

# MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

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Volume 130, Number 9  
September 2007

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### The September Review

Tracking a cohort of new businesses over time adds a new perspective to our understanding of labor market dynamics. Amy E. Knaup and Merissa C. Piazza extend an earlier analysis of the birth cohort of the second quarter of 1998 from its fourth birthday to its seventh. According to their figures, about a fifth of businesses fail in each of the first 4 years. In year 5, the survival rate rises to about 86 percent, and in years 6 and 7, roughly 90 percent of establishments survive.

Keenan Dworak-Fisher closely examines the dimensions of generosity in 401(k) retirement savings plans that include employer matching of contributions. He finds that “almost 55 percent of workers with access to a flat-rate-matching 401 (k) plan receive a potential employer contribution in the [1 to 3 percent of salary] range.” He also notes, however, that this measure varies and, in 12 percent of plans, there is a potential employer contribution of 5 percent of salary or more.

Reagan Baughman and Kristin Smith of the University of New Hampshire contribute an analysis of the workers involved in direct care of the elderly and disabled. These personal care assistants, home health aides, home care aides, certified nursing assistants and similar workers provide hands-on care in settings ranging from private homes to adult day care centers to nursing homes.

Jim Campbell summarizes the extent of multiple jobholding in the States.

### Work fatalities in 2006

There were 5,703 fatal work injuries in the United States in 2006, down slightly from the revised total of 5,734 fatalities in 2005. Of the 5,703 fatal work injuries in 2006, 5,202 occurred in private industry. Service-providing industries in the private sector ac-

counted for 47 percent (2,693 fatalities), while private goods-producing industries accounted for 44 percent (2,509 fatalities). Government workers accounted for 9 percent (501) of fatalities.

The overall rate of fatal work injuries in 2006 was 3.9 per 100,000 workers, down from a rate of 4.0 per 100,000 in 2005. The rate in 2006 was lower than the rate for any year since the fatality census was first conducted in 1992. For more information on fatal work injuries, see “National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in 2006,” news release USDL 07-1202.

### Multifactor productivity

Between 2004 and 2005, multifactor productivity rose in 58 of 86 specific manufacturing industries studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Multifactor productivity rose by 3 percent or more in 29 industries, but declined in 28 industries in 2005. Multifactor productivity indexes relate the change in output to the change in the combination of labor, capital, and intermediate purchases consumed in producing that output. Five industries registered double-digit growth in multifactor productivity. The largest increase in multifactor productivity, 27.6 percent, occurred in the computer and peripheral equipment industry. Apparel knitting mills recorded an increase of 18.9 percent in multifactor productivity. Output rose rapidly in the five industries with the largest productivity increases. Combined inputs declined in all five except computer and peripheral equipment.

The largest multifactor productivity decline was 10.9 percent in railroad rolling stock, where output increased, but combined inputs rose much more rapidly. To learn more, see “Multifactor Productivity Trends for Detailed Manufacturing Industries, 2005,” news release 07-1281.

### Service-providing productivity

Labor productivity—defined as output per hour—increased in wholesale trade, retail trade, and food services and drinking places in 2006. In wholesale trade, output per hour grew 4.3 percent, as output increased 6.6 percent and hours advanced 2.2 percent. The largest increases in productivity—13.0 percent and 11.8 percent—occurred in motor vehicles and parts wholesalers and farm product raw materials wholesalers, respectively.

In retail trade, output per hour increased 4.9 percent, as output grew 4.1 percent, while hours declined 0.8 percent. Specialty food stores and electronic shopping and mail-order houses had the largest productivity increases—20.0 percent and 18.2 percent, respectively. In food services and drinking places, output per hour rose 2.4 percent as output grew 4.9 percent and hours, 2.4 percent. The largest increase in productivity, 3.2 percent, occurred in limited-service eating places. To learn more, see “Productivity and Costs by Industry: Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, and Food Services and Drinking Places, 2006,” news release USDL 07-1321.

### Taking leave

Richard M. Devens, executive editor of *Monthly Labor Review* since 1994, retires to private life with the publication of this issue. During this tenure, the *Review* was ranked in the top 20 economics journals by overall impact, as measured by citations in the general social science literature. This top-tenth ranking was attributed to the accessibility of the *Review's* editing and presentation.

## Business Employment Dynamics data: survival and longevity, II

*A study that extends previous research on the longevity of businesses shows that survival decreases at a decreasing rate; establishments that manage to survive the crucial 4-year period after their birth have a better chance of surviving longer and experiencing employment growth*

Amy E. Knaup  
and  
Merissa C. Piazza

**T**his study is an extension of a research summary published in the *Review* in 2005.<sup>1</sup> That piece examined survival rates from a cohort of establishments from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program over a 4-year period. The study presented here extends the previous cohort an additional 3 years to create a 7-year survival analysis.

### Data sources

The QCEW program contains information on 8.9 million U.S. business establishments in both the public and private sector. These monthly business establishment data are compiled on a quarterly basis for State unemployment insurance tax purposes and are edited and submitted to the BLS. A Federal-State cooperative venture between the BLS and the State Workforce Agencies, the QCEW program collects information covering approximately 98 percent of nonfarm payroll employment in the United States. Data generated by the program serve as the sampling frame for a range of BLS establishment surveys and as a benchmark for the Current Employment Statistics survey. Outside researchers use QCEW microdata to investigate topics in the field of labor economics, and such data are the largest single input to the Bureau of Economic Anal-

ysis personal income accounting program. QCEW program data also are used to generate gross job flows in the Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data series.

To construct the BLS longitudinal database, analysts link the data across quarters, using unique identifiers to track establishments, even when their ownership changes. The QCEW program has linked data from the first quarter of 1990 through the most current quarter; the data usually are available 7 months after the end of the reference quarter. The coverage and frequency of the data are unique in the Federal statistical system in that they allow tracking of the startup, growth, and failure of a particular establishment concurrently with the timing of those events. The program contains establishment-level data (that is, data relating to a specific location). Therefore, one can observe various characteristics of each establishment, such as the State, county, and industry in which it operates; its age, predecessors, and successors; its total quarterly wages; and its monthly employment.

The BED data series takes advantage of the QCEW microdata by calculating gross job flows. BED data reveal the level of employment changes each quarter due to openings, closings, expansions, and contractions of businesses. These four categories illustrate the vast number of business and em-

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ployment changes that contribute to the overall net change in employment. The BED data on establishment openings constitute a broad category of new businesses consisting of both establishments that are born and establishments that are reopening, including establishments that open on a seasonal basis. The BED data allow for quarter-to-quarter comparisons of establishments that are changing, but do not indicate how a consistent set of businesses changes over the quarter. The analysis presented in this research summary is different in that it follows a carefully selected cohort of establishments from birth through 7 years of their lifetime.<sup>2</sup>

### Preparing a birth cohort

Births are defined as those establishments which are new in the reference quarter and show no positive employment for the previous four quarters. Each microdata record is tested for four quarters prior to the reference quarter, to prevent seasonal establishments from appearing in the birth cohort. Furthermore, these new establishments have no ties to any establishments that existed prior to the reference quarter. Thus, this approach eliminates changes in ownership from the cohort, as well as new locations of existing firms, which might be expected to behave differently from independent establishments. Another reason for not including new locations of existing firms is that they often represent administrative changes in the data rather than actual new locations. To include them would risk skewing the data in terms of both survival analysis and average employment.

The study presented here tracked the original 212,182 new establishments across the Nation for the second quarter of 1998 (beginning in March of that year<sup>3</sup>). This cohort accounts for approximately all births during that quarter, a typical quarter from 1992 to the end of the series.<sup>4</sup>

In the original study, births were tracked across 16 quarters from March 1998 to March 2002 by a unique identifier. The current study tracks these establishments an additional 12 quarters, from March 2002 to March 2005, creating a 7-year survival study. In the birth quarter, establishments are equivalent to firms. In subsequent quarters, establishments may be acquired by or merged with another firm, spin off a subsidiary, or open additional locations. Establishments that were involved in such succession relationships also were tracked across time, by following the successor establishments. The data on these successor establishments were aggregated and assigned a unique identifier that was linked to the original birth establishment.

Two-digit NAICS codes were used to group the establishments into 10 sectors: natural resources (NAICS codes 11

and 21); construction (23); manufacturing (31–33); trade, transportation, and utilities (22, 42, 44–45, 48–49); information (51); financial activities (52–53); professional and business services (54–56); education and health services (61–62); leisure and hospitality (71–72); and other services (81). A small percentage (0.02 percent) of establishments did not have a NAICS industry classification over their lifetime and were excluded from the sectoral analysis. The 10-sector grouping facilitates comparisons of survival between industry sectors, as well as comparisons between employment contributions in the initial quarter and over the subsequent 7 years. In the latter regard, average employment in the initial quarter is compared with average employment in subsequent quarters, as well as with the highest employment attained by an establishment, on average, during the 7 years under study. That is, for each industry sector, peak employment, which can be attained by an establishment in any quarter of the given period, is compared with average initial employment.

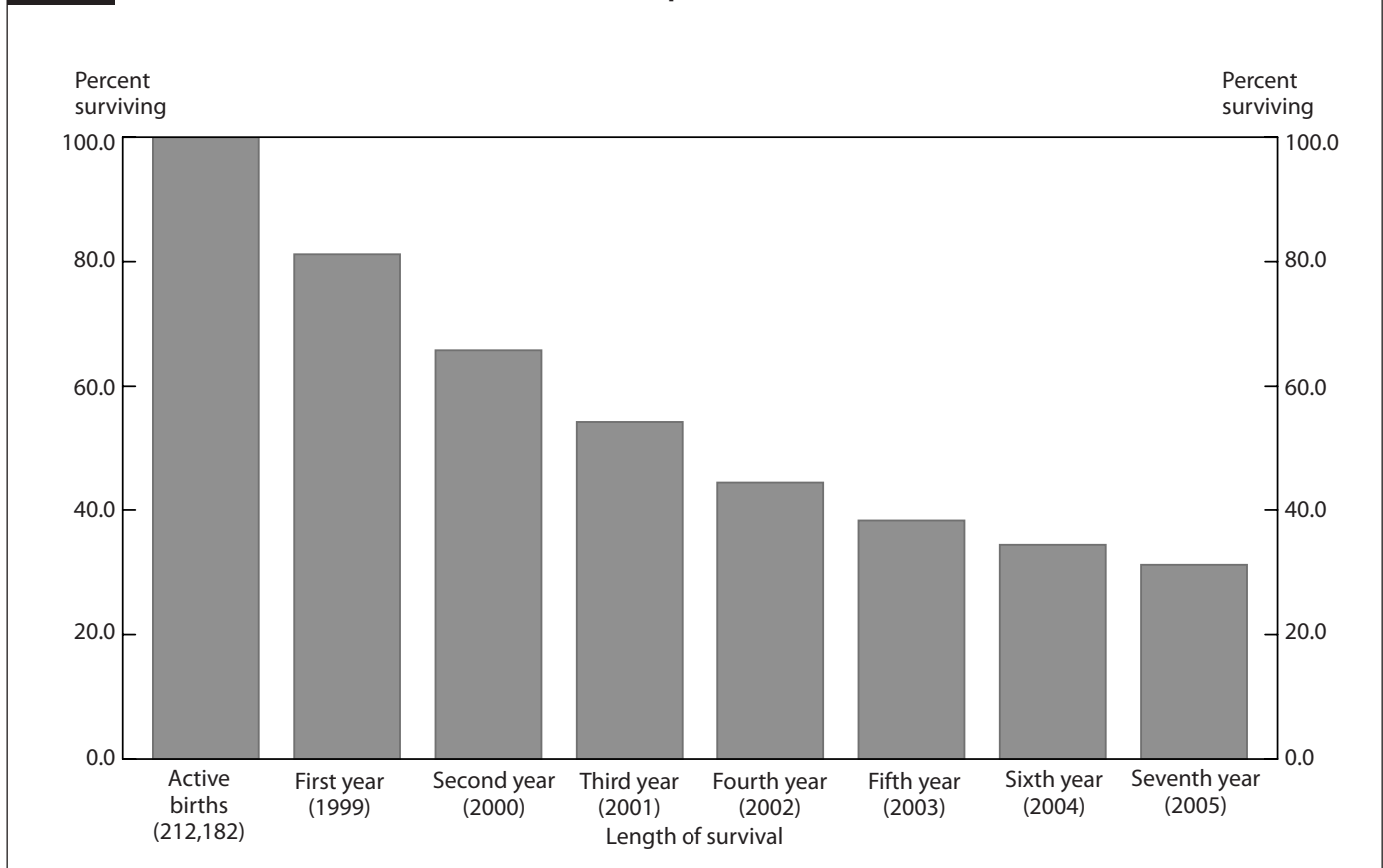
### Profile of survival

Across all sectors, 44 percent of the cohort survived through the fourth year (the end of the previous study) and 31 percent to the seventh year. (See chart 1.) This finding is consistent with the previous study in that the largest exit of establishments occurred during the first and second years and, after the fourth year, the percentage of establishments that exited slowed considerably. In essence, after 4 years the number of establishments exiting the cohort was decreasing, albeit at a slower rate, and after 7 years almost a third of all establishments were still in business. One can see a smoothing of the survival curve and a dramatic decrease in surviving establishments in the first 4 years, while survival in years 5 through 7 increases in relation to survival during the previous 4 years.

Individual industries behaved in a similar manner: the concentration of exiting establishments occurred during the first 4 years and slowed after that. (See chart 2.) In relation to the overall survival average, survival forms a pattern across industries: those industries which started the study with survival below the national average continue below average, those which began with average survival continue that way through the entire period, and those which were above average survival in the beginning stay above average throughout the period.

Analyzing the data by industry sector yields a result consistent with that found in the previous study. Then, the information sector had the lowest 2- and 4-year survival: 63 percent and 38 percent, respectively; the trend contin-

**Chart 1. Survival of new establishments from second quarter of 1998**



ued in the current study, with the information sector having the lowest 6-year survival (28 percent) and the lowest 7-year survival (24 percent). (See chart 2.) Education and health services continued to have the highest survival: the sector's 6- and 7-year survival figures were 46 percent and 44 percent, respectively. Because restaurants are classified under the leisure and hospitality sector, one might assume that they would have lower survival figures than the average in the cohort, but over the 7-year study, the restaurant sector maintained survival shares that were close to the national average.

### Growth of survivors

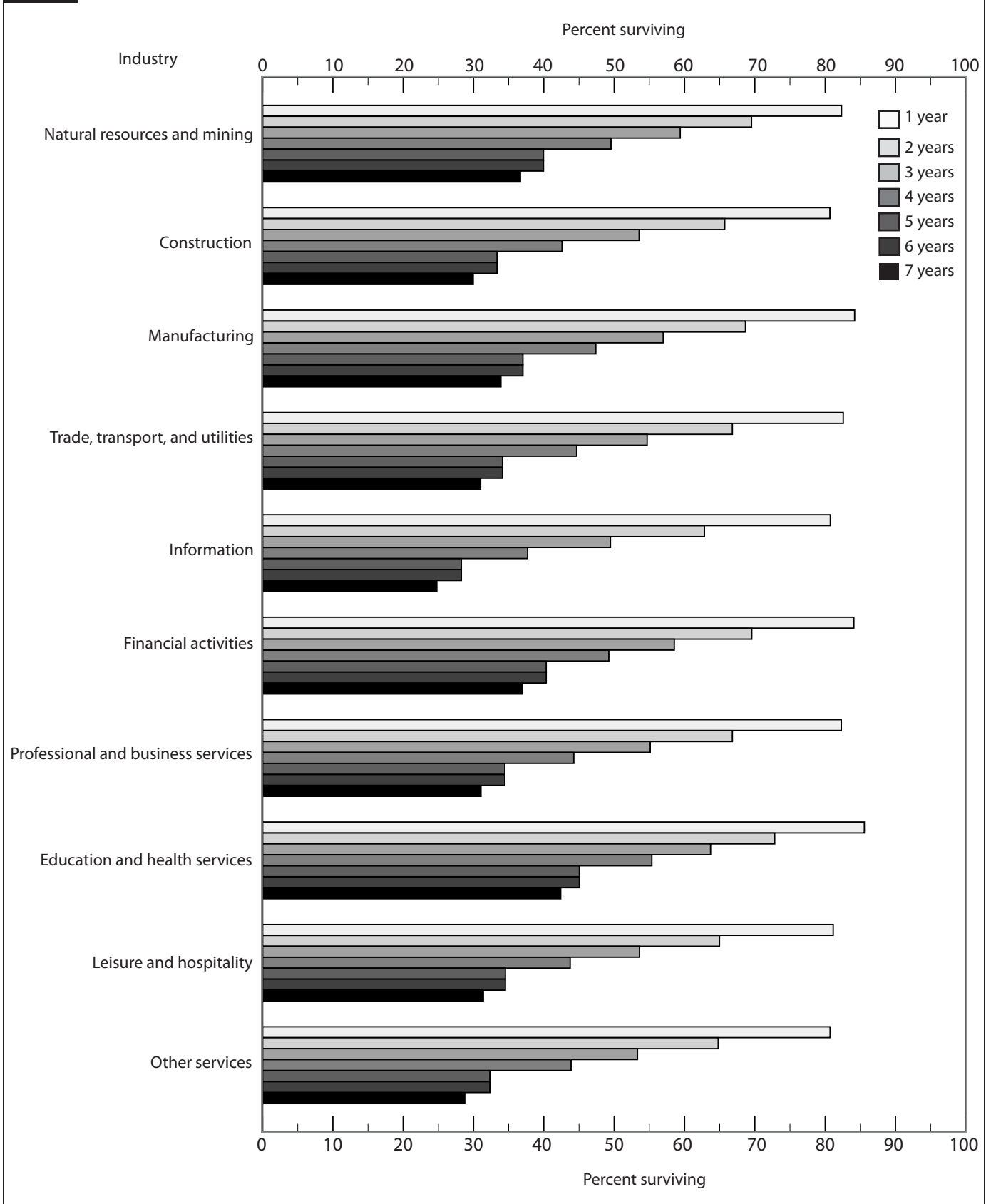
The employment data on surviving establishments in the cohort reveal that, as establishments stay in business, their employment grows. In the first 4 years of existence, about 82 percent of establishments survive from year to year, but in the fifth year the percentage increases to more than 86 percent. By the seventh year, the survival of surviving establishments increases to more than 90 percent. The trend in chart 3 (see also

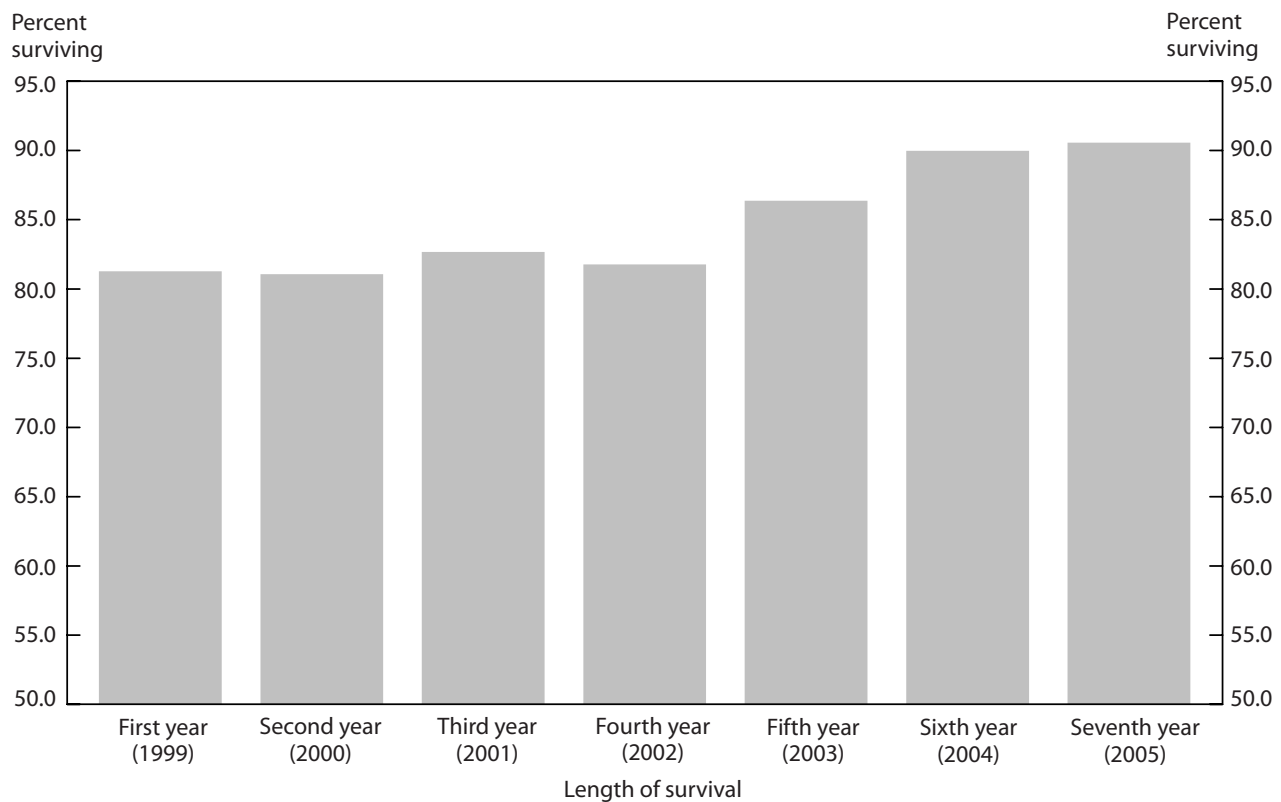
table 1) demonstrates that the longer an establishment survives, the more likely it will continue to survive.

Examining the employment patterns of this cohort reveals that even though 69 percent of its establishments did not survive to the seventh year, nationwide employment of the remaining establishments (605,975) was more than 75 percent of the cohort's original employment (798,066). (See tables 3 and 4.) Even with the large exit of establishments, the relatively small decrease in employment by the seventh year reveals that survivors' employment tends to grow.<sup>5</sup>

The employment growth of survivors can be seen in the relationship between initial employment and average peak employment at 4 years and at 7 years. In the cohort studied, all sectors exhibit an increase in average peak employment from year 4 to year 7. The increase in average employment at 4 years (7.9 employees), compared with 13.1 employees at 7 years, shows the ongoing growth in employment even as establishments exit. (See table 4.) This trend reinforces the fact that, on average, surviving establishments' employment grows as those establishments age.

**Chart 2. Survival of new establishments from second quarter of 1998, by industry**



**Chart 3. Survival rates of previous year's survivors, 1999–2005****Table 1. Survival rates of previous year's survivors, by sector and year since birth, 1999–2005**

[In percent]

NAICS supersector	First year (1999)	Second year (2000)	Third year (2001)	Fourth year (2002)	Fifth year (2003)	Sixth year (2004)	Seventh year (2005)
National.....	81.2	81.0	82.6	81.7	86.3	89.9	90.5
Natural resources and mining .....	82.3	84.5	85.4	83.4	87.6	92.0	91.8
Construction .....	80.7	81.5	81.5	79.5	86.8	90.3	89.8
Manufacturing .....	84.2	81.6	83.0	83.2	86.2	90.6	91.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	82.6	80.9	81.9	81.7	85.5	89.3	90.9
Information .....	80.8	77.8	78.7	76.2	82.9	90.5	87.6
Financial activities .....	84.1	82.7	84.2	84.1	89.2	91.8	91.5
Professional and business services .....	82.3	81.2	82.5	80.3	86.1	90.4	90.2
Education and health services .....	85.6	85.1	87.5	86.9	90.5	92.8	94.1
Leisure and hospitality .....	81.2	80.1	82.5	81.6	87.1	90.6	90.9
Other services .....	80.7	80.3	82.3	82.3	84.4	87.3	89.0

The variation in employment growth contrasts with fairly stable establishment survival. One can see the lifetime contributions of employment in relation to opening contributions, and employment drops sig-

nificantly after the fourth year, but remains stable at around the fifth-year level for most sectors. (See chart 4.) This information sheds some light on manufacturing industry survival rates: even though the manufacturing

**Table 2. Surviving establishments, by sector and year since birth, 1999–2005**

NAICS supersector	Second quarter, 1998	First year (1999)	Second year (2000)	Third year (2001)	Fourth year (2002)	Fifth year (2003)	Sixth year (2004)	Seventh year (2005)
National.....	212,182	172,379	139,543	115,194	94,116	81,253	73,074	66,166
Natural resources and mining ..	3,198	2,633	2,224	1,900	1,585	1,389	1,278	1,173
Construction .....	27,536	22,219	18,099	14,748	11,728	10,176	9,187	8,251
Manufacturing .....	7,326	6,168	5,031	4,174	3,473	2,995	2,713	2,484
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	41,797	34,518	27,928	22,863	18,674	15,969	14,262	12,964
Information .....	3,793	3,063	2,384	1,877	1,430	1,185	1,073	940
Financial activities .....	14,853	12,490	10,333	8,698	7,314	6,525	5,991	5,481
Professional and business services .....	40,992	33,743	27,389	22,599	18,152	15,623	14,127	12,739
Education and health services .....	11,594	9,923	8,444	7,389	6,420	5,807	5,388	5,068
Leisure and hospitality .....	16,834	13,661	10,941	9,024	7,367	6,415	5,814	5,286
Other services .....	39,783	32,113	25,783	21,214	17,458	14,738	12,863	11,446

**Table 3. Total employment of survivors, by sector and year since birth, 1999–2005**

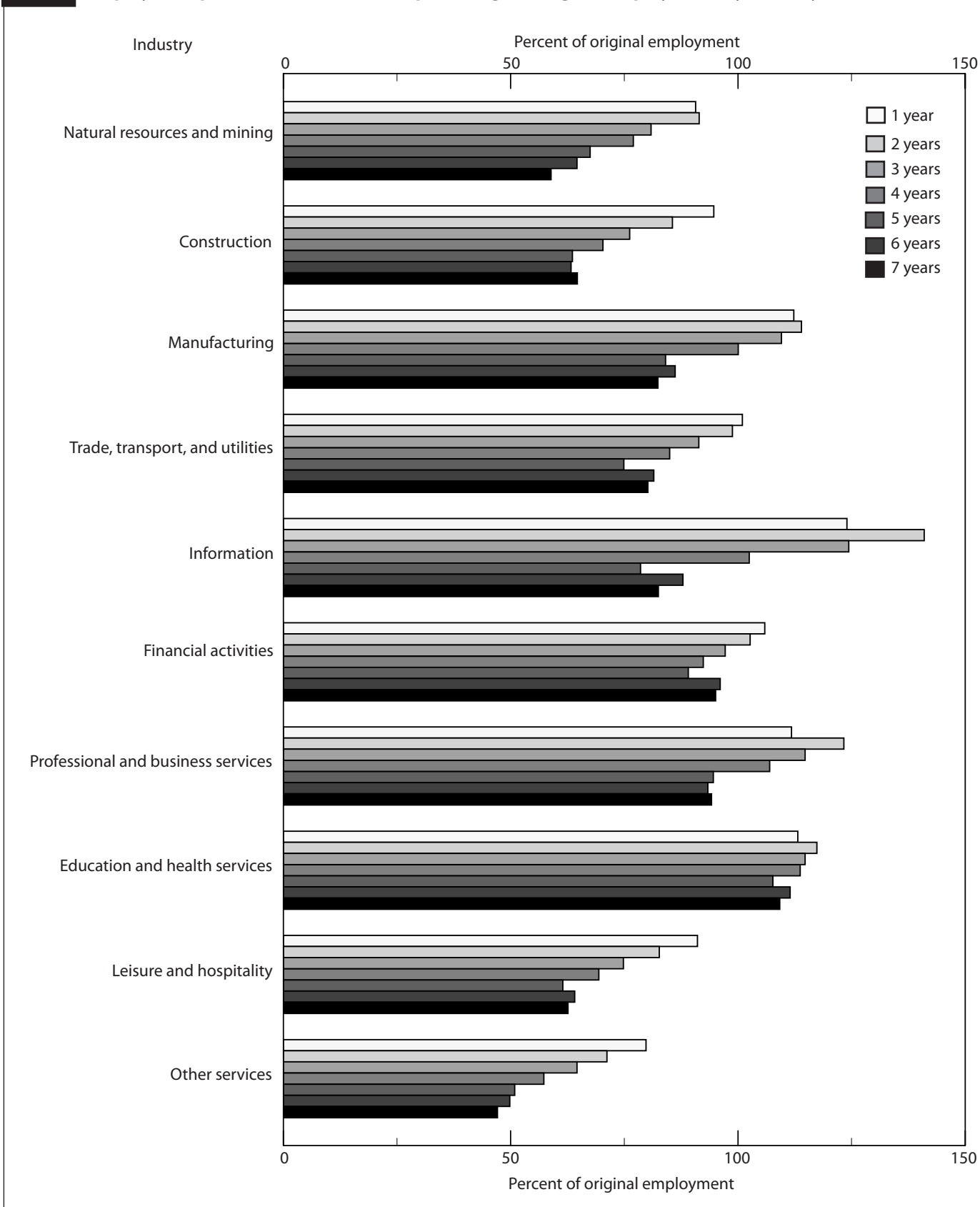
NAICS supersector	Second quarter, 1998	First year (1999)	Second year (2000)	Third year (2001)	Fourth year (2002)	Fifth year (2003)	Sixth year (2004)	Seventh year (2005)
National.....	798,066	792,131	781,506	721,103	670,111	597,177	615,090	605,975
Natural resources and mining .....	21,809	19,781	19,945	17,636	16,789	14,726	14,091	12,836
Construction .....	98,750	93,468	84,550	75,256	69,426	62,852	62,489	63,935
Manufacturing .....	45,670	51,271	52,055	50,073	45,732	38,404	39,355	37,636
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	139,125	140,462	137,448	127,135	118,266	104,156	113,398	111,622
Information .....	17,794	22,064	25,085	22,131	18,241	13,987	15,640	14,674
Financial activities .....	45,098	47,745	46,314	43,855	41,665	40,200	43,360	42,892
Professional and business services .....	137,908	154,160	170,016	158,281	147,618	130,403	128,803	129,938
Education and health services .....	57,068	64,594	67,017	65,534	64,881	61,482	63,611	62,328
Leisure and hospitality .....	152,668	139,041	126,323	114,154	105,941	93,893	97,933	95,611
Other services .....	69,736	55,664	49,639	45,027	39,932	35,499	34,700	32,820

**Table 4. Contributions to initial employment, average initial employment, and average peak employment, by sector**

NAICS supersector	Employment in second quarter, 1998	Average initial employment	Average peak employment 4 years after birth (Knaup, 2005)	Average peak employment 7 years after birth (current study)
National.....	798,066	3.8	7.9	13.1
Natural resources and mining .....	21,809	6.8	14.8	21.3
Construction .....	98,750	3.6	8.1	12.4
Manufacturing .....	45,670	6.2	14.0	21.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	139,125	3.3	6.7	11.5
Information .....	17,794	4.7	14.6	25.6
Financial activities .....	45,098	3.0	6.4	10.5
Professional and business services .....	137,908	3.4	9.0	16.6
Education and health services .....	57,068	4.9	10.8	16.2
Leisure and hospitality .....	152,668	9.1	15.2	24.2
Other services .....	69,736	1.8	2.7	3.9



**Chart 4. Employment patterns of survivors as a percentage of original employment, by industry**



industry has average survival rates, employment stayed above initial employment until the fourth year, when it returned to the level of the second quarter of 1998.

