachers' work schedules, too, are unique in that they often are tied to a traditional school year, with an extended break in the summer. This visual essay uses data from the American Time Use Survey (ATUS) to examine how much teachers work, where they work, when they work, and how their work patterns compare with those of other professionals.

In the ATUS, interviewers collect data in a time diary format, in which survey participants provide information about activities that they engaged in "yesterday." Because of the way in which the data are collected, it is possible to identify and quantify the work that teachers do at home, at a workplace, and at other locations and to examine the data by day of the week and time of day. Data are available for nearly every day of 2003–06, which is the reference period for this analysis.

In the presentation that follows, "teachers" refers

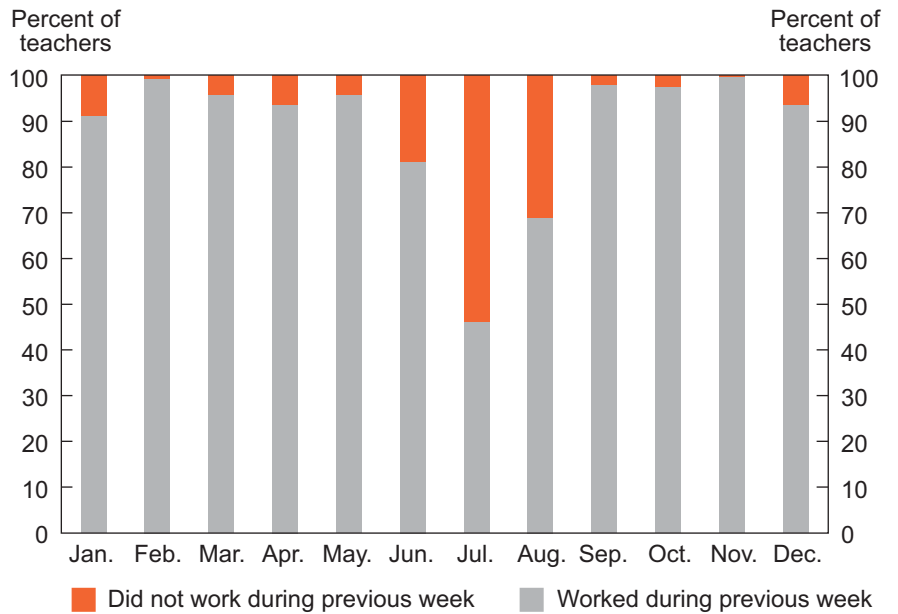
to persons whose main job is teaching preschool-to-high school students. Persons in the "other professionals" occupations also are classified by their main job. With the exception of chart 1, all estimates presented are restricted to persons who were employed during the week prior to their interview and who did some work during that period. Thus, a teacher who was on summer or semester break during the week of the survey is not included in this analysis. Unless otherwise specified, data pertain to persons who work full time; that is, they usually work 35 hours or more per week. Estimates of work hours refer to persons' main job only. The time use of persons who were doing more than one activity simultaneously is classified according to their primary activity. The data are averages for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population aged 15 and older, unless otherwise specified. For more information about the ATUS, see <http://www.bls.gov/tus>.

This essay was prepared by Rachel Krantz-Kent, an economist in the Division of Labor Force Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics. E-mail:

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- Persons who were employed, but were absent from work, may have been on vacation, ill, experiencing slack working conditions, dealing with childcare problems, on maternity or paternity leave, or absent for other reasons.
- Persons employed as teachers were less likely to work in June, July, and August than during other months of the year. These months coincide with times when schools typically are closed or have special summer schedules.
- Because of the wide variability in when teachers work during the year, this visual essay focuses on persons who were employed and did at least some work in the 7 days prior to their interview.

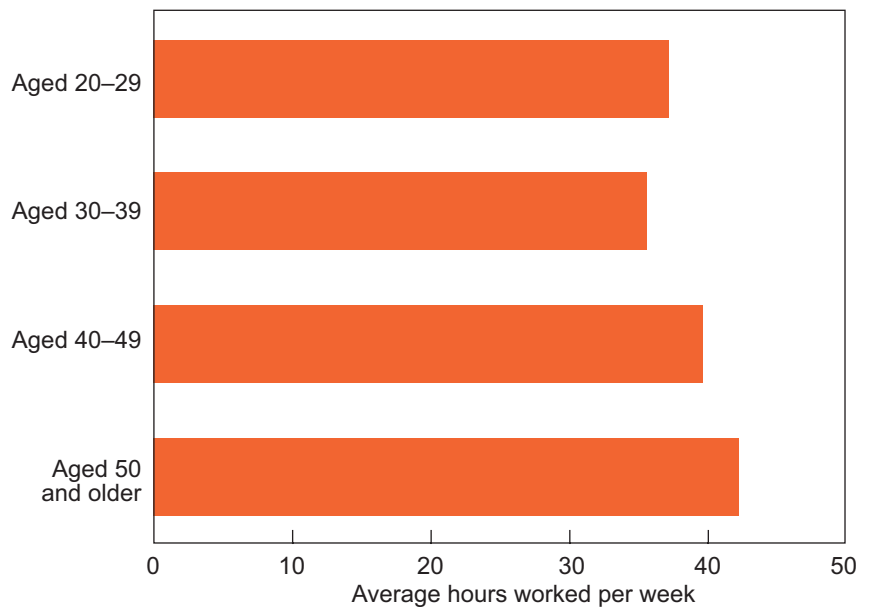
### 1. Teachers were less likely to work during the summer months than at other times of the year, 2003–06



NOTE: This chart shows responses to a question asking about work during the week prior to the interview day. Because of this, the data are not strictly for the months shown. For example, respondents interviewed about how they spent July 3 were asked whether they did any work during the 7 days from June 27 to July 3; in the chart, their responses appear in July (the month during which they were interviewed).

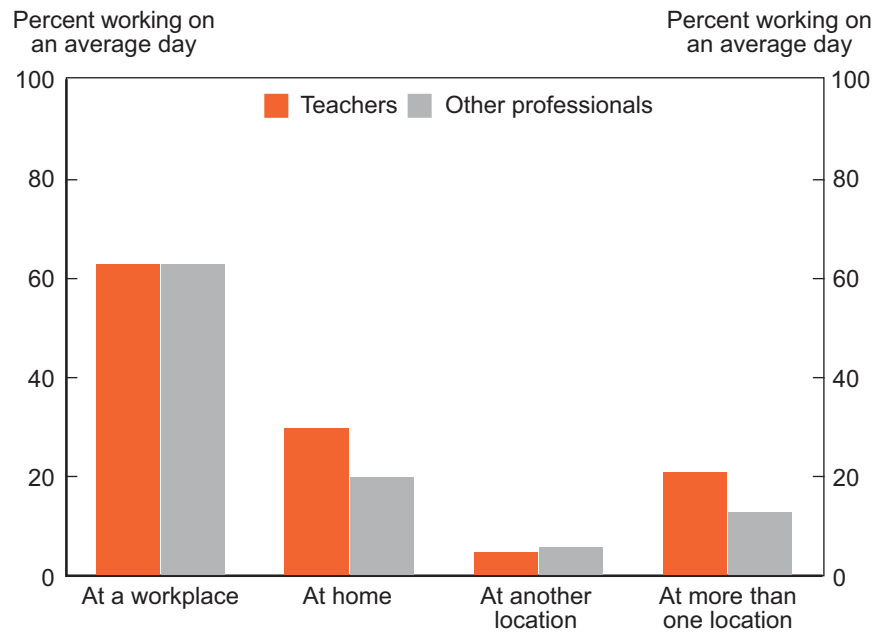
- Teachers aged 50 and older who were employed full time worked more hours per week than teachers who were younger. Teachers aged 50 and older worked significantly more than teachers in their thirties (6.7 hours more per week) and twenties (5.1 hours more per week).
- Teachers in their thirties worked less than teachers in their forties and fifties, but there is no statistically significant difference between the number of weekly hours of teachers in their thirties and that of teachers in their twenties.

### 2. Older teachers worked more hours than younger teachers, 2003–06



NOTE: The calculations of hours worked are based on data collected about how survey respondents spent “yesterday.” Thus, average weekly work hours are an extrapolation based on the activity for 1 day.

### 3. Teachers were more likely than other professionals to do some work at home, 2003–06



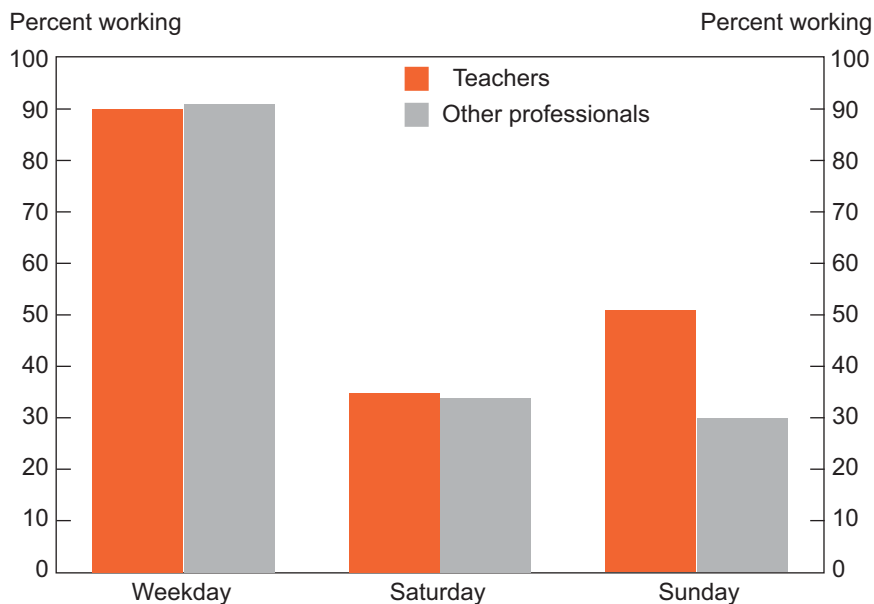
NOTE: People often spend their time differently on weekdays and weekend days. "Average day" refers to how people spend this time as an average across all 7 days of the week. "Other professionals" includes health care professionals, business and financial operations professionals, architects and engineers, community and social services professionals, managers, and others. Location categories are not mutually exclusive.

- Thirty percent of teachers worked at home on an average day, compared with 20 percent of other full-time professionals. Teachers and other professionals were equally likely to work at their workplace on an average day.
- On an average day, teachers were more likely to work at more than one location—such as at their workplace and at home—than were other full-time professionals.
- All professionals, including teachers, were more likely to work at their workplace on an average weekday than on an average weekend day. Eighty-six percent of teachers and 82 percent of other professionals worked at their workplace on an average weekday, compared with 5 percent of teachers and 15 percent of other professionals who worked at their workplace on an average weekend day.



- Teachers were more likely to work on a Sunday than were other full-time professionals. Fifty-one percent of teachers worked on an average Sunday, compared with 30 percent of other full-time professionals.
- Teachers and other full-time professionals were about equally likely to work on a Saturday (about one-third of each group) and equally likely to work on a weekday (about 90 percent of each group).

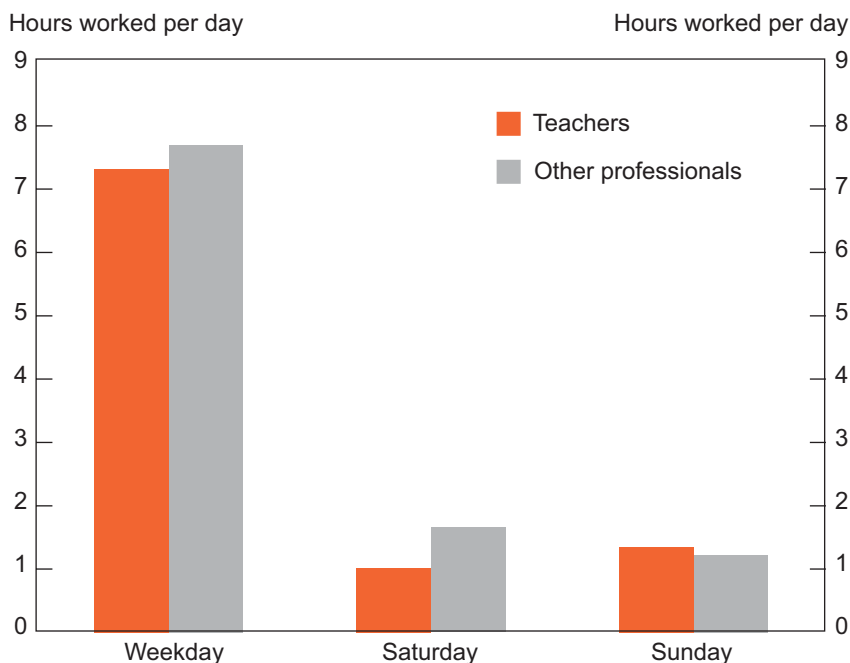
#### 4. Teachers were more likely to work on a Sunday than were other professionals, 2003–06



NOTE: "Other professionals" includes health care professionals, business and financial operations professionals, architects and engineers, community and social services professionals, managers, and others.

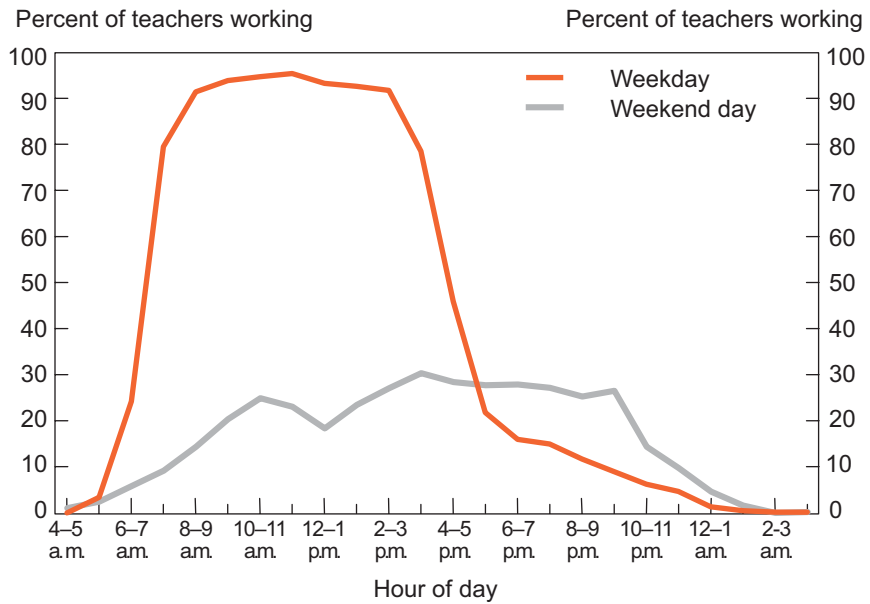
- Teachers employed full time worked 24 fewer minutes per weekday and 42 fewer minutes per Saturday than other full-time professionals. On Sundays, teachers and other professionals worked, on average, about the same amount of time. These estimates are averages for all teachers and other professionals who did some work in the week prior to their interview.

#### 5. Teachers worked fewer minutes on weekdays and Saturdays than did other professionals, 2003–06



NOTE: "Other professionals" includes health care professionals, business and financial operations professionals, architects and engineers, community and social services professionals, managers, and others.

