

February 2009



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

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

**The changing  
impact of  
marriage  
and children  
on women's  
labor force  
participation**



*also in this issue:*

Import and export price trends, 2007

Leisure and illness leave: estimating benefits in combination

# MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

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In 2004, single women with children were more likely to be working than in 1984, but married women with children—especially young children—were less likely to be doing so

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### The February Review

Wedding rings and a baby bottle on this month's cover illustration either mean the *Monthly Labor Review* is markedly changing its focus or, more likely, we're leading off this month with an examination of the changing impact of marriage and children on women's labor force participation. And—no surprise—it's the latter.

Saul D. Hoffman examines this changing impact over the two decades from 1984 to 2004, using data derived from the Current Population Survey. He finds that women with children were more likely to be working at the latter end of the period than in its beginning. Interestingly, when focusing on *married* women with children—especially young children—he finds that they were working less in 2004 than a decade earlier, although more than they were two decades earlier. Marital status and the presence of children prove to be crucial variables in their impact on the labor market participation of women over this time frame.

What seems like sometimes wildly gyrating trends in prices over the last couple of years has received widespread attention. William H. Casey and Myron D. Murray describe trends in the prices of imports to, and exports from, the United States in 2007. Import prices that year, which rose 10.6 percent, were noticeably affected by rising costs in energy, chemicals, and metals, as well as the devaluation of the dollar. Export prices increased by 6 percent, driven in part by higher prices for agricultural goods such as wheat, soybeans, and corn. Agricultural product export prices, in fact, increased almost 24 percent, reflecting strong global demand and

the impact of weather-related events on the global food supply.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics National Compensation Survey collects data on employee access to individual paid-leave benefits. As Iris S. Diaz and Richard Wallick point out, this collection allows analysts to estimate the incidence of specific benefit programs. But, further, when benefits can be used interchangeably, useful information can be created by examining combinations of benefits, such as, in their research, leisure and illness leave. They make a compelling case that a fuller picture of access to benefits can be developed by studying not just the use of these benefits in isolation.

### Regional report

BLS periodically issues reports prepared by analysts in our network of Regional Offices. The latest report (available at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/reports/collegesboston.pdf>) examines the impact on the Boston metropolitan area labor market of its noteworthy concentration of institutions of higher learning.

As the report indicates, the Boston area is home to more than 80 private colleges and universities. Supporting over 360,000 students, they employ nearly 70,000 people. Moreover, since 1990, they have acted as a powerful job generator, with employment growth roughly twice the rate for private industry in the area. Further, they generate wages for their workers that make up a much higher proportion of the wage base in the area than colleges and universities do compared to the Nation as a whole. The extent and prominence of higher learning employment in Boston also serves to elevate the educational profile of the local labor

force and to help attract businesses in knowledge-based industries, such as biotechnology and financial services.

To find out more about the information available from the BLS regions, please go to this Web address: <http://www.bls.gov/bls/reghome.htm>.

### Paid-leave benefits

As touched upon in the article alluded to earlier by Diaz and Wallick, it is common for U.S. employers to offer paid leave to their employees in forms such as holidays, vacations, sick leave, and personal leave. The latest issue of the BLS publication *Program Perspectives* showcases the latest data and trends about this desirable aspect of employment.

Paid holidays and vacations were available to more than 75 percent of private-industry workers as of March 2008. Leave benefits in private-sector business establishments vary by characteristics such as number of employees and type of industry. Eighty-six percent of workers in goods-producing industries, for instance, receive paid holidays and vacation leave, compared with about three-quarters of workers in service-providing industries. A higher share of workers in larger establishments—those employing 100 or more workers—receive these benefits than workers in smaller businesses.

While access to paid holidays and vacations has remained stable for the past two decades, access to paid personal leave has been increasing significantly. In the early 1990s, less than 15 percent of workers in private industry had this benefit available to them; by last year, the share had grown to 37 percent. In the world of benefits, this represents rapid change.

This issue of *Program Perspectives* can be found on our Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/perspectives/issue2.pdf>.

This article, originally posted to the BLS Web site on February 27, 2009, was revised and reposted on March 25, 2009. The revisions were due to calculational error and involved chiefly chart 2 and related text.

# The changing impact of marriage and children on women's labor force participation

*Between 1984 and 2004, the dampening effect of children on the labor force participation of 25- to 44-year-old single women disappeared, while, for married women, it fell much more slowly, especially after 1993; for married women with children younger than 3 years, the effect of those children on their mothers' participation in 2004 was as large as it was in 1989 and greater than it was in 1993*

Saul D. Hoffman

Tabulations from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) show that the steady increase in U.S. women's labor force participation that characterized the post-World War II period has largely subsided. For most groups of women (all women, married women, and women with children), the trend line in the labor force participation rate flattened out in the early- to mid-1990s after nearly four decades of steady increases.<sup>1</sup> But as with many aggregate trends, substantial complexity and controversy lie just beneath the surface. Recent work by Heather Boushey and by Sharon R. Cohany and Emy Sok suggests two apparently inconsistent trends.<sup>2</sup> On the one hand, responding to anecdotal evidence in the popular press about a declining commitment to work on the part of women with children, Boushey showed that the negative impact of children on work by women aged 25–44 years declined, rather than increased, in the two decades between 1984 and 2004. On the other hand, Cohany and Sok showed that the labor force participation rate of married women with children, and especially married women with very young children, declined between 1997 and 2005, which implies that the negative impact of children on work has *increased*, at least for this group of women.

Who is right? Actually, they both are. An

analysis of data from outgoing rotation groups (ORGs) of the Current Population Survey (CPS) samples from 1984 through 2004 shows that women aged 25–44 years with children were *more*—not less—likely to be working in 2004 than in 1984. But *married* women with children—especially married women with *young* children—were indeed working less in 2004 than they were a decade earlier, although more than they were two decades earlier. The difference between these findings is attributable to the behavior of single women with children, whose labor force participation jumped sharply in the 1990s. The labor force participation rate of single mothers aged 25–44 years increased 9 percentage points between 1993 and 2000, while the rate for single women aged 25–44 years with children aged 5 years or younger jumped a full 14 percentage points over the same period. In contrast, the labor force participation rate for married women with children increased 1 percentage point, and the rate for married women with children aged 5 years or younger was flat. Even more interestingly, the negative impact of children on the labor force participation of married women increased.

This article examines the changing impact of marriage and children on women's labor force participation between 1984 and 2004. The anal-

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ysis follows the general approach of Boushey, using logit to estimate a multivariate model, but the focus is more on interactions of marriage and children, an impact not revealed in Boushey's analysis. The analysis also looks more carefully at race and age-of-child effects. Data are from the CPS outgoing rotation group (CPS-ORG) samples for selected years from 1984 through 2004.

## Background

The steady upward trend in the labor force activity of married women and of women with children in the postwar period is well known. The labor force participation rate of married women aged 16 years and older rose from 21 percent in 1950 to more than 60 percent in 1994, about where it now stands. The participation rate of married mothers followed a similar trend, rising from 17 percent in 1948 to 70 percent in the mid-1990s.<sup>3</sup> For all women with children aged 2 years or younger, the rate increased from 34 percent in 1975 to 59 percent in 2005.<sup>4</sup> For all of these groups, the labor force participation rate rose quite steadily through the mid-1990s, but has been essentially unchanged since then. For some groups, the rate peaked in 1997 and subsequently has fallen.

Several years ago, *The New York Times* and *Time* magazine featured stories about what appeared to be a declining commitment to work among women with children, especially among more educated married women with young children.<sup>5</sup> The evidence presented was almost exclusively anecdotal, but it clearly touched a nerve. "Opting out" became a catchphrase. It was suggested that the "long march" of married women into the labor force was arguably nearing its end. "Off-ramps" and "on-ramps" have now become a part of the jargon of discussing women's labor force participation and the cycling in and out of the labor force that still characterizes lifetime work patterns of many women.

Boushey responded to these accounts by examining data from the CPS-ORGs for selected years from 1984 to 2004.<sup>6</sup> Using a multivariate analysis, she focused on the independent impact of children on the probability of women's labor force participation. The explanatory variables in her analysis were primarily demographic, rather than economic: presence of a child, marital status, race/ethnicity, presence of a prime-age working male in the household, educational attainment, and year (to control for business-cycle impacts). Her sample was limited to women aged 25–44 years, but included women of all marital statuses. She used a logit model, the key variable of which was interactions of presence of a child with year, which measures

what she calls the "child penalty."

Boushey found that the labor force participation penalty of having a child under 18 years declined from 20.7 percentage points in 1984 to 14.4 points in 1993 and narrowed further to 9.9 points in 2000 and 8.2 points in 2004. The corresponding penalties associated with having a child younger than 6 years were 25.5 points in 1984, 22.6 points in 1993, and 21.1 points and 19.7 points in 2000 and 2004, respectively. Both analyses thus show a narrowing difference in labor force participation between mothers and nonmothers. Accordingly, having children has become *less*, and not more, of a factor in women's labor force participation.

In contrast to Boushey's findings, Cohany and Sok document *falling* labor force participation by married mothers with young children, especially those with infants (children up to 1 year of age). The peak year for these groups' labor force participation appears to have been 1997. Participation for married mothers with children under 6 years fell from approximately 64 percent in 1997 to less than 60 percent in 2004, before rising slightly in 2005. Participation for married mothers with infants fell from 59.2 percent in 1997 to 51.7 percent in 2004 and then rose to 53.5 percent in 2005 and 55 percent in 2006.<sup>7</sup>

Cohany and Sok's analysis is exclusively bivariate. They do show, however, that the downward trend in participation from 1997 to 2004 holds for women 16–24 years and 25–34 years, but not for older women; for non-Hispanic Blacks and for Hispanics more than for non-Hispanic Whites; for native-born and foreign-born women; and for women with all levels of education. None of these effects control for other variables.

One obvious complication in comparing the preceding results is that the samples clearly differ: mothers aged 25–44 years, of any marital status, and with any children or with young children, as opposed to married mothers of all ages and with very young children. Timeframes differ as well. In addition, Boushey's analysis is multivariate, while Cohany and Sok's is bivariate—and, more importantly, neither examines subtler interaction effects of marital status and children.

## Data and methods

The analysis that follows uses data from the CPS-ORG samples for 1984, 1989, 1993, 2000, and 2004—the same years used by Boushey.<sup>8</sup> The ORGs are the portion of the CPS monthly survey that is exiting the sample after either their initial 4 months or, following an 8-month absence from the sample, their final 4 months. Sample

sizes are very large. In any month, one-fourth of the CPS sample is a member of one of the ORG samples. The annual CPS-ORG data files include all 12 months of ORG interviews, so the weighted total cumulates to 3 times the total population.

The sample consists of all women aged 25–44 years. For 1984, 1989, and 1993, sample sizes are approximately 70,000. For 2000 and 2004, sample sizes are 56,000 and 59,000, respectively. Estimates of labor force participation rates from these data differ slightly from official BLS reports, because the BLS analyses are based on the full CPS sample each month. For 2004, the BLS reports a labor force participation rate of 59.2 percent for all women aged 16 years and older;<sup>9</sup> the corresponding CPS-ORG estimate is 59.1 percent. For women with children aged 18 years or younger, the corresponding estimates are 70.7 percent and 70.2 percent, respectively. Similar comparisons by sample exist for labor force participation rates by age of youngest child. These comparisons certainly suggest that the CPS-ORG panels are appropriate for studying trends in women’s labor force participation.

The subsequent analysis uses both ordinary least squares and logit to estimate a set of descriptive regressions of women’s labor force participation. The ordinary least squares regressions are very easy to interpret: the estimated coefficients are simply the average effect of a particular variable on the labor force participation rate. The weakness of ordinary least squares is that resulting probabilities of participation can be less than 0 or greater than 1, something that is not possible. Consequently, economists often use logit and probit analysis for variables such as labor force participation; both methods appropriately constrain the impacts to be between 0 and 1. The analysis presented here uses logit, which is generally easier to work with than probit. Logit coefficients do not, however, have a direct interpretation in terms of their impact on the labor force participation rate. Hence, they must be transformed into more interpretable probability effects.<sup>10</sup>

Explanatory variables include marital status, presence of children of various ages, year dummies, educational attainment, race/ethnicity, and age, all entered as dichotomous variables. The impact of age of children is examined with three age groups: any children younger than 18 years, younger than 6 years, and younger than 2 years. The analyses of the impact of children younger than 2 years are limited to 1989–2004, because this information is not available in the CPS-ORG file for 1984.<sup>11</sup> To test for changing impacts, the impacts of marital status and presence of children of various ages are allowed to vary across the years. In addition, the analysis tests specifically for

whether the child penalty varies across marital status.

## Analysis

Table 1 presents information on the characteristics of the CPS-ORG sample of women aged 25–44 years. The figures shown are the means over all years (1984, 1989, 1993, 2000, and 2004), except for the presence of a child aged 0–2 years or 3–5 years, for which no 1984 data are available. All means are weighted and represent population estimates. The average age of these women is 34.4 years, almost two-thirds are currently married, and a similar proportion has a child aged 18 years or younger. One woman in 6 has a child aged 2 years or younger, and 1 in 5 has a child aged 3 to 5 years.<sup>12</sup> Seventy-two percent are non-Hispanic White, 13 percent non-Hispanic Black, and 11 percent Hispanic. The average monthly labor force participation rate for these women over the years selected is 74 percent.

Chart 1 shows the overall trend in the labor force participation rate for all women 25–44 years and separately by marital status. The rate for all 25- to 44-year-old women rose sharply between 1984 and 1989, from 70.2 percent to 74.8 percent. Over the next 5 years, the rate increased just 0.4 percent, after which it rose just a point and a half over the next 7 years (through 2000). Between 2000 and

**Table 1. Weighted sample characteristics, CPS outgoing rotation groups, women aged 25–44 years, 1984, 1989, 1993, 2000, and 2004**

Variable	Mean	Standard deviation <sup>1</sup>
Sample size.....	326,624	...
Age of women.....	34.41	5.681
Marital status:		
Married.....	.657	.475
Single or married:		
With child less than 18 years.....	.644	.479
With child 0–2 years <sup>2</sup> .....	.169	.375
With child 3–5 years <sup>2</sup> .....	.202	.402
With child 6–13 years.....	.412	.492
With child 14–17 years.....	.193	.395
Labor force participation rate.....	.744	.436
Race or ethnicity:		
White non-Hispanic.....	.718	.450
Black non-Hispanic.....	.130	.336
Hispanic.....	.105	.307
Education:		
Less than high school diploma.....	.113	.317
High school graduate.....	.350	.477
Some college.....	.275	.447
College graduate.....	.190	.392
Advanced degree.....	.071	.257

<sup>1</sup> Equal to  $\sqrt{p(1-p)}$ , where  $p$  is the mean, for all entries except “Age of women.”

<sup>2</sup> Data for 1984 not available.

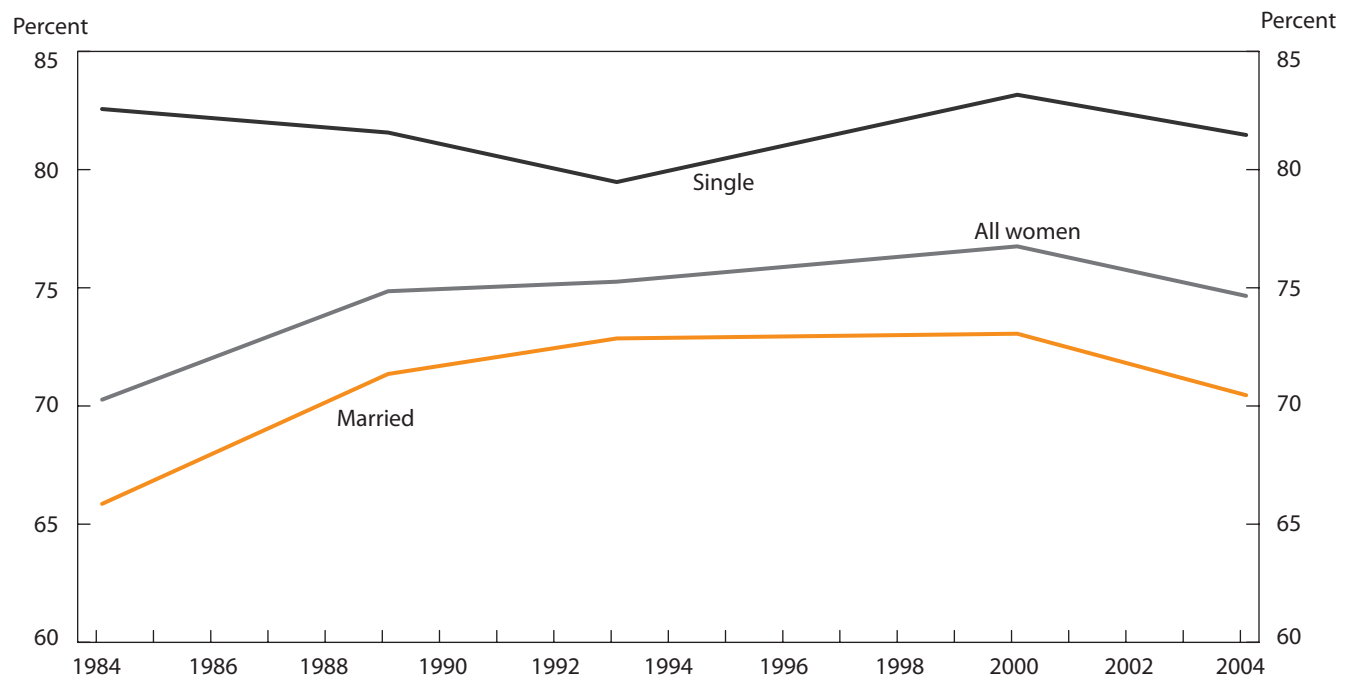
2004, the proportion of 25- to 44-year-old women in the labor force fell by 2.1 percentage points, to just below its 1989 level. The time series for 25- to 44-year-old married women follows essentially this same trend from a lower base. The trend for single women, however, is quite different: from a higher base (82.5 percent in 1984), their labor force participation rate declined steadily through 1993 and then increased through 2000, more than making up for the earlier decline; finally, between 2000 and 2004, the labor force participation profile of these women declined, tracking the other two trend lines. All these trends suggest a decline in the negative impact of marriage on labor force participation, from a gross (unadjusted) penalty of almost 17 percentage points in 1984 to 8–12 percentage points since 1989. In 2004, the difference was 11 percentage points. These differences do not, however, control for compositional effects.

To some extent, the trends in chart 1 conceal more than they reveal, given that the real story turns on the interaction of marital status and the presence of children and, more specifically, on the change in that interaction over the years shown. For that story, a regression analysis is required. Table 2 presents estimates from three ordinary

least squares regression models and one logit model. Model 1 is similar to Boushey's model; it includes basic demographic information (race, education, and age, all entered as dummy variables), plus year dummies and whether there is a child 18 years or younger in the household.<sup>13</sup> The effect of a child on labor force participation is allowed to vary by year; the coefficients in the table show the changing child penalty relative to 1984. Model 2 adds a variable for marital status; this provides another measure of the child penalty, this time controlling for marital status. Model 3 adds a variable combining marital status and presence of children. This approach affords an examination of whether the labor force participation of married women with children is changing over time relative to that of single women with children. Finally, the last model is a logit version of the specification used in model 3.

Table 2 focuses on the impact of having a child aged 18 years or younger. Table 3 examines the impact of younger children, as well as any possible differences in responses by race and ethnicity. In both tables, because the sample size is so large, almost all coefficients are statistically significant at the 10-percent level or smaller. Indeed, most are

**Chart 1. Labor force participation rate of women aged 25–44 years, by marital status, selected years, 1984–2004**



statistically significant at the 1-percent level.

In table 2, model 1 depicts a straightforward story about the impact of children on women's labor force participation. In 1984, the child penalty on participation was 18.3 percentage points. The coefficients just below (from "Child, 1989" to "Child, 2004") show the differences in the child effect in each of those years, relative to 1984; other year-to-year changes (for example, from 1989 to 2004) can be obtained just by subtraction. The penalty falls in absolute value after 1984, by 3.4 percentage points by 1989, an additional 2.2 percentage points between 1989 and 1993

(the difference between the 1989 and 1993 estimates), and then 3.3 more percentage points by 2000. Between 2000 and 2004, no further change occurs; the two estimates of the child penalty are essentially unchanged. As of 2004, the child penalty was half its original 1984 level, down from 18 percentage points to 9. This drop is almost exactly what Boushey found; thus, she concluded that the impact of children on labor force participation is falling. As far as she goes, she is entirely correct.

Model 2 adds control for marital status, interacted with year. The control slightly weakens the impact of children on

**Table 2. Ordinary least squares and logit estimates of effect of children and marriage on labor force participation of women aged 25–44 years, selected years, 1984–2004**

Variable	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Logit model	
	Coefficient	Standard error	Coefficient	Standard error	Coefficient	Standard error	Coefficient	Standard error
Constant.....	0.891	0.005	0.952	0.005	0.931	0.006	2.388	0.039
Presence of child less than 18 years:								
Child, 1984.....	-.183	.003	-.144	.004	-.083	.006	-.635	.041
Child, 1989.....	.034	.005	.016	.005	<sup>1</sup> -.010	<sup>1</sup> .009	<sup>1</sup> -.034	<sup>1</sup> .054
Child, 1993.....	.056	.005	.026	.005	<sup>1</sup> -.013	<sup>1</sup> .008	<sup>1</sup> .035	<sup>1</sup> .052
Child, 2000.....	.089	.005	.079	.005	.085	.009	.612	.056
Child, 2004.....	.090	.005	.080	.005	.087	.009	.644	.054
Year:								
1989.....	.012	.004	-.016	.005	<sup>1</sup> -.007	<sup>1</sup> .005	<sup>1</sup> -.057	<sup>1</sup> .038
1993.....	<sup>1</sup> -.006	<sup>1</sup> .004	-.049	.005	-.034	.005	-.286	.037
2000.....	-.012	.004	-.034	.005	-.038	.006	-.309	.039
2004.....	-.031	.004	-.051	.005	-.057	.005	-.444	.037
Race or ethnicity:								
Black.....	.082	.004	.064	.004	.059	.004	.317	.022
White.....	.057	.003	.058	.003	.059	.003	.323	.018
Hispanic.....	.018	.004	.015	.004	.015	.004	.111	.022
Education:								
Less than a high school diploma.....	-.280	.004	-.286	.004	-.290	.004	-1.530	.022
High school graduate.....	-.101	.003	-.102	.003	-.106	.003	-.688	.020
Some college.....	-.052	.003	-.054	.003	-.057	.003	-.416	.021
Advanced degree.....	-.035	.003	-.033	.003	-.034	.003	-.268	.021
Age of woman:								
25–32 years.....	-.036	.002	-.042	.002	-.041	.002	-.219	.011
33–39 years.....	-.010	.002	-.014	.002	-.012	.002	-.065	.011
Marital status:								
Married, 1984.....	...	...	-.110	.004	-.065	.006	-.516	.038
Married, 1989.....	...	...	.050	.005	.034	.008	.265	.053
Married, 1993.....	...	...	.083	.005	.057	.008	.465	.051
Married, 2000.....	...	...	.028	.006	.049	.008	.408	.055
Married, 2004.....	...	...	.024	.005	.048	.008	.405	.053
Interaction terms:								
Married x child, 1984.....	...	...	...	...	-.090	.008	-.256	.048
Married x child, 1989.....	...	...	...	...	.034	.011	<sup>1</sup> .051	<sup>1</sup> .067
Married x child, 1993.....	...	...	...	...	.053	.011	<sup>1</sup> .065	<sup>1</sup> .065
Married x child, 2000.....	...	...	...	...	-.029	.011	-.414	.070
Married x child, 2004.....	...	...	...	...	-.032	.011	-.412	.068
R <sup>2</sup> (adjusted).....	.063	...	.068	...	.070	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Not statistically significant at 10-percent level or less.

NOTE: Models 1–3 are estimated by ordinary least squares. "Presence

of child" refers to children aged 18 years and younger. Sample size for all models is 326,664.



participation, but the central story still holds. In this specification, the original negative impact of children is 14.4 percentage points and most of the change occurs between 1993 and 2000, rather than more steadily between 1989 and 2000. The trend in the effect of marriage on labor force participation follows the child-effect trend to some extent, but the timing differs. In 1984 (the base year), the labor force participation of married women was 11 percentage points lower than that of single women, all else constant. This difference fell almost in half by 1989 and then fell further by 1993. But then the marital impact reversed course: between 1993 and 2000, and continuing into 2004, the negative impact of marriage on labor force participation increased. By 2004, the impact of marriage was nearly as large as it had been in 1984:  $-.086$ , compared with  $-.110$ .

The ordinary least squares model 3 and the logit model add the marriage  $\times$  child  $\times$  year interaction. In these models, the child coefficients are the impacts for single women while the marriage  $\times$  child variable measures the differential impact of children on the labor force participation of married women relative to single women. The marriage variable estimates are the impacts for married women without children. With this model, it is possible to combine coefficients to compare the labor force participation of single women with children relative to single women without children, married women relative to single women, and married women with children relative to married women without children.

The results for model 3 reveal entirely different trends for single and married women with children. In 1984, single women with children had a labor force participation rate 8.3 percentage points lower than that of single women without children (see the entry for “child less than 18 years”), all other demographic factors in the model held constant. The corresponding labor force participation rate that year for married women with children—that is, the sum of the marriage estimate ( $-.065$ ) and the married  $\times$  child effect ( $-.090$ )—was another 15.5 percentage points lower. This value is consistent with model 2’s estimated marriage coefficient of  $-0.11$ , which is roughly a weighted average of the marriage effect for women with children ( $-.155$ ) and for those without children ( $-.065$ ).

Through 1993, the effect of children on the labor force participation rate of single women was essentially unchanged: the 1989 and 1993 child interactions are very small (coefficients of  $-0.010$  and  $-0.013$ , respectively) and not statistically significant. Over this same period, however, the negative impact of children on the labor force participation rate for married women declined by two-thirds, from 15.5 points to 5.5 points (based on the sum of the marriage and marriage  $\times$  child interactions). By 1993, marriage had

essentially no effect ( $-.008$ ) on the labor force participation of women without children, as shown by the difference between the marriage effect in 1984 ( $-0.065$ ) and the change in the effect in 1993 ( $0.057$ ). Then the trends changed course again: the labor force participation rate for single women with children jumped sharply (see the coefficients of  $0.085$  and  $0.087$  for “child, 2000” and “child, 2004,” respectively), to the extent that, by 2000 and through 2004, children no longer had a net marginal negative effect on work for single women. But married women did not follow that trend: for them, the child effect remained steady through 2000 and 2004.<sup>14</sup> These findings confirm that, after 1993, the declining child penalty observed in models 1 and 2 reflects the impact of single women with children.

The logit estimates show an identical trend. As already noted, the logit coefficients do not have a direct quantitative interpretation in terms of the probability of labor force participation, although the sign and the statistical significance can be readily assessed. The implied logit child estimates are shown in chart 2, separately for single and married women. The trend lines shown are marital status specific; that is, they are relative to childless women of the same marital status. The different patterns are apparent. Through 1993, the child impacts are essentially constant, not as negative for single women ( $-11$  percentage points) as for married women ( $-14$  to  $-16$  percentage points). Thereafter, the trends diverge, with the negative impact of children steady for married women and becoming less negative for single women. By 2000, the child effect is essentially zero for single women and 12 to 13 percentage points for married women. The net change in relative position from the 1980s and early 1990s to the 2000s is almost 10 percentage points.

Between 2000 and 2004, the labor force participation rate fell for both single and married women, with and without children. But this decline is similar for all of the groups examined: none of the 2004 marriage or children effects are statistically different from those in 2000.

The other variables in the regressions have reasonable impacts that are consistent with other estimates of their effects. Controlling for marriage and children, model 3 in table 2 estimates that Black women and White women are both about 4.5 percentage points more likely than Hispanic women, and 6 percentage points more likely than Asian women (the omitted group), to be in the labor force. Without controlling for marriage, model 1 indicates that Black women are the most likely racial/ethnic group of women to be working, but this greater likelihood reflects their lower rates of marriage. The time dummies show an across-the-board negative effect between 1989 and 1993 and then an-

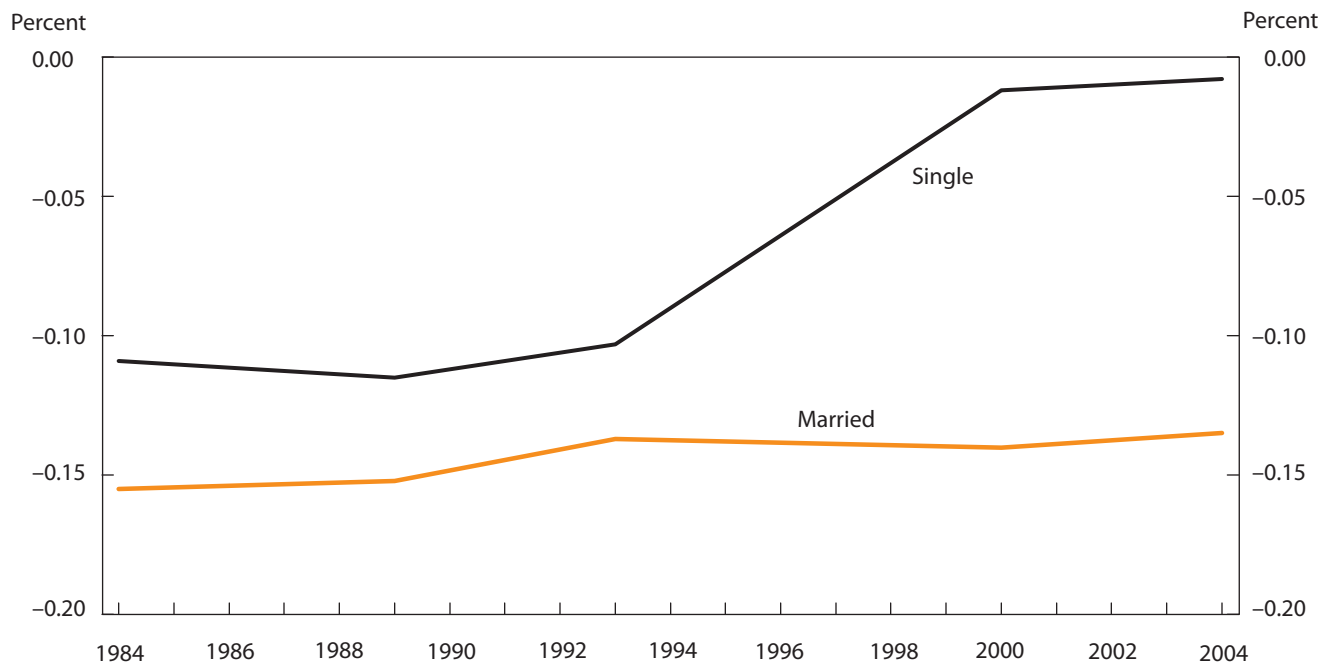
other 2-point decline between 2000 and 2004. The impact of education is considerable: women who have less than a high school diploma have far lower rates of labor force participation, by -29 percentage points (in models 2 and 3), while high school graduates with no postsecondary education also have reduced participation rates (11 percentage points). Logit estimates for these variables are quite similar.

*Women with younger children.* Thus far, the analysis has examined only the impact of having a child under 18 years. Much of the focus in the popular press, however, has been on women with younger children. Table 3 examines the impact on women's labor force participation of having a child younger than 6 years (model 1) or a child younger than 3 years (model 2).<sup>15</sup> The specification for both of these models is the same as that used for model 3 in table 2. For ease of exposition, the model uses ordinary least squares, shows only the core variables of interest, and does not include standard errors.<sup>16</sup> The estimates for model 2 are based only on 1989–2004 data, because information about the presence of very young children is not available earlier. In that model, 1989 is the omitted year and all year interaction effects are relative to that year.

As seen in model 1, the impact of a child younger than 6 years was very large and negative in 1984. The coefficient (-.194) is more than twice as large as the corresponding one from model 3 in table 2 (-.083). Through 1993, nothing changed much for single women, and then, exactly as before, the negative child effect diminished sharply. By 2004, the negative impact was about 6 percentage points, less than one-third of its 1984 level. For married women with children younger than 6 years, the effect of children on work barely changed over the 20-year period. In 1984, children reduced the labor force participation rate of married women by more than 20 percentage points (the sum of the child and married × child estimates). This effect diminished by 2 percentage points through 1993, but the 2004 effect was unchanged from the 1993 estimate. So again, the impact of children on the labor force participation of both single women and married women diverged after 1993. In 1984, single women with young children had a labor force participation rate 11.6 points higher than that of married women. By 2004, this difference had increased by 5 percentage points.

The impact of very young children (model 2 of table 3) also follows the patterns seen, but is more pronounced—as

**Chart 2. Logit estimates of impact of children aged 18 years and younger on labor force participation rate of women aged 25–44 years, by marital status, selected years, 1984–2004**



**Table 3. Effect of children and marriage on labor force participation of women aged 25–44, selected years, 1984–2004, by age of child and race or ethnicity, ordinary least squares estimates**

Variable	Model 1: child 0–5 years	Model 2: child 0–2 years	Model 3: White, child 0–5 years	Model 4: Black, child 0–5 years	Model 5: Hispanic, child 0–5 years
Sample size .....	326,664	255,979	245,517	36,255	28,255
Constant.....	0.897	0.895	0.965	0.924	0.878
Presence of a child:					
Child, 1984.....	–.194	—	–.162	–.150	–.297
Child, 1989.....	<sup>1</sup> .005	–.240	–.005	<sup>1</sup> –.018	.079
Child, 1993.....	<sup>1</sup> .010	<sup>1</sup> .004	–.007	<sup>1</sup> .014	.080
Child, 2000.....	.144	.146	.104	.152	.212
Child, 2004.....	.136	.144	.090	.130	.225
Year:					
1989.....	<sup>1</sup> –.004	—	–.001	<sup>1</sup> .000	<sup>1</sup> –.014
1993.....	–.030	–.026	–.019	–.048	–.047
2000.....	–.015	<sup>1</sup> –.002	–.019	<sup>1</sup> –.002	<sup>1</sup> .007
2004.....	–.031	–.019	–.039	<sup>1</sup> –.017	<sup>1</sup> .011
Married:					
Married, 1984.....	–.104	—	–.119	<sup>1</sup> –.003	–.114
Married, 1989.....	.050	–.077	.048	.040	.052
Married, 1993.....	.079	.029	.076	.067	.071
Married, 2000.....	.067	<sup>1</sup> .008	.078	<sup>1</sup> .009	.058
Married, 2004.....	.064	<sup>1</sup> .007	.079	<sup>1</sup> .014	<sup>1</sup> .028
Interaction terms:					
Married x child, 1984.....	–.012	—	–.063	.065	.118
Married x child, 1989.....	<sup>1</sup> .003	.041	.017	<sup>1</sup> .011	<sup>1</sup> –.041
Married x child, 1993.....	<sup>1</sup> .016	<sup>1</sup> .022	.037	<sup>1</sup> –.021	<sup>1</sup> –.044
Married x child, 2000.....	–.122	–.131	–.081	–.138	–.218
Married x child, 2004.....	–.111	–.129	–.055	–.144	–.234
R <sup>2</sup> (adjusted).....	.088	.075	.088	.085	.102

<sup>1</sup> Not statistically significant at 10-percent level or less.

NOTE: In model 2, all year interactions are relative to 1989, signified by a dash in all entries for that year.

might be expected. In 1989 and 1993, a young child reduced the labor force participation of single women by about 24 percentage points. By 2000 and still in 2004, this effect attenuated, falling to less than half its previous value. For married women with very young children, the trends are similar to those for married women with older children, but with a stronger post-1993 trend. Between 1984 and 1993, married women with very young children increased their labor force participation slightly relative to married women without young children, but thereafter the gap increased. The penalty of very young children for married women increased by 3 percentage points between 1993 and 2004. The net effect is that the penalty from very young children on the labor force participation of married women was at the same level in 2004 as in 1984.