Caution is advised, therefore, in judging the success of an industry sector only by its survival. For example, in comparing the sectors with the lowest and highest survival figures, it becomes clear that, despite having the lowest survival, the information sector had stronger employment growth than the education and health services sector. (See chart 4 and tables 2 and 3.) However, overall employment in education and health services was more stable. (See table 3.)

EXTENDING THE COHORT OF KNAUP'S 2005 STUDY to 7 years yields results consistent with that study: the survival of establishments decreases at a decreasing rate. Industry sectors that had above-average survival after 4 years continue to have above-average survival, and after 7 years, those with below-average survival continue to have below-average survival. More importantly, establishments that manage to survive continue to exhibit employment growth. This movement demonstrates that even as establishments exit the cohort, the increase in hiring by surviving establishments produces job growth in the economy. □

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> Amy E. Knaup, "Survival and longevity in the Business Employment Dynamics data," *Monthly Labor Review*, May 2005, pp. 50–56.

<sup>2</sup> For a discussion of the BED data series, see James R. Spletzer, R. Jason Faberman, Akbar Sadeghi, David M. Talan, and Richard L. Clayton, "Business Employment Dynamics: new data on gross job gains and losses," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2004, pp. 29–42.

<sup>3</sup> In the BED system, births are considered changes, and quarterly changes track over 4 months; that is, to calculate a first-quarter change (from January through March), one must include the previous December's figure, and to calculate a second-quarter change (from April to June), one must include the previous March's figure.

<sup>4</sup> For more information and a discussion of birth and death methodology, see Akbar Sadeghi, Richard L. Clayton, Sheryl L. Konigsberg,

and David M. Talan, "Birth and Death of Business Establishments: Decomposition of Openings and Closings in the Business Employment Dynamics Data Series," paper presented at the Third International Conference on Establishment Surveys (ICES-III), Montreal, Quebec, Canada, June 18–21, 2007.

<sup>5</sup> It might be argued that the small decrease in employment by the seventh year reveals, not that survivors' employment tends to grow, but that big establishments tend to survive (or perhaps that a combination of the two occurs). However, this possibility is precluded because establishments with large employment were excluded from the study. The reasoning behind their exclusion was that confining the cohort examined to smaller entities would ensure that the appearance of new establishments in the data were births and not reopenings or spinoffs.

## Employer generosity in employer-matched 401(k) plans, 2002–03

*The 401(k) plan affords workers the advantage that their contributions are untaxed until the workers withdraw money from the plan in their retirement; such plans exhibit considerable diversity in their generosity provisions, even when the provisions are combined into one summary measure of generosity*

Keenan Dworak-Fisher

Over the last few decades, the growth of defined contribution pension plans and the concomitant decline in defined benefit plans has been the most salient trend in the provision of retirement benefits by employers.<sup>1</sup> In particular, one type of defined contribution plan—the 401(k) plan—increasingly has become the primary way employers provide retirement benefits to their workers.<sup>2</sup> 401(k) plans are characterized by the feature that workers' contributions, together with any ensuing interest, are afforded the significant advantage of being untaxed until the workers withdraw money from the plan in their retirement. As 401(k) plans continue to grow in popularity, their generosity—the details of how employers contribute money to employee accounts—becomes of greater and greater interest to workers, employers, and policy analysts. This article builds on information provided in National Compensation Survey (NCS) publications to provide more details about 401(k) plan generosity.<sup>3</sup>

In particular, the article focuses on a type of 401(k) plan referred to in NCS publications as a savings and thrift plan. Such a plan determines employers' contributions by applying a matching formula to the contributions made by each employee; employees are required to contribute to the plan in order to receive the employer match. This type of plan

is by far the most prevalent type of 401(k) plan offered today,<sup>4</sup> although a significant number of employers provide 401(k) plans in which they make (nonmatching) contributions, regardless of the employees' contributions, while other employers offer 401(k) plans as tax-advantaged savings vehicles for employees, but offer no employer contribution.<sup>5</sup> At the same time, virtually all savings and thrift plans are 401(k) plans.<sup>6</sup>

The 2002–03 NCS bulletin<sup>7</sup> shows the distribution of types of matching formulas among savings and thrift participants. Fully 68 percent of participants have plans in which the employer matches employee contributions at a “flat” rate. For example, one such plan might contribute 75 cents to the plan for every dollar the employee contributes, up to 6 percent of the employee's salary; in this case, the company's “match rate” is 75 percent, and the potential amount matched is 6 percent. Another 13 percent of savings and thrift plan participants are reported to have plans in which the match rate varies by the employee's contributions. For instance, a plan might match contributions up to the first 3 percent of the employee's salary at a 100-percent rate and then match additional employee contributions up to 6 percent of the employee's salary at a 50-percent rate. Yet another 3 percent of savings and thrift plan participants have plans in which either

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the match rate or the amount of employee contributions to which it applies varies by the employee's tenure (length of service). For example, a plan might match 50 percent of less tenured employees' contributions up to 6 percent of the employees' salaries, and 100 percent of more tenured employees' contributions up to 6 percent of the employees' salaries. Finally, the remaining 19 percent of savings and thrift plan participants have plans with other formulas for determining the company match (such as formulas that vary by the company's profit level) or have plans in which the matching formula is unspecified in company materials.

Using data pooled from the 2002 and 2003 NCS samples, focusing solely on savings and thrift 401(k) plans, and defining the fractions according to plan access<sup>8</sup> instead of plan participation reveals that the distribution of matching formulas is similar to the distribution just described: an estimated 68 percent of workers with savings and thrift 401(k) plans have access to plans with a flat match, 14 percent have access to plans whose match varies by the employee's contribution, and 3 percent have access to plans in which the match provisions vary by the employee's tenure.

As this discussion illustrates, two provisions of savings and thrift 401(k) plans characterize the generosity of the plans: the match rate itself and the percentage of the employee's salary that is subject to the match. It is relatively straightforward to summarize the joint distribution of plans that have a flat match rate. Table 1 provides this information in a cross-tabulation in which both the match rates and the amounts to which they apply have been categorized into ranges. This categorization obscures somewhat the fact that most of the distribution is massed at several points; for example, the 51- to 75-percent match rate category contains primarily plans with match rates of 67 percent and 75 percent.

Table 1 illustrates a pertinent point: plans that have lower match rates tend to offer those matches to a larger percentage of employees' salaries. For example, 13 percent (1.8/14.2) of workers with access to plans with the lowest match rates (25 percent and lower) had that match apply to the largest fractions of their salaries (contributions of 6 percent or more), while only 3 percent (1.1/35.5) of workers with the highest match rates (more than 75 percent) had it apply to the largest fractions of their salaries. The impression this observation gives is that employers compensate for lower match rates by allowing those match rates to apply to greater amounts.<sup>9</sup>

Another way to summarize the generosity of these plans is to multiply the match rate by the percentage of salary to which the match may be applied; the resulting

measure shows the potential contribution to the plan by the employer as a percentage of salary. For instance, if, as before, the employer contributes 75 cents to the plan for every dollar the employee contributes, up to 6 percent of the employee's salary, then the potential employer contribution is 4 percent ( $.75 \times 6$ ) of the employee's salary. Combining the two generosity provisions in this way incorporates the correlation between them appropriately and allows for a more succinct summary of plan generosity. The following tabulation shows the distribution of this maximum potential contribution measure among all workers with a flat-rate savings and thrift 401(k) plan during 2002–03 (values directly on the border between categories are classified into the smaller category; for example, plans with exactly 2 percent of salary potentially contributed are placed into the "1 to 2" row):

<i>Maximum potential employer contribution (percent of salary)</i>	<i>Percent of workers covered</i>
Total .....	100.0
1 or less .....	8.3
1 to 2 .....	24.1
2 to 3 .....	30.7
3 to 4 .....	12.1
4 to 5 .....	12.3
5 to 6 .....	9.2
More than 6 .....	3.2

The majority of the distribution lies within 1 percent and 3 percent of employees' salaries: almost 55 percent of workers with access to a flat-rate 401(k) plan receive a potential employer contribution in that range. Nonetheless, there is a substantial amount of variation in this measure; for instance, more than 12 percent have access to plans with a potential contribution of 5 percent or more of their salaries.

The generosity provisions of savings and thrift 401(k) plans having more complicated formulas for the employer's contribution are harder to summarize, but there are some measures of interest that are relatively straightforward. First, a significant fraction of these plans do not specify the applicable match rates, but instead stipulate that the rate is at the employer's discretion or will be determined in the future. Among workers having access to plans whose match rates vary by the employee's contribution, an estimated 22.6 percent have such "discretionary" employer matches.

Among plans that *do* specify a match rate which varies by the employee's contribution, a key feature is the match rate that is applied to the first dollar the employee contributes. Similarly, we can describe the match rate applied to

**Table 1. Match rates and potential amount matched among all workers with a flat-rate savings and thrift 401(k) plan, 2002–03**

[In percent]

Match rate	Employee contribution subject to match (percent of salary)						Total
	2 or less	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	More than 6	
25 or less.....	0.7	0.7	3.6	1.6	5.9	1.8	14.2
26 to 50 .....	1.7	3.2	8.5	3.2	21.4	5.3	43.3
51 to 75 .....	( <sup>1</sup> )	.6	.6	1.7	3.2	1.1	7.1
More than 75.....	2.8	7.2	5.5	7.1	11.7	1.1	35.5
Total.....	5.2	11.6	18.2	13.5	42.2	9.3	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Values directly on the border between categories are classified into the smaller category; for example, plans with exactly

3 percent of salary subject to the match are placed into the “2 to 3” category. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

the last dollar of employee contributions that is matched. Table 2 is a summary of the joint distribution of the first-dollar and last-dollar match rates for 401(k) plans which specify match rates that vary by the employee contribution. The table shows that match rates applied to the first dollar an employee contributes tend to be relatively high: almost three-fourths of workers with access to plans with rates that vary by employee contribution are presented with an initial match rate of more than 75 percent; among these workers are 27 percent who are offered a match rate of more than 100 percent.

At the same time, the rate that is applied to the last dollar matched tends to be relatively low: almost 90 percent of workers with access to plans with rates that vary by employee contribution face a final match rate of 50 percent or less. The most common match rate structure is one in which the match rate begins at 100 percent (dollar for dollar) on the first dollar contributed and declines to 50 percent on the last dollar matched. The group of numbers less than 0.5 percent in the upper-right portion of the table illustrates the fact that, among plans of this type, very few have match rates that increase as employee contributions rise.<sup>10</sup>

Plans with matching provisions that vary by the employee's tenure also include some fraction that leave matching contributions up to the discretion of the employer: about 10.3 percent of workers with access to varies-by-service plans face such an unspecified employer match. Among plans which *do* specify a match rate that varies by the employee's tenure, there are two principal ways in which match provisions vary: some 38.7 percent of plans have

match rates that vary by tenure, and 50.3 percent vary in the amount of employee contributions that is eligible for the match. The remaining plans vary in other ways.

Table 3 describes the distribution of the maximum and minimum match rates applying to plans which have provisions that vary by employee tenure. The table includes those plans which have nonvarying matches, but varying amounts of applicable employee contributions. On the one hand, these plans appear to be relatively generous to employees who meet the tenure requirements for receiving the highest matches: almost 70 percent of workers with access to such plans have access to plans with maximum match rates greater than 75 percent. On the other hand, these plans appear to be relatively *ungenerous* to those workers who have short tenures: most such workers have access to plans with minimum match rates of 50 percent or less.

Table 4 describes the distribution of the maximum and minimum levels of potentially matched employee contributions applying to plans which have provisions that vary by employee tenure. As in table 3, there is a significant concentration along the diagonal, representing the plans that vary along dimensions other than the potential amount matched. Unlike table 3, however, table 4 points up the relatively low generosity of these plans as regards the amount of contributions to which the match is applicable, even among high-tenure workers. For example, only 42 percent of high-tenure workers and 24 percent of low-tenure workers can receive matches on 5 percent or more of their salaries.

For a more concise summary of the generosity of 401(k) plans with variable match rates, it is possible to

<b>Table 2. Match rates on first and last dollar matched among all workers with a varies-by-contribution savings and thrift 401(k) plan, 2002–03</b>					
[In percent]					
Match rate on first dollar	Match rate on last dollar				
	25 or less	26 to 50	51 to 100	More than 100	Total
25 or less.....	3.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	3.8
26 to 50 .....	11.6	7.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	18.9
51 to 75 .....	( <sup>1</sup> )	3.0	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	3.0
76 to 100 .....	5.5	41.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	47.1
More than 100.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	17.3	2.7	7.3	27.2
Total.....	20.5	68.8	3.4	7.3	100.0
<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 percent. <span style="float: right;">NOTE: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.</span>					
<b>Table 3. Maximum and minimum match rates among all workers with a varies-by-service savings and thrift 401(k) plan, 2002–03</b>					
[In percent]					
Maximum match rate	Minimum match rate				
	50 or less	51 to 100	More than 100	Total	
50 or less.....	25.6	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	25.6	
51 to 75 .....	4.7	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	5.5	
More than 75.....	24.2	32.6	12.2	69.0	
Total.....	54.5	33.4	12.2	100.0	
<sup>1</sup> Less than 1 percent. <span style="float: right;">NOTE: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.</span>					

calculate a form of the potential employer contribution measure described in the tabulation on page 27 for flat-rate plans. For plans whose match rates vary by the level of the employee's contribution, this calculation entails a direct application of the plan's matching provisions. For example, if a plan matches contributions at a 100-percent rate up to the first 3 percent of the employee's salary and then matches additional employee contributions at a 50-percent rate up to 6 percent of the employee's salary, then the potential contribution of the employer is  $(1 \times 3) + (0.5 \times 3) = 4.5$  percent of the employee's salary. For plans whose match rates vary by the employee's tenure, the calculation is less straightforward, because different workers face different maximum potential employer contributions at any point in time. To combine these provisions into one number, a weighted average of the different maximum potential employer contributions may be calculated, with the weights determined by the percentage of workers in the job facing each set of provisions.<sup>11</sup>

Table 5 shows the distribution of potential employer contributions for 401(k) plans with varying provisions, broken out into subsets for plans that vary by employee contribution and plans that vary by employee tenure. Among plans in which the match rate varies by employee contribution, almost half of the distribution (49.6 percent) has a maximum potential employer contribution in the interval from 3 percent to 4 percent of salary;<sup>12</sup> these plans seem relatively generous compared with the flat-rate plans, for which (as shown in the tabulation on page 27) the most common range is in the interval from 2 percent to 3 percent of salary. Among plans in which the match rate varies by employee tenure, the distribution of maximum potential employer matches is spread relatively evenly among the categories between 1 percent and 6 percent of salary.

A comparison of the aforementioned tabulation with table 5 reveals that flat-rate plans and variable-rate plans differ somewhat in generosity, with variable-rate plans tending to be more generous, on average. A natural ques-

**Table 4. Maximum and minimum potential amount matched among all workers with a varies-by-tenure savings and thrift 401(k) plan, 2002–03**

[In percent]

Maximum potential amount	Minimum potential amount			
	2 or less	2 to 5	More than 5	Total
2 or less.....	13.9	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	13.9
2 to 5.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	44.5	( <sup>1</sup> )	44.6
More than 5.....	6.0	11.2	24.3	41.5
Total.....	20.0	55.7	24.3	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Values directly on the border between categories are classified into the smaller category; for example, plans with exactly 3 percent of

salary potentially contributed are placed into the “2 to 3” category. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

**Table 5. Maximum potential employer contribution as a percentage of salary among all workers with a varying-rate savings and thrift 401(k) plan, by type of formula, 2002–03**

[In percent]

Maximum potential employer contribution (percent of salary)	Varies by contribution	Varies by tenure	All variable-rate plans
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 or less.....	1.6	10.6	3.7
1 to 2.....	9.7	19.5	11.9
2 to 3.....	18.3	23.2	19.4
3 to 4.....	49.6	19.3	42.7
4 to 5.....	2.0	16.2	5.3
5 to 6.....	1.3	10.5	3.4
More than 6.....	17.4	.7	13.6

NOTE: Values directly on the border between categories are classified into the smaller category; for example, plans with exactly 2

percent of salary potentially contributed are placed into the “1 to 2” category. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

tion to ask is, Are these average differences significant? Wald tests that incorporate the complex design of the NCS data can be used to answer this question.<sup>14</sup> Table 6 shows the results of several such tests. In the first row of the table, the potential employer contribution among flat-rate plans is seen to be 3.28 percent of the employee’s salary, while among variable-rate plans it is 3.50 percent of salary; this difference is statistically significant,<sup>14</sup> with a *p*-value of .005. To understand whence the difference originates, it suffices to look at the second and third rows of the table, where the first- and last-dollar match

rates are compared across flat- and variable-rate plans.<sup>15</sup> Among flat-rate plans, the average match rate was 64.8 percent; among variable-rate plans, the average match rate went from 109.9 percent on the first dollar matched to 73.6 percent on the last dollar matched. On the first-dollar rate, the difference between flat-rate plans and variable-rate plans was statistically significant. In addition, even the last-dollar rate among variable-rate plans was significantly higher than the flat-rate average, despite the fact that variable rates generally declined from the initial match to the last-dollar match. By contrast, no significant

**Table 6. Mean potential employer contributions, match rates, and amounts covered among all workers with a specified-rate (flat-rate or variable-rate) savings and thrift 401(k) plan, 2002–03**

[In percent]				
Generosity measure	Flat-rate plans	Variable-rate plans	p-test for equivalence	All specified-rate plans
Potential employer contribution, percent of salary .....	3.28	3.50	0.005	3.31
Match rate on first dollar matched, percent of employee contribution .....	64.76	109.89	.000	71.42
Match rate on last dollar matched, percent of employer contribution .....	64.76	73.57	.075	66.06
Maximum applicable employer contribution, percent of salary .....	5.21	5.14	.614	5.20

differences appeared upon a consideration of the total amount of employee contributions subject to a match: the amount for flat-rate plans (5.21 percent of employees' salaries) and the amount for variable-rate plans (5.14 percent of employees' salaries) were nearly identical.

Another advantage of the measures depicted in table 6 is that summary statistics can be computed for flat- and variable-rate plans combined. For example, the last column of the table shows averages across all workers with access to specified-rate plans (flat- and variable-rate plans in which the rates are specified in plan materials, rather than being left to the employer's discretion). Then, table 7 breaks out these averages by various broad characteristics. The two tables reveal a number of differences in 401(k) generosity by industry and occupation. For example, financial occupations and industries tend to have access to significantly more generous plans than do health care occupations and industries, and workers in the Western United States tend to have access to significantly more generous plans than workers in the South. Somewhat surprisingly, the generosity of plans accessible to lower wage workers is not significantly different from that among plans of higher wage workers. The difference between unionized and nonunionized workers in average potential employer contributions also is not statistically significant, although the amount of applicable employee contributions is significantly higher among unionized workers.

Many of the between-group differences shown in table 7 also are evident in employer cost data for defined contribution plans, published quarterly in the *Employer Costs for Employee Compensation* bulletins of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The data underlying these bulletins are collected in the NCS as well, but unlike the data summarized in table

7, they are, in substantial part, not specific to particular plans; instead, these data often reflect employer costs accrued at the job level for defined contribution plans, rather than costs associated with individual plans. Nonetheless, it is apparent that a correlation exists between employer costs accrued for defined contribution plans and the measures of generosity compiled here.

To explore the strength of this relationship, linear regressions were performed for the employer's cost for defined contribution plans on various measures of plan generosity, for all workers with a specified-rate savings and thrift 401(k) plan for 2002–03. The following tabulation shows the results of these regressions—in particular, the slope coefficient and *R* square for three different regression equations:

<i>Explanatory variable</i>	<i>Slope coefficient</i>	<i>R square</i>
Potential employer contribution (percent of salary) .....	0.086	0.043
Potential employer contribution (dollars) .....	.517	.284
Potential employer contribution per participant (dollars) .....	.818	.430

The first row shows the results of cost regressions when the independent variable is the potential employer contribution, the measure we have described in the tables in this article. A 1-percentage-point increase in the potential employer contribution corresponds to only an 8.6-cent increase in the employer's cost per hour worked for defined contribution benefits. Further, variation in the potential employer match can account for only 4.3 percent of the variation in employer costs.



**Table 7** Mean potential employer contributions, match rates, and amounts covered among all workers with a specified-rate savings and thrift 401(k) plan, by selected categories, 2002–03

Category	Potential employer contribution		Match rate on first dollar matched		Match rate on last dollar matched		Applicable employee contribution	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total.....	3.31	0.05	71.42	1.14	66.06	1.09	5.20	0.06
Industry:								
Mining, utility, and construction.....	2.98	.08	61.00	2.10	56.92	1.89	5.24	.13
Manufacturing.....	3.31	.13	61.62	1.76	57.04	1.72	5.62	.10
Wholesale trade.....	3.02	.13	69.11	3.73	67.21	3.69	5.05	.15
Retail trade.....	3.45	.10	77.30	1.95	64.13	1.81	5.28	.07
Transportation.....	3.06	.15	73.33	3.07	72.79	3.09	4.50	.18
Information.....	3.77	.11	67.01	1.69	61.77	1.59	5.88	.07
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	4.00	.08	83.25	1.84	78.25	1.98	5.20	.04
Professional, managerial, and administrative.....	3.47	.14	66.24	2.18	63.25	2.15	5.80	.20
Education.....	3.85	.25	86.17	5.11	82.49	4.39	4.78	.34
Health and social services.....	2.62	.11	62.24	3.38	60.83	3.31	4.58	.15
Entertainment and hospitality.....	2.97	.13	75.99	5.18	66.07	7.85	4.54	.52
Other.....	3.82	.20	142.08	18.97	140.45	19.18	4.03	.25
Size of establishment:								
Fewer than 100 workers.....	3.10	.07	68.50	2.27	65.09	2.24	5.33	.07
100 or more workers.....	3.42	.06	72.98	1.29	66.58	1.24	5.13	.08
Region:								
Northeast.....	3.60	.13	72.97	1.53	68.19	1.39	5.40	.08
Midwest.....	3.21	.07	69.28	1.57	63.80	1.53	5.19	.14
South.....	3.01	.09	67.46	2.77	63.66	2.64	4.98	.07
West.....	3.69	.08	79.99	3.23	72.02	3.09	5.37	.11
Occupation:								
Management.....	3.76	.11	75.58	2.13	70.87	2.18	5.44	.08
Financial operations.....	3.78	.07	80.59	2.54	73.63	2.35	5.24	.09
Computer.....	3.37	.13	64.24	2.07	60.56	1.66	5.49	.12
Engineering and science.....	3.66	.14	69.64	2.46	66.75	2.38	5.59	.17
Education.....	3.16	.16	73.18	5.82	72.40	5.75	4.87	.24
Health care.....	2.70	.14	64.37	3.24	62.11	3.20	4.49	.16
Other services.....	3.22	.15	75.13	4.02	69.54	4.15	5.02	.36
Sales.....	3.33	.08	76.46	2.16	64.06	2.00	5.22	.10
Office support.....	3.45	.07	73.97	1.79	69.63	1.64	5.33	.09
Construction and repair.....	3.20	.09	70.00	4.42	67.48	4.46	5.25	.10
Production.....	3.26	.16	62.89	2.19	57.07	2.27	5.58	.13
Transportation.....	2.97	.08	65.32	1.64	62.04	1.38	4.86	.11
Union status:								
Covered by collective bargaining agreement.....	3.45	.09	68.71	1.74	64.50	1.59	5.41	.10
Not covered.....	3.30	.05	71.65	1.26	66.19	1.16	5.19	.06
Average hourly wage:								
\$15 or less.....	3.26	.06	72.66	1.74	66.27	1.66	5.13	.09
More than \$15.....	3.36	.06	70.16	1.08	65.85	1.01	5.28	.05

The predictive power of the potential employer match is strengthened considerably by expressing it in dollar terms. The second row of the tabulation shows the results of regressions run on “potential dollar match,” a measure calculated by multiplying by the average wage of the as-

sociated job. A 1-dollar increase in a job’s potential dollar match is associated with a 52-cent increase in the cost of the job’s defined contribution plan, and 28.4 percent of the observed variation in cost is accounted for by this relationship. Most of the relationship reflects the correla-

tion between the cost of wages and the cost of benefits, documented elsewhere,<sup>16</sup> but the strong predictive power of the potential dollar match is still notable. One possible reason this relationship isn't even stronger is that participation in savings and thrift 401(k) plans is optional and the take-up rate is significantly less than 100 percent.<sup>17</sup> To take the investigation a step further, the potential dollar match was multiplied by the job's participation rate in the plan. The resulting measure can account for 43 percent of the variation in employer costs for defined contribution plans, and its estimated effect on costs is close to 1 for 1. (The slope coefficient is 0.82.)

Overall, there is quite a bit of diversity among the generosity provisions of 401(k) plans, even when only savings and thrift plans are considered, as is done here. The struc-

ture of the match can vary along different dimensions or remain flat. It can be prespecified or left to the employer's discretion, and among prespecified plans, the match rates and amounts eligible for the match can vary substantially. These provisions compensate for each other to some extent: plans with lower match rates tend to have higher amounts eligible to be matched, but there is a great deal of variation among plans even when the provisions are combined into one summary measure of generosity. Of course, a key detail that has not been addressed in this article is the extent to which these generosity provisions are availed of; in the end, the actual contribution of the employer is known only after the participation rate of employees, as well as the extent of the contributions of employees who participate, is determined.<sup>18</sup> □

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> "Retirement plans are classified as either defined benefit or defined contribution plans. Defined benefit plans determine payments according to a fixed formula based on salary, years of service, and age. Defined contribution plans determine payouts on the amount of money contributed and the rate of return on the money invested" (*National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in Private Industry in the United States*, 2003, Bulletin 2577 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 2006), p. 49); on the Internet at [www.bls.gov/nsc/ebs/sp/ebbl0021.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/nsc/ebs/sp/ebbl0021.pdf).

<sup>2</sup> See, for example, Stephanie Costo, "Trends in retirement plan coverage over the last decade," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2006, pp. 58–64; and William Wiatrowski, "Medical and retirement plan coverage: exploring the decline in recent years," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 2004, pp. 29–36.

<sup>3</sup> The NCS, a survey of employers conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, measures employer costs for wages and benefits, as well as many other characteristics of employer-provided benefits.

<sup>4</sup> According to NCS data for 2002–03, 88.2 percent of workers who had access to a 401(k) plan in which the employer offered some contribution had access to a savings and thrift 401(k) plan. In comparison, 15.2 percent had access to a deferred profit-sharing 401(k) plan (in which possibly irregular employer contributions are made so that the employee can share in the employer's profits), and 4.6 percent had access to a money purchase 401(k) plan (in which employers contribute regularly according to a predetermined formula). Note that these numbers sum to more than 100 percent because some workers have access to more than one type of 401(k) plan.