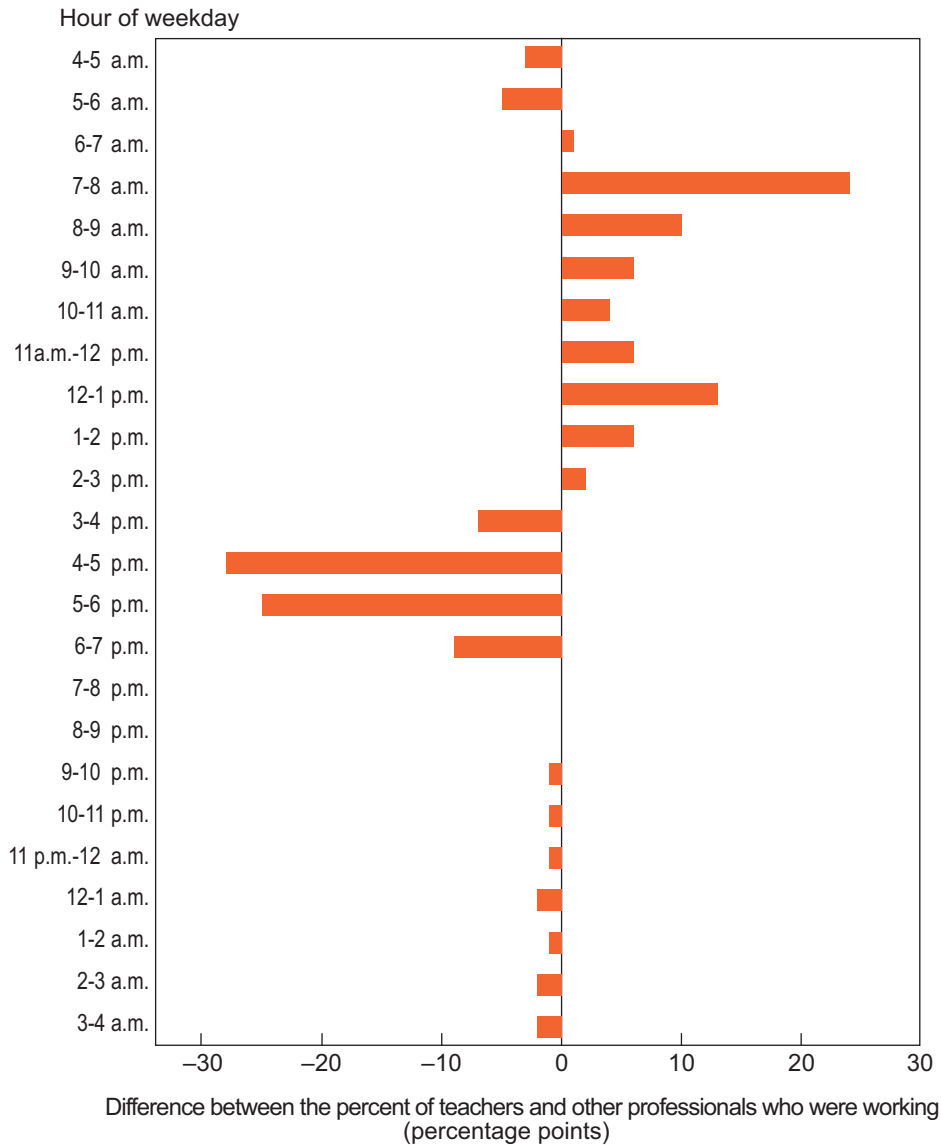
### 6. Teachers' work timetables differed by day of the week, 2003–06



NOTE: Data are for teachers on days when they did at least some work.

- The time of day when teachers worked differed considerably on weekdays and weekend days. Reflecting the hours when school typically is in session, on an average weekday between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., more than 90 percent of teachers who did at least some work that day were working. Between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m., after a typical schoolday has ended, half as many (46 percent) teachers worked.
- On an average weekend day, the share working at any given hour was less variable than on an average weekday. At any hour during the 8-hour stretch between 2 p.m. and 10 p.m., 25 percent to 30 percent of teachers who did at least some work that day were working.

## 7. Teachers were more likely than other professionals to work during the morning hours, 2003–06

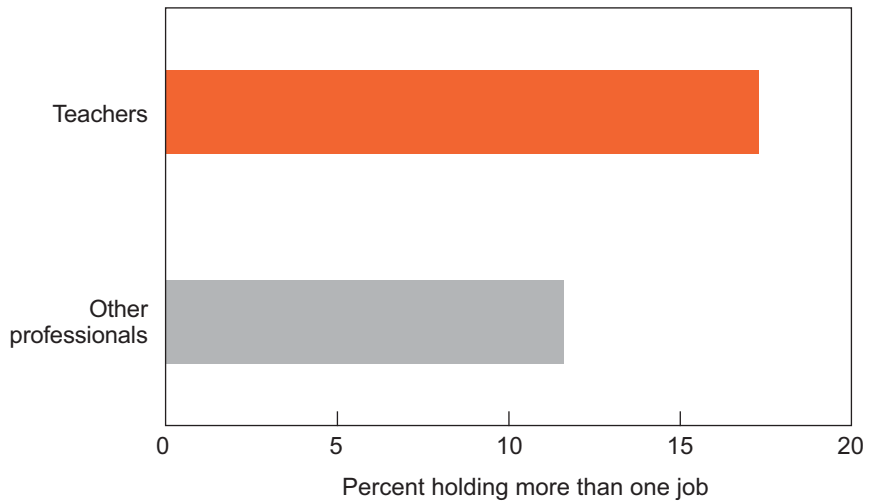


NOTE: Data are for persons on weekdays who did at least some work. "Other professionals" includes health care professionals, business and financial operations professionals, architects and engineers, community and social services professionals, managers, and others.

- On weekdays that they worked, teachers were more likely to work between 7 a.m. and 2 p.m. than were other full-time professionals. The greatest difference occurred early in the day, between 7 a.m. and 8 a.m., when 79 percent of teachers did at least some work, compared with 55 percent of other full-time professionals.
- On weekdays that they worked, teachers were less likely to work in the late afternoon than were other full-time professionals. The greatest differences in the percentage of teachers and other professionals working occurred between the hours of 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.

- Teachers were more likely than other full-time professionals to hold more than one job simultaneously. Seventeen percent of teachers and 12 percent of other professionals were multiple jobholders.

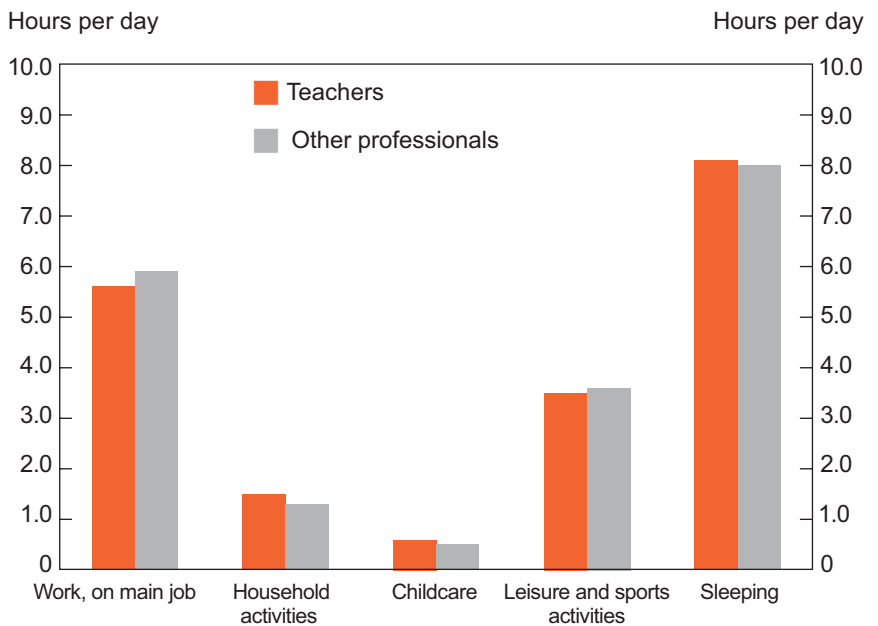
**8. Teachers were more likely than other professionals to be multiple jobholders, 2003–06**



NOTE: Persons are classified according to their main job at the time of the interview. Thus, a person who teaches during the school year and works in another professional occupation during the summer break would be classified in the “teacher” category if interviewed during the school year and in the “other professional” category if interviewed during the break. “Other professionals” includes health care professionals, business and financial operations professionals, architects and engineers, community and social services professionals, managers, and others.

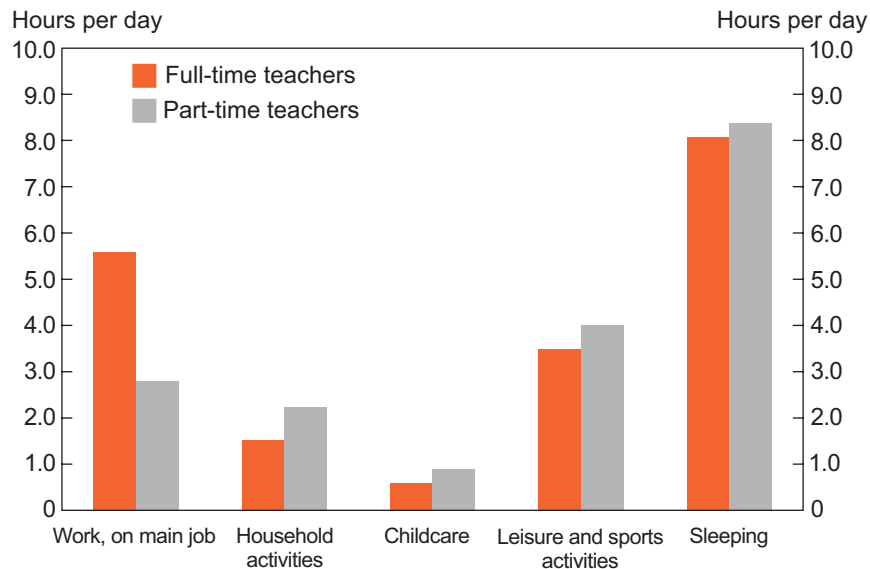
- On average for all days of the week, teachers worked 18 fewer minutes per day, and did household activities—such as housework, cooking, lawn care, or financial and other household management—12 more minutes per day, than all other full-time professionals.
- Teachers and other professionals spent about the same amount of time providing childcare, engaging in leisure and sports activities, and sleeping.

**9. Teachers spent less time working, more time doing household activities, than did other professionals, 2003–06**



NOTE: People often spend their time differently on weekdays and weekend days. “Average day” refers to how people spend this time as an average across all 7 days of the week. Activity categories that are not shown include Eating and drinking; Purchasing goods and services; Organizational, civic, and religious activities; Telephone calls, mail, and e-mail; Traveling; and others. “Other professionals” includes health care professionals, business and financial operations professionals, architects and engineers, community and social services professionals, managers, and others.

## 10. Full-time teachers worked twice as many hours as part-time teachers, 2003–06



NOTE: People often spend their time differently on weekdays and weekend days. “Average day” refers to how people spend this time as an average across all 7 days of the week. Activity categories that are not shown include Eating and drinking; Purchasing goods and services; Organizational, civic, and religious activities; Telephone calls, mail, and e-mail; Traveling; and others. “Other professionals” includes health care professionals, business and financial operations professionals, architects and engineers, community and social services professionals, managers, and others.

- Full-time teachers worked nearly 3 more hours per day than part-time teachers. On average for all days of the week, full-time teachers worked 5.6 hours per day and part-time teachers worked 2.8 hours per day.
- Part-time teachers (those who usually work fewer than 35 hours per week) spent more time doing household activities (42 minutes), engaging in leisure and sports activities (30 minutes), and providing childcare (18 minutes)—to children other than their students—on an average day than did full-time teachers.

## Home ownership in New England

It is no secret that throughout the Nation high housing costs cause many Americans who rent to worry about their capability of purchasing a home, while others who do own a home fret about their ability to continue to afford it. From 1995 to 2005, house prices in New England increased by 85 percent; only in 2006 did they begin to stabilize. Heather Brome, from the New England Public Policy Center at the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, examines the issue of housing affordability among young professionals in New England in a February 2008 Policy Brief, “Can young professionals afford to buy a home in New England?” Brome defines young professional households as those headed by a 25- to 39-year-old who has attained a minimum of a bachelor’s degree and who is not presently a student.

Two primary calculations underlie the analysis. The first is the housing burden, which is the percentage of household income used to cover housing costs. The higher the percentage, the greater the financial burden is upon the homeowner. The second is income adequacy, which in this case is the ratio of household income to the income necessary to buy a house. This measure assesses how difficult it is for a household to purchase a home.

In New England in 2005, the median young professional household income was 14 percent greater than the median income for similar households elsewhere in the United States. Despite this fact, home-owning young professionals in New England spent a slightly larger share of their income on housing costs than their nationwide counterparts. The share of young professional households that pay over 30 percent of household income for housing is 1.4 percent greater in New England than elsewhere

in the United States. The percentage of young professional households in New England that spend over 50 percent of household income on housing is comparable to the corresponding percentage in the rest of the country.

In all large New England cities in the year 2000 (the most recent year for which data were available), the median income of young professional-headed households was sufficient to afford a median-priced house. Overall, young professionals were in fact even better able to afford homes than middle-income households. Still, New England’s high housing costs could dissuade potential migrants from moving to the region. It is important to bear in mind, however, that there is little evidence indicating that housing costs are the chief factor in the decisions of those who move from one region to another.

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## Okun’s Law or rule of thumb

Policymakers are fond of predictions and projections — especially when accurate. Okun’s law is a description of the relationship between the unemployment rate and the economy’s real output of goods and services. Can it be used to make forecasts?

In “How Useful is Okun’s Law?” (*Economic Review*, Fourth Quarter 2007, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas) Edward S. Knotex II describes various forms of Okun’s law and answers a couple questions: Does Okun’s law describe a stable relationship between two important macroeconomic measures? Is Okun’s Law a useful forecasting tool?

Okun’s law — named for economist Arthur Okun who first wrote about the relationship between unemployment and GDP in the 1960s — is expressed in various equations. One equation, using many years of data available in Arthur Okun’s time, shows that each percentage point of growth in real

output was associated with a fall in the unemployment rate of 0.07 percentage point. The higher the rate of growth of output, the greater the reduction in unemployment, and vice-versa. Using data from more recent decades yields similar results.

An objection to the use of data sets spanning decades is that results obtained from such a long period might hide variations within that period. This leads to the question, has Okun’s law been stable over time? As might be expected (if one is skeptical of economists’ ability to make accurate forecasts), when Okun’s law is computed over shorter periods the relationship between changes in unemployment and real output growth vary considerably.

What might cause these variations? Changes in the relationship between unemployment and output described by Okun’s law might have been affected by young baby boomers, with higher unemployment rates typical of youth, entering the labor market in large numbers. The “Great Moderation,” a period of reduced economic volatility, seems to have had an effect. (See the Précis of May 2007.) The economic expansions and contractions of the business cycle affect calculations of Okun’s law. Also problematic is the “jobless recovery”: a recession ends, output grows, but without a reduction in unemployment.

Given the unstable nature of the Okun’s law equations, it’s not suitable for use as a forecasting tool, right? Wrong. The trick is to incorporate the factors causing instability into the calculations, thus taking its changing nature into account. Basically, the prediction that slowdowns in economic growth generally coincide with increasing unemployment holds true. However, there are exceptions in certain periods. It helps to think of Okun’s “law” as more of a rule of thumb. □



## Financial globalization: recommendations for developing countries

*The Next Great Globalization: How Disadvantaged Nations Can Harness Their Financial Systems to Get Rich.* By Frederic S. Mishkin. Princeton, NJ, Princeton University Press, 2006, 310 pp., \$19.95/paperback, \$27.95/cloth.

In this book, Frederic Mishkin makes recommendations to the governments of developed and developing countries and to the international institutions that advise and coordinate their policies. His recommendations are based on his academic background and years of experience working with central banks and international financial institutions. He is a current member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Mishkin defines financial globalization as the “opening up of a country’s financial system to capital flows and financial firms from other countries.” According to Mishkin, when first world countries invest in third world countries, they can create an opportunity for a “Great Globalization,” which can substantially benefit people in the third world countries. Such investments can bring new methods and technologies that can lower borrowing costs through competition, make more efficient use of capital, and encourage further investment. (This assumes that individual property rights are defined and enforced and that the proper legal, financial, and government regulations are in place.)