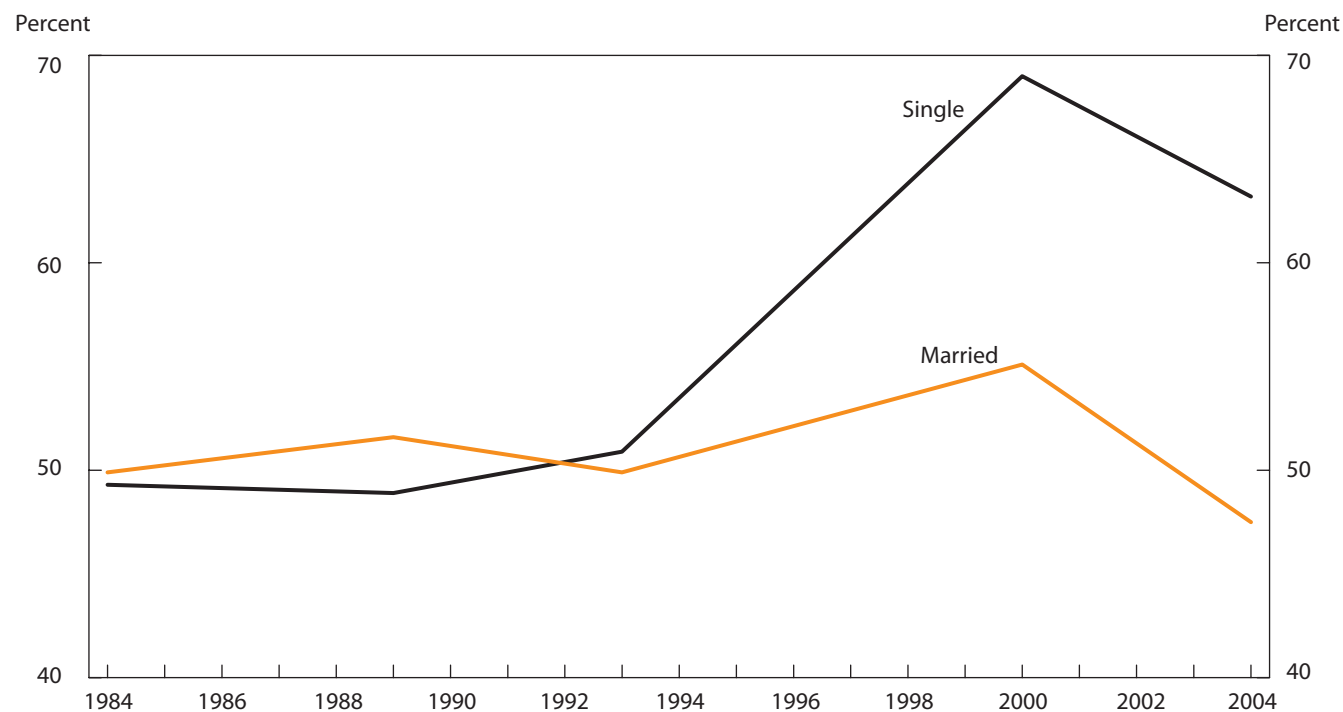
Models 3–5 of table 3 further disaggregate the sample by race and ethnicity, to examine whether the impacts are consistent across the various groups. The presence of a child less than 6 years is the child indicator in all of these analyses. Results for the presence of a child are similar for other ages. Again, only the key variables are shown. The general

story here is that the patterns hold across White, Black, and Hispanic women. For all three groups, a large negative impact of children on the labor force participation of single women persists through 1993 and then is sharply cut or even disappears (in the case of Black women) by 2000. Between 2000 and 2004, the child penalty rises 1–2 points for Whites and Blacks (see the change in the child estimates between those years), while it decreases slightly for Hispanics. For married women, the 1984 impact of children varies by race: the net effect, based on the sum of the married and married × child terms, is positive for Black women, zero for Hispanic women, and negative for White women. All three groups show a growing negative impact of children on participation between 1993 and 2000, extending into 2004.

### Other issues

The analysis presented herein focuses on women aged 25–44 years (the sample range used by Boushey) and thus leaves out both younger and older mothers. In 2004, one-sixth of mothers with children aged 6 years or younger

**Chart 3. Labor force participation rate of women aged 16–24 years with young children, by marital status, selected years, 1984–2004**



were themselves younger than 25 and another 2.8 percent were older than 44. Although women aged 25–44 years are an interesting and relevant age group, the younger ones also may be of interest. What is the effect of marriage and children on their labor force participation?

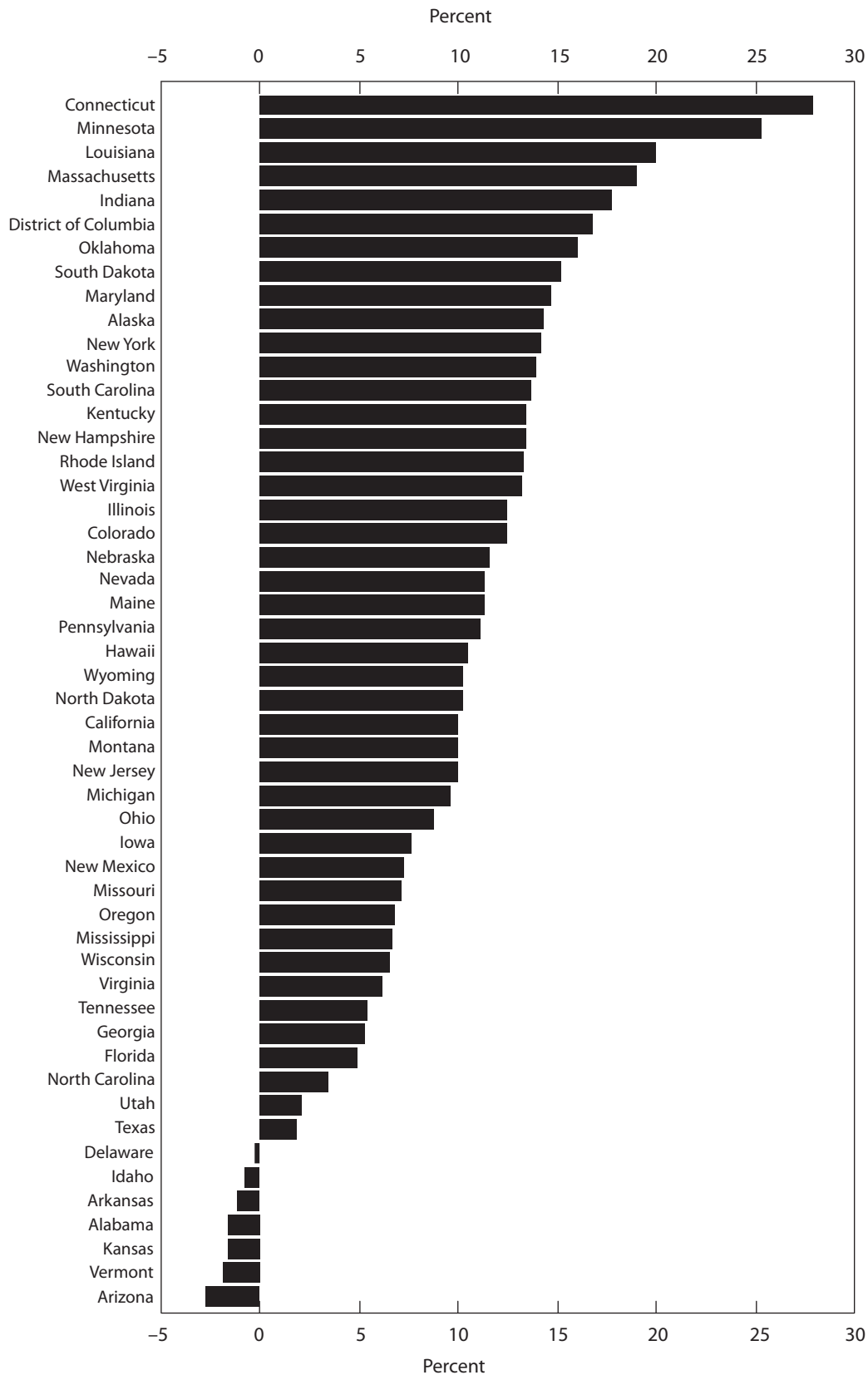
Because marriage and fertility are endogenous variables and are atypical at these younger ages, the issue must be treated cautiously. Chart 3 shows the labor force participation rates of women aged 16–24 years with a child aged 6 years or younger. Between 1984 and 1993, the rates are independent of marriage: approximately 50 percent of single women with a young child and married women with a young child worked. Then, as with the other analyses, the labor force participation rate for single women jumped, in this case by 19 percentage points between 1993 and 2000. The participation rate for married mothers also increased, by about 5 percentage points. After 2000, the rate for both groups declined 6 to 8 percentage points. This pattern suggests that including these younger women in the analysis would not alter any of the conclusions drawn.

THE BASIC STORY REVEALED BY THE DATA on women's labor force participation between 1984 and 2004 is a story

in which the presence of children has had a smaller negative impact on work for all women aged 25–44 years—a finding that confirms Boushey's report of a declining child penalty. But on closer inspection, this effect varies greatly by marital status. Single women with children sharply increased their labor force participation rate, while the declining impact of children on the labor force participation of married women stalled beginning in 1993. Both of these changes occurred primarily in the 1993–2000 period and have been maintained through 2004, but not at the 1993–2000 rate of increase. The impact of children does not change much with the age of the children, be it under 18 years, under 6 years, or under 2 years. The effects also are widespread across race and ethnicity. The negative impact of a child younger than 6 years on the labor force participation of single Black women disappears between 1984 and 2000. The key contribution of the analysis presented in this article is to emphasize that focusing only on the effect of children on labor force participation provides an incomplete picture of the very different effect that the presence of children has on single women compared with married women.

A full explanation of the changes documented here is a formidable and important challenge. At this point, candi-

**Chart 4. Percent change in labor force participation rate of single women with children, by State, 1993–2000**



date explanations may be identified, but not fully evaluated. The timing of the changes for single women tracks reasonably well with both welfare reform (including the State waivers that occurred before the 1996 passage of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act) and the substantial increase in the generosity of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) in 1994. Between 1993 and 1996, 46 States received waivers for Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Medicaid, including 33 that generally required work, set time limits for assistance, or increased work incentives.<sup>17</sup> Chart 4 shows the percent change in the labor force participation rate, by State, for single mothers aged 25–44 years between 1993 and 2000; each bar represents a State, with the bars arranged from greatest to smallest percent change. Substantial variation across States is evident, which is itself interesting and worth further consideration. The average increase is 9.9 percentage points and the median increase is 10.2 points. Seven states had decreases, and another four had increases of less than 5 percentage points. The largest increases were in Connecticut, Minnesota, Louisiana, and Massachusetts, all of which had waiver programs in place, but that is not by itself sufficient evidence of a causal impact.

A simple difference-in-difference calculation of changes in labor force participation rates for married women with children and for single women with children can crudely net out common within-State effects that are due to economic growth or other statewide factors.<sup>18</sup> The range of difference-in-difference estimates (single minus married) is from 32.5 percentage points in Connecticut, where the labor force participation rate for married mothers declined while the rate for single mothers increased sharply, to –6.3 percentage points in Kansas, where the rate for married mothers increased and the rate for single mothers fell. The top five states (Connecticut, Minnesota, Indiana,

Massachusetts, and Louisiana) all had waivers in place. Connecticut, Minnesota, and Indiana are particularly interesting in this computation, because the participation rate for single women with children increased sharply in those States, while the rate for married women with children fell.

Over the same period, maximum EITC benefits more than doubled for women with two or more children and increased 50 percent for women with one child. For single women who are not in the labor force, the EITC labor supply incentives are unambiguously positive: up to some earnings threshold, the credit acts as a wage subsidy equal to 34 percent for women with one child and 40 percent for women with two children.<sup>19</sup> For married women, conflicting income and substitution effects may actually generate negative work incentives if family income, net of their own potential contribution, places them on the declining-benefit portion of the EITC schedule.<sup>20</sup>

Changes in fertility rates are a potential, although obviously endogenous, contributing factor for married women. Fertility rates rose for these women, especially older married women. Between 1993 and 2004, the fertility rate for married women aged 20–24 years declined 3.3 percent, while the corresponding rates for 30- to 34-year-olds and 35- to 39-year-olds increased 20 percent and 44 percent, respectively.<sup>21</sup> More traditional economic analyses look to spousal income effects, but that information is not available on the CPS-ORG file. Also, it is possible that the changes in labor force participation rates reflect a different approach to the production of child services, with a substitution of the mother's own time for non-family-caregiver time. These issues can be explored more fruitfully with data sets such as the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, which combine detailed family income and employment information with employment, marriage, and fertility histories. □

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> See Sharon R. Cohany and Emy Sok, "Trends in labor force participation of married mothers with infants," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2007, pp. 9–16; and Abraham Mosisa and Steven Hipple, "Trends in labor force participation in the United States," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2006, pp. 35–57.

<sup>2</sup> Heather Boushey, "Are Women Opting Out? Debunking the Myth," briefing paper (Washington, DC, Center for Economic and Policy Research, November 2005); Cohany and Sok, "Trends in labor force participation."

<sup>3</sup> The labor force participation rate of married mothers is higher than that of all married women because mothers of children aged 18 years or younger are younger than the population of all married women, a

group with no upper age limit.

<sup>4</sup> Mosisa and Hipple, "Trends in labor force participation," table 10, p. 47.

<sup>5</sup> See Lisa Belkin, "The Opt-Out Revolution," *New York Times Magazine*, Oct. 26, 2003; Louis Story, "Many Women at Elite Colleges Set Career Path to Motherhood," *The New York Times*, Sept. 20, 2005; and Claudia Wallis, "The Case for Staying Home," *Time*, May 10, 2004.

<sup>6</sup> Boushey, "Are Women Opting Out?" The years included in her analysis are dictated by the unavailability of information on presence of children by age in the CPS-ORG data between 1993 and 1999.

<sup>7</sup> Cohany and Sok, “Trends in labor force participation.”

<sup>8</sup> Data files were obtained from the Center for Economic and Policy Research’s data archive at [www.ceprdata.org/cps/org\\_index.php](http://www.ceprdata.org/cps/org_index.php) (visited Feb. 27, 2008).

<sup>9</sup> “Household Data Annual Averages,” table 2, “Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over by sex, 1973 to date” (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2007), on the Internet at [www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat2.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat2.pdf) (visited Mar. 25, 2008).

<sup>10</sup> The logit probability is  $\exp(XB)/[1 + \exp(XB)]$ , where the  $B$ ’s are the estimated coefficients. The marginal effect in a logit model is  $B \times P \times (1 - P)$ , where  $P$  is the mean sample proportion.

<sup>11</sup> Sok, personal communication, June 2007. Thus, the sample analyzed by Cohany and Sok cannot be replicated here.

<sup>12</sup> These proportions are based on information on the presence of a child in given age ranges. Thirty-five percent of the observations have missing data for all child age variables. It is clear that the missing data are actually substantive 0’s. With this conversion, BLS distributions of women by age of child may be replicated exactly (see *Women in the Labor Force: A Databook*, Report 985, May 2005, table 6); without it, the distributions are widely different. The relevant information is shown in the appendix to this article. It appears that some skip sequence triggered the missing data, but the details are not obvious in the CPS-ORG data.

<sup>13</sup> Boushey interprets year dummies as business-cycle variables. In modeling women’s labor force participation, however, it is problematic to interpret trends or year dummies as due solely to business-cycle effects. Boushey finds that controlling the year has a large effect on the estimated impact of having a child on labor force participation.

<sup>14</sup> This calculation reflects the changing estimates of the effects of children, marriage, and marriage  $\times$  children between 1993 and 2004.

<sup>15</sup> Just under half of the women with children aged 18 years or younger have a child younger than 6.

<sup>16</sup> Logit estimates are virtually identical and are available upon request.

<sup>17</sup> See *Welfare Reform: States’ Early Experiences with Benefit Termination* (General Accounting Office, May 1997).

<sup>18</sup> The calculation is  $(LFPR_{M,2000} - LFPR_{M,1993}) - (LFPR_{S,2000} - LFPR_{S,1993})$ , where LFPR is the labor force participation rate and the subscripts  $M$  and  $S$  denote married and single women, respectively.

<sup>19</sup> Saul D. Hoffman and Laurence S. Seidman, *Helping Working Families: The Earned Income Tax Credit* (Kalamazoo, MI, W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 2003).

<sup>20</sup> For evidence of this effect, see Nada O. Eissa and Hilary Williamson Hoynes, “Behavioral Responses to Taxes: Lessons from the EITC and Labor Supply,” NBER Working Paper No. W11729 (Cambridge, MA, November 2005).

<sup>21</sup> The actual fertility rates were 205.2 and 198.4 births per thousand for women aged 20–24 years, 98.5 and 118.0 for women aged 30–34 years, and 37.8 and 54.5 for women aged 35–39 years. (See *Vital Statistics of the United States, 2002: Volume I, Natality*, on the Internet at [www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/statab/unpubd/natality/natab2002.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/statab/unpubd/natality/natab2002.htm) (visited Oct. 20, 2007); Joyce A. Martin, Brady E. Hamilton, Paul D. Sutton, Stephanie J. Ventura, Fay Menacker, and Martha L. Munson, “Births: Final Data for 2003,” *National Vital Statistics Reports* (Hyattsville, MD, National Center for Health Statistics, Sept. 8, 2005), and Joyce A. Martin, Brady E. Hamilton, Paul D. Sutton, Stephanie J. Ventura, Fay Menacker, and Sharon Kirmeyer, “Births: Final Data for 2004,” *National Vital Statistics Reports* (Hyattsville, MD, National Center for Health Statistics, Sept. 29, 2006). Over the entire 1984–2004 period, the fertility rate for 30- to 34-year-old married women increased 43 percent and the rate for 35- to 39-year-olds increased 107 percent.

**APPENDIX: Missing data in the CPS-ORG samples**

Table A-1 shows the effect of converting missing data on the presence of children in various age groups to zero in the CPS-ORG sample. Without the conversion, the dis-

tribution of women by age of children is widely different from BLS tabulations of the same. With the conversion, the distributions are nearly identical.

Women—	BLS estimates <sup>1</sup>	CPS-ORG estimates	
	Percent distribution	Percent distribution after conversion of missing data to zeros	Percent distribution with no conversion of missing data
With children under 18 years.....	31.8	31.6	48.7
With Children 6 to 17 years.....	17.7	17.6	27.1
With children under 6 years.....	14.1	14.0	21.6
With children under 2 years.....	8.2	8.1	12.4
With no children under 18 years.....	68.2	68.4	51.3

<sup>1</sup> BLS estimates are from *Women in the Labor Force: A Databook*, report 985 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2005), table 6, p. 16.

# Import and export price trends, 2007

*Prices for imports and exports increased in 2007 as global demand for raw materials expanded faster than supply and the U.S. dollar lost value against the currencies of trading partners*

William H. Casey  
and  
Myron D. Murray

**I**n 2007, imports were most affected by rising energy, chemical, and metals costs, in addition to the devaluation of the dollar. Growing economies such as China and India pushed global demand for oil; demand remained strong throughout the year and pressured prices upward across all sectors of the economy. Import prices increased 10.6 percent in 2007, the sixth consecutive annual increase and the largest year-over-year advance since the measure was first published in 1982. Import prices excluding fuel increased 3.1 percent, the largest increase since 2002, when that measure was first published. The impact of exchange rates on import prices can be seen through the import locality-of-origin indexes. Prices of goods from China increased by 2.4 percent in 2007, the first annual price increase in Chinese goods since the index began to be published in December 2003. Merchandise goods from the European Union, Canada, and Japan all increased in price, with the dollar depreciating against the currency of each of those countries. Rising crude-oil costs were a primary factor in the 35.9-percent rise in prices for goods from Near East Asia and the 15.8-percent increase in prices for goods imported from Mexico.

Export prices increased 6.0 percent in 2007, in part because of higher agricultural prices for wheat, soybeans, and corn. Rising raw-materials prices also were a contributing factor. Agricultural product export prices increased 23.4 percent, reflecting

strong demand and the impact of weather-related supply shocks around the world. Nonagricultural prices increased 4.5 percent, the highest annual increase for those goods since 2004. Overall, the price trends of 2005 and 2006 continued and were more pronounced in 2007 as strong demand for many raw materials outpaced supply. (See table 1.)

### Other price measures

Like the Import and Export Price Indexes, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and the Producer Price Index (PPI), two BLS monthly indexes that measure price movements, increased in 2007. The increase in these two indexes, however, was less than the 10.6-percent increase in import prices. (See chart 1.)

The CPI-U, which measures the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services, posted the largest yearly increase since 1990, advancing 4.1 percent. The increase was driven by a 17.5-percent rise in the energy component of the index; the CPI-U for energy posted its largest yearly increase since 1990. Both indexes continued upward trends in 2007, at faster rates of increase than in 2006, when energy price increases were less significant.

The PPI, which measures changes in the selling prices received by domestic producers

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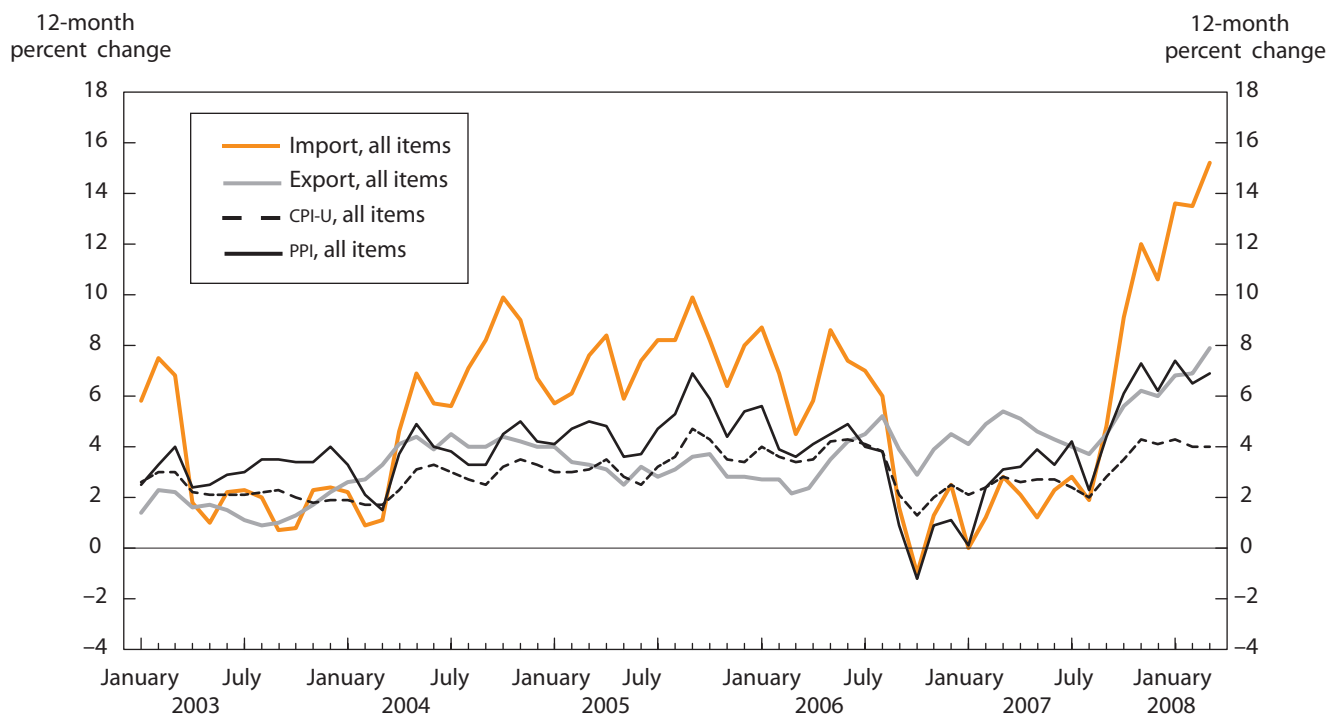
**Table 1. Annual percent changes in U.S. import and export price indexes for selected categories of goods, 1997–2007**

End use <sup>1</sup>	Description	Relative importance, November 2006 <sup>2</sup>	Percent change, 12 months ended in December—										
			1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	<b>Imports</b>												
	All commodities .....	100.000	-5.2	-6.4	7.0	3.2	-9.1	4.2	2.4	6.7	8.0	2.5	10.6
	All imports, excluding petroleum .....	82.778	-2.8	-3.3	.0	1.3	-4.5	.3	1.2	3.7	2.4	1.9	3.0
	All imports, excluding fuel .....	80.324	-	-	-	-	-	.0	1.0	3.0	1.1	2.9	3.1
0	Foods, feeds, and beverages .....	4.488	1.3	-3.1	-3	-4.0	-4.7	5.9	3.0	8.0	5.4	4.3	9.6
1	Industrial supplies and materials .....	35.271	-10.4	-17.1	33.7	13.8	-24.6	21.9	9.5	22.0	25.5	5.0	26.8
	Industrial supplies and materials, excluding petroleum .....	18.050	-1.7	-6.7	5.1	11.2	-14.6	5.8	7.2	16.4	11.3	4.6	6.7
	Industrial supplies and materials, excluding fuels .....	15.596	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	6.3	13.4	4.4	11.1	7.4
10	Fuels and lubricants .....	19.675	-23.8	-36.5	114.7	27.1	-41.9	53.7	13.2	31.5	43.5	.9	42.1
100	Petroleum and petroleum products .....	17.221	-25.5	-40.8	137.2	17.6	-39.5	56.9	12.8	30.3	42.4	5.3	48.1
2	Capital goods .....	21.560	-7.4	-5.0	-3.3	-2.1	-2.7	-2.4	-1.1	-8	-1.3	.5	.8
	Capital goods, excluding computers, peripherals, and semiconductors .....	15.091	-4.7	-2.1	-1.8	-1.1	-1.0	-1.3	1.2	2.0	1.2	2.3	3.3
3	Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines .....	14.691	.5	.0	.7	.7	-.2	.5	.9	1.8	.4	.7	2.4
4	Consumer goods, excluding automobiles .....	23.989	-9	-1.3	-4	-1.2	-8	-7	.1	.9	.6	1.4	1.6
	<b>Exports</b>												
	All commodities .....	100.000	-1.2	-3.4	.5	1.1	-2.5	1.0	2.2	4.0	2.8	4.5	6.0
	Agricultural commodities .....	8.115	-2.9	-9.3	-6.8	3.1	-1.8	8.0	13.4	-5.9	4.9	13.5	23.3
	Nonagricultural commodities .....	91.885	-1.0	-2.7	1.2	.9	-2.5	.4	1.3	5.0	2.6	3.7	4.5
0	Foods, feeds, and beverages .....	7.350	-3.3	-8.3	-5.7	1.7	-5	7.9	12.6	-4.5	4.3	13.8	23.4
1	Industrial supplies and materials .....	30.132	-1.4	-7.1	5.3	3.6	-8.6	5.0	6.8	15.1	8.4	9.0	10.5
	Nonagricultural industrial supplies and materials .....	28.638	-1.3	-6.9	6.3	3.3	-8.4	4.8	6.3	16.6	8.5	9.2	10.2
2	Capital goods .....	39.585	-1.6	-1.8	-1.1	.3	-8	-1.3	-6	.7	-5	1.1	1.8
	Capital goods, excluding computers, peripherals, and semiconductors .....	30.193	-3	-7	-4	.8	.0	.5	.9	2.1	2.1	3.0	3.3
3	Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines .....	10.683	.8	.5	1.0	.5	.4	.8	.5	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.1
4	Consumer goods, excluding automobiles .....	12.250	.8	-8	.6	-4	.2	-6	.6	1.3	.7	2.1	3.2

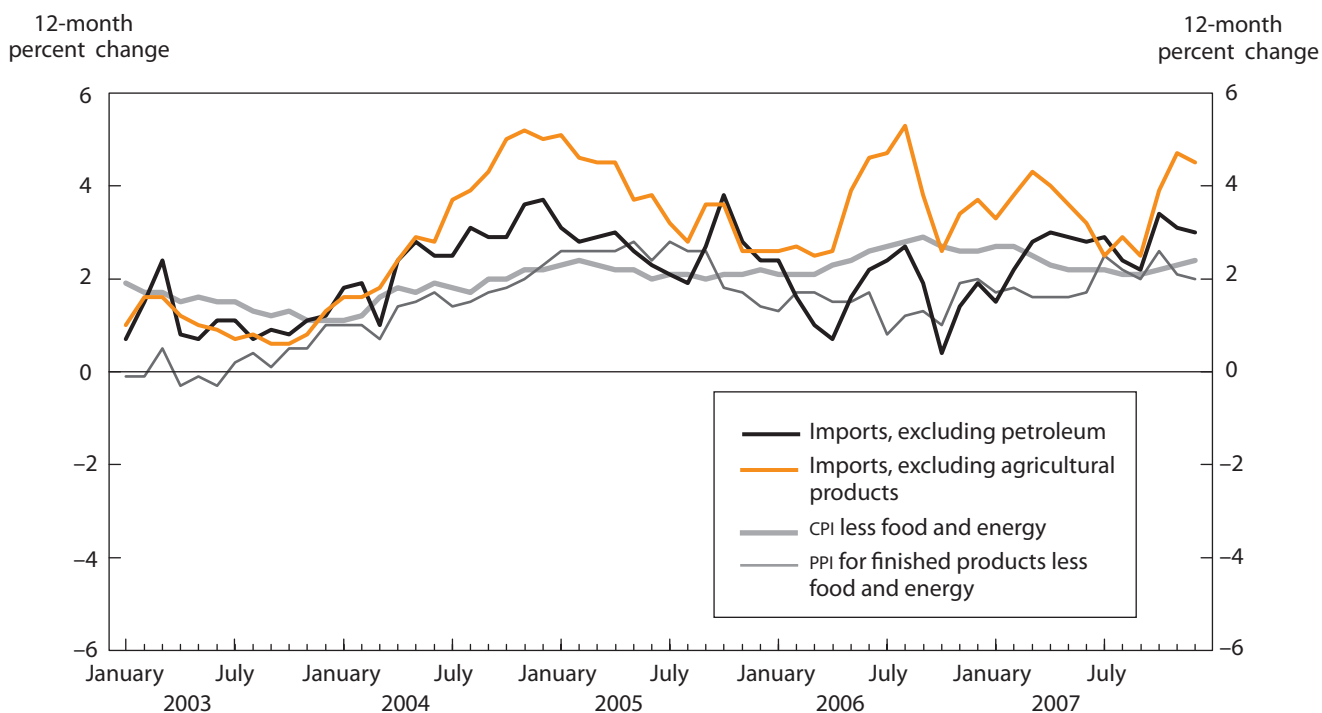
<sup>1</sup> Category defined by Bureau of Economic Analysis.  
<sup>2</sup> Relative importance figures are based on 2005 trade values.

SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis.  
 NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

**Chart 1. Changes in the Import, Export, Consumer, and Producer Price Indexes, 2003–08**



**Chart 2. Changes in selected import, export, consumer, and producer price indexes, 2003–07**



of goods and services, increased for the sixth consecutive year. The index rose 6.2 percent in 2007, after advancing 1.1 percent the previous year. The 2007 rise was driven by strong energy prices. The PPI for finished goods excluding energy increased 3.5 percent in 2007, higher than the 1.9-percent increase in 2006. (See chart 2.)

## Imports

*Locality of origin.* A locality-of-origin index measures the average price level for all goods imported into the United States from a specific country or geographic region. Price indexes by locality of origin exhibit trends based on the type of goods imported into the Nation, as well as differences in exchange rate movements, among other factors unique to each locality. Traditional price indexes by type of good imported cannot provide this insight.<sup>1</sup> The 2007 locality-of-origin indexes were strongly affected by three developments: China's reducing export tax rebates on many of its goods imported by the United States; the U.S. dollar's losing significant value against major trading partners in the European Union and Canada; and imported oil prices increasing rapidly.<sup>2</sup>

Prices of imported Chinese goods increased 2.4 percent in 2007, reversing a historical downward trend in the index since its initial publication in December 2003. (See chart 3.) One of the primary reasons for the increase was a 7.0-percent depreciation of the dollar against the Chinese yuan, compared with a 2.7-percent depreciation in 2006. Another factor was China's decision to reduce export rebates on more than 2,800 goods. These reductions were implemented in July 2007.<sup>3</sup> Clothing, electronics, toys, plastics, base metals, and chemicals, among other products, had rebate reductions ranging from 5 percent to 11 percent. This change decreased margins, and some of the price increases were passed on to international customers. The reduction in some rebates and the elimination of others was intended to curb growth in industries, such as cement, leather, and fertilizers, that use large amounts of energy. Rebate reductions were added in other industries—for example, toy and textile manufacturing—in order to reduce friction with trading partners who were unhappy with the rebates and were considering imposing their own barriers to trade.

Energy costs had a heavy impact on the locality-of-origin indexes from largely energy producing import partners. Import prices from Near East Asia, measured by an index dominated by petroleum prices, rose 35.9 percent, the biggest increase since 2004. Also, large quantities of oil exported to the United States by Mexico contributed

to the 15.8-percent increase in prices for all goods imported from that country.

The rise in energy prices also affected the Canadian locality-of-origin index, which increased 10.1 percent in 2007. In addition, the U.S. dollar depreciated 15.2 percent against the Canadian dollar, leading many Canadian manufacturers to charge higher U.S. dollar prices in order to maintain their revenue in Canadian dollars.<sup>4</sup> (See chart 4.) Imported fuel from Canada also contributed strongly to the increase.

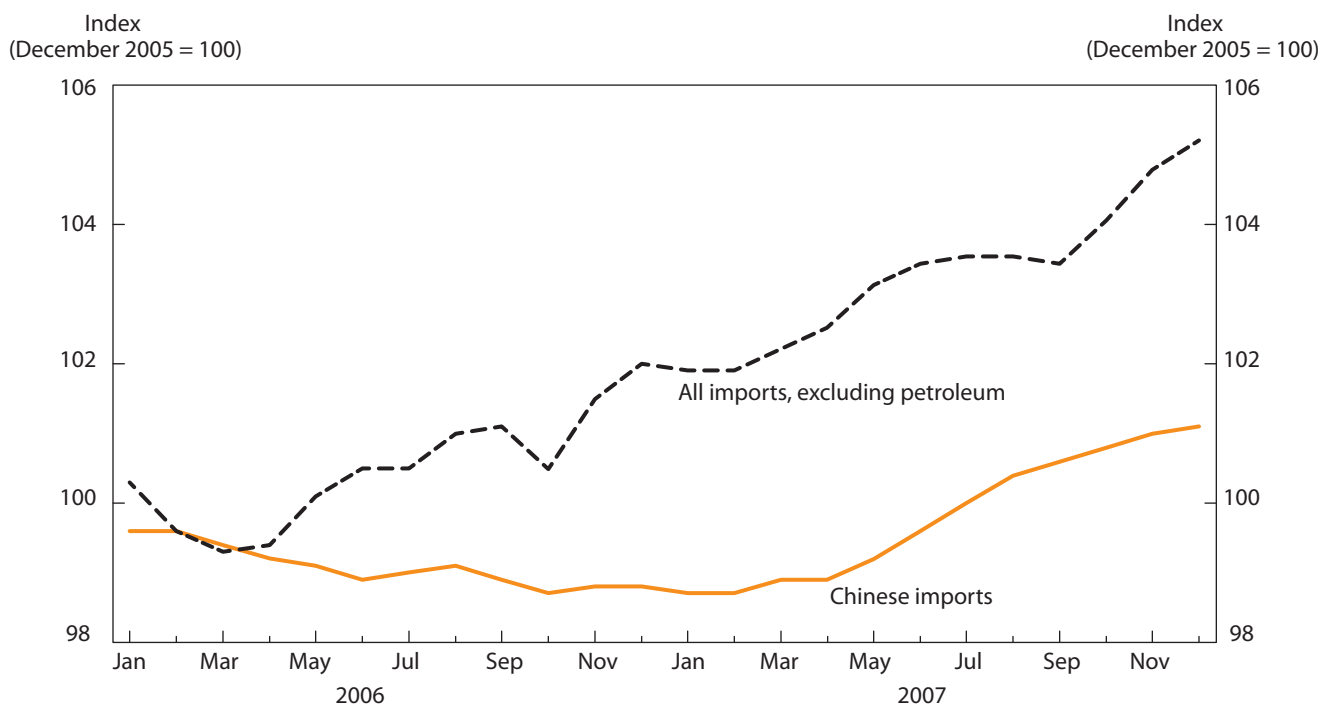
Import prices of Japanese goods increased 0.1 percent in 2007 after yearly decreases in 2005 and 2006. The dollar depreciated 6.1 percent against the yen in 2007. European goods increased in price by 3.8 percent, with a 9.9-percent depreciation of the dollar against the euro.

*Energy.* Import energy prices rose 48.1 percent in 2007 (see chart 5), the second-largest annual increase since 2000. With the exception of a decline in 2001, energy prices have risen by double-digit figures every year since 2000.