<sup>5</sup> Recent data on the incidence of such "zero-match" plans have been collected by the NCS, which estimates that 16 percent of private-industry workers had access to such benefits in 2005 and 2006. The 16-percent figure seems broadly consistent with those obtained by other sources. For example, Olivia S. Mitchell, Stephen P. Utkus, and Tongxuan Yang, *Turning Workers Into Savers? Incentives, Liquidity, and Choice in 401(k) Plan Design*, NBER Working Paper 11725, October 2005, report that zero-match plans make up 18 percent of their sample of 2001 Vanguard clients; and Alicia H. Munnell, Annika E. Sundén, and Catherine Taylor, "What Determines 401(k) Participation and Contributions?" *Social Security Bulletin*, vol. 64, no. 3,

2002, pp. 64–75, report that zero-match plans constitute 12 percent of 401(k) plans in the 1998 Survey of Consumer Finances.

<sup>6</sup> In the NCS data for 2003, a very small fraction (less than 0.5 percent) of savings and thrift plans do not allow pretax contributions and, accordingly, are not 401(k) plans.

<sup>7</sup> *National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in Private Industry in the United States, 2002–2003*, Bulletin 2573 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 2005), table 93, p. 114.

<sup>8</sup> In the NCS data, workers are defined as having access to a plan if they are "potentially" eligible to participate in the plan. For example, if a plan is available to workers of a particular job category in an establishment, subject to some eligibility criteria, all workers in that job category in that establishment are considered to have access to the plan, regardless of whether they meet the eligibility criteria and regardless of whether they actually participate in the plan.

<sup>9</sup> The relationship between match rates and the amount to which the match applies is more rigorously evidenced by a correlation coefficient of  $-.181$ . (The negative sign indicates that higher match rates tend to coincide with lower applicable employee contributions. The magnitude indicates a relatively weak relationship: a coefficient of  $-1$  would indicate that the variables predict each other perfectly, while a coefficient of  $0$  would mean that the variables were completely independent.)

<sup>10</sup> An estimated 97.4 percent of workers with access to plans with match rates that vary with the employee contribution had a higher rate on the first dollar matched than on the last dollar matched.

<sup>11</sup> Distributions of tenures at each job were estimated from the distributions present at the time the job was first sampled by the NCS or, in cases where this information was unavailable, from the overall job distribution of the relevant occupation.

<sup>12</sup> This and other such intervals include the upper, but not the lower, bound.

<sup>13</sup> For a discussion of the Wald test and its role in hypothesis testing, see William H. Greene, *Econometric Analysis*, 4th ed. (Upper Saddle River, NJ, Prentice Hall, 2000), pp. 153–56.

<sup>14</sup> Tests of significance in this article are carried out at the 10-percent level of significance, in accordance with Office of Compensation and Working Conditions standards.

<sup>15</sup> For flat-rate plans, the first- and last-dollar match rates are the same as the flat rates described in table 2. For plans whose rates vary by employee tenure, the average first- and last-dollar rates across workers in corresponding jobs were calculated.

<sup>16</sup> See, for example, William J. Carrington, Kristin McCue, and Brooks Pierce, "Nondiscrimination Rules and the Distribution of Fringe Benefits," *Journal of Labor Economics*, April 2002, pp. s5-s33.

<sup>17</sup> According to Allan Beckmann, "Access, Participation, and Take-Up Rates in Defined Contribution Retirement Plans among Workers in Private Industry, 2006," *Compensation and Working Conditions Online* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2006), the take-up rate for all workers with access to defined contribution plans was 81 percent in 2006. This rate would likely be smaller if the analysis were limited to savings and thrift plans, in which participation is markedly voluntary.

<sup>18</sup> For information on how the generosity of savings and thrift 401(k) plans affects the participation of employees in those plans, see Keenan Dworak-Fisher, "New Evidence on the Determinants of 401(k) Participation," unpublished manuscript (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2007).

## Caring for America's aging population: a profile of the direct-care workforce

*Direct-care workers constitute a low-wage, high-turnover workforce with low levels of health insurance; taking these characteristics into account guides the challenge of how to deal with the growing demand for long-term care by an aging U.S. population*

Kristin Smith  
and  
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Between 1970 and 2004, the labor force participation of American women rose from 43.3 percent to 59.2 percent,<sup>1</sup> and one of the consequences was the development of a category of workers paid to provide care for children and the elderly who had previously been cared for in the home. Over the same period, the life expectancy of men grew by 8.1 years and the life expectancy of women rose by 5.7 years,<sup>2</sup> trends that increased the demand for both medical and personal care for the elderly. In 1999, 16 percent of Americans over the age of 65 required some form of long-term care, and the majority received that care in home- or community-based settings rather than in nursing homes.<sup>3</sup>

Today, direct-care workers provide the majority of paid hands-on care, supervision, and emotional support to the elderly and disabled in the United States. These paraprofessional workers hold a variety of job titles, including personal care assistant, home care aide, home health aide, and certified nursing assistant. They work in diverse settings, such as private homes, adult day centers, assisted-living residences, hospitals, and nursing homes. Depending upon their job title and the setting, a direct-care worker's tasks may include providing medical oversight, administering medications, and measuring vital signs; assisting with personal care activities, such as bathing, dressing, toileting, and eating;

providing comfort and companionship; and shopping, preparing meals, and cleaning the house.<sup>4</sup>

As the baby-boom cohort nears retirement age, the question of how to provide necessary health care and personal services to a growing elderly population has become a concern in the United States and other industrialized nations. This article uses the 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS), together with linked data from the 2005 CPS and 2006 CPS, to provide an economic and demographic profile of the current U.S. direct-care workforce.<sup>5</sup> The resulting portrait is one of a low-wage workforce with correspondingly low levels of health insurance coverage and high levels of turnover. The final section of the article discusses the potential implications of low pay and high turnover for the provision of long-term care to America's elderly population in the future.

### Demographic profile

In 2006, 2.7 million workers 19 years or older were employed in direct-care occupations, constituting 2 percent of the American workforce. The majority of direct-care workers are employed in long-term care settings rather than hospitals, and the largest occupational group is home health aides, who make up 42

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percent of the direct-care workforce. Another 41 percent of this workforce consists of nursing home aides, and the remaining 17 percent are employed as aides in hospitals. Because direct care is such an overwhelmingly female occupation (89 percent of such workers are women), the analyses that follow look only at female direct-care workers, comparing them with the overall female workforce. In addition, three specific occupational subgroups of the direct-care workforce—hospital aides, nursing home aides, and home health aides—are compared with each other and with the overall female workforce. All of the comparisons made are statistically significant at the 90-percent level.

As shown in table 1, 49 percent of female direct-care workers are minorities, and black women (29 percent) are disproportionately likely to work as direct-care workers, compared with all female workers (13 percent). Similarly, a higher proportion of direct-care workers are foreign born (20 percent) compared with all female workers (13 percent). The major difference across occupation groups is that home health aides are proportionately less likely to be black and more likely to be Hispanic than the direct-care workers employed in hospital or nursing home settings.

Direct-care workers are less likely than female workers in general to be married, yet equally likely to have children under the age of 18. Correspondingly, about one-quarter of direct-care workers are single mothers, compared with 14 percent of all female workers. Nursing home aides

are more likely to have children than are home health or hospital aides (50 percent, 40 percent, and 32 percent, respectively) and also have a higher likelihood of being single mothers. The average age of a direct-care worker (41 years) is not statistically different from the average for all female workers (42 years), although the average ages within the direct-care work group range from 45 years for home health aides to 38 years for nursing home aides.

Table 2 shows that 62 percent of direct-care workers have no education beyond high school. This is a striking difference compared with the female workforce as a whole, in which only 37 percent of workers have a high school education or less. At the other end of the education distribution, only 6 percent of direct-care workers have bachelors or advanced degrees, compared with 31 percent of the female workforce. The other striking comparison brought out by table 2 is that approximately the same proportion of direct-care workers have *some* college education compared with the rest of the female workforce. Despite the large number of direct-care workers in the lowest education group, fully 38 percent report at least some education beyond high school. Although the data do not provide information on the type of postsecondary school attended, most likely it consists of participation in training programs offered by community colleges and accredited trade schools. The Federal Government requires that certified nursing assistants complete at least 75 hours of training, and certain States require as many as

**Table 1. Demographic characteristics of direct-care workers and all female workers, 2006**

Characteristic	All female workers	Direct-care workers	Hospital aides	Nursing home aides	Home health aides
Race and ethnicity (percent distribution):					
White, non-Hispanic .....	70	51	55	51	49
Black, non-Hispanic .....	13	29	30	35	24
Other, non-Hispanic .....	6	5	5	4	7
Hispanic .....	11	15	11	10	21
Foreign born .....	13	20	19	17	22
Marital status (percent distribution):					
Married .....	54	38	35	38	39
Previously married .....	21	31	27	27	37
Never married .....	25	31	38	36	24
Children under 18 years .....	41	43	32	50	40
Single mothers .....	14	24	17	28	22
Average age (years) .....	42	41	40	38	45
Rural residence .....	15	20	17	22	19

NOTE: Percentages are based on weighted data for female workers aged 19 years and older. Details may not sum to 100 per-

cent due to rounding.

SOURCE: March 2006 CPS.

**Table 2. Educational attainment of direct-care workers and all female workers, 2006**

[Percent distribution]

Education level	All female workers	Direct-care workers	Hospital aides	Nursing home aides	Home health aides
High school or less .....	37	62	51	65	64
Some college, no degree.....	22	23	31	24	19
Associate's degree.....	11	9	12	7	9
Bachelor's degree or higher.....	31	6	5	4	8

NOTE: Percentages are based on weighted data for female workers aged 19 years and older. Details may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.  
SOURCE: March 2006 CPS.

120 hours. There is a lesser formal training requirement for licensed nursing assistants.

Across direct-care occupations, hospital aides are less likely to have a high school degree or less, and more likely to have some college, compared with the other two groups. Nursing home aides also are more likely to have some college education compared with home health aides. These differences probably are a reflection of stricter staffing regulations for hospitals and nursing homes as opposed to home health agencies or private clients.

### Employment and earnings

There exist only small differences between the labor force attachment of direct-care workers and that of the female workforce overall. Both groups work an average of 37 hours per week, although direct-care workers are slightly less likely to work 35 or more hours per week (69 percent, compared with 75 percent of the full sample). (See table 3.) There is no statistically significant difference between the two groups in the average number of weeks worked per year. Across occupation groups, the only significant difference is that hospital aides and nursing home aides are more likely to be employed full time (73 percent and 77 percent, respectively) than are home health aides (61 percent).

Median hourly earnings of direct-care workers (\$9.26) are significantly lower than the average for all female workers (\$13.46).<sup>6</sup> Approximately two-thirds of this difference is explained by the lower education levels of direct-care workers, and the remainder is explained by differences in race, ethnicity, and family status. Variation also exists between direct-care occupation groups: hospital aides have the highest median hourly wages (\$11.06), followed by nursing home aides (\$9.13) and home health aides (\$8.50).

Median total family income for direct-care workers in 2005 was \$29,770, compared with \$58,000 for female workers overall. The dramatically lower total family

income among direct-care workers is due to their lower levels of “other” family income, composed mostly of spousal earnings, but also including assets. Recall that direct-care workers are less likely to be married than the average female worker, but equally likely to have children, and thus are more often the sole economic providers for their families. Despite their nearly full-time average weekly hours, about one-fifth of direct-care workers live in poverty and just under half live in low-income families (below 200 percent of the Federal poverty line).

Of the three direct-care occupation groups, hospital aides have the highest median family incomes, corresponding to the fact that they also have the highest wages (median hourly earnings). Interestingly, home health aides and nursing home aides have similar total family incomes despite the \$0.63 difference in their median wages. The median family income of hospital aides is about \$6,000 to \$7,000 more per year than that for each of the other two groups of direct-care workers. Nursing home aides and home health aides are approximately twice as likely to live in poverty as hospital aides and about 50 percent more likely to live in a low-income family. This higher incidence of poverty and low-income wages is partially a reflection of how close median salaries for all direct-care workers are to the poverty thresholds and partially a reflection of the higher fraction of nursing home aides and home health aides who are single mothers.

### Health insurance coverage

Despite the fact that direct-care workers work in the health care sector and are exposed to above-average levels of health risk on the job,<sup>7</sup> they are less likely than the average female worker to have health insurance coverage. Table 4 shows that 60 percent of direct-care workers had some type of private health insurance coverage in 2005—38 percent through their own employers and the remaining 22 percent through either a spousal employment-sponsored insurance plan or nongroup insurance. An additional 22 percent of direct-care workers relied on

**Table 3. Hours, earnings and income of direct-care workers and all female workers, 2005**

Category	All female workers	Direct care workers	Hospital aides	Nursing Home Aides	Home Health Aides
Selected hours and employment measures:					
Average hours.....	37	37	36	38	36
Percent full-time (35 or more hours per week).....	75	69	73	77	61
Average number of weeks worked.....	46	44	46	44	43
Earnings and income (dollars):					
Average annual earnings.....	\$30,441	\$17,228	\$20,276	\$16,949	\$16,314
Average hourly earnings.....	\$18.58	\$14.56	\$12.06	\$12.20	\$17.84
Median hourly earnings.....	\$13.46	\$9.26	\$11.06	\$9.13	\$8.50
Average total family income.....	\$74,385	\$40,444	\$48,770	\$36,542	\$41,006
Median total family income.....	\$58,000	\$29,770	\$34,100	\$28,000	\$27,005
Selected earnings distribution measures:					
Percent in poverty.....	8	19	10	18	23
Percent low-income.....	22	49	34	52	51

NOTES: Percentages are based on weighted data for female workers aged 19 years and older.

SOURCE: March 2006 CPS.

**Table 4. Health insurance coverage of direct-care workers and all female workers, 2006**

Type of coverage	All female workers	All direct-care workers	Hospital aides	Nursing home aides	Home health aides
All private.....	78	60	84	63	49
Employer-based.....	51	38	63	44	23
Public.....	12	22	10	19	29
None.....	16	25	13	24	30

NOTE: Percentages are based on weighted data for female workers aged 19 years and older. Columns may sum to more than 100 percent because some workers are covered by more than one

type of health insurance.

SOURCE: March 2006 CPS.

public health insurance (primarily through Medicaid), and the remaining 25 percent had no health insurance coverage.

Health insurance coverage varies widely with the direct-care workers' employment setting. Such variation is not surprising, given that the cost and availability of health insurance vary a great deal by the size of the employer and that the three types of direct-care workers analyzed here tend to work for employers of different size.<sup>8</sup> Hospital aides, who usually work for much larger employers than other direct-care workers, have the highest rates of private health insurance coverage (84 percent), and nearly two-thirds (63 percent) receive health insurance through their own employers. A small proportion relies on public health insurance (10 percent), and only 13 percent are uninsured. Home health aides, by contrast, have much lower levels of private health insurance coverage (49 percent), and only 23 percent receive coverage through their employer. The use

of public-sector health insurance is relatively high among home health aides (29 percent), but even so, nearly one-third of them have no health insurance.

Compared with all female workers, direct-care workers are more likely to be uninsured or use public health insurance and less likely to have private-sector health insurance. Lower rates of employer-sponsored health insurance for direct-care workers may reflect either fewer employers offering coverage, less than full participation in available insurance plans, or both. Often, health insurance coverage is provided only for full-time employees, and home health aides are less likely to work full time than are other workers. In addition, direct-care workers might not utilize employer health insurance even when it is offered to them, because they are unable to afford the employee contributions. The amount that employees are required to contribute to health insurance premiums has risen dramatically in recent years,<sup>9</sup> and the average required employee con-

tribution to a health insurance plan in 2006 was \$2,973 for family coverage,<sup>10</sup> or 10 percent of median gross family income for a direct-care worker.

## Turnover

The labor market for direct-care workers is characterized by very high levels of turnover. State-level studies of turnover in nursing homes report annual rates that range from 25 percent to well over 100 percent.<sup>11</sup> Turnover is costly for the employer,<sup>12</sup> who must recruit and train a replacement worker, and in the case of paid caregivers, turnover causes a discontinuity in care. High levels of turnover have even been shown to adversely affect patient outcomes in nursing home settings.<sup>13</sup>

Although turnover from job to job can be problematic, what may be of more concern is that a significant fraction of the workers leaving direct-care jobs are actually leaving the occupation altogether.<sup>14</sup> The analysis of employment transitions that follows uses a matched file from the 2005 and 2006 CPS's to look at whether women in direct-care jobs in 2005 remained in the occupation 1 year later.

Among women employed in the direct-care workforce in 2005, 60 percent remained in the occupation a year later, while 33 percent left the field to work in another occupation, and 7 percent left the labor force entirely.<sup>15</sup> Between 2005 and 2006, hospital aides were more likely to remain in the direct-care occupation (19 percent) than leave it (13 percent), while home health aides were more likely to leave the field than remain (48 percent and 38 percent, respectively).

Because characteristics predicting whether a woman will remain working in a caregiving occupation are closely related to one another—for example, less educated women also tend to have lower wages—a logit regression model was used to ascertain the independent effects of several key characteristics on the likelihood of remaining in the caregiving profession 1 year later (from 2005 to 2006), with each of the other factors statistically controlled for. The odds ratios presented in what follows indicate the relationship between the characteristic in question and the likelihood of remaining in the direct-care occupation group relative to a woman in the reference category. Thus, an odds ratio of 1.0 indicates that a woman with a given characteristic is as likely to remain in the occupation 1 year later as a woman with the specified reference or comparison characteristic. Ratios under 1.0 (over 1.0) indicate that a woman is less (more) likely to remain in the occupation.

Table 5 gives the results for this logit model of turn-

**Table 5. Odds ratios for leaving a direct-care occupation, by worker characteristics**

Characteristic	Odds ratio
Direct-care occupation:	
Hospital aide.....	12.39
Nursing home aide.....	11.65
Home health aide.....	1.00
Logarithm of annual personal earnings.....	11.21
Average hours worked per week.....	.99
Employer health insurance.....	.88
Any college.....	.74
Married.....	.99
Children under 18 years.....	11.63
Race and ethnicity:	
White, non-Hispanic.....	1.00
Black, non-Hispanic.....	1.19
Other, non-Hispanic.....	.58
Hispanic.....	11.71
Age.....	11.02
Sample size.....	482
Chi-square.....	41.9
Degrees of freedom.....	12

<sup>1</sup> Significant at the 10-percent level.  
SOURCE: Data are from matched 2005 and 2006 March CPS files. Sample is female direct-care workers aged 19 years and older.

over. Hospital aides are about 2.4 times as likely as home health aides to remain in the direct-care occupation when differences in demographics, earnings, and health insurance coverage rates are controlled for. Nursing home aides are approximately 1.7 times as likely as home health aides to remain in the direct-care occupation.

Higher annual earnings are associated with a higher likelihood of remaining in the direct-care occupation. After controlling for the specific direct-care occupation, hours, and demographic factors, the model indicates that the odds of remaining in the occupation 1 year later, in 2006, are 2.1 percent higher for every 10-percent increase in wages. It is not clear, however, whether this finding reflects a causal relationship, because workers who have been in any occupation longer may earn higher wages due to their longer tenure and also may be more likely to stay in the occupation for an additional year for reasons having nothing to do with wages. Nonetheless, the finding is at least suggestive of a turnover-reducing effect of higher wages.

Several demographic characteristics have significant effects on the probability of staying in the direct-care



occupation. Workers with children under 18 years are 1.63 times as likely as childless workers to remain in the direct-care workforce. Hispanic women are 1.7 times as likely as white, non-Hispanic women to remain in the direct-care workforce over the 1-year period. Finally, older direct-care workers are 2 percent more likely to remain in the direct-care workforce for each year that they age. The model reveals no statistically significant correlations between turnover and any of the following characteristics: weekly hours worked, the provision of health insurance, education, and marital status.

### The future of the direct-care workforce

Currently, about 6 million Americans over the age of 65 require assistance to manage their everyday activities.<sup>16</sup> To serve the needs of these individuals, 2.7 million Americans worked as direct-care workers in 2006.<sup>17</sup> Between 2000 and 2030, the over-65 population is projected to more than double, to 70 million.<sup>18</sup> Consequently, two direct-care jobs—home health aide and home care aide—are now the fastest-growing occupations, and their growth is projected to continue through 2012.<sup>19</sup> The actual growth in direct-care employment, of course, depends upon whether the supply will meet growing demand—an important issue

because the survey evidence suggests that long-term-care providers in many areas of the country are already experiencing labor market shortages.<sup>20</sup>

The current direct-care workforce has median hourly earnings that are more than 30 percent lower than that of the overall female workforce in the United States. This difference is largely explained by a higher proportion of nonwhite and foreign-born workers, as well as lower education levels, in the direct-care profession. Direct-care workers also are significantly less likely than other workers to have health insurance coverage, particularly coverage through an employer, and the rate at which employees leave the occupation from one year to the next is almost 40 percent. The analysis presented in this article shows, among other things, that there are significant differences in turnover rates for the three types of direct-care workers analyzed. All of the workers, however, appear to stay on the job longer when wages are higher. Given the important role that Medicaid and other forms of public funding play in determining compensation for direct-care workers, and considering the range of public policies that target wages for less skilled workers, this finding may be informative in thinking about how to deal with the growing demand for long-term care that will undoubtedly take place as the American population ages. □

### Notes

<sup>1</sup> *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2007*, 126th edition (U.S. Census Bureau, 2006); on the Internet at [www.census.gov/compendia/statab](http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab) (visited Sept. 25, 2007).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> *Green Book* (U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, Committee on Ways and Means, 2004).

<sup>4</sup> Bernadette Wright, “Direct Care Workers in Long-Term Care” (Washington, DC, AARP Public Policy Institute, 2005).

<sup>5</sup> This analysis of 1-year workforce retention rates is based on an individual matched file created from the 2005 and 2006 CPS files. Households participate in the survey on a rotating basis. Each household is interviewed for 4 consecutive months, dropped from the sample for 8 months, and then reinstated for 4 additional months. Therefore, roughly 40 percent of the households interviewed in the spring of 2005 also were interviewed 1 year later, in the spring of 2006. Because of sample attrition due to geographic mobility, interviewer error, processing problems that arise in linking the same individuals across the two surveys, and response error, the individual linked file obtained represents approximately 32 percent of the original 2005 sample.

<sup>6</sup> Because the variable used to classify occupation is for the longest job worked in the previous year, hourly earnings are calculated from

total annual earnings in 2005 divided by annual hours worked in 2005.

<sup>7</sup> Between 2003 and 2005, the occupation group consisting of nursing aides, attendants, and orderlies had the third-highest rate of nonfatal on-the-job injuries, behind (1) laborers and freight, stock, and material movers and (2) heavy-truck drivers and tractor-trailer drivers and ahead of construction laborers and light-truck or delivery service drivers. (See “Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work, 2005” (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Nov. 17, 2006), on the Internet at [www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/osh2.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/osh2.pdf) (visited Sept. 22, 2007).

<sup>8</sup> A total of 59.2 percent of home health services and 51.7 percent of nursing homes in 2004 had fewer than 20 employees, compared with 13 percent of hospitals. (See “Statistics of U.S. Businesses: 2004: NAICS 62: Health Care and Social Assistance, United States” (U.S. Census Bureau, Oct. 2, 2006), on the Internet at [www.census.gov/epcd/sub/latest/us/US62.HTM](http://www.census.gov/epcd/sub/latest/us/US62.HTM) (visited Sept. 22, 2007).

<sup>9</sup> Jonathan Gruber and Robin McKnight, “Why Did Employee Health Insurance Contributions Rise?” Economic Research Initiative on the Uninsured, ERIU Working Paper 9 (Ann Arbor, MI, University of Michigan, 2002).

<sup>10</sup> Gary Claxton, Jon Gabel, Isadora Gil, Jeremy Pickreign, Heidi Whitmore, Benjamin Finder, Bianca DiJulio, and Samantha Hawkins,

“Health Benefits In 2006: Premium Increases Moderate, Enrollment in Consumer-Directed Health Plans Remains Modest,” *Health Affairs*, November/December 2006, pp. w476–w485.

<sup>11</sup> Wright, “Direct Care Workers.”

<sup>12</sup> Dorie Seavey, *The Cost of Frontline Turnover in Long-Term Care, Better Jobs Better Care Practice and Policy Report* (Washington, DC, Institute for the Future of Aging Services, October 2004).

<sup>13</sup> Theresa Barry, Diane Brannon, and Vincent Mor, “Nurse Aide Empowerment Strategies and Staff Stability: Effects on Nursing Home Resident Outcomes,” *The Gerontologist*, June 2005, pp. 309–17.

<sup>14</sup> Rebecca Crosby Hutchison, *New Hampshire’s Care Gap: The Healthcare Workforce Shortage* (Concord, NH, New Hampshire Community Loan Fund, February 2001).

<sup>15</sup> The small total sample size (482 direct-care workers and 356 childcare workers) for both 2005 and 2006 prohibits examining separately those who change occupations and those who exit the labor force.

<sup>16</sup> Paraprofessional Healthcare Institute and North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, “Results of the 2003 National Survey of State Initiatives on the Long-Term Care Direct-Care Workforce” (New York, Paraprofessional Healthcare Institute, 2004).

<sup>17</sup> Kristin Smith and Regan Baughman, *Low Wages Prevalent in Direct Care and Child Care Workforce* (Durham, NH, Carsey Institute, summer 2007).

<sup>18</sup> “Table 2a. Projected Population of the United States by Age and Sex: 2000 to 2050” (U.S. Census Bureau, 2007), on the Internet at [www.census.gov/ipc/www/usinterimproj/natprojt02a.pdf](http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/usinterimproj/natprojt02a.pdf) (visited Jan. 3, 2007).

<sup>19</sup> Daniel Hecker, “Occupational employment projections to 2012,” *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2004, pp. 80–105.

<sup>20</sup> Paraprofessional Healthcare Institute and North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, “Results of the 2003 National Survey.”

### Multiple jobholding in States in 2006

Jim Campbell

In 2006, 26 States experienced decreases in their multiple jobholding rates from 2005, 23 States and the District of Columbia recorded increases, and 1 State had no change.<sup>1</sup> The national multiple jobholding

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rate was little changed in 2006, at 5.2 percent. The largest over-the-year rate decreases among the States were posted in North Dakota (-1.5 percentage points), Oklahoma (-1.4 points), and Kansas and South Carolina (-0.8 point each). New Hampshire and Vermont experienced the largest increases among the States (+1.0 percentage point each), followed by Nebraska (+0.8 point) and Arkansas (+0.7 point). (See table 1.)