The globalization process needs to be closely monitored, however. Opening financial systems to foreign capital flows can lead to crises and backlashes, which can be disastrous.

For example, an age of globalization from 1870 to 1914 was followed by a “Great Reversal” when wars and the Depression disrupted capital flows and trade. There is evidence of a similar reversal in Latin America today. Mishkin presents three case studies of modern-day national financial crises. He describes the preexisting conditions and proximate causes of each crisis, and the subsequent developments and recovery.

*Mexico.* In 1994, foreign banks were not permitted to operate in Mexico and competition was restricted. Four large domestic banks dominated the banking system, and these banks lent sizeable sums to privileged insiders. Debts were often denominated in U.S. dollars. When the peso suddenly fell in value in 1994, debts became overwhelming and the banks were unable to pay them without outside intervention. The ensuing quagmire came to be known as the “Tequila Crisis.”

The Mexican government reacted by barring lending to insiders, raising the capital requirements on banks, allowing foreign ownership of banks, and taking over nonperforming loans with the support of guarantees from the US government, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and other sources. Despite these efforts, recovery was slow. Mexico’s eventual recovery was largely a result of its proximity to (and help from) the United States. Loan guarantees helped prop up the currency and allowed the banking system to shore up its foundation. The adoption of NAFTA and the U.S. economic boom of the late 1990s increased demand for Mexico’s exports.

The recovery has not been complete according to Mishkin, however.

While Mexico has bounced back from the Tequila Crisis, its economy has remained sluggish due to an inefficient legal system that makes it hard to enforce contracts. Some of the most nettlesome snares include a slow adjudication process, ineffective bankruptcy laws, and weak property rights which makes it difficult for banks to lend to private parties. Instead of relying on the financial system to get funds, firms now get financing from their suppliers. Although some headway has been made in establishing a new bankruptcy code and strengthening the rights of creditors to collect collateral, Mishkin claims the reforms have only partially resolved the situation. Because the government was slow to act during the crisis, banks had to close or be sold to other financial institutions. And, because it was Mexican taxpayers who ultimately bore the cost of the bailout, their confidence in the financial system has been hard to restore.

*South Korea.* In the mid 1990s, giant conglomerates had special borrowing advantages and implicit government guarantees that they would not fail; consequently, they took on great risks and circumvented normal regulations. As a result, the financial system became fragile. When a currency crisis began elsewhere in Asia in 1997, investors lost confidence that the Korean currency would hold its value. Important financial institutions were too weak and indebted to survive.

Mishkin considers the South Korean government’s rapid and effective response to be a useful model for crisis management. By passing 13 reform bills (with an emphasis on transparency, accountability, and sound financial practices), it quickly restored confidence in the financial system

and reduced the power of the former opposition leader. The government also campaigned for ordinary citizens to overcome the national crisis rather than blame foreigners.

*Argentina.* To prevent inflation, the government fixed the exchange rate of its peso to the U.S. dollar in 1991. Inflation fell and economic growth was rapid. The collapse of the value of the Mexican currency in 1994, however, led to a number of negative consequences for Argentina. It caused a rush to exchange Argentine pesos for U.S. dollars and led to a rise in Argentinean interest rates. Concerns about the banking system led to a decline in bank deposits. The percent of credit in U.S. dollars increased. Because the government had not exercised tight fiscal management during the earlier prosperity, the debt-to-GDP ratio rose to dangerous levels. The combination of dollarization (occurring when the inhabitants of a country use foreign currency in parallel to or instead of the domestic currency), imprudent fiscal policy, and product market inflexibility also contributed to Argentina's woes.

A crisis took place during 2001 and 2002 when the peso became overvalued. A sudden stop of financial capital inflows led to an increase in interest rates. Investors sold pesos and Argentina's international reserves fell. Doubts about the stability of banks led to a decline in bank deposits. A recession started and unemployment rose. This in turn led to a collapse of the government's currency board, the body that is charged with holding the peso's value steady. Inflation surged, interest rates rose, and the unemployment rate climbed above 20 percent. Fortunately, foreign demand for Argentine agricultural products rose, which supported a natural bounce

back to recovery in 2003. Since the economy was open to trade, the financial crisis was less severe.

These case studies help illustrate four key themes of the book concerning financial crises. First, financial crises are unique to each country and can result from inadequate prudential regulation and supervision, irresponsible fiscal policy, or any combination thereof. Second, a pegged exchange-rate regime and large amounts of debt denominated in foreign currency are a combination that leaves emerging market countries vulnerable to financial crises. Third, strategies that work well in advanced countries cannot be applied to emerging market countries on a "one size fits all" basis to prevent crisis or hasten recovery. Finally, governments exacerbate financial crises by hesitating to address problems before they become too serious.

In order to address these issues and get financial globalization right, Mishkin recommends full disclosure to creditors and depositors, preventing government ownership of banks, limiting the degree to which liabilities are denominated in foreign currencies (which Mishkin calls currency mismatch), and ensuring that banks have plenty of capital. "Too big to fail" policies should be eliminated; even large banks and corporations must be allowed to fail. Mishkin concedes that many of his recommendations are not simple and suggests several guidelines to help implement them: sequence financial liberalization, because in the short run the lending boom may become a bubble and lead to a collapse in asset values; reform fiscal policy to prevent excess budget deficits; and promote price stability through the monetary policy framework.

According to Mishkin, the IMF should operate only as an international lender of last resort. It can restore

confidence in the financial system by quickly providing short term liquidity at the government's request but it should avoid labor and environmental issues. It should limit moral hazard problems by encouraging adequate prudent supervision. Support should be available only to governments that are serious about implementing the necessary reforms. The IMF also needs to closely monitor the economic performance and financial policies of its member countries.

Mishkin recommends that international financial institutions and citizens in advanced countries provide assistance and open their market to the goods of poorer countries. At the same time, disadvantaged countries must take responsibility for their fate by developing the institutions needed to foster economic growth. When external institutions simply throw money at the problem it typically engenders nonperforming loans and investments that can inadvertently prop up corrupt regimes.

In summation, in this dense, informative, and valuable (albeit somewhat repetitive) book, Mishkin attempts to convince readers that people in developing countries can benefit from financial globalization and avoid crises. Successful financial globalization requires dedication, hard work, commitment, and time. To achieve the desired results, Mishkin recommends that leaders in both developed and developing countries should protect themselves with the measures that he outlines.

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— Peter Meyer  
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Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

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

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

## Notes on labor statistics ..... 64

### Comparative indicators

- 1. Labor market indicators..... 76
- 2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity..... 77
- 3. Alternative measures of wages and compensation changes..... 77

### Labor force data

- 4. Employment status of the population, seasonally adjusted ..... 78
- 5. Selected employment indicators, seasonally adjusted ..... 79
- 6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted.... 80
- 7. Duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted..... 80
- 8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, seasonally adjusted ..... 81
- 9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, seasonally adjusted ..... 81
- 10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted..... 82
- 11. Employment of workers by State, seasonally adjusted..... 82
- 12. Employment of workers by industry, seasonally adjusted..... 83
- 13. Average weekly hours by industry, seasonally adjusted..... 86
- 14. Average hourly earnings by industry, seasonally adjusted..... 87
- 15. Average hourly earnings by industry..... 88
- 16. Average weekly earnings by industry ..... 89
- 17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted ..... 90
- 18. Job openings levels and rates, by industry and regions, seasonally adjusted..... 91
- 19. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted..... 91
- 20. Separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted..... 92
- 21. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted..... 92
- 22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 10 largest counties ..... 93
- 23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by State.. 95
- 24. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by ownership ..... 96
- 25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, by supersector..... 97
- 26. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area ..... 98
- 27. Annual data: Employment status of the population..... 103
- 28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry ..... 103
- 29. Annual data: Average hours and earnings level, by industry..... 104

## Labor compensation and collective bargaining data

- 30. Employment Cost Index, compensation .....105
- 31. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries ..... 107
- 32. Employment Cost Index, benefits, private industry ..... 109
- 33. Employment Cost Index, private industry workers, by bargaining status, and region ..... 110
- 34. National Compensation Survey, retirement benefits, private industry ..... 111
- 35. National Compensation Survey, health insurance, private industry..... 114
- 36. National Compensation Survey, selected benefits, private industry ..... 116
- 37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more ..... 116

### Price data

- 38. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity and service groups..... 117
- 39. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and local data, all items ..... 120
- 40. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, all items and major groups..... 121
- 41. Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing ..... 122
- 42. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups ..... 123
- 43. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing..... 124
- 44. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category..... 124
- 45. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category..... 125
- 46. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services ..... 125

### Productivity data

- 47. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, data seasonally adjusted ..... 126
- 48. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity..... 127
- 49. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices ..... 128
- 50. Annual indexes of output per hour for select industries.... 129

### International comparisons data

- 51. Unemployment rates in 10 countries, seasonally adjusted ..... 132
- 52. Annual data: Employment status of the civilian working-age population, 10 countries..... 133
- 53. Annual indexes of productivity and related measures, 16 economies..... 134

### Injury and Illness data

- 54. Annual data: Occupational injury and illness..... 135
- 55. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure ..... 137



# 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 combined to represent one of ten intermediate aggregations, such as professional and related occupations, or one of five higher level aggregations, such as management, professional, and related occupations.

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

## Definitions

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

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

## National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

### Description of the series

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

## Work stoppages

### Description of the series

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

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

### Definitions

**Number of stoppages:** The number of

strikes and lockouts involving 1,000 workers or more and lasting a full shift or longer.

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

**Number of days idle:** The aggregate number of workdays lost by workers involved in the stoppages.

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

## Price Data

(Tables 2; 38-46)

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

## Consumer Price Indexes

### Description of the series

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

## Producer Price Indexes

### Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

## International Price Indexes

### Description of the series

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

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



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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, con-

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

## Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47-50)

### Business and major sectors

#### Description of the series

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

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

#### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

## Industry productivity measures

### Description of the series

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Industry Productivity Studies: (202) 691-5618, or visit the Web site at: [www.bls.gov/lpc/home.htm](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 additional information on adjustments and comparability issues, see Constance Sorrentino, "International unemployment rates: how comparable are they?" *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2000, pp. 3-20 (available on the BLS Web site at: [www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2000/06/art1full.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2000/06/art1full.pdf)).

## Definitions

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

In general, the measures relate to to-

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

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

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

## Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

## Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

### Description of the series

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

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

### Definitions

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

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

## Definition

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

**1. Labor market indicators**

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

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

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

<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. 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	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
<b>Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	30,103	31,383	30,877	30,965	31,055	31,147	31,238	31,329	31,423	31,520	31,617	31,714	31,809	31,903	31,643
Civilian labor force.....	20,694	21,602	21,428	21,301	21,368	21,436	21,434	21,460	21,613	21,781	21,872	21,778	21,872	21,888	21,698
Participation rate.....	68.7	68.8	69.4	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.6	68.5	68.8	69.1	69.2	68.7	68.8	68.6	68.6
Employed.....	19,613	20,382	20,206	20,183	20,257	20,263	20,197	20,245	20,345	20,578	20,619	20,554	20,623	20,517	20,320
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	65.2	64.9	65.4	65.2	65.2	65.1	64.7	64.6	64.7	65.3	65.2	64.8	64.8	64.3	64.2
Unemployed.....	1,081	1,220	1,222	1,118	1,111	1,173	1,237	1,216	1,269	1,204	1,253	1,224	1,249	1,371	1,378
Unemployment rate.....	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.3
Not in the labor force.....	9,409	9,781	9,450	9,664	9,687	9,711	9,804	9,869	9,809	9,738	9,745	9,936	9,938	10,016	9,946

<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	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
<b>Characteristic</b>															
Employed, 16 years and older..	144,427	146,047	145,915	145,888	146,145	145,713	145,913	146,087	146,045	145,753	146,260	146,016	146,647	146,211	146,248
Men.....	77,502	78,254	78,221	78,184	78,297	78,293	78,277	78,243	78,237	78,066	78,229	78,177	78,604	78,260	78,157
Women.....	66,925	67,792	67,694	67,704	67,849	67,420	67,637	67,845	67,808	67,687	68,030	67,838	68,043	67,951	68,091
Married men, spouse present.....	45,700	46,314	46,150	46,273	46,505	46,466	46,472	46,448	46,307	46,193	46,235	46,189	46,339	46,213	46,063
Married women, spouse present.....	35,272	35,832	35,664	35,788	36,174	36,009	36,126	36,111	35,938	35,794	35,712	35,449	35,689	35,565	35,536
<b>Persons at work part time<sup>1</sup></b>															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,162	4,401	4,237	4,247	4,285	4,371	4,469	4,311	4,332	4,517	4,499	4,401	4,513	4,665	4,769
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,658	2,877	2,757	2,737	2,786	2,854	2,952	2,803	2,751	2,955	2,991	2,788	3,008	3,174	3,247
Could only find part-time work.....	1,189	1,210	1,190	1,209	1,217	1,238	1,248	1,197	1,210	1,175	1,166	1,215	1,223	1,236	1,163
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,591	19,756	19,812	19,927	20,033	19,919	19,610	20,076	19,957	19,779	19,812	19,337	19,539	19,526	19,613
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,071	4,317	4,142	4,130	4,206	4,301	4,391	4,210	4,259	4,466	4,397	4,302	4,453	4,577	4,677
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,596	2,827	2,686	2,666	2,741	2,830	2,893	2,736	2,711	2,916	2,922	2,745	2,981	3,120	3,174
Could only find part-time work.....	1,178	1,199	1,171	1,194	1,203	1,232	1,246	1,198	1,205	1,152	1,153	1,207	1,205	1,219	1,149
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,237	19,419	19,477	19,552	19,624	19,550	19,192	19,734	19,569	19,469	19,451	19,157	19,224	19,225	19,296

<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	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
<b>Characteristic</b>															
Total, 16 years and older.....	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	15.4	15.7	15.0	15.0	14.6	15.4	15.8	16.0	15.3	16.2	16.0	15.7	16.4	17.1	18.0
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.2
White, total <sup>1</sup> .....	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	13.2	13.9	13.2	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.9	14.2	13.8	14.4	14.3	14.0	14.7	14.4	15.6
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	14.6	15.7	14.2	14.4	14.6	14.4	15.2	16.3	15.5	16.5	16.4	15.9	17.8	16.8	19.0
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	11.7	12.1	12.2	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.5	12.0	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.0	11.8	12.1	12.3
Men, 20 years and older.....	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9
Women, 20 years and older.....	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.8
Black or African American, total <sup>1</sup> .....	8.9	8.3	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.1	7.7	8.2	8.5	8.4	9.0	9.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	29.1	29.4	29.0	28.7	24.7	30.6	30.1	31.0	27.0	31.2	28.9	27.9	29.7	34.7	35.7
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	32.7	33.8	34.3	35.5	25.7	34.3	35.4	33.5	31.1	33.2	33.9	36.0	34.6	39.5	41.3
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	25.9	25.3	24.3	22.3	23.8	27.1	24.8	28.7	23.5	29.4	24.2	20.1	24.9	30.1	28.5
Men, 20 years and older.....	8.3	7.9	7.5	7.5	8.9	8.3	8.2	8.3	7.6	6.8	7.5	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.3
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.5	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.7	6.4	6.9	6.5	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.3
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.3
Married men, spouse present.....	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
Married women, spouse present.....	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1
Full-time workers.....	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.8
Part-time workers.....	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.4
<b>Educational attainment<sup>2</sup></b>															
Less than a high school diploma.....	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.2	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.8	7.2	6.7	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.7
High school graduates, no college <sup>3</sup> .....	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6
Some college or associate degree.....	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.6
Bachelor's degree and higher <sup>4</sup> .....	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1