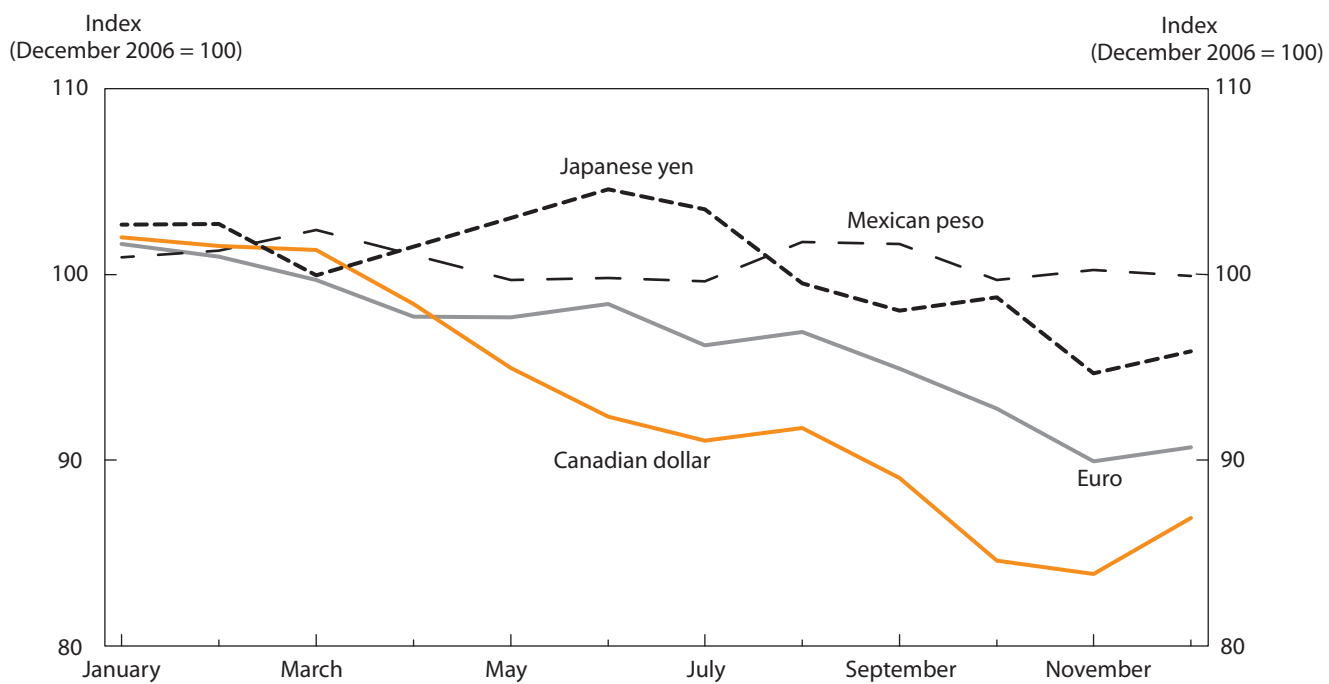
Energy prices began the year on the decline, with unseasonably warm weather in the northeastern region of the Nation limiting demand for heating oil. As a result, residential heating-oil prices dropped for 6 consecutive weeks between late December 2006 and mid-January 2007. The warmer temperatures led to the expectation of larger heating-oil inventories,<sup>5</sup> and that expectation affected West Texas Intermediate crude spot prices, which ultimately dropped under \$51 per barrel in January, the lowest price in 20 months.<sup>6</sup> The declining prices represented a continuation of a downward trend that began during the latter half of 2006, when prices dropped after anticipated supply problems did not materialize. The downward trend reversed course as a cold snap in the northeastern United States raised consumption levels. Further, Saudi Arabia's announcement that it would adhere to a call for production cuts by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) helped send prices on an 18-percent increase to \$59 per barrel by early February.<sup>7</sup> The upward trend continued throughout 2007 (see chart 6), with crude-oil prices ultimately reaching \$99 per barrel by the end of the year.<sup>8</sup>

Small inventories during 2007 partially explain the strong market sensitivity to supply disruptions throughout the year as markets remained vulnerable to supply threats. Geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and Africa compounded the problem by creating uncertainties about supplies and paralleled market reactions to ongoing political struggles in key regions that directly affect the world's oil supply. Well-publicized events caused oil markets to react

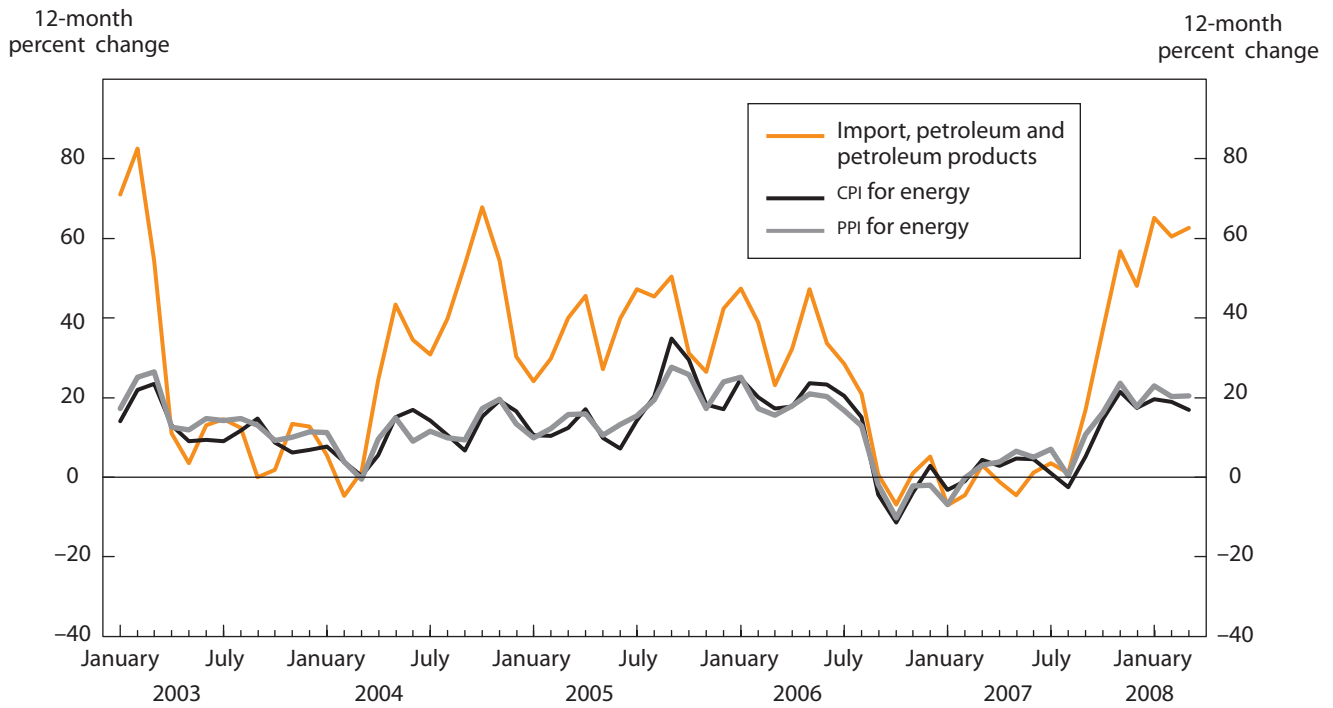
**Chart 3. Changes in import prices, 2006–07**



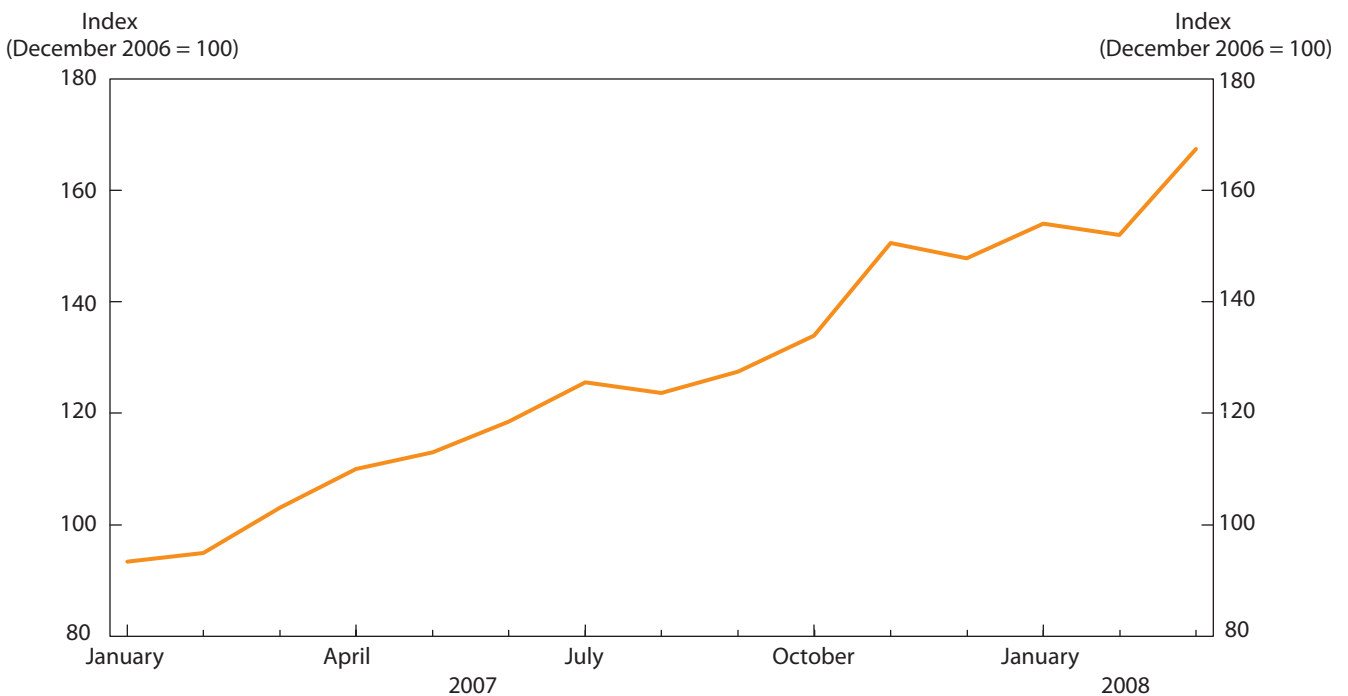
**Chart 4. Changes in the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar with respect to the euro, peso, Canadian dollar, and yen, 2007**



**Chart 5. Changes in the import, PPI, and CPI energy price indexes, 2003–08**



**Chart 6. Changes in import petroleum prices, 2007–08**



sharply and were symptomatic of the struggles. Episodes of violence and sabotage hampered oil output in Nigeria, cutting production from the world's eighth-largest oil exporter by about 547,000 barrels per day.<sup>9</sup> Anxiety relating to conflict between Turkey and the Kurds in Iraq, as well as sanctions imposed by the United States against Iran because of its nuclear program, contributed to market tensions.<sup>10</sup> Traders worried that an international incident between Iran and England could affect the movement of oil along the Straits of Hormuz, a waterway through which approximately 40 percent of the world's oil supply passes on its way to international markets.<sup>11</sup> Supply fears ultimately contributed to a then-high price of \$66 dollars per barrel of crude oil in early April, the highest price since the third quarter of 2006.<sup>12</sup>

The market also was influenced by a decline in surplus production capacity and inventories. Estimates indicate that the world consumed more than 85 million barrels of oil per day in 2007, compared with 84.62 million barrels in 2006 and 83.65 million in 2005.<sup>13</sup> Yet there were just 2 million barrels per day of extra production capacity, so oil markets were extremely sensitive to potential supply disruptions.<sup>14</sup> Furthermore, commercial inventories among member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development declined by 136 million barrels in 2007, to 2.54 billion barrels.<sup>15</sup> Compared with average commercial inventory levels of the previous 5-year period, the 2007 end-of-year inventory represented a change in trend. Inventories ended 2007 at 20 million barrels below the previous 5-year average,<sup>16</sup> in stark contrast to the 2006 end-of-year level, which was 127 million barrels above its previous 5-year average.<sup>17</sup>

In addition to anxiety over supply, there was a strong growth in global consumption from emerging markets. Surging demand resulting from economic booms in China and India supported the strong upward trend in oil prices throughout the year.<sup>18</sup> Through continuous development, industrialization, and modernization projects, these two countries accounted for approximately 59 percent of the total growth in world petroleum consumption from 2005 to 2007.<sup>19</sup> Currently the second-largest oil consumer, China led the world in increased energy consumption at an estimated rate of 7.57 million barrels per day in 2007 (see chart 7), an increase of 93.5 percent over 1997 levels.<sup>20</sup>

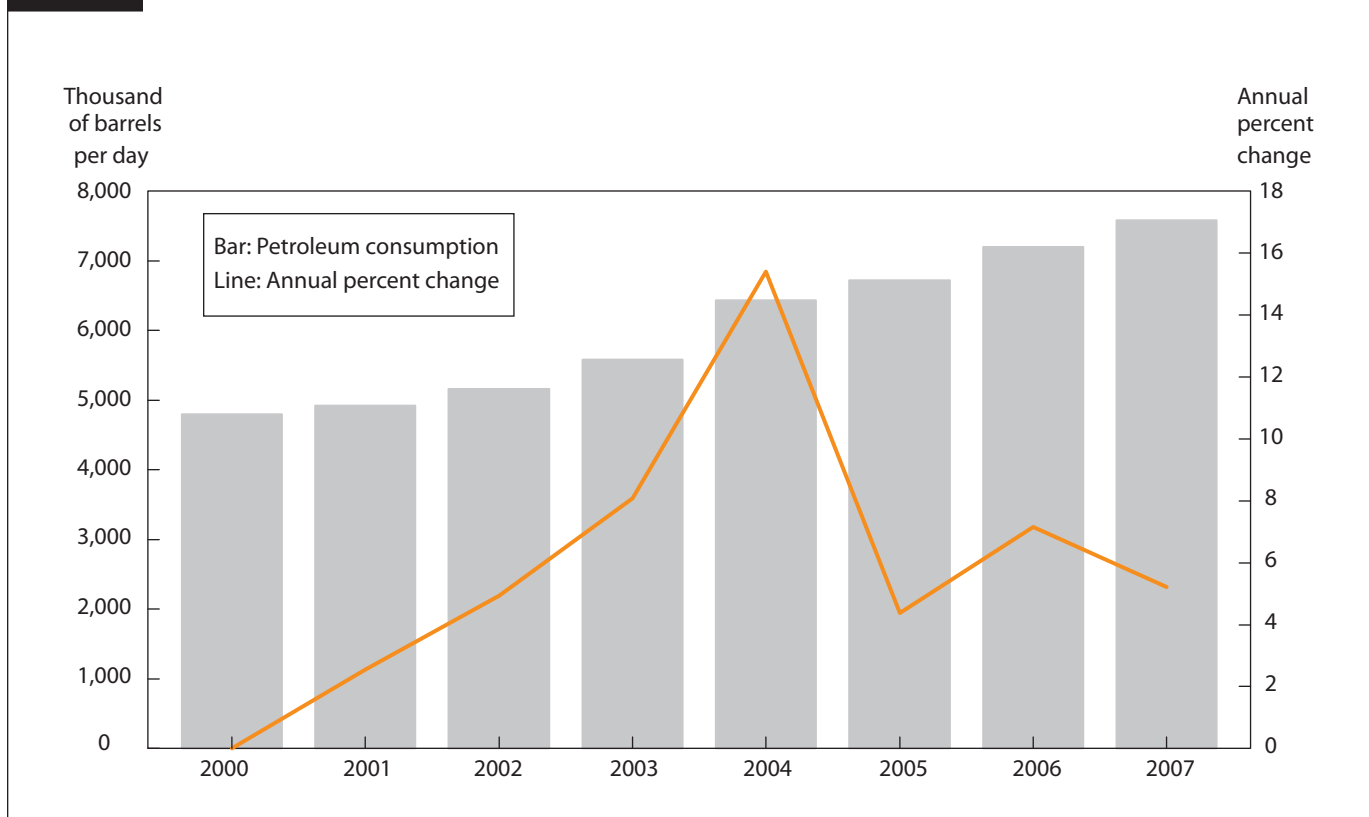
The declining value of the U.S. dollar, which lost 7.5 percent of its value against the 26 currencies in the Federal Reserve trade-weighted index for the year, contributed to bullish activity in the energy markets throughout the year as well.<sup>21</sup> The decline in the value of the dollar has allowed buyers in countries with currencies that are rela-

tively stronger than the dollar to bid up oil prices.<sup>22</sup> Both spot and futures prices of oil are traded internationally in U.S. dollars, allowing foreign buyers who hold currencies that have been gaining value against the dollar to buy oil more cheaply.<sup>23</sup> This activity had the effect of offsetting the rise in prices for those buyers, as well as any drop in demand in response to higher prices. In addition, investors with dollar holdings hedged potential losses due to the depreciating dollar by buying futures.<sup>24</sup>

*Nonfuel industrial supplies and materials.* The index for imported industrial supplies and materials excluding fuels increased 7.4 percent in 2007, following an 11.3-percent rise in 2006 and a 4.4-percent increase in 2005. Price increases for chemicals proved to be the biggest factor in 2007, with the index for chemicals advancing 10.6 percent overall that year. Industrial organic chemical prices were volatile, but ultimately rose due to increased worldwide demand.<sup>25</sup> A major importer of chemicals, China consumed heavy amounts of petrochemicals and plastics<sup>26</sup> and continues to demand more chemicals than it produces. In 2007, China consumed more than \$68 billion worth of chemicals and posted a trade deficit of 17.4 billion.<sup>27</sup> Petrochemical raw materials known as olefins, which include ethylene and propylene, showed strong increases due to rising energy costs.<sup>28</sup> Plastics, which are derived from these olefins, subsequently increased in price due to energy feedstock costs.<sup>29</sup> Demand was strong from developing countries, leading to tight ethylene supplies.<sup>30</sup> Sustained strong demand benefited most U.S. exporters, who use ethane derived from natural gas to produce ethylene. These exporters enjoy a cost advantage over many other exporting countries that use naphtha-derived ethylene, which is manufactured from oil.<sup>31</sup> Methanol prices also rose, due to numerous outages at various worldwide facilities as well as strong demand.<sup>32</sup>

Metals prices increased as copper, steel, and steelmaking material prices were driven by strong demand from China.<sup>33</sup> China imported 58 percent more copper during 2007 than it did in 2006.<sup>34</sup> News of this spike in consumption fueled speculative buying and bolstered prices early in the year.<sup>35</sup> Prices dipped during the middle of the year as warehouse stocks rose in late summer when seasonal demand declined. Seasonal declines in the price of copper are common during late summer and fall after purchases are made by the housing and automobile markets to support their peak production levels in late spring and summer. By the fourth quarter, the weakening dollar, declining inventories, and supply disruptions resulting from an earthquake in Chile again led to price

**Chart 7. Petroleum consumption in China, 2000–07**



increases.<sup>36</sup> Steel prices rose, the result of upward pressure from steelmaking materials. Prices for traditional mill products increased 90 percent over what they were at the beginning of 2006.<sup>37</sup> Sheet mills were pressured by higher scrap costs, as well as by record-high prices for nickel, molybdenum, chrome, and cobalt.<sup>38</sup> Prices increased further after China phased out export rebates for various types of steel.<sup>39</sup> Prices for precious metals also increased as the weak U.S. dollar influenced gold price advances throughout the year. As the dollar declined in value against many of the world's currencies, hitting a record low against the euro, many investors who sought an alternative asset for protection against the falling dollar bought gold.<sup>40</sup>

In the case of platinum and palladium, prices were quite volatile. Supply was constrained and global demand increased.<sup>41</sup> Hedge fund managers increased the demand for these metals on expectations that supply deficits would lead to future price gains.<sup>42</sup> Prices for both metals, however, started to decline by the summer as automobile producers announced intended reductions in use of the metals for catalytic converters.<sup>43</sup> Further, robust selling by hedge fund managers looking to come up with cash in the

face of the U.S. subprime loan market downturn resulted in falling palladium prices.<sup>44</sup>

*Capital goods.* Prices for capital goods rose 0.8 percent in 2007, following a 0.5-percent increase in 2006, in contrast to decreases each year from 1995 to 2005. Prices for capital goods, excluding computers, increased by 3.3 percent in 2007, the largest increase in this index since 1990. Currency exchange rates were a major factor in price increases across industry sectors. The Canadian dollar, the euro, and the yen all appreciated sharply against the dollar in 2007. Another cause of the increase was an upward trend in global raw-materials costs that manufacturers passed on to customers. Prices of copper, steel, nickel, oil, and other inputs have pushed manufacturing costs upward for many producers of capital goods. The previously mentioned Chinese tax rebate reductions also affected a variety of capital-goods prices after the Chinese government eased protection for those goods in July. Numerous companies in the capital-goods sectors operate on the basis of long-term contracts with locked-in prices, wages, and material costs, so prices trended upward when those contracts were rene-

gotiated to reflect higher material and labor costs. Within the computer, peripheral, and semiconductor sector, prices decreased 5.7 percent because competition and slacking demand pressed computer prices downward and stiff competition in the dynamic read-access memory (DRAM) industry drove prices lower.<sup>45</sup> The industry has been seen as a high-growth industry for years, but oversupply has severely depressed DRAM prices in recent years.

*Automotive vehicles.* Prices for imported automotive vehicles, vehicle parts, and engines increased 2.4 percent in 2007, with import vehicle unit volume up by 1.3 percent, at 3.75 million units. In contrast, unit volume growth was 8.0 percent in 2006. Price increases in the industry were timed chiefly to coincide with the introduction of new models for the 2008 model year, the period when manufacturers generally increase prices slightly in order to keep pace with costs. In addition, the depreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar caused cost increases for imported auto parts as Canadian manufacturers struggled to maintain profitability in an industry that recently has had difficulty maintaining profits. Raw materials were another cause of price increases: automakers paid more for flat-rolled steel as their contracts with steel companies ended and reset at higher market prices. Market steel prices are higher than they were several years ago under previous contracts. As in other industries, automotive part importers were affected by the Chinese Government rescinding tax rebates on steel, causing Chinese manufacturers to pass at least part of the additional cost on to their American customers.

*Consumer goods.* Prices for imported consumer goods advanced 1.6 percent in 2007, the largest annual increase in consumer goods prices since 2003. This rise represented the fifth consecutive year-over-year increase in that index.

The index remained steady through the first half of the year, advancing by 0.2 percent through June. The second half of the year, however, saw comparatively larger increases in prices. Higher prices for precious metals had a strong impact on coins, gems, and jewelry, the prices of which increased by more than 8 percent from 2006 levels. Gold jewelry consumption rose 5 percent in 2007 compared with 2006, due to rising demand from China and India.<sup>46</sup> High-end platinum jewelry prices remained strong, with platinum price increases supported by shortages from mines in South Africa, the source of 80 percent of world platinum production.<sup>47</sup> Cookware and chinaware prices advanced as metals such as stainless steel and aluminum became more expensive and affected manufacturing costs.

Advances in other consumer goods categories included a 4.5-percent increase in prices for sporting and camping apparel, a 2.8-percent rise in prices for medicinal, dental, and pharmaceutical preparatory materials, and a 2.2-percent increase in prices for books, magazines, and other printed materials.

In contrast, prices on home entertainment equipment continued to fall this year as strong competition pushed prices lower. The index declined 3.2 percent for the year after falling 3.6 percent in 2006 and 4.8 percent in 2005.

*Foods, feeds, and beverages.* Prices for imported foods, feeds, and beverages increased 9.6 percent in 2007, led by rising prices for vegetables, coffee, and baked goods. Vegetable prices increased 11.8 percent because of unusually wet weather conditions in Mexico and Peru and strong worldwide demand. Coffee prices increased 12.6 percent amidst concerns about low Brazilian rainfall. Brazil had little rain during the blooming season, which is a vital time in the beans' development. Buyers also had concerns over dry weather in Vietnam, pushing prices upward in commodity markets.<sup>48</sup> Prices for bakery and confectionery products also increased in 2007, by 10.4 percent, a reflection of rising grain costs.

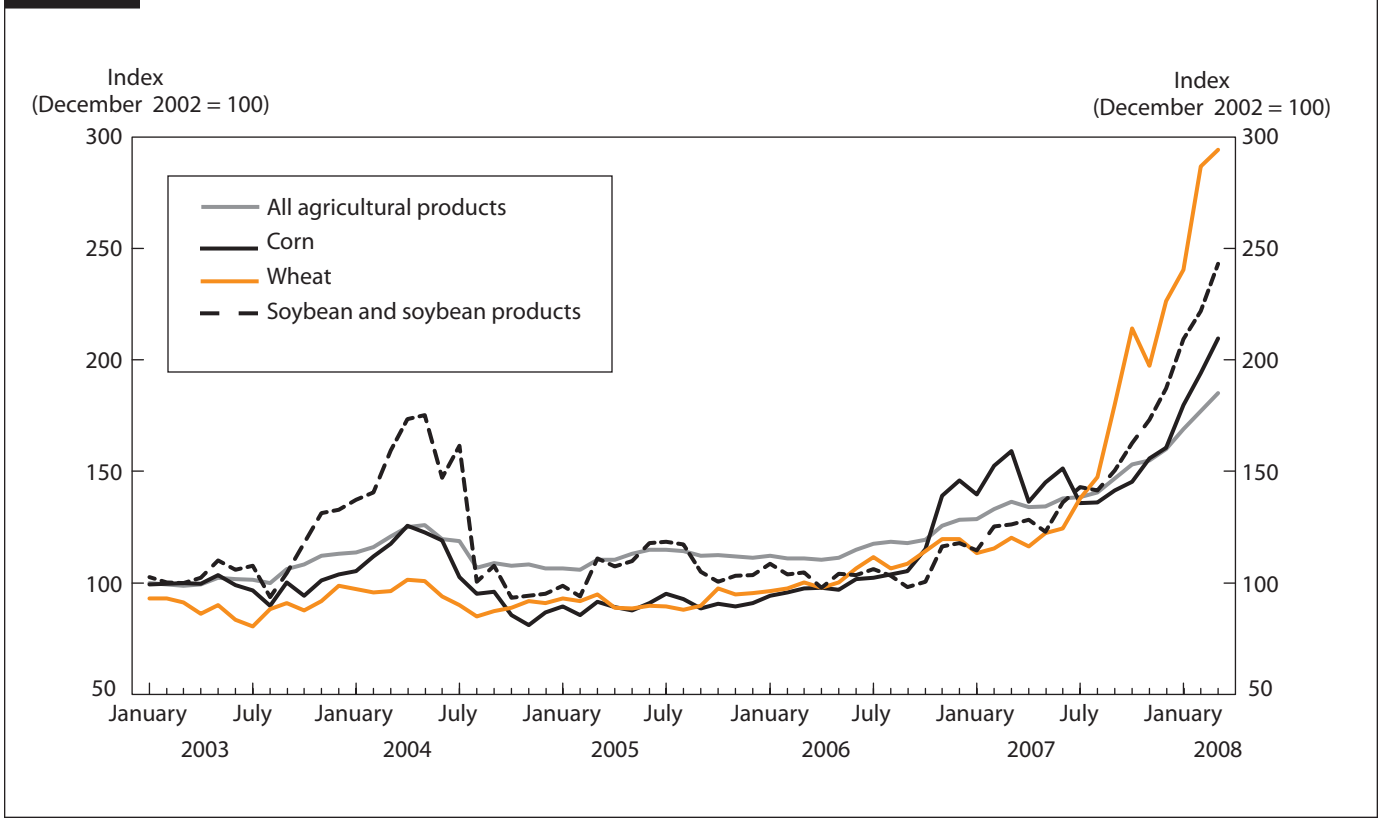
## Exports

*Agricultural products.* Export price trends were dominated by rising prices for agricultural goods, chiefly wheat, soybeans, and corn. Worldwide supply and demand factors influenced prices for these goods. Wheat prices increased 89.2 percent, soybean prices 58.2 percent, and corn prices 10.1 percent in 2007. (See chart 8.)

Wheat prices were affected primarily by poor weather conditions around the globe and unusually low stores at the beginning of the season. In Australia, which normally produces around 15 percent of the global wheat supply, drought drove an estimated 61-percent decline in production, down to 9.8 million tons.<sup>49</sup> In Europe, harsh spring rains in Western Europe and drought in Eastern Europe combined to cause lower yields and higher prices.<sup>50</sup> Brazil's wheat crop also was severely depleted, through a combination of frost, drought, and lower acreage. Wheat prices continued to rise at the beginning of 2008, increasing an additional 30.0 percent from January to March before starting to decline as the shortages eased due to stronger world production in the early part of 2008. Within the United States, wheat acreage rose from 57.3 million acres in 2006 to 60.4 million acres in 2007 and yields were strong. Global wheat consumption has outpaced wheat



**Chart 8. Changes in agricultural products price indexes, 2003–08**



production in 7 of the last 8 years, depleting inventories and exacerbating drought-induced shortages. As of winter 2007, U.S. wheat inventories were the lowest recorded since the U.S. Department of Agriculture began tracking the statistic in 1960, and world wheat stocks were at their lowest levels since 1981.

Acreage dedicated to corn production jumped to 93.6 million acres in 2007 from 78.3 million acres in 2006 as farmers reacted to the rapid increases in corn prices of the last several years. Normally, domestic farmers alternate planting corn and soybeans, because soybeans are less taxing than corn is on soil nutrients. In 2007, farmers began to plant corn without alternating with soybeans, thereby reducing domestic soybean acreage by 15.8 percent and production by 18.8 percent. Soybean acreage dropped to 63.6 million acres in 2007 from 75.7 million acres in 2006. Historically, soybean acreage and corn acreage have been roughly equal, but corn acreage accounted for 59.5 percent of combined acreage in 2007. Corn used in ethanol production has tripled since 2000, and biofuel distilleries are now consuming 20 percent of U.S. corn supplies.<sup>51</sup> At the same time, demand for U.S. soybeans has risen rapidly in

China, and soybean prices in 2007 reached their highest levels since 1973, when Russia began importing soybeans. Between January 2008 and March 2008, soybean prices increased an additional 29.9 percent because of lingering effects of strong demand and increased acreage from the 2007 season. Total domestic acreage dedicated to wheat, corn, and soybeans increased 6.5 million acres, to 217.6 million acres, between 2006 and 2007, a 3.15-percent increase in acreage dedicated to those crops.<sup>52</sup>

The cost of farming the land also has increased because of the strain from higher fuel costs. (Fuel is a key input in fertilizers, farm machinery, and the transportation of goods.) Fertilizer prices have risen as well because of increased corn plantings, which require more fertilizer than soybeans. In addition, the higher prices of all crops have encouraged farmers to get higher yields from their land by using more fertilizer.

Feedstuff composed primarily of corn and soybeans saw a 13.6-percent increase in 2007. As feeds became more expensive, the price of meat increased 15 percent as well. According to industry estimates, feed accounts for as much as 70 percent of the cost of producing chicken and

pork.<sup>53</sup> Meat prices also were bolstered by waning concerns about threats from avian flu and a downgrading of the risk of mad-cow disease from U.S. beef.<sup>54</sup>

*Nonagricultural industrial supplies and materials.* Exported nonagricultural industrial supplies and materials increased 10.2 percent in 2007 after posting respective 9.2-percent and 8.5-percent advances in the previous 2 years. Except for 2001, this index has risen every year since 2000. Increases reflect strong export prices for metals and chemicals.

Export steel prices increased for the first half of the year as a result of rising costs for scrap due to worldwide increases in production.<sup>55</sup> Prices receded during the summer as market participants chose to work off inventories while prices were high. Prices rebounded during the last quarter after China eliminated its export rebates on certain types of steel.<sup>56</sup> Gold and other precious metals were boosted by the weak dollar as investors looked for an alternative to the falling dollar and for protection against inflation.<sup>57</sup> Chemical prices rose 14 percent as petrochemical prices increased due to feedstock pressures from crude-oil and petroleum products.<sup>58</sup> The prices of many downstream derivatives of these petrochemicals, such as plastics, detergents, and resins, increased as a result.

*Capital goods.* Prices of exported capital goods increased 1.8 percent in 2007, the largest increase in this measure since a 2.3-percent increase in 1991. The price of capital goods excluding computers rose 3.3 percent in 2007. The increases came from a variety of industries, including aircraft parts, drilling equipment, construction equipment, and materials-handling equipment. Prices for civilian aircraft parts increased 6.6 percent, and non-motor-vehicle prices increased 5.0 percent, because of rising input costs of raw materials. Prices for oil-drilling and construction machinery continued rising, increasing 6.0 percent in 2007 and 31.2 percent since 2004 as demand for oil exploration grew and raw materials became more expensive. Paving and construction machinery prices increased 6.4 percent. All of these large capital-goods machines are heavily dependent on steel and other metal alloys, as well as on energy costs.

Prices for computers, peripherals, and semiconductors decreased 3.0 percent in 2007, as measured by an index that has averaged a 4.4-percent annual decline over the last 5 years. Computer prices fell 4.3 percent in 2007, the smallest yearly drop in that industry since 2003. The smaller decline may be attributed to fewer new companies entering into the personal-computer market and an

increase in prices for components. The computer market is saturated, and competition among manufacturers to sell their products has increased. Prices for computer peripherals declined 9.1 percent in 2007, the largest decrease since 1996. DRAM was a primary cause of this steep decrease: demand for these products was expected to grow rapidly, but has stalled over the past several years, creating a sizeable oversupply. The problem was that manufacturers built up inventories and production of 512-megabyte and 1-gigabyte RAM modules in anticipation of new demand for personal computers, but that demand did not keep pace with supply. By contrast to prices for computer peripherals, semiconductor prices increased in 2007 for the first time since 1995. The industry experienced some shortages in lower capacity memory modules, and many manufacturers increased prices to cover high fixed costs and increasing silicon prices. Prices also increased in early 2007 when the industry had two standards for chips: those compliant, and those noncompliant, with the Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) directive. On July 1, 2006, the European Union disallowed the sale of technology products containing dangerous substances, including lead and mercury, causing many companies to split their production between the two standards.<sup>59</sup> This set of two standards led to some shortages early in 2007, before companies began shifting more and more production toward compliant chips later in the year.

*Automotive vehicles.* Prices for automotive vehicles, parts, and engines increased 1.1 percent in 2007, with most of the increase occurring between July and December, when manufacturers annually introduce new model-year vehicles at slightly higher prices than those of the previous year's models. Passenger automobile export prices increased just 0.5 percent overall because of slow demand. Automotive parts increased 1.3 percent in 2007 as raw-material costs rose. Increases were dampened by profitability concerns in the automotive industry. Manufacturers renegotiated contract prices with many of their suppliers throughout the year, as opposed to the usual negotiations at the beginning of the production year.

*Consumer goods.* The index for exported consumer goods increased 3.2 percent this year, compared with a 2.1-percent advance in 2006. This increase was the fifth consecutive one for the index, which rose steadily throughout 2007.

Price indexes for household goods; medicinal, dental, and pharmaceutical preparatory materials; books, magazines, and other printed material; toiletries and cosmetics;

and notions and writing articles all recorded increases in 2007. Demand for durable goods was strong, and manufacturing costs increased along with annual price adjustments resulting from contract negotiations. The falling U.S. dollar also contributed to price increases: U.S. exports became less expensive in foreign currency terms, increasing the demand for other consumer nondurable items such as pharmaceuticals, printed materials, and toiletries and cosmetics.

*Services.* The import air passenger fares index, which measures changes in fares paid to foreign carriers by U.S. residents for international travel, advanced 7.9 percent, compared with a 7.8-percent increase in 2006. Prices rose steadily for the first 8 months of the year as fares for both Europe and Asia advanced due to sustained demand. Demand for European fares peaked at a 13.4-percent increase during the beginning of the travel season in June, the highest monthly advance in 2007.

The export air passenger fares index measures changes in fares paid to U.S. carriers by foreign residents for international travel. Fares increased 13.4 percent, following a more modest 7.0-percent increase in 2006. Exchange rates—in particular, the declining U.S. dollar—factored into the increase as foreign travelers took advantage of price declines for travel to the United States.

The air freight index measures changes in rates for air transportation of freight into and out of the Nation. Increased fuel surcharges resulting from higher crude-oil prices affected both export and import indexes. Import air freight prices rose 8.1 percent in 2007 after a comparatively modest 1.8-percent advance in 2006. Export air freight advanced 8.9 percent in 2007, compared with the more modest increase of 1.8 percent posted in 2006. In addition to increased jet fuel prices that led to higher fuel surcharges, base rates rose in several regions due to increases in market demand. The depreciation of the U.S. dollar throughout the year also influenced prices.

The inbound ocean liner freight index, which was published through December 2007, measured changes

in ocean liner freight rates for shipments to the United States.<sup>60</sup> The index declined 0.5 percent in 2007, a relatively modest decrease compared with the 10.1-percent drop in 2006. This was the second consecutive year the index declined after posting increases from 2002 through 2005. Competition and excess capacity in the industry kept rates low in 2007 as new shipbuilding outpaced current shipping demand.

The inbound crude-oil tanker index measured changes in rates paid for the transportation of crude oil loaded from foreign countries and shipped to the United States on tanker vessels. The index continued on a downward path in 2007, falling 20.6 percent through October, the last month of its publication.<sup>61</sup> The decline continued the recent trend of decreasing prices, with both 2005 and 2006 having seen double-digit decreases of 17.2 percent and 20.1 percent, respectively. Early in the year, the mild winter kept demand relatively low. This trend of slow demand continued into the second quarter, due to traditional market weakness during that quarter. High gas prices also stifled demand through much of the year.

The export travel and tourism index measured price changes for travel-related goods and services paid by foreign visitors traveling in the United States. The index was published from January 2007 through November 2007 and posted a 5.9-percent increase during that time.<sup>62</sup> Rising prices for travelers from Europe and Asia drove the index throughout the year. The biggest impact was between July and October, when the index advanced 3.7 percent.

The cost of higher education for foreigners in the United States, as measured by the annual export postsecondary education index, ended the year up 4.9 percent. The index represented receipts from foreign students studying at U.S. institutions of higher learning.<sup>63</sup> The export education index was influenced mostly by rising tuition and fees at both graduate and undergraduate institutions. Declines in government funding partially influenced the increase.<sup>64</sup> Private fees advanced at a faster rate than public fees for the second consecutive year, while fees for room and board also advanced in both graduate and undergraduate institutions. □

## Notes

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<sup>3</sup> “Circular of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Tax-

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- <sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*
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- <sup>20</sup> *China Energy Profile* (Energy Information Administration, June 16, 2008).
- <sup>21</sup> Joanna Slater, "Weak Dollar Might Change Course," *The Wall Street Journal*, Jan. 2, 2008, p. R6.
- <sup>22</sup> "Prices More Likely To Rise Than Fall," *Petroleum Economist*, April 2008.
- <sup>23</sup> Steven Mufson, "Taking Cues From Fed, Speculators Bid Up Oil," *The Washington Post*, Sept. 22, 2007, p. D01.
- <sup>24</sup> "Prices More Likely."
- <sup>25</sup> Wen-yuan Huang, "Tight Supply and Strong Demand May Raise U.S. Nitrogen Fertilizer Prices," *Amber Waves* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, November 2007), on the Internet at [www.ers.usda.gov/AmberWaves/November07/Findings/TightSupply.htm](http://www.ers.usda.gov/AmberWaves/November07/Findings/TightSupply.htm).
- <sup>26</sup> Deepti Ramesh, Peck Hwee Sim, and Ian Young, "Asian Petrochemicals: An Industry in Transition," *Chemical Week*, May 9, 2007, p. 44.
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## Leisure and illness leave: estimating benefits in combination

*The National Compensation Survey collects data on employee access to individual paid-leave benefits, allowing economists to estimate the incidence of specific benefit programs; but when benefits can be used interchangeably, it is also useful to create and analyze combinations of benefits*

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**P**aid vacation leave, holidays, and sick leave are among the most expensive benefits offered to employees in private industry.<sup>1</sup> They are also some of the most widespread: according to the National Compensation Survey (NCS), 78 percent of private sector workers receive paid vacation leave, 77 percent receive paid holidays, and 61 percent receive paid sick leave.<sup>2</sup>

In NCS parlance, an employee has access to a benefit plan if the plan is made available by the employer, regardless of whether the employee actually participates in the plan. For some benefits, such as paid vacation and paid sick leave, access and participation are interchangeable: the NCS program assumes that all employees who have access to these benefits also participate in them. For other benefits, such as outpatient prescription drug coverage, the NCS collects specific data on who participates and who does not.<sup>3</sup> NCS access rates for paid vacation, paid holidays, and paid sick leave have remained stable since the Bureau of Labor Statistics began publishing them in March 2003.<sup>4</sup>

BLS publishes annual estimates of employee benefits in private industry. These estimates include access rates for individual benefits such as vacation leave, paid sick leave, and short- and long-term disability coverage. Not included in the estimates, however, is any analysis of *combinations* of benefits. Because some benefits can be used interchange-

ably, a “use-oriented” analysis, in addition to the existing plan-oriented analysis, can yield new insights. This article introduces a use-oriented analysis of paid-leave benefits.