While the U.S. multiple jobholding rate was about the same as in 2005, it was still 1.0 percentage point lower

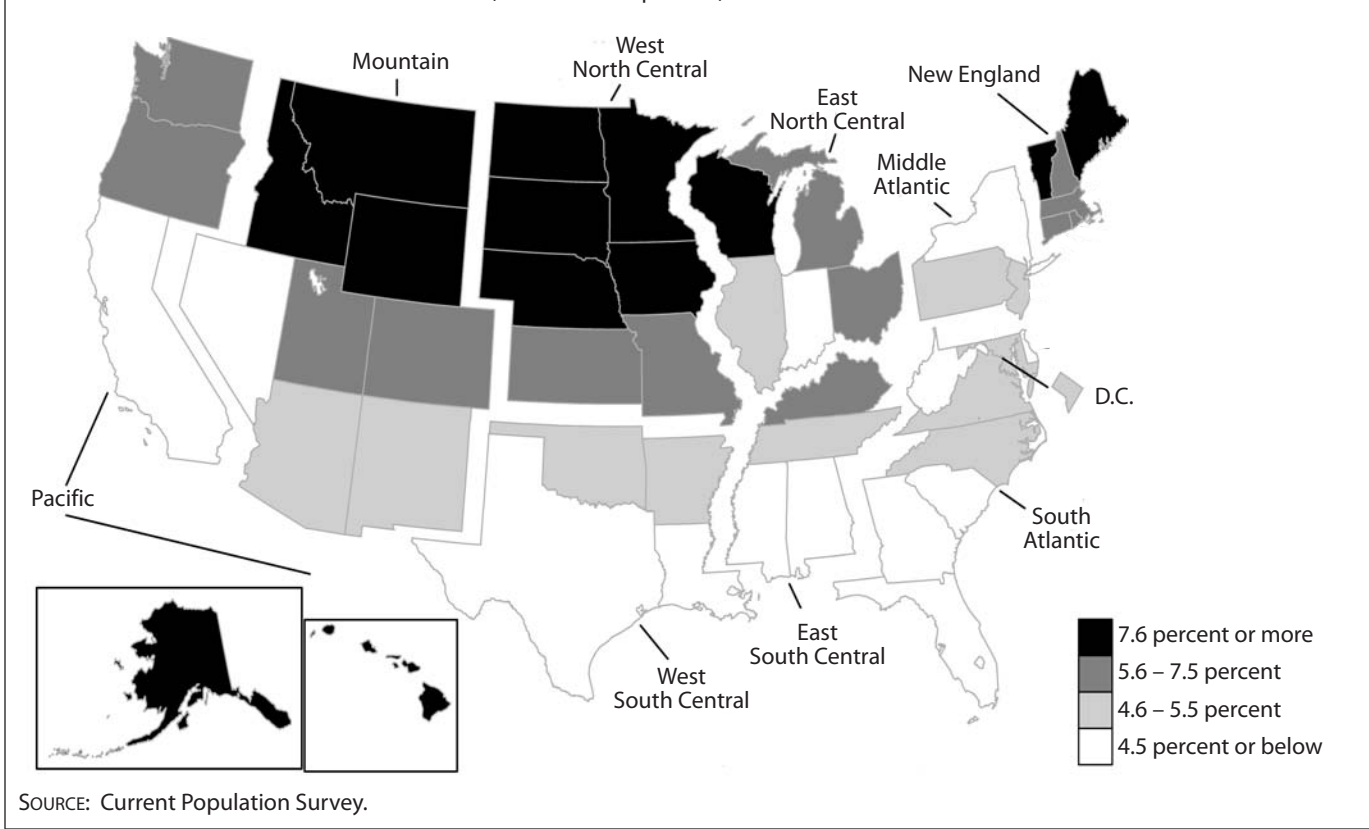
than in 1996, when it peaked at 6.2 percent.<sup>2</sup> Compared with 1996, 44 States and the District of Columbia had lower multiple jobholding rates in 2006, 5 States had higher rates, and 1 State had the same rate as 10 years earlier. The largest declines over this time period occurred in Indiana (-3.2 percentage points), Missouri (-2.3 points), Wisconsin (-2.2 points), Montana (-2.1 points), and Virginia (-2.0 points). Only two States had increases in multiple jobholding rates greater than 0.3 percentage point over this period—Alaska (+0.9 point) and

**Table 1. Multiple jobholders as a percentage of total employment by State, 2005 and 2006 annual averages**

State/area	2005	2006	State/area	2005	2006
United States.....	5.3	5.2	Missouri	6.5	6.7
Alabama.....	4.1	4.5	Montana	8.2	8.1
Alaska.....	9.2	9.0	Nebraska	9.1	9.9
Arizona.....	5.3	4.7	Nevada	3.8	4.0
Arkansas.....	4.7	5.4	New Hampshire	6.3	7.3
California.....	4.4	4.2	New Jersey	4.6	4.9
Colorado.....	6.0	5.8	New Mexico	5.6	5.3
Connecticut.....	5.5	5.9	New York	4.6	4.5
Delaware.....	4.8	4.4	North Carolina	5.9	5.3
District of Columbia.....	5.2	5.4	North Dakota	9.9	8.4
Florida.....	4.1	3.9	Ohio	6.2	6.4
Georgia.....	4.2	3.5	Oklahoma	6.1	4.7
Hawaii.....	8.0	8.0	Oregon	5.8	6.3
Idaho.....	8.0	8.3	Pennsylvania	5.2	5.5
Illinois.....	5.2	4.9	Rhode Island	6.5	6.9
Indiana.....	4.5	4.3	South Carolina	5.3	4.5
Iowa.....	8.6	8.9	South Dakota	9.4	9.9
Kansas.....	8.3	7.5	Tennessee	5.0	5.1
Kentucky.....	6.3	5.6	Texas	4.6	4.3
Louisiana.....	4.7	4.5	Utah	8.2	7.5
Maine.....	7.8	8.2	Vermont	8.3	9.3
Maryland.....	5.6	5.5	Virginia	4.6	4.9
Massachusetts.....	5.8	5.6	Washington	5.4	5.7
Michigan.....	5.4	5.6	West Virginia	3.6	3.5
Minnesota.....	8.4	8.7	Wisconsin	7.5	7.7
Mississippi.....	4.4	4.1	Wyoming	9.9	9.3

**Chart 1. Multiple jobholding rates by State, 2006 annual averages**

(U.S. rate = 5.2 percent)



SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

Vermont (+0.7 point).

As in 2005, the States again showed considerable variation around the U.S. multiple jobholding rate. Additionally, northern States generally had higher rates than southern States. Overall, 31 States and the District of Columbia had higher multiple jobholding rates than the national average, and 19 States had lower rates.

All seven States in the West North Central division continued to register multiple jobholding rates above that of the Nation. The northernmost States in the Mountain and New England divisions also continued to have relatively high rates. Nebraska and South Dakota, both in the West

North Central division, recorded the highest rates, 9.9 percent each. They were followed by Wyoming (Mountain division) and Vermont (New England division), at 9.3 percent each. Most of the States with high multiple jobholding rates in 2006 have had consistently high rates over the time span that estimates have been available.

Twelve of the 16 States in the South region<sup>3</sup> had multiple jobholding rates below the U.S. figure. (See chart 1.) Among the nine States with rates below 4.5 percent, six were in the South. Georgia and West Virginia recorded the lowest multiple jobholding rates in 2006, 3.5 percent each. □

**Notes**

<sup>1</sup> Data are from the Current Population Survey, a survey of about 60,000 households selected to represent the U.S. civilian noninstitutional population age 16 years and older. The survey is conducted monthly by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Multiple jobholders are those who report in the reference week that they are wage or salary workers who hold two or more jobs, self-employed workers who also hold a wage or salary job, or unpaid family workers who also hold a wage or salary job.

<sup>2</sup> Annual multiple jobholding data for States became available following the redesign of the Current Population Survey in 1994.

<sup>3</sup> The South region is composed of the East South Central, South Atlantic, and West South Central divisions.

## State and local government pension plans

Many private sector companies have abandoned traditional pension plans and replaced them with defined contribution plans, putting much of the burden for retirement saving on individual workers. State and local governments are now facing various strains on their traditional pension plans and they will have to find ways to deal with these difficulties.

As economist Richard H. Mattoon describes in a recent issue of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago's *Economic Perspective*, the challenges include, "unfavorable demographics, low interest rates that increased the present value of liabilities, declining investment returns from the stock market, and swelling ranks of pension benefit claimants." Another factor that Mattoon mentions is that pension obligations of State and local governments are typically protected by legal clauses that guarantee future payouts for existing workers.

Mattoon does report some good news: of the largest State and local pension funds, many of them are in "reasonable fiscal condition." The funded ratios (actuarial assets divided by actuarial liabilities) exceeded 90 percent for 6 of the 10 biggest State funds in 2004. But there is quite a bit of variation across States, and even within States, with regard to funding status. Some plans have ratios below 70 percent and some even dip below 50 percent.

Some States and local governments have developed new pension plans in response to funding problems. Mattoon cites Alaska, Michigan, and the District of Columbia as examples; they currently offer new hires only a defined contribution plan. Some

other governments are offering hybrid systems that involve combining defined benefit and defined contribution plans. More plans may be heading towards structural redesign. As Mattoon states, "Expanded use of defined contribution plans and a general move to shift risk to the beneficiaries appear to be trends."

## Information technology employment in the San Francisco area

"The more things change, the more they stay the same." This proverb could be used to describe employment in information technology (IT) within the San Francisco area. For instance, the composition of IT employment has changed considerably since the San Francisco area became the IT leader in the early 1990s. Yet, during that time, the San Francisco area's share of the Nation's IT employment has been consistently larger than any other metropolitan area's share.

In recent decades, goods-producing sectors (such as manufacturing) have experienced job losses, but service-providing sectors have recorded job gains. IT employment, which includes both manufacturing and service-providing jobs, has experienced the same shift. This has occurred in San Francisco and in other leading IT areas.

By the 1990s, San Francisco had a strong presence in IT manufacturing. In 1995, approximately 75 percent of San Francisco IT jobs were in manufacturing, with the remainder in IT services. By 2006, the distribution of employment between IT manufacturing and IT services in the Bay area was much closer to 50–50. Nationwide, this distribution was close to 50–50

in 1995. Since that time, the share of IT employment in manufacturing in the United States has declined, while that in IT services has increased.

What IT workers did on the job changed from making hardware to providing software and other computer-related services. But while this change was occurring, the share of the Nation's IT jobs located in San Francisco was remarkably consistent. It ranged between 7 percent to 9 percent over the 1990–2006 period, always higher than any other area.

About 8 percent of the Nation's IT employment was in the San Francisco area during most of the 1990s. The area's share rose to 9 percent in 2000. Since then, it has leveled off at 7 percent.

Over the 1990–2006 period, the share of the Nation's IT employment has decreased in Los Angeles and Boston; Los Angeles maintained its second-place ranking in IT employment during the period despite its share decrease, whereas Boston fell from third to fourth. Shares of IT employment have risen in Washington, DC, and Seattle; Washington, DC moved from fourth to third and Seattle maintained its fifth-place ranking.

To learn more, see "Trends in Bay Area IT Employment" (*Economic Newsletter*, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, August 3, 2007) by Lily Hsueh.

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

## A company's coal town

*From the Miners' Doublehouse: Archeology and Landscape in a Pennsylvania Coal Company Town.* By Karen B. Metheny. Knoxville, Tenn., University of Tennessee Press, 2007, 305 pp., \$45/hardback.

Company-built towns are an interesting piece of American history. Usually created to serve the needs of a single employer, the towns were a utilitarian response to the need to house workers often in isolated environments. Karen Metheny starts with an exciting premise: even in company-built towns where firms controlled the physical environment, workers shaped and adapted the culture to fit their own requirements. To prove this point, the author looked at one abandoned coal mining town in Pennsylvania—Helvetia—and sought to understand this once thriving community.

While the town may no longer exist, some buildings are still standing and there is an extensive history of the town's owners, beginning with its original builder, Adrian Iselin, in the early 1890's. The author is able to trace the changes that occurred as the town became part of R&P Holdings and was later sold to the Kovalchick Salvage Company in 1947. The mine itself was closed in 1954.

During Helvetia's heyday, miners came and went. One of the more interesting facts found in the book was the large turnover of residents. Although some people may be under the impression that miners live isolated lives in the same geographical area, Metheny looks at the census and tax records to discover that a sizable portion of the population was mobile, while another portion of the

population put down roots that lasted for generations.

That a large percentage of workers moved regularly is less surprising when the reader learns that the majority of workers were immigrants, many from eastern Europe. After all, these people had already made the journey of thousands of miles to western Pennsylvania, so moving between places of employment was a relatively easy transition. Since coal mining usually occurred in isolated settings, changing jobs also meant changing towns, and so the miners, who had no special connection to the area other than for reasons of employment, moved to take advantage of economic opportunities.

The author points out that many workers hired on as miners because of the pay, not because they had experience in mining. It is safe to assume that as they changed jobs, workers drifted into and out of the mining industry, so not only did they display geographical mobility, they also showed occupational mobility. Given a limited set of skills and education, the immigrants took the best opportunities available to them regardless of the geographical or occupational changes required of them.

With this mobility, what remains in the archeological record becomes the substance of the book. Metheny has completed extensive analysis of census records, tax assessment records, published sources, unpublished sources, and oral interviews to reconstruct not only the physical environment, but also the culture as it existed from the 1890s to the mid-twentieth century. She also shows extensive knowledge of the literature related to industrial history in the United States.

Unfortunately, the cumulative ef-

fect of her work shows the limits of this type of research. Like all academic scholars, her findings are based on the record of evidence she can develop, but that record is skewed towards those who remained stable—the company and the longer term residents of the community. Those with long roots in the community tended to maintain written records. Those with shorter connections tended to leave less evidence behind. This becomes particularly true in a company-owned town where the residences were not owned by the residents, and their most cherished possessions were small and portable by necessity.

The result is a corporate history and a history of the “winners,” many of whom were native-born and working in the higher earning occupations at the mine. The artifacts found at the site give some insights, but the reader can assume that the immigrants brought few things with them from Europe, and those items that traveled that long distance continued to travel with the immigrants after they left Helvetia.

Although written and physical records are incomplete, in this situation, oral histories also prove disappointing, because the author gathered the oral histories from those who chose to remain living in the vicinity of the town. Those interviews miss the stories of the majority of workers who moved on to other opportunities. There is reason to believe that the remaining residents differed substantially from those who left the area both in their ethnic makeup as well as in their views.

Although the records show that the majority of workers were eastern European immigrants, their story disappears in the established record. Their feelings towards their native-

born co-workers, their spouses, and even towards their occupation remain unrecorded. The author notes that immigrants lived segregated from the native-born workers, but how did they feel about that situation? How did men and women adjust to this strange new culture which seemed to disparage their values but placed high value on things for which they had little regard? After reading the book, readers will find that these mysteries remain.

The book does an excellent job of detailing the development, and ultimately the decline, of a company-owned town. Those interested in learning more about how such towns prospered will find this book a worthy addition to their collection, but for those interested in how immigrants melded their values with a culture that was foreign to them, that story remains as silent as ever.

Michael Wald  
U.S. Department of Labor  
Office of Public Affairs

## Immigration on a global scale

*Thinking the Unthinkable: The Immigration Myth Exposed.* By Nigel Harris. I.B. Tauris & Co Ltd., London and New York, 2002. 183 pp., \$26.95/paperback.

This book is not a piece of standard economic research, but rather uses quantitative and qualitative data, anecdotes and a strong sense of indignation to argue that current immigration control measures are misguided, inefficient and inhumane. Nigel Harris is Professor Emeritus of the Economics of the City, University College, London. His book focuses on the costs and benefits of national

governments' attempts to control who is allowed to work within a county's borders, compared to an environment in which workers are free to seek jobs wherever they think best.

According to Harris, migrants can be divided into several categories: workers, family members accompanying workers, those reunited with family members already in the country, and refugees. Legal immigrants and illegal immigrants are distributed differently across these categories. Illegal immigrants are predominately workers, or would-be workers, drawn to their destination country by expectations of employment. Of course, individuals in the other three categories may, sooner or later, enter the workforce as well. In fact, Harris states that nations often are less than hospitable to refugees in the fear/expectation that they will swell the ranks of workers.

As has been documented repeatedly, immigrants to developed countries tend to cluster at the two ends of the skill distribution, with most sought-after high-skill workers admitted legally and unskilled workers more often resorting to illegal means to gain entry to more-developed economies than their own. One of the major costs of illegal immigration Harris points to is the loss of life associated with workers trying to enter countries through harsh environments or relying on smugglers who could abandon or kill them if things get difficult.

Once in the destination country, immigrants (legal and illegal) may be subject to racism and xenophobia on the part of the native population. Harris argues that the nation or state and its policies are based in part on this disdain for foreigners. Globalization, however, collides with anti-immigrant policies because developed countries need supplies of both

skilled and unskilled labor.

As the native-born populations of the developed countries skew older, the composition of demand shifts more toward personal services, often provided by less-skilled workers. The welfare of the elderly, Harris claims, could be adversely affected by restrictive immigration policies. More generally, he writes, "Governments are admitting for the first time that no country has a labourforce adequate to secure its future prosperity. The welfare of its citizens depends on the workers of the rest of the world, and sovereign self-sufficiency in terms of workers is nonsense." (p.116)

Harris separates the political issue of citizenship from the economic issue of migration toward jobs. By allowing free movement of labor, the profits of criminals and the costs of death and injury are reduced. Further, if economic immigration is freer, the incentive to falsely claim political asylum is eliminated, and refugees can be dealt with humanely.

Of course, such a policy prescription may be well beyond the limits of what seems politically feasible in many developed countries. But as economic realities weigh more heavily in the future, perhaps Professor Harris's book can influence the debate.

—Stephen E. Baldwin  
Economist  
Bethesda, MD

### Book review interest?

Interested in reviewing a book for the *Monthly Labor Review*? We have a number of books by distinguished authors waiting to be reviewed. If you have good writing skills and/or experience, then please contact us via e-mail at [mlr@bls.gov](mailto:mlr@bls.gov)

# Employment Outlook: 2006-16

The U.S. economy  
Labor force projections  
Industry output and employment  
Occupational employment

**Coming  
in the  
November  
2007  
issue**

The November 2007 issue will update the 2004–2014 projections. Four articles will present projected aggregate economic growth, labor force participation, industry output and employment, and structural changes in occupational employment.



**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 *Interna-*

*tional Comparisons of Unemployment*, Bulletin 1979.

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

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

## Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

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

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

## Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

## Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

### Household survey data

#### Description of the series

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

#### Definitions

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

## Establishment survey data

### Description of the series

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON

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

## Unemployment data by State

### Description of the series

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

## Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

### Description of the series

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

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

market trends and major industry developments.

## Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

### Description of the series

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

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

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

job openings, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1-3; 30-37)

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

### Employment Cost Index

#### Description of the series

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

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

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



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

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

## Definitions

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

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

## National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

### Description of the series

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

## Work stoppages

### Description of the series

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

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

### Definitions

**Number of stoppages:** The number of

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

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

## Price Data

(Tables 2; 38-46)

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

## Consumer Price Indexes

### Description of the series

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

## Producer Price Indexes

### Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

## International Price Indexes

### Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, con-

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

## Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47-50)

### Business and major sectors

#### Description of the series

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

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

#### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

## Industry productivity measures

### Description of the series

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

## International Comparisons

(Tables 51-53)

### Labor force and unemployment

#### Description of the series

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

## Definitions

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Manufacturing Productivity and Labor Costs

### Description of the series

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

In general, the measures relate to to-

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

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

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

## Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

### Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

#### Description of the series

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

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

#### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

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

## Definition

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

**1. Labor market indicators**

Selected indicators	2005	2006	2005			2006				2007	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
<b>Employment data</b>											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): <sup>1</sup>											
Labor force participation rate.....	66.0	66.2	66.1	66.2	66.1	66.0	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.2	66.0
Employment-population ratio.....	62.7	63.1	62.7	62.9	62.8	62.9	63.1	63.1	63.3	63.3	63.1
Unemployment rate.....	5.1	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5
Men.....	5.1	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6
16 to 24 years.....	12.4	11.2	12.5	12.0	11.7	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.1	10.7	11.3
25 years and older.....	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.5
Women.....	5.1	4.6	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.4
16 to 24 years.....	10.1	9.7	10.5	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.2	10.2	9.8	9.1	9.0
25 years and older.....	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: <sup>1</sup>											
Total nonfarm.....	133,703	136,171	133,610	134,244	134,904	135,659	136,030	136,636	137,161	137,594	138,030
Total private.....	111,899	114,181	111,818	112,400	113,031	113,753	114,062	114,560	115,053	115,397	115,775
Goods-producing.....	22,190	22,569	22,179	22,239	22,410	22,573	22,613	22,625	22,520	22,497	22,439
Manufacturing.....	14,226	14,197	14,224	14,182	14,209	14,212	14,238	14,206	14,131	14,090	14,056
Service-providing.....	111,513	113,602	111,431	112,005	112,494	113,086	113,417	114,011	114,647	115,097	115,591
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.8	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.9
Manufacturing.....	40.7	41.1	40.5	40.6	40.9	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.3
Overtime.....	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2
<b>Employment Cost Index<sup>1, 2, 3</sup></b>											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm <sup>4</sup> .....	3.1	3.3	.6	.8	.6	.7	.9	1.1	.6	.9	.8
Private nonfarm.....	2.9	3.2	.7	.6	.5	.8	.9	.8	.7	.8	.9
Goods-producing <sup>5</sup> .....	3.2	2.5	1.0	.8	.2	.3	1.0	.7	.5	.4	1.0
Service-providing <sup>5</sup> .....	2.8	3.4	.6	.6	.5	1.0	.8	.9	.7	.9	.9
State and local government.....	4.1	4.1	.3	2.0	.9	.5	.4	2.3	.9	1.0	.6
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	2.8	3.0	.9	.8	.4	.5	1.3	.6	.6	-.3	1.2
Nonunion.....	2.9	3.2	.6	.6	.5	.9	.8	.9	.6	1.0	.9

<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	2005	2006	2005			2006				2007	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
<b>Compensation data<sup>1, 2, 3</sup></b>											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	3.1	3.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.8
Private nonfarm.....	2.9	3.2	.7	.6	.5	.8	.9	.8	.7	.8	.9
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	2.6	3.2	.6	.7	.6	.7	.8	1.1	.6	1.1	.7
Private nonfarm.....	2.5	3.2	.6	.6	.5	.7	1.0	.8	.7	1.1	.8
<b>Price data<sup>1</sup></b>											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....											
	3.4	3.2	.6	2.2	-1.0	1.5	1.6	.0	-5	1.8	1.5
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	4.8	3.0	.4	3.0	-.1	.3	1.7	-9	.1	2.2	1.8
Finished consumer goods.....	5.7	3.4	.6	4.0	-4	.2	2.1	-1.3	-2	2.8	2.4
Capital equipment.....	2.3	1.5	.0	.2	.6	.8	.2	.0	1.3	.3	.2
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	8.0	6.5	.9	4.2	1.0	1.0	3.0	-4	-8	1.5	3.4
Crude materials.....	14.6	1.8	-2.0	19.9	.2	-11.1	1.6	1.4	4.0	5.7	3.2
<b>Productivity data<sup>4</sup></b>											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.7	2.4	2.5	.8	-1.5	1.2	.2	2.6
Nonfarm business sector.....	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	.8	-1.6	1.8	.7	1.8
Nonfinancial corporations <sup>5</sup> .....	2.3	2.5	3.0	2.1	2.2	3.1	-1.8	3.1	1.3	.2	-

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—				
	2006			2007		2006			2007	
	II	III	IV	I	II	II	III	IV	I	II
Average hourly compensation: <sup>1</sup>										
All persons, business sector.....	-0.4	1.6	11.4	3.3	5.3	3.9	2.8	4.8	3.9	5.3
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	-2	1.3	12.2	3.7	3.9	3.8	2.7	5.0	4.1	5.2
Employment Cost Index—compensation: <sup>2</sup>										
Civilian nonfarm <sup>3</sup> .....	.9	1.1	.6	.9	.8	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3
Private nonfarm.....	.9	.8	.7	.8	.9	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1
Union.....	1.3	.6	.6	-.3	1.2	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.1
Nonunion.....	.8	.9	.6	1.0	.9	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3
State and local government.....	.4	2.3	.9	1.0	.6	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.8
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: <sup>2</sup>										
Civilian nonfarm <sup>3</sup> .....	.8	1.1	.6	1.1	.7	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.4
Private nonfarm.....	1.0	.8	.7	1.1	.8	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.3
Union.....	.9	.5	.6	.5	.9	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5
Nonunion.....	1.0	.9	.6	1.2	.8	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.4
State and local government.....	.5	2.0	.7	.6	.5	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.8

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

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

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

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



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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2006						2007						
	2005	2006	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
<b>TOTAL</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	226,082	228,815	228,912	229,167	229,420	229,675	229,905	230,108	230,650	230,834	231,034	231,253	231,480	231,713	231,958
Civilian labor force.....	149,320	151,428	151,558	151,734	151,818	152,052	152,449	152,775	152,974	152,784	152,979	152,587	152,762	153,072	153,231
Participation rate.....	66.0	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.3	66.4	66.3	66.2	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.1
Employed.....	141,730	144,427	144,330	144,618	144,906	145,337	145,623	145,926	145,957	145,919	146,254	145,786	145,943	146,140	146,110
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	62.7	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.2	63.3	63.3	63.4	63.3	63.2	63.3	63.0	63.0	63.1	63.0
Unemployed.....	7,591	7,001	7,228	7,116	6,912	6,715	6,826	6,849	7,017	6,865	6,724	6,801	6,819	6,933	7,121
Unemployment rate.....	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6
Not in the labor force.....	76,762	77,387	77,354	77,433	77,602	77,623	77,456	77,333	77,676	78,050	78,055	78,666	78,718	78,641	78,727
<b>Men, 20 years and over</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	100,835	102,145	102,187	102,308	102,428	102,549	102,656	102,751	102,956	103,046	103,143	103,248	103,361	103,477	103,598
Civilian labor force.....	76,443	77,562	77,339	77,616	77,823	77,936	78,123	78,334	78,384	78,375	78,452	78,459	78,524	78,502	78,651
Participation rate.....	75.8	75.9	75.7	75.9	76.0	76.0	76.1	76.2	76.1	76.1	76.1	76.0	76.0	75.9	75.9
Employed.....	73,050	74,431	74,105	74,421	74,868	74,924	75,088	75,235	75,158	75,138	75,323	75,313	75,380	75,312	75,362
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	72.4	72.9	72.5	72.7	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.2	73.0	72.9	73.0	72.9	72.9	72.8	72.7
Unemployed.....	3,392	3,131	3,234	3,195	2,954	3,012	3,036	3,100	3,226	3,237	3,129	3,146	3,144	3,190	3,289
Unemployment rate.....	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2
Not in the labor force.....	24,392	24,584	24,848	24,692	24,606	24,613	24,533	24,417	24,572	24,671	24,691	24,789	24,837	24,975	24,948
<b>Women, 20 years and over</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	108,850	109,992	110,026	110,134	110,241	110,349	110,445	110,528	110,803	110,880	110,964	111,057	111,157	111,259	111,367
Civilian labor force.....	65,714	66,585	66,872	66,856	66,754	66,851	67,024	67,132	67,361	67,267	67,487	67,083	67,281	67,474	67,579
Participation rate.....	60.4	60.5	60.8	60.7	60.6	60.6	60.7	60.7	60.8	60.7	60.8	60.4	60.5	60.6	60.7
Employed.....	62,702	63,834	64,029	64,118	63,978	64,252	64,333	64,491	64,654	64,703	64,912	64,502	64,701	64,855	64,808
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	57.6	58.0	58.2	58.2	58.0	58.2	58.2	58.3	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.1	58.2	58.3	58.2
Unemployed.....	3,013	2,751	2,843	2,738	2,776	2,599	2,691	2,641	2,707	2,564	2,576	2,581	2,580	2,619	2,771
Unemployment rate.....	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1
Not in the labor force.....	43,136	43,407	43,154	43,277	43,487	43,498	43,420	43,396	43,442	43,612	43,477	43,974	43,875	43,785	43,788
<b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	16,398	16,678	16,700	16,725	16,751	16,776	16,804	16,829	16,891	16,908	16,927	16,948	16,962	16,977	16,993
Civilian labor force.....	7,164	7,281	7,347	7,262	7,242	7,264	7,301	7,309	7,228	7,142	7,039	7,045	6,957	7,096	7,002
Participation rate.....	43.7	43.7	44.0	43.4	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.4	42.8	42.2	41.6	41.6	41.0	41.8	41.2
Employed.....	5,978	6,162	6,197	6,079	6,060	6,161	6,202	6,200	6,145	6,078	6,019	5,970	5,862	5,972	5,940
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	36.5	36.9	37.1	36.3	36.2	36.7	36.9	36.8	36.4	35.9	35.6	35.2	34.6	35.2	35.0
Unemployed.....	1,186	1,119	1,151	1,183	1,182	1,104	1,099	1,108	1,083	1,064	1,020	1,075	1,095	1,124	1,062
Unemployment rate.....	16.6	15.4	15.7	16.3	16.3	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.5	15.3	15.7	15.8	15.2
Not in the labor force.....	9,234	9,397	9,352	9,464	9,509	9,512	9,502	9,520	9,662	9,766	9,888	9,903	10,005	9,881	9,991
<b>White<sup>3</sup></b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	184,446	186,264	186,329	186,500	186,669	186,840	186,988	187,115	187,471	187,582	187,704	187,843	187,993	188,148	188,312
Civilian labor force.....	122,299	123,834	123,983	124,149	124,062	124,364	124,536	124,783	124,908	124,676	124,888	124,450	124,618	124,922	124,966
Participation rate.....	66.3	66.5	66.5	66.6	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.7	66.6	66.5	66.5	66.3	66.3	66.4	66.4
Employed.....	116,949	118,833	118,885	119,023	119,164	119,511	119,636	119,813	119,767	119,669	120,115	119,547	119,724	119,872	119,747
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	63.4	63.8	63.8	63.8	63.8	64.0	64.0	64.0	63.9	63.8	64.0	63.6	63.7	63.7	63.6
Unemployed.....	5,350	5,002	5,098	5,127	4,898	4,853	4,900	4,970	5,141	5,007	4,773	4,904	4,893	5,050	5,219
Unemployment rate.....	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2
Not in the labor force.....	62,148	62,429	62,346	62,350	62,607	62,476	62,452	62,333	62,562	62,905	62,817	63,393	63,375	63,226	63,346
<b>Black or African American<sup>3</sup></b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	26,517	27,007	27,021	27,065	27,109	27,153	27,193	27,231	27,276	27,310	27,346	27,385	27,422	27,459	27,498
Civilian labor force.....	17,013	17,314	17,369	17,361	17,225	17,378	17,444	17,512	17,639	17,549	17,436	17,510	17,433	17,493	17,645
Participation rate.....	64.2	64.1	64.3	64.1	63.5	64.0	64.2	64.3	64.7	64.3	63.8	63.9	63.6	63.7	64.2
Employed.....	15,313	15,765	15,731	15,839	15,659	15,902	15,950	16,045	16,226	16,154	15,988	16,065	15,946	16,005	16,229
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	57.7	58.4	58.2	58.5	57.8	58.6	58.7	58.9	59.5	59.2	58.5	58.7	58.2	58.3	59.0
Unemployed.....	1,700	1,549	1,638	1,522	1,565	1,476	1,494	1,466	1,412	1,395	1,448	1,444	1,487	1,488	1,416
Unemployment rate.....	10.0	8.9	9.4	8.8	9.1	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.0
Not in the labor force.....	9,504	9,693	9,652	9,705	9,884	9,774	9,749	9,719	9,637	9,761	9,910	9,875	9,988	9,966	9,854