<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	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,614	2,542	2,596	2,567	2,338	2,442	2,467	2,505	2,496	2,610	2,537	2,508	2,633	2,793	2,634
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,121	2,232	2,298	2,181	2,156	2,147	2,187	2,140	2,220	2,201	2,330	2,454	2,157	2,330	2,396
15 weeks and over.....	2,266	2,303	2,133	2,151	2,183	2,259	2,236	2,296	2,402	2,375	2,392	2,367	2,398	2,520	2,503
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,031	1,061	995	935	976	1,066	1,099	1,136	1,091	1,124	1,112	1,052	1,014	1,182	1,124
27 weeks and over.....	1,235	1,243	1,138	1,216	1,207	1,193	1,137	1,159	1,311	1,252	1,280	1,315	1,384	1,338	1,380
Mean duration, in weeks.....	16.8	16.8	16.5	16.6	17.2	17.0	16.6	16.8	17.3	16.9	16.6	17.0	17.2	16.6	17.5
Median duration, in weeks.....	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.9	8.6	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.8

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	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	3,321	3,515	3,399	3,449	3,240	3,316	3,375	3,418	3,629	3,632	3,622	3,731	3,609	3,857	3,796
On temporary layoff.....	921	976	1,017	1,016	865	1,019	997	862	983	981	963	1,064	979	975	1,040
Not on temporary layoff.....	2,400	2,539	2,382	2,433	2,375	2,297	2,379	2,555	2,646	2,652	2,660	2,668	2,630	2,882	2,756
Job leavers.....	827	793	791	810	755	749	768	810	823	794	839	790	783	798	830
Reentrants.....	2,237	2,142	2,195	2,029	2,143	2,169	2,149	2,125	2,082	2,076	2,154	2,103	2,160	2,343	2,201
New entrants.....	616	627	615	580	600	599	557	628	602	603	685	709	669	697	667
<b>Percent of unemployed</b>															
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	47.4	49.7	48.6	50.2	48.1	48.5	49.3	49.0	50.8	51.1	49.6	50.9	50.0	50.1	50.7
On temporary layoff.....	13.2	13.8	14.5	14.8	12.8	14.9	14.6	12.4	13.8	13.8	13.2	14.5	13.6	12.7	13.9
Not on temporary layoff.....	34.3	35.9	34.0	35.4	35.3	33.6	34.7	36.6	37.1	37.3	36.4	36.4	36.4	37.5	36.8
Job leavers.....	11.8	11.2	11.3	11.8	11.2	11.0	11.2	11.6	11.5	11.2	11.5	10.8	10.8	10.4	11.1
Reentrants.....	32.0	30.3	31.4	29.5	31.8	31.7	31.4	30.4	29.2	29.2	29.5	28.7	29.9	30.4	29.4
New entrants.....	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.8	8.1	9.0	8.4	8.5	9.4	9.7	9.3	9.1	8.9
<b>Percent of civilian labor force</b>															
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5
Job leavers.....	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Reentrants.....	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
New entrants.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	.4

<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	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Total, 16 years and older.....	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9
16 to 24 years.....	10.5	10.5	10.2	9.8	9.8	10.2	10.1	10.6	10.6	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.7	11.8	11.7
16 to 19 years.....	15.4	15.7	15.0	15.0	14.6	15.4	15.8	16.0	15.3	16.2	16.0	15.7	16.4	17.1	18.0
16 to 17 years.....	17.2	17.5	16.6	16.4	16.3	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.0	18.6	18.6	17.5	19.0	19.6	20.4
18 to 19 years.....	14.1	14.5	13.7	13.9	13.6	15.0	15.3	15.7	14.0	14.6	14.3	14.3	14.4	15.4	15.9
20 to 24 years.....	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.4	8.1	8.5	8.4	8.8	8.6	8.0	9.4	8.7
25 years and older.....	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8
25 to 54 years.....	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9
55 years and older.....	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2
Men, 16 years and older.....	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.1
16 to 24 years.....	11.2	11.6	10.9	10.8	10.6	11.0	11.4	11.9	11.5	11.6	12.2	12.0	11.8	12.8	13.1
16 to 19 years.....	16.9	17.6	16.2	16.6	16.1	16.5	17.5	18.0	16.9	18.0	18.3	18.1	19.5	19.8	21.8
16 to 17 years.....	18.6	19.4	16.7	19.1	17.7	17.5	18.7	18.5	19.3	21.7	21.9	19.0	21.4	22.1	24.0
18 to 19 years.....	15.7	16.5	15.4	15.1	15.0	16.4	17.1	18.5	15.4	15.2	16.2	16.8	17.8	18.4	19.5
20 to 24 years.....	8.7	8.9	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.7	9.3	9.2	8.9	9.5	9.3	8.6	9.8	9.4
25 years and older.....	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8
25 to 54 years.....	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.0
55 years and older.....	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
Women, 16 years and older.....	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.7
16 to 24 years.....	9.7	9.4	9.5	8.7	8.9	9.3	8.6	9.2	9.6	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.4	10.7	10.1
16 to 19 years.....	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.2	13.1	14.2	14.1	13.9	13.6	14.4	13.7	13.3	13.4	14.4	14.2
16 to 17 years.....	15.9	15.7	16.5	13.6	15.0	15.7	15.0	15.6	14.8	15.5	15.6	16.1	17.1	17.3	17.2
18 to 19 years.....	12.4	12.5	11.9	12.6	12.1	13.5	13.2	12.6	12.6	13.9	12.3	11.6	10.7	12.3	12.1
20 to 24 years.....	7.6	7.3	7.5	6.5	6.9	6.9	5.9	6.8	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.4	8.8	8.0
25 years and older.....	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8
25 to 54 years.....	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9
55 years and older <sup>1</sup> .....	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.4

<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	Dec. 2006	Nov. 2007 <sup>P</sup>	Dec. 2007 <sup>P</sup>	State	Dec. 2006	Nov. 2007 <sup>P</sup>	Dec. 2007 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama.....	3.6	3.7	3.7	Missouri.....	4.8	5.3	5.3
Alaska.....	6.3	6.3	6.3	Montana.....	3.1	3.2	3.2
Arizona.....	3.9	4.1	4.2	Nebraska.....	3.0	3.3	2.8
Arkansas.....	5.3	5.5	5.5	Nevada.....	4.4	5.1	5.2
California.....	4.9	5.7	5.9	New Hampshire.....	3.7	3.4	3.4
Colorado.....	3.9	4.0	4.0	New Jersey.....	4.3	4.2	4.2
Connecticut.....	4.3	4.9	4.8	New Mexico.....	3.9	3.3	3.2
Delaware.....	3.3	3.5	3.5	New York.....	4.3	4.6	4.6
District of Columbia.....	5.8	5.7	5.7	North Carolina.....	4.7	4.7	4.7
Florida.....	3.6	4.4	4.5	North Dakota.....	3.1	3.0	3.2
Georgia.....	4.4	4.5	4.5	Ohio.....	5.5	5.7	5.8
Hawaii.....	2.2	2.9	3.1	Oklahoma.....	4.3	4.3	4.1
Idaho.....	2.9	2.7	2.7	Oregon.....	5.2	5.4	5.4
Illinois.....	4.4	5.3	5.3	Pennsylvania.....	4.4	4.4	4.4
Indiana.....	4.7	4.5	4.5	Rhode Island.....	5.0	5.2	5.2
Iowa.....	3.7	3.8	3.8	South Carolina.....	6.1	6.1	6.2
Kansas.....	4.2	4.0	4.2	South Dakota.....	3.0	2.9	2.9
Kentucky.....	5.6	5.1	5.3	Tennessee.....	4.7	5.0	5.0
Louisiana.....	4.1	3.7	4.0	Texas.....	4.6	4.2	4.2
Maine.....	4.6	4.9	4.9	Utah.....	2.6	2.8	2.9
Maryland.....	3.7	3.6	3.6	Vermont.....	3.9	3.8	3.9
Massachusetts.....	4.8	4.3	4.3	Virginia.....	3.0	3.2	3.2
Michigan.....	7.1	7.4	7.4	Washington.....	4.8	4.6	4.6
Minnesota.....	4.4	4.5	4.7	West Virginia.....	4.5	4.6	4.6
Mississippi.....	6.7	6.2	6.3	Wisconsin.....	4.9	4.8	4.8
				Wyoming.....	3.1	3.0	3.1

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary

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

State	Dec. 2006	Nov. 2007 <sup>P</sup>	Dec. 2007 <sup>P</sup>	State	Dec. 2006	Nov. 2007 <sup>P</sup>	Dec. 2007 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama.....	2,175,087	2,191,437	2,193,966	Missouri.....	3,023,263	3,038,434	3,036,854
Alaska.....	351,948	353,408	353,585	Montana.....	497,597	502,620	502,987
Arizona.....	3,005,868	3,056,110	3,060,226	Nebraska.....	976,889	989,001	985,264
Arkansas.....	1,362,769	1,369,996	1,372,291	Nevada.....	1,308,829	1,354,425	1,359,675
California.....	18,025,473	18,287,808	18,319,567	New Hampshire.....	735,831	739,777	740,557
Colorado.....	2,672,317	2,735,288	2,738,672	New Jersey.....	4,485,236	4,462,643	4,463,776
Connecticut.....	1,847,452	1,881,101	1,882,185	New Mexico.....	940,793	944,885	945,177
Delaware.....	440,642	444,726	445,267	New York.....	9,490,791	9,534,864	9,542,186
District of Columbia.....	322,460	327,962	328,293	North Carolina.....	4,518,546	4,532,350	4,531,872
Florida.....	9,057,355	9,222,950	9,240,675	North Dakota.....	363,194	366,783	367,779
Georgia.....	4,776,261	4,848,131	4,855,871	Ohio.....	5,966,800	5,980,357	5,988,380
Hawaii.....	650,893	647,077	648,477	Oklahoma.....	1,727,935	1,734,628	1,732,379
Idaho.....	746,690	757,086	757,044	Oregon.....	1,916,721	1,936,463	1,937,537
Illinois.....	6,639,043	6,737,508	6,742,526	Pennsylvania.....	6,297,455	6,285,846	6,290,088
Indiana.....	3,229,112	3,208,926	3,207,593	Rhode Island.....	576,485	576,597	576,690
Iowa.....	1,659,140	1,664,958	1,666,690	South Carolina.....	2,133,689	2,148,213	2,150,203
Kansas.....	1,475,050	1,481,387	1,484,240	South Dakota.....	439,663	443,803	443,087
Kentucky.....	2,040,681	2,040,033	2,043,692	Tennessee.....	3,021,738	3,053,384	3,055,005
Louisiana.....	1,987,730	2,009,860	2,016,988	Texas.....	11,431,651	11,544,438	11,557,583
Maine.....	706,114	705,504	706,495	Utah.....	1,336,890	1,379,729	1,384,238
Maryland.....	2,982,218	2,991,048	2,991,526	Vermont.....	356,232	352,625	352,868
Massachusetts.....	3,413,610	3,403,626	3,402,793	Virginia.....	4,023,367	4,082,525	4,087,557
Michigan.....	5,058,602	4,994,019	4,988,805	Washington.....	3,356,213	3,443,622	3,443,640
Minnesota.....	2,921,093	2,931,846	2,933,786	West Virginia.....	806,986	809,973	810,338
Mississippi.....	1,310,285	1,323,551	1,325,623	Wisconsin.....	3,085,711	3,087,394	3,090,491
				Wyoming.....	285,290	289,429	290,056

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

<sup>P</sup> = 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	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. <sup>P</sup>	Jan. <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	40.5	40.6	40.3	40.2	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.4
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	45.6	45.9	45.1	45.9	46.0	45.8	45.8	46.0	45.9	45.7	46.2	46.0	46.2	45.8	45.6
<b>Construction</b> .....	39.0	39.0	38.7	38.4	39.1	38.9	38.9	39.1	38.9	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.1	39.0	38.7
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	41.1	41.2	40.9	40.9	41.2	41.1	41.1	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.1
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0
Durable goods.....	41.4	41.5	41.1	41.1	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.4
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1
Wood products.....	39.8	39.4	38.9	39.2	39.5	39.6	39.5	39.7	39.9	39.6	39.7	39.5	39.0	39.2	39.1
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	43.0	42.3	42.1	41.7	42.5	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.6	42.9	41.5	42.1
Primary metals.....	43.6	42.9	42.9	43.0	43.2	43.0	42.8	43.3	43.2	43.0	42.6	42.6	42.7	42.2	42.3
Fabricated metal products.....	41.4	41.6	40.9	41.1	41.6	41.5	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.6
Machinery.....	42.4	42.6	41.8	42.2	42.3	42.5	42.3	42.6	42.5	42.6	42.7	42.9	42.9	42.9	43.1
Computer and electronic products.....	40.5	40.6	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.3	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.5	40.4
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	41.0	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.6	41.4	41.2	41.2	40.7	41.2	41.6	41.6
Transportation equipment.....	42.7	42.8	42.7	42.5	42.9	42.3	42.9	43.4	43.3	43.1	42.8	42.7	42.6	42.1	42.7
Furniture and related products.....	38.8	39.2	39.0	38.9	39.0	38.9	39.0	39.1	39.2	39.7	39.4	39.1	38.9	39.1	38.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.7	38.9	38.5	37.9	38.6	38.7	38.6	39.1	39.2	39.4	39.7	39.0	38.8	38.8	38.8
Nondurable goods.....	40.6	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.5
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9
Food manufacturing.....	40.1	40.7	40.4	40.5	41.0	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.6	40.4	40.4
Beverage and tobacco products.....	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.6	40.7	41.3	40.6	40.9	40.7	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.8	40.9
Textile mills.....	40.6	40.3	40.5	40.7	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.5	40.2	39.9	40.4	40.2	39.9	40.2	38.8
Textile product mills.....	39.8	39.7	39.1	39.2	39.4	39.9	39.7	40.4	40.8	39.9	39.9	39.2	39.1	39.9	38.5
Apparel.....	36.5	37.2	37.7	37.1	36.7	37.2	37.3	37.8	37.5	37.2	37.2	36.6	36.9	37.5	36.7
Leather and allied products.....	38.9	38.1	38.2	38.1	37.9	37.7	38.9	38.0	37.5	37.7	37.9	37.7	38.1	39.1	38.0
Paper and paper products.....	42.9	43.2	42.6	42.4	43.1	43.0	42.8	43.0	43.0	43.1	43.2	43.3	43.7	44.0	44.1
Printing and related support activities.....	39.2	39.1	39.3	39.4	39.2	39.3	39.1	39.1	38.8	39.1	38.9	38.8	39.0	38.8	38.2
Petroleum and coal products.....	45.0	44.2	45.3	45.0	44.6	44.6	44.4	44.4	44.0	43.7	43.4	42.9	43.8	44.0	44.1
Chemicals.....	42.5	41.9	41.7	41.8	41.9	42.1	42.0	42.0	42.2	42.1	42.0	41.7	42.1	41.5	41.4
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.6	41.3	40.9	40.4	40.9	41.2	41.1	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.6	41.7	42.1	41.4	41.2
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.3
Wholesale trade.....	38.0	38.2	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.1	38.4	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.3	38.3
Retail trade.....	30.5	30.2	30.3	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.1
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.9	36.9	37.1	37.1	37.1	36.8	36.9	36.9	36.8	36.9	36.9	36.7	36.8	36.8	36.6
Utilities.....	41.4	42.4	42.1	42.4	42.5	42.4	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.2	42.5	42.8	42.9
<b>Information</b> .....	36.6	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.7	36.6	36.4	36.3	36.6	36.4	36.5	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.2
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	35.7	35.9	35.9	36.0	36.0	35.9	35.9	36.0	35.9	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.8	35.7
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	34.6	34.8	34.5	34.6	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.6
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.5
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	25.7	25.5	25.6	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.3
<b>Other services</b> .....	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.8	31.1	31.0	31.1	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.9	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	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. <sup>P</sup>	Jan. <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>															
Current dollars.....	\$16.76	\$17.42	\$17.12	\$17.17	\$17.24	\$17.29	\$17.34	\$17.41	\$17.47	\$17.51	\$17.57	\$17.59	\$17.64	\$17.70	\$17.75
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.24	8.32	8.35	8.35	8.33	8.33	8.31	8.32	8.33	8.35	8.35	8.34	8.27	8.27	8.26
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING.....</b>	18.02	18.67	18.37	18.39	18.49	18.56	18.63	18.68	18.69	18.73	18.78	18.77	18.84	18.90	18.97
<b>Natural resources and mining.....</b>	19.90	20.96	20.57	20.75	20.74	20.78	20.86	20.89	20.95	21.09	20.99	21.05	21.02	21.54	21.66
<b>Construction.....</b>	20.02	20.95	20.57	20.59	20.70	20.76	20.91	20.94	20.94	21.01	21.12	21.07	21.20	21.30	21.36
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	16.81	17.26	17.02	17.06	17.11	17.20	17.23	17.28	17.30	17.33	17.34	17.34	17.40	17.41	17.51
Excluding overtime.....	15.96	16.43	16.21	16.25	16.26	16.36	16.41	16.43	16.46	16.49	16.50	16.52	16.58	16.60	16.70
Durable goods.....	17.68	18.19	17.94	17.98	18.05	18.13	18.16	18.23	18.23	18.27	18.28	18.28	18.31	18.33	18.42
Nondurable goods.....	15.33	15.67	15.46	15.49	15.51	15.62	15.64	15.65	15.70	15.71	15.74	15.73	15.85	15.86	15.94
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....</b>	16.42	17.10	16.78	16.85	16.91	16.96	17.01	17.08	17.15	17.19	17.26	17.28	17.33	17.39	17.44
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities.....</b>	15.39	15.79	15.58	15.60	15.64	15.66	15.70	15.77	15.82	15.85	15.90	15.94	15.93	16.00	16.02
Wholesale trade.....	18.91	19.59	19.26	19.24	19.35	19.39	19.39	19.55	19.58	19.66	19.72	19.77	19.86	19.93	19.97
Retail trade.....	12.57	12.76	12.66	12.68	12.70	12.71	12.73	12.75	12.79	12.80	12.83	12.86	12.81	12.81	12.82
Transportation and warehousing.....	17.28	17.73	17.50	17.52	17.54	17.57	17.62	17.73	17.78	17.79	17.86	17.86	17.93	18.07	18.09
Utilities.....	27.40	27.87	27.32	27.46	27.61	27.64	27.69	27.75	27.82	27.99	28.14	28.32	28.18	28.52	28.47
<b>Information.....</b>	23.23	23.94	23.76	23.78	23.82	23.84	23.87	23.94	23.92	23.97	24.01	24.10	24.11	24.18	24.34
<b>Financial activities.....</b>	18.80	19.64	19.34	19.40	19.49	19.56	19.59	19.67	19.67	19.75	19.76	19.78	19.87	19.91	19.99
<b>Professional and business services.....</b>	19.13	20.13	19.68	19.81	19.86	19.96	20.02	20.11	20.19	20.25	20.36	20.31	20.42	20.46	20.53
<b>Education and health services.....</b>	17.38	18.11	17.75	17.78	17.89	17.90	17.99	18.06	18.14	18.20	18.29	18.34	18.43	18.48	18.53
<b>Leisure and hospitality.....</b>	9.75	10.41	10.10	10.17	10.20	10.30	10.32	10.39	10.46	10.50	10.55	10.60	10.61	10.65	10.68
<b>Other services.....</b>	14.77	15.42	15.07	15.13	15.26	15.29	15.33	15.40	15.46	15.51	15.55	15.59	15.66	15.71	15.78