An examination of paid sick leave reveals the need for an analysis of combinations of benefits. According to the NCS, 61 percent of workers in private industry receive paid sick leave.<sup>5</sup> Although the NCS does not currently track the details of specific sick leave plans, historical data suggest that about two-thirds of these workers, or about 41 percent of all private-industry workers, are permitted to use sick leave for doctor visits.<sup>6</sup> This does not mean, however, that only 41 percent of private-industry workers can visit the doctor without losing pay. The NCS program reports that 37 percent of workers receive “paid personal leave”—a type of paid leave that can be used for the same purpose as paid sick leave. (For definitions of types of paid leave, see the box on page 29.) Workers who receive personal leave also are able to visit the doctor without losing pay. NCS data can be adjusted to account for some workers receiving both paid sick leave and paid personal leave; after such an adjustment, the data show that 57 percent of U.S. workers can visit the doctor without losing pay or vacation leave.<sup>7</sup>

This figure, 57 percent, offers an example of the value of considering benefits in combination. It highlights the fact that over half of U.S.

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### Definitions of types of paid leave

- *Family leave.* Paid family leave allows employees to care for a family member. The leave may be available to care for a newborn child, an adopted child, a sick child, or a sick adult relative. Also included is short-term leave, which is generally paid time off from work for reasons such as a child's medical appointment or parent-teacher conference. Paid family leave is granted in addition to any sick leave, annual leave, vacation, personal leave, or short-term disability benefits that are available to the employee.
- *Holidays.* Holidays are days of special religious, cultural, or patriotic significance on which work and business ordinarily cease. Workers usually receive time off from work, at full or partial pay, for a specified number of holidays each year.
- *Illness leave.* Illness leave is any combination of one or more of the following: paid vacation, paid sick leave, paid family leave, and paid personal leave.
- *Leisure leave.* Leisure leave is any combination of one or more of the following: paid vacation, paid holiday leave, and paid personal leave.
- *Long-term disability benefits.* Long-term disability benefits provide a monthly cash amount to eligible employees who, because of illness or injury, are unable to work for an extended period of time. Benefits are usually paid as a fixed percent of pre-disability earnings up to a set limit. Most participants have a waiting period of 3 or 6 months, or must wait until paid sick leave and short-term disability benefits end, before benefit payments begin. Long-term disability payments generally continue until retirement, until a specified age, or for a period that varies by the employee's age at the time of disability.
- *Personal leave.* Personal leave is a general purpose leave that allows an employee to be paid while absent from work for a variety of reasons not covered by other leave plans. Employees granted personal leave are usually eligible for 1 to 5 days per year, but there are some employees who are provided as much personal leave as needed.
- *Short-term disability benefits.* Short-term disability benefits provide full, partial, or a combination of full and partial pay to employees who are unable to work because of a non-work-related accident or illness. Benefits provide for salary replacement for a 6- to 12-month period; the money is either paid as a percentage of employee earnings, such as 50 percent of pre-disability earnings, or as a flat dollar amount. Short-term disability benefits can vary by the amount of pre-disability earnings, length of service with the establishment, or length of disability.
- *Sick leave.* Sick leave benefits provide paid time off while an employee temporarily cannot work because of a non-work-related illness or injury. Employees commonly receive their regular pay for a specified number of days off per year.
- *Vacation.* Vacations are time off from work, normally taken in days or weeks, to provide an extended rest or break. The amount of time off may vary based on an employee's service with the employer, or it may be a fixed number of days per year. The time off is usually paid at the employee's normal hourly rate or salary.

private-industry workers can visit the doctor without losing pay—a fact that can be lost when considering the underlying benefits in isolation.<sup>8</sup> Other than this article, there are currently no use-oriented analyses of employee benefits in any BLS publications.<sup>9</sup> Viewing paid-leave benefits in combination, rather than only viewing them in isolation, is a new way for BLS to enhance the value of its data. The remainder of this article explores three specific combinations of the leave benefits surveyed in the NCS:<sup>10</sup> 1) leave benefits that can be used to pursue leisure; 2) leave benefits that can be used to attend to illness; and 3) the combination of illness benefits and short- and long-term disability benefits.

### Leave combinations

In the analysis that follows, *leisure leave* is a combination of paid-leave benefits that can be used to pursue leisure, and *illness leave* is a combination of paid-leave benefits that can be used to attend to illness or injury. There is scope for disagreement about the exact composition of these groupings, because different leave benefits may have different restrictions on their use. (Typically, employees are expected to use holiday leave on specific dates; employees have more control over their use of personal leave and vacation time.) For purposes of this article, leisure leave is defined

as any combination of one or more of the following: paid vacation, paid holiday leave, and paid personal leave; and illness leave is defined as any combination of one or more of the following: paid vacation, paid sick leave, paid family leave, and paid personal leave.<sup>11</sup> The inclusion of short- and long-term disability benefits as components of illness leave is also considered later in the article.

According to the March 2008 NCS estimates, 78 percent of private-industry workers are offered paid vacation leave, 77 percent are offered paid holidays, and 37 percent paid personal leave. The following text tabulation shows employee access rates to selected benefits in descending order of prevalence; paid vacation leave and paid holidays are the most prevalent benefits offered to these employees.

<i>Benefit</i>	<i>Access rate (in percent)</i>
Paid vacation leave .....	78
Paid holidays .....	77
Medical care.....	71
Outpatient prescription drugs.....	68
Defined-contribution retirement <sup>12</sup> .....	62
Paid sick leave .....	61
Life insurance.....	59
Nonproduction bonus <sup>13</sup> .....	47
Short-term disability.....	39
Paid personal leave .....	37
Long-term disability .....	32
Defined-benefit pension <sup>14</sup> .....	22

The unduplicated total for paid vacation leave, paid holidays, and paid personal leave is 85 percent. (An unduplicated total is computed by counting each worker exactly once. Because some workers have access to more than one of these benefits, the unduplicated total is less than the sum of the individual access rates.) Therefore, 85 percent of workers in private industry have access to leisure leave. Sixty-one percent of private-industry workers receive paid sick leave, and 8 percent receive paid family leave. The unduplicated total of paid vacation, paid sick leave, paid family leave, and paid personal leave is 83 percent. Therefore, 83 percent of workers in private industry have access to illness leave.

Rates of access to leisure and illness leave benefits vary considerably by worker and establishment characteristics. The first section of table 1 (Occupation) shows the percent of workers with access to leisure and illness leave by occupational group.<sup>15</sup> For management, business, and financial workers, the access rates for leisure leave and illness leave are 97 percent and 98 percent, respectively; for service workers the corresponding rates are 69 percent

and 67 percent. Pronounced differences also exist within occupational groups. Among workers in the natural resources, construction, and maintenance group, workers classified as construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry have access to leisure and illness leave at lower rates than workers classified as installation, maintenance, and repair—75 percent compared with 96 percent for leisure leave, and 68 percent compared with 94 percent for illness leave.

The second section of table 1 (Scheduled work week) presents worker access to benefit combinations by employment status (that is, full time or part time).<sup>16</sup> Thirty-nine percent of part-time workers have access to paid vacation. However, 56 percent of part-time workers have access to the more broadly defined leisure leave. A similar difference exists for illness leave: 27 percent of part-time workers have access to paid sick leave, but 51 percent have access to illness leave.

The third section of table 1 (Average wage of occupation and union status) presents worker access to benefit combinations by the hourly average wage of workers' occupations and by collective bargaining status. Once again, presenting benefits data in combination yields unique insights. Among workers in occupations averaging less than \$7.25 per hour,<sup>17</sup> the disparity between paid sick leave and illness leave is dramatic: 21 percent of these workers have access to paid sick leave, whereas 49 percent have access to illness leave. Workers in jobs averaging \$15 per hour or more are considerably more likely to receive paid illness leave; their access rate is 92 percent. Differences in worker access rates by collective bargaining status are less pronounced; 90 percent of union workers have access to illness leave, compared with 82 percent of nonunion workers.

Examining the estimates by establishment size suggests that workers at small establishments are less likely to have access to both leisure and illness leave than workers at large establishments. (See the fourth section of table 1, which is titled Establishment size.) All of the underlying leave types exhibit a clear and positive correlation between rate of access and establishment size, with the rate of access to paid personal leave increasing most rapidly as establishment size increases.

The fifth section of table 1 (Industry) illustrates the differences in the incidence of leisure and illness benefits across industry groups.<sup>18</sup> Manufacturing sector workers enjoy a 97-percent access rate to leisure benefits; the corresponding rate in the leisure and hospitality industry is 61 percent. Almost identical figures—96 percent for manufacturing sector workers compared with 61 percent

**Table 1. Percent of private-industry workers with access to leisure and illness leave, by selected characteristics, March 2008**

Characteristic	Individual paid-leave benefits					Combinations	
	Holidays	Sick leave	Vacation	Personal leave	Family leave	Leisure leave <sup>1</sup>	Illness leave <sup>2</sup>
All workers.....	77	61	78	37	8	85	83
<b>Occupation</b>							
Management, professional, and related .....	89	83	87	55	15	94	94
Management, business, and financial.....	96	88	96	54	16	97	98
Professional and related.....	86	81	84	55	14	92	92
Service.....	52	42	61	26	5	69	67
Sales and office .....	81	66	80	39	8	88	85
Sales and related.....	72	56	72	34	6	82	78
Office and administrative support.....	88	73	86	42	10	92	90
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	76	47	76	26	6	85	80
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry.....	62	30	63	18	4	75	68
Installation, maintenance, and repair .....	93	67	91	35	8	96	94
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	85	51	83	32	4	90	87
Production .....	92	51	90	32	5	94	92
Transportation and material moving.....	78	51	76	31	4	86	82
<b>Scheduled work week</b>							
Full time.....	89	71	90	42	9	94	93
Part time.....	40	27	39	21	4	56	51
<b>Average wage of occupation and union status</b>							
Less than \$7.25 per hour .....	36	21	42	16	( <sup>3</sup> )	54	49
\$7.25 to \$14.99 per hour.....	72	51	73	31	6	82	79
\$15 or more per hour.....	88	75	88	46	11	93	92
Union .....	85	66	84	47	7	93	90
Nonunion .....	76	60	77	36	8	85	82
<b>Establishment size</b>							
1–49 workers.....	69	51	70	25	6	78	76
50–99 workers .....	71	52	73	30	8	82	79
100–499 workers .....	83	64	82	44	10	90	87
500 or more workers .....	89	78	90	58	11	95	94
<b>Industry</b>							
Goods producing .....	86	51	86	33	6	91	89
Service providing .....	75	63	76	38	9	84	82
Construction .....	65	32	66	20	4	77	72
Manufacturing.....	95	59	94	40	7	97	96
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	80	61	79	34	5	88	84
Information.....	88	85	87	62	15	94	95
Financial activities.....	92	87	91	54	17	95	94
Professional and business services.....	79	61	75	36	12	85	80
Education and health services.....	82	76	80	52	10	89	88
Leisure and hospitality .....	40	34	54	20	3	61	61
Other services.....	74	55	73	31	( <sup>3</sup> )	83	82

<sup>1</sup> Leisure leave is defined as any combination of one or more of the following: paid vacation, paid holiday leave, and paid personal leave.

<sup>2</sup> Illness leave is defined as any combination of one or more of the follow-

ing: paid vacation, paid sick leave, paid family leave, and paid personal leave.

<sup>3</sup> Datum does not meet publication criteria.



**Table 2. Percent of private-industry workers with access to illness leave, and percent with access to illness leave and/or disability benefits, by occupation, March 2008**

Occupation	Illness leave	Workers who receive illness leave and/or—		
		Short-term disability benefits	Long-term disability benefits	Short-term or long-term disability benefits
All workers.....	83	85	83	85
Management, professional, and related.....	94	94	94	95
Management, business, and financial.....	98	98	98	98
Professional and related.....	92	93	92	93
Service.....	67	70	67	70
Sales and office.....	85	86	85	86
Sales and related.....	78	79	78	79
Office and administrative support.....	90	91	90	91
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	80	85	82	85
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry.....	68	76	71	76
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	94	95	94	95
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	87	88	87	89
Production.....	92	93	92	93
Transportation and material moving.....	82	84	83	84

for leisure and hospitality industry workers—exist for illness leave.

### Illness leave and short- and long-term disability

Omitted from the earlier definition of illness leave are two related benefits: short- and long-term disability benefits.<sup>19</sup> Table 2 shows that adding these benefits to the definition of illness leave has very little effect upon the estimates. The only substantial occupation-specific increase occurs for construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry workers, whose access rate climbs from 68 percent to 76 percent when short- and long-term disability benefits are included. (Put another way, 8 percent of construction and extraction workers receive either short- or long-term disability coverage, or both, but no other type of illness leave.)

Workers who receive short- and long-term disability coverage are highly likely to receive illness leave as well. This suggests that most employers view short- and long-term disability benefit plans as complements to, rather than substitutes for, other forms of illness coverage. Paid sick leave and short-term disability plans are structurally different: typically, paid sick leave plans replace 100 percent of an employee's income for a small amount of time, whereas short-term disability plans replace 50 percent to 60 percent of an employee's income for a longer period of time. When both plans are offered, employees usually migrate from paid sick leave to short-term disability benefits after 7 to 10 days.

Because short- and long-term disability plans usually augment other illness leave plans, it is useful to consider them as extensions to, rather than replacements for, illness leave. Tables 3, 4, and 5 explore this concept. In contrast to table 2, which shows the effect of *subsuming* short-term disability benefits, long-term disability benefits, or both within the concept of illness leave, tables 3–5 show the effect of *supplementing* the original concept of illness leave with disability benefits. (The former is an “or” relation; the latter is an “and” relation.) For the purposes of this article, “comprehensive illness-leave benefits” are defined as illness leave along with disability coverage. Rates for comprehensive illness-leave coverage are lower than rates for illness leave alone because many workers have neither short- nor long-term disability coverage.<sup>20</sup> As an illustration, consider the “either” column in table 2 and the “both” column in table 3. According to table 2's “either” column, 85 percent of private-industry workers have access to illness leave, *or* to disability benefits (short- or long-term disability), *or* to both. According to table 3's “both” column, 22 percent of private-industry workers have access to illness leave *and* to both short- and long-term disability coverage.

Table 3 shows that only a minority of private-industry workers who receive illness leave also receive disability coverage. Management, business, and financial workers have the highest rate of access to comprehensive illness-leave benefits, 45 percent; service industry workers have the lowest rate, 8 percent. Table 4 shows that a full-time worker is considerably more likely than a part-time worker to have access to comprehensive illness-leave benefits.

**Table 3. Percent of private-industry workers with access to illness leave, and percent with access to illness leave and disability benefits, by occupation, March 2008**

Occupation	Illness leave	Workers who receive illness leave and—		
		Short-term disability benefits	Long-term disability benefits	Both
All workers.....	83	37	31	22
Management, professional, and related.....	94	52	56	39
Management, business, and financial.....	98	60	63	45
Professional and related.....	92	48	53	36
Service.....	67	20	12	8
Sales and office.....	85	35	31	22
Sales and related.....	78	28	18	14
Office and administrative support.....	90	40	40	27
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	80	30	21	15
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry.....	68	18	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	94	43	33	25
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	87	47	27	23
Production.....	92	54	30	25
Transportation and material moving.....	82	39	24	20

<sup>1</sup> Datum does not meet publication criteria.

**Table 4. Percent of private-industry workers with access to illness leave only, and with access to illness leave and disability benefits, by type of worker, March 2008**

Type of worker	Illness leave	Workers who receive illness leave and—		
		Short-term disability benefits	Long-term disability benefits	Both
All workers.....	83	37	31	22
Full time.....	93	45	39	28
Part time.....	51	12	6	5

**Table 5. Percent of private-industry workers with access to illness leave only, and with access to illness leave and disability benefits, by establishment size, March 2008**

Establishment size	Illness leave	Workers who receive illness leave and—		
		Short-term disability benefits	Long-term disability benefits	Both
All workers.....	83	37	31	22
1–49 workers.....	76	22	17	11
50–99 workers.....	79	32	24	17
100–499 workers.....	87	45	35	25
500 or more workers	94	59	57	44

Finally, table 5 shows that access to comprehensive illness-leave benefits increases with establishment size. Forty-four percent of workers at large establishments (500 workers or more) have access to comprehensive illness-leave benefits; the corresponding value for small establishments (1–49 workers) is 11 percent. In short, the patterns observed for illness leave apply to comprehensive illness leave as well. Management workers have higher rates of access to comprehensive illness-leave benefits than service workers. Full-time workers have higher rates of access than part-time workers. Workers at large establishments have higher rates of access than workers at small establishments.

DIFFERENT BENEFITS CAN, in some circumstances, be used interchangeably. Presenting benefits data in “use-or-

ented” combinations can provide researchers with additional insights. Current NCS publications report, for example, that 61 percent of private-industry workers have access to paid sick leave. But they do not report that 83 percent of workers have access to the more broadly defined illness leave. Nor do they report that only 22 percent of workers have access to comprehensive illness-leave benefits. In some contexts, paid sick leave alone does not tell the whole story. Some benefits are close substitutes, and others are complements. A complete picture of access to benefits should present not just benefits in isolation, but benefits in combination. The National Compensation Survey program is currently researching the feasibility of estimating combinations of benefits on an ongoing basis; this article has taken another step in that direction. □

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> Private-sector employers spend an average of \$1.78 per employee-hour for paid leave. Only legally required benefits (\$2.24 per employee-hour) and insurance benefits (\$2.05 per employee-hour) are higher. See *Employer Costs for Employee Compensation*, June 2008, Bureau of Labor Statistics, table 5, on the Internet at [www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/eccc\\_09102008.htm](http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/eccc_09102008.htm) (visited Jan. 2, 2009).

<sup>2</sup> See *National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in the United States*, March 2008, Bulletin 2715, (Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2008) and Natalie Kramer and Alan Zilberman, "New Definitions of Employee Access to Paid Sick Leave and Retirement Benefits in the National Compensation Survey," *Compensation and Working Conditions*, Dec. 23, 2008.

<sup>3</sup> See *BLS Handbook of Methods*, chapter 8, for further information about access and participation rates. Available on the Internet at [www.bls.gov/opus/hom/homch8\\_c.htm](http://www.bls.gov/opus/hom/homch8_c.htm) (visited Jan. 2, 2009).

<sup>4</sup> BLS has reported on employee benefits since the early 20th century, although the methodology has differed over time. See Allan P. Blostin, "An Overview of the EBS and the NCS," *Compensation and Working Conditions*, Spring 1999, pp. 2–5, for a discussion of National Compensation Survey predecessors. See Hilery Simpson, "Paid Personal, Funeral, Jury Duty, and Military Leave: Highlights from the Employee Benefits Survey, 1979–1995," *Compensation and Working Conditions*, Winter 1997, pp. 35–45, for a historical perspective of leave benefits. Paid sick leave access rates were not reported by the NCS in 2003. See Kramer and Zilberman, "New Definitions of Employee Access," for new estimates on paid sick leave.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Changes in survey design and other factors have diminished the level of detail published over time, as chronicled in Allan P. Blostin, "An Overview of the EBS and the NCS." The estimated proportion of paid sick leave plans that cover doctor visits is based on EBS data from 1996–97.

<sup>7</sup> Thirty-seven percent of workers receive paid personal leave; 30 percent receive sick leave but not paid personal leave. If two-thirds of the latter have plans that cover doctor visits as was the case in 1996 and 1997 (the most recent years for which this datum is available), then the total percentage of workers who can use personal leave and/or sick leave for doctor visits is 57 percent.

<sup>8</sup> In fact, the actual percentage is higher: vacation time also could be used for doctor visits that can be scheduled well in advance, such as routine annual checkups.

<sup>9</sup> Nor, in general, do non-BLS employee benefits publications include combinations of leave benefits. In fact, the authors have found only a handful of non-BLS surveys that publish leave benefits at all. Most references to leave benefits occur as part of investigations for leave misuse; see footnote 11 for examples of such investigations.

<sup>10</sup> No estimates of sampling error were calculated for estimates presented in this article; therefore the statistical statements that are made cannot be validated.

<sup>11</sup> Some employees may object to using vacation time for annual checkups, preferring instead to take unpaid leave. In addition, many employers may object to the use of paid sick leave to spend a day at the ballpark. Discussions about the misuses of leave, particularly paid sick leave, are outside the scope of this article; for a general discussion on sick leave abuse, see Susan M. Heathfield, *Sick Leave Abuse: A Chronic Workplace Ill?* Available online at <http://humanresources.about.com/od/laborrelations/a/sickleaveabuse.htm> (visited Jan. 2, 2009). For a case study, see Debbie Tomblin and Robin Salter, *Alabama Local Government Sick Leave Survey*, particularly p. 8, on the Internet at [www.auburn.edu/outreach/cgs/AllDocuments/Personnel\\_SickLeaveReportpages\(12805\).pdf](http://www.auburn.edu/outreach/cgs/AllDocuments/Personnel_SickLeaveReportpages(12805).pdf) (visited Jan. 2, 2009).

<sup>12</sup> This is a retirement plan in which the amount of the employer's annual contribution is specified. The most common type of defined-contribution plan is a savings and thrift plan. Under this type of plan, the employee contributes a predetermined portion of his or her earnings (usually pretax) to an individual account, all or part of which is matched by the employer.

<sup>13</sup> This is a payment to employees that is not directly related by a formula to individual employee productivity.

<sup>14</sup> This is a retirement plan that uses a specific predetermined formula to calculate the amount of an employee's future benefit. The most common type of formula is based on the employee's terminal earnings. In the private sector, defined-benefit plans are typically funded exclusively by employer contributions. In the public sector, defined-benefit plans often require employee contributions.

<sup>15</sup> See *Standard Occupational Classification Manual 2000* (Office of Management and Budget, 2000), for occupational group definitions.

<sup>16</sup> NCS respondents use their own definitions of full and part time; there is no generally-accepted or specific legal definition. See *BLS Handbook of Methods*, chapter 8, for more information. Available online at [www.bls.gov/opus/hom/pdf/homch8.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/opus/hom/pdf/homch8.pdf) (visited Jan. 2, 2009).

<sup>17</sup> The Federal minimum wage will rise to \$7.25 per hour in July 2009. The wage break-out is based on the average wage for each occupation surveyed, which may include workers both above and below the threshold.

<sup>18</sup> See *North American Industry Classification System 2002* (Office of Management and Budget, 2002) and [www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm](http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm) (visited Jan. 2, 2009) for industry group definitions.

<sup>19</sup> Combining paid sick leave with short-term disability benefits was previously done in the Employee Benefits Survey, a precursor to the NCS. See James N. Houff and William J. Wiatrowski, "Analyzing short-term disability benefits," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1989, pp. 3–9.

<sup>20</sup> Although the data presented in tables 3–5 consider short- and long-term disability plans to be extensions of illness leave, employers may offer different types of plans that provide benefits similar to disability benefits. For example, some sick leave plans provide benefits for 6 months or more. In such cases, employees may have sufficient income protection even without a short-term disability plan.

## Retirement and the “Merchants of Doom”

*Aging Nation: The Economics and Politics of Growing Old in America.* By James H. Schulz and Robert H. Binstock, Baltimore, MD, The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2008, 283 pp., \$25.00/paperback.

When was the last time you were invited to someone’s retirement party? If you have been in the labor force long enough, chances are that you have been to a few and chances are that you will attend many more as the baby-boom generation exits the workforce! While in the workplace, employees commonly engage in discussions about pension plans, 401(k) plans, Social Security, individual retirement accounts, and even about the gyrations of the stock market, with the goal of building an adequate nest egg to enjoy a comfortable retirement. But how large should that nest egg be? In *Aging Nation: The Economics and Politics of Growing Old in America*, Schulz and Binstock attempt to answer this question and rebut the alleged misconceptions of the “Merchants of Doom.”

The Merchants of Doom, according to Schulz and Binstock, are a “variety of politicians, policy pundits, academicians, and journalists” who “give dire predictions” by “overstating the problems” of population aging. The authors claim that the Merchants create fear by suggesting that the increasing number of retirees will use a disproportionate amount of economic resources to the point of undermining the economic well-being of younger generations. As a large demographic group of 76 million, baby boomers, the Merchants point out, could potentially use enormous political influence to sway public policy in their favor. Taking a contrary

position, Schulz and Binstock feel that the Merchants distort American public opinion on these issues to the detriment of the aged. The authors analyze the Merchants’ claims and provide extensive documented evidence to mitigate them. They do not dismiss those claims, but do evaluate them critically. Schulz and Binstock also attempt to provide what they feel is a more balanced treatment of the Merchants’ views on a variety of other issues concerning aging and retirement in America.

Schulz and Binstock’s policy assessments have an underlying theme: while agreeing that retirees live better quality lives today, they are concerned that this group’s ability to maintain an adequate lifestyle in the future is vulnerable. Retirees may not have sufficient retirement income, both because of the changing nature of company pension plans and because of increased longevity, which puts pressure on the demographically smaller younger generations to sustain them through income transfers.

The authors first address the issue of population aging, a mainstay topic for the Merchants of Doom. As more boomers retire, the costs of income transfers to older people will increase. With significantly fewer people in the younger generations to support these income transfers, the Merchants pose a normative question: Is it fair for younger generations to have to pay more taxes to support these income transfers? Schulz and Binstock contend that the calculations used by the Merchants rely too much on the *aged dependency ratio*, defined as the number of individuals aged 65 and older divided by the number of workers aged 20 to 64 multiplied by 100. They feel that this statistic is “simplistic, one-sided, and misleading,” because it is a “crude” measure of the “number of workers

potentially available to support the elderly population.” The authors feel that the *labor force dependency ratio* is a better measure which “takes into account who is actually in the labor force for all age cohorts.” In fact, the Bureau of Labor Statistics uses an *economic dependency ratio*, similar to (if not the same as) the *labor force dependency ratio*, described in detail on pages 49–51 of the November 2007 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

Another very important issue the authors address is how employers have shifted the risk of maintaining traditional pension plans to employees by offering Section 401(k) plans under the Revenue Act of 1978. In traditional pension plans, also known as defined benefit plans, employers guarantee employees a specific and fixed retirement income. The benefit is defined, or calculated, by an actuarially-based formula that incorporates employees’ length of service, the highest three to five years of their salaries, and the employer contributions and investments on behalf of their employees. Employers are required to observe the fiduciary rules of the Employment Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), which includes the prudent management of plan assets on behalf of their employees.

Because of the high administrative cost of defined benefit plans, according to the authors, employers began offering another type of retirement plan called a defined contribution plan under Section 401(k). The Section 401(k) plans, and their various derivatives such as Section 403(b) for public and non-profit establishments, allow employees to save for their retirement with pre-tax dollars. Under Section 401(k) specifically, employers who match employee contributions define their contribution to employee accounts under many

kinds of savings arrangements such as profit-sharing plans, thrift plans, and hybrid plans. Although starting out as a supplement to defined benefit plans, the increase of defined contribution plans as the sole option for retirement could work against employees who may not be familiar with the financial instruments their company offers. By the time they retire, they may have less income than needed to meet their needs.

The authors indicate several problems with both defined benefit and defined contributions plans. For example, when companies go out of business, they no longer are obligated to provide a pension benefit to their employees who have either of these pension plans. Schulz and Binstock cite the savings and loans fiasco in the late 1980s and the downfall of Enron in 2001 as examples in which the interests of the employees were seriously undermined. They also analyze the difficulties of the Pen-

sion Benefit Guarantee Corporation (PBGC). When PBGC takes over the responsibility for paying pension benefits from troubled companies, they are assumed to be well-funded enough to pay benefits for “nearly a million workers.” However, PBGC is currently unable to meet its obligations due to insufficient revenues from pension insurance premiums, presenting it with a dilemma: PBGC will make more per client if Congress increases the PBGC premiums, but companies could also terminate their pension plans.

The issue of population aging comes full circle towards the end of the book when the authors express the Merchants’ concern about the rise of a gerontocracy, “a country dominated and ruled by elders.” As more people live longer due to the improving quality of healthcare in America, voting participation of senior citizens and old-age interest groups increase within the changing U.S.

demographic. The Merchants believe that politicians will be driven to appease the senior vote; the authors disagree with this “senior power model,” because they find that seniors do not vote cohesively as a voting bloc. The authors claim that although seniors have age in common, they may differ in many ways on public policy issues.

Schulz and Binstock analyze many more issues in their book, in each case comparing and contrasting their position with that of the Merchants of Doom. This timely book offers a worthwhile read for anyone interested in learning about the history of pension plans in the United States, their administration, and their economic impact on retirees.

—Marvin Peláez  
National Compensation Survey  
Program  
Boston-New York Region  
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>

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# Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

## General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

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

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

## Sources of information

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

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

[www.bls.gov/cps/](http://www.bls.gov/cps/)

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

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

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

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

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

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

[www.bls.gov/lpc/](http://www.bls.gov/lpc/)

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

*tional Comparisons of Unemployment*, Bulletin 1979.

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

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

## Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

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

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

## Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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



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

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

### Notes on the data

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

## Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

### Household survey data

#### Description of the series

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

#### Definitions

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

## Establishment survey data

### Description of the series

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on

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

## Unemployment data by State

### Description of the series

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

## Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

### Description of the series

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

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

market trends and major industry developments.

## Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

The Office of Management and Budget

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

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

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

## Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

### Description of the series

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

operations of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, or QCEW, program. This program includes all employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and Federal agencies subject to Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

The JOLTS data series on job openings, hires, and separations are relatively new. The full sample is divided into panels, with one panel enrolled each month. A full complement of panels for the original data series based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was not completely enrolled in the survey until January 2002. The supplemental panels of establishments needed to create NAICS estimates were not completely enrolled until May 2003. The data collected up until

those points are from less than a full sample. Therefore, estimates from earlier months should be used with caution, as fewer sampled units were reporting data at that time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1-3; 30-37)

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

## Employment Cost Index

### Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

## Definitions

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

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

The ECI for changes in wages and salaries

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

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

## National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

### Description of the series

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

### Definitions

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

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

Employees in contributory plans are considered as **participating** in an insurance or retirement plan if they have paid required

contributions and fulfilled any applicable service requirement. Employees in noncontributory plans are counted as participating regardless of whether they have fulfilled the service requirements.

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

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

## Work stoppages

### Description of the series

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

**Number of days idle:** The aggregate

number of workdays lost by workers involved in the stoppages.

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

## Price Data

(Tables 2; 38-46)

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

## Consumer Price Indexes

### Description of the series

The **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) is a measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The CPI is calculated monthly for two population groups, one consisting only of urban households whose primary source of income is derived from the employment of wage earners and clerical workers, and the other consisting of all urban households. The wage earner index (CPI-W) is a continuation of the historic index that was introduced well over a half-century ago for use in wage negotiations. As new uses were developed for the CPI in recent years, the need for a broader and more representative index became apparent. The all-urban consumer index (CPI-U), introduced in 1978, is representative of the 1993-95 buying habits of about 87 percent of the noninstitutional population of the United States at that time, compared with 32 percent represented in the CPI-W. In addition to wage earners and clerical workers, the CPI-U covers professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees, and

others not in the labor force.

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

## Producer Price Indexes

### Description of the series

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

accordance with the 2002 North American Industry Classification System and product codes developed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

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

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

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

## International Price Indexes

### Description of the series

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

The product universe for both the import and export indexes includes raw materials, agricultural products, semifinished manufactures, and finished manufactures, including both capital and consumer goods. Price data for these items are collected primarily by mail questionnaire. In nearly all cases, the data are collected directly from the exporter or importer, although in a few cases, prices are obtained from other sources.

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

## Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47-50)

### Business and major sectors

#### Description of the series

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

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

education and experience of the labor force.

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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



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

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

## Industry productivity measures

### Description of the series

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories. The measure of **intermediate purchases** is a combination of purchased materials, services, fuels, and electricity.

### Notes on the data

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

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

## International Comparisons

(Tables 51–53)

### Labor force and unemployment

#### Description of the series

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

#### Definitions

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

#### Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

### Description of the series

Table 53 presents comparative indexes of manufacturing output per hour (labor productivity), output, total hours, compensation per hour, and unit labor costs for the United States, Australia, Canada, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and 10 European countries.

These measures are trend comparisons—that is, series that measure changes over time—rather than level comparisons. BLS does not recommend using these series for level comparisons because of technical problems.