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2006						2007						
	2005	2006	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
<b>Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	29,133	30,103	30,140	30,232	30,324	30,416	30,508	30,596	30,877	30,965	31,055	31,147	31,238	31,329	31,423
Civilian labor force.....	19,824	20,694	20,667	20,652	20,738	20,825	20,994	21,176	21,439	21,318	21,390	21,445	21,425	21,404	21,602
Participation rate.....	68.0	68.7	68.6	68.3	68.4	68.5	68.8	69.2	69.4	68.8	68.9	68.9	68.6	68.3	68.7
Employed.....	18,632	19,613	19,580	19,551	19,611	19,860	19,953	20,131	20,221	20,204	20,288	20,284	20,189	20,191	20,331
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	64.0	65.2	65.0	64.7	64.7	65.3	65.4	65.8	65.5	65.2	65.3	65.1	64.6	64.4	64.7
Unemployed.....	1,191	1,081	1,087	1,101	1,127	965	1,042	1,045	1,218	1,115	1,101	1,161	1,237	1,212	1,271
Unemployment rate.....	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9
Not in the labor force.....	9,310	9,409	9,473	9,581	9,586	9,591	9,513	9,419	9,438	9,647	9,665	9,702	9,813	9,926	9,821

<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		2006						2007						
	2005	2006	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
<b>Characteristic</b>															
Employed, 16 years and older.....	141,730	144,427	144,330	144,618	144,906	145,337	145,623	145,926	145,957	145,919	146,254	145,786	145,943	146,140	146,110
Men.....	75,973	77,502	77,176	77,482	77,920	77,985	78,148	78,311	78,237	78,172	78,344	78,344	78,323	78,281	78,292
Women.....	65,757	66,925	67,154	67,136	66,986	67,352	67,475	67,615	67,720	67,747	67,911	67,442	67,620	67,859	67,819
Married men, spouse present.....	45,483	45,700	45,564	45,514	45,645	45,548	45,802	45,864	46,066	46,231	46,527	46,500	46,531	46,527	46,330
Married women, spouse present.....	34,773	35,272	35,309	35,304	35,421	35,277	35,363	35,383	35,536	35,728	36,167	36,037	36,194	36,217	35,997
<b>Persons at work part time<sup>1</sup></b>															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,350	4,162	4,250	4,157	4,099	4,305	4,183	4,232	4,246	4,212	4,278	4,374	4,484	4,290	4,313
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,684	2,658	2,668	2,683	2,630	2,770	2,711	2,706	2,753	2,729	2,769	2,849	2,963	2,790	2,724
Could only find part-time work.....	1,341	1,189	1,190	1,163	1,151	1,203	1,168	1,234	1,185	1,208	1,215	1,248	1,265	1,203	1,217
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,491	19,591	19,513	19,625	19,631	19,467	19,780	19,885	19,761	19,907	20,088	19,948	19,626	20,112	20,014
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,271	4,071	4,139	4,083	3,981	4,233	4,091	4,159	4,155	4,088	4,196	4,308	4,403	4,194	4,240
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,636	2,596	2,594	2,638	2,563	2,717	2,661	2,653	2,686	2,662	2,698	2,811	2,904	2,737	2,683
Could only find part-time work.....	1,330	1,178	1,187	1,155	1,142	1,196	1,140	1,221	1,165	1,187	1,196	1,236	1,256	1,204	1,211
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,134	19,237	19,179	19,235	19,289	19,170	19,423	19,512	19,410	19,521	19,677	19,570	19,200	19,758	19,660

<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		2006						2007						
	2005	2006	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
<b>Characteristic</b>															
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	16.6	15.4	15.7	16.3	16.3	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.5	15.3	15.7	15.8	15.2
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1
White, total <sup>1</sup> .....	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	14.2	13.2	13.0	14.2	13.8	13.4	13.1	13.4	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.9	14.2	13.7
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	16.1	14.6	14.3	15.1	14.8	14.4	14.2	15.1	14.2	14.3	14.6	14.3	15.0	16.2	15.3
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	12.3	11.7	11.7	13.2	12.7	12.4	11.9	11.6	12.2	11.7	11.8	12.3	12.7	12.0	12.1
Men, 20 years and older.....	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8
Women, 20 years and older.....	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6
Black or African American, total <sup>1</sup> .....	10.0	8.9	9.4	8.8	9.1	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	33.3	29.1	31.6	28.9	31.6	26.3	27.6	26.2	29.1	29.0	25.0	30.6	30.4	31.2	26.5
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	36.3	32.7	35.9	32.2	38.8	34.0	32.7	27.7	34.4	35.7	25.7	34.0	35.3	33.5	30.8
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	30.3	25.9	27.6	26.0	26.2	19.7	23.0	25.1	24.6	22.6	24.4	27.4	25.5	29.0	22.8
Men, 20 years and older.....	9.2	8.3	8.8	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.4	9.0	8.4	8.2	8.6	7.6
Women, 20 years and older.....	8.5	7.5	7.8	7.2	7.7	6.9	7.4	7.6	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.8	6.3	6.8
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9
Married men, spouse present.....	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.7
Married women, spouse present.....	3.3	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
Full-time workers.....	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6
Part-time workers.....	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.9	4.6	5.0
<b>Educational attainment<sup>2</sup></b>															
Less than a high school diploma.....	7.6	6.8	7.1	6.9	6.5	5.8	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.1
High school graduates, no college <sup>3</sup> .....	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.4
Some college or associate degree.....	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5
Bachelor's degree and higher <sup>4</sup> .....	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1

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

2 Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

3 Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

4 Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

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

**7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted**

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2006						2007						
	2005	2006	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,667	2,614	2,686	2,615	2,582	2,588	2,517	2,707	2,642	2,600	2,327	2,432	2,450	2,488	2,473
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,304	2,121	2,171	2,198	2,077	2,064	2,135	2,037	2,283	2,192	2,159	2,141	2,204	2,125	2,213
15 weeks and over.....	2,619	2,266	2,343	2,345	2,264	2,062	2,152	2,081	2,118	2,135	2,177	2,268	2,230	2,286	2,413
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,130	1,031	1,028	1,036	1,010	974	1,006	991	986	905	954	1,072	1,104	1,166	1,105
27 weeks and over.....	1,490	1,235	1,315	1,309	1,254	1,088	1,145	1,090	1,133	1,230	1,223	1,196	1,126	1,120	1,308
Mean duration, in weeks.....	18.4	16.8	17.3	17.3	17.2	16.4	16.3	15.9	16.2	16.4	17.3	17.1	16.7	16.8	17.2
Median duration, in weeks.....	8.9	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.3	8.1	8.1	8.5	8.7	8.3	8.2	8.9

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		2006						2007						
	2005	2006	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	3,667	3,321	3,351	3,289	3,195	3,088	3,179	3,236	3,440	3,453	3,238	3,287	3,331	3,375	3,628
On temporary layoff.....	933	921	924	892	872	958	965	958	1,021	1,022	863	1,022	1,004	866	981
Not on temporary layoff.....	2,734	2,400	2,427	2,398	2,323	2,130	2,214	2,278	2,420	2,430	2,375	2,265	2,327	2,509	2,648
Job leavers.....	872	827	854	851	804	783	793	807	797	816	755	748	764	810	823
Reentrants.....	2,386	2,237	2,361	2,276	2,292	2,249	2,279	2,199	2,230	2,042	2,147	2,174	2,153	2,127	2,078
New entrants.....	666	616	630	646	635	593	591	601	619	580	599	607	549	621	593
<b>Percent of unemployed</b>															
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	48.3	47.4	46.6	46.6	46.1	46.0	46.5	47.3	48.6	50.1	48.0	48.2	49.0	48.7	50.9
On temporary layoff.....	12.3	13.2	12.8	12.6	12.6	14.3	14.1	14.0	14.4	14.8	12.8	15.0	14.8	12.5	13.8
Not on temporary layoff.....	36.0	34.3	33.7	34.0	33.5	31.7	32.4	33.3	34.1	35.3	35.2	33.2	34.2	36.2	37.2
Job leavers.....	11.5	11.8	11.9	12.1	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.8	11.2	11.8	11.2	11.0	11.2	11.7	11.6
Reentrants.....	31.4	32.0	32.8	32.2	33.1	33.5	33.3	32.1	31.5	29.6	31.9	31.9	31.7	30.7	29.2
New entrants.....	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.2	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.9	8.9	8.1	9.0	8.3
<b>Percent of civilian labor force</b>															
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4
Job leavers.....	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Reentrants.....	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
New entrants.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4

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

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2006						2007						
	2005	2006	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6
16 to 24 years.....	11.3	10.5	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.3	9.8	9.7	10.2	10.0	10.5	10.6
16 to 19 years.....	16.6	15.4	15.7	16.3	16.3	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.5	15.3	15.7	15.8	15.2
16 to 17 years.....	19.1	17.2	17.0	19.4	18.0	17.6	17.3	16.9	16.9	16.6	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.8	16.7
18 to 19 years.....	14.9	14.1	14.7	14.5	15.1	13.3	13.4	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.3	15.0	15.4	15.5	14.1
20 to 24 years.....	8.8	8.2	8.6	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.4	7.9	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.3	8.0	8.5
25 years and older.....	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7
25 to 54 years.....	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8
55 years and older.....	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.2
Men, 16 years and older.....	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7
16 to 24 years.....	12.4	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.5	10.9	11.2	11.9	11.4
16 to 19 years.....	18.6	16.9	17.1	17.1	17.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.2	16.6	15.9	16.2	17.3	17.7	16.7
16 to 17 years.....	22.0	18.6	17.2	18.6	19.4	19.8	19.1	19.0	17.0	19.3	17.6	17.2	18.5	18.1	18.9
18 to 19 years.....	16.5	15.7	17.5	16.5	16.8	14.0	14.4	14.8	15.4	15.0	14.8	16.4	17.1	18.2	15.3
20 to 24 years.....	9.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.3	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.6	8.6	9.3	9.2
25 years and older.....	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6
25 to 54 years.....	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7
55 years and older.....	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.4
Women, 16 years and older.....	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.6
16 to 24 years.....	10.1	9.7	10.4	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.7	8.6	8.9	9.3	8.5	9.0	9.7
16 to 19 years.....	14.5	13.8	14.2	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.1	13.0	14.2	14.1	13.9	13.6
16 to 17 years.....	16.5	15.9	16.8	20.1	16.7	15.6	15.7	14.9	16.8	13.8	15.1	15.9	14.9	15.6	14.5
18 to 19 years.....	13.1	12.4	11.7	12.3	13.3	12.5	12.4	12.6	11.8	12.4	11.6	13.5	13.4	12.7	12.8
20 to 24 years.....	7.9	7.6	8.4	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.1	7.5	7.7	6.4	6.9	7.0	5.8	6.7	7.7
25 years and older.....	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7
25 to 54 years.....	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9
55 years and older <sup>1</sup> .....	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.4	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.5

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

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

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

State	June 2006	May 2007 <sup>P</sup>	June 2007 <sup>P</sup>	State	June 2006	May 2007 <sup>P</sup>	June 2007 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama.....	3.6	3.5	3.5	Missouri.....	4.8	4.6	4.8
Alaska.....	6.5	5.9	5.9	Montana.....	3.2	2.3	2.4
Arizona.....	4.2	3.6	3.4	Nebraska.....	3.0	3.1	3.2
Arkansas.....	5.3	5.2	5.0	Nevada.....	4.2	4.6	4.6
California.....	4.9	5.2	5.2	New Hampshire.....	3.4	3.9	4.0
Colorado.....	4.4	3.6	3.5	New Jersey.....	4.7	4.3	4.3
Connecticut.....	4.2	4.5	4.3	New Mexico.....	4.3	3.7	3.2
Delaware.....	3.6	3.3	3.3	New York.....	4.5	4.4	4.7
District of Columbia.....	5.9	5.6	5.6	North Carolina.....	4.8	4.8	4.9
Florida.....	3.3	3.4	3.5	North Dakota.....	3.3	3.3	3.3
Georgia.....	4.7	4.3	4.3	Ohio.....	5.4	5.7	6.1
Hawaii.....	2.5	2.5	2.4	Oklahoma.....	4.0	4.5	4.5
Idaho.....	3.4	2.3	2.5	Oregon.....	5.4	5.0	5.1
Illinois.....	4.4	4.8	5.1	Pennsylvania.....	4.8	4.2	4.1
Indiana.....	5.1	4.5	4.7	Rhode Island.....	5.2	4.8	4.7
Iowa.....	3.7	3.6	3.8	South Carolina.....	6.5	5.4	5.5
Kansas.....	4.5	4.6	4.6	South Dakota.....	3.2	3.2	3.0
Kentucky.....	5.7	5.5	5.4	Tennessee.....	5.3	4.7	4.1
Louisiana.....	3.6	4.8	3.8	Texas.....	4.9	4.1	4.1
Maine.....	4.6	4.5	4.4	Utah.....	2.9	2.5	2.6
Maryland.....	4.0	3.6	3.8	Vermont.....	3.5	3.8	3.8
Massachusetts.....	4.9	5.1	4.9	Virginia.....	3.0	2.9	3.0
Michigan.....	6.7	6.9	7.2	Washington.....	5.0	4.6	4.5
Minnesota.....	3.8	4.6	4.5	West Virginia.....	5.0	4.5	4.3
Mississippi.....	6.5	6.0	6.0	Wisconsin.....	4.7	4.9	5.0
				Wyoming.....	3.3	3.3	3.3

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary

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

State	June 2006	May 2007 <sup>P</sup>	June 2007 <sup>P</sup>	State	June 2006	May 2007 <sup>P</sup>	June 2007 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama.....	2,199,088	2,214,412	2,195,536	Missouri.....	3,030,421	3,039,143	3,052,082
Alaska.....	345,976	344,867	345,549	Montana.....	496,584	500,291	499,259
Arizona.....	2,974,183	3,031,642	3,008,488	Nebraska.....	975,281	982,689	984,668
Arkansas.....	1,363,517	1,376,217	1,367,801	Nevada.....	1,294,802	1,343,451	1,336,100
California.....	17,891,060	18,170,330	18,180,399	New Hampshire.....	736,478	744,315	746,788
Colorado.....	2,654,589	2,677,478	2,672,606	New Jersey.....	4,515,871	4,468,535	4,499,940
Connecticut.....	1,841,940	1,876,570	1,875,573	New Mexico.....	936,817	946,067	937,452
Delaware.....	440,414	442,884	442,924	New York.....	9,504,015	9,437,016	9,470,452
District of Columbia.....	317,770	322,072	315,628	North Carolina.....	4,473,109	4,525,719	4,533,682
Florida.....	8,984,644	9,173,427	9,186,949	North Dakota.....	357,821	364,519	365,454
Georgia.....	4,740,424	4,838,099	4,829,132	Ohio.....	5,933,132	5,991,739	6,000,473
Hawaii.....	643,598	654,016	653,092	Oklahoma.....	1,718,741	1,739,973	1,738,760
Idaho.....	749,535	755,386	754,944	Oregon.....	1,900,372	1,919,696	1,922,510
Illinois.....	6,604,422	6,675,186	6,725,586	Pennsylvania.....	6,305,447	6,258,434	6,295,545
Indiana.....	3,273,339	3,220,544	3,221,806	Rhode Island.....	578,243	579,421	579,095
Iowa.....	1,664,825	1,660,087	1,661,438	South Carolina.....	2,121,868	2,145,299	2,147,349
Kansas.....	1,466,387	1,479,250	1,483,908	South Dakota.....	431,036	437,739	437,050
Kentucky.....	2,038,369	2,057,995	2,053,944	Tennessee.....	2,997,775	3,045,776	3,028,052
Louisiana.....	1,982,321	2,009,233	1,969,834	Texas.....	11,480,932	11,541,534	11,522,838
Maine.....	711,248	713,785	712,333	Utah.....	1,309,369	1,346,331	1,345,320
Maryland.....	3,009,504	3,000,439	2,987,902	Vermont.....	361,200	360,376	360,925
Massachusetts.....	3,403,237	3,419,270	3,427,177	Virginia.....	3,997,638	4,049,775	4,050,773
Michigan.....	5,077,300	5,054,068	5,046,044	Washington.....	3,331,411	3,374,557	3,378,147
Minnesota.....	2,930,138	2,937,512	2,942,225	West Virginia.....	807,448	815,114	813,057
Mississippi.....	1,303,450	1,308,446	1,307,333	Wisconsin.....	3,062,285	3,088,102	3,075,165
				Wyoming.....	284,953	289,777	288,081

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

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2006								2007						
	2005	2006	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June <sup>P</sup>	July <sup>P</sup>		
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b> .....	133,703	136,174	136,252	136,438	136,636	136,745	136,941	137,167	137,329	137,419	137,594	137,716	137,904	137,973	138,041		
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	111,899	114,184	114,262	114,415	114,560	114,645	114,835	115,053	115,189	115,245	115,397	115,487	115,668	115,739	115,859		
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	22,190	22,570	22,622	22,629	22,625	22,573	22,525	22,520	22,554	22,465	22,497	22,460	22,446	22,436	22,426		
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	628	684	690	692	694	700	699	705	706	711	715	717	718	721	726		
Logging.....	65.2	65.3	65.8	65.1	64.1	63.9	64.0	64.6	64.8	65.2	65.7	65.3	63.4	64.1	63.3		
Mining.....	562.2	618.6	623.9	626.8	630.1	635.9	635.1	640.0	641.1	645.4	649.5	652.0	654.5	656.5	662.7		
Oil and gas extraction.....	125.7	135.9	136.7	138.3	138.5	140.4	141.4	143.2	145.1	145.9	147.1	147.2	148.3	149.3	151.0		
Mining, except oil and gas <sup>1</sup> .....	212.8	221.1	222.9	221.5	222.7	223.5	221.8	222.4	222.2	222.9	222.2	222.9	225.9	227.1	228.3		
Coal mining.....	73.9	78.8	78.9	79.0	79.1	79.7	79.4	79.9	80.0	79.7	79.6	79.9	79.4	79.6	80.3		
Support activities for mining.....	223.7	261.7	264.3	267.0	268.9	272.0	271.9	274.4	273.8	276.6	278.0	278.9	279.1	278.9	282.7		
<b>Construction</b> .....	7,336	7,689	7,703	7,719	7,725	7,707	7,683	7,684	7,718	7,641	7,692	7,671	7,659	7,665	7,651		
Construction of buildings.....	1,711.9	1,806.0	1,815.8	1,813.8	1,818.8	1,814.5	1,801.8	1,799.7	1,801.4	1,791.7	1,797.1	1,788.5	1,784.9	1,788.9	1,781.1		
Heavy and civil engineering.....	951.2	983.1	976.9	978.4	985.7	989.7	993.9	993.5	1,003.8	993.2	1,001.7	1,001.6	999.9	999.4	996.9		
Specialty trade contractors.....	4,673.1	4,899.6	4,910.1	4,926.6	4,920.4	4,902.6	4,887.2	4,890.5	4,912.5	4,856.1	4,893.1	4,881.0	4,874.4	4,876.3	4,872.5		
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	14,226	14,197	14,229	14,218	14,206	14,166	14,143	14,131	14,130	14,113	14,090	14,072	14,069	14,050	14,049		
Production workers.....	10,060	10,168	10,210	10,209	10,185	10,139	10,117	10,126	10,121	10,114	10,096	10,093	10,105	10,091	10,097		
<b>Durable goods</b> .....	8,955	9,001	9,023	9,021	9,017	8,996	8,972	8,972	8,952	8,943	8,928	8,921	8,913	8,897	8,895		
Production workers.....	6,219	6,369	6,403	6,406	6,392	6,365	6,346	6,349	6,325	6,326	6,313	6,316	6,323	6,309	6,306		
Wood products.....	559.2	560.2	564.1	559.5	555.6	548.3	542.9	540.4	539.4	532.6	530.6	528.0	529.0	526.5	529.4		
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	505.3	507.9	508.3	507.4	503.6	504.7	503.3	504.0	504.1	501.9	500.9	499.6	500.7	500.5	500.8		
Primary metals.....	466.0	462.1	465.2	464.0	460.2	459.5	455.8	454.6	454.9	454.4	453.9	459.2	452.6	449.2	449.2		
Fabricated metal products.....	1,522.0	1,553.9	1,560.8	1,562.5	1,565.4	1,562.4	1,564.1	1,564.9	1,566.2	1,566.1	1,563.9	1,566.4	1,565.4	1,569.0	1,570.1		
Machinery.....	1,163.3	1,191.4	1,197.5	1,201.2	1,203.3	1,208.8	1,209.9	1,210.1	1,213.3	1,215.4	1,217.9	1,216.9	1,221.8	1,224.3	1,226.2		
Computer and electronic products <sup>1</sup> .....	1,316.4	1,316.4	1,318.0	1,320.0	1,318.9	1,316.6	1,320.4	1,319.9	1,319.4	1,317.5	1,313.5	1,310.6	1,308.6	1,306.4	1,306.0		
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	205.1	198.8	198.6	198.8	198.3	198.9	198.7	199.8	196.4	197.8	197.8	198.7	197.9	196.2	196.8		
Communications equipment.....	146.8	144.4	143.5	143.4	143.2	141.7	144.1	143.8	143.7	143.7	143.7	143.7	142.7	142.9	142.8		
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	452.0	462.8	466.3	466.8	467.1	466.5	468.0	466.2	470.5	468.8	467.8	465.7	465.3	464.2	462.6		
Electronic instruments.....	435.6	437.5	437.0	438.3	438.4	437.6	437.7	438.3	437.5	436.8	434.4	433.8	435.4	435.5	435.1		
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	433.5	435.5	437.1	438.8	438.3	438.1	436.4	437.4	437.3	436.4	437.3	437.6	436.9	436.0	436.4		
Transportation equipment.....	1,771.2	1,765.0	1,764.8	1,761.2	1,764.4	1,752.8	1,739.8	1,741.0	1,722.3	1,724.4	1,717.9	1,718.1	1,708.4	1,702.9	1,695.0		
Furniture and related products.....	565.4	556.3	558.4	554.8	553.3	550.0	542.4	541.1	536.6	535.8	533.5	533.2	533.0	529.4	528.3		
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	652.2	651.6	649.0	651.6	653.5	654.6	657.1	658.2	658.2	658.9	658.9	657.7	656.3	652.9	653.5		
<b>Nondurable goods</b> .....	5,272	5,197	5,206	5,197	5,189	5,170	5,171	5,159	5,178	5,170	5,162	5,151	5,156	5,153	5,154		
Production workers.....	3,841	3,799	3,807	3,803	3,793	3,774	3,771	3,777	3,796	3,788	3,783	3,777	3,782	3,782	3,791		
Food manufacturing.....	1,477.6	1,484.3	1,487.3	1,486.6	1,491.8	1,487.8	1,491.6	1,485.1	1,493.9	1,492.8	1,495.0	1,493.5	1,499.8	1,502.4	1,510.1		
Beverages and tobacco products.....	191.9	194.7	194.2	195.5	195.6	196.4	195.4	195.5	197.0	197.8	197.3	198.2	198.5	200.4	200.1		
Textile mills.....	217.6	195.6	194.7	192.4	188.0	187.5	186.3	185.0	182.3	179.1	177.3	174.6	173.5	172.5	170.0		
Textile product mills.....	169.7	161.1	160.9	160.6	159.9	159.2	158.1	157.7	158.6	157.9	156.7	156.5	155.3	154.6	153.5		
Apparel.....	257.2	238.4	240.9	235.6	234.8	233.2	231.4	230.4	227.7	225.2	223.7	221.4	220.1	217.8	217.7		
Leather and allied products.....	39.6	37.4	37.2	37.0	37.1	37.2	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.4	36.6	36.1	35.9	35.9	34.9		
Paper and paper products.....	484.2	469.3	469.9	466.5	464.6	463.4	463.9	462.6	462.4	460.5	457.4	458.4	457.8	457.3	457.3		
Printing and related support activities.....	646.3	635.9	633.5	634.4	632.5	633.2	637.2	636.7	634.7	634.6	633.5	630.9	629.9	629.6	629.2		
Petroleum and coal products.....	112.1	114.3	115.7	115.9	116.4	116.9	116.6	117.1	117.4	117.4	118.2	117.6	119.2	117.2	116.6		
Chemicals.....	872.1	868.7	869.6	872.9	871.1	871.9	871.2	871.0	872.1	872.5	870.6	869.7	872.3	873.8	873.6		
Plastics and rubber products.....	803.4	796.9	801.6	799.7	796.8	783.2	782.7	781.7	795.8	795.7	795.2	794.3	793.2	791.1	791.3		
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	111,513	113,605	113,630	113,809	114,011	114,172	114,416	114,647	114,775	114,954	115,097	115,256	115,458	115,537	115,615		
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	89,709	91,615	91,640	91,786	91,935	92,072	92,310	92,533	92,635	92,780	92,900	93,027	93,222	93,303	93,433		
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	25,959	26,231	26,226	26,227	26,241	26,258	26,320	26,345	26,378	26,393	26,436	26,427	26,459	26,465	26,486		
<b>Wholesale trade</b> .....	5,764.4	5,897.6	5,901.5	5,908.8	5,919.2	5,919.6	5,934.7	5,955.0	5,949.0	5,960.0	5,961.3	5,978.7	5,990.5	6,007.4	6,016.0		
Durable goods.....	2,999.2	3,076.5	3,078.1	3,084.0	3,093.8	3,093.6	3,097.7	3,104.3	3,102.5	3,112.0	3,114.0	3,124.7	3,134.5	3,141.5	3,146.4		
Nondurable goods.....	2,022.4	2,040.1	2,042.0	2,042.0	2,041.3	2,040.8	2,048.5	2,055.0	2,050.5	2,049.7	2,050.1	2,052.2	2,053.4	2,061.4	2,062.7		
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	742.8	781.0	781.4	782.8	784.1	785.2	788.5	795.7	796.0	798.3	797.2	801.8	802.6	804.5	806.9		
<b>Retail trade</b> .....	15,279.6	15,319.3	15,306.4	15,298.2	15,289.8	15,297.8	15,327.9	15,323.7	15,357.5	15,364.6	15,403.7	15,376.9	15,394.5	15,383.3	15,388.3		
Motor vehicles and parts dealers <sup>1</sup> .....	1,918.6	1,907.9	1,906.4	1,906.2	1,906.2	1,906.4	1,904.2	1,908.5	1,906.8	1,910.3	1,907.2	1,911.2	1,911.5	1,909.0	1,907.3		
Automobile dealers.....	1,261.4	1,246.7	1,248.4	1,246.2	1,245.4	1,245.0	1,244.0	1,244.8	1,244.1	1,244.9	1,243.5	1,246.9	1,247.7	1,246.7	1,246.3		
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	576.1	588.5	589.9	589.2	587.9	589.9	586.5	591.4	588.1	587.6	585.6	586.7	585.2	584.3	585.3		
Electronics and appliance stores.....	535.8	538.4	540.2	537.4	535.8	534.0	531.6	531.4	535.3	538.2	538.4	540.7	539.3	535.9	537.1		

See notes at end of table.