<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	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. <sup>P</sup>	Jan. <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	\$16.76	\$17.42	\$17.16	\$17.20	\$17.24	\$17.36	\$17.30	\$17.32	\$17.44	\$17.42	\$17.64	\$17.60	\$17.63	\$17.75	\$17.80
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	17.12	17.17	17.24	17.29	17.34	17.41	17.47	17.51	17.57	17.59	17.64	17.70	17.75
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	18.02	18.67	18.30	18.29	18.38	18.51	18.62	18.70	18.72	18.81	18.91	18.86	18.88	18.96	18.90
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	19.90	20.96	20.74	20.82	20.86	20.94	20.86	20.80	20.87	20.97	20.93	21.02	20.99	21.68	21.89
<b>Construction</b> .....	20.02	20.95	20.44	20.47	20.55	20.64	20.85	20.92	21.02	21.13	21.32	21.25	21.26	21.38	21.23
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	16.81	17.26	17.06	17.05	17.09	17.21	17.21	17.28	17.22	17.31	17.39	17.34	17.42	17.51	17.55
Durable goods.....	17.68	18.19	17.96	17.96	18.02	18.11	18.14	18.23	18.10	18.27	18.35	18.30	18.36	18.46	18.44
Wood products.....	13.39	13.67	13.70	13.54	13.58	13.59	13.60	13.71	13.62	13.61	13.65	13.81	13.82	13.88	13.92
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	16.59	16.93	16.72	16.79	16.91	16.82	16.98	17.15	17.04	16.88	16.94	16.94	17.05	16.94	16.94
Primary metals.....	19.36	19.66	19.46	19.37	19.38	19.72	19.63	19.70	19.85	19.72	19.83	19.81	19.69	19.73	20.03
Fabricated metal products.....	16.17	16.53	16.34	16.32	16.36	16.41	16.49	16.46	16.52	16.58	16.61	16.69	16.70	16.82	16.77
Machinery.....	17.20	17.72	17.63	17.64	17.70	17.71	17.63	17.60	17.82	17.69	17.79	17.68	17.74	17.95	17.74
Computer and electronic products.....	18.94	19.95	19.54	19.52	19.57	19.77	19.88	19.96	20.08	20.06	20.20	20.28	20.22	20.33	20.54
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	15.54	15.94	15.76	15.91	15.96	15.99	16.09	16.10	16.09	16.03	16.10	15.80	15.68	15.73	15.70
Transportation equipment.....	22.41	23.02	22.50	22.56	22.65	22.90	22.89	23.17	22.67	23.33	23.42	23.20	23.41	23.46	23.34
Furniture and related products.....	13.80	14.32	14.13	14.06	14.30	14.38	14.35	14.40	14.36	14.31	14.36	14.36	14.35	14.50	14.39
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	14.36	14.66	14.53	14.49	14.57	14.39	14.42	14.74	14.82	14.77	14.78	14.70	14.72	15.00	14.91
Nondurable goods.....	15.33	15.67	15.52	15.47	15.47	15.66	15.62	15.64	15.74	15.69	15.77	15.71	15.83	15.90	16.02
Food manufacturing.....	13.13	13.54	13.42	13.34	13.36	13.49	13.52	13.52	13.57	13.61	13.65	13.61	13.63	13.70	13.86
Beverages and tobacco products.....	18.18	18.49	17.89	17.88	18.46	18.43	18.58	18.20	18.61	17.78	18.40	18.69	19.54	19.69	19.78
Textile mills.....	12.55	13.00	12.90	12.87	12.81	13.00	12.98	12.98	13.13	13.21	13.16	12.93	13.06	13.13	13.31
Textile product mills.....	11.86	11.78	11.89	11.86	11.83	11.72	11.70	11.83	11.89	11.74	11.73	11.75	11.67	11.75	11.66
Apparel.....	10.65	11.05	10.96	10.93	10.79	10.92	11.01	10.96	11.15	11.12	11.17	11.16	11.20	11.28	11.44
Leather and allied products.....	11.44	12.04	11.89	11.82	11.83	11.88	11.87	11.98	12.18	12.10	12.24	12.10	12.50	12.12	12.79
Paper and paper products.....	18.01	18.43	18.19	18.11	18.17	18.48	18.46	18.47	18.68	18.30	18.54	18.50	18.47	18.71	18.85
Printing and related support activities.....	15.80	16.15	15.84	15.87	15.88	16.01	15.92	16.00	16.19	16.28	16.37	16.48	16.33	16.65	16.54
Petroleum and coal products.....	24.11	25.26	24.99	24.82	24.77	25.11	24.87	24.54	25.12	25.43	25.95	24.92	26.95	25.52	26.59
Chemicals.....	19.60	19.56	19.68	19.56	19.46	19.72	19.53	19.62	19.70	19.47	19.52	19.35	19.52	19.57	19.49
Plastics and rubber products.....	14.97	15.38	15.25	15.25	15.23	15.35	15.31	15.40	15.31	15.45	15.45	15.41	15.49	15.65	15.60
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	16.42	17.10	16.87	16.93	16.95	17.07	16.95	16.96	17.10	17.05	17.31	17.27	17.31	17.45	17.51
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	15.39	15.79	15.59	15.62	15.63	15.79	15.67	15.74	15.89	15.81	16.00	15.94	15.84	15.89	16.01
Wholesale trade.....	18.91	19.59	19.31	19.26	19.26	19.54	19.29	19.44	19.70	19.58	19.85	19.75	19.89	20.10	19.99
Retail trade.....	12.57	12.76	12.66	12.70	12.71	12.82	12.73	12.75	12.84	12.78	12.91	12.85	12.70	12.64	12.80
Transportation and warehousing.....	17.28	17.73	17.47	17.41	17.48	17.53	17.51	17.74	17.90	17.84	17.96	17.89	17.94	18.04	18.05
Utilities.....	27.40	27.87	27.35	27.46	27.68	27.82	27.70	27.47	27.70	27.73	28.27	28.44	28.17	28.61	28.48
<b>Information</b> .....	23.23	23.94	23.84	23.80	23.73	23.95	23.81	23.71	23.77	23.85	24.22	24.15	24.11	24.34	24.44
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	18.80	19.64	19.29	19.42	19.48	19.65	19.53	19.53	19.66	19.65	19.88	19.79	19.83	19.97	19.96
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	19.13	20.13	19.81	19.95	19.88	20.12	19.95	19.96	20.26	20.01	20.34	20.19	20.33	20.67	20.66
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	17.38	18.11	17.78	17.76	17.91	17.92	17.95	18.02	18.18	18.20	18.33	18.33	18.42	18.51	18.58
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	9.75	10.41	10.16	10.25	10.23	10.31	10.33	10.30	10.33	10.39	10.53	10.61	10.67	10.77	10.73
<b>Other services</b> .....	14.77	15.42	15.06	15.10	15.35	15.43	15.38	15.36	15.39	15.43	15.58	15.55	15.61	15.75	15.75

<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.





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

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2003.....	50.5	50.5	64.1	62.6	61.7	58.9	56.0	50.0	56.9	56.9	51.3	51.8
2004.....	52.2	60.6	54.2	58.2	55.8	58.2	58.0	61.3	54.7	53.6	62.4	54.7
2005.....	65.1	60.9	64.4	59.3	53.3	52.7	60.4	58.9	53.5	55.8	57.1	56.0
2006.....	51.6	51.8	52.7	51.1	56.6	50.4	52.2	51.6	56.4	54.6	48.2	48.5
2007.....	46.2	45.6										
Over 3-month span:												
2003.....	54.4	52.9	57.3	63.5	68.8	66.6	61.3	56.4	57.7	59.5	61.9	54.6
2004.....	52.2	55.5	57.5	60.8	58.9	61.9	60.4	63.9	61.1	54.4	54.9	61.3
2005.....	67.2	66.2	66.6	65.5	60.6	58.2	56.0	58.9	55.7	56.4	57.1	58.4
2006.....	58.4	54.7	55.3	54.7	56.2	53.3	53.1	54.7	58.4	56.8	54.7	52.4
2007.....	48.0	46.9										
Over 6-month span:												
2003.....	50.0	51.6	55.3	60.9	63.7	65.1	65.1	63.9	60.4	61.7	58.2	56.0
2004.....	54.6	57.3	56.8	57.5	57.5	58.2	64.4	62.8	62.0	59.3	61.5	62.0
2005.....	63.1	64.4	67.2	67.0	64.4	66.4	61.5	61.7	60.4	59.7	60.8	56.0
2006.....	59.1	56.4	57.5	56.8	58.8	58.2	56.2	58.0	58.2	57.1	54.6	53.8
2007.....	52.6	50.4										
Over 12-month span:												
2003.....	40.5	42.3	45.1	48.9	51.3	58.2	57.5	55.7	57.3	58.8	60.6	60.8
2004.....	60.6	60.8	59.7	58.9	58.0	60.0	60.9	63.3	60.4	58.9	59.5	61.7
2005.....	67.2	65.1	65.5	62.6	64.8	66.4	64.4	64.4	66.2	65.1	64.4	65.5
2006.....	62.6	59.1	60.4	58.9	59.5	58.4	57.5	58.8	61.7	60.4	59.9	57.7
2007.....	55.5	54.9										
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2003.....	43.5	47.6	47.0	63.7	50.6	51.2	58.3	42.9	42.9	48.2	42.3	39.9
2004.....	36.3	48.8	42.9	44.6	42.3	35.1	38.1	47.0	45.8	46.4	47.0	47.0
2005.....	57.7	45.8	54.8	48.8	38.1	53.0	50.6	44.0	36.3	40.5	38.1	39.3
2006.....	47.6	35.7	30.4	29.8	37.5	39.3	41.7	33.3	40.5	45.2	44.6	36.3
2007.....	39.9	31.0										
Over 3-month span:												
2003.....	41.1	40.5	43.5	56.5	58.9	61.3	57.7	47.0	46.4	41.7	44.6	38.7
2004.....	38.1	39.3	42.3	44.6	36.3	37.5	33.3	39.9	45.8	41.7	38.7	49.4
2005.....	54.8	52.4	47.6	48.8	44.6	50.6	42.9	47.6	36.3	37.5	32.1	34.5
2006.....	33.9	28.6	32.1	27.4	29.8	32.7	31.0	34.5	32.1	39.3	44.0	41.7
2007.....	35.7	29.8										
Over 6-month span:												
2003.....	29.2	31.5	32.7	44.6	49.4	54.8	59.5	56.0	51.2	51.8	44.0	38.7
2004.....	33.9	38.1	35.1	36.9	32.1	32.1	41.7	35.7	36.3	36.9	37.5	42.3
2005.....	42.9	45.2	50.6	47.6	48.2	47.6	46.4	48.8	43.5	41.7	38.7	29.8
2006.....	34.5	27.4	23.8	27.4	31.5	34.5	33.3	31.0	29.2	35.1	34.5	32.7
2007.....	33.3	32.1										
Over 12-month span:												
2003.....	13.1	14.3	13.1	20.2	23.2	35.7	36.9	38.1	36.9	44.0	44.6	44.6
2004.....	44.6	43.5	41.7	40.5	36.3	35.1	32.1	33.9	32.7	33.3	33.3	38.1
2005.....	44.6	40.5	40.5	39.3	39.3	44.6	41.7	42.3	46.4	48.2	45.2	44.0
2006.....	39.3	36.3	36.9	28.6	29.8	26.2	26.8	29.2	30.4	29.8	33.3	33.9
2007.....	29.8	29.2										

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							
	2007						2008	2007						2008	
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. <sup>P</sup>	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. <sup>P</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	4,116	4,162	4,080	4,044	3,972	3,974	3,925	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	3,648	3,717	3,637	3,597	3,520	3,526	3,474	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	
Construction.....	162	144	128	150	138	140	125	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	
Manufacturing.....	331	324	314	303	303	305	296	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	693	735	679	644	648	667	656	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	
Professional and business services.....	686	689	673	758	685	706	731	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.9	
Education and health services.....	692	700	712	704	713	698	692	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	
Leisure and hospitality.....	530	578	663	614	591	574	526	3.8	4.1	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.7	
Government.....	470	444	443	448	454	446	450	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	733	695	594	657	629	644	667	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	
South.....	1,601	1,675	1,641	1,629	1,620	1,574	1,527	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	
Midwest.....	764	773	787	747	755	779	746	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	
West.....	1,041	1,035	1,054	1,014	957	988	976	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	