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

## Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

### Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

#### Description of the series

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

**Occupational illness** is an abnormal

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

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

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

## Definition

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

**1. Labor market indicators**

Selected indicators	2007	2008	2006	2007				2008			
			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.....	66.0	66.0	66.3	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.1	65.9
Employment-population ratio.....	63.0	62.2	63.4	63.2	63.0	62.9	62.8	62.8	62.5	62.1	61.3
Unemployment rate.....	4.6	5.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.4	6.0	6.9
Men.....	4.7	6.1	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.6	6.5	7.5
16 to 24 years.....	11.6	14.4	11.0	10.8	11.5	11.8	12.2	12.7	13.5	14.9	16.5
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.8	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.0
Women.....	4.5	5.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.6	6.1
16 to 24 years.....	9.4	11.2	9.7	9.0	9.0	9.8	9.9	10.1	11.1	11.9	11.6
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.2
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: <sup>1</sup>											
Total nonfarm.....	137,623	137,248	136,982	137,310	137,625	137,837	138,078	137,831	137,617	137,020	135,489
Total private.....	115,420	114,792	114,899	115,167	115,423	115,610	115,745	115,454	115,154	114,525	112,975
Goods-producing.....	22,221	21,404	22,436	22,362	22,267	22,138	21,976	21,737	21,491	21,250	20,616
Manufacturing.....	13,884	13,455	14,033	13,953	13,890	13,822	13,772	13,644	13,527	13,357	12,981
Service-providing.....	115,402	115,844	114,546	114,948	115,358	115,699	116,102	116,094	116,126	115,770	114,873
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.8	33.6	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.6	33.3
Manufacturing.....	41.2	40.8	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.4	41.1	41.2	41.0	40.5	39.9
Overtime.....	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.0
<b>Employment Cost Index<sup>1, 2, 3</sup></b>											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm <sup>4</sup> .....	3.3	2.6	.6	.9	.8	1.0	.6	.8	.7	.8	.3
Private nonfarm.....	3.0	2.4	.7	.8	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2
Goods-producing <sup>5</sup> .....	2.4	2.4	.5	.4	1.0	.5	.6	1.0	.7	.4	.3
Service-providing <sup>5</sup> .....	3.2	2.5	.7	.9	.9	.9	.6	.9	.7	.6	.3
State and local government.....	4.1	3.0	.9	1.0	.6	1.8	.7	.5	.5	1.7	.3
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	2.0	2.8	.6	-.3	1.2	.5	.7	.8	.8	.7	.6
Nonunion.....	3.2	2.4	.6	1.0	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2

<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	2007	2008	2006	2007				2008			
			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	2.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.3
Private nonfarm.....	3.0	2.4	.7	.8	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	3.4	2.7	.6	1.1	.7	1.0	.7	.8	.7	.8	.3
Private nonfarm.....	3.3	2.6	.7	1.1	.8	.9	.6	.9	.7	.6	.3
<b>Price data<sup>1</sup></b>											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	2.8	3.8	-.5	1.8	1.5	.1	.7	1.7	2.5	0	-3.9
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	3.9	6.3	.1	2.2	1.9	.1	1.8	2.8	4.2	-.2	-7.3
Finished consumer goods.....	4.5	7.4	-.2	2.8	2.5	.2	1.9	3.4	5.2	-.6	-9.8
Capital equipment.....	1.8	2.8	1.3	.3	-.1	-.1	1.2	.7	.6	1.0	1.6
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	4.1	10.5	-.8	1.5	3.2	.1	2.0	5.0	6.9	.8	-13.1
Crude materials.....	12.1	21.5	4.0	5.7	3.8	-2.4	11.9	14.5	14.9	-14.4	-33.4
<b>Productivity data<sup>4</sup></b>											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	1.5	2.7	.2	-.1	5.0	6.2	.1	2.3	3.7	1.7	3.1
Nonfarm business sector.....	1.4	2.8	.2	.0	4.1	5.8	.8	2.6	3.6	1.5	3.2
Nonfinancial corporations <sup>5</sup> .....	.7	-	-2.9	.2	3.4	1.9	2.2	-.2	7.7	5.5	-

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—					
	2007	2008				2007	2008				
		IV	I	II	III		IV	I	II	III	IV
Average hourly compensation: <sup>1</sup>											
All persons, business sector.....	4.4	3.6	1.2	4.2	4.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	5.3	3.8	.9	4.2	5.0	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	
Employment Cost Index—compensation: <sup>2</sup>											
Civilian nonfarm <sup>3</sup> .....	.6	.8	.7	.8	.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.6	
Private nonfarm.....	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.4	
Union.....	.7	.8	.8	.7	.6	2.0	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.8	
Nonunion.....	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.4	
State and local government.....	.7	.5	.5	1.7	.3	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.0	
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: <sup>2</sup>											
Civilian nonfarm <sup>3</sup> .....	.7	.8	.7	.8	.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.7	
Private nonfarm.....	.6	.9	.7	.6	.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	
Union.....	.3	.8	1.1	.7	.7	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.2	
Nonunion.....	.7	.9	.7	.6	.2	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.5	
State and local government.....	.7	.6	.5	1.8	.3	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.1	

<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											
	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	31,383	32,141	31,903	31,643	31,732	31,820	31,911	31,998	32,087	32,179	32,273	32,369	32,465	32,558	32,649
Civilian labor force.....	21,602	22,024	21,861	21,739	21,764	21,778	21,920	22,125	22,100	22,062	22,201	22,259	22,187	22,074	22,134
Participation rate.....	68.8	68.5	68.5	68.7	68.6	68.4	68.7	69.1	68.9	68.6	68.8	68.8	68.3	67.8	67.8
Employed.....	20,382	20,346	20,504	20,352	20,395	20,251	20,392	20,565	20,391	20,396	20,404	20,506	20,232	20,168	20,096
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	64.9	63.3	64.3	64.3	64.3	63.6	63.9	64.3	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.4	62.3	61.9	61.6
Unemployed.....	1,220	1,678	1,357	1,387	1,369	1,527	1,528	1,560	1,709	1,665	1,797	1,752	1,955	1,906	2,038
Unemployment rate.....	5.6	7.6	6.2	6.4	6.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.7	7.5	8.1	7.9	8.8	8.6	9.2
Not in the labor force.....	9,781	10,116	10,042	9,904	9,968	10,042	9,990	9,873	9,987	10,117	10,072	10,111	10,278	10,484	10,515

<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											
	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Characteristic</b>															
Employed, 16 years and older..	146,047	145,362	146,294	146,317	146,075	146,023	146,257	145,974	145,738	145,596	145,273	145,029	144,657	144,144	143,338
Men.....	78,254	77,486	78,275	78,228	78,171	77,985	78,029	77,932	77,726	77,683	77,484	77,249	76,938	76,577	75,847
Women.....	67,792	67,876	68,020	68,089	67,904	68,038	68,228	68,042	68,012	67,913	67,789	67,780	67,720	67,567	67,491
Married men, spouse present.....	46,314	45,860	46,233	46,105	46,146	45,975	45,968	45,871	45,902	46,093	45,804	45,887	45,787	45,610	45,182
Married women, spouse present.....	35,832	35,869	35,662	35,631	35,720	35,825	36,144	36,122	36,189	36,110	35,994	35,864	35,590	35,649	35,632
<b>Persons at work part time<sup>1</sup></b>															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,401	5,875	4,638	4,738	4,890	4,937	5,240	5,290	5,495	5,813	5,879	6,292	6,848	7,323	8,038
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,877	4,169	3,154	3,222	3,294	3,349	3,580	3,658	3,905	4,220	4,240	4,418	4,953	5,399	6,020
Could only find part-time work.....	1,210	1,389	1,223	1,153	1,241	1,364	1,325	1,305	1,359	1,300	1,412	1,514	1,514	1,585	1,617
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,756	19,343	19,536	19,563	19,317	19,402	19,792	19,396	19,428	19,348	19,690	19,275	19,083	18,886	18,922
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,317	5,773	4,548	4,645	4,790	4,826	5,152	5,218	5,390	5,693	5,802	6,167	6,742	7,209	7,932
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,827	4,097	3,101	3,152	3,234	3,276	3,537	3,599	3,839	4,160	4,171	4,279	4,889	5,304	5,938
Could only find part-time work.....	1,199	1,380	1,206	1,141	1,230	1,354	1,328	1,297	1,340	1,287	1,385	1,541	1,499	1,579	1,619
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,419	19,005	19,251	19,249	18,980	19,078	19,436	18,997	19,036	18,992	19,269	18,930	18,808	18,635	18,642

<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											
	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Characteristic</b>															
Total, 16 years and older.....	4.6	5.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	15.7	18.7	16.9	17.8	16.5	15.8	15.4	18.9	18.8	20.5	19.2	19.4	20.7	20.4	20.8
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.1	5.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.2
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.0	4.9	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.9
White, total <sup>1</sup> .....	4.1	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	13.9	16.8	14.3	15.7	14.4	13.2	14.2	16.5	17.0	19.1	17.3	17.5	18.6	18.4	18.7
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	15.7	19.1	16.5	18.9	16.7	14.6	15.2	18.1	18.7	22.4	19.5	19.7	22.6	21.4	21.4
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	12.1	14.4	12.2	12.6	12.0	11.8	13.1	14.8	15.3	15.6	15.0	15.2	14.4	15.3	16.0
Men, 20 years and older.....	3.7	4.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.5
Women, 20 years and older.....	3.6	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.9	5.1	5.5
Black or African American, total <sup>1</sup> .....	8.3	10.1	8.9	9.2	8.4	9.0	8.8	9.7	9.4	9.9	10.7	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	29.4	31.2	33.8	35.3	31.8	30.8	24.6	32.3	29.8	32.0	29.3	29.8	32.9	32.2	33.7
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	33.8	35.9	39.3	40.5	32.5	38.6	27.8	39.9	35.4	37.7	29.8	32.9	37.2	42.0	35.2
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	25.3	26.8	28.5	28.6	31.3	24.7	22.0	25.2	24.4	26.8	28.9	26.7	27.8	23.2	32.2
Men, 20 years and older.....	7.9	10.2	8.2	8.3	8.0	8.5	8.6	9.2	9.7	10.3	10.6	11.9	11.8	12.1	13.4
Women, 20 years and older.....	6.7	8.1	7.1	7.4	6.5	7.6	7.6	8.2	7.5	7.5	9.1	9.3	8.9	9.0	8.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	5.6	7.6	6.2	6.4	6.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.7	7.5	8.1	7.9	8.8	8.6	9.2
Married men, spouse present.....	2.5	3.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4
Married women, spouse present.....	2.8	3.6	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.5	4.2	4.3	4.5
Full-time workers.....	4.6	5.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.3	6.8	7.0	7.5
Part-time workers.....	4.9	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.9
<b>Educational attainment<sup>2</sup></b>															
Less than a high school diploma.....	7.1	9.0	7.5	7.7	7.4	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.9	8.6	9.7	9.8	10.4	10.6	10.9
High school graduates, no college <sup>3</sup> .....	4.4	5.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.7
Some college or associate degree.....	3.6	4.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6
Bachelor's degree and higher <sup>4</sup> .....	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.7

<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											
	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,542	2,932	2,718	2,652	2,661	2,797	2,496	3,257	2,733	2,884	3,242	2,864	3,108	3,255	3,267
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,232	2,804	2,314	2,380	2,419	2,549	2,529	2,478	3,012	2,853	2,874	3,083	3,055	3,141	3,398
15 weeks and over.....	2,303	3,188	2,484	2,477	2,400	2,444	2,652	2,808	2,966	3,168	3,447	3,662	4,109	3,964	4,517
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,061	1,427	1,169	1,114	1,103	1,143	1,277	1,238	1,345	1,450	1,568	1,621	1,834	1,757	1,927
27 weeks and over.....	1,243	1,761	1,315	1,363	1,297	1,300	1,375	1,570	1,621	1,718	1,878	2,041	2,275	2,207	2,591
Mean duration, in weeks.....	16.8	17.9	16.5	17.5	16.6	16.1	17.0	16.8	17.6	17.3	17.6	18.7	19.8	18.9	19.7
Median duration, in weeks.....	8.5	9.4	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.2	9.3	8.3	10.1	9.8	9.3	10.3	10.6	10.0	10.6

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											
	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	3,515	4,789	3,785	3,792	3,865	4,161	4,043	4,319	4,465	4,595	4,994	5,348	5,811	6,156	6,471
On temporary layoff.....	976	1,176	966	1,036	982	1,064	1,103	1,121	1,106	1,041	1,279	1,396	1,367	1,413	1,524
Not on temporary layoff.....	2,539	3,614	2,820	2,755	2,883	3,097	2,939	3,197	3,358	3,554	3,715	3,952	4,443	4,744	4,946
Job leavers.....	793	896	787	828	780	792	860	881	847	875	999	982	946	940	1,007
Reentrants.....	2,142	2,472	2,302	2,183	2,096	2,126	2,145	2,522	2,562	2,668	2,678	2,587	2,650	2,655	2,777
New entrants.....	627	766	693	672	660	695	625	832	761	818	829	822	825	760	829
<b>Percent of unemployed</b>															
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	49.7	53.7	50.0	50.7	52.2	53.5	52.7	50.5	51.7	51.3	52.6	54.9	56.8	58.6	58.4
On temporary layoff.....	13.8	13.2	12.8	13.9	13.3	13.7	14.4	13.1	12.8	11.6	13.5	14.3	13.4	13.4	13.8
Not on temporary layoff.....	35.9	40.5	37.3	36.9	39.0	39.8	38.3	37.4	38.9	39.7	39.1	40.6	43.4	45.1	44.6
Job leavers.....	11.2	10.0	10.4	11.1	10.5	10.2	11.2	10.3	9.8	9.8	10.5	10.1	9.2	8.9	9.1
Reentrants.....	30.3	27.7	30.4	29.2	28.3	27.3	28.0	29.5	29.7	29.8	28.2	26.6	25.9	25.3	25.1
New entrants.....	8.9	8.6	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.1	9.7	8.8	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.2	7.5
<b>Percent of civilian labor force</b>															
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	2.3	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2
Job leavers.....	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7
Reentrants.....	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
New entrants.....	.4	.5	.5	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5

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

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2007	2008											
	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total, 16 years and older.....	4.6	5.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2
16 to 24 years.....	10.5	12.8	11.6	11.6	11.3	11.4	11.0	13.1	12.9	13.5	13.3	13.4	13.8	13.9	14.7
16 to 19 years.....	15.7	18.7	16.9	17.8	16.5	15.8	15.4	18.9	18.8	20.5	19.2	19.4	20.7	20.4	20.8
16 to 17 years.....	17.5	22.1	19.8	20.6	18.5	18.7	20.2	21.5	23.2	24.9	22.2	21.7	23.1	24.1	24.1
18 to 19 years.....	14.5	16.8	15.2	16.0	15.5	14.2	13.4	17.6	15.9	17.6	17.4	17.8	18.4	18.3	19.1
20 to 24 years.....	8.2	10.2	9.2	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.0	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.6	11.1	12.1
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.0
25 to 54 years.....	3.7	4.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.3
55 years and older.....	3.1	3.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.9
Men, 16 years and older.....	4.7	6.1	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.9
16 to 24 years.....	11.6	14.4	12.7	13.0	12.5	12.5	12.1	14.1	14.1	15.3	14.6	14.8	16.5	16.1	16.9
16 to 19 years.....	17.6	21.2	19.6	21.3	18.5	17.8	17.0	20.8	20.8	23.5	21.1	21.4	24.7	24.0	23.3
16 to 17 years.....	19.4	25.2	22.2	24.1	20.5	22.4	22.5	23.7	26.1	29.3	24.5	23.2	27.3	28.8	27.0
18 to 19 years.....	16.5	19.0	18.2	19.4	17.8	15.2	14.5	19.8	17.5	20.1	19.0	20.4	21.7	21.2	21.5
20 to 24 years.....	8.9	11.4	9.7	9.4	9.9	10.3	10.0	11.1	11.2	11.7	11.7	11.9	12.9	12.9	14.2
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.4
25 to 54 years.....	3.7	5.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.7
55 years and older.....	3.2	3.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.1
Women, 16 years and older.....	4.5	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.9	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.4
16 to 24 years.....	9.4	11.2	10.5	10.1	10.0	10.1	9.8	11.9	11.5	11.6	12.0	11.9	10.7	11.5	12.4
16 to 19 years.....	13.8	16.2	14.3	14.2	14.5	13.8	13.9	16.7	16.8	17.4	17.3	17.3	16.5	16.7	18.2
16 to 17 years.....	15.7	19.1	17.6	17.4	16.7	15.3	18.1	19.2	20.4	20.5	20.1	20.3	19.2	19.7	21.2
18 to 19 years.....	12.5	14.3	12.1	12.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	15.2	14.1	14.9	15.6	14.9	14.7	15.1	16.6
20 to 24 years.....	7.3	8.8	8.6	8.0	7.8	8.3	7.7	9.5	8.9	8.9	9.5	9.4	8.1	9.2	9.8
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.9	4.4	5.1	5.2	5.4
25 to 54 years.....	3.8	4.6	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.4	5.1	4.6	5.2	5.4	5.7
55 years and older <sup>1</sup> .....	3.0	3.7	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.4	4.3	4.5	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.3

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

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

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

State	Nov. 2007	Oct. 2008 <sup>P</sup>	Nov. 2008 <sup>P</sup>	State	Nov. 2007	Oct. 2008 <sup>P</sup>	Nov. 2008 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama.....	3.7	5.5	6.0	Missouri.....	5.3	6.5	6.8
Alaska.....	6.3	7.2	7.2	Montana.....	3.2	4.8	4.9
Arizona.....	4.1	6.1	6.3	Nebraska.....	3.3	3.7	3.7
Arkansas.....	5.5	5.4	5.7	Nevada.....	5.1	7.7	8.1
California.....	5.7	8.2	8.4	New Hampshire.....	3.4	4.1	4.3
Colorado.....	4.0	5.7	5.8	New Jersey.....	4.2	6.0	6.1
Connecticut.....	4.9	6.5	6.6	New Mexico.....	3.3	4.3	4.3
Delaware.....	3.5	5.3	5.6	New York.....	4.6	5.7	6.0
District of Columbia.....	5.7	7.3	8.0	North Carolina.....	4.7	7.1	7.8
Florida.....	4.4	7.0	7.4	North Dakota.....	3.0	3.4	3.3
Georgia.....	4.5	6.9	7.4	Ohio.....	5.7	7.3	7.3
Hawaii.....	2.9	4.6	5.0	Oklahoma.....	4.3	4.3	4.7
Idaho.....	2.7	5.3	5.7	Oregon.....	5.4	7.2	8.0
Illinois.....	5.3	7.3	7.3	Pennsylvania.....	4.4	5.8	6.2
Indiana.....	4.5	6.4	7.1	Rhode Island.....	5.2	9.3	9.3
Iowa.....	3.8	4.4	4.3	South Carolina.....	6.1	7.9	8.4
Kansas.....	4.0	4.9	4.9	South Dakota.....	2.9	3.2	3.4
Kentucky.....	5.1	6.8	7.0	Tennessee.....	5.0	7.0	7.0
Louisiana.....	3.7	5.6	5.3	Texas.....	4.2	5.6	5.7
Maine.....	4.9	5.7	6.3	Utah.....	2.8	3.5	3.7
Maryland.....	3.6	4.9	5.3	Vermont.....	3.8	5.2	5.7
Massachusetts.....	4.3	5.5	5.9	Virginia.....	3.2	4.4	4.8
Michigan.....	7.4	9.3	9.6	Washington.....	4.6	6.3	6.3
Minnesota.....	4.5	5.9	6.4	West Virginia.....	4.6	4.6	4.6
Mississippi.....	6.2	7.2	7.2	Wisconsin.....	4.8	5.1	5.6
				Wyoming.....	3.0	3.3	3.2

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary

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

State	Nov. 2007	Oct. 2008 <sup>P</sup>	Nov. 2008 <sup>P</sup>	State	Nov. 2007	Oct. 2008 <sup>P</sup>	Nov. 2008 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama.....	2,191,437	2,171,989	2,162,205	Missouri.....	3,038,434	3,028,232	3,018,553
Alaska.....	353,408	360,492	360,310	Montana.....	502,620	506,995	505,739
Arizona.....	3,056,110	3,149,685	3,145,132	Nebraska.....	989,001	999,184	999,289
Arkansas.....	1,369,996	1,385,435	1,378,698	Nevada.....	1,354,425	1,416,858	1,417,945
California.....	18,287,808	18,581,769	18,583,508	New Hampshire.....	739,777	744,431	742,374
Colorado.....	2,735,288	2,753,346	2,748,384	New Jersey.....	4,462,643	4,552,678	4,519,648
Connecticut.....	1,881,101	1,910,687	1,903,548	New Mexico.....	944,885	961,564	960,908
Delaware.....	444,726	447,690	445,290	New York.....	9,534,864	9,660,219	9,619,086
District of Columbia.....	327,962	329,551	328,541	North Carolina.....	4,532,350	4,588,475	4,564,778
Florida.....	9,222,950	9,365,608	9,318,227	North Dakota.....	366,783	372,134	371,460
Georgia.....	4,848,131	4,894,407	4,886,697	Ohio.....	5,980,357	5,989,173	5,969,494
Hawaii.....	647,077	665,289	660,740	Oklahoma.....	1,734,628	1,769,772	1,771,018
Idaho.....	757,086	759,585	760,797	Oregon.....	1,936,463	1,970,869	1,976,082
Illinois.....	6,737,508	6,642,367	6,645,134	Pennsylvania.....	6,285,846	6,447,029	6,419,382
Indiana.....	3,208,926	3,246,463	3,238,421	Rhode Island.....	576,597	570,453	570,604
Iowa.....	1,664,958	1,682,570	1,678,994	South Carolina.....	2,148,213	2,169,776	2,170,319
Kansas.....	1,481,387	1,501,718	1,503,843	South Dakota.....	443,803	447,026	446,146
Kentucky.....	2,040,033	2,045,114	2,038,310	Tennessee.....	3,053,384	3,045,902	3,028,442
Louisiana.....	2,009,860	2,061,993	2,050,068	Texas.....	11,544,438	11,815,195	11,850,951
Maine.....	705,504	710,939	711,854	Utah.....	1,379,729	1,383,957	1,383,251
Maryland.....	2,991,048	3,000,803	2,994,394	Vermont.....	352,625	356,261	356,935
Massachusetts.....	3,403,626	3,423,049	3,421,206	Virginia.....	4,082,525	4,150,664	4,152,216
Michigan.....	4,994,019	4,930,328	4,915,278	Washington.....	3,443,622	3,515,574	3,517,308
Minnesota.....	2,931,846	2,942,082	2,945,412	West Virginia.....	809,973	810,116	805,159
Mississippi.....	1,323,551	1,316,825	1,311,042	Wisconsin.....	3,087,394	3,088,991	3,093,900
				Wyoming.....	289,429	293,765	293,535

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											
	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. <sup>P</sup>	Dec. <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	33.8	33.6	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.3	
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	40.6	40.2	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.3	40.3	39.9	39.8	39.6	39.3
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	45.9	45.0	45.8	45.7	45.7	46.2	44.9	44.6	45.0	44.8	45.3	44.5	44.6	44.5	44.0
<b>Construction</b> .....	39.0	38.5	39.0	38.8	38.7	38.9	38.9	38.5	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.4	38.1	37.8	37.8
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	41.2	40.8	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.5	40.4	40.3	39.9
Overtime hours.....	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.0
Durable goods.....	41.5	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.2	40.7	40.6	40.4	40.0
Overtime hours.....	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9
Wood products.....	39.4	38.7	39.2	39.0	39.0	38.7	38.8	39.1	39.3	39.0	38.9	38.4	38.1	38.0	37.4
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	42.3	42.1	41.5	42.2	42.1	43.1	42.2	42.3	42.1	42.5	42.3	42.0	41.9	41.5	41.6
Primary metals.....	42.9	42.1	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.9	42.4	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.7	42.1	41.4	40.6	39.9
Fabricated metal products.....	41.6	41.2	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.0	40.7	40.5	40.0
Machinery.....	42.6	42.3	42.9	43.1	43.0	42.7	42.5	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.7	42.2	41.9	41.5	41.0
Computer and electronic products.....	40.6	40.9	40.5	40.4	40.5	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.0	40.9	40.8	41.1	40.5
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	41.2	40.9	41.6	41.4	41.1	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.5	40.3	40.0
Transportation equipment.....	42.8	41.9	42.1	42.6	42.9	42.3	42.3	42.1	42.2	42.6	41.8	40.8	41.3	40.9	40.8
Furniture and related products.....	39.2	38.1	39.1	38.3	38.2	38.7	38.7	38.8	39.0	38.3	38.1	37.5	37.4	37.3	37.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.9	39.0	38.8	39.0	38.8	39.3	39.3	39.2	39.2	39.1	39.5	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8
Nondurable goods.....	40.8	40.4	40.8	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.4	40.2	40.2	40.1	39.7
Overtime hours.....	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2
Food manufacturing.....	40.7	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.3	39.5
Beverage and tobacco products.....	40.8	38.9	40.8	40.5	40.1	40.4	39.6	39.7	39.0	38.9	38.2	38.2	38.0	38.1	37.6
Textile mills.....	40.3	38.7	40.2	38.7	38.8	38.8	38.4	39.0	38.9	39.4	39.5	39.0	38.2	37.9	36.8
Textile product mills.....	39.7	38.6	39.9	38.6	39.3	39.3	38.3	38.7	39.1	39.2	38.8	38.2	37.9	37.8	37.2
Apparel.....	37.2	36.6	37.5	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.6	36.0	36.4	37.0	36.4	36.0	36.2	36.8	37.0
Leather and allied products.....	38.1	37.8	39.1	38.2	38.2	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.5	38.4	37.6	37.5	37.0	36.2	36.5
Paper and paper products.....	43.2	42.8	44.0	44.0	43.9	43.6	43.3	42.5	42.7	42.6	43.0	42.4	42.2	41.7	41.3
Printing and related support activities.....	39.1	38.4	38.8	38.4	38.2	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.1	38.0	38.3	38.3	38.5	38.4	38.3
Petroleum and coal products.....	44.2	44.6	44.0	43.8	43.6	43.5	43.2	44.2	44.4	45.4	45.5	45.3	45.3	44.6	45.2
Chemicals.....	41.9	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.4	41.9	41.3	41.3	41.8	41.9	41.5	41.3	41.5	41.3	41.2
Plastics and rubber products.....	41.3	41.0	41.4	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.2
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.2
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.1	33.0	32.9
Wholesale trade.....	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.1	38.0
Retail trade.....	30.2	30.0	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.1	30.1	30.0	30.0	30.1	29.9	29.8	29.7
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.9	36.4	36.8	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.5	36.5	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.3	36.0	36.3
Utilities.....	42.4	42.6	42.8	43.1	42.8	43.3	42.6	42.4	42.8	42.4	42.2	42.6	42.5	42.5	42.8
<b>Information</b> .....	36.5	36.7	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.9	37.0	37.0
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	35.9	35.9	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.9	36.0	35.9	35.7	36.1	36.0	35.9	36.0	35.9
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.8	34.9	35.0	34.7
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	25.5	25.2	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.1	25.1	25.0
<b>Other services</b> .....	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6

<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											
	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. <sup>P</sup>	Dec. <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>															
Current dollars.....	\$17.42	\$18.05	\$17.70	\$17.75	\$17.81	\$17.87	\$17.89	\$17.95	\$18.00	\$18.06	\$18.14	\$18.17	\$18.23	\$18.31	\$18.36
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.32	8.29	8.27	8.26	8.29	8.28	8.27	8.24	8.17	8.12	8.17	8.19	8.32	8.54	8.64
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING.....</b>	18.67	19.31	18.90	18.98	19.04	19.12	19.12	19.17	19.25	19.33	19.41	19.47	19.52	19.60	19.63
<b>Natural resources and mining.....</b>	20.96	22.42	21.54	21.75	21.69	22.01	21.61	21.71	22.01	22.54	23.02	23.17	23.06	23.05	22.85
<b>Construction.....</b>	20.95	21.86	21.30	21.38	21.47	21.56	21.60	21.70	21.77	21.84	22.01	22.09	22.15	22.27	22.37
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	17.26	17.72	17.41	17.49	17.55	17.61	17.62	17.65	17.71	17.78	17.76	17.79	17.86	17.94	17.92
Excluding overtime.....	16.43	16.95	16.60	16.68	16.74	16.79	16.80	16.85	16.93	16.99	16.99	17.05	17.12	17.23	17.27
Durable goods.....	18.19	18.67	18.33	18.41	18.49	18.54	18.58	18.61	18.67	18.75	18.70	18.72	18.80	18.89	18.88
Nondurable goods.....	15.67	16.15	15.86	15.92	15.94	16.03	15.99	16.04	16.11	16.14	16.18	16.27	16.34	16.39	16.39
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....</b>	17.10	17.73	17.39	17.44	17.50	17.55	17.58	17.64	17.69	17.74	17.82	17.85	17.92	18.00	18.06
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities.....</b>	15.79	16.19	16.00	16.02	16.07	16.11	16.11	16.16	16.19	16.20	16.26	16.23	16.27	16.31	16.33
Wholesale trade.....	19.59	20.13	19.93	19.97	20.00	20.03	20.05	20.06	20.12	20.16	20.29	20.23	20.23	20.25	20.22
Retail trade.....	12.76	12.90	12.81	12.80	12.84	12.86	12.85	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.93	12.93	12.92	12.98	13.00
Transportation and warehousing.....	17.73	18.39	18.07	18.10	18.21	18.25	18.33	18.38	18.39	18.41	18.47	18.45	18.55	18.56	18.59
Utilities.....	27.87	28.84	28.52	28.61	28.58	28.77	28.56	28.81	29.14	28.65	28.88	28.84	28.92	29.00	29.12
<b>Information.....</b>	23.94	24.74	24.18	24.33	24.41	24.53	24.50	24.67	24.74	24.82	24.91	24.86	24.95	25.06	25.00
<b>Financial activities.....</b>	19.64	20.28	19.91	20.00	20.05	20.11	20.16	20.23	20.26	20.30	20.38	20.42	20.44	20.42	20.55
<b>Professional and business services.....</b>	20.13	21.15	20.46	20.53	20.63	20.74	20.84	20.90	21.01	21.12	21.30	21.40	21.56	21.83	22.03
<b>Education and health services.....</b>	18.11	18.78	18.48	18.54	18.59	18.61	18.64	18.71	18.75	18.81	18.85	18.91	18.95	18.99	19.04
<b>Leisure and hospitality.....</b>	10.41	10.83	10.65	10.67	10.73	10.74	10.79	10.81	10.85	10.86	10.89	10.89	10.91	10.90	10.92
<b>Other services.....</b>	15.42	15.86	15.71	15.74	15.76	15.77	15.79	15.81	15.85	15.90	15.92	15.93	15.95	15.97	16.00

<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										
	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. <sup>P</sup>	Dec. <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	\$17.42	\$18.05	\$17.75	\$17.80	\$17.85	\$17.92	\$17.91	\$17.90	\$17.96	\$17.98	\$18.05	\$18.21	\$18.23	\$18.38	\$18.37
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	17.70	17.75	17.81	17.87	17.89	17.95	18.00	18.06	18.14	18.17	18.23	18.31	18.36
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	18.67	19.31	18.96	18.90	18.94	19.03	19.06	19.13	19.24	19.37	19.50	19.61	19.59	19.64	19.69
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	20.96	22.42	21.68	21.96	21.87	22.26	21.77	21.51	21.74	22.41	23.03	23.17	22.96	23.08	22.99
<b>Construction</b> .....	20.95	21.86	21.38	21.24	21.35	21.43	21.48	21.60	21.69	21.90	22.15	22.33	22.27	22.32	22.48
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	17.26	17.72	17.51	17.53	17.55	17.60	17.63	17.63	17.71	17.71	17.73	17.83	17.84	17.94	18.03
Durable goods.....	18.19	18.67	18.46	18.43	18.50	18.53	18.56	18.57	18.67	18.63	18.69	18.77	18.78	18.90	19.01
Wood products.....	13.67	14.16	13.88	13.90	13.82	13.89	13.96	14.08	14.12	14.22	14.22	14.34	14.41	14.45	14.58
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	16.93	16.89	16.94	16.99	16.86	16.80	17.12	16.90	16.98	16.94	16.86	16.95	16.93	16.74	16.58
Primary metals.....	19.66	20.18	19.73	20.04	19.99	20.21	20.20	20.23	20.25	20.42	20.27	20.35	20.00	20.05	20.08
Fabricated metal products.....	16.53	16.99	16.82	16.77	16.78	16.85	16.81	16.84	16.92	16.94	17.07	17.14	17.18	17.22	17.38
Machinery.....	17.72	17.96	17.95	17.72	17.81	17.85	17.88	17.98	17.87	17.93	17.94	18.05	18.09	18.21	18.29
Computer and electronic products.....	19.95	21.09	20.33	20.51	20.60	20.80	20.90	20.99	21.06	21.15	21.25	21.27	21.46	21.54	21.58
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	15.94	15.81	15.73	15.70	15.73	15.66	15.76	15.69	15.75	15.87	15.95	16.01	15.85	15.83	15.98
Transportation equipment.....	23.02	23.75	23.46	23.34	23.48	23.46	23.52	23.53	23.79	23.68	23.81	23.98	24.01	24.26	24.37
Furniture and related products.....	14.32	14.50	14.50	14.38	14.37	14.42	14.45	14.48	14.58	14.52	14.59	14.54	14.55	14.58	14.63
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	14.66	15.19	15.00	14.91	14.95	15.08	14.97	14.97	15.15	15.35	15.33	15.30	15.33	15.44	15.56
Nondurable goods.....	15.67	16.15	15.90	15.99	15.93	16.01	16.03	16.04	16.08	16.19	16.14	16.29	16.31	16.39	16.44
Food manufacturing.....	13.54	13.99	13.70	13.87	13.74	13.83	13.86	13.89	13.95	14.01	14.00	14.13	14.09	14.21	14.26
Beverages and tobacco products.....	18.49	19.18	19.69	19.55	19.64	19.59	19.26	19.05	18.57	18.86	18.43	18.81	19.24	19.72	19.67
Textile mills.....	13.00	13.60	13.13	13.29	13.35	13.45	13.45	13.50	13.58	13.77	13.68	13.72	13.72	13.88	13.89
Textile product mills.....	11.78	11.75	11.75	11.68	11.62	11.78	11.78	11.86	11.80	11.80	11.78	11.81	11.62	11.63	11.83
Apparel.....	11.05	11.40	11.28	11.43	11.46	11.35	11.51	11.43	11.36	11.35	11.28	11.48	11.38	11.42	11.38
Leather and allied products.....	12.04	12.93	12.12	12.78	12.68	12.81	12.63	12.88	12.88	12.85	12.94	12.98	13.14	13.26	13.30
Paper and paper products.....	18.43	18.85	18.71	18.78	18.61	18.66	18.58	18.74	18.89	19.07	18.76	18.99	19.06	18.94	19.13
Printing and related support activities.....	16.15	16.79	16.65	16.51	16.49	16.65	16.64	16.66	16.78	16.82	16.84	16.91	17.00	17.01	17.17
Petroleum and coal products.....	25.26	27.61	25.52	26.55	26.51	27.22	27.12	27.01	27.17	27.70	27.86	28.42	28.86	28.53	28.13
Chemicals.....	19.56	19.56	19.57	19.46	19.40	19.35	19.39	19.37	19.33	19.46	19.58	19.81	19.71	20.02	19.86
Plastics and rubber products.....	15.38	15.81	15.65	15.56	15.58	15.69	15.77	15.71	15.69	15.84	15.84	15.92	16.01	16.03	16.10
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	17.10	17.73	17.45	17.52	17.58	17.65	17.62	17.59	17.64	17.63	17.69	17.86	17.89	18.07	18.06
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	15.79	16.19	15.89	16.02	16.08	16.16	16.16	16.14	16.20	16.21	16.24	16.30	16.26	16.30	16.17
Wholesale trade.....	19.59	20.13	20.10	20.01	20.03	20.08	20.01	19.93	20.05	20.12	20.23	20.20	20.21	20.40	20.27
Retail trade.....	12.76	12.90	12.64	12.78	12.82	12.90	12.90	12.91	12.92	12.93	12.95	13.03	12.91	12.92	12.83
Transportation and warehousing.....	17.73	18.39	18.04	18.08	18.14	18.19	18.28	18.33	18.44	18.53	18.50	18.51	18.53	18.56	18.55
Utilities.....	27.87	28.84	28.61	28.62	28.61	28.88	28.69	28.83	29.01	28.48	28.64	28.94	29.00	29.15	29.23
<b>Information</b> .....	23.94	24.74	24.34	24.44	24.44	24.58	24.52	24.60	24.73	24.70	24.81	24.98	25.01	25.14	24.96
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	19.64	20.28	19.97	19.96	20.07	20.18	20.22	20.20	20.27	20.20	20.30	20.43	20.42	20.54	20.51
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	20.13	21.15	20.67	20.65	20.77	20.93	20.84	20.81	21.03	20.99	21.06	21.25	21.39	22.00	22.09
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	18.11	18.78	18.51	18.61	18.58	18.62	18.63	18.64	18.68	18.85	18.84	18.96	18.92	18.96	19.08
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	10.41	10.83	10.77	10.73	10.82	10.76	10.80	10.82	10.77	10.72	10.79	10.88	10.92	10.93	11.04
<b>Other services</b> .....	15.42	15.86	15.75	15.74	15.78	15.84	15.82	15.84	15.85	15.80	15.84	15.95	15.91	15.97	16.02

<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.
<b>Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries</b>												
Over 1-month span:												
2004.....	50.5	50.5	64.1	62.6	61.7	58.9	56.0	50.0	56.9	56.9	51.3	51.8
2005.....	52.2	60.6	54.2	58.2	55.8	58.2	58.0	61.3	54.7	53.6	62.4	54.7
2006.....	65.1	60.9	64.4	59.3	53.3	52.7	60.4	58.9	53.5	55.8	57.1	56.0
2007.....	51.6	51.8	52.7	51.1	56.6	50.4	52.2	51.6	56.4	54.6	48.2	48.5
2008.....	45.4	41.4	47.4	45.6	46.4	42.3	38.3	46.2	35.9	34.1	27.2	25.4
Over 3-month span:												
2004.....	54.4	52.9	57.3	63.5	68.8	66.6	61.3	56.4	57.7	59.5	61.9	54.6
2005.....	52.2	55.5	57.5	60.8	58.9	61.9	60.4	63.9	61.1	54.4	54.9	61.3
2006.....	67.2	66.2	66.6	65.5	60.6	58.2	56.0	58.9	55.7	56.4	57.1	58.4
2007.....	58.4	54.7	55.3	54.7	56.2	53.3	53.1	54.7	58.4	56.8	54.7	52.4
2008.....	46.7	42.7	42.3	44.0	43.1	44.0	36.3	37.4	34.1	33.0	28.3	24.1
Over 6-month span:												
2004.....	50.0	51.6	55.3	60.9	63.7	65.1	65.1	63.9	60.4	61.7	58.2	56.0
2005.....	54.6	57.3	56.8	57.5	57.5	58.2	64.4	62.8	62.0	59.3	61.5	62.0
2006.....	63.1	64.4	67.2	67.0	64.4	66.4	61.5	61.7	60.4	59.7	60.8	56.0
2007.....	59.1	56.4	57.5	56.8	58.8	58.2	56.2	58.0	58.2	57.1	54.6	53.8
2008.....	51.5	49.8	44.7	46.5	43.6	39.1	37.6	39.1	33.6	31.6	28.3	26.8
Over 12-month span:												
2004.....	40.5	42.3	45.1	48.9	51.3	58.2	57.5	55.7	57.3	58.8	60.6	60.8
2005.....	60.6	60.8	59.7	58.9	58.0	60.0	60.9	63.3	60.4	58.9	59.5	61.7
2006.....	67.2	65.1	65.5	62.6	64.8	66.4	64.4	64.4	66.2	65.1	64.4	65.5
2007.....	62.6	59.1	60.4	58.9	59.5	58.4	57.5	58.8	61.7	60.4	59.9	57.7
2008.....	53.8	54.6	52.6	50.4	49.3	45.8	44.7	42.5	41.4	38.0	31.8	30.5
<b>Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries</b>												
Over 1-month span:												
2004.....	43.5	47.6	47.0	63.7	50.6	51.2	58.3	42.9	42.9	48.2	42.3	39.9
2005.....	36.3	48.8	42.9	44.6	42.3	35.1	38.1	47.0	45.8	46.4	47.0	47.0
2006.....	57.7	45.8	54.8	48.8	38.1	53.0	50.6	44.0	36.3	40.5	38.1	39.3
2007.....	47.6	35.7	30.4	29.8	37.5	39.3	41.7	33.3	40.5	45.2	44.6	36.3
2008.....	40.5	28.6	38.1	35.1	44.6	30.4	26.8	37.5	25.0	18.5	18.5	11.3
Over 3-month span:												
2004.....	41.1	40.5	43.5	56.5	58.9	61.3	57.7	47.0	46.4	41.7	44.6	38.7
2005.....	38.1	39.3	42.3	44.6	36.3	37.5	33.3	39.9	45.8	41.7	38.7	49.4
2006.....	54.8	52.4	47.6	48.8	44.6	50.6	42.9	47.6	36.3	37.5	32.1	34.5
2007.....	33.9	28.6	32.1	27.4	29.8	32.7	31.0	34.5	32.1	39.3	44.0	41.7
2008.....	35.7	27.4	26.8	29.2	29.8	35.7	24.4	22.6	21.4	22.6	18.5	14.3
Over 6-month span:												
2004.....	29.2	31.5	32.7	44.6	49.4	54.8	59.5	56.0	51.2	51.8	44.0	38.7
2005.....	33.9	38.1	35.1	36.9	32.1	32.1	41.7	35.7	36.3	36.9	37.5	42.3
2006.....	42.9	45.2	50.6	47.6	48.2	47.6	46.4	48.8	43.5	41.7	38.7	29.8
2007.....	34.5	27.4	23.8	27.4	31.5	34.5	33.3	31.0	29.2	35.1	34.5	32.7
2008.....	34.5	33.9	32.1	28.0	26.8	20.8	19.6	24.4	17.3	17.9	15.5	15.5
Over 12-month span:												
2004.....	13.1	14.3	13.1	20.2	23.2	35.7	36.9	38.1	36.9	44.0	44.6	44.6
2005.....	44.6	43.5	41.7	40.5	36.3	35.1	32.1	33.9	32.7	33.3	33.3	38.1
2006.....	44.6	40.5	40.5	39.3	39.3	44.6	41.7	42.3	46.4	48.2	45.2	44.0
2007.....	39.3	36.3	36.9	28.6	29.8	26.2	26.8	29.2	30.4	29.8	33.3	33.9
2008.....	29.8	29.8	29.8	24.4	27.4	24.4	23.8	21.4	22.6	20.2	17.9	17.9