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

Industry	Annual average		2006						2007						
	2005	2006	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June <sup>P</sup>	July <sup>P</sup>
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,276.1	1,322.6	1,329.1	1,324.9	1,327.2	1,329.2	1,321.0	1,314.1	1,318.0	1,323.4	1,313.8	1,313.8	1,314.9	1,314.9	1,308.6
Food and beverage stores.....	2,817.8	2,827.9	2,825.2	2,831.2	2,832.1	2,833.8	2,842.4	2,843.7	2,844.0	2,849.9	2,856.3	2,858.6	2,861.1	2,867.7	2,870.0
Health and personal care stores.....	953.7	955.5	954.8	955.8	956.2	954.8	962.6	959.7	964.1	964.8	966.5	969.8	968.5	968.8	966.9
Gasoline stations.....	871.1	861.0	862.1	857.8	858.1	854.8	854.6	854.8	853.7	852.9	854.5	852.4	852.5	852.4	851.3
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,414.6	1,439.0	1,436.0	1,438.6	1,437.4	1,443.1	1,467.3	1,460.1	1,446.9	1,445.1	1,449.7	1,452.7	1,451.6	1,451.3	1,457.4
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	647.0	646.6	641.4	644.0	638.0	638.3	647.4	648.9	655.8	654.9	653.9	655.6	659.5	657.4	660.3
General merchandise stores <sup>1</sup> .....	2,934.3	2,912.8	2,907.2	2,900.5	2,894.9	2,893.8	2,882.9	2,885.4	2,923.9	2,917.3	2,956.4	2,915.4	2,928.5	2,920.3	2,921.0
Department stores.....	1,595.1	1,550.9	1,548.0	1,542.1	1,536.2	1,535.6	1,533.2	1,537.7	1,568.7	1,565.3	1,570.6	1,560.9	1,566.2	1,561.1	1,561.1
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	899.9	884.9	882.8	880.7	880.6	880.9	881.9	881.4	880.3	880.2	880.3	879.0	879.3	880.2	880.8
Nonstore retailers.....	434.6	434.4	431.3	431.9	435.4	438.8	445.5	444.3	440.6	440.0	441.1	441.0	442.6	441.1	442.3
<b>Transportation and warehousing.....</b>	<b>4,360.9</b>	<b>4,465.8</b>	<b>4,470.6</b>	<b>4,472.6</b>	<b>4,484.4</b>	<b>4,493.8</b>	<b>4,509.6</b>	<b>4,517.0</b>	<b>4,522.6</b>	<b>4,519.6</b>	<b>4,520.8</b>	<b>4,519.6</b>	<b>4,520.1</b>	<b>4,520.1</b>	<b>4,527.3</b>
Air transportation.....	500.8	486.5	485.9	486.7	488.1	488.1	484.5	488.3	490.8	485.5	485.5	490.0	484.4	491.4	494.1
Rail transportation.....	227.8	225.3	225.5	225.1	224.7	224.8	223.9	226.4	227.9	228.9	229.1	228.3	227.9	226.6	226.3
Water transportation.....	60.6	64.1	63.7	64.3	65.5	65.6	66.8	67.8	67.1	68.1	68.0	67.3	68.3	69.9	71.0
Truck transportation.....	1,397.6	1,437.2	1,442.2	1,442.8	1,446.8	1,448.7	1,448.9	1,453.6	1,457.9	1,454.7	1,457.2	1,452.5	1,455.5	1,449.8	1,442.3
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	389.2	394.3	394.6	392.6	394.2	392.3	393.2	390.2	391.6	393.3	390.3	389.9	390.9	389.4	398.8
Pipeline transportation.....	37.8	39.0	39.2	39.4	38.8	39.6	39.8	39.7	40.3	40.6	41.0	40.5	40.8	40.8	40.9
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	28.8	27.0	26.7	26.9	26.6	26.6	28.3	27.8	27.8	28.0	27.3	27.0	26.7	26.4	26.5
Support activities for transportation.....	552.2	570.7	569.9	569.9	571.0	572.9	577.9	575.9	575.9	579.4	579.6	581.6	581.8	583.0	583.0
Couriers and messengers.....	571.4	585.3	583.6	583.7	586.4	590.5	597.2	596.4	593.0	590.6	591.0	589.8	588.5	588.7	588.6
Warehousing and storage.....	594.7	636.4	639.3	641.2	642.3	644.7	649.1	650.9	650.3	650.5	651.8	652.7	655.3	654.1	655.8
<b>Utilities.....</b>	<b>554.0</b>	<b>548.5</b>	<b>547.9</b>	<b>547.7</b>	<b>547.8</b>	<b>546.9</b>	<b>548.2</b>	<b>549.2</b>	<b>549.0</b>	<b>549.0</b>	<b>550.1</b>	<b>551.5</b>	<b>553.4</b>	<b>554.4</b>	<b>554.3</b>
<b>Information.....</b>	<b>3,061</b>	<b>3,055</b>	<b>3,043</b>	<b>3,051</b>	<b>3,052</b>	<b>3,054</b>	<b>3,057</b>	<b>3,073</b>	<b>3,071</b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>3,086</b>	<b>3,096</b>	<b>3,097</b>	<b>3,093</b>	<b>3,089</b>
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	904.1	903.8	902.9	902.6	900.2	902.1	905.0	906.1	907.0	907.8	907.4	906.1	907.7	906.2	906.6
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	377.5	377.5	372.0	376.8	374.7	374.6	371.9	378.3	378.2	385.2	387.1	394.2	391.9	389.3	383.3
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	327.7	331.3	331.6	332.2	332.3	332.1	333.8	335.6	335.3	337.4	337.1	337.8	336.6	337.1	335.1
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	31.5	34.5	33.3	34.5	35.0	35.8	36.3	37.0	36.9	37.9	39.0	39.9	40.6	41.3	42.3
Telecommunications.....	992.0	972.9	969.3	971.0	974.2	975.0	973.5	978.0	975.6	976.2	973.0	974.6	973.9	972.7	973.6
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	377.5	383.2	382.1	383.4	383.9	382.2	384.9	386.1	386.1	387.3	390.0	390.8	394.2	394.4	396.7
Other information services.....	50.6	51.4	51.5	50.9	51.3	51.8	51.6	52.1	51.9	51.9	52.3	52.1	52.1	52.2	51.4
<b>Financial activities.....</b>	<b>8,153</b>	<b>8,363</b>	<b>8,368</b>	<b>8,379</b>	<b>8,408</b>	<b>8,415</b>	<b>8,422</b>	<b>8,438</b>	<b>8,440</b>	<b>8,446</b>	<b>8,445</b>	<b>8,448</b>	<b>8,464</b>	<b>8,460</b>	<b>8,484</b>
Finance and insurance.....	6,022.8	6,183.5	6,187.2	6,195.8	6,219.6	6,227.1	6,228.9	6,239.8	6,239.8	6,244.4	6,242.6	6,241.4	6,256.1	6,256.0	6,275.5
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	20.8	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.7	21.8	21.7	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.2	21.7
Credit intermediation and related activities <sup>1</sup> .....	2,869.0	2,936.8	2,936.1	2,937.2	2,952.8	2,956.2	2,957.4	2,959.7	2,961.5	2,962.8	2,957.6	2,945.3	2,948.7	2,939.5	2,950.2
Depository credit intermediation <sup>1</sup> .....	1,769.2	1,803.2	1,803.3	1,805.1	1,812.4	1,818.3	1,819.6	1,824.6	1,824.3	1,823.1	1,824.3	1,818.6	1,824.7	1,824.9	1,832.4
Commercial banking.....	1,296.0	1,319.3	1,319.4	1,320.8	1,328.1	1,334.5	1,333.0	1,336.9	1,336.9	1,334.7	1,335.2	1,327.7	1,332.5	1,332.1	1,337.1
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	786.1	816.3	817.4	820.8	825.4	830.4	829.2	829.2	831.0	831.4	834.5	836.8	841.6	844.4	846.7
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,259.3	2,315.9	2,318.1	2,321.7	2,324.8	2,324.0	2,326.0	2,333.9	2,329.6	2,333.2	2,333.4	2,342.4	2,348.5	2,354.5	2,361.5
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	87.7	93.1	94.0	94.5	94.9	94.7	94.6	95.2	95.1	95.0	95.0	94.7	94.9	95.4	95.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2,129.6	2,179.6	2,181.1	2,183.6	2,188.2	2,187.5	2,192.9	2,198.0	2,201.5	2,202.0	2,202.5	2,206.5	2,207.4	2,204.1	2,208.2
Real estate.....	1,456.9	1,503.3	1,503.8	1,504.8	1,506.4	1,505.0	1,512.4	1,516.4	1,518.5	1,518.4	1,523.5	1,525.4	1,527.7	1,524.5	1,526.7
Rental and leasing services.....	645.8	647.4	648.0	649.4	652.2	652.9	650.0	650.9	651.9	652.4	647.9	650.0	647.8	646.9	648.4
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	26.9	28.9	29.3	29.4	29.6	29.6	30.5	30.7	31.1	31.2	31.1	31.1	31.9	32.7	33.1
<b>Professional and business services.....</b>	<b>16,954</b>	<b>17,552</b>	<b>17,592</b>	<b>17,617</b>	<b>17,636</b>	<b>17,662</b>	<b>17,726</b>	<b>17,792</b>	<b>17,804</b>	<b>17,840</b>	<b>17,834</b>	<b>17,859</b>	<b>17,893</b>	<b>17,886</b>	<b>17,911</b>
Professional and technical services <sup>1</sup> .....	7,053.4	7,371.7	7,398.0	7,407.6	7,420.1	7,438.5	7,469.6	7,499.8	7,515.6	7,544.3	7,553.7	7,591.3	7,625.3	7,638.5	7,660.0
Legal services.....	1,168.0	1,173.4	1,171.0	1,171.5	1,172.6	1,173.5	1,175.9	1,179.0	1,176.2	1,178.8	1,178.1	1,181.8	1,183.4	1,179.9	1,178.2
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	849.3	889.3	884.8	881.9	893.1	893.7	914.5	925.1	922.1	927.8	924.4	927.5	934.5	941.1	947.4
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,310.9	1,385.6	1,392.9	1,398.0	1,399.3	1,400.6	1,407.2	1,411.4	1,419.2	1,422.7	1,424.0	1,426.0	1,431.4	1,433.5	1,436.3

See notes at end of table

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2006						2007						
	2005	2006	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June <sup>P</sup>	July <sup>P</sup>
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,195.2	1,278.2	1,288.0	1,294.4	1,298.4	1,300.8	1,296.2	1,303.3	1,305.2	1,311.1	1,319.7	1,328.5	1,338.3	1,341.8	1,352.8
Management and technical consulting services.....	853.0	920.9	918.6	922.4	926.4	944.2	949.3	953.8	958.1	967.1	970.5	985.4	989.2	990.9	991.0
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,758.9	1,809.4	1,811.1	1,816.2	1,822.3	1,826.8	1,823.0	1,826.0	1,830.8	1,836.7	1,837.1	1,839.9	1,841.5	1,844.6	1,849.2
Administrative and waste services.....	8,141.5	8,370.7	8,382.4	8,393.2	8,393.9	8,396.2	8,433.8	8,466.4	8,457.3	8,458.9	8,443.5	8,427.7	8,426.3	8,402.6	8,402.1
Administrative and support services <sup>1</sup> .....	7,803.8	8,023.5	8,033.8	8,046.9	8,047.4	8,047.5	8,083.8	8,117.0	8,106.1	8,107.4	8,092.5	8,076.3	8,073.4	8,048.8	8,047.9
Employment services <sup>1</sup> .....	3,578.2	3,656.6	3,663.5	3,667.2	3,653.3	3,641.2	3,665.5	3,674.2	3,667.1	3,651.6	3,637.1	3,602.1	3,584.4	3,553.3	3,534.2
Temporary help services.....	2,549.4	2,631.3	2,633.4	2,632.1	2,623.5	2,621.1	2,631.3	2,641.6	2,641.8	2,629.2	2,621.2	2,613.1	2,602.7	2,588.0	2,582.8
Business support services.....	766.4	790.7	789.7	791.3	797.2	801.0	802.2	806.9	803.6	803.3	801.9	801.6	804.8	801.3	803.7
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,737.5	1,797.1	1,803.1	1,803.5	1,803.0	1,807.9	1,811.2	1,817.7	1,812.1	1,823.8	1,819.7	1,829.7	1,835.1	1,840.8	1,846.4
Waste management and remediation services.....	337.6	347.2	348.6	346.3	346.5	348.7	350.0	349.4	351.2	351.5	351.0	351.4	352.9	353.8	354.2
<b>Educational and health services.....</b>	<b>17,372</b>	<b>17,838</b>	<b>17,828</b>	<b>17,894</b>	<b>17,946</b>	<b>17,976</b>	<b>18,018</b>	<b>18,063</b>	<b>18,102</b>	<b>18,138</b>	<b>18,188</b>	<b>18,246</b>	<b>18,293</b>	<b>18,364</b>	<b>18,414</b>
Educational services.....	2,835.8	2,918.4	2,911.0	2,936.0	2,949.4	2,944.2	2,951.4	2,948.6	2,959.5	2,955.9	2,972.4	2,978.7	2,983.4	3,014.4	3,025.7
Health care and social assistance.....	14,536.3	14,919.9	14,917.2	14,958.3	14,996.4	15,031.5	15,066.1	15,113.9	15,142.6	15,181.7	15,215.9	15,266.8	15,309.7	15,349.4	15,388.7
Ambulatory health care services <sup>1</sup> .....	5,113.5	5,283.1	5,281.5	5,299.4	5,321.0	5,332.6	5,344.6	5,369.2	5,375.3	5,395.6	5,409.2	5,428.4	5,446.7	5,455.1	5,483.5
Offices of physicians.....	2,093.5	2,153.6	2,155.2	2,159.0	2,172.5	2,174.1	2,179.4	2,185.5	2,187.4	2,196.7	2,204.3	2,210.5	2,214.7	2,213.2	2,223.7
Outpatient care centers.....	473.2	489.4	488.1	490.0	492.1	494.1	492.4	493.6	494.1	496.8	494.8	495.8	495.1	495.5	495.9
Home health care services.....	821.0	867.1	867.6	872.8	877.7	880.7	883.5	890.9	896.4	901.1	904.1	907.2	911.3	918.8	925.8
Hospitals.....	4,345.4	4,427.1	4,429.2	4,440.8	4,451.7	4,458.2	4,461.7	4,469.5	4,478.3	4,484.4	4,490.8	4,499.7	4,511.0	4,526.3	4,537.5
Nursing and residential care facilities <sup>1</sup> .....	2,855.0	2,900.9	2,909.6	2,905.8	2,906.9	2,915.9	2,927.8	2,940.5	2,947.6	2,957.5	2,961.4	2,972.4	2,973.2	2,983.7	2,985.9
Nursing care facilities.....	1,577.4	1,584.2	1,589.7	1,583.8	1,584.7	1,587.5	1,591.8	1,596.4	1,600.1	1,605.7	1,603.9	1,609.1	1,606.5	1,608.0	1,612.1
Social assistance <sup>1</sup> .....	2,222.3	2,308.9	2,296.9	2,312.3	2,316.8	2,324.8	2,332.0	2,334.7	2,341.4	2,344.2	2,354.5	2,366.3	2,378.8	2,384.3	2,381.8
Child day care services.....	789.7	806.7	795.0	804.3	802.0	802.8	805.1	803.6	804.3	802.7	804.9	810.5	812.3	811.6	811.5
<b>Leisure and hospitality.....</b>	<b>12,816</b>	<b>13,143</b>	<b>13,156</b>	<b>13,188</b>	<b>13,209</b>	<b>13,257</b>	<b>13,324</b>	<b>13,373</b>	<b>13,396</b>	<b>13,425</b>	<b>13,449</b>	<b>13,481</b>	<b>13,537</b>	<b>13,554</b>	<b>13,560</b>
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,892.3	1,927.0	1,933.4	1,933.9	1,923.7	1,939.9	1,947.4	1,957.2	1,960.4	1,963.3	1,963.2	1,953.5	1,968.5	1,971.1	1,963.6
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	376.3	398.8	403.6	402.7	401.4	405.0	405.7	406.4	408.0	406.0	405.9	402.8	409.5	412.1	404.9
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	120.7	123.9	124.0	124.7	125.6	125.7	126.4	127.1	127.7	127.5	128.2	128.8	130.7	131.2	132.4
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,395.3	1,404.3	1,405.8	1,406.5	1,396.7	1,409.2	1,415.3	1,423.7	1,424.7	1,429.8	1,429.1	1,421.9	1,428.3	1,427.8	1,426.3
Accommodations and food services.....	10,923.0	11,216.2	11,222.8	11,253.6	11,284.8	11,316.9	11,376.8	11,415.9	11,435.8	11,461.3	11,486.0	11,527.9	11,568.5	11,582.5	11,596.3
Accommodations.....	1,818.6	1,833.4	1,830.2	1,834.0	1,847.0	1,845.3	1,854.4	1,863.2	1,858.1	1,860.3	1,860.0	1,860.5	1,862.8	1,852.8	1,851.1
Food services and drinking places.....	9,104.4	9,382.8	9,392.6	9,419.6	9,437.8	9,471.6	9,522.4	9,552.7	9,577.7	9,601.0	9,626.0	9,667.4	9,705.7	9,729.7	9,745.2
<b>Other services.....</b>	<b>5,395</b>	<b>5,432</b>	<b>5,427</b>	<b>5,430</b>	<b>5,443</b>	<b>5,450</b>	<b>5,443</b>	<b>5,449</b>	<b>5,444</b>	<b>5,454</b>	<b>5,462</b>	<b>5,470</b>	<b>5,479</b>	<b>5,481</b>	<b>5,489</b>
Repair and maintenance.....	1,236.0	1,248.5	1,244.4	1,250.5	1,253.9	1,253.4	1,250.8	1,251.6	1,246.3	1,248.9	1,255.9	1,257.4	1,260.4	1,261.9	1,258.9
Personal and laundry services.....	1,276.6	1,284.2	1,282.9	1,279.3	1,285.6	1,286.8	1,286.4	1,287.4	1,285.8	1,290.3	1,290.8	1,292.6	1,296.5	1,291.2	1,296.2
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,882.2	2,899.3	2,899.2	2,899.7	2,903.1	2,909.3	2,905.4	2,909.7	2,912.3	2,915.2	2,915.7	2,919.5	2,921.9	2,927.6	2,933.5
<b>Government.....</b>	<b>21,804</b>	<b>21,990</b>	<b>21,990</b>	<b>22,023</b>	<b>22,076</b>	<b>22,100</b>	<b>22,106</b>	<b>22,114</b>	<b>22,140</b>	<b>22,174</b>	<b>22,197</b>	<b>22,229</b>	<b>22,236</b>	<b>22,234</b>	<b>22,182</b>
Federal.....	2,732	2,728	2,739	2,730	2,729	2,725	2,719	2,713	2,718	2,718	2,716	2,716	2,713	2,708	2,714
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	1,957.3	1,958.3	1,962.4	1,960.4	1,959.0	1,954.7	1,949.5	1,948.6	1,951.1	1,951.8	1,949.7	1,950.0	1,947.5	1,943.5	1,951.2
U.S. Postal Service.....	774.2	770.1	777.0	769.6	770.2	770.2	769.0	764.5	767.1	766.5	766.5	766.4	765.5	764.0	762.4
State.....	5,032	5,080	5,078	5,088	5,113	5,109	5,107	5,111	5,117	5,133	5,134	5,140	5,133	5,139	5,131
Education.....	2,259.9	2,294.9	2,292.9	2,298.8	2,321.1	2,314.3	2,313.1	2,311.8	2,311.4	2,324.0	2,324.5	2,326.4	2,321.7	2,326.5	2,322.9
Other State government.....	2,771.6	2,785.2	2,785.3	2,789.5	2,791.5	2,794.3	2,793.5	2,798.9	2,805.7	2,809.4	2,809.2	2,813.7	2,811.3	2,812.7	2,807.9
Local.....	14,041	14,182	14,173	14,205	14,234	14,266	14,280	14,290	14,305	14,323	14,347	14,373	14,390	14,387	14,337
Education.....	7,856.1	7,938.5	7,926.5	7,951.6	7,970.7	7,995.1	8,003.7	8,015.6	8,018.7	8,025.1	8,044.1	8,056.0	8,062.7	8,043.1	7,992.8
Other local government.....	6,184.6	6,243.0	6,246.8	6,252.9	6,263.0	6,270.9	6,276.3	6,274.1	6,286.4	6,298.0	6,302.9	6,317.0	6,327.7	6,344.0	6,344.6

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

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

p = preliminary.



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

Industry	Annual average		2006						2007						
	2005	2006	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June <sup>p</sup>	July <sup>p</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE.....</b>	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.7	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING.....</b>	40.1	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.3	40.6	40.4	40.7	40.2	40.2	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.7	40.6
<b>Natural resources and mining.....</b>	45.6	45.6	45.9	45.3	45.1	45.7	46.1	45.6	45.0	45.9	45.9	45.8	45.7	45.9	45.8
<b>Construction.....</b>	38.6	39.0	38.9	39.0	38.4	39.2	39.0	39.8	38.7	38.4	39.0	38.8	38.9	39.0	38.9
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	40.7	41.1	41.5	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.2	41.1	41.1	41.4	41.3
Overtime hours.....	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2
Durable goods.....	41.1	41.4	41.8	41.6	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.1	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.7	41.6
Overtime hours.....	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.2
Wood products.....	40.0	39.8	40.0	39.8	39.6	39.7	39.1	39.3	38.7	39.1	39.5	39.6	39.5	39.7	39.7
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	42.2	43.0	43.4	43.2	43.0	42.7	42.3	42.7	42.0	41.6	42.4	42.2	42.3	42.5	42.6
Primary metals.....	43.1	43.6	44.0	43.7	43.5	43.6	43.5	43.3	42.8	43.0	43.2	43.0	42.8	43.3	43.2
Fabricated metal products.....	41.0	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.3	41.6	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.7
Machinery.....	42.1	42.4	42.9	42.6	42.3	42.7	42.3	42.3	41.8	42.3	42.3	42.4	42.3	42.5	42.5
Computer and electronic products.....	40.0	40.5	40.7	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.2	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.7	40.4
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	40.6	41.0	41.4	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.4	40.7	40.9	40.9	41.1	41.3	41.9	41.6
Transportation equipment.....	42.4	42.7	43.7	42.9	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.5	42.8	42.5	42.8	42.3	42.9	43.3	43.2
Furniture and related products.....	39.2	38.8	38.8	39.1	38.8	39.2	39.0	39.0	38.9	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.9	39.2	39.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.6	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.5	37.9	38.5	38.6	38.6	39.0	39.0
Nondurable goods.....	39.9	40.6	40.9	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.9
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1
Food manufacturing.....	39.0	40.1	40.2	39.9	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.5	41.0	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.7
Beverage and tobacco products.....	40.1	40.7	41.9	41.1	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.5	40.7	41.3	40.5	40.8	40.7
Textile mills.....	40.3	40.6	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	40.4	41.0	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.2	40.2	40.5	40.0
Textile product mills.....	39.0	40.0	40.4	40.5	39.8	39.2	39.8	39.2	39.3	39.5	39.6	39.9	39.8	40.5	40.5
Apparel.....	35.7	36.5	36.8	36.6	36.7	37.0	36.9	36.7	37.5	37.0	36.7	37.3	37.3	37.7	37.7
Leather and allied products.....	38.4	38.9	39.2	39.5	38.8	38.8	37.8	38.2	38.2	38.0	37.9	37.6	38.9	37.8	37.2
Paper and paper products.....	42.5	42.9	43.6	43.4	43.0	42.9	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.4	43.1	43.0	42.9	43.0	43.0
Printing and related support activities.....	38.4	39.2	39.1	39.1	39.2	39.4	39.1	39.5	39.2	39.4	39.3	39.4	39.1	39.1	38.8
Petroleum and coal products.....	45.5	45.0	45.5	45.4	45.0	45.1	44.8	44.7	45.3	45.1	44.7	44.9	44.6	44.5	44.3
Chemicals.....	42.3	42.5	42.9	42.7	43.0	42.5	41.9	42.0	41.8	41.8	41.9	42.2	42.0	42.0	42.1
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.0	40.6	41.1	40.9	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.4	40.9	41.2	41.1	41.4	41.4
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....</b>	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities.....</b>	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.3
Wholesale trade.....	37.7	38.0	38.0	38.0	37.9	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.1	38.3	38.3	38.2
Retail trade.....	30.6	30.5	30.4	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.1
Transportation and warehousing.....	37.0	36.9	36.9	37.0	36.9	36.9	36.9	36.9	37.1	37.1	37.2	36.9	37.0	37.0	36.7
Utilities.....	41.1	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.4	41.8	41.9	42.0	41.9	42.3	42.5	42.3	42.4	42.6	42.7
<b>Information.....</b>	36.5	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.4	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.7	36.5	36.3	36.3	36.5
<b>Financial activities.....</b>	35.9	35.8	35.7	35.5	35.7	35.8	35.8	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	35.9	36.0	35.9
<b>Professional and business services.....</b>	34.2	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.7	34.8
<b>Education and health services.....</b>	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.6
<b>Leisure and hospitality.....</b>	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.6	25.8	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.5	25.4
<b>Other services.....</b>	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.7	31.0	30.9	31.0	30.9	30.8

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2006						2007						
	2005	2006	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June <sup>p</sup>	July <sup>p</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>															
Current dollars.....	\$16.13	\$16.76	\$16.79	\$16.84	\$16.88	\$16.94	\$16.99	\$17.07	\$17.10	\$17.16	\$17.21	\$17.25	\$17.32	\$17.40	\$17.45
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.18	8.24	8.17	8.17	8.25	8.34	8.36	8.36	8.36	8.36	8.32	8.30	8.26	8.29	8.31
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING.....</b>	17.60	18.02	18.00	18.06	18.08	18.15	18.21	18.29	18.34	18.37	18.45	18.53	18.61	18.65	18.66
<b>Natural resources and mining.....</b>	18.72	19.90	19.86	20.02	20.11	20.26	20.43	20.52	20.60	20.77	20.77	20.81	20.85	20.90	20.96
<b>Construction.....</b>	19.46	20.02	20.06	20.11	20.17	20.24	20.37	20.44	20.55	20.57	20.68	20.73	20.91	20.92	20.93
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	16.56	16.80	16.78	16.83	16.83	16.88	16.89	16.95	16.98	17.03	17.09	17.18	17.20	17.26	17.28
Excluding overtime.....	15.68	15.95	15.92	15.98	15.99	16.04	16.09	16.12	16.17	16.22	16.24	16.34	16.38	16.41	16.44
Durable goods.....	17.33	17.67	17.66	17.72	17.73	17.78	17.79	17.86	17.90	17.96	18.03	18.12	18.15	18.22	18.22
Nondurable goods.....	15.27	15.32	15.26	15.30	15.29	15.33	15.35	15.41	15.44	15.47	15.49	15.60	15.60	15.63	15.68
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....</b>	15.74	16.42	16.46	16.51	16.56	16.62	16.67	16.74	16.77	16.84	16.88	16.91	16.98	17.07	17.13
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities.....</b>	14.92	15.40	15.48	15.49	15.52	15.55	15.54	15.58	15.59	15.61	15.66	15.69	15.71	15.80	15.84
Wholesale trade.....	18.16	18.91	18.94	19.00	19.10	19.09	19.14	19.20	19.25	19.22	19.32	19.39	19.38	19.54	19.58
Retail trade.....	12.36	12.58	12.65	12.64	12.65	12.69	12.64	12.67	12.69	12.71	12.72	12.75	12.75	12.77	12.81
Transportation and warehousing.....	16.70	17.28	17.41	17.40	17.47	17.47	17.50	17.53	17.49	17.50	17.54	17.57	17.65	17.76	17.81
Utilities.....	26.68	27.42	27.52	27.42	27.35	27.39	27.47	27.33	27.40	27.50	27.66	27.68	27.71	27.77	27.85
<b>Information.....</b>	22.06	23.23	23.30	23.36	23.44	23.51	23.47	23.60	23.72	23.77	23.83	23.86	23.87	23.99	24.01
<b>Financial activities.....</b>	17.94	18.80	18.81	18.88	19.02	19.11	19.20	19.29	19.32	19.42	19.51	19.53	19.59	19.68	19.70
<b>Professional and business services.....</b>	18.08	19.12	19.14	19.20	19.31	19.42	19.51	19.64	19.63	19.80	19.83	19.84	20.03	20.13	20.21
<b>Education and health services.....</b>	16.71	17.38	17.40	17.47	17.51	17.56	17.63	17.67	17.74	17.75	17.78	17.80	17.89	17.96	18.02
<b>Leisure and hospitality.....</b>	9.38	9.75	9.75	9.80	9.83	9.87	9.94	10.02	10.08	10.16	10.19	10.29	10.32	10.38	10.46
<b>Other services.....</b>	14.34	14.77	14.76	14.80	14.86	14.89	14.94	15.02	15.03	15.06	15.07	15.10	15.14	15.20	15.27