<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							
	2007						2008	2007						2008	
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. <sup>P</sup>	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. <sup>P</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	4,818	4,796	4,700	4,914	4,672	4,717	4,545	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	4,489	4,371	4,325	4,552	4,305	4,314	4,109	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.5	
Construction.....	401	367	336	331	351	335	298	5.3	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.0	
Manufacturing.....	355	350	352	396	353	350	332	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	952	924	977	1,018	946	970	927	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.5	
Professional and business services.....	879	776	799	855	902	851	877	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.8	
Education and health services.....	501	504	453	517	527	460	500	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.7	
Leisure and hospitality.....	869	898	888	924	846	880	787	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.2	6.4	5.8	
Government.....	387	393	359	373	349	390	381	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	753	753	689	653	761	770	770	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	
South.....	1,913	1,835	1,844	1,924	1,828	1,802	1,756	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	
Midwest.....	1,050	1,053	1,093	1,097	1,027	1,045	1,018	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	
West.....	1,167	1,157	1,048	1,216	1,018	1,067	982	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.2	

<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						
	2007						2008	2007						2008
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. <sup>P</sup>	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. <sup>P</sup>
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	4,562	4,502	4,456	4,594	4,640	4,408	4,311	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1
<b>Industry</b>														
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	4,222	4,166	4,168	4,314	4,367	4,107	4,030	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.5
Construction.....	382	365	355	355	322	331	306	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.1
Manufacturing.....	370	377	374	393	400	325	353	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	987	957	950	1,010	1,065	981	983	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.7
Professional and business services.....	765	756	824	935	878	814	785	4.3	4.2	4.6	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.3
Education and health services.....	420	432	414	434	423	417	437	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	835	797	730	761	799	803	738	6.2	5.9	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.4
Government.....	322	326	290	286	286	295	283	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	637	683	635	652	860	635	663	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.3	2.5	2.6
South.....	1,800	1,720	1,786	1,764	1,709	1,712	1,661	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3
Midwest.....	985	1,006	983	994	974	980	992	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
West.....	1,178	1,076	1,038	1,186	1,117	1,117	979	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.2

<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						
	2007						2008	2007						2008
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. <sup>P</sup>	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. <sup>P</sup>
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	2,621	2,553	2,396	2,648	2,501	2,494	2,454	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
<b>Industry</b>														
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	2,476	2,407	2,253	2,508	2,361	2,358	2,321	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0
Construction.....	159	141	132	137	116	119	107	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.4
Manufacturing.....	179	199	183	199	187	182	181	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	565	556	549	588	572	590	633	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4
Professional and business services.....	431	394	405	479	398	367	346	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.9
Education and health services.....	277	273	253	264	269	258	278	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	584	542	440	545	557	561	517	4.3	4.0	3.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8
Government.....	146	145	146	144	140	137	134	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	309	331	306	338	367	312	351	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4
South.....	1,111	1,069	1,003	1,088	996	1,008	1,035	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1
Midwest.....	540	535	524	524	529	521	505	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
West.....	658	618	575	691	607	632	561	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8

<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, 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>
United States <sup>3</sup>	8,945.9	137,018.2	1.2	\$820	4.6
Private industry	8,655.0	115,502.9	1.2	810	4.7
Natural resources and mining	124.1	1,955.3	2.3	838	6.2
Construction	889.2	7,834.7	-6	863	5.2
Manufacturing	361.0	13,954.1	-2.1	993	4.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,909.4	26,388.1	1.4	715	4.8
Information	143.5	3,054.6	-3	1,255	5.5
Financial activities	867.5	8,218.0	.0	1,206	5.8
Professional and business services	1,468.2	18,027.5	2.2	999	5.7
Education and health services	817.5	17,375.3	2.9	760	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	721.6	13,888.6	2.3	342	4.0
Other services	1,138.3	4,516.7	1.5	527	3.7
Government	290.8	21,515.3	1.3	875	4.5
Los Angeles, CA	394.6	4,229.3	.7	924	4.9
Private industry	390.5	3,623.3	.3	899	4.2
Natural resources and mining	.5	12.6	5.2	1,124	-15.2
Construction	14.1	161.0	.6	944	7.6
Manufacturing	15.3	451.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	983	( <sup>4</sup> )
Trade, transportation, and utilities	55.3	808.4	.3	782	4.5
Information	8.7	212.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,528	3.8
Financial activities	25.0	246.2	-2.0	1,420	4.1
Professional and business services	43.0	608.0	.1	1,048	4.6
Education and health services	27.9	469.5	.8	838	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	27.0	403.1	2.0	504	2.4
Other services	173.6	251.0	1.7	431	4.6
Government	4.0	606.0	3.0	1,078	( <sup>4</sup> )
Cook, IL	137.6	2,559.5	.2	981	4.1
Private industry	136.3	2,246.2	.5	973	4.0
Natural resources and mining	.1	1.4	-2.3	997	1.2
Construction	12.1	98.7	-1.5	1,174	2.7
Manufacturing	7.1	239.5	-1.6	983	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.6	476.9	-4	788	2.9
Information	2.5	58.7	.1	1,418	7.9
Financial activities	15.8	218.9	-5	1,620	9.6
Professional and business services	28.1	442.6	1.9	1,229	3.1
Education and health services	13.5	366.2	2.0	826	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	11.5	242.4	1.5	421	1.4
Other services	13.8	96.9	-2	697	3.1
Government	1.4	313.3	-1.8	1,037	5.1
New York, NY	117.1	2,363.8	1.9	1,540	6.4
Private industry	116.8	1,913.3	2.3	1,659	6.6
Natural resources and mining	.0	.1	-3.1	2,638	106.3
Construction	2.3	35.2	7.6	1,504	9.5
Manufacturing	3.1	38.2	-4.5	1,265	18.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.9	249.1	1.7	1,141	4.8
Information	4.3	135.5	.4	1,897	4.3
Financial activities	18.4	379.6	2.3	3,042	8.2
Professional and business services	24.3	486.5	2.6	1,771	7.2
Education and health services	8.5	284.7	1.1	993	3.8
Leisure and hospitality	11.1	209.0	3.1	732	4.0
Other services	17.2	87.1	1.7	897	2.4
Government	.3	450.6	.2	1,037	3.4
Harris, TX	94.7	2,023.3	4.4	1,026	6.9
Private industry	94.2	1,779.4	4.9	1,044	7.0
Natural resources and mining	1.5	78.7	10.4	2,857	6.6
Construction	6.5	152.9	7.6	979	7.5
Manufacturing	4.6	181.3	4.0	1,273	7.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.5	421.2	3.7	917	6.4
Information	1.3	33.1	3.8	1,258	10.0
Financial activities	10.4	120.6	2.5	1,242	5.6
Professional and business services	18.7	339.8	5.3	1,156	7.5
Education and health services	9.9	210.2	4.4	841	4.1
Leisure and hospitality	7.2	179.2	5.0	377	2.7
Other services	10.9	58.7	2.0	597	8.0
Government	.5	243.9	1.2	894	4.6
Maricopa, AZ	97.7	1,798.0	.9	827	3.9
Private industry	97.1	1,614.4	.8	812	3.7
Natural resources and mining	.5	9.8	-2.8	703	9.3
Construction	10.3	169.4	-7.6	842	4.6
Manufacturing	3.5	133.5	-2.9	1,118	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	20.9	373.0	2.7	805	4.8
Information	1.6	31.0	-8	1,014	7.0
Financial activities	12.4	150.8	-6	1,052	3.4
Professional and business services	21.0	316.7	1.9	803	4.3
Education and health services	9.4	195.9	4.8	857	3.5
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	179.2	1.9	390	2.1
Other services	7.0	51.0	3.4	564	2.0
Government	.7	183.6	1.6	946	5.2

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

<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	-1.1	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	70,538	4,296,673	149,011,194	34,681	667
2000	65,096	4,370,160	158,618,365	36,296	698
2001	64,583	4,452,237	168,358,331	37,814	727
2002	64,447	4,485,071	175,866,492	39,212	754
2003	64,467	4,481,845	179,528,728	40,057	770
2004	64,544	4,484,997	184,414,992	41,118	791
2005	66,278	4,527,514	191,281,126	42,249	812
2006	66,921	4,565,908	200,329,294	43,875	844
<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
Goldensboro, 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	31,644	3.3
State College, PA .....	34,109	35,392	3.8
Stockton, CA .....	35,030	36,426	4.0
Sumter, SC .....	27,469	29,294	6.6
Syracuse, NY .....	36,494	38,081	4.3
Tallahassee, FL .....	33,548	35,018	4.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL .....	36,374	38,016	4.5
Terre Haute, IN .....	30,597	31,341	2.4
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR .....	31,302	32,545	4.0
Toledo, OH .....	35,848	37,039	3.3
Topeka, KS .....	33,303	34,806	4.5
Trenton-Ewing, NJ .....	52,034	54,274	4.3
Tucson, AZ .....	35,650	37,119	4.1
Tulsa, OK .....	35,211	37,637	6.9
Tuscaloosa, AL .....	34,124	35,613	4.4
Tyler, TX .....	34,731	36,173	4.2
Utica-Rome, NY .....	30,902	32,457	5.0
Valdosta, GA .....	25,712	26,794	4.2
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA .....	38,431	40,225	4.7
Vero Beach, FL .....	32,591	33,823	3.8
Victoria, TX .....	34,327	36,642	6.7
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ .....	36,387	37,749	3.7
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC .....	34,580	36,071	4.3
Visalia-Porterville, CA .....	28,582	29,772	4.2
Waco, TX .....	32,325	33,450	3.5
Warner Robins, GA .....	36,762	38,087	3.6
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV .....	55,525	58,057	4.6
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA .....	33,123	34,329	3.6
Wausau, WI .....	33,259	34,438	3.5
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH .....	30,596	31,416	2.7
Wenatchee, WA .....	27,163	28,340	4.3
Wheeling, WV-OH .....	29,808	30,620	2.7
Wichita, KS .....	35,976	38,763	7.7
Wichita Falls, TX .....	29,343	30,785	4.9
Williamsport, PA .....	30,699	31,431	2.4
Wilmington, NC .....	31,792	32,948	3.6
Winchester, VA-WV .....	33,787	34,895	3.3
Winston-Salem, NC .....	36,654	37,712	2.9
Worcester, MA .....	41,094	42,726	4.0
Yakima, WA .....	27,334	28,401	3.9
Yauco, PR .....	17,818	19,001	6.6
York-Hanover, PA .....	36,834	37,226	1.1
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA .....	32,176	33,852	5.2
Yuba City, CA .....	32,133	33,642	4.7
Yuma, AZ .....	27,168	28,369	4.4

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

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

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

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

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



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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2005	2006				2007				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2007										
<b>COMPENSATION</b>											
<b>Workers by bargaining status<sup>1</sup></b>											
Union.....	100.0	100.5	101.8	102.4	103.0	102.7	103.9	104.4	105.1	0.7	2.0
Goods-producing.....	100.0	99.9	101.2	101.8	102.2	101.5	102.8	103.1	104.0	.9	1.8
Manufacturing.....	100.0	99.3	100.1	100.5	100.8	99.2	100.0	100.0	101.0	1.0	.2
Service-providing.....	100.0	101.0	102.2	102.9	103.6	103.7	104.7	105.4	106.0	.6	2.3
Nonunion.....	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.6	103.2	104.2	105.1	105.9	106.5	.6	3.2
Goods-producing.....	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.0	102.5	103.3	104.2	104.8	105.4	.6	2.8
Manufacturing.....	100.0	100.3	101.3	101.7	102.1	102.8	103.7	104.1	104.6	.5	2.4
Service-providing.....	100.0	101.0	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.4	105.3	106.2	106.8	.6	3.3
<b>Workers by region<sup>1</sup></b>											
Northeast.....	100.0	100.9	101.8	102.5	103.3	104.0	105.1	106.2	106.8	.6	3.4
South.....	100.0	101.0	101.6	102.8	103.5	104.3	105.3	106.1	106.7	.6	3.1
Midwest.....	100.0	100.7	101.7	102.3	102.8	103.3	104.2	104.6	105.3	.7	2.4
West.....	100.0	100.6	101.8	102.5	103.0	104.2	104.9	105.7	106.5	.8	3.4
<b>WAGES AND SALARIES</b>											
<b>Workers by bargaining status<sup>1</sup></b>											
Union.....	100.0	100.3	101.2	101.7	102.3	102.8	103.7	104.4	104.7	.3	2.3
Goods-producing.....	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.9	102.3	102.7	103.6	104.3	104.3	.0	2.0
Manufacturing.....	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.4	101.7	102.0	102.5	102.9	102.6	-.3	.9
Service-providing.....	100.0	100.1	100.9	101.6	102.2	102.9	103.8	104.6	104.9	.3	2.6
Nonunion.....	100.0	100.8	101.8	102.7	103.3	104.5	105.3	106.2	106.9	.7	3.5
Goods-producing.....	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.4	103.0	104.2	105.0	105.8	106.4	.6	3.3
Manufacturing.....	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.0	102.5	103.6	104.2	104.9	105.5	.6	2.9
Service-providing.....	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.7	103.4	104.6	105.4	106.3	107.0	.7	3.5
<b>Workers by region<sup>1</sup></b>											
Northeast.....	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.5	103.1	104.0	105.0	106.1	106.6	.5	3.4
South.....	100.0	101.0	101.6	102.9	103.6	104.6	105.6	106.5	107.0	.5	3.3
Midwest.....	100.0	100.4	101.4	102.0	102.6	103.6	104.4	105.0	105.6	.6	2.9
West.....	100.0	100.7	102.1	102.7	103.2	104.8	105.4	106.2	107.0	.8	3.7

<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	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. <sup>P</sup>
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	20	21	0	1	2	3	0	2	1	1	5	3	1	2	0
In effect during period.....	23	23	2	2	3	4	0	2	1	1	6	3	2	4	1
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	70.1	189.2	.0	2.8	7.8	5.5	.0	4.0	1.1	1.0	108.3	41.7	10.5	6.5	.0
In effect during period (in thousands):	191.0	220.9	3.7	4.6	9.6	12.0	.0	4.0	1.1	1.0	108.3	41.7	14.2	20.7	10.5
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	2,687.5	1,264.8	58.8	73.4	142.8	101.1	.0	19.6	6.6	9.0	261.5	73.9	284.0	254.8	220.5
Percent of estimated working time <sup>1</sup> .....	.01	.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.01	0	.01	.01	.01