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent							
	2008							2008							
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. <sup>P</sup>	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. <sup>P</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	3,497	3,492	3,375	3,214	3,001	2,855	2,692	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.9	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	3,073	3,046	2,952	2,778	2,585	2,481	2,325	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	
Construction.....	100	94	85	110	64	57	44	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.6	
Manufacturing.....	241	229	245	213	213	145	136	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.0	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	539	569	572	458	507	562	474	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.8	
Professional and business services.....	670	696	634	567	498	489	499	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.8	
Education and health services.....	682	687	643	617	606	604	553	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	
Leisure and hospitality.....	452	432	383	443	404	260	255	3.2	3.1	2.7	3.2	2.9	1.9	1.9	
Government.....	417	412	423	440	429	370	362	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	608	615	617	590	541	495	545	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.1	
South.....	1,440	1,384	1,317	1,240	1,191	1,128	1,071	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	
Midwest.....	676	638	664	664	629	560	544	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	
West.....	789	847	777	710	639	674	594	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.9	

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent							
	2008							2008							
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. <sup>P</sup>	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. <sup>P</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	4,438	4,026	4,063	4,362	4,155	3,738	3,918	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.9	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	4,136	3,751	3,822	4,090	3,852	3,360	3,399	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.0	
Construction.....	354	242	322	288	334	243	248	4.9	3.4	4.5	4.0	4.7	3.5	3.6	
Manufacturing.....	285	249	251	281	257	213	199	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.5	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	906	858	878	875	837	800	800	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	
Professional and business services.....	889	748	701	741	748	735	748	5.0	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	
Education and health services.....	485	474	509	514	512	458	456	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.4	
Leisure and hospitality.....	741	798	728	830	734	621	584	5.4	5.8	5.3	6.1	5.4	4.6	4.3	
Government.....	340	321	315	313	322	292	297	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	761	657	679	688	629	530	609	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.4	
South.....	1,666	1,512	1,549	1,570	1,516	1,396	1,328	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	
Midwest.....	966	934	926	1,020	973	842	875	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.8	
West.....	1,084	979	1,004	1,057	975	887	865	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.8	

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

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent							
	2008							2008							
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. <sup>P</sup>	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. <sup>P</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	4,368	4,359	4,398	4,042	4,299	4,422	4,991	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.7	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	4,115	4,128	4,149	3,792	4,034	4,159	4,730	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.2	
Construction.....	409	473	400	403	418	466	511	5.7	6.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.7	7.5	
Manufacturing.....	353	324	325	335	424	382	518	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.2	2.9	4.0	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,003	1,013	933	916	945	948	951	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	
Professional and business services.....	799	694	851	696	771	801	969	4.5	3.9	4.8	3.9	4.4	4.6	5.6	
Education and health services.....	417	464	424	378	427	417	458	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	
Leisure and hospitality.....	749	741	754	714	671	688	732	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.4	
Government.....	259	244	257	251	264	254	246	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	658	745	705	600	607	677	842	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.7	3.3	
South.....	1,681	1,629	1,633	1,456	1,564	1,670	1,741	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.6	
Midwest.....	954	912	893	956	1,003	981	1,052	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	
West.....	1,089	1,099	1,142	1,017	1,123	1,131	1,237	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.7	4.1	

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

<sup>P</sup>= preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent							
	2008							2008							
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. <sup>P</sup>	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. <sup>P</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	2,365	2,314	2,252	2,144	2,135	1,965	2,000	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	2,242	2,209	2,134	2,032	2,020	1,868	1,883	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	
Construction.....	139	157	150	118	108	97	105	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	
Manufacturing.....	154	134	143	141	156	128	107	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	.8	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	545	545	485	494	488	457	473	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	
Professional and business services.....	413	363	352	317	373	319	314	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.8	
Education and health services.....	246	268	234	234	259	227	237	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	
Leisure and hospitality.....	525	499	482	485	450	421	410	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.0	
Government.....	123	111	121	120	116	108	119	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	344	341	306	279	286	267	289	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
South.....	969	930	912	821	837	805	769	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	
Midwest.....	515	504	513	531	524	443	439	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	
West.....	539	541	518	492	493	449	487	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	

<sup>1</sup> Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.  
<sup>3</sup> **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

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

NOTE: The 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 2008.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		June 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2007-08 <sup>2</sup>	Second quarter 2008	Percent change, second quarter 2007-08 <sup>2</sup>
United States <sup>3</sup> .....	9,107.3	136,631.8	-0.3	\$841	2.6
Private industry .....	8,815.2	114,859.8	-6	828	2.2
Natural resources and mining .....	125.6	1,994.2	1.6	903	8.0
Construction .....	889.7	7,388.5	-5.8	902	4.6
Manufacturing .....	360.7	13,565.7	-2.8	1,009	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	1,925.1	26,212.9	-7	718	.4
Information .....	145.7	3,029.2	-1.0	1,282	2.2
Financial activities .....	868.4	8,041.1	-2.2	1,207	.1
Professional and business services .....	1,516.8	17,924.3	-6	1,045	4.6
Education and health services .....	844.4	17,877.9	2.8	787	3.6
Leisure and hospitality .....	735.4	13,987.8	.6	351	2.6
Other services .....	1,180.4	4,558.5	.7	543	3.0
Government .....	292.1	21,772.0	1.2	911	4.2
Los Angeles, CA .....	421.0	4,229.7	-2	946	2.6
Private industry .....	417.0	3,613.1	-6	922	2.9
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	11.4	-7.7	1,321	16.2
Construction .....	13.9	148.0	-7.9	992	5.4
Manufacturing .....	14.7	438.4	-3.4	1,025	3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	53.9	799.9	-7	776	.3
Information .....	8.7	220.3	5.0	1,551	1.6
Financial activities .....	24.2	237.1	-5.1	1,402	-.8
Professional and business services .....	42.4	589.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	1,126	7.5
Education and health services .....	27.9	483.1	2.7	863	3.7
Leisure and hospitality .....	26.8	408.9	1.0	522	3.6
Other services .....	188.6	254.6	.1	446	4.2
Government .....	4.0	616.6	2.5	1,091	.9
Cook, IL .....	139.3	2,533.4	-8	999	1.9
Private industry .....	137.9	2,220.2	-9	989	1.6
Natural resources and mining .....	.1	1.2	-10.7	911	-7.5
Construction .....	12.3	93.9	-5.5	1,236	5.1
Manufacturing .....	7.0	230.0	-3.3	1,000	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	27.5	468.8	-1.4	790	.5
Information .....	2.5	57.4	.0	1,450	1.6
Financial activities .....	15.8	210.1	-3.3	1,682	3.8
Professional and business services .....	28.7	437.8	-1.2	1,241	.8
Education and health services .....	13.8	373.4	2.2	846	2.2
Leisure and hospitality .....	11.6	246.0	1.3	436	3.8
Other services .....	14.4	98.2	1.2	720	3.4
Government .....	1.4	313.2	-6	1,067	3.9
New York, NY .....	118.6	2,392.5	1.0	1,569	2.0
Private industry .....	118.3	1,940.6	1.2	1,691	2.1
Natural resources and mining .....	.0	.2	.0	3,487	45.4
Construction .....	2.4	37.3	4.2	1,525	6.1
Manufacturing .....	3.0	36.0	-5.3	1,286	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	21.7	249.2	-2	1,166	2.2
Information .....	4.4	136.1	.6	1,997	5.2
Financial activities .....	18.9	379.0	-7	3,047	-.1
Professional and business services .....	25.0	498.4	1.6	1,832	4.3
Education and health services .....	8.7	288.1	1.5	1,027	4.1
Leisure and hospitality .....	11.5	219.6	3.3	744	2.3
Other services .....	17.8	89.3	1.9	951	6.6
Government .....	.3	451.9	.3	1,052	1.5
Harris, TX .....	97.0	2,073.4	2.8	1,070	3.9
Private industry .....	96.5	1,821.8	2.7	1,089	3.8
Natural resources and mining .....	1.5	83.6	6.0	3,077	( <sup>4</sup> )
Construction .....	6.7	160.5	4.9	1,048	7.0
Manufacturing .....	4.7	187.4	3.1	1,299	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	22.3	431.2	2.5	930	1.6
Information .....	1.4	32.5	-1.1	1,248	-1.0
Financial activities .....	10.6	119.6	-8	1,303	4.6
Professional and business services .....	19.4	342.4	1.9	1,223	4.6
Education and health services .....	10.3	218.8	3.8	867	2.8
Leisure and hospitality .....	7.5	183.7	2.6	380	.5
Other services .....	11.5	60.5	2.5	622	4.4
Government .....	.5	251.6	3.1	935	4.6
Maricopa, AZ .....	102.2	1,741.0	-3.1	845	2.1
Private industry .....	101.6	1,558.3	-3.4	826	1.6
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	9.4	-3.8	761	8.4
Construction .....	11.0	138.8	-18.8	875	4.0
Manufacturing .....	3.6	126.9	-4.8	1,146	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	22.7	368.7	-1.3	779	-3.0
Information .....	1.7	30.9	-2	1,013	.2
Financial activities .....	13.0	144.2	-4.5	1,041	-.9
Professional and business services .....	22.7	298.7	-4.9	862	6.7
Education and health services .....	10.0	208.5	5.9	893	3.8
Leisure and hospitality .....	7.3	180.5	-.1	395	.5
Other services .....	7.3	50.9	-1.4	577	3.2
Government .....	.7	182.7	.0	988	4.4

See footnotes at end of table.

22. Continued—Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, second quarter 2008.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		June 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2007-08 <sup>2</sup>	Second quarter 2008	Percent change, second quarter 2007-08 <sup>2</sup>
Orange, CA	101.2	1,502.4	-1.7	\$954	0.2
Private industry	99.8	1,343.7	-2.1	937	-2
Natural resources and mining	.2	5.6	-6.9	570	-6.3
Construction	7.0	91.1	-13.0	1,076	3.9
Manufacturing	5.3	173.5	-3.0	1,121	-2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.4	273.6	-1.7	900	1.7
Information	1.3	29.8	.1	1,358	3.1
Financial activities	10.9	114.6	-10.5	1,347	-5.7
Professional and business services	18.9	269.3	-3.4	1,059	4.0
Education and health services	9.9	147.4	4.6	861	4.0
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	180.9	2.8	415	1.2
Other services	16.5	50.3	3.2	550	-4
Government	1.4	158.7	1.4	1,099	3.5
Dallas, TX	68.1	1,498.9	1.2	1,010	-2
Private industry	67.6	1,332.6	1.0	1,016	-7
Natural resources and mining	.6	8.3	16.6	3,143	8.6
Construction	4.4	86.0	2.7	924	-1.2
Manufacturing	3.1	134.1	-4.0	1,149	-3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.2	304.7	.3	943	-2.7
Information	1.7	49.1	-9	1,394	2.4
Financial activities	8.8	145.7	1.1	1,318	-9
Professional and business services	14.8	282.4	2.7	1,121	.0
Education and health services	6.6	148.3	2.8	963	-1.1
Leisure and hospitality	5.3	132.8	1.2	463	5.9
Other services	6.5	40.1	-9	627	4.0
Government	.5	166.3	2.4	962	4.5
San Diego, CA	98.3	1,336.7	-4	926	4.2
Private industry	97.0	1,107.0	-8	898	3.6
Natural resources and mining	.8	11.6	.6	556	2.2
Construction	7.0	78.2	-13.0	971	5.1
Manufacturing	3.2	103.0	.2	1,207	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.2	215.3	-2.4	737	.8
Information	1.3	38.8	2.9	2,311	22.9
Financial activities	9.6	76.5	-5.9	1,085	-2.5
Professional and business services	16.1	217.0	-8	1,112	3.2
Education and health services	8.1	134.1	3.6	847	5.1
Leisure and hospitality	6.8	166.7	1.1	405	4.4
Other services	25.1	58.7	1.9	474	-4
Government	1.3	229.7	1.6	1,059	6.4
King, WA	76.6	1,201.4	1.7	1,056	2.8
Private industry	76.1	1,043.7	1.7	1,059	2.5
Natural resources and mining	.4	3.1	-3.9	1,320	8.2
Construction	6.8	72.1	-9	1,071	6.9
Manufacturing	2.4	112.2	.2	1,330	-4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.0	220.7	.7	912	1.0
Information	1.8	79.4	4.8	1,903	3.9
Financial activities	7.0	75.2	-1.2	1,291	1.3
Professional and business services	13.6	193.4	2.8	1,237	5.1
Education and health services	6.5	126.1	4.6	849	4.7
Leisure and hospitality	6.1	115.1	1.4	434	1.6
Other services	16.6	46.3	2.0	618	8.2
Government	.5	157.7	2.0	1,034	4.3
Miami-Dade, FL	88.2	992.7	-2.1	838	3.1
Private industry	87.9	859.4	-2.4	804	2.2
Natural resources and mining	.5	8.3	-10.8	479	-4.0
Construction	6.6	47.3	-16.4	838	1.0
Manufacturing	2.6	44.5	-8.5	738	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.4	251.9	-1.4	757	1.9
Information	1.5	19.9	-4.0	1,381	17.4
Financial activities	10.5	69.7	-4.1	1,149	.0
Professional and business services	18.0	132.9	-3.9	988	3.9
Education and health services	9.3	141.8	3.5	811	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	5.9	103.2	-.8	475	3.3
Other services	7.6	36.4	.0	531	.8
Government	.4	133.3	-.5	1,039	6.7

<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 2008.**

State	Establishments, second quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		June 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2007-08	Second quarter 2008	Percent change, second quarter 2007-08
United States <sup>2</sup> .....	9,107.3	136,631.8	-0.3	\$841	2.6
Alabama .....	121.7	1,955.4	-5	720	3.3
Alaska .....	21.3	330.6	1.4	860	3.1
Arizona .....	163.2	2,543.9	-2.6	806	2.4
Arkansas .....	85.6	1,183.5	-2	661	3.4
California .....	1,322.4	15,760.3	-5	955	2.2
Colorado .....	179.3	2,346.3	.8	858	3.1
Connecticut .....	113.4	1,722.3	.5	1,036	.3
Delaware .....	29.1	427.3	-9	862	-8
District of Columbia .....	32.6	691.4	1.2	1,433	5.9
Florida .....	627.5	7,620.1	-3.4	762	2.6
Georgia .....	276.6	4,059.7	-6	787	-6
Hawaii .....	39.1	623.9	-1.3	764	3.9
Idaho .....	57.5	671.9	-9	636	1.6
Illinois .....	367.1	5,930.0	-4	893	2.3
Indiana .....	160.4	2,906.5	-9	715	1.9
Iowa .....	93.9	1,521.2	.1	683	2.9
Kansas .....	86.6	1,389.1	1.2	720	2.4
Kentucky .....	113.5	1,818.9	-5	718	2.6
Louisiana .....	122.1	1,900.3	1.2	750	5.5
Maine .....	50.8	620.3	.1	676	2.7
Maryland .....	165.6	2,577.7	-3	920	2.8
Massachusetts .....	213.4	3,310.4	.1	1,044	3.6
Michigan .....	258.4	4,163.3	-2.2	825	2.4
Minnesota .....	173.6	2,733.9	-5	849	1.8
Mississippi .....	71.0	1,139.1	.1	635	4.4
Missouri .....	175.2	2,761.6	.0	752	3.4
Montana .....	43.1	450.3	.1	629	2.9
Nebraska .....	59.5	936.1	.5	676	3.4
Nevada .....	76.9	1,271.8	-1.9	797	2.7
New Hampshire .....	49.3	641.9	-4	835	1.5
New Jersey .....	278.7	4,054.4	-4	1,004	1.6
New Mexico .....	54.4	837.2	.6	715	4.2
New York .....	583.5	8,758.2	.6	1,040	2.3
North Carolina .....	258.9	4,083.6	-.1	735	2.4
North Dakota .....	25.6	356.4	2.5	654	5.8
Ohio .....	294.6	5,315.0	-1.3	757	2.3
Oklahoma .....	101.0	1,556.0	1.0	701	5.3
Oregon .....	131.3	1,747.4	-8	764	3.0
Pennsylvania .....	343.2	5,743.3	.1	827	3.1
Rhode Island .....	35.9	481.6	-2.2	796	2.8
South Carolina .....	118.3	1,907.5	-6	681	2.4
South Dakota .....	30.5	409.0	1.2	606	2.9
Tennessee .....	143.2	2,752.7	-4	745	1.9
Texas .....	561.4	10,510.3	2.2	849	2.5
Utah .....	86.9	1,234.3	.1	716	2.6
Vermont .....	25.0	305.6	-9	718	3.0
Virginia .....	231.1	3,720.4	-3	885	3.0
Washington .....	219.3	3,000.9	.3	862	3.4
West Virginia .....	48.9	715.3	.0	695	5.1
Wisconsin .....	160.9	2,836.8	-5	730	3.1
Wyoming .....	25.0	296.7	2.7	780	5.4
Puerto Rico .....	56.9	997.8	-2.0	475	3.5
Virgin Islands .....	3.5	45.9	-2.2	703	-6

<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>					
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
2007 .....	8,971,897	135,366,106	6,018,089,108	44,458	855
<b>UI covered</b>					
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
2007 .....	8,908,198	132,639,806	5,841,231,314	44,038	847
<b>Private industry covered</b>					
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
2007 .....	8,681,001	114,012,221	5,057,840,759	44,362	853
<b>State government covered</b>					
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
2007 .....	67,381	4,611,395	211,677,002	45,903	883
<b>Local government covered</b>					
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
2007 .....	159,816	14,016,190	571,713,553	40,790	784
<b>Federal government covered (UCFE)</b>					
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
2007 .....	63,699	2,726,300	176,857,794	64,871	1,248

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 2007**

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 .....	8,572,894	5,189,837	1,407,987	933,910	648,489	220,564	124,980	30,568	11,049	5,510
Employment, March .....	112,536,714	7,670,620	9,326,775	12,610,385	19,566,806	15,156,364	18,718,813	10,438,705	7,479,948	11,568,298
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	124,002	69,260	23,451	15,289	10,137	3,250	1,842	519	190	64
Employment, March .....	1,686,694	111,702	155,044	205,780	304,936	222,684	278,952	179,598	126,338	101,660
<b>Construction</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	883,409	580,647	141,835	84,679	52,336	15,341	6,807	1,326	350	88
Employment, March .....	7,321,288	835,748	929,707	1,137,104	1,564,722	1,046,790	1,004,689	443,761	232,556	126,211
<b>Manufacturing</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	361,070	136,649	61,845	54,940	53,090	25,481	19,333	6,260	2,379	1,093
Employment, March .....	13,850,738	238,848	415,276	755,931	1,657,463	1,785,569	2,971,836	2,140,531	1,613,357	2,271,927
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	1,905,750	1,017,012	381,434	248,880	160,549	53,721	34,536	7,315	1,792	511
Employment, March .....	25,983,275	1,683,738	2,539,291	3,335,327	4,845,527	3,709,371	5,140,740	2,510,273	1,167,986	1,051,022
<b>Information</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	143,094	81,414	20,986	16,338	13,384	5,609	3,503	1,134	489	237
Employment, March .....	3,016,454	113,901	139,730	222,710	411,218	387,996	533,877	392,350	335,998	478,674
<b>Financial activities</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	863,784	563,670	155,984	81,849	40,668	12,037	6,313	1,863	939	461
Employment, March .....	8,146,274	890,816	1,029,911	1,080,148	1,210,332	822,627	945,396	645,988	648,691	872,365
<b>Professional and business services</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	1,456,681	989,991	196,645	125,014	83,127	32,388	20,412	5,902	2,263	939
Employment, March .....	17,612,073	1,375,429	1,292,744	1,685,085	2,520,739	2,243,595	3,102,005	2,012,609	1,535,591	1,844,276
<b>Education and health services</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	812,914	388,773	179,011	116,031	75,040	27,393	18,815	4,153	1,906	1,792
Employment, March .....	17,331,231	700,195	1,189,566	1,559,689	2,258,922	1,908,595	2,828,678	1,409,073	1,319,128	4,157,385
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	716,126	275,121	120,795	132,408	134,766	39,766	10,681	1,639	646	304
Employment, March .....	12,949,319	439,080	815,688	1,858,394	4,054,666	2,648,733	1,510,212	551,528	438,008	633,010
<b>Other services</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	1,119,209	908,792	118,963	57,419	25,169	5,562	2,731	457	95	21
Employment, March .....	4,402,263	1,109,065	776,354	756,783	732,313	379,320	401,371	152,994	62,295	31,768

<sup>1</sup> Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2007.

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 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	2006	2007	Percent change, 2006-07
Metropolitan areas <sup>4</sup> .....	\$44,165	\$46,139	4.5
Abilene, TX .....	29,842	31,567	5.8
Aguaadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR .....	19,277	20,295	5.3
Akron, OH .....	38,088	39,499	3.7
Albany, GA .....	32,335	33,378	3.2
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY .....	41,027	42,191	2.8
Albuquerque, NM .....	36,934	38,191	3.4
Alexandria, LA .....	31,329	32,757	4.6
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ .....	39,787	41,784	5.0
Altoona, PA .....	30,394	31,988	5.2
Amarillo, TX .....	33,574	35,574	6.0
Ames, IA .....	35,331	37,041	4.8
Anchorage, AK .....	42,955	45,237	5.3
Anderson, IN .....	32,184	32,850	2.1
Anderson, SC .....	30,373	31,086	2.3
Ann Arbor, MI .....	47,186	49,427	4.7
Anniston-Oxford, AL .....	32,724	34,593	5.7
Appleton, WI .....	35,308	36,575	3.6
Asheville, NC .....	32,268	33,406	3.5
Athens-Clarke County, GA .....	33,485	34,256	2.3
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA .....	45,889	48,111	4.8
Atlantic City, NJ .....	38,018	39,276	3.3
Auburn-Opelika, AL .....	30,468	31,554	3.6
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC .....	35,638	36,915	3.6
Austin-Round Rock, TX .....	45,737	46,458	1.6
Bakersfield, CA .....	36,020	38,254	6.2
Baltimore-Towson, MD .....	45,177	47,177	4.4
Bangor, ME .....	31,746	32,829	3.4
Barnstable Town, MA .....	36,437	37,691	3.4
Baton Rouge, LA .....	37,245	39,339	5.6
Battle Creek, MI .....	39,362	40,628	3.2
Bay City, MI .....	35,094	35,680	1.7
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX .....	39,026	40,682	4.2
Bellingham, WA .....	32,618	34,239	5.0
Bend, OR .....	33,319	34,318	3.0
Billings, MT .....	33,270	35,372	6.3
Binghamton, NY .....	35,048	36,322	3.6
Birmingham-Hoover, AL .....	40,798	42,570	4.3
Bismarck, ND .....	32,550	34,118	4.8
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA .....	34,024	35,248	3.6
Bloomington, IN .....	30,913	32,028	3.6
Bloomington-Normal, IL .....	41,359	42,082	1.7
Boise City-Nampa, ID .....	36,734	37,553	2.2
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH .....	56,809	59,817	5.3
Boulder, CO .....	50,944	52,745	3.5
Bowling Green, KY .....	32,529	33,308	2.4
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA .....	37,694	39,506	4.8
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT .....	74,890	79,973	6.8
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX .....	25,795	27,126	5.2
Brunswick, GA .....	32,717	32,705	0.0
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY .....	36,950	38,218	3.4
Burlington, NC .....	32,835	33,132	0.9
Burlington-South Burlington, VT .....	40,548	41,907	3.4
Canton-Massillon, OH .....	33,132	34,091	2.9
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL .....	37,065	37,658	1.6
Carson City, NV .....	40,115	42,030	4.8
Casper, WY .....	38,307	41,105	7.3
Cedar Rapids, IA .....	38,976	41,059	5.3
Champaign-Urbana, IL .....	34,422	35,788	4.0
Charleston, WV .....	36,887	38,687	4.9
Charleston-North Charleston, SC .....	35,267	36,954	4.8
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC .....	45,732	46,975	2.7
Charlottesville, VA .....	39,051	40,819	4.5
Chattanooga, TN-GA .....	35,358	36,522	3.3
Cheyenne, WY .....	35,306	36,191	2.5
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI .....	48,631	50,823	4.5
Chico, CA .....	31,557	33,207	5.2
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN .....	41,447	42,969	3.7
Clarksville, TN-KY .....	30,949	32,216	4.1
Cleveland, TN .....	33,075	34,666	4.8
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH .....	41,325	42,783	3.5
Coeur d'Alene, ID .....	29,797	31,035	4.2
College Station-Bryan, TX .....	30,239	32,630	7.9
Colorado Springs, CO .....	38,325	39,745	3.7
Columbia, MO .....	32,207	33,266	3.3
Columbia, SC .....	35,209	36,293	3.1
Columbus, GA-AL .....	32,334	34,511	6.7
Columbus, IN .....	40,107	41,078	2.4
Columbus, OH .....	41,168	42,655	3.6
Corpus Christi, TX .....	35,399	37,186	5.0
Corvallis, OR .....	40,586	41,981	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

**26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	2006	2007	Percent change, 2006-07
Cumberland, MD-WV .....	\$29,859	\$31,373	5.1
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX .....	47,525	49,627	4.4
Dalton, GA .....	33,266	34,433	3.5
Danville, IL .....	33,141	34,086	2.9
Danville, VA .....	28,870	30,212	4.6
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL .....	37,559	39,385	4.9
Dayton, OH .....	39,387	40,223	2.1
Decatur, AL .....	34,883	35,931	3.0
Decatur, IL .....	39,375	41,039	4.2
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL .....	31,197	32,196	3.2
Denver-Aurora, CO .....	48,232	50,180	4.0
Des Moines, IA .....	41,358	42,895	3.7
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI .....	47,455	49,019	3.3
Dothan, AL .....	31,473	32,367	2.8
Dover, DE .....	34,571	35,978	4.1
Dubuque, IA .....	33,044	34,240	3.6
Duluth, MN-WI .....	33,677	35,202	4.5
Durham, NC .....	49,314	52,420	6.3
Eau Claire, WI .....	31,718	32,792	3.4
El Centro, CA .....	30,035	32,419	7.9
Elizabethtown, KY .....	32,072	32,701	2.0
Elkhart-Goshen, IN .....	35,878	36,566	1.9
Elmira, NY .....	33,968	34,879	2.7
El Paso, TX .....	29,903	31,354	4.9
Erie, PA .....	33,213	34,788	4.7
Eugene-Springfield, OR .....	33,257	34,329	3.2
Evansville, IN-KY .....	36,858	37,182	0.9
Fairbanks, AK .....	41,296	42,345	2.5
Fajardo, PR .....	21,002	22,075	5.1
Fargo, ND-MN .....	33,542	35,264	5.1
Farmington, NM .....	36,220	38,572	6.5
Fayetteville, NC .....	31,281	33,216	6.2
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO .....	35,734	37,325	4.5
Flagstaff, AZ .....	32,231	34,473	7.0
Flint, MI .....	39,409	39,310	-0.3
Florence, SC .....	33,610	34,305	2.1
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL .....	29,518	30,699	4.0
Fond du Lac, WI .....	33,376	34,664	3.9
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO .....	37,940	39,335	3.7
Fort Smith, AR-OK .....	30,932	31,236	1.0
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL .....	34,409	35,613	3.5
Fort Wayne, IN .....	35,641	36,542	2.5
Fresno, CA .....	33,504	35,111	4.8
Gadsden, AL .....	29,499	30,979	5.0
Gainesville, FL .....	34,573	36,243	4.8
Gainesville, GA .....	34,765	36,994	6.4
Glens Falls, NY .....	32,780	33,564	2.4
Goldsboro, NC .....	29,331	30,177	2.9
Grand Forks, ND-MN .....	29,234	30,745	5.2
Grand Junction, CO .....	33,729	36,221	7.4
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI .....	38,056	38,953	2.4
Great Falls, MT .....	29,542	31,009	5.0
Greeley, CO .....	35,144	37,066	5.5
Green Bay, WI .....	36,677	37,788	3.0
Greensboro-High Point, NC .....	35,898	37,213	3.7
Greenville, NC .....	32,432	33,703	3.9
Greenville, SC .....	35,471	36,536	3.0
Guayama, PR .....	24,551	26,094	6.3
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS .....	34,688	34,971	0.8
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV .....	34,621	35,468	2.4
Hanford-Corcoran, CA .....	31,148	32,504	4.4
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA .....	39,807	41,424	4.1
Harrisonburg, VA .....	31,522	32,718	3.8
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT .....	51,282	54,188	5.7
Hattiesburg, MS .....	30,059	30,729	2.2
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC .....	31,323	32,364	3.3
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA .....	31,416	33,210	5.7
Holland-Grand Haven, MI .....	36,895	37,470	1.6
Honolulu, HI .....	39,009	40,748	4.5
Hot Springs, AR .....	27,684	28,448	2.8
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA .....	38,417	41,604	8.3
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX .....	50,177	53,494	6.6
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH .....	32,648	33,973	4.1
Huntsville, AL .....	44,659	45,763	2.5
Idaho Falls, ID .....	31,632	29,878	-5.5
Indianapolis, IN .....	41,307	42,227	2.2
Iowa City, IA .....	35,913	37,457	4.3
Ithaca, NY .....	38,337	39,387	2.7
Jackson, MI .....	36,836	38,267	3.9
Jackson, MS .....	34,605	35,771	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

**26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	2006	2007	Percent change, 2006-07
Jackson, TN	\$34,477	\$35,059	1.7
Jacksonville, FL	40,192	41,437	3.1
Jacksonville, NC	25,854	27,005	4.5
Janesville, WI	36,732	36,790	0.2
Jefferson City, MO	31,771	32,903	3.6
Johnson City, TN	31,058	31,985	3.0
Johnstown, PA	29,972	31,384	4.7
Jonesboro, AR	28,972	30,378	4.9
Joplin, MO	30,111	31,068	3.2
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	37,099	38,402	3.5
Kankakee-Bradley, IL	32,389	33,340	2.9
Kansas City, MO-KS	41,320	42,921	3.9
Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	38,750	40,439	4.4
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	31,511	32,915	4.5
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	35,100	36,399	3.7
Kingston, NY	33,697	35,018	3.9
Knoxville, TN	37,216	38,386	3.1
Kokomo, IN	45,808	47,269	3.2
La Crosse, WI-MN	31,819	32,949	3.6
Lafayette, IN	35,380	36,419	2.9
Lafayette, LA	38,170	40,684	6.6
Lake Charles, LA	35,883	37,447	4.4
Lakeland, FL	33,530	34,394	2.6
Lancaster, PA	36,171	37,043	2.4
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	39,890	40,866	2.4
Laredo, TX	28,051	29,009	3.4
Las Cruces, NM	29,969	31,422	4.8
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	40,139	42,336	5.5
Lawrence, KS	29,896	30,830	3.1
Lawton, OK	29,830	30,617	2.6
Lebanon, PA	31,790	32,876	3.4
Lewiston, ID-WA	30,776	31,961	3.9
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	32,231	33,118	2.8
Lexington-Fayette, KY	37,926	39,290	3.6
Lima, OH	33,790	35,177	4.1
Lincoln, NE	33,703	34,750	3.1
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	36,169	39,305	8.7
Logan, UT-ID	26,766	27,810	3.9
Longview, TX	35,055	36,956	5.4
Longview, WA	35,140	37,101	5.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	48,680	50,480	3.7
Louisville, KY-IN	38,673	40,125	3.8
Lubbock, TX	31,977	32,761	2.5
Lynchburg, VA	33,242	34,412	3.5
Macon, GA	34,126	34,243	0.3
Madera, CA	31,213	33,266	6.6
Madison, WI	40,007	41,201	3.0
Manchester-Nashua, NH	46,659	49,235	5.5
Mansfield, OH	33,171	33,109	-0.2
Mayaguez, PR	20,619	21,326	3.4
McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr, TX	26,712	27,651	3.5
Medford, OR	31,697	32,877	3.7
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	40,580	42,339	4.3
Merced, CA	31,147	32,351	3.9
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	42,175	43,428	3.0
Michigan City-La Porte, IN	31,383	32,570	3.8
Midland, TX	42,625	45,574	6.9
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	42,049	43,261	2.9
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	46,931	49,542	5.6
Missoula, MT	30,652	32,233	5.2
Mobile, AL	36,126	36,890	2.1
Modesto, CA	35,468	36,739	3.6
Monroe, LA	30,618	31,992	4.5
Monroe, MI	40,938	41,636	1.7
Montgomery, AL	35,383	36,223	2.4
Morgantown, WV	32,608	35,241	8.1
Morristown, TN	31,914	32,806	2.8
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	32,851	34,620	5.4
Muncie, IN	30,691	31,326	2.1
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	33,949	34,982	3.0
Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC	27,905	28,576	2.4
Napa, CA	41,788	44,171	5.7
Naples-Marco Island, FL	39,320	41,300	5.0
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	41,003	42,728	4.2
New Haven-Milford, CT	44,892	47,039	4.8
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	42,434	43,255	1.9
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	61,388	65,685	7.0
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	36,967	38,140	3.2
Norwich-New London, CT	43,184	45,463	5.3
Ocala, FL	31,330	31,623	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

**26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	2006	2007	Percent change, 2006-07
Ocean City, NJ .....	\$31,801	\$32,452	2.0
Odessa, TX .....	37,144	41,758	12.4
Ogden-Clearfield, UT .....	32,890	34,067	3.6
Oklahoma City, OK .....	35,846	37,192	3.8
Olympia, WA .....	37,787	39,678	5.0
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA .....	38,139	39,273	3.0
Orlando, FL .....	37,776	38,633	2.3
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI .....	39,538	41,014	3.7
Owensboro, KY .....	32,491	33,593	3.4
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA .....	45,467	47,669	4.8
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL .....	39,778	40,975	3.0
Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL .....	33,341	33,950	1.8
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH .....	32,213	33,547	4.1
Pascagoula, MS .....	36,287	39,131	7.8
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL .....	33,530	34,165	1.9
Peoria, IL .....	42,283	43,470	2.8
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD .....	48,647	50,611	4.0
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ .....	42,220	43,697	3.5
Pine Bluff, AR .....	32,115	33,094	3.0
Pittsburgh, PA .....	40,759	42,910	5.3
Pittsfield, MA .....	36,707	38,075	3.7
Pocatello, ID .....	28,418	29,268	3.0
Ponce, PR .....	20,266	21,019	3.7
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME .....	36,979	38,497	4.1
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA .....	42,607	44,335	4.1
Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL .....	34,408	36,375	5.7
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY .....	39,528	40,793	3.2
Prescott, AZ .....	30,625	32,048	4.6
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA .....	39,428	40,674	3.2
Provo-Orem, UT .....	32,308	34,141	5.7
Pueblo, CO .....	30,941	32,552	5.2
Punta Gorda, FL .....	32,370	32,833	1.4
Racine, WI .....	39,002	40,746	4.5
Raleigh-Cary, NC .....	41,205	42,801	3.9
Rapid City, SD .....	29,920	31,119	4.0
Reading, PA .....	38,048	39,945	5.0
Redding, CA .....	33,307	34,953	4.9
Reno-Sparks, NV .....	39,537	41,365	4.6
Richmond, VA .....	42,495	44,530	4.8
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA .....	36,668	37,846	3.2
Roanoke, VA .....	33,912	35,419	4.4
Rochester, MN .....	42,941	44,786	4.3
Rochester, NY .....	39,481	40,752	3.2
Rockford, IL .....	37,424	38,304	2.4
Rocky Mount, NC .....	31,556	32,527	3.1
Rome, GA .....	34,850	33,041	-5.2
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA .....	44,552	46,385	4.1
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI .....	37,747	37,507	-0.6
St. Cloud, MN .....	33,018	33,996	3.0
St. George, UT .....	28,034	29,052	3.6
St. Joseph, MO-KS .....	31,253	31,828	1.8
St. Louis, MO-IL .....	41,354	42,873	3.7
Salem, OR .....	32,764	33,986	3.7
Salinas, CA .....	37,974	39,419	3.8
Salisbury, MD .....	33,223	34,833	4.8
Salt Lake City, UT .....	38,630	40,935	6.0
San Angelo, TX .....	30,168	30,920	2.5
San Antonio, TX .....	36,763	38,274	4.1
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA .....	45,784	47,657	4.1
Sandusky, OH .....	33,526	33,471	-0.2
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA .....	61,343	64,559	5.2
San German-Cabo Rojo, PR .....	19,498	19,777	1.4
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA .....	76,608	82,038	7.1
San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR .....	24,812	25,939	4.5
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA .....	35,146	36,740	4.5
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA .....	40,326	41,967	4.1
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA .....	40,776	41,540	1.9
Santa Fe, NM .....	35,320	37,395	5.9
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA .....	41,533	42,824	3.1
Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL .....	35,751	36,424	1.9
Savannah, GA .....	35,684	36,695	2.8
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA .....	32,813	34,205	4.2
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA .....	49,455	51,924	5.0
Sheboygan, WI .....	35,908	37,049	3.2
Sherman-Denison, TX .....	34,166	35,672	4.4
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA .....	33,678	34,892	3.6
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD .....	31,826	33,025	3.8
Sioux Falls, SD .....	34,542	36,056	4.4
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI .....	35,089	36,266	3.4
Spartanburg, SC .....	37,077	37,967	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

**26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	2006	2007	Percent change, 2006-07
Spokane, WA .....	\$34,016	\$35,539	4.5
Springfield, IL .....	40,679	42,420	4.3
Springfield, MA .....	37,962	39,487	4.0
Springfield, MO .....	30,786	31,868	3.5
Springfield, OH .....	31,844	32,017	0.5
State College, PA .....	35,392	36,797	4.0
Stockton, CA .....	36,426	37,906	4.1
Sumter, SC .....	29,294	30,267	3.3
Syracuse, NY .....	38,081	39,620	4.0
Tallahassee, FL .....	35,018	36,543	4.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL .....	38,016	39,215	3.2
Terre Haute, IN .....	31,341	32,349	3.2
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR .....	32,545	34,079	4.7
Toledo, OH .....	37,039	38,538	4.0
Topeka, KS .....	34,806	36,109	3.7
Trenton-Ewing, NJ .....	54,274	56,645	4.4
Tucson, AZ .....	37,119	38,524	3.8
Tulsa, OK .....	37,637	38,942	3.5
Tuscaloosa, AL .....	35,613	36,737	3.2
Tyler, TX .....	36,173	37,184	2.8
Utica-Rome, NY .....	32,457	33,916	4.5
Valdosta, GA .....	26,794	27,842	3.9
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA .....	40,225	42,932	6.7
Vero Beach, FL .....	33,823	35,901	6.1
Victoria, TX .....	36,642	38,317	4.6
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ .....	37,749	39,408	4.4
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC .....	36,071	37,734	4.6
Visalia-Porterville, CA .....	29,772	30,968	4.0
Waco, TX .....	33,450	34,679	3.7
Warner Robins, GA .....	38,087	39,220	3.0
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV .....	58,057	60,711	4.6
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA .....	34,329	35,899	4.6
Wausau, WI .....	34,438	35,710	3.7
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH .....	31,416	32,893	4.7
Wenatchee, WA .....	28,340	29,475	4.0
Wheeling, WV-OH .....	30,620	31,169	1.8
Wichita, KS .....	38,763	39,662	2.3
Wichita Falls, TX .....	30,785	32,320	5.0
Williamsport, PA .....	31,431	32,506	3.4
Wilmington, NC .....	32,948	34,239	3.9
Winchester, VA-WV .....	34,895	36,016	3.2
Winston-Salem, NC .....	37,712	38,921	3.2
Worcester, MA .....	42,726	44,652	4.5
Yakima, WA .....	28,401	29,743	4.7
Yauco, PR .....	19,001	19,380	2.0
York-Hanover, PA .....	37,226	38,469	3.3
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA .....	33,852	34,698	2.5
Yuba City, CA .....	33,642	35,058	4.2
Yuma, AZ .....	28,369	30,147	6.3

<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	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>1</sup>	2000 <sup>1</sup>	2001 <sup>1</sup>	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	205,220	207,753	212,577	215,092	217,570	221,168	223,357	226,082	228,815	231,867	233,788
Civilian labor force.....	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287
Labor force participation rate.....	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0
Employed.....	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362
Employment-population ratio.....	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2
Unemployed.....	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924
Unemployment rate.....	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8
Not in the labor force.....	67,547	68,385	69,994	71,359	72,707	74,658	75,956	76,762	77,387	78,743	79,501

<sup>1</sup> Not strictly comparable with prior years.