<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		2006							2007						
	2005	2006	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June <sup>p</sup>	July <sup>p</sup>	
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	\$16.13	\$16.76	\$16.75	\$16.74	\$16.91	\$17.02	\$16.99	\$17.07	\$17.16	\$17.21	\$17.22	\$17.34	\$17.28	\$17.30	\$17.43	
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	16.79	16.84	16.88	16.94	16.99	17.07	17.10	17.16	17.21	17.25	17.32	17.40	17.45	
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	17.60	18.02	18.03	18.12	18.20	18.26	18.26	18.37	18.27	18.26	18.35	18.48	18.59	18.67	18.70	
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	18.72	19.90	19.79	19.90	20.01	20.26	20.45	20.61	20.72	20.81	20.85	20.94	20.86	20.80	20.86	
<b>Construction</b> .....	19.46	20.02	20.12	20.23	20.35	20.45	20.42	20.52	20.42	20.45	20.53	20.62	20.84	20.89	20.99	
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	16.56	16.80	16.70	16.79	16.88	16.89	16.93	17.09	17.04	17.03	17.06	17.19	17.19	17.25	17.21	
Durable goods.....	17.33	17.67	17.52	17.69	17.80	17.81	17.87	18.04	17.94	17.95	18.01	18.10	18.12	18.21	18.10	
Wood products.....	13.16	13.40	13.43	13.46	13.53	13.61	13.67	13.64	13.71	13.55	13.58	13.60	13.61	13.71	13.63	
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	16.61	16.59	16.57	16.72	16.51	16.59	16.51	16.73	16.81	16.95	16.86	17.03	17.21	17.08		
Primary metals.....	18.94	19.35	19.17	19.34	19.67	19.39	19.73	19.45	19.43	19.33	19.66	19.57	19.65	19.78		
Fabricated metal products.....	15.80	16.17	16.18	16.10	16.21	16.26	16.29	16.44	16.33	16.31	16.35	16.40	16.49	16.45	16.53	
Machinery.....	17.03	17.20	17.13	17.14	17.26	17.45	17.56	17.78	17.62	17.63	17.68	17.71	17.64	17.61	17.92	
Computer and electronic products.....	18.39	18.96	19.02	19.08	19.18	19.25	19.22	19.57	19.59	19.57	19.62	19.84	19.91	19.96	20.13	
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	15.24	15.53	15.55	15.65	15.61	15.63	15.53	15.72	15.73	15.87	15.91	15.93	15.97	15.99	16.00	
Transportation equipment.....	22.10	22.41	21.92	22.44	22.59	22.51	22.57	22.76	22.47	22.53	22.62	22.87	22.85	23.13	22.58	
Furniture and related products.....	13.45	13.79	13.76	13.84	13.98	14.04	14.12	14.13	14.11	14.05	14.29	14.37	14.34	14.40	14.35	
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	14.08	14.36	14.53	14.51	14.47	14.47	14.38	14.47	14.54	14.50	14.57	14.41	14.42	14.73	14.82	
Nondurable goods.....	15.27	15.32	15.31	15.25	15.31	15.32	15.34	15.47	15.51	15.46	15.45	15.65	15.60	15.62	15.73	
Food manufacturing.....	13.04	13.13	13.11	13.15	13.16	13.13	13.18	13.33	13.42	13.33	13.36	13.49	13.51	13.51	13.57	
Beverages and tobacco products.....	18.76	18.19	18.15	17.93	18.21	18.45	18.20	18.34	17.92	17.91	18.49	18.45	18.58	18.22	18.63	
Textile mills.....	12.38	12.55	12.54	12.64	12.59	12.82	12.74	12.63	12.90	12.87	12.81	13.00	12.89	12.97	13.15	
Textile product mills.....	11.67	11.94	12.13	11.96	12.02	11.84	11.98	11.90	11.98	11.96	11.93	11.93	11.92	11.97	12.07	
Apparel.....	10.24	10.61	10.69	10.58	10.61	10.60	10.53	10.64	10.87	10.82	10.70	10.80	10.91	10.92	11.05	
Leather and allied products.....	11.50	11.44	11.58	11.65	11.44	11.64	11.58	11.70	11.89	11.82	11.81	11.87	11.85	11.97	12.18	
Paper and paper products.....	17.99	18.01	18.27	17.93	18.15	18.10	18.05	18.23	18.18	18.10	18.16	18.47	18.45	18.46	18.70	
Printing and related support activities.....	15.74	15.80	15.75	15.81	15.80	15.87	15.93	15.91	15.84	15.87	15.87	16.00	15.92	15.99	16.18	
Petroleum and coal products.....	24.47	24.08	23.44	23.30	23.87	24.17	24.44	23.96	24.90	24.73	24.66	25.01	24.78	24.44	25.01	
Chemicals.....	19.67	19.60	19.26	19.19	19.43	19.57	19.61	19.87	19.67	19.55	19.46	19.71	19.52	19.60	19.68	
Plastics and rubber products.....	14.80	14.96	14.99	15.02	15.03	14.98	15.04	15.16	15.22	15.22	15.19	15.32	15.29	15.36	15.29	
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	15.74	16.42	16.41	16.35	16.56	16.68	16.65	16.73	16.87	16.94	16.92	17.05	16.93	16.94	17.10	
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	14.92	15.40	15.53	15.45	15.57	15.59	15.44	15.41	15.61	15.65	15.66	15.82	15.70	15.77	15.92	
Wholesale trade.....	18.16	18.91	19.07	18.93	19.09	19.14	19.16	19.24	19.30	19.25	19.24	19.53	19.28	19.42	19.69	
Retail trade.....	12.36	12.58	12.68	12.62	12.70	12.70	12.52	12.51	12.69	12.72	12.74	12.86	12.77	12.78	12.87	
Transportation and warehousing.....	16.70	17.28	17.50	17.45	17.51	17.48	17.48	17.47	17.48	17.42	17.51	17.56	17.55	17.77	17.95	
Utilities.....	26.68	27.42	27.43	27.13	27.47	27.51	27.44	27.38	27.39	27.50	27.73	27.88	27.75	27.52	27.74	
<b>Information</b> .....	22.06	23.23	23.15	23.27	23.60	23.68	23.53	23.68	23.84	23.80	23.74	23.93	23.82	23.76	23.86	
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	17.94	18.80	18.81	18.79	19.02	19.22	19.19	19.27	19.29	19.42	19.49	19.66	19.54	19.55	19.69	
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	18.08	19.12	19.24	18.96	19.19	19.50	19.44	19.67	19.81	19.95	19.88	20.13	19.95	19.96	20.32	
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	16.71	17.38	17.42	17.45	17.53	17.55	17.62	17.68	17.78	17.76	17.79	17.80	17.84	17.92	18.07	
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	9.38	9.75	9.62	9.69	9.83	9.90	10.00	10.13	10.15	10.24	10.23	10.30	10.33	10.29	10.34	
<b>Other services</b> .....	14.34	14.77	14.66	14.70	14.89	14.91	14.93	15.06	15.07	15.10	15.11	15.20	15.15	15.13	15.17	

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2006						2007						
	2005	2006	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June <sup>p</sup>	July <sup>p</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	\$544.33	\$567.87	\$572.85	\$570.83	\$573.25	\$582.08	\$574.26	\$578.67	\$573.14	\$574.81	\$580.31	\$587.83	\$582.34	\$588.20	\$596.11
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	569.18	569.19	570.54	574.27	574.26	578.67	577.98	578.29	583.42	583.05	585.42	589.86	589.81
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	705.31	729.87	730.22	741.11	742.56	746.83	739.53	753.17	728.97	723.10	741.34	742.90	754.75	765.47	757.35
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	853.71	908.01	906.38	909.43	912.46	940.06	942.75	939.82	924.11	942.69	946.59	954.86	953.30	960.96	955.39
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b> .....	750.22	781.04	792.73	807.18	799.76	811.87	792.30	806.44	773.92	764.83	794.51	791.81	819.01	829.33	827.01
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	673.37	690.83	683.03	693.43	698.83	697.56	697.52	712.65	695.23	689.72	701.17	704.79	706.51	715.88	703.89
Durable goods.....	712.95	731.81	721.82	735.90	740.48	740.90	738.03	757.68	733.75	730.57	743.81	745.72	750.17	763.00	743.91
Wood products.....	526.65	533.44	538.54	542.44	535.79	543.04	533.13	540.14	522.35	514.90	532.34	537.20	541.68	553.88	543.84
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	700.78	713.34	720.80	734.01	719.84	715.03	698.37	709.35	685.93	680.81	708.51	711.49	723.78	741.75	731.02
Primary metals.....	815.78	842.94	831.98	839.36	859.58	843.47	858.26	857.75	839.38	827.32	835.06	845.38	835.64	850.85	846.58
Fabricated metal products.....	647.34	668.84	665.00	669.76	674.34	679.67	674.41	685.55	667.90	663.82	678.53	678.96	682.69	685.97	682.69
Machinery.....	716.55	728.99	729.74	725.02	733.55	745.12	744.54	768.10	736.52	740.46	749.63	750.90	746.17	750.19	758.02
Computer and electronic products.....	735.59	767.86	766.51	767.02	778.71	781.55	778.41	808.24	785.56	784.76	792.65	797.57	802.37	812.37	805.20
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	618.97	635.87	634.44	640.09	641.57	643.96	638.28	653.95	641.78	641.15	647.54	654.72	656.37	668.38	659.20
Transportation equipment.....	938.03	957.43	916.26	962.68	973.63	961.18	961.48	992.34	961.72	953.02	972.66	969.69	984.84	1,008.47	939.33
Furniture and related products.....	527.35	535.35	532.51	548.06	549.41	550.37	552.09	560.96	546.06	540.93	554.45	554.68	553.52	568.80	562.52
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	545.21	556.16	555.05	562.99	559.99	561.44	560.82	568.67	558.34	548.10	563.86	554.79	556.61	577.42	570.57
Nondurable goods.....	608.95	621.78	620.06	620.68	629.24	626.59	627.41	635.82	629.71	619.95	628.82	638.52	634.92	638.86	638.64
Food manufacturing.....	508.55	526.02	524.40	527.32	538.24	535.70	543.02	547.86	539.48	529.20	541.08	540.95	545.80	547.16	550.94
Beverages and tobacco products.....	751.54	741.31	765.93	747.68	744.79	745.38	746.20	740.94	718.59	709.24	745.15	774.90	761.78	757.95	763.83
Textile mills.....	498.47	509.41	504.11	519.50	514.93	516.65	513.42	524.15	523.74	521.24	520.09	525.20	519.47	526.58	519.43
Textile product mills.....	455.52	477.56	482.77	481.99	480.80	464.13	480.40	477.19	472.01	470.03	474.81	473.62	470.84	488.38	485.21
Apparel.....	366.17	387.27	388.05	388.29	388.33	395.38	390.66	390.49	406.54	399.26	394.83	403.92	408.03	413.87	412.17
Leather and allied products.....	441.96	445.50	448.15	460.18	441.58	452.80	443.51	452.79	449.44	445.61	449.96	447.50	463.34	454.86	447.01
Paper and paper products.....	764.04	772.26	792.92	778.16	787.71	778.30	777.96	783.89	772.65	754.77	775.43	792.36	789.66	795.63	802.23
Printing and related support activities.....	604.73	618.81	609.53	615.01	627.26	630.04	627.64	634.81	620.93	625.28	625.28	628.80	617.70	620.41	621.31
Petroleum and coal products.....	1,114.51	1,084.03	1,071.21	1,046.17	1,093.25	1,099.74	1,109.58	1,054.24	1,115.52	1,088.12	1,082.57	1,115.45	1,102.71	1,094.91	1,115.45
Chemicals.....	831.76	833.59	816.62	815.58	833.55	825.85	823.62	842.49	824.17	817.19	815.37	833.73	817.89	821.24	822.62
Plastics and rubber products.....	591.58	607.82	604.10	612.82	614.73	609.69	609.12	626.11	622.50	610.32	621.27	632.72	628.42	638.98	622.30
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	509.58	532.84	539.89	533.01	536.54	545.44	537.80	542.05	539.84	543.77	544.82	555.83	546.84	550.55	560.88
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	498.43	514.61	526.47	520.67	523.15	523.82	515.70	517.78	513.57	514.89	518.35	526.81	522.81	529.87	538.10
Wholesale trade.....	685.00	718.30	732.29	719.34	723.51	734.98	728.08	731.12	723.75	727.65	729.20	751.91	738.42	743.79	760.03
Retail trade.....	377.58	383.16	393.08	387.43	388.62	386.08	379.36	384.06	378.16	376.51	380.93	387.09	384.38	388.51	393.82
Transportation and warehousing.....	618.58	637.14	654.50	650.89	649.62	652.00	648.51	648.14	639.77	637.57	646.12	647.96	645.84	659.27	665.95
Utilities.....	1,095.90	1,136.08	1,141.09	1,131.32	1,145.50	1,160.92	1,149.74	1,144.48	1,136.69	1,157.75	1,170.21	1,184.90	1,179.38	1,172.35	1,187.27
<b>Information</b> .....	805.00	850.81	861.18	856.34	868.48	878.53	856.49	864.32	863.01	866.32	864.14	880.62	857.52	860.11	885.21
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	645.10	672.40	682.80	665.17	673.31	699.61	683.16	689.87	688.65	695.24	695.79	719.56	693.67	699.89	718.69
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	618.87	662.23	671.48	659.81	663.97	684.45	672.62	678.62	673.54	686.28	687.85	706.56	692.27	694.61	713.23
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	544.59	564.95	571.38	567.13	569.73	572.13	570.89	572.83	576.07	573.65	576.40	582.06	576.23	582.40	594.50
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	241.36	250.11	255.89	253.88	251.65	256.41	253.00	257.30	251.72	257.02	258.82	264.71	263.42	265.48	271.94
<b>Other services</b> .....	443.37	456.60	457.39	457.17	458.61	462.21	459.84	463.85	461.14	462.06	465.39	469.68	468.14	469.03	471.79

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

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

Dash indicates data not available.

p = preliminary.

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

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries</b>												
Over 1-month span:												
2002.....	43.5	37.2	33.6	38.8	40.8	38.5	39.2	41.7	48.0	50.2	52.2	52.9
2003.....	51.6	50.2	62.1	64.9	59.9	57.6	56.5	51.4	56.5	55.0	51.4	55.6
2004.....	52.5	61.3	52.7	60.8	54.9	58.5	59.0	60.4	53.6	53.1	62.2	60.4
2005.....	64.2	64.6	64.0	62.8	56.7	55.9	59.4	55.9	55.8	57.7	53.6	57.6
2006.....	54.9	54.7	55.0	52.9	57.9	51.8	57.4					
Over 3-month span:												
2002.....	39.6	33.8	34.9	33.8	35.3	42.3	39.2	34.4	42.6	48.6	48.7	50.2
2003.....	55.9	53.2	57.0	64.2	70.3	65.6	59.9	55.2	57.9	59.0	60.4	55.8
2004.....	51.3	55.9	56.8	61.3	57.2	59.4	62.8	63.7	59.9	53.4	57.2	62.2
2005.....	70.5	66.7	66.0	66.9	63.3	62.4	60.3	62.6	57.7	59.0	57.7	59.9
2006.....	64.6	60.6	61.2	59.4	60.1	56.5	57.4					
Over 6-month span:												
2002.....	34.7	33.1	31.1	33.3	33.5	36.5	32.7	32.4	40.8	44.8	47.7	47.5
2003.....	49.8	51.8	55.0	60.8	63.5	63.7	63.3	62.6	58.3	62.1	55.4	55.2
2004.....	54.1	57.2	57.6	56.3	56.5	58.1	65.8	63.8	61.9	59.2	62.8	60.8
2005.....	63.8	63.3	67.1	68.2	67.1	67.1	63.5	62.9	62.6	62.1	61.5	61.0
2006.....	62.2	60.3	65.3	62.8	61.7	61.3	58.8					
Over 12-month span:												
2002.....	34.5	31.5	32.9	33.5	34.2	35.1	32.7	33.1	37.1	36.7	37.2	39.2
2003.....	40.3	42.1	44.8	48.4	50.7	57.7	57.0	55.2	56.7	58.3	60.1	60.3
2004.....	60.1	61.0	59.5	58.8	58.3	60.3	60.6	62.8	60.3	58.8	59.7	61.3
2005.....	67.3	65.3	66.0	64.7	65.8	65.3	67.6	66.4	66.5	66.4	65.5	65.1
2006.....	64.6	64.4	63.8	64.0	62.6	62.2	62.1					
<b>Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries</b>												
Over 1-month span:												
2002.....	34.5	17.3	17.3	10.7	22.0	17.3	17.3	31.5	26.8	38.1	42.3	42.3
2003.....	41.1	45.2	47.0	63.1	50.0	48.2	56.5	43.5	41.7	43.5	40.5	42.3
2004.....	36.9	48.2	43.5	48.2	38.7	37.5	42.3	45.8	44.0	44.6	48.2	51.8
2005.....	63.1	48.2	56.0	53.0	47.0	58.9	51.2	44.6	40.5	47.6	43.5	38.7
2006.....	52.4	38.7	30.4	33.3	42.3	42.9	51.8					
Over 3-month span:												
2002.....	15.5	11.3	13.7	9.5	8.9	11.9	15.5	15.5	17.9	29.2	30.4	33.3
2003.....	45.2	42.9	43.5	57.7	60.1	58.3	55.4	46.4	47.0	42.9	42.9	37.5
2004.....	35.1	39.9	40.5	42.3	35.1	33.9	40.5	41.7	42.3	40.5	39.9	43.5
2005.....	56.5	52.4	52.4	51.2	47.6	54.8	48.2	52.4	39.3	42.3	35.7	39.9
2006.....	48.2	38.1	42.9	31.0	33.3	38.1	37.5					
Over 6-month span:												
2002.....	11.9	11.3	7.1	8.3	9.5	10.7	7.1	9.5	12.5	16.1	25.0	24.4
2003.....	28.0	32.7	35.1	47.0	50.0	52.4	54.2	52.4	48.8	51.2	41.1	38.7
2004.....	31.5	35.1	36.3	34.5	32.1	33.3	44.0	39.3	32.1	36.9	34.5	39.3
2005.....	42.9	41.7	50.0	50.6	51.2	53.0	45.8	45.8	47.6	45.2	44.6	39.9
2006.....	39.9	37.5	37.5	36.9	36.3	38.1	35.1					
Over 12-month span:												
2002.....	10.7	6.0	6.5	6.0	8.3	7.1	7.1	8.3	10.7	10.7	9.5	10.7
2003.....	13.1	14.3	13.1	20.2	23.2	35.7	36.9	38.1	36.3	44.0	44.6	44.6
2004.....	44.6	44.6	41.7	40.5	37.5	36.3	32.1	33.9	32.7	33.3	33.3	37.5
2005.....	44.6	40.5	40.5	40.5	39.3	42.3	48.8	48.8	44.6	45.2	43.5	41.7
2006.....	41.7	42.3	39.3	39.9	36.3	33.3	32.7					

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent							
	2007							2007							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July <sup>P</sup>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July <sup>P</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	4,222	4,149	4,176	4,170	4,095	4,280	4,225	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	3,746	3,666	3,702	3,683	3,627	3,810	3,749	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	
Construction.....	142	229	152	154	157	139	170	1.8	2.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.2	
Manufacturing.....	337	330	316	350	345	344	339	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	727	660	677	669	609	676	660	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.4	
Professional and business services.....	707	642	758	735	654	763	751	3.8	3.5	4.1	4.0	3.5	4.1	4.0	
Education and health services.....	707	670	685	706	703	711	714	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	
Leisure and hospitality.....	552	566	574	512	571	568	533	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.8	
Government.....	477	482	470	488	468	465	475	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	733	717	703	675	674	732	761	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	
South.....	1,653	1,631	1,658	1,670	1,648	1,635	1,594	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	
Midwest.....	822	783	797	779	799	805	755	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	
West.....	1,005	1,011	1,027	1,038	970	1,106	1,112	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.5	

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent							
	2007							2007							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July <sup>P</sup>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July <sup>P</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	4,959	4,815	4,815	4,832	4,982	4,741	4,816	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	4,607	4,509	4,416	4,423	4,503	4,335	4,453	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8	
Construction.....	299	298	356	330	351	358	411	3.9	3.9	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.4	
Manufacturing.....	369	371	318	350	356	355	356	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,020	1,018	1,006	1,028	1,044	910	919	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.5	
Professional and business services.....	954	953	881	828	935	865	921	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.6	5.2	4.8	5.1	
Education and health services.....	508	518	497	507	507	493	500	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	
Leisure and hospitality.....	956	934	867	903	873	854	834	7.1	7.0	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	
Government.....	384	379	404	421	409	395	392	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	833	709	740	759	705	684	752	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.9	
South.....	1,899	1,837	1,835	1,894	1,960	1,842	1,853	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.7	
Midwest.....	1,167	1,184	1,105	1,069	1,101	1,082	1,048	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	
West.....	1,142	1,156	1,157	1,122	1,143	1,117	1,152	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent							
	2007							2007							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July <sup>p</sup>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July <sup>p</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	4,602	4,556	4,741	4,524	4,544	4,543	4,479	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	4,296	4,263	4,417	4,227	4,233	4,234	4,135	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	
Construction.....	400	322	344	360	346	363	366	5.2	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.8	
Manufacturing.....	399	422	400	380	396	382	372	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	973	943	974	975	950	974	990	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	
Professional and business services.....	894	862	876	805	775	728	768	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.3	
Education and health services.....	423	419	429	414	437	473	396	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.2	
Leisure and hospitality.....	768	835	846	861	833	850	815	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.0	
Government.....	309	294	315	311	315	310	326	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	740	675	667	640	642	634	621	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	
South.....	1,783	1,763	1,829	1,904	1,798	1,699	1,787	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.6	
Midwest.....	1,034	1,054	1,006	981	1,024	1,033	987	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	
West.....	1,037	1,041	1,165	1,040	1,062	1,191	1,126	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.7	

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

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

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

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

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

p= preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent							
	2007							2007							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July <sup>p</sup>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July <sup>p</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	2,648	2,705	2,763	2,637	2,686	2,627	2,636	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	2,505	2,571	2,591	2,486	2,530	2,475	2,483	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	
Construction.....	141	120	131	126	124	129	157	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.1	
Manufacturing.....	229	212	216	199	216	195	180	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	594	606	608	600	606	618	586	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	
Professional and business services.....	498	486	461	418	424	411	444	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	
Education and health services.....	271	280	267	274	284	271	267	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	
Leisure and hospitality.....	489	579	590	592	551	595	576	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.2	
Government.....	150	139	155	153	157	152	152	.7	.6	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	355	322	352	350	331	380	323	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	
South.....	1,099	1,152	1,150	1,163	1,162	1,049	1,130	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.3	
Midwest.....	595	599	588	544	551	555	530	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	
West.....	602	629	665	590	643	648	649	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	

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

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, third quarter 2006

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		September 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2005-06 <sup>2</sup>	Third quarter 2006	Percent change, third quarter 2005-06 <sup>2</sup>
United States <sup>3</sup> .....	8,841.2	134,988.9	1.5	\$784	0.9
Private industry .....	8,562.2	113,752.0	1.7	776	.8
Natural resources and mining .....	124.0	1,895.7	3.3	761	3.7
Construction .....	882.5	7,852.5	3.2	829	1.7
Manufacturing .....	363.4	14,152.6	-5	947	.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	1,899.4	25,982.1	1.1	685	.4
Information .....	144.9	3,034.8	-7	1,217	.7
Financial activities .....	852.0	8,175.1	1.0	1,133	1.9
Professional and business services .....	1,437.6	17,684.7	3.1	938	1.0
Education and health services .....	799.9	16,992.1	2.6	748	.4
Leisure and hospitality .....	711.4	13,290.1	2.0	334	.9
Other services .....	1,128.5	4,373.4	.8	510	1.0
Government .....	279.0	21,236.9	.8	832	1.7
Los Angeles, CA .....	392.8	4,161.2	.7	894	1.7
Private industry .....	389.1	3,608.2	.8	872	1.2
Natural resources and mining .....	.6	12.2	7.4	1,184	-1.9
Construction .....	14.2	160.0	2.8	896	1.8
Manufacturing .....	15.9	463.8	-1.7	937	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	55.6	807.9	.8	750	.8
Information .....	9.0	206.4	-1.6	1,486	1.3
Financial activities .....	25.2	247.2	-2	1,440	3.0
Professional and business services .....	43.4	603.5	1.4	978	-1.4
Education and health services .....	28.2	469.4	1.7	834	2.2
Leisure and hospitality .....	27.1	392.5	1.9	513	2.8
Other services .....	169.9	245.1	1.9	413	2.2
Government .....	3.7	553.0	.2	1,038	4.6
Cook, IL .....	135.0	2,553.4	.7	928	1.0
Private industry .....	133.8	2,241.8	.9	925	1.3
Natural resources and mining .....	.1	1.6	-9	1,036	7.2
Construction .....	11.8	100.6	3.1	1,147	3.1
Manufacturing .....	7.2	245.6	-1.8	956	-.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	27.5	477.6	.3	784	3.3
Information .....	2.5	58.6	-3.0	1,275	-2.8
Financial activities .....	15.5	219.5	.4	1,433	2.9
Professional and business services .....	27.6	441.4	2.5	1,135	-.1
Education and health services .....	13.2	363.4	1.8	813	1.0
Leisure and hospitality .....	11.3	236.1	2.0	411	2.2
Other services .....	13.4	93.8	-1.9	670	1.1
Government .....	1.2	311.5	-8	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
New York, NY .....	116.2	2,292.3	1.9	1,421	.3
Private industry .....	115.9	1,852.5	2.4	1,519	.9
Natural resources and mining .....	.0	.1	-7.3	1,571	15.5
Construction .....	2.2	32.4	5.1	1,395	2.0
Manufacturing .....	3.0	38.9	-7.5	1,105	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	21.3	241.0	1.2	1,081	1.1
Information .....	4.2	132.4	.5	1,825	2.9
Financial activities .....	17.8	369.7	3.2	2,619	.7
Professional and business services .....	23.2	464.3	2.9	1,637	.7
Education and health services .....	8.3	276.2	1.5	967	-.9
Leisure and hospitality .....	10.7	198.8	2.1	685	-.3
Other services .....	16.8	85.3	1.2	855	4.3
Government .....	.2	439.9	-.5	1,010	-4.6
Harris, TX .....	92.7	1,959.1	4.2	950	2.0
Private industry .....	92.3	1,708.2	4.5	960	1.6
Natural resources and mining .....	1.4	73.7	10.7	2,286	-6.3
Construction .....	6.3	142.0	7.1	917	6.3
Manufacturing .....	4.6	178.4	5.5	1,204	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	21.2	409.4	3.4	846	1.7
Information .....	1.3	31.9	.7	1,169	1.0
Financial activities .....	10.1	117.4	.2	1,182	5.2
Professional and business services .....	18.0	320.2	5.1	1,074	1.4
Education and health services .....	9.7	204.0	3.6	812	.9
Leisure and hospitality .....	7.0	170.1	4.3	358	.6
Other services .....	10.6	56.0	1.4	551	.7
Government .....	.4	250.9	2.1	878	4.9
Maricopa, AZ .....	92.3	1,819.1	4.4	792	.5
Private industry .....	91.7	1,605.4	4.8	779	-.4
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	8.1	2.2	682	12.9
Construction .....	9.5	177.8	5.9	804	1.4
Manufacturing .....	3.4	136.9	2.3	1,082	.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	19.7	366.7	4.1	750	-1.8
Information .....	1.5	31.3	-1.3	1,024	3.7
Financial activities .....	11.3	150.3	2.7	1,027	-.1
Professional and business services .....	19.9	316.8	5.8	756	-.4
Education and health services .....	8.9	188.6	6.2	835	-.4
Leisure and hospitality .....	6.4	174.0	4.2	368	-1.6
Other services .....	6.4	47.8	3.0	550	.5
Government .....	.6	213.7	1.2	897	7.3

See footnotes at end of table.



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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		September 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2005-06 <sup>2</sup>	Third quarter 2006	Percent change, third quarter 2005-06 <sup>2</sup>
Orange, CA .....	95.9	1,517.9	1.1	\$897	-1.1
Private industry .....	94.5	1,378.8	1.2	893	-1.0
Natural resources and mining .....	.2	5.1	-16.5	636	1.4
Construction .....	7.1	111.0	3.7	972	1.1
Manufacturing .....	5.6	183.4	.5	1,083	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	17.9	271.2	.2	826	.2
Information .....	1.4	31.1	-2.3	1,199	-3.5
Financial activities .....	11.5	137.0	-5.1	1,381	-5.9
Professional and business services .....	19.4	280.4	3.7	931	.1
Education and health services .....	9.9	138.9	4.8	849	.4
Leisure and hospitality .....	7.1	172.2	3.0	387	.0
Other services .....	14.4	48.5	-1.7	549	.5
Government .....	1.4	139.0	.3	938	-1.6
Dallas, TX .....	67.0	1,466.0	2.7	961	2.2
Private industry .....	66.5	1,306.9	3.0	969	2.1
Natural resources and mining .....	.6	7.4	3.4	3,640	48.6
Construction .....	4.3	80.4	2.4	877	2.5
Manufacturing .....	3.2	148.8	2.0	1,099	-3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	14.8	303.9	1.4	907	1.8
Information .....	1.7	52.7	-2.0	1,300	2.9
Financial activities .....	8.5	140.8	3.3	1,285	6.4
Professional and business services .....	14.0	263.3	4.4	1,050	2.2
Education and health services .....	6.4	139.2	4.1	876	-1.9
Leisure and hospitality .....	5.1	128.1	4.6	436	3.1
Other services .....	6.4	38.9	1.2	608	.7
Government .....	.4	159.1	.3	894	3.4
San Diego, CA .....	92.5	1,321.7	.9	850	-.7
Private industry .....	91.0	1,106.4	.9	832	-.8
Natural resources and mining .....	.8	11.6	-1.6	527	.6
Construction .....	7.3	95.0	.7	877	-1.7
Manufacturing .....	3.3	103.6	-.7	1,112	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	14.6	220.1	.4	695	-.3
Information .....	1.3	37.1	-.7	1,554	-19.2
Financial activities .....	10.1	83.8	-.8	1,041	-3.5
Professional and business services .....	16.6	215.6	1.2	1,052	4.9
Education and health services .....	8.0	123.5	1.3	816	1.6
Leisure and hospitality .....	6.8	160.0	3.5	397	-.3
Other services .....	22.0	56.0	1.2	479	1.3
Government .....	1.5	215.3	1.2	944	-.1
King, WA .....	75.6	1,167.1	3.6	1,044	4.7
Private industry .....	75.2	1,015.2	4.2	1,052	4.6
Natural resources and mining .....	.4	3.1	-3.7	1,193	17.4
Construction .....	6.6	70.5	11.0	954	.1
Manufacturing .....	2.5	112.4	11.5	1,198	-3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	14.7	221.2	1.9	876	2.8
Information .....	1.7	74.0	5.2	2,812	19.4
Financial activities .....	6.8	76.0	-.4	1,247	6.5
Professional and business services .....	12.4	183.7	5.7	1,095	.3
Education and health services .....	6.3	118.2	2.3	796	.8
Leisure and hospitality .....	5.9	110.8	2.6	423	2.4
Other services .....	17.8	45.2	.0	537	2.7
Government .....	.5	151.9	-.4	984	4.5
Miami-Dade, FL .....	84.1	1,008.4	.6	792	1.5
Private industry .....	83.8	858.2	1.0	760	1.7
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	8.4	-2.6	487	4.1
Construction .....	5.8	53.2	13.6	795	-.9
Manufacturing .....	2.6	47.5	-3.2	700	-2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	22.9	249.0	1.7	705	-.8
Information .....	1.6	21.4	-5.4	1,139	3.5
Financial activities .....	10.1	71.3	3.4	1,085	.3
Professional and business services .....	16.9	138.2	-5.7	943	7.8
Education and health services .....	8.6	133.1	3.4	763	1.6
Leisure and hospitality .....	5.6	98.4	-.3	450	( <sup>4</sup> )
Other services .....	7.5	34.5	1.9	490	2.3
Government .....	.3	150.2	-1.4	988	1.6

<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, third quarter 2006

State	Establishments, third quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		September 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2005-06	Third quarter 2006	Percent change, third quarter 2005-06
United States <sup>2</sup> .....	8,841.2	134,988.9	1.5	\$784	0.9
Alabama .....	117.3	1,938.9	1.6	682	1.9
Alaska .....	21.1	324.8	1.4	798	.1
Arizona .....	150.6	2,629.0	4.2	753	1.1
Arkansas .....	81.9	1,183.9	1.5	603	.7
California .....	1,270.4	15,655.0	1.5	892	.6
Colorado .....	176.9	2,260.1	2.2	819	1.4
Connecticut .....	111.9	1,680.7	1.6	957	-.9
Delaware .....	30.2	424.6	.5	850	3.4
District of Columbia .....	32.0	674.2	.7	1,307	3.6
Florida .....	588.1	7,941.7	1.9	713	.7
Georgia .....	264.5	4,039.3	2.0	752	.5
Hawaii .....	37.4	621.2	2.3	722	1.1
Idaho .....	55.3	661.2	4.1	613	1.3
Illinois .....	350.2	5,883.6	1.1	831	.7
Indiana .....	155.4	2,922.7	.3	687	-.3
Iowa .....	92.8	1,480.7	1.2	641	.0
Kansas .....	85.6	1,347.3	2.4	662	.6
Kentucky .....	110.7	1,795.1	.9	656	.6
Louisiana .....	122.5	1,835.7	3.7	683	7.1
Maine .....	49.4	610.2	.6	636	.8
Maryland .....	161.5	2,545.0	.7	858	.5
Massachusetts .....	208.8	3,228.1	.9	950	.3
Michigan .....	261.0	4,278.9	-1.8	790	.3
Minnesota .....	165.5	2,685.1	.0	784	-.6
Mississippi .....	69.1	1,134.3	2.9	585	2.1
Missouri .....	172.1	2,725.1	1.1	691	.0
Montana .....	41.4	434.4	2.3	581	3.0
Nebraska .....	57.8	906.9	1.1	633	.0
Nevada .....	72.4	1,287.6	3.7	751	.0
New Hampshire .....	48.9	634.9	.6	774	.3
New Jersey .....	279.8	3,984.7	.7	931	.3
New Mexico .....	52.6	826.1	4.4	654	4.0
New York .....	573.2	8,471.7	.8	950	1.1
North Carolina .....	241.5	3,982.6	1.8	700	1.6
North Dakota .....	24.7	342.2	2.0	589	1.4
Ohio .....	291.7	5,350.9	-.1	725	.3
Oklahoma .....	97.3	1,517.6	2.2	633	3.3
Oregon .....	128.6	1,729.2	2.7	719	.7
Pennsylvania .....	335.9	5,644.8	.8	768	.5
Rhode Island .....	36.0	490.8	.8	763	3.7
South Carolina .....	132.4	1,866.0	1.8	642	1.1
South Dakota .....	29.8	389.6	2.1	571	.7
Tennessee .....	137.1	2,761.1	1.4	698	1.2
Texas .....	536.7	10,019.0	3.6	786	2.5
Utah .....	88.1	1,188.7	4.8	660	2.0
Vermont .....	24.7	305.8	.6	672	1.4
Virginia .....	220.0	3,649.5	1.0	815	-.1
Washington .....	214.5	2,911.9	3.3	823	2.7
West Virginia .....	48.2	711.8	1.2	599	1.7
Wisconsin .....	161.8	2,800.8	.5	687	.1
Wyoming .....	24.1	274.1	4.6	706	10.0
Puerto Rico .....	60.6	1,020.9	-1.9	439	1.2
Virgin Islands .....	3.4	43.2	-2.0	692	12.5

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2005.