<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					
		2007					2008	2007					2008
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
U.S. city average.....	M	207.917	208.490	208.936	210.177	210.036	211.080	203.199	203.889	204.338	205.891	205.777	206.744
<b>Region and area size<sup>2</sup></b>													
Northeast urban.....	M	221.559	221.436	221.951	223.356	223.425	224.325	217.379	217.486	218.151	219.871	220.146	221.065
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	224.246	224.274	224.636	225.766	225.688	226.310	218.445	218.791	219.275	220.710	220.824	221.492
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	130.519	130.206	130.761	132.049	132.323	133.301	130.684	130.447	131.080	132.485	132.856	133.766
Midwest urban <sup>4</sup> .....	M	198.551	199.714	199.455	200.762	200.227	201.427	193.663	194.828	194.384	196.056	195.493	196.617
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	199.823	201.171	200.927	202.012	201.519	202.830	194.084	195.306	194.843	196.343	195.839	196.963
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	126.886	127.504	127.349	128.392	128.040	128.753	126.435	127.139	126.879	128.129	127.740	128.561
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	194.716	195.483	195.054	196.569	195.819	196.708	192.437	193.586	193.074	194.907	194.099	194.850
South urban.....	M	201.041	201.697	202.155	203.437	203.457	204.510	198.063	198.873	199.319	200.849	200.850	201.814
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	203.579	204.302	204.779	205.698	206.078	207.221	201.384	202.354	202.906	203.991	204.370	205.304
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	127.833	128.263	128.600	129.556	129.368	129.937	126.445	126.953	127.265	128.407	128.206	128.767
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	200.771	200.898	200.712	202.550	202.878	204.524	201.006	201.250	200.942	202.913	203.333	204.954
West urban.....	M	212.406	212.920	213.917	214.904	214.733	215.739	206.624	207.164	208.304	209.629	209.488	210.342
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	215.825	216.429	217.314	218.196	218.020	219.036	208.225	208.921	210.025	211.268	211.095	212.040
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	128.939	129.064	129.866	130.581	130.481	131.328	128.546	128.642	129.419	130.356	130.309	130.935
Size classes:													
A <sup>5</sup> .....	M	190.382	190.962	191.324	192.224	192.140	193.045	188.338	189.072	189.471	190.680	190.622	191.461
B/C <sup>3</sup> .....	M	128.216	128.506	128.869	129.848	129.718	130.431	127.419	127.759	128.103	129.268	129.156	129.830
D.....	M	200.311	200.903	200.941	202.525	202.333	203.200	198.559	199.289	199.275	201.016	200.867	201.685
<b>Selected local areas<sup>6</sup></b>													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	205.813	206.454	206.696	207.821	207.155	208.757	198.630	199.419	199.558	200.887	200.217	201.525
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	217.330	217.697	218.696	219.943	219.373	220.918	209.240	209.849	211.259	212.844	212.282	213.825
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	228.326	228.308	228.552	229.504	229.395	229.869	221.905	222.174	222.624	223.716	223.873	224.557
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	—	227.850	—	230.689	—	231.980	—	227.429	—	230.440	—	231.291
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	—	197.000	—	197.726	—	199.686	—	187.784	—	188.488	—	190.115
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	—	194.847	—	196.465	—	197.079	—	197.027	—	198.521	—	199.407
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV <sup>7</sup> .....	1	—	134.678	—	135.151	—	136.293	—	134.277	—	134.844	—	135.826
Atlanta, GA.....	2	201.258	—	201.938	—	202.751	—	200.162	—	200.714	—	202.034	—
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	199.679	—	201.786	—	200.201	—	194.798	—	196.237	—	195.866	—
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	183.740	—	184.922	—	186.246	—	182.425	—	183.426	—	184.975	—
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	213.127	—	215.159	—	217.319	—	211.041	—	213.454	—	215.561	—
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	218.692	—	218.929	—	219.025	—	217.331	—	218.061	—	218.791	—
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	216.240	—	217.949	—	218.485	—	211.620	—	213.133	—	214.204	—
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	215.978	—	218.427	—	218.966	—	210.220	—	213.107	—	214.024	—

<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.  
<sup>1</sup>—January, March, May, July, September, and November.  
<sup>2</sup>—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
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index.....	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6	207.342
Percent change.....	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8
Food and beverages:											
Index.....	157.7	161.1	164.6	168.4	173.6	176.8	180.5	186.6	191.2	195.7	203.300
Percent change.....	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.4	3.9
Housing:											
Index.....	156.8	160.4	163.9	169.6	176.4	180.3	184.8	189.5	195.7	203.2	209.586
Percent change.....	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.8	3.1
Apparel:											
Index.....	132.9	133.0	131.3	129.6	127.3	124.0	120.9	120.4	119.5	119.5	118.998
Percent change.....	.9	.1	-1.3	-1.3	-1.8	-2.6	-2.5	-4	-7	.0	-0.4
Transportation:											
Index.....	144.3	141.6	144.4	153.3	154.3	152.9	157.6	163.1	173.9	180.9	184.682
Percent change.....	0.9	-1.9	2.0	6.2	0.7	-9	3.1	3.5	6.6	4.0	2.1
Medical care:											
Index.....	234.6	242.1	250.6	260.8	272.8	285.6	297.1	310.1	323.2	336.2	351.054
Percent change.....	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.4
Other goods and services:											
Index.....	224.8	237.7	258.3	271.1	282.6	293.2	298.7	304.7	313.4	321.7	333.328
Percent change.....	4.4	5.7	8.7	5.0	4.2	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.6	3.6
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index.....	157.6	159.7	163.2	168.9	173.5	175.9	179.8	184.5	191.0	197.1	202.767
Percent change.....	2.3	1.3	2.2	3.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	5.1	1.1	3.2	2.9



**41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing**

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2007												2008
	2006	2007	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. <sup>P</sup>	Nov. <sup>P</sup>	Dec. <sup>P</sup>	Jan. <sup>P</sup>
<b>Finished goods.....</b>	160.4	166.6	160.1	161.8	164.1	165.9	167.5	167.2	168.5	166.1	167.4	168.6	171.3	170.6	171.9
Finished consumer goods.....	166.0	173.5	164.9	167.1	170.2	172.7	174.8	174.4	176.2	173.0	174.8	175.9	179.4	178.5	180.0
Finished consumer goods.....	156.7	166.9	161.1	163.9	166.3	166.8	166.8	166.3	166.4	166.3	168.4	169.7	169.4	172.0	174.5
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	169.2	175.6	166.0	167.9	171.2	174.5	177.6	177.2	179.7	175.3	177.0	177.9	182.9	180.6	181.7
Nondurable goods less food.....	182.6	191.8	177.1	180.0	185.2	190.4	195.0	194.5	198.1	191.8	194.6	194.5	201.6	198.5	200.0
Durable goods.....	136.9	138.2	138.3	138.4	138.2	137.7	137.7	137.7	137.6	137.2	136.7	139.8	140.1	139.5	140.0
Capital equipment.....	146.9	149.5	148.9	149.2	149.1	149.1	149.1	149.0	149.1	149.0	148.9	150.6	150.8	150.6	151.3
<b>Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....</b>	164.0	170.6	163.3	164.3	166.6	169.1	171.1	172.0	173.6	171.5	172.2	172.2	176.5	175.3	177.6
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	155.9	162.4	157.3	157.6	158.7	160.6	162.8	163.6	164.5	163.4	163.3	164.4	166.3	166.3	168.3
Materials for food manufacturing.....	146.2	161.5	150.3	152.8	155.5	157.5	160.6	163.0	163.6	164.5	166.6	166.3	166.2	170.1	174.2
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	175.0	183.9	174.0	174.5	176.3	177.7	182.9	184.9	187.1	185.0	186.0	189.4	195.0	195.3	199.5
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	180.5	189.8	183.1	183.8	186.3	192.9	195.0	194.8	195.1	191.8	189.1	189.0	189.8	187.9	189.2
Components for manufacturing.....	134.5	136.3	136.5	136.0	135.8	136.0	136.0	136.2	136.4	136.5	136.5	136.6	136.6	136.8	137.3
Materials and components for construction.....	188.4	192.4	190.3	190.6	191.2	192.1	192.8	193.1	193.5	193.5	193.2	193.2	192.9	193.0	194.1
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	162.8	173.9	152.0	156.1	164.6	171.6	176.2	178.1	183.0	175.3	178.4	175.5	191.0	184.4	188.3
Containers.....	175.0	180.3	178.1	178.1	178.1	179.2	179.6	179.7	180.2	180.5	181.0	182.3	183.1	183.5	184.4
Supplies.....	157.0	161.7	159.6	160.1	160.4	160.7	160.8	161.4	161.9	162.0	162.3	163.0	163.9	164.6	166.5
<b>Crude materials for further processing.....</b>	184.8	207.3	180.0	197.0	202.1	204.2	208.0	209.7	210.3	202.8	204.6	211.8	228.4	230.5	236.4
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	119.3	146.7	128.7	138.8	142.0	143.7	148.1	148.4	150.0	147.8	151.9	150.0	152.7	158.9	162.5
Crude nonfood materials.....	230.6	246.7	212.9	235.1	241.5	243.9	246.6	249.6	249.2	237.6	237.4	252.0	279.4	277.9	285.3
<b>Special groupings:</b>															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	161.0	166.2	159.6	161.0	163.2	165.3	167.4	167.1	168.8	165.8	166.9	168.1	171.5	169.9	170.9
Finished energy goods.....	145.9	156.4	135.6	139.0	147.4	155.4	161.9	160.9	166.4	155.6	159.7	159.1	170.5	164.7	166.3
Finished goods less energy.....	157.9	162.8	160.4	161.6	162.1	162.2	162.4	162.3	162.4	162.5	163.0	164.7	164.7	165.5	166.7
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	162.7	168.7	165.5	167.0	167.8	168.0	168.3	168.2	168.3	168.4	169.2	170.8	170.9	172.0	173.4
Finished goods less food and energy.....	158.7	161.7	160.6	161.2	161.0	161.0	161.3	161.3	161.4	161.5	161.5	163.2	163.5	163.5	164.3
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	166.7	170.0	168.5	169.2	169.0	169.0	169.5	169.6	169.7	170.0	170.0	171.8	172.1	172.3	173.0
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	191.5	197.0	193.6	195.1	194.9	195.4	196.5	196.7	197.1	197.9	198.3	199.0	199.3	200.2	201.2
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	165.4	171.5	164.3	165.2	167.5	170.0	172.1	172.9	174.5	172.3	172.9	172.9	177.3	175.9	178.0
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	135.2	154.4	142.6	147.2	149.8	151.0	151.6	154.5	155.9	156.3	158.2	159.6	161.3	164.9	170.4
Intermediate energy goods.....	162.8	174.6	151.8	155.7	164.0	170.5	176.7	179.2	184.2	177.0	179.5	177.4	192.3	186.0	190.2
Intermediate goods less energy.....	162.1	167.5	164.1	164.4	165.2	166.7	167.6	168.1	168.8	168.1	168.2	168.9	170.2	170.4	172.1
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	163.8	168.4	165.5	165.5	166.2	167.7	168.6	169.0	169.6	168.8	168.9	169.5	170.8	170.8	172.3
Crude energy materials.....	226.9	233.0	195.9	223.9	224.7	226.5	233.0	238.0	236.8	221.7	219.9	237.7	272.5	270.6	275.9
Crude materials less energy.....	152.3	182.7	162.1	172.3	179.3	181.6	183.7	183.6	185.5	183.8	187.4	190.0	195.1	201.1	
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	244.5	283.3	255.5	265.6	284.5	288.4	282.8	281.5	284.0	284.7	289.9	292.8	294.6	294.8	309.0

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
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
<b>ALL COMMODITIES.....</b>	113.0	113.9	114.7	115.2	115.5	116.0	116.1	116.3	116.7	117.6	118.7	119.2	120.6
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	139.0	143.5	146.9	145.3	145.1	148.6	149.2	151.4	157.8	164.1	165.9	170.9	180.5
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	140.8	145.6	149.2	146.8	147.0	151.0	151.5	153.7	160.8	167.6	169.8	175.3	185.3
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	123.6	125.6	128.0	133.9	129.8	128.5	130.2	132.2	133.0	134.2	133.1	134.0	139.8
Industrial supplies and materials.....	140.3	143.0	145.5	147.2	148.3	149.0	148.6	148.8	148.8	150.5	153.9	154.1	157.0
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	127.2	126.8	127.3	126.9	125.1	128.7	138.6	137.4	140.0	142.7	144.9	144.7	146.0
Fuels and lubricants.....	173.8	182.1	188.8	198.6	199.1	201.1	202.9	197.4	200.9	204.8	224.7	222.2	231.4
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	139.1	141.3	143.5	144.3	145.7	146.1	144.6	145.7	145.0	146.5	147.9	148.5	150.9
Selected building materials.....	111.8	112.2	112.7	112.9	113.3	113.9	114.1	114.0	114.4	114.2	113.8	113.6	112.8
Capital goods.....	99.1	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.9	100.1	100.3	100.5	100.7
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	105.9	105.9	106.0	106.5	106.4	106.5	106.6	106.7	106.7	107.1	107.2	107.3	107.4
Nonelectrical machinery.....	92.7	92.7	92.8	92.7	92.9	92.9	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.2	93.4	93.6	93.6
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	105.7	105.8	105.9	106.0	106.0	106.1	106.2	106.2	106.3	106.5	106.5	106.7	106.9
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	104.8	104.8	104.8	105.4	105.7	105.8	106.1	106.3	106.2	106.4	106.8	107.2	107.3
Nondurables, manufactured.....	105.0	105.1	105.0	105.7	106.4	106.7	107.0	107.2	107.0	107.4	108.0	108.2	108.3
Durables, manufactured.....	103.5	103.3	103.4	103.9	104.0	103.7	104.0	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.4	105.2	105.3
Agricultural commodities.....	138.1	142.0	145.0	142.9	142.8	146.7	149.0	150.5	156.8	162.8	165.0	169.4	177.8
Nonagricultural commodities.....	111.2	111.9	112.6	113.2	113.6	113.8	113.7	113.8	113.8	114.4	115.4	115.6	116.5

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2007												2008
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
<b>ALL COMMODITIES</b> .....	113.7	114.1	115.9	117.5	118.6	120.0	121.5	121.1	121.8	123.6	127.5	127.3	129.4
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	124.5	124.8	124.6	126.3	127.4	127.8	129.4	130.1	131.8	133.2	133.4	134.4	138.7
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	135.5	135.4	135.1	137.6	139.1	139.5	141.4	142.1	144.4	146.5	147.1	148.3	153.9
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	99.8	101.1	101.3	100.9	101.2	101.5	102.7	103.2	103.5	103.2	102.5	103.0	104.3
Industrial supplies and materials.....	160.4	162.0	169.8	176.4	180.5	185.6	190.9	188.5	190.7	197.2	212.8	211.3	218.9
Fuels and lubricants.....	190.1	194.0	209.6	222.1	228.2	238.2	249.8	244.0	250.0	262.4	294.8	290.2	303.3
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	193.5	196.8	213.6	228.2	234.3	245.6	260.3	256.4	264.4	277.7	312.2	306.7	321.5
Paper and paper base stocks.....	111.4	111.4	111.5	110.6	110.6	110.8	110.3	110.7	111.2	112.2	108.0	109.2	113.1
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	123.5	123.8	124.0	124.5	125.1	125.4	126.6	127.3	128.2	131.4	133.7	135.5	144.8
Selected building materials.....	111.5	111.0	111.4	111.4	111.2	113.1	116.9	116.5	116.9	115.7	115.6	116.0	115.9
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods.....	197.9	197.7	202.9	209.4	217.1	219.7	215.1	215.3	209.1	211.0	214.8	217.1	214.8
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	101.9	102.0	101.8	101.6	101.7	101.6	102.1	102.2	102.5	103.0	103.3	103.8	105.4
Capital goods.....	91.5	91.2	91.1	90.9	91.1	91.3	91.6	91.8	91.9	92.0	92.1	92.2	91.9
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	104.2	104.1	104.3	104.9	105.2	105.7	105.8	106.4	106.5	106.8	107.5	107.9	107.8
Nonelectrical machinery.....	87.8	87.4	87.2	86.9	87.0	87.2	87.4	87.6	87.7	87.7	87.7	87.8	87.4
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.5	104.6	104.7	104.8	105.0	105.2	105.6	106.2	106.8	107.1
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	101.2	101.2	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.4	101.7	102.0	102.1	102.2	102.4	102.5	103.0
Nondurables, manufactured.....	104.2	104.0	104.1	104.1	104.3	104.3	104.8	104.9	105.0	105.1	105.3	105.6	106.3
Durables, manufactured.....	98.0	98.1	98.3	98.2	98.1	98.2	98.3	98.8	98.8	99.0	99.2	99.3	99.5
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	102.1	102.1	102.2	102.3	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.4	103.3	103.3	103.4	103.4