## 28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total private employment.....	106,021	108,686	110,995	110,708	108,828	108,416	109,814	111,899	114,113	115,420	114,792
Total nonfarm employment.....	125,930	128,993	131,785	131,826	130,341	129,999	131,435	133,703	136,086	137,623	137,248
Goods-producing.....	24,354	24,465	24,649	23,873	22,557	21,816	21,882	22,190	22,531	22,221	21,404
Natural resources and mining.....	645	598	599	606	583	572	591	628	684	723	774
Construction.....	6,149	6,545	6,787	6,826	6,716	6,735	6,976	7,336	7,691	7,614	7,175
Manufacturing.....	17,560	17,322	17,263	16,441	15,259	14,510	14,315	14,226	14,155	13,884	13,455
Private service-providing.....	81,667	84,221	86,346	86,834	86,271	86,600	87,932	89,709	91,582	93,199	93,387
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25,186	25,771	26,225	25,983	25,497	25,287	25,533	25,959	26,276	26,608	26,332
Wholesale trade.....	5,795	5,893	5,933	5,773	5,652	5,608	5,663	5,764	5,905	6,028	6,012
Retail trade.....	14,609	14,970	15,280	15,239	15,025	14,917	15,058	15,280	15,353	15,491	15,265
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,168	4,300	4,410	4,372	4,224	4,185	4,249	4,361	4,470	4,536	4,495
Utilities.....	613	609	601	599	596	577	564	554	549	553	560
Information.....	3,218	3,419	3,630	3,629	3,395	3,188	3,118	3,061	3,038	3,029	2,987
Financial activities.....	7,462	7,648	7,687	7,808	7,847	7,977	8,031	8,153	8,328	8,308	8,192
Professional and business services.....	15,147	15,957	16,666	16,476	15,976	15,987	16,394	16,954	17,566	17,962	17,863
Education and health services.....	14,446	14,798	15,109	15,645	16,199	16,588	16,953	17,372	17,826	18,327	18,878
Leisure and hospitality.....	11,232	11,543	11,862	12,036	11,986	12,173	12,493	12,816	13,110	13,474	13,615
Other services.....	4,976	5,087	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,438	5,491	5,520
Government.....	19,909	20,307	20,790	21,118	21,513	21,583	21,621	21,804	21,974	22,203	22,457

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

Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Private sector:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.0	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.01	13.49	14.02	14.54	14.97	15.37	15.69	16.13	16.76	17.42	18.05
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	448.56	463.15	481.01	493.79	506.75	518.06	529.09	544.33	567.87	589.72	606.84
<b>Goods-producing:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	40.8	40.8	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.23	14.71	15.27	15.78	16.33	16.80	17.19	17.60	18.02	18.67	19.31
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	580.99	599.99	621.86	630.01	651.61	669.13	688.13	705.31	730.16	757.06	775.28
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	44.9	44.2	44.4	44.6	43.2	43.6	44.5	45.6	45.6	45.9	45.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	16.20	16.33	16.55	17.00	17.19	17.56	18.07	18.72	19.90	20.96	22.42
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	727.28	721.74	734.92	757.92	741.97	765.94	803.82	853.71	907.95	961.78	1008.27
<b>Construction:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	38.8	39.0	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.6	39.0	39.0	38.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	16.23	16.80	17.48	18.00	18.52	18.95	19.23	19.46	20.02	20.95	21.86
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	629.75	655.11	685.78	695.89	711.82	726.83	735.55	750.22	781.21	816.06	841.46
<b>Manufacturing:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	41.4	41.4	41.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.7	41.1	41.2	40.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.45	13.85	14.32	14.76	15.29	15.74	16.14	16.56	16.81	17.26	17.72
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	557.09	573.25	590.77	595.19	618.75	635.99	658.49	673.33	691.02	711.36	723.51
<b>Private service-providing:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.61	13.09	13.62	14.18	14.59	14.99	15.29	15.74	16.42	17.10	17.73
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	413.50	427.98	445.74	461.08	473.80	484.68	494.22	509.58	532.78	554.78	572.96
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	34.2	33.9	33.8	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.39	12.82	13.31	13.70	14.02	14.34	14.58	14.92	15.39	15.79	16.19
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	423.30	434.31	449.88	459.53	471.27	481.14	488.42	498.43	514.34	526.38	537.00
<b>Wholesale trade:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.7	38.0	38.2	38.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.07	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36	17.65	18.16	18.91	19.59	20.13
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685.00	718.63	748.90	769.74
<b>Retail trade:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.2	30.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	10.05	10.45	10.86	11.29	11.67	11.90	12.08	12.36	12.57	12.76	12.90
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685.00	718.63	748.90	769.74
<b>Transportation and warehousing:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	38.7	37.6	37.4	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.2	37.0	36.9	36.9	36.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.12	14.55	15.05	15.33	15.76	16.25	16.52	16.70	17.28	17.73	18.39
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	546.86	547.97	562.31	562.70	579.75	598.41	614.82	618.58	636.97	654.83	669.44
<b>Utilities:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.4	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.4	42.4	42.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	21.48	22.03	22.75	23.58	23.96	24.77	25.61	26.68	27.40	27.87	28.84
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	902.94	924.59	955.66	977.18	979.09	1017.27	1048.44	1095.90	1135.34	1182.17	1230.08
<b>Information:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	17.67	18.40	19.07	19.80	20.20	21.01	21.40	22.06	23.23	23.94	24.74
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	646.34	675.47	700.86	730.88	737.77	760.45	777.25	805.08	850.42	873.63	907.02
<b>Financial activities:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	36.0	35.8	35.9	35.8	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.9	35.7	35.9	35.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.93	14.47	14.98	15.59	16.17	17.14	17.52	17.95	18.80	19.64	20.28
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	500.98	517.57	537.37	557.92	575.54	609.08	622.87	644.99	672.21	705.29	727.38
<b>Professional and business services:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.6	34.8	34.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.27	14.85	15.52	16.33	16.81	17.21	17.48	18.08	19.13	20.13	21.15
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	490.00	510.99	535.07	557.84	574.66	587.02	597.56	618.87	662.27	700.15	736.55
<b>Education and health services:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.00	13.44	13.95	14.64	15.21	15.64	16.15	16.71	17.38	18.11	18.78
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	418.82	431.35	449.29	473.39	492.74	505.69	523.78	544.59	564.94	590.18	611.03
<b>Leisure and hospitality:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	26.2	26.1	26.1	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	7.67	7.96	8.32	8.57	8.81	9.00	9.15	9.38	9.75	10.41	10.83
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	200.82	208.05	217.20	220.73	227.17	230.42	234.86	241.36	250.34	265.45	272.97
<b>Other services:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.0	31.4	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.79	12.26	12.73	13.27	13.72	13.84	13.98	14.34	14.77	15.42	15.86
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	384.25	398.77	413.41	428.64	439.76	434.41	433.04	443.37	456.50	476.80	488.22

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



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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006		2007				2008				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Dec. 2008											
<b>Civilian workers<sup>2</sup></b> .....	103.3	104.2	105.0	106.1	106.7	107.6	108.3	109.2	109.5	0.3	2.6	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	103.7	104.7	105.5	106.7	107.2	108.3	109.0	110.1	110.4	.3	3.0	
Management, business, and financial.....	103.2	104.4	105.2	106.2	106.6	108.2	108.9	109.7	109.8	.1	3.0	
Professional and related.....	104.0	104.9	105.7	107.0	107.6	108.4	109.0	110.4	110.7	.3	2.9	
Sales and office.....	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.5	106.4	106.8	107.7	108.2	108.3	.1	1.8	
Sales and related.....	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.1	105.2	105.0	106.1	106.0	105.5	-.5	.3	
Office and administrative support.....	103.5	104.7	105.5	106.4	107.1	108.0	108.6	109.5	110.0	.5	2.7	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	103.6	104.1	105.1	106.1	106.8	107.7	108.4	109.3	109.8	.5	2.8	
Construction and extraction.....	103.7	104.3	105.7	106.5	107.4	108.5	109.6	110.3	110.8	.5	3.2	
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	103.6	103.7	104.4	105.6	106.2	106.7	107.0	108.0	108.6	.6	2.3	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	102.4	102.7	103.5	104.2	104.7	105.6	106.2	106.9	107.2	.3	2.4	
Production.....	102.0	102.1	102.8	103.3	104.1	104.8	105.3	105.9	106.2	.3	2.0	
Transportation and material moving.....	102.8	103.4	104.4	105.3	105.6	106.6	107.3	108.1	108.4	.3	2.7	
Service occupations.....	103.5	104.8	105.5	106.9	107.7	108.4	109.1	110.2	110.6	.4	2.7	
Workers by industry												
Goods-producing.....	102.5	102.9	103.9	104.4	105.0	106.1	106.8	107.3	107.5	.2	2.4	
Manufacturing.....	101.8	102.0	102.9	103.2	103.8	104.7	105.1	105.6	105.9	.3	2.0	
Service-providing.....	103.5	104.4	105.2	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.5	109.5	109.8	.3	2.6	
Education and health services.....	104.2	104.9	105.5	107.2	107.9	108.6	109.2	110.8	111.1	.3	3.0	
Health care and social assistance.....	104.3	105.4	106.1	107.1	107.9	108.9	109.6	110.4	110.8	.4	2.7	
Hospitals.....	104.0	105.1	105.7	106.7	107.5	108.4	109.2	110.2	110.8	.5	3.1	
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	103.7	104.5	105.0	105.6	106.3	107.3	108.2	109.0	109.6	.6	3.1	
Education services.....	104.1	104.5	104.9	107.3	107.9	108.3	108.9	111.1	111.3	.2	3.2	
Elementary and secondary schools.....	104.2	104.6	105.0	107.4	107.9	108.2	108.8	111.1	111.4	.3	3.2	
Public administration <sup>3</sup> .....	103.8	105.6	106.6	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.1	111.6	112.0	.4	2.7	
<b>Private industry workers</b> .....	103.2	104.0	104.9	105.7	106.3	107.3	108.0	108.7	108.9	.2	2.4	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	103.5	104.6	105.5	106.4	106.8	108.1	108.9	109.6	109.9	.3	2.9	
Management, business, and financial.....	103.1	104.3	105.1	106.0	106.3	108.0	108.7	109.3	109.5	.2	3.0	
Professional and related.....	103.9	104.9	105.9	106.7	107.3	108.3	109.0	109.9	110.3	.4	2.8	
Sales and office.....	102.9	103.7	104.7	105.3	106.1	106.6	107.5	107.9	107.9	.0	1.7	
Sales and related.....	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.2	105.2	105.0	106.2	106.0	105.5	-.5	.3	
Office and administrative support.....	103.4	104.5	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.8	108.5	109.2	109.6	.4	2.7	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	103.6	104.0	105.0	105.9	106.7	107.6	108.3	109.0	109.6	.6	2.7	
Construction and extraction.....	103.7	104.4	105.7	106.5	107.4	108.6	109.7	110.3	110.8	.5	3.2	
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	103.4	103.5	104.1	105.2	105.8	106.3	106.6	107.4	108.1	.7	2.2	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	102.3	102.5	103.3	103.9	104.5	105.5	106.0	106.6	106.9	.3	2.3	
Production.....	102.0	102.1	102.8	103.2	104.0	104.8	105.2	105.8	106.1	.3	2.0	
Transportation and material moving.....	102.6	103.1	104.1	104.9	105.3	106.4	107.2	107.7	107.9	.2	2.5	
Service occupations.....	103.1	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.7	109.4	109.8	.4	2.6	
Workers by industry and occupational group												
Goods-producing industries.....	102.5	102.9	103.9	104.4	105.0	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.5	.3	2.4	
Management, professional, and related.....	102.0	102.7	103.8	104.3	104.4	106.1	106.6	106.7	106.6	-.1	2.1	
Sales and office.....	102.8	103.0	103.7	104.1	104.8	105.1	106.3	106.7	107.1	.4	2.2	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	103.3	104.0	105.3	106.1	107.0	108.1	109.0	109.8	110.4	.5	3.2	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	102.0	102.1	102.9	103.3	104.0	104.8	105.3	105.8	106.2	.4	2.1	
Construction.....	103.6	104.7	105.9	106.9	107.6	108.9	110.1	110.6	110.9	.3	3.1	
Manufacturing.....	101.8	102.0	102.9	103.2	103.8	104.7	105.1	105.6	105.9	.3	2.0	
Management, professional, and related.....	101.4	102.0	103.3	103.3	103.5	104.9	105.2	105.4	105.4	.0	1.8	
Sales and office.....	102.1	102.4	103.2	103.5	104.3	105.0	106.1	106.7	107.0	.3	2.6	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	102.1	101.7	102.4	102.8	103.9	104.6	104.5	105.3	106.0	.7	2.0	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	101.9	101.9	102.6	103.1	103.8	104.5	105.0	105.5	105.8	.3	1.9	
Service-providing industries.....	103.4	104.3	105.2	106.1	106.7	107.7	108.5	109.1	109.4	.3	2.5	
Management, professional, and related.....	103.8	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.3	108.5	109.3	110.2	110.6	.4	3.1	
Sales and office.....	102.9	103.7	104.8	105.4	106.3	106.8	107.7	108.0	108.0	.0	1.6	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	104.0	104.0	104.5	105.7	106.2	106.7	107.3	107.8	108.4	.6	2.1	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	102.6	103.0	104.0	104.7	105.2	106.4	107.0	107.6	107.8	.2	2.5	
Service occupations.....	103.1	104.5	105.3	106.4	107.1	107.9	108.7	109.5	109.8	.3	2.5	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	103.0	103.1	104.2	104.7	105.5	106.1	107.3	107.6	107.5	-.1	1.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006		2007				2008				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Dec. 2008											
Wholesale trade.....	102.9	103.7	104.6	104.2	105.3	105.7	107.2	107.1	106.8	-0.3	1.4	
Retail trade.....	102.7	102.9	103.9	105.1	106.1	106.6	107.6	108.2	108.1	-.1	1.9	
Transportation and warehousing.....	102.2	102.8	104.0	104.5	104.5	105.6	106.4	106.8	106.9	.1	2.3	
Utilities.....	110.4	102.8	104.7	105.0	105.6	106.5	108.1	108.1	108.9	.7	3.1	
Information.....	103.2	104.3	105.6	105.8	106.1	106.1	106.2	107.2	107.4	.2	1.2	
Financial activities.....	102.5	104.2	104.6	105.4	105.6	106.8	107.3	107.4	107.1	-.3	1.4	
Finance and insurance.....	102.9	104.6	104.9	105.7	106.1	107.0	107.7	107.6	107.2	-.4	1.0	
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	100.8	102.2	103.0	104.1	103.7	105.5	105.7	106.4	106.6	.2	2.8	
Professional and business services.....	103.5	104.7	105.9	106.9	107.5	109.0	109.9	110.8	111.6	.7	3.8	
Education and health services.....	104.1	105.1	105.7	106.9	107.7	108.6	109.4	110.3	110.6	.3	2.7	
Education services.....	104.2	104.5	104.9	106.7	107.5	108.1	109.1	111.4	111.3	-.1	3.5	
Health care and social assistance.....	104.1	105.2	105.9	106.9	107.8	108.8	109.4	110.1	110.5	.4	2.5	
Hospitals.....	103.9	105.0	105.6	106.5	107.3	108.2	109.1	110.1	110.7	.5	3.2	
Leisure and hospitality.....	103.7	105.3	106.0	107.5	108.1	109.0	109.3	110.6	111.4	.7	3.1	
Accommodation and food services.....	104.0	105.8	106.4	108.1	108.6	109.5	110.0	111.4	112.1	.6	3.2	
Other services, except public administration.....	104.0	105.7	106.1	107.1	107.6	108.7	109.4	109.9	109.9	.0	2.1	
<b>State and local government workers.....</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>108.9</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	104.0	104.9	105.4	107.5	108.3	108.8	109.3	111.3	111.6	.3	3.0	
Professional and related.....	104.0	104.8	105.3	107.5	108.2	108.6	109.1	111.1	111.4	.3	3.0	
Sales and office.....	104.1	105.6	106.2	107.9	108.6	108.8	109.3	111.0	111.3	.3	2.5	
Office and administrative support.....	104.2	105.7	106.4	108.2	108.9	109.3	109.8	111.4	111.8	.4	2.7	
Service occupations.....	104.5	105.4	106.3	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.0	111.9	112.4	.4	3.0	
Workers by industry												
Education and health services.....	104.3	104.8	105.3	107.5	108.2	108.6	109.1	111.2	111.5	.3	3.0	
Education services.....	104.1	104.6	105.0	107.4	108.0	108.4	108.8	111.0	111.2	.2	3.0	
Schools.....	104.1	104.6	104.9	107.4	108.0	108.4	108.8	111.0	111.2	.2	3.0	
Elementary and secondary schools.....	104.2	104.7	105.0	107.4	108.0	108.3	108.8	111.1	111.4	.3	3.1	
Health care and social assistance.....	105.7	107.1	107.6	108.6	109.3	110.1	111.1	112.7	113.2	.4	3.6	
Hospitals.....	104.3	105.6	106.3	107.5	108.2	109.2	109.7	110.8	111.3	.5	2.9	
Public administration <sup>3</sup> .....	103.8	105.6	106.6	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.1	111.6	112.0	.4	2.7	

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006		2007				2008				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Dec. 2008											
<b>Civilian workers<sup>1</sup></b> .....	103.2	104.3	105.0	106.0	106.7	107.6	108.4	109.3	109.6	0.3	2.7	
<b>Workers by occupational group</b>												
Management, professional, and related.....	103.6	104.7	105.4	106.6	107.1	108.2	109.0	110.1	110.5	.4	3.2	
Management, business, and financial.....	103.1	104.7	105.4	106.4	106.7	108.2	109.0	109.8	110.1	.3	3.2	
Professional and related.....	103.8	104.7	105.3	106.7	107.4	108.3	109.0	110.3	110.7	.4	3.1	
Sales and office.....	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.4	106.2	106.7	107.7	108.1	108.1	.0	1.8	
Sales and related.....	102.5	102.7	103.9	104.3	105.5	105.2	106.6	106.3	105.6	-.7	.1	
Office and administrative support.....	103.3	104.5	105.3	106.1	106.8	107.8	108.5	109.3	109.8	.5	2.8	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	103.4	104.3	105.1	106.3	107.1	108.1	109.0	109.9	110.6	.6	3.3	
Construction and extraction.....	103.7	104.6	105.7	106.6	107.7	109.0	109.9	110.7	111.3	.5	3.3	
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	103.1	103.8	104.4	105.8	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.8	109.6	.7	3.0	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	102.5	103.2	103.9	104.7	105.1	106.1	106.9	107.7	108.0	.3	2.8	
Production.....	102.3	103.2	103.6	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.5	107.2	107.5	.3	2.7	
Transportation and material moving.....	102.7	103.3	104.2	105.1	105.5	106.6	107.3	108.2	108.5	.3	2.8	
Service occupations.....	103.2	104.6	105.3	106.5	107.3	108.0	108.7	109.9	110.3	.4	2.8	
<b>Workers by industry</b>												
Goods-producing.....	102.9	103.9	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.1	108.0	108.6	109.0	.4	2.8	
Manufacturing.....	102.3	103.3	103.9	104.5	104.9	105.9	106.7	107.4	107.7	.3	2.7	
Service-providing.....	103.3	104.3	105.1	106.2	106.8	107.7	108.5	109.4	109.7	.3	2.7	
Education and health services.....	103.8	104.4	104.9	106.6	107.4	108.0	108.7	110.2	110.5	.3	2.9	
Health care and social assistance.....	104.1	105.1	105.9	107.1	107.9	108.9	109.6	110.4	110.9	.5	2.8	
Hospitals.....	103.8	104.8	105.6	106.7	107.4	108.4	109.4	110.5	111.3	.7	3.6	
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	103.3	104.1	104.7	105.8	106.4	107.4	108.1	109.1	109.7	.5	3.1	
Education services.....	103.5	103.7	104.0	106.2	106.9	107.3	107.9	110.0	110.2	.2	3.1	
Elementary and secondary schools.....	103.4	103.6	103.8	106.0	106.6	107.0	107.5	109.9	110.1	.2	3.3	
Public administration <sup>2</sup> .....	103.5	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.4	108.2	108.6	109.9	110.4	.5	2.8	
<b>Private industry workers</b> .....	103.2	104.3	105.1	106.0	106.6	107.6	108.4	109.1	109.4	.3	2.6	
<b>Workers by occupational group</b>												
Management, professional, and related.....	103.6	104.9	105.8	106.7	107.2	108.5	109.3	110.1	110.5	.4	3.1	
Management, business, and financial.....	103.1	104.7	105.5	106.3	106.6	108.2	109.0	109.7	110.0	.3	3.2	
Professional and related.....	104.0	105.1	106.0	107.0	107.6	108.7	109.5	110.4	110.9	.5	3.1	
Sales and office.....	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.3	106.2	106.7	107.7	108.0	108.0	.0	1.7	
Sales and related.....	102.6	102.8	104.0	104.4	105.5	105.3	106.6	106.4	105.7	-.7	.2	
Office and administrative support.....	103.3	104.5	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.7	108.5	109.2	109.7	.5	2.8	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	103.4	104.2	105.1	106.2	107.1	108.1	109.0	109.8	110.5	.6	3.2	
Construction and extraction.....	103.7	104.7	105.8	106.7	107.8	109.2	110.1	110.8	111.5	.6	3.4	
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	103.0	103.7	104.2	105.6	106.1	106.8	107.6	108.5	109.3	.7	3.0	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	102.4	103.1	103.8	104.5	105.0	106.0	106.8	107.5	107.8	.3	2.7	
Production.....	102.2	103.1	103.6	104.2	104.6	105.6	106.4	107.2	107.4	.2	2.7	
Transportation and material moving.....	102.6	103.2	104.1	105.0	105.4	106.5	107.4	108.0	108.3	.3	2.8	
Service occupations.....	102.9	104.6	105.3	106.5	107.1	107.9	108.8	109.7	110.1	.4	2.8	
<b>Workers by industry and occupational group</b>												
Goods-producing industries.....	102.9	103.9	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.1	108.0	108.6	109.0	.4	2.8	
Management, professional, and related.....	102.8	104.4	105.3	105.9	106.0	107.7	108.4	108.7	108.8	.1	2.6	
Sales and office.....	103.1	103.4	104.1	104.7	105.5	105.8	107.2	107.6	107.9	.3	2.3	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	103.4	104.4	105.6	106.5	107.6	108.8	109.6	110.5	111.3	.7	3.4	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	102.4	103.2	103.7	104.4	104.8	105.7	106.6	107.3	107.6	.3	2.7	
Construction.....	103.7	104.9	106.0	107.0	107.8	109.0	110.0	110.6	111.1	.5	3.1	
Manufacturing.....	102.3	103.3	103.9	104.5	104.9	105.9	106.7	107.4	107.7	.3	2.7	
Management, professional, and related.....	102.3	103.8	104.6	105.0	105.3	106.7	107.2	107.6	107.8	.2	2.4	
Sales and office.....	102.0	102.4	103.2	103.9	104.7	105.5	106.9	107.6	108.1	.5	3.2	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	103.0	103.8	104.3	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.1	108.1	109.0	.8	2.9	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	102.3	103.1	103.6	104.2	104.5	105.4	106.3	107.1	107.3	.2	2.7	
Service-providing industries.....	103.3	104.4	105.3	106.1	106.8	107.7	108.6	109.3	109.6	.3	2.6	
Management, professional, and related.....	103.7	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.4	108.6	109.4	110.3	110.8	.5	3.2	
Sales and office.....	102.9	103.8	104.9	105.4	106.3	106.8	107.7	108.0	108.0	.0	1.6	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	103.4	103.9	104.3	105.7	106.3	106.9	108.0	108.6	109.3	.6	2.8	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	102.4	103.0	104.0	104.6	105.2	106.3	107.1	107.8	108.1	.3	2.8	
Service occupations.....	102.9	104.6	105.3	106.6	107.2	108.0	108.8	109.7	110.1	.4	2.7	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	102.7	103.2	104.3	104.6	105.5	105.9	107.2	107.5	107.4	-.1	1.8	

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006	2007				2008				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2008										
Wholesale trade.....	103.0	103.8	104.8	104.0	105.2	105.2	107.2	106.8	106.4	-0.4	1.1
Retail trade.....	102.8	103.1	104.2	105.1	106.1	106.4	107.6	108.1	108.1	.0	1.9
Transportation and warehousing.....	101.9	102.5	103.7	104.1	104.2	105.0	106.0	106.7	106.9	.2	2.6
Utilities.....	103.5	104.3	105.5	106.1	106.8	108.0	109.3	109.3	109.6	.3	2.6
Information.....	102.4	103.8	104.9	105.2	105.3	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	.2	2.1
Financial activities.....	102.8	104.7	104.9	106.0	105.9	107.2	107.7	107.7	107.2	-.5	1.2
Finance and insurance.....	103.2	105.4	105.5	106.5	106.6	107.9	108.4	108.2	107.6	-.6	.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	101.4	101.6	102.4	103.6	103.1	104.5	104.7	105.3	105.7	.4	2.5
Professional and business services.....	103.5	104.8	105.9	106.7	107.5	109.1	110.0	111.0	111.9	.8	4.1
Education and health services.....	104.0	104.8	105.6	106.9	107.7	108.6	109.2	110.2	110.6	.4	2.7
Education services.....	104.1	104.2	104.6	106.4	107.4	107.9	108.6	110.8	110.8	.0	3.2
Health care and social assistance.....	103.9	104.9	105.8	107.0	107.8	108.7	109.4	110.1	110.6	.5	2.6
Hospitals.....	103.7	104.6	105.4	106.5	107.2	108.2	109.2	110.3	111.1	.7	3.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	103.7	105.7	106.4	108.1	108.8	109.7	109.9	111.4	112.3	.8	3.2
Accommodation and food services.....	103.8	106.0	106.5	108.4	109.0	110.0	110.4	111.9	112.8	.8	3.5
Other services, except public administration.....	103.8	105.7	106.1	107.3	107.9	109.2	109.9	110.4	110.4	.0	2.3
<b>State and local government workers.....</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>108.2</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	103.5	104.0	104.3	106.3	107.0	107.6	108.2	110.1	110.4	.3	3.2
Professional and related.....	103.6	103.9	104.2	106.3	107.0	107.5	108.1	110.1	110.3	.2	3.1
Sales and office.....	103.2	104.5	104.8	106.3	107.0	107.4	107.9	109.3	109.7	.4	2.5
Office and administrative support.....	103.4	104.7	105.0	106.5	107.3	107.8	108.3	109.7	110.1	.4	2.6
Service occupations.....	103.9	104.5	105.2	106.5	107.7	108.3	108.6	110.4	110.9	.5	3.0
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	103.6	104.0	104.2	106.3	107.1	107.5	108.1	110.2	110.5	.3	3.2
Education services.....	103.4	103.7	103.9	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.7	109.9	110.1	.2	3.1
Schools.....	103.4	103.6	103.9	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.7	109.9	110.1	.2	3.1
Elementary and secondary schools.....	103.4	103.6	103.8	106.0	106.6	106.9	107.5	109.8	110.1	.3	3.3
Health care and social assistance.....	105.5	106.6	107.2	108.2	109.2	110.1	111.0	112.8	113.4	.5	3.8
Hospitals.....	104.4	105.7	106.5	107.6	108.6	109.8	110.3	111.4	112.1	.6	3.2
Public administration <sup>2</sup> .....	103.5	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.4	108.2	108.6	109.9	110.4	.5	2.8

<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	2006	2007				2008				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2008										
<b>Civilian workers</b> .....	103.6	104.0	105.1	106.1	106.8	107.6	108.1	108.9	109.1	0.2	2.2
<b>Private industry workers</b> .....	103.1	103.2	104.3	105.0	105.6	106.5	107.0	107.5	107.7	.2	2.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	103.4	103.8	104.9	105.6	106.0	107.3	107.9	108.5	108.5	.0	2.4
Sales and office.....	102.9	103.4	104.3	105.2	106.0	106.5	107.0	107.6	107.8	.2	1.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	104.0	103.4	104.8	105.3	105.9	106.5	107.0	107.5	107.7	.2	1.7
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	102.0	101.2	102.4	102.7	103.7	104.4	104.5	104.8	105.1	.3	1.4
Service occupations.....	103.6	104.2	105.1	106.0	106.7	107.6	108.5	108.7	108.8	.1	2.0
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	101.7	100.9	102.2	102.4	103.2	104.0	104.4	104.6	104.7	.1	1.5
Manufacturing.....	100.8	99.6	101.0	100.7	101.7	102.3	102.2	102.3	102.5	.2	.8
Service-providing.....	103.7	104.1	105.2	106.0	106.6	107.6	108.1	108.7	108.9	.2	2.2
<b>State and local government workers</b> .....	105.2	107.0	108.0	110.3	111.0	111.4	111.8	113.9	114.2	.3	2.9

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006		2007				2008				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Dec. 2008											
<b>COMPENSATION</b>												
<b>Workers by bargaining status<sup>1</sup></b>												
Union.....	103.0	102.7	103.9	104.4	105.1	105.9	106.7	107.4	108.0	0.6	2.8	
Goods-producing.....	102.2	101.5	102.8	103.1	104.0	104.6	105.6	106.2	106.9	.7	2.8	
Manufacturing.....	100.8	99.2	100.0	100.0	101.0	101.4	101.7	102.1	102.8	.7	1.8	
Service-providing.....	103.6	103.7	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.0	107.5	108.3	108.8	.5	2.6	
Nonunion.....	103.2	104.2	105.1	105.9	106.5	107.5	108.3	108.9	109.1	.2	2.4	
Goods-producing.....	102.5	103.3	104.2	104.8	105.4	106.5	107.1	107.6	107.7	.1	2.2	
Manufacturing.....	102.1	102.8	103.7	104.1	104.6	105.6	106.2	106.6	106.8	.2	2.1	
Service-providing.....	103.4	104.4	105.3	106.2	106.8	107.7	108.6	109.2	109.4	.2	2.4	
<b>Workers by region<sup>1</sup></b>												
Northeast.....	103.3	104.0	105.1	106.2	106.8	107.4	108.1	108.7	109.5	.7	2.5	
South.....	103.5	104.3	105.3	106.1	106.7	107.8	108.5	109.1	109.3	.2	2.4	
Midwest.....	102.8	103.3	104.2	104.6	105.3	106.0	107.0	107.4	107.6	.2	2.2	
West.....	103.0	104.2	104.9	105.7	106.5	107.8	108.4	109.3	109.4	.1	2.7	
<b>WAGES AND SALARIES</b>												
<b>Workers by bargaining status<sup>1</sup></b>												
Union.....	102.3	102.8	103.7	104.4	104.7	105.5	106.7	107.4	108.1	.7	3.2	
Goods-producing.....	102.3	102.7	103.6	104.3	104.3	105.2	106.4	107.1	107.7	.6	3.3	
Manufacturing.....	101.7	102.0	102.5	102.9	102.6	103.4	104.4	104.9	105.5	.6	2.8	
Service-providing.....	102.2	102.9	103.8	104.6	104.9	105.8	106.9	107.7	108.3	.6	3.2	
Nonunion.....	103.3	104.5	105.3	106.2	106.9	107.9	108.7	109.4	109.6	.2	2.5	
Goods-producing.....	103.0	104.2	105.0	105.8	106.4	107.7	108.4	109.0	109.3	.3	2.7	
Manufacturing.....	102.5	103.6	104.2	104.9	105.5	106.6	107.3	108.0	108.2	.2	2.6	
Service-providing.....	103.4	104.6	105.4	106.3	107.0	107.9	108.8	109.4	109.7	.3	2.5	
<b>Workers by region<sup>1</sup></b>												
Northeast.....	103.1	104.0	105.0	106.1	106.6	107.5	108.2	108.7	109.6	.8	2.8	
South.....	103.6	104.6	105.6	106.5	107.0	108.1	109.1	109.8	110.0	.2	2.8	
Midwest.....	102.6	103.6	104.4	105.0	105.6	106.3	107.5	107.9	108.0	.1	2.3	
West.....	103.2	104.8	105.4	106.2	107.0	108.3	108.9	109.9	110.1	.2	2.9	

<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											
	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. <sup>P</sup>	Dec. <sup>P</sup>
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	21	15	2	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	0
In effect during period.....	23	16	4	1	3	4	2	4	2	1	2	2	2	1	0
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	189.2	72.2	6.5	0.0	6.1	5.7	2.3	4.2	4.2	8.5	7.0	28.2	6.0	0.0	0.0
In effect during period (in thousands).....	220.9	136.8	20.7	10.5	16.6	11.8	5.9	10.1	4.2	8.5	7.0	28.2	33.0	0.0	0.0
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	1264.8	1954.1	254.8	220.5	148.4	128.8	102.2	129.0	12.3	42.5	100.6	469.8	600.0	0.0	0.0
Percent of estimated working time <sup>1</sup> .....	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0.02	0	0

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

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

NOTE: p = preliminary.