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

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

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2004	2005				2006				2007			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	133.4	134.4	134.3	135.9	135.5	136.4	136.6	136.1	136.5	136.6	137.8	140.0	140.2
Compensation per hour.....	160.2	161.4	161.7	164.2	165.4	168.2	168.1	168.7	173.4	175.7	176.8	178.6	179.9
Real compensation per hour.....	120.0	120.3	119.4	119.6	119.4	120.9	119.3	118.9	122.8	123.3	122.2	122.9	122.5
Unit labor costs.....	120.1	120.1	120.4	120.8	122.0	123.4	123.0	124.0	127.0	128.6	128.3	127.6	128.3
Unit nonlabor payments.....	125.4	128.2	129.8	132.0	133.0	133.0	136.5	136.6	132.2	132.9	135.4	136.7	137.5
Implicit price deflator.....	122.1	123.1	123.9	125.0	126.1	127.0	128.0	128.7	128.9	130.2	130.9	131.0	131.8
<b>Nonfarm business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	132.2	133.4	133.5	135.0	134.5	135.3	135.6	135.0	135.6	135.9	136.6	138.6	139.2
Compensation per hour.....	158.9	160.3	160.9	163.2	164.2	167.1	167.0	167.5	172.4	174.9	175.4	177.1	178.8
Real compensation per hour.....	119.0	119.5	118.8	118.8	118.6	120.1	118.6	118.0	122.1	122.7	121.2	121.9	121.8
Unit labor costs.....	120.2	120.2	120.5	120.9	122.1	123.5	123.2	124.0	127.1	128.7	128.4	127.8	128.4
Unit nonlabor payments.....	126.5	129.6	131.3	133.7	134.8	135.0	138.7	138.6	133.6	133.9	136.3	137.5	137.8
Implicit price deflator.....	122.5	123.6	124.5	125.6	126.8	127.7	128.9	129.4	129.5	130.6	131.3	131.3	131.9
<b>Nonfinancial corporations</b>													
Output per hour of all employees.....	140.2	140.3	141.1	140.5	141.4	142.4	141.8	142.9	143.3	143.6	144.3	145.6	-
Compensation per hour.....	156.9	158.0	158.5	160.8	161.8	163.8	163.9	164.6	169.3	171.2	172.1	173.9	-
Real compensation per hour.....	117.6	117.8	117.0	117.1	116.9	117.8	116.4	115.9	119.9	120.1	119.0	119.7	-
Total unit costs.....	111.3	112.3	112.1	114.6	114.0	114.4	115.2	114.8	117.1	118.0	118.0	118.0	-
Unit labor costs.....	111.9	112.6	112.3	114.4	114.5	115.0	115.6	115.2	118.1	119.2	119.3	119.4	-
Unit nonlabor costs.....	109.7	111.5	111.7	115.1	112.8	112.5	114.3	113.8	114.5	114.6	114.8	114.2	-
Unit profits.....	148.4	151.9	161.7	147.5	159.5	164.4	164.8	172.6	150.0	154.3	158.2	153.6	-
Unit nonlabor payments.....	120.1	122.3	125.1	123.7	125.3	126.4	127.8	129.5	124.0	125.2	126.4	124.7	-
Implicit price deflator.....	114.6	115.9	116.6	117.6	118.1	118.8	119.7	120.0	120.1	121.2	121.6	121.2	-
<b>Manufacturing</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	166.4	168.3	170.9	172.4	173.7	175.4	177.0	179.8	180.7	181.5	182.6	184.4	185.5
Compensation per hour.....	165.8	166.2	167.8	170.2	168.8	172.6	170.1	170.7	176.4	180.2	179.6	180.1	181.9
Real compensation per hour.....	124.2	123.9	123.9	124.0	121.9	124.1	120.8	120.2	125.0	126.4	124.2	123.9	123.9
Unit labor costs.....	99.7	98.7	98.2	98.7	97.2	98.4	96.1	94.9	97.6	99.3	98.4	97.7	98.1

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2000 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.



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

[1992 = 100]

Item	1962	1972	1982	1992	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<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	138.6
Compensation per hour.....	15.1	26.7	63.6	100.0	125.8	134.7	140.4	145.3	151.2	156.9	163.2	169.6	177.7
Real compensation per hour.....	65.2	83.3	90.6	100.0	108.0	112.0	113.5	115.7	117.7	118.9	119.7	120.5	122.7
Unit labor costs.....	28.5	37.4	79.4	100.0	111.5	116.0	117.9	117.3	117.5	118.5	120.9	124.3	128.2
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.1	35.7	70.1	100.0	109.4	107.2	110.0	114.1	118.3	124.6	130.8	134.6	135.6
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	131.5	134.1	135.4	137.6
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	176.5
Real compensation per hour.....	67.3	84.0	91.1	100.0	107.5	111.6	112.8	115.1	117.1	118.2	118.9	119.7	121.9
Unit labor costs.....	27.8	36.8	79.1	100.0	111.3	116.0	117.7	117.1	117.5	118.5	120.9	124.5	128.3
Unit nonlabor payments.....	25.8	34.9	69.3	100.0	110.9	108.7	111.6	116.0	119.6	125.5	132.4	136.5	136.4
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	122.4	124.7	129.7	134.6	139.3	140.8	142.6	—
Compensation per hour.....	17.4	28.8	66.5	100.0	124.1	133.0	138.6	143.6	149.5	153.9	159.8	165.4	—
Real compensation per hour.....	75.1	90.0	94.7	100.0	106.6	110.6	112.1	114.3	116.3	116.7	117.2	117.5	—
Total unit costs.....	27.3	37.5	80.4	100.0	104.0	107.4	111.6	110.7	111.0	110.2	113.3	115.4	—
Unit labor costs.....	28.7	38.8	80.0	100.0	105.3	108.6	111.2	110.7	111.0	110.5	113.5	116.0	—
Unit nonlabor costs.....	23.4	33.9	81.3	100.0	100.4	104.2	112.6	110.8	111.1	109.5	112.8	113.8	—
Unit profits.....	54.5	54.1	75.2	100.0	129.1	108.7	82.2	98.0	109.9	145.1	155.2	162.9	—
Unit nonlabor payments.....	31.7	39.3	79.7	100.0	108.0	105.4	104.5	107.4	110.7	119.0	124.1	126.9	—
Implicit price deflator.....	29.7	39.0	79.9	100.0	106.2	107.5	108.9	109.6	110.9	113.3	117.0	119.6	—
<b>Manufacturing</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	—	—	—	100.0	133.5	138.9	141.1	150.8	160.1	163.5	171.3	178.2	183.5
Compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	100.0	123.4	134.7	137.8	147.8	158.2	161.5	168.3	172.4	180.4
Real compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	100.0	106.0	112.0	111.5	117.7	123.1	122.4	123.4	122.5	124.6
Unit labor costs.....	—	—	—	100.0	92.4	97.0	97.7	98.0	98.8	98.7	98.2	96.8	98.3
Unit nonlabor payments.....	—	—	—	100.0	102.9	103.5	102.0	100.2	102.8	109.5	118.0	—	—
Implicit price deflator.....	—	—	—	100.0	99.5	101.4	100.6	99.5	101.5	106.0	111.5	—	—

Dash indicates data not available.





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

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
4441	Building material and supplies dealers.....	77.6	81.6	100.0	108.3	115.3	115.1	116.7	121.3	127.5	134.0	134.9	142.9
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores.....	66.9	69.0	100.0	102.3	105.5	103.1	118.4	118.3	125.7	140.1	135.6	150.1
445	Food and beverage stores.....	110.8	107.4	100.0	99.9	101.9	101.0	103.8	104.7	107.2	112.9	118.3	122.1
4451	Grocery stores.....	111.1	106.9	100.0	99.6	102.5	101.1	103.3	104.8	106.7	112.2	117.1	119.2
4452	Specialty food stores.....	138.5	127.2	100.0	100.5	96.4	98.5	108.2	105.3	112.2	120.3	127.7	153.3
4453	Beer, wine and liquor stores.....	93.6	97.6	100.0	104.6	99.1	105.7	107.1	110.1	117.0	127.8	141.8	148.8
446	Health and personal care stores.....	84.0	91.0	100.0	104.0	107.1	112.2	116.2	122.9	129.5	134.3	133.2	139.7
447	Gasoline stations.....	83.9	84.2	100.0	106.7	110.7	107.7	112.9	125.1	119.9	122.2	124.6	121.8
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	66.3	69.8	100.0	106.3	114.0	123.5	126.4	131.3	138.9	139.1	147.8	163.3
4481	Clothing stores.....	67.1	70.0	100.0	108.7	114.2	125.0	130.3	136.0	141.8	140.9	153.1	169.9
4482	Shoe stores.....	65.3	70.8	100.0	94.2	104.9	110.0	111.5	125.2	132.5	124.8	132.9	149.3
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores.....	64.5	68.1	100.0	108.7	122.5	130.5	123.9	118.7	132.9	144.3	139.0	148.8
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	74.9	82.3	100.0	107.9	114.0	121.1	127.1	127.6	131.5	151.1	164.8	175.3
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores.....	73.2	82.2	100.0	111.5	119.8	129.4	134.5	136.0	141.1	166.0	181.7	203.1
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores.....	78.9	82.3	100.0	101.0	103.2	105.8	113.0	111.6	113.7	123.6	133.7	124.9
452	General merchandise stores.....	73.5	75.1	100.0	105.3	113.4	120.2	124.8	129.1	136.9	140.7	145.0	152.3
4521	Department stores.....	87.2	83.9	100.0	100.4	104.5	106.2	103.8	102.0	106.8	109.0	109.9	113.1
4529	Other general merchandise stores.....	54.8	61.2	100.0	114.7	131.0	147.3	164.7	179.3	188.8	192.9	199.7	210.4
453	Miscellaneous store retailers.....	65.1	69.5	100.0	108.9	111.3	114.1	112.6	119.1	126.1	130.8	142.0	159.3
4531	Florists.....	77.6	73.3	100.0	102.3	116.2	115.2	102.7	113.8	108.9	103.4	120.6	125.3
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores.....	61.4	66.4	100.0	111.5	119.2	127.3	132.3	141.5	153.9	172.8	187.9	215.5
4533	Used merchandise stores.....	64.5	70.4	100.0	119.1	113.4	116.5	121.9	142.0	149.7	152.6	159.5	166.6
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers.....	68.3	75.0	100.0	105.3	103.0	104.4	96.9	94.4	99.9	96.9	103.5	118.5
454	Nonstore retailers.....	50.7	54.7	100.0	114.3	128.9	152.2	163.6	182.1	195.5	215.5	218.4	256.3
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses.....	39.4	43.4	100.0	120.2	142.6	160.2	179.6	212.7	243.6	273.0	285.2	337.1
4542	Vending machine operators.....	95.5	95.1	100.0	106.3	105.4	111.1	95.7	91.2	102.3	110.5	105.1	110.7
4543	Direct selling establishments.....	70.8	74.1	100.0	101.9	104.2	122.5	127.9	135.0	127.0	130.3	121.5	135.6
<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>													
481	Air transportation.....	81.1	77.5	100.0	97.6	98.2	98.1	91.9	102.1	112.7	126.0	135.7	-
482111	Line-haul railroads.....	58.9	69.8	100.0	102.1	105.5	114.3	121.9	131.9	142.0	146.4	138.5	-
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance.....	85.7	89.2	100.0	99.4	99.1	101.9	103.2	107.0	110.7	110.7	112.6	-
48421	Used household and office goods moving.....	106.7	112.6	100.0	91.0	96.1	94.8	84.0	81.6	86.2	88.7	88.5	-
491	U.S. Postal service.....	90.9	94.2	100.0	101.6	102.8	105.5	106.3	106.4	107.8	110.0	111.2	-
492	Couriers and messengers.....	148.3	138.5	100.0	112.6	117.6	121.9	123.4	131.1	134.1	126.9	124.7	-
<b>Information</b>													
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers.....	105.0	95.5	100.0	103.9	104.1	107.7	105.8	104.7	109.6	106.7	108.4	-
5112	Software publishers.....	10.2	28.5	100.0	134.8	129.2	119.2	117.4	122.1	138.1	160.7	171.0	-
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition.....	90.7	109.2	100.0	99.8	101.8	106.5	101.6	99.8	100.6	103.8	102.7	-
515	Broadcasting, except internet.....	99.5	98.2	100.0	100.8	102.9	103.6	99.2	104.0	107.9	112.5	117.6	-
5151	Radio and television broadcasting.....	98.1	97.7	100.0	91.5	92.6	92.1	89.6	95.1	94.6	96.6	101.5	-
5152	Cable and other subscription programming.....	105.6	100.3	100.0	136.2	139.1	141.2	128.1	129.8	149.9	158.6	162.4	-
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers.....	56.9	66.0	100.0	107.7	116.7	122.7	116.7	124.1	130.5	133.9	140.2	-
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	75.6	70.4	100.0	110.5	145.2	152.8	191.9	217.9	242.5	292.0	392.4	-
5175	Cable and other program distribution.....	105.2	100.0	100.0	97.1	95.8	91.6	87.7	95.0	101.2	113.7	110.4	-
<b>Finance and insurance</b>													
52211	Commercial banking.....	72.8	80.7	100.0	97.0	99.8	102.7	99.6	102.1	103.7	108.5	108.4	-
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>													
532111	Passenger car rental.....	92.7	90.8	100.0	100.1	112.2	112.3	111.1	114.6	121.2	118.3	110.5	-
53212	Truck, trailer and RV rental and leasing.....	60.4	68.6	100.0	115.2	120.6	121.1	113.7	113.5	115.1	135.7	145.5	-
53223	Video tape and disc rental.....	77.0	97.1	100.0	113.2	129.4	134.9	133.3	130.3	148.5	154.5	155.6	-
<b>Professional and technical services</b>													
541213	Tax preparation services.....	82.9	76.2	100.0	107.6	105.8	100.9	94.4	111.4	110.0	100.0	106.9	-
54131	Architectural services.....	90.0	93.8	100.0	111.4	106.8	107.6	111.0	107.6	112.6	118.3	123.9	-
54133	Engineering services.....	90.2	99.4	100.0	98.2	98.0	102.0	100.1	100.5	100.5	107.8	114.2	-
54181	Advertising agencies.....	95.9	107.9	100.0	89.2	97.9	107.5	106.9	113.1	120.8	133.0	131.2	-
541921	Photography studios, portrait.....	98.1	95.9	100.0	124.8	109.8	108.9	102.2	97.6	104.2	93.2	93.6	-
<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	117.9	-
56151	Travel agencies.....	89.3	94.6	100.0	111.4	115.5	119.4	115.2	127.6	147.3	167.4	188.2	-
56172	Janitorial services.....	75.1	94.3	100.0	95.3	98.6	101.0	102.1	105.6	118.8	116.6	122.0	-
<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	138.8	-
621511	Medical laboratories.....	-	-	100.0	117.2	121.4	127.4	127.7	123.1	128.6	130.7	127.1	-
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers.....	-	-	100.0	121.4	129.7	139.9	148.3	163.3	160.0	153.5	154.8	-
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>													
71311	Amusement and theme parks.....	112.0	112.5	100.0	110.5	105.2	106.0	93.0	106.5	113.2	101.4	110.0	-
71395	Bowling centers.....	106.0	94.0	100.0	89.9	89.4	93.4	94.3	96.4	102.4	107.9	106.1	-

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

[1997=100]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

Quarterly figures for Italy and quarterly and monthly figures for France, Germany, and the Netherlands are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data and therefore should be viewed as less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. Quarterly and monthly figures for Sweden are BLS seasonally adjusted estimates derived from Swedish not seasonally adjusted data. There are breaks in series for Germany (2005) and Sweden (2005). For details on breaks in series, see the technical notes of the report *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 1960-2006* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 12, 2007), available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscompareif.htm>.

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

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

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

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

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





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.