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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing sched- ule <sup>1</sup>	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2008						2008					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
U.S. city average.....	M	219.964	219.086	218.783	216.573	212.425	210.228	216.304	215.247	214.935	212.182	207.296	204.813
<b>Region and area size<sup>2</sup></b>													
Northeast urban.....	M	234.545	233.788	232.841	230.837	227.236	225.091	231.488	230.790	229.949	227.762	223.741	221.446
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	236.460	236.107	235.314	233.165	229.625	227.681	231.808	231.465	230.579	228.437	224.621	222.628
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	139.623	138.537	137.723	136.730	134.445	132.830	140.253	139.329	138.881	137.489	134.757	132.938
Midwest urban <sup>4</sup> .....	M	210.071	209.351	209.252	206.019	201.737	199.582	206.038	205.121	205.023	201.236	196.346	193.987
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	211.003	210.341	210.283	207.049	202.922	200.465	205.761	204.989	205.002	201.323	196.770	194.120
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	134.595	133.969	133.982	131.946	129.018	128.018	135.037	134.236	134.215	131.699	128.186	127.005
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	206.435	206.251	205.522	202.086	197.883	195.383	205.452	204.812	204.064	200.017	195.114	192.391
South urban.....	M	213.304	212.387	212.650	210.108	205.559	203.501	211.438	210.362	210.572	207.312	201.821	199.399
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	215.373	214.496	214.854	212.617	208.644	206.414	214.379	213.439	213.579	210.663	205.753	203.121
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	135.643	135.004	135.093	133.285	130.324	129.099	134.952	134.179	134.285	132.017	128.504	127.055
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	215.274	214.655	215.258	213.103	206.659	204.428	216.901	216.031	216.762	213.696	205.777	203.054
West urban.....	M	223.867	222.823	222.132	221.034	217.113	214.685	219.248	217.854	217.028	215.499	210.870	208.088
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	227.562	226.541	225.910	224.967	220.925	218.698	221.232	219.827	219.169	217.714	213.143	210.637
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	136.021	135.207	134.834	133.795	131.440	129.725	136.478	135.464	134.873	133.694	130.684	128.641
Size classes:													
A <sup>5</sup> .....	M	200.941	200.278	199.982	198.148	194.628	192.646	200.009	199.187	198.842	196.590	192.508	190.272
B/C <sup>3</sup> .....	M	136.055	135.315	135.160	133.587	130.857	129.519	135.986	135.138	135.003	133.026	129.723	128.157
D.....	M	212.555	212.138	211.740	209.755	204.856	202.359	211.929	211.233	210.844	208.028	202.041	199.228
<b>Selected local areas<sup>6</sup></b>													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	217.459	215.971	215.465	213.363	209.053	205.959	211.020	209.435	209.084	206.772	202.022	198.434
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	229.886	228.484	227.449	226.159	222.229	219.620	223.245	221.230	220.285	218.726	214.083	211.007
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	240.273	240.550	240.089	238.403	234.498	233.012	235.446	235.510	234.703	232.778	228.727	227.223
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	241.258	—	238.519	—	232.354	—	240.511	—	238.133	—	231.854	—
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	206.941	—	206.219	—	198.187	—	198.063	—	197.260	—	188.860	—
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	206.413	—	205.883	—	200.051	—	210.830	—	209.666	—	201.479	—
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV <sup>7</sup> .....	1	142.065	—	142.036	—	138.547	—	141.622	—	141.679	—	137.700	—
Atlanta, GA.....	2	—	211.404	—	206.388	—	196.961	—	211.113	—	205.236	—	195.310
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	—	209.484	—	205.238	—	197.991	—	205.492	—	200.570	—	192.808
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	—	192.723	—	191.140	—	185.930	—	193.206	—	190.600	—	183.088
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	—	225.473	—	223.699	—	218.324	—	224.597	—	222.038	—	215.867
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	—	228.337	—	225.113	—	218.186	—	228.212	—	225.069	—	217.610
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	—	225.411	—	225.824	—	218.528	—	221.385	—	221.192	—	213.685
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	—	227.745	—	225.915	—	222.580	—	223.273	—	220.687	—	216.424

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

M—Every month.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup> Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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



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

[1982-84 = 100]

Series	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index.....	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6	207.342	215.303
Percent change.....	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.8
Food and beverages:											
Index.....	161.1	164.6	168.4	173.6	176.8	180.5	186.6	191.2	195.7	203.300	214.225
Percent change.....	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.4	3.9	5.4
Housing:											
Index.....	160.4	163.9	169.6	176.4	180.3	184.8	189.5	195.7	203.2	209.586	216.264
Percent change.....	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.2
Apparel:											
Index.....	133.0	131.3	129.6	127.3	124.0	120.9	120.4	119.5	119.5	118.998	118.907
Percent change.....	.1	-1.3	-1.3	-1.8	-2.6	-2.5	-4	-7	.0	-0.4	-0.1
Transportation:											
Index.....	141.6	144.4	153.3	154.3	152.9	157.6	163.1	173.9	180.9	184.682	195.549
Percent change.....	-1.9	2.0	6.2	0.7	-9	3.1	3.5	6.6	4.0	2.1	5.9
Medical care:											
Index.....	242.1	250.6	260.8	272.8	285.6	297.1	310.1	323.2	336.2	351.054	364.065
Percent change.....	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.7
Other goods and services:											
Index.....	237.7	258.3	271.1	282.6	293.2	298.7	304.7	313.4	321.7	333.328	345.381
Percent change.....	5.7	8.7	5.0	4.2	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.6	3.6	3.6
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index.....	159.7	163.2	168.9	173.5	175.9	179.8	184.5	191.0	197.1	202.767	211.053
Percent change.....	1.3	2.2	3.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	5.1	1.1	3.2	2.9	4.1

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

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2007	2008											
	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. <sup>P</sup>	Oct. <sup>P</sup>	Nov. <sup>P</sup>	Dec. <sup>P</sup>
<b>Finished goods.....</b>	166.6	177.1	170.4	172.0	172.3	175.1	176.5	179.8	182.4	185.1	182.2	182.0	177.3	172.1	168.8
Finished consumer goods.....	173.5	186.3	178.2	180.1	180.4	184.2	185.8	190.3	193.8	197.2	193.2	192.7	185.4	178.4	173.8
Finished consumer goods.....	167.0	178.4	172.2	174.5	173.6	176.0	175.5	177.6	180.0	181.0	181.3	182.0	180.7	180.8	178.5
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	175.6	189.0	180.1	181.9	182.7	187.1	189.6	195.0	199.0	203.4	197.5	196.7	186.8	176.9	171.4
Nondurable goods less food.....	191.7	210.5	197.9	200.3	201.4	208.2	211.7	220.0	226.4	233.1	223.9	222.6	205.5	190.6	182.3
Durable goods.....	138.3	141.1	139.5	140.1	140.2	139.9	140.5	140.3	139.7	139.6	140.2	140.1	144.1	143.7	143.9
Capital equipment.....	149.5	153.7	150.7	151.4	151.8	151.8	152.4	152.7	152.7	153.3	153.9	154.3	156.8	156.7	156.7
<b>Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....</b>	170.7	188.6	175.7	177.8	179.1	184.5	187.3	192.8	197.2	203.1	199.4	198.7	189.8	180.7	172.7
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	162.4	177.6	166.3	168.4	170.1	173.1	175.5	179.1	182.4	187.4	188.7	187.1	181.8	173.5	164.6
Materials for food manufacturing.....	161.4	180.6	169.8	173.6	176.7	180.0	180.3	182.7	185.4	187.6	187.5	185.2	179.2	177.5	171.9
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	184.0	215.5	195.1	199.3	201.5	206.0	209.5	215.9	222.8	234.8	238.6	236.9	226.0	206.9	188.1
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	189.8	203.4	188.1	189.5	193.1	200.3	205.6	211.9	215.4	219.2	218.9	213.0	204.3	191.7	177.7
Components for manufacturing.....	136.3	140.3	136.8	137.4	137.8	137.9	138.6	139.4	140.1	141.3	141.9	142.5	142.6	142.4	142.0
Materials and components for construction.....	192.5	205.4	193.4	194.4	195.7	197.3	200.2	203.3	206.5	209.8	212.9	214.4	212.8	210.3	207.6
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	173.9	206.4	186.3	188.6	189.0	206.1	211.8	227.3	238.4	250.1	225.2	223.2	193.2	170.3	154.1
Containers.....	180.3	191.9	183.4	185.1	185.7	185.9	187.0	187.6	189.2	191.9	195.0	198.1	199.4	199.3	198.1
Supplies.....	161.7	174.1	164.6	166.8	168.1	170.0	171.3	173.1	174.6	178.3	178.9	179.9	177.9	176.0	174.0
<b>Crude materials for further processing.....</b>	207.1	251.7	229.0	235.5	245.5	262.1	274.6	293.1	301.2	313.3	274.6	257.8	208.8	181.8	171.7
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	146.7	163.5	158.5	162.6	165.4	169.2	168.1	173.2	178.1	178.9	170.6	168.0	147.9	144.6	135.9
Crude nonfood materials.....	246.3	313.5	275.4	283.8	299.9	327.7	352.4	382.4	393.0	414.9	350.0	320.8	248.2	200.0	189.5
<b>Special groupings:</b>															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	166.2	176.5	169.6	171.0	171.7	174.6	176.4	180.1	182.8	185.9	182.2	181.7	176.0	169.4	165.8
Finished energy goods.....	156.3	178.6	163.8	166.6	167.2	177.5	182.4	194.8	204.6	214.0	198.6	195.5	167.8	144.1	130.6
Finished goods less energy.....	162.8	169.8	165.5	166.7	167.0	167.6	168.0	168.8	169.4	170.2	170.8	171.3	172.8	172.8	172.3
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	168.7	176.9	172.0	173.5	173.7	174.7	174.9	175.9	176.8	177.7	178.3	178.9	179.9	180.0	179.2
Finished goods less food and energy.....	161.7	167.2	163.5	164.4	165.0	165.1	165.7	166.1	166.0	166.7	167.4	167.9	170.4	170.4	170.5
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	170.0	176.3	172.2	173.2	174.0	174.1	174.8	175.2	175.2	175.9	176.6	177.2	179.8	179.7	180.0
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	197.0	206.9	200.0	201.4	203.0	203.6	204.3	205.4	206.0	207.6	208.5	209.8	210.5	211.0	211.2
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	171.5	189.0	176.3	178.2	179.4	184.7	187.7	193.3	197.8	203.6	199.7	199.1	190.3	181.0	172.8
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	154.4	182.2	164.6	170.6	175.0	180.3	180.5	184.5	186.6	195.5	194.3	192.2	181.1	176.3	170.2
Intermediate energy goods.....	174.6	208.3	187.8	190.5	191.5	208.6	213.4	228.7	240.3	253.5	231.3	226.2	196.7	168.8	150.6
Intermediate goods less energy.....	167.6	181.2	170.4	172.3	173.7	176.0	178.4	181.4	183.9	187.9	188.9	189.4	185.7	181.4	176.0
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	168.4	181.2	170.9	172.5	173.7	175.8	178.3	181.2	183.8	187.5	188.7	189.3	186.0	181.8	176.4
Crude energy materials.....	232.8	308.5	268.3	273.6	291.7	325.4	346.1	386.1	400.4	426.5	339.1	311.4	233.7	189.9	178.4
Crude materials less energy.....	182.6	205.7	194.1	200.9	205.9	211.7	218.5	223.9	228.2	231.7	222.3	213.3	183.6	168.1	159.9
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	282.6	325.4	291.7	307.3	319.7	332.1	366.7	372.4	373.8	386.1	374.2	342.6	283.6	225.7	220.7

p = preliminary.



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

[1982 = 100]

Index	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Finished goods</b>											
Total.....	130.7	133.0	138.0	140.7	138.9	143.3	148.5	155.7	160.4	166.6	177.1
Foods.....	134.3	135.1	137.2	141.3	140.1	145.9	152.7	155.7	156.7	167.0	178.4
Energy.....	75.1	78.8	94.1	96.7	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.6	145.9	156.3	178.6
Other.....	143.7	146.1	148.0	150.0	150.2	150.5	152.7	156.4	158.7	161.7	167.2
<b>Intermediate materials, supplies, and components</b>											
Total.....	123.0	123.2	129.2	129.7	127.8	133.7	142.6	154.0	164.0	170.7	188.6
Foods.....	123.2	120.8	119.2	124.3	123.2	134.4	145.0	146.0	146.2	161.4	180.6
Energy.....	80.8	84.3	101.7	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.2	149.2	162.8	174.6	208.3
Other.....	133.5	133.1	136.6	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.6	163.8	168.4	181.2
<b>Crude materials for further processing</b>											
Total.....	96.8	98.2	120.6	121.0	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.2	184.8	207.1	251.7
Foods.....	103.9	98.7	100.2	106.1	99.5	113.5	127.0	122.7	119.3	146.7	163.5
Energy.....	68.6	78.5	122.1	122.3	102.0	147.2	174.6	234.0	226.9	232.8	308.5
Other.....	84.5	91.1	118.0	101.5	101.0	116.9	149.2	176.7	210.0	238.7	309.0

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2007	2008											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>ALL COMMODITIES.....</b>	119.3	120.7	121.8	123.8	124.4	124.8	126.1	128.0	125.9	124.9	122.3	118.2	115.5
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	171.1	180.5	188.7	196.9	192.8	193.3	198.0	211.5	189.6	190.4	175.0	164.7	154.7
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	175.2	185.0	193.8	202.6	198.2	198.9	204.0	218.9	194.7	195.6	178.3	166.8	156.1
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	136.1	142.0	144.7	148.3	146.4	145.5	146.1	147.0	145.7	145.5	147.9	148.5	144.2
Industrial supplies and materials.....	154.1	157.1	159.1	165.5	167.9	169.6	173.2	177.8	174.0	169.4	161.7	147.7	138.9
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	144.7	146.0	150.6	159.3	157.9	156.9	158.0	162.8	160.9	157.4	148.5	131.6	122.4
Fuels and lubricants.....	222.8	232.1	225.6	249.5	259.3	275.8	297.2	312.3	275.8	267.2	239.0	196.3	171.7
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	148.5	150.9	154.1	158.2	160.1	160.1	161.6	165.1	165.3	160.8	155.4	144.8	137.6
Selected building materials.....	113.7	113.3	113.8	114.2	114.1	113.9	113.8	114.5	115.2	115.4	116.6	115.4	114.5
Capital goods.....	100.6	100.9	101.3	101.2	101.5	101.6	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.8	101.7	101.5	101.3
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	107.5	107.7	108.3	108.6	108.7	108.6	108.9	109.3	109.2	109.5	109.6	109.1	108.8
Nonelectrical machinery.....	93.6	93.7	93.9	93.7	93.9	93.9	94.2	94.0	94.1	93.9	93.6	93.4	93.1
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	106.7	106.9	107.0	107.1	107.5	107.5	107.4	107.7	107.8	107.9	108.3	108.2	108.0
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	107.3	107.3	107.4	108.0	108.1	108.1	108.2	108.5	109.0	109.3	109.8	108.8	108.5
Nondurables, manufactured.....	108.2	108.1	108.2	109.3	109.8	110.0	110.1	109.8	109.6	109.0	108.8	106.7	106.1
Durables, manufactured.....	105.2	105.2	105.5	105.4	105.1	105.1	105.2	106.0	107.2	108.7	109.9	109.9	109.9
Agricultural commodities.....	169.3	177.5	185.6	194.3	190.5	190.8	195.2	208.2	188.2	188.3	172.6	160.0	149.6
Nonagricultural commodities.....	115.7	116.6	117.3	118.8	119.6	120.1	121.2	122.3	121.5	120.4	118.7	115.2	113.0

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2007	2008											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>ALL COMMODITIES</b> .....	127.3	129.2	129.5	133.5	137.3	141.2	145.5	147.5	143.0	137.8	129.7	120.6	115.5
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	134.4	138.1	137.8	141.8	143.7	145.0	147.7	149.7	150.4	147.9	145.8	138.9	142.1
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	148.3	153.1	152.6	157.3	159.8	162.2	165.1	167.6	167.9	165.1	162.5	153.6	159.0
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	103.0	104.3	104.4	106.8	107.2	105.9	108.4	109.1	110.9	109.1	107.9	105.7	103.8
Industrial supplies and materials.....	211.3	218.2	219.0	234.5	248.7	265.0	283.0	290.7	270.7	248.9	213.8	176.9	154.8
Fuels and lubricants.....	290.3	301.9	300.0	329.0	354.6	388.3	423.7	437.6	392.0	346.3	274.7	202.8	164.4
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	306.7	319.6	315.6	347.5	375.8	412.2	450.3	465.0	419.5	371.5	289.6	207.0	162.6
Paper and paper base stocks.....	109.2	112.5	113.4	114.1	116.2	117.1	117.3	118.9	119.7	119.9	116.4	115.1	113.4
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	135.3	143.6	146.6	147.8	148.7	149.6	152.9	157.4	159.6	162.4	160.4	155.7	148.2
Selected building materials.....	116.0	115.9	113.8	114.1	114.3	116.2	119.2	121.3	122.1	122.7	120.5	119.0	118.2
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	217.2	215.3	224.5	241.5	259.2	263.6	273.2	273.4	270.3	255.4	236.8	208.4	183.2
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	103.8	105.4	105.9	105.2	106.2	107.3	107.6	110.7	111.8	111.4	110.7	110.5	109.5
Capital goods.....	92.2	91.9	92.0	92.2	93.0	93.3	93.2	93.4	93.4	93.3	93.3	92.8	92.5
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	107.9	107.7	108.7	109.3	111.5	111.7	112.0	112.7	113.0	112.9	112.1	111.4	111.0
Nonelectrical machinery.....	87.7	87.4	87.4	87.5	88.0	88.4	88.2	88.4	88.3	88.2	88.1	87.6	87.3
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	106.8	107.1	107.2	107.4	107.8	107.8	107.9	108.1	108.3	108.1	108.2	107.7	107.5
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	102.6	103.1	103.5	104.0	104.6	104.8	104.9	105.1	105.2	105.1	105.2	104.8	104.9
Nondurables, manufactured.....	105.5	106.5	106.8	107.5	107.9	108.0	107.9	108.2	108.4	108.2	108.2	108.1	108.2
Durables, manufactured.....	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.3	101.5	101.7	101.7	101.8	102.0	101.6	101.6
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	103.8	104.0	104.1	104.3	105.6	105.8	106.6	106.7	106.6	106.6	105.9	103.2	103.5

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2006	2007				2008			
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
Import air freight.....	131.2	130.7	132.3	134.2	141.8	144.4	158.7	157.1	143.0
Export air freight.....	116.7	117.0	117.0	119.8	127.1	132.0	140.8	144.3	135.7
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	125.4	122.9	144.6	140.2	135.3	131.3	171.6	161.3	157.2
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	137.3	140.2	147.3	154.6	155.7	156.4	171.4	171.9	159.9

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2005	2006				2007				2008			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	135.3	136.1	136.6	135.9	135.9	135.9	137.6	139.7	139.7	140.5	141.8	142.4	143.5
Compensation per hour.....	165.8	168.0	168.1	169.0	172.6	174.7	175.5	177.0	178.9	180.6	181.1	183.0	185.1
Real compensation per hour.....	119.6	120.7	119.7	119.1	122.1	122.4	121.6	121.9	121.7	121.5	120.4	119.7	124.0
Unit labor costs.....	122.6	123.5	123.1	124.3	127.0	128.5	127.5	126.7	128.1	128.5	127.7	128.5	129.0
Unit nonlabor payments.....	132.4	133.4	136.2	136.2	133.4	134.3	137.4	139.7	139.2	140.2	142.3	144.7	142.9
Implicit price deflator.....	126.3	127.2	128.0	128.8	129.4	130.7	131.2	131.6	132.2	132.9	133.2	134.6	134.2
<b>Nonfarm business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	134.2	135.1	135.7	135.0	135.0	135.0	136.4	138.3	138.6	139.5	140.8	141.3	142.4
Compensation per hour.....	164.7	166.8	167.1	167.9	171.7	173.7	174.1	175.5	177.8	179.5	179.9	181.8	184.0
Real compensation per hour.....	118.8	119.8	118.9	118.3	121.4	121.8	120.7	120.8	120.9	120.8	119.6	118.9	123.3
Unit labor costs.....	122.7	123.5	123.2	124.4	127.1	128.7	127.7	126.9	128.3	128.7	127.8	128.6	129.2
Unit nonlabor payments.....	134.2	135.5	138.6	138.3	134.8	135.2	138.2	140.3	139.8	141.0	143.3	146.0	144.6
Implicit price deflator.....	126.9	127.9	128.8	129.5	130.0	131.1	131.5	131.8	132.5	133.2	133.5	135.0	134.9
<b>Nonfinancial corporations</b>													
Output per hour of all employees.....	144.9	146.3	145.8	146.7	145.6	145.7	146.9	147.6	148.4	148.3	151.1	153.1	-
Compensation per hour.....	161.2	164.5	164.5	165.1	167.8	170.3	171.3	172.5	175.0	176.2	177.2	179.5	-
Real compensation per hour.....	116.3	118.1	117.0	116.3	118.7	119.4	118.7	118.7	119.0	118.6	117.8	117.4	-
Total unit costs.....	111.7	112.6	113.3	113.1	115.6	117.1	116.9	117.2	118.3	119.0	118.0	118.3	-
Unit labor costs.....	111.3	112.5	112.8	112.5	115.3	116.9	116.6	116.9	117.9	118.9	117.3	117.2	-
Unit nonlabor costs.....	113.0	113.0	114.6	114.5	116.5	117.6	117.9	118.2	119.3	119.4	119.8	121.4	-
Unit profits.....	177.2	182.6	183.4	193.4	174.4	172.4	173.1	167.4	156.4	150.8	147.8	156.8	-
Unit nonlabor payments.....	130.1	131.6	133.0	135.6	132.0	132.2	132.6	131.4	129.2	127.8	127.2	130.9	-
Implicit price deflator.....	117.6	118.8	119.5	120.3	120.8	122.1	122.0	121.7	121.7	121.8	120.6	121.8	-
<b>Manufacturing</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	172.8	172.6	172.7	174.5	175.4	177.0	178.7	180.6	182.5	184.0	182.9	181.4	180.0
Compensation per hour.....	165.3	170.9	169.5	170.3	174.6	176.9	176.4	176.4	179.7	181.4	182.4	184.6	189.0
Real compensation per hour.....	119.2	122.7	120.7	120.0	123.5	124.0	122.3	121.4	122.2	122.1	121.3	120.7	126.6
Unit labor costs.....	95.6	99.0	98.2	97.6	99.5	100.0	98.7	97.6	98.5	98.6	99.7	101.7	105.0

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2000 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Private business</b>													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	90.0	91.7	94.3	97.2	100.0	102.8	107.1	111.2	114.5	116.8	118.0	120.2	-
Output per unit of capital services.....	104.7	104.9	103.5	102.3	100.0	96.0	94.8	95.6	97.5	98.6	99.1	98.1	-
Multifactor productivity.....	95.3	96.2	97.5	98.7	100.0	100.1	101.8	104.4	107.0	108.8	109.4	110.1	-
Output.....	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.2	100.0	100.5	102.0	105.2	109.7	113.8	117.4	120.1	-
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	90.7	94.2	96.4	99.0	100.0	98.6	97.2	97.0	98.4	100.2	102.8	103.8	-
Capital services.....	79.1	83.2	88.4	94.1	100.0	104.6	107.6	110.0	112.5	115.4	118.5	122.3	-
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	86.9	90.6	93.9	97.5	100.0	100.3	100.2	100.7	102.5	104.6	107.4	109.2	-
Capital per hour of all persons.....	85.9	87.4	91.1	95.0	100.0	107.0	112.9	116.3	117.4	118.4	119.1	122.3	-
<b>Private nonfarm business</b>													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	90.5	92.0	94.5	97.3	100.0	102.7	107.1	111.0	114.2	116.4	117.6	119.7	-
Output per unit of capital services.....	105.5	105.3	103.9	102.5	100.0	96.0	94.7	95.4	97.3	98.3	98.7	97.9	-
Multifactor productivity.....	95.9	96.5	97.8	98.8	100.0	100.1	101.8	104.3	106.8	108.6	109.0	109.7	-
Output.....	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.3	100.0	100.5	102.1	105.2	109.6	113.7	117.4	120.1	-
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	90.2	93.9	96.2	99.0	100.0	98.7	97.2	97.1	98.6	100.4	103.1	104.1	-
Capital services.....	78.5	82.7	88.1	93.9	100.0	104.7	107.8	110.3	112.7	115.6	118.9	122.8	-
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	86.4	90.3	93.6	97.4	100.0	100.5	100.2	100.8	102.6	104.7	107.6	109.4	-
Capital per hour of all persons.....	85.8	87.3	91.0	94.9	100.0	107.0	113.1	116.4	117.4	118.4	119.1	122.4	-
<b>Manufacturing [1996 = 100]</b>													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	82.7	87.3	92.0	96.1	100.0	101.6	108.6	115.3	117.9	123.5	125.0	-	-
Output per unit of capital services.....	98.0	100.6	100.7	100.4	100.0	93.5	92.3	93.2	95.4	98.9	100.2	-	-
Multifactor productivity.....	91.2	93.8	95.9	96.7	100.0	98.7	102.4	105.2	108.0	108.4	110.1	-	-
Output.....	83.1	89.2	93.8	97.4	100.0	94.9	94.3	95.2	96.9	100.4	102.3	-	-
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons.....	100.4	102.2	101.9	101.3	100.0	93.5	86.8	82.6	82.2	81.3	81.8	-	-
Capital services.....	84.8	88.7	93.2	97.0	100.0	101.5	102.1	102.1	101.6	101.5	102.0	-	-
Energy.....	110.4	108.2	105.4	105.5	100.0	90.6	89.3	84.4	84.0	91.6	86.6	-	-
Nonenergy materials.....	86.0	92.9	97.7	102.6	100.0	93.3	88.4	87.7	87.3	92.4	91.5	-	-
Purchased business services.....	88.5	92.1	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.7	98.2	99.1	97.0	104.5	106.6	-	-
Combined units of all factor inputs.....	91.1	95.1	97.8	100.7	100.0	96.2	92.1	90.5	89.7	92.7	92.9	-	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	1963	1973	1983	1993	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	55.0	73.4	83.0	100.4	116.1	119.1	123.9	128.7	132.4	134.8	136.1	138.2	142.0
Compensation per hour.....	15.6	28.9	66.3	102.2	134.7	140.3	145.3	151.2	156.9	163.2	169.5	176.5	182.4
Real compensation per hour.....	66.6	85.1	90.6	99.8	112.0	113.5	115.7	117.7	119.0	119.7	120.4	121.9	121.3
Unit labor costs.....	28.4	39.4	79.8	101.8	116.0	117.9	117.3	117.5	118.5	121.0	124.5	127.7	128.4
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.6	37.5	76.3	102.6	107.2	110.0	114.2	118.3	124.7	130.5	134.8	137.7	142.5
Implicit price deflator.....	27.7	38.7	78.5	102.1	112.7	114.9	116.1	117.8	120.8	124.6	128.3	131.4	133.7
<b>Nonfarm business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	57.8	75.3	84.5	100.4	115.7	118.6	123.5	128.0	131.6	133.9	135.2	137.1	141.0
Compensation per hour.....	16.1	29.1	66.6	102.0	134.2	139.5	144.6	150.4	155.9	162.2	168.4	175.3	181.3
Real compensation per hour.....	68.7	85.5	91.1	99.5	111.6	112.8	115.1	117.1	118.2	119.0	119.6	121.1	120.6
Unit labor costs.....	27.8	38.6	78.9	101.6	116.0	117.7	117.1	117.5	118.5	121.1	124.6	127.9	128.6
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.3	35.3	76.1	103.1	108.7	111.6	116.0	119.6	125.5	132.0	136.8	138.4	143.7
Implicit price deflator.....	27.3	37.4	77.9	102.1	113.3	115.4	116.7	118.3	121.1	125.1	129.1	131.7	134.2
<b>Nonfinancial corporations</b>													
Output per hour of all employees.....	62.6	74.8	85.7	100.3	122.5	124.7	129.7	134.6	139.6	143.5	146.1	147.1	—
Compensation per hour.....	17.9	31.0	68.9	101.8	133.0	138.6	143.6	149.5	153.9	159.7	165.5	172.3	—
Real compensation per hour.....	76.4	91.2	94.3	99.3	110.6	112.1	114.3	116.4	116.7	117.1	117.5	119.0	—
Total unit costs.....	27.2	39.9	80.7	101.0	107.4	111.6	110.7	111.0	110.0	111.7	113.6	117.4	—
Unit labor costs.....	28.6	41.4	80.4	101.4	108.6	111.2	110.7	111.0	110.3	111.3	113.3	117.1	—
Unit nonlabor costs.....	23.4	35.7	81.6	99.9	104.2	112.6	110.8	111.1	109.3	112.7	114.6	118.3	—
Unit profits.....	57.3	54.9	91.2	114.1	108.7	82.2	98.0	109.9	144.8	163.0	183.5	167.3	—
Unit nonlabor payments.....	32.5	40.8	84.2	103.7	105.4	104.5	107.4	110.7	118.8	126.2	133.0	131.4	—
Implicit price deflator.....	29.9	41.2	81.7	102.2	107.5	108.9	109.6	110.9	113.1	116.3	119.9	121.9	—
<b>Manufacturing</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	—	—	—	102.6	139.1	141.2	151.0	160.4	163.9	171.9	173.8	179.7	182.1
Compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	102.0	134.7	137.8	147.8	158.2	161.5	164.5	171.3	177.3	184.2
Real compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	99.6	112.0	111.5	117.7	123.2	122.4	120.7	121.7	122.5	122.6
Unit labor costs.....	—	—	—	99.5	96.9	97.6	97.9	98.7	98.5	95.7	98.6	98.7	101.2
Unit nonlabor payments.....	—	—	—	101.1	103.5	102.0	100.3	102.9	110.2	122.2	126.6	—	—
Implicit price deflator.....	—	—	—	100.6	101.4	100.6	99.5	101.5	106.4	113.5	117.4	—	—

Dash indicates data not available.









Current Labor Statistics: Productivity Data

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

[1997=100]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

Country			2006				2007				2008		
	2006	2007	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
United States.....	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.3	6.0
Canada.....	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3
Australia.....	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.2
Japan.....	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1
France.....	9.5	8.6	9.9	9.5	9.5	9.2	9.1	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.3
Germany.....	10.4	8.7	11.1	10.6	10.1	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.5
Italy.....	6.9	6.2	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.8	-
Netherlands.....	3.9	3.2	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.5
Sweden.....	7.0	6.1	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9
United Kingdom.....	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

Quarterly figures for France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data and therefore should be viewed as less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. Quarterly figures for Sweden are BLS seasonally adjusted estimates derived from Swedish not seasonally adjusted data. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International comparisons of annual labor force statistics, 10 countries* (on the internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm>).

For monthly unemployment rates, as well as the quarterly and annual rates published in this table, see the BLS report *Unemployment rates in 10 countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted* (on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flssec.pdf>). Unemployment rates may differ between the two reports mentioned, because the former is updated annually, 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	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Civilian labor force</b>											
United States.....	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124
Canada.....	14,884	15,135	15,403	15,637	15,891	16,366	16,733	16,955	17,108	17,351	17,696
Australia.....	9,204	9,339	9,414	9,590	9,744	9,893	10,079	10,221	10,506	10,699	10,949
Japan.....	67,200	67,240	67,090	66,990	66,860	66,240	66,010	65,770	65,850	65,960	66,080
France.....	25,116	25,434	25,791	26,099	26,393	26,646	26,851	26,937	27,092	27,322	27,535
Germany.....	39,415	39,752	39,375	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,711	40,760	41,250	41,416
Italy.....	22,753	23,004	23,176	23,361	23,524	23,728	24,020	24,084	24,179	24,395	24,459
Netherlands.....	7,612	7,744	7,881	8,052	8,199	8,345	8,379	8,439	8,459	8,541	8,686
Sweden.....	4,414	4,401	4,423	4,482	4,522	4,537	4,557	4,571	4,694	4,748	4,823
United Kingdom.....	28,403	28,474	28,786	28,962	29,092	29,343	29,564	29,802	30,138	30,600	30,790
<b>Participation rate<sup>1</sup></b>											
United States.....	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0
Canada.....	65.1	65.4	65.9	66.0	66.1	67.1	67.7	67.7	67.4	67.4	67.7
Australia.....	64.3	64.3	64.0	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.6	65.3	65.6	66.0
Japan.....	63.2	62.8	62.4	62.0	61.6	60.8	60.3	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
France.....	55.6	56.0	56.3	56.6	56.7	56.8	56.8	56.6	56.5	56.6	56.7
Germany.....	57.3	57.7	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.6	58.2	58.4
Italy.....	47.3	47.7	47.9	48.1	48.3	48.5	49.1	49.1	48.7	48.9	48.6
Netherlands.....	61.1	61.8	62.5	63.4	64.0	64.7	64.6	64.8	64.7	65.1	65.9
Sweden.....	63.2	62.8	62.7	63.7	63.6	63.9	63.8	63.6	64.8	64.9	65.3
United Kingdom.....	62.5	62.4	62.8	62.8	62.7	62.9	62.9	63.0	63.1	63.5	63.4
<b>Employed</b>											
United States.....	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047
Canada.....	13,637	13,973	14,331	14,681	14,866	15,223	15,586	15,861	16,080	16,393	16,767
Australia.....	8,444	8,618	8,762	8,989	9,086	9,264	9,480	9,668	9,975	10,186	10,470
Japan.....	64,900	64,450	63,920	63,790	63,460	62,650	62,510	62,640	62,910	63,210	63,510
France.....	22,176	22,597	23,080	23,714	24,167	24,312	24,373	24,354	24,493	24,717	25,162
Germany.....	35,508	36,059	36,042	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,185	36,978	37,815
Italy.....	20,169	20,370	20,617	20,973	21,359	21,666	21,972	22,124	22,290	22,721	22,953
Netherlands.....	7,189	7,408	7,605	7,813	8,014	8,114	8,069	8,052	8,056	8,205	8,408
Sweden.....	3,969	4,033	4,110	4,222	4,295	4,303	4,293	4,271	4,334	4,416	4,530
United Kingdom.....	26,413	26,684	27,058	27,375	27,603	27,815	28,077	28,379	28,674	28,930	29,138
<b>Employment-population ratio<sup>2</sup></b>											
United States.....	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0
Canada.....	59.6	60.4	61.3	62.0	61.9	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.4	63.6	64.2
Australia.....	59.0	59.3	59.6	60.3	60.0	60.2	60.7	61.1	62.0	62.5	63.1
Japan.....	61.0	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.6
France.....	49.1	49.7	50.4	51.4	51.9	51.8	51.5	51.1	51.1	51.2	51.8
Germany.....	51.6	52.3	52.1	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.2	52.2	53.3
Italy.....	41.9	42.2	42.6	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.9	45.1	44.9	45.5	45.6
Netherlands.....	57.7	59.1	60.3	61.5	62.6	62.9	62.2	61.8	61.6	62.5	63.8
Sweden.....	56.8	57.6	58.3	60.0	60.4	60.6	60.1	59.4	59.9	60.4	61.3
United Kingdom.....	58.1	58.5	59.0	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8	60.0	60.0	60.1	60.0
<b>Unemployed</b>											
United States.....	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078
Canada.....	1,248	1,162	1,072	956	1,026	1,143	1,147	1,093	1,028	958	929
Australia.....	759	721	652	602	658	629	599	553	531	512	478
Japan.....	2,300	2,790	3,170	3,200	3,400	3,590	3,500	3,130	2,940	2,750	2,570
France.....	2,940	2,837	2,711	2,385	2,226	2,334	2,478	2,583	2,599	2,605	2,374
Germany.....	3,907	3,693	3,333	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,575	4,272	3,601
Italy.....	2,584	2,634	2,559	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960	1,889	1,673	1,506
Netherlands.....	423	337	277	239	186	231	310	387	402	336	278
Sweden.....	445	368	313	260	227	234	264	300	361	332	293
United Kingdom.....	1,991	1,790	1,728	1,587	1,488	1,528	1,488	1,422	1,463	1,670	1,652
<b>Unemployment rate</b>											
United States.....	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6
Canada.....	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.3
Australia.....	8.3	7.7	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.4
Japan.....	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.9
France.....	11.7	11.2	10.5	9.1	8.4	8.8	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.5	8.6
Germany.....	9.9	9.3	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.4	8.7
Italy.....	11.4	11.5	11.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.9	6.2
Netherlands.....	5.6	4.4	3.5	3.0	2.3	2.8	3.7	4.6	4.8	3.9	3.2
Sweden.....	10.1	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.2	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.0	6.1
United Kingdom.....	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.4

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

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

NOTE: There are breaks in series for the United States (1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (1999, 2005), the Netherlands (2000, 2003), and Sweden (2005). For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International comparisons of annual labor force statistics, 10 countries* (on the

Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm>). Unemployment rates may differ from those in the BLS report *Unemployment rates in 10 countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted* (on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flsjec.pdf>), because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.



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

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

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

54. Occupational injury and illness rates by industry, <sup>1</sup> United States

Industry and type of case <sup>2</sup>	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers <sup>3</sup>												
	1989 <sup>1</sup>	1990	1991	1992	1993 <sup>4</sup>	1994 <sup>4</sup>	1995 <sup>4</sup>	1996 <sup>4</sup>	1997 <sup>4</sup>	1998 <sup>4</sup>	1999 <sup>4</sup>	2000 <sup>4</sup>	2001 <sup>4</sup>
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR<sup>5</sup></b>													
Total cases .....	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7
Lost workday cases.....	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays.....	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing<sup>5</sup></b>													
Total cases .....	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.3
Lost workday cases.....	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Lost workdays.....	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Mining</b>													
Total cases .....	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays.....	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Construction</b>													
Total cases .....	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays.....	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>General building contractors:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Heavy construction, except building:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special trades contractors:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Durable goods:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Lumber and wood products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Furniture and fixtures:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Primary metal industries:</b>													
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
<b>Fabricated metal products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Industrial machinery and equipment:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic and other electrical equipment:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Instruments and related products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:</b>													
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	6.3	5.8	5.3	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.