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

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

**Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area**

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

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area — Continued**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	2004	2005	Percent change, 2004-05
Cumberland, MD-WV .....	\$28,143	\$28,645	1.8
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX .....	43,925	45,337	3.2
Dalton, GA .....	31,972	32,848	2.7
Danville, IL .....	31,218	31,861	2.1
Danville, VA .....	27,855	28,449	2.1
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL .....	34,555	35,546	2.9
Dayton, OH .....	36,996	37,922	2.5
Decatur, AL .....	32,772	33,513	2.3
Decatur, IL .....	36,487	38,444	5.4
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL .....	29,346	29,927	2.0
Denver-Aurora, CO .....	44,568	45,940	3.1
Des Moines, IA .....	38,499	39,760	3.3
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI .....	45,798	46,790	2.2
Dothan, AL .....	29,492	30,253	2.6
Dover, DE .....	32,358	33,132	2.4
Dubuque, IA .....	31,596	32,414	2.6
Duluth, MN-WI .....	32,512	32,638	0.4
Durham, NC .....	45,892	46,743	1.9
Eau Claire, WI .....	30,161	30,763	2.0
El Centro, CA .....	28,935	29,879	3.3
Elizabethtown, KY .....	30,144	30,912	2.5
Elkhart-Goshen, IN .....	34,626	35,573	2.7
Elmira, NY .....	31,048	32,989	6.3
El Paso, TX .....	27,988	28,666	2.4
Erie, PA .....	31,247	32,010	2.4
Eugene-Springfield, OR .....	31,344	32,295	3.0
Evansville, IN-KY .....	34,388	35,302	2.7
Fairbanks, AK .....	37,847	39,399	4.1
Fajardo, PR .....	20,331	20,011	-1.6
Fargo, ND-MN .....	31,571	32,291	2.3
Farmington, NM .....	32,281	33,695	4.4
Fayetteville, NC .....	29,506	30,325	2.8
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO .....	33,678	34,598	2.7
Flagstaff, AZ .....	29,121	30,733	5.5
Flint, MI .....	38,243	37,982	-0.7
Florence, SC .....	31,838	32,326	1.5
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL .....	28,586	28,885	1.0
Fond du Lac, WI .....	31,760	32,634	2.8
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO .....	35,522	36,612	3.1
Fort Smith, AR-OK .....	28,251	29,599	4.8
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL .....	31,163	32,976	5.8
Fort Wayne, IN .....	34,204	34,717	1.5
Fresno, CA .....	31,429	32,266	2.7
Gadsden, AL .....	27,904	28,438	1.9
Gainesville, FL .....	30,832	32,992	7.0
Gainesville, GA .....	32,849	33,828	3.0
Glens Falls, NY .....	30,288	31,710	4.7
Goldensboro, NC .....	27,461	28,316	3.1
Grand Forks, ND-MN .....	27,601	28,138	1.9
Grand Junction, CO .....	29,965	31,611	5.5
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI .....	36,302	36,941	1.8
Great Falls, MT .....	27,060	28,021	3.6
Greeley, CO .....	32,593	33,636	3.2
Green Bay, WI .....	34,861	35,467	1.7
Greensboro-High Point, NC .....	34,129	34,876	2.2
Greenville, NC .....	30,592	31,433	2.7
Greenville, SC .....	33,557	34,469	2.7
Guayama, PR .....	22,359	23,263	4.0
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS .....	28,857	31,688	9.8
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV .....	32,088	33,202	3.5
Hanford-Corcoran, CA .....	29,655	29,989	1.1
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA .....	38,204	39,144	2.5
Harrisonburg, VA .....	29,145	30,366	4.2
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT .....	48,381	50,154	3.7
Hattiesburg, MS .....	27,973	28,568	2.1
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC .....	29,568	30,090	1.8
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA .....	28,058	30,062	7.1
Holland-Grand Haven, MI .....	35,505	36,362	2.4
Honolulu, HI .....	36,618	37,654	2.8
Hot Springs, AR .....	26,176	27,024	3.2
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA .....	31,689	33,696	6.3
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX .....	44,656	47,157	5.6
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH .....	30,434	31,415	3.2
Huntsville, AL .....	40,964	42,401	3.5
Idaho Falls, ID .....	28,937	29,795	3.0
Indianapolis, IN .....	38,968	39,830	2.2
Iowa City, IA .....	33,777	34,785	3.0
Ithaca, NY .....	36,071	36,457	1.1
Jackson, MI .....	35,031	35,879	2.4
Jackson, MS .....	32,178	33,099	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area — Continued**

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area — Continued**

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

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

<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	1996	1997 <sup>1</sup>	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>1</sup>	2000 <sup>1</sup>	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	200,591	203,133	205,220	207,753	212,577	215,092	217,570	221,168	223,357	226,082	228,815
Civilian labor force.....	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428
Labor force participation rate.....	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66	66	66.2
Employed.....	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427
Employment-population ratio.....	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1
Unemployed.....	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001
Unemployment rate.....	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4	4.7	5.8	6	5.5	5.1	4.6
Not in the labor force.....	66,647	66,837	67,547	68,385	69,994	71,359	72,707	74,658	75,956	76,762	77,387

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

## 28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total private employment.....	100,169	103,113	106,021	108,686	110,996	110,707	108,828	108,416	109,814	111,899	114,184
Total nonfarm employment.....	119,708	122,776	125,930	128,993	131,785	131,826	130,341	129,999	131,435	133,703	136,174
Goods-producing.....	23,410	23,886	24,354	24,465	24,649	23,873	22,557	21,816	21,882	22,190	22,570
Natural resources and mining.....	637	654	645	598	599	606	583	572	591	628	684
Construction.....	5,536	5,813	6,149	6,545	6,787	6,826	6,716	6,735	6,976	7,336	7,689
Manufacturing.....	17,237	17,419	17,560	17,322	17,263	16,441	15,259	14,510	14,315	14,226	14,197
Private service-providing.....	76,759	79,227	81,667	84,221	86,346	86,834	86,271	86,599	87,932	89,709	91,615
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	24,239	24,700	25,186	25,771	26,225	25,983	25,497	25,287	25,533	25,959	26,231
Wholesale trade.....	5,522.00	5,663.90	5,795.20	5,892.50	5,933.20	5,772.70	5,652.30	5,607.50	5,662.90	5,764.40	5,897.60
Retail trade.....	14,142.50	14,388.90	14,609.30	14,970.10	15,279.80	15,238.60	15,025.10	14,917.30	15,058.20	15,279.60	15,319.30
Transportation and warehousing.....	3,935.30	4,026.50	4,168.00	4,300.30	4,410.30	4,372.00	4,223.60	4,185.40	4,248.60	4,360.90	4,465.80
Utilities.....	639.6	620.9	613.4	608.5	601.3	599.4	596.2	577	563.8	554	548.5
Information.....	2,940	3,084	3,218	3,419	3,631	3,629	3,395	3,188	3,118	3,061	3,055
Financial activities.....	6,969	7,178	7,462	7,648	7,687	7,807	7,847	7,977	8,031	8,153	8,363
Professional and business services.....	13,462	14,335	15,147	15,957	16,666	16,476	15,976	15,987	16,395	16,954	17,552
Education and health services.....	13,683	14,087	14,446	14,798	15,109	15,645	16,199	16,588	16,953	17,372	17,838
Leisure and hospitality.....	10,777	11,018	11,232	11,543	11,862	12,036	11,986	12,173	12,493	12,816	13,143
Other services.....	4,690	4,825	4,976	5,087	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,432
Government.....	19,539	19,664	19,909	20,307	20,790	21,118	21,513	21,583	21,621	21,804	21,990

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

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Private sector:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	34.3	34.5	34.5	34.3	34.3	34	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.04	12.51	13.01	13.49	14.02	14.54	14.97	15.37	15.69	16.13	16.76
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	413.28	431.86	448.56	463.15	481.01	493.79	506.72	518.06	529.09	544.33	567.87
<b>Goods-producing:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	40.8	41.1	40.8	40.8	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.8	40	40.1	40.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.38	13.82	14.23	14.71	15.27	15.78	16.33	16.8	17.19	17.6	18.02
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	546.48	568.43	580.99	599.99	621.86	630.04	651.61	669.13	688.17	705.31	729.87
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	46	46.2	44.9	44.2	44.4	44.6	43.2	43.6	44.5	45.6	45.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.1	15.57	16.2	16.33	16.55	17	17.19	17.56	18.07	18.72	19.9
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	695.07	720.11	727.28	721.74	734.92	757.92	741.97	765.94	803.82	853.71	908.01
<b>Construction:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	38.9	38.9	38.8	39	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.6	39
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.11	15.67	16.23	16.8	17.48	18	18.52	18.95	19.23	19.46	20.02
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	588.48	609.48	629.75	655.11	685.78	695.89	711.82	726.83	735.55	750.22	781.04
<b>Manufacturing:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	41.3	41.7	41.4	41.4	41.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.7	41.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.75	13.14	13.45	13.85	14.32	14.76	15.29	15.74	16.15	16.56	16.8
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	526.55	548.22	557.12	573.17	590.65	595.19	618.75	635.99	658.59	673.37	690.83
<b>Private service-providing:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	32.6	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.59	12.07	12.61	13.09	13.62	14.18	14.59	14.99	15.29	15.74	16.42
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	377.37	395.51	413.5	427.98	445.74	461.08	473.8	484.81	494.22	509.58	532.84
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	34.1	34.3	34.2	33.9	33.8	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.46	11.9	12.39	12.82	13.31	13.7	14.02	14.34	14.58	14.92	15.4
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	390.64	407.57	423.3	434.31	449.88	459.53	471.27	481.14	488.42	498.43	514.61
<b>Wholesale trade:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	38.6	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38	37.9	37.8	37.7	38
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.8	14.41	15.07	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36	17.65	18.16	18.91
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.4	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685	718.3
<b>Retail trade:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	38.6	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38	37.9	37.8	37.7	38
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.8	14.41	15.07	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36	17.65	18.16	18.91
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.4	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685	718.3
<b>Transportation and warehousing:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	39.1	39.4	38.7	37.6	37.4	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.2	37	36.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.45	13.78	14.12	14.55	15.05	15.33	15.76	16.25	16.52	16.7	17.28
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	525.6	542.55	546.86	547.97	562.31	562.7	579.75	598.41	614.82	618.58	637.14
<b>Utilities:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	42	42	42	42	42	41.4	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	19.78	20.59	21.48	22.03	22.75	23.58	23.96	24.77	25.61	26.68	27.42
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	830.74	865.26	902.94	924.59	955.66	977.18	979.09	1,017.27	1,048.44	1,095.90	1,136.08
<b>Information:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	36.4	36.3	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.3	36.5	36.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	16.3	17.14	17.67	18.4	19.07	19.8	20.2	21.01	21.4	22.06	23.23
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	592.68	622.4	646.52	675.32	700.89	731.11	738.17	760.81	777.05	805	850.81
<b>Financial activities:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	35.5	35.7	36	35.8	35.9	35.8	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.9	35.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.71	13.22	13.93	14.47	14.98	15.59	16.17	17.14	17.52	17.94	18.8
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	451.49	472.37	500.95	517.57	537.37	558.02	575.51	609.08	622.87	645.1	672.4
<b>Professional and business services:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	34.1	34.3	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13	13.57	14.27	14.85	15.52	16.33	16.81	17.21	17.48	18.08	19.12
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	442.81	465.51	490	510.99	535.07	557.84	574.66	587.02	597.56	618.87	662.23
<b>Education and health services:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	31.9	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.17	12.56	13	13.44	13.95	14.64	15.21	15.64	16.15	16.71	17.38
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	388.27	404.65	418.82	431.35	449.29	473.39	492.74	505.69	523.78	544.59	564.95
<b>Leisure and hospitality:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	25.9	26	26.2	26.1	26.1	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	6.99	7.32	7.67	7.96	8.32	8.57	8.81	9	9.15	9.38	9.75
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	180.98	190.52	200.82	208.05	217.2	220.73	227.17	230.42	234.86	241.36	250.11
<b>Other services:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.3	32	31.4	31	30.9	30.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	10.85	11.29	11.79	12.26	12.73	13.27	13.72	13.84	13.98	14.34	14.77
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	352.62	368.63	384.25	398.77	413.41	428.64	439.76	434.41	433.04	443.37	456.6

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2005			2006			2007			Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2007										
<b>Civilian workers<sup>2</sup></b> .....	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.6	102.7	103.3	104.2	105.0	0.8	3.3
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.6	103.0	103.7	104.7	105.5	.8	3.8
Management, business, and financial.....	99.4	99.7	100.0	101.3	101.9	102.7	103.2	104.4	105.2	.8	3.2
Professional and related.....	98.1	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.4	103.2	104.0	104.9	105.7	.8	4.2
Sales and office.....	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	1.0	3.1
Sales and related.....	97.9	99.2	100.0	99.9	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.4	103.6	1.2	2.5
Office and administrative support.....	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.8	103.5	104.7	105.5	.8	3.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.0	103.0	103.6	104.1	105.1	1.0	3.0
Construction and extraction.....	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.7	102.0	103.0	103.7	104.3	105.7	1.3	3.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.9	102.0	103.0	103.6	103.7	104.4	.7	2.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.8	102.4	102.7	103.5	.8	2.4
Production.....	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.8	.7	1.8
Transportation and material moving.....	98.8	99.8	100.0	100.5	101.3	102.2	102.8	103.4	104.4	1.0	3.1
Service occupations.....	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.4	102.5	103.5	104.8	105.5	.7	4.0
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.9	103.9	1.0	2.6
Manufacturing.....	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.4	101.8	102.0	102.9	.9	1.9
Service-providing.....	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.9	101.6	102.9	103.5	104.4	105.2	.8	3.5
Education and health services.....	97.6	99.1	100.0	100.6	101.3	103.5	104.2	104.9	105.5	.6	4.1
Health care and social assistance.....	98.5	99.3	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.3	105.4	106.1	.7	4.0
Hospitals.....	98.2	99.3	100.0	101.2	101.9	103.2	104.0	105.1	105.7	.6	3.7
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	98.3	99.2	100.0	101.0	101.4	102.6	103.7	104.5	105.0	.5	3.6
Education services.....	97.0	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.4	104.1	104.5	104.9	.4	4.2
Elementary and secondary schools.....	96.7	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.2	104.6	105.0	.4	4.5
Public administration <sup>3</sup> .....	97.5	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.4	103.8	105.6	106.6	.9	5.3
<b>Private industry workers</b> .....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.5	103.2	104.0	104.9	.9	3.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	99.1	99.6	100.0	101.1	101.9	102.9	103.5	104.6	105.5	.9	3.5
Management, business, and financial.....	99.6	99.7	100.0	101.3	102.0	102.7	103.1	104.3	105.1	.8	3.0
Professional and related.....	98.8	99.5	100.0	101.0	101.8	103.1	103.9	104.9	105.9	1.0	4.0
Sales and office.....	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.3	102.9	103.7	104.7	1.0	3.1
Sales and related.....	97.9	99.2	100.0	99.9	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.4	103.6	1.2	2.5
Office and administrative support.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.7	103.4	104.5	105.4	.9	3.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.1	103.0	103.6	104.0	105.0	1.0	2.8
Construction and extraction.....	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	102.2	103.1	103.7	104.4	105.7	1.2	3.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.9	102.1	103.0	103.4	103.5	104.1	.6	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.5	103.3	.8	2.2
Production.....	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.8	.7	1.8
Transportation and material moving.....	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.4	101.2	102.0	102.6	103.1	104.1	1.0	2.9
Service occupations.....	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.5	102.3	103.1	104.5	105.2	.7	3.6
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.9	103.9	1.0	2.6
Management, professional, and related.....	99.2	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.7	101.6	102.0	102.7	103.8	1.1	3.1
Sales and office.....	98.0	99.7	100.0	99.9	102.7	102.1	102.8	103.0	103.7	.7	1.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.9	102.7	103.3	104.0	105.3	1.2	3.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	99.2	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.9	.8	1.9
Construction.....	98.5	99.7	100.0	100.7	101.9	103.0	103.6	104.7	105.9	1.1	3.9
Manufacturing.....	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.4	101.8	102.0	102.9	.9	1.9
Management, professional, and related.....	98.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.5	101.3	101.4	102.0	103.3	1.3	2.8
Sales and office.....	98.7	99.9	100.0	99.5	102.8	101.3	102.1	102.4	103.2	.8	.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.1	100.8	101.5	102.1	101.7	102.4	.7	1.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	99.3	99.8	100.0	100.2	100.9	101.5	101.9	101.9	102.6	.7	1.7
Service-providing industries.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	101.0	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.3	105.2	.9	3.3
Management, professional, and related.....	99.1	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.2	103.2	103.8	105.0	105.9	.9	3.6
Sales and office.....	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.6	101.5	102.3	102.9	103.7	104.8	1.1	3.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	99.0	99.4	100.0	101.2	102.5	103.6	104.0	104.0	104.5	.5	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	101.9	102.6	103.0	104.0	1.0	2.7
Service occupations.....	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.5	102.3	103.1	104.5	105.3	.8	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.4	102.4	103.0	103.1	104.2	1.1	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2005			2006				2007		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2007										
Wholesale trade.....	97.7	99.2	100.0	100.3	100.8	102.4	102.9	103.7	104.6	0.9	3.8
Retail trade.....	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.9	102.7	102.9	103.9	1.0	2.7
Transportation and warehousing.....	98.6	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.2	102.8	104.0	1.2	3.0
Utilities.....	99.3	99.5	100.0	107.8	109.3	110.1	110.4	102.8	104.7	1.8	-4.2
Information.....	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.9	102.1	103.0	103.2	104.3	105.6	1.2	3.4
Financial activities.....	99.4	99.2	100.0	101.2	101.8	102.1	102.5	104.2	104.6	.4	2.8
Finance and insurance.....	100.0	99.5	100.0	101.5	102.4	102.6	102.9	104.6	104.9	.3	2.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	96.7	98.6	100.0	99.8	99.3	100.2	100.8	102.2	103.0	.8	3.7
Professional and business services.....	99.5	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.2	102.9	103.5	104.7	105.9	1.1	3.6
Education and health services.....	98.4	99.3	100.0	101.0	101.8	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.7	.6	3.8
Education services.....	97.5	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.5	103.2	104.2	104.5	104.9	.4	3.3
Health care and social assistance.....	98.5	99.3	100.0	101.1	101.9	103.2	104.1	105.2	105.9	.7	3.9
Hospitals.....	98.2	99.2	100.0	101.3	102.0	103.2	103.9	105.0	105.6	.6	3.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.4	103.7	105.3	106.0	.7	4.6
Accommodation and food services.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.5	104.0	105.8	106.4	.6	4.9
Other services, except public administration.....	98.6	99.9	100.0	101.4	102.7	103.6	104.0	105.7	106.1	.4	3.3
<b>State and local government workers.....</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	97.3	99.0	100.0	100.3	100.8	103.3	104.0	104.9	105.4	.5	4.6
Professional and related.....	97.1	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.8	103.4	104.0	104.8	105.3	.5	4.5
Sales and office.....	97.6	99.3	100.0	100.9	101.5	103.3	104.1	105.6	106.2	.6	4.6
Office and administrative support.....	97.5	99.2	100.0	101.0	101.6	103.5	104.2	105.7	106.4	.7	4.7
Service occupations.....	96.7	99.1	100.0	100.6	101.2	103.1	104.5	105.4	106.3	.9	5.0
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	97.0	99.0	100.0	100.3	100.8	103.7	104.3	104.8	105.3	.5	4.5
Education services.....	96.9	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.1	104.6	105.0	.4	4.5
Schools.....	96.9	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.1	104.6	104.9	.3	4.4
Elementary and secondary schools.....	96.6	98.8	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.6	104.2	104.7	105.0	.3	4.5
Health care and social assistance.....	98.0	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.9	105.1	105.7	107.1	107.6	.5	4.6
Hospitals.....	98.0	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.3	103.3	104.3	105.6	106.3	.7	4.9
Public administration <sup>3</sup> .....	97.5	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.4	103.8	105.6	106.6	.9	5.3

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2005			2006				2007		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2007										
<b>Civilian workers<sup>1</sup></b> .....	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.5	102.6	103.2	104.3	105.0	0.7	3.4
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.6	102.9	103.6	104.7	105.4	.7	3.7
Management, business, and financial.....	99.5	99.6	100.0	101.2	102.0	102.7	103.1	104.7	105.4	.7	3.3
Professional and related.....	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.6	101.4	103.1	103.8	104.7	105.3	.6	3.8
Sales and office.....	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	1.0	3.1
Sales and related.....	97.8	99.2	100.0	99.8	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.7	103.9	1.2	2.6
Office and administrative support.....	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.8	102.6	103.3	104.5	105.3	.8	3.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.3	105.1	.8	3.2
Construction and extraction.....	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.9	103.7	104.6	105.7	1.1	3.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.6	102.6	103.1	103.8	104.4	.6	2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.9	102.5	103.2	103.9	.7	2.7
Production.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.2	101.8	102.3	103.2	103.6	.4	2.4
Transportation and material moving.....	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.5	101.2	102.1	102.7	103.3	104.2	.9	3.0
Service occupations.....	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.2	102.2	103.2	104.6	105.3	.7	4.1
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.3	102.9	103.9	104.7	.8	2.8
Manufacturing.....	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.7	101.9	102.3	103.3	103.9	.6	2.2
Service-providing.....	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.5	102.7	103.3	104.3	105.1	.8	3.5
Education and health services.....	98.0	99.1	100.0	100.4	101.1	103.1	103.8	104.4	104.9	.5	3.8
Health care and social assistance.....	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.8	101.8	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.9	.8	4.0
Hospitals.....	98.2	99.2	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.9	103.8	104.8	105.6	.8	3.8
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	98.4	99.1	100.0	100.7	101.2	102.2	103.3	104.1	104.7	.6	3.5
Education services.....	97.6	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.0	103.5	103.7	104.0	.3	3.5
Elementary and secondary schools.....	97.3	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.3	102.9	103.4	103.6	103.8	.2	3.5
Public administration <sup>2</sup> .....	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.5	105.2	.7	4.1
<b>Private industry workers</b> .....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.7	102.5	103.2	104.3	105.1	.8	3.3
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	99.2	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.0	103.6	104.9	105.8	.9	3.7
Management, business, and financial.....	99.7	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.8	103.1	104.7	105.5	.8	3.2
Professional and related.....	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.9	101.8	103.1	104.0	105.1	106.0	.9	4.1
Sales and office.....	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	1.0	3.1
Sales and related.....	97.8	99.2	100.0	99.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	102.8	104.0	1.2	2.7
Office and administrative support.....	99.0	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.6	103.3	104.5	105.4	.9	3.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.8	103.4	104.2	105.1	.9	3.2
Construction and extraction.....	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.7	102.0	103.0	103.7	104.7	105.8	1.1	3.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	99.1	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.6	102.6	103.0	103.7	104.2	.5	2.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.8	102.4	103.1	103.8	.7	2.6
Production.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.2	101.7	102.2	103.1	103.6	.5	2.4
Transportation and material moving.....	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.2	102.0	102.6	103.2	104.1	.9	2.9
Service occupations.....	99.0	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.0	102.9	104.6	105.3	.7	3.9
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.3	102.9	103.9	104.7	.8	2.8
Management, professional, and related.....	98.8	99.7	100.0	101.1	101.7	102.4	102.8	104.4	105.3	.9	3.5
Sales and office.....	97.9	99.7	100.0	99.8	103.4	102.2	103.1	103.4	104.1	.7	.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.7	103.4	104.4	105.6	1.1	3.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.3	101.9	102.4	103.2	103.7	.5	2.4
Construction.....	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.6	102.0	102.9	103.7	104.9	106.0	1.0	3.9
Manufacturing.....	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.7	101.9	102.3	103.3	103.9	.6	2.2
Management, professional, and related.....	98.9	99.9	100.0	101.1	101.5	102.2	102.3	103.8	104.6	.8	3.1
Sales and office.....	98.6	100.0	100.0	99.5	103.8	101.1	102.0	102.4	103.2	.8	-.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	98.6	99.1	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.3	103.0	103.8	104.3	.5	2.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.3	101.8	102.3	103.1	103.6	.5	2.3
Service-providing industries.....	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.6	103.3	104.4	105.3	.9	3.5
Management, professional, and related.....	99.2	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.1	103.7	105.0	105.9	.9	3.8
Sales and office.....	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.4	102.9	103.8	104.9	1.1	3.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	98.9	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	103.0	103.4	103.9	104.3	.4	2.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.7	102.4	103.0	104.0	1.0	3.0
Service occupations.....	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.0	102.9	104.6	105.3	.7	3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	98.4	99.5	100.0	100.4	100.9	102.1	102.7	103.2	104.3	1.1	3.4

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2005			2006				2007		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2007										
Wholesale trade.....	97.4	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	102.7	103.0	103.8	104.8	1.0	4.1
Retail trade.....	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.5	100.9	101.9	102.8	103.1	104.2	1.1	3.3
Transportation and warehousing.....	98.8	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.7	101.4	101.9	102.5	103.7	1.2	3.0
Utilities.....	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.1	103.0	103.5	104.3	105.5	1.2	3.3
Information.....	99.2	99.3	100.0	101.0	101.7	102.6	102.4	103.8	104.9	1.1	3.1
Financial activities.....	99.8	99.4	100.0	101.3	102.3	102.5	102.8	104.7	104.9	.2	2.5
Finance and insurance.....	100.7	99.7	100.0	101.6	102.8	102.9	103.2	105.4	105.5	.1	2.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	96.2	98.3	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.8	101.4	101.6	102.4	.8	2.5
Professional and business services.....	99.7	99.7	100.0	101.0	102.3	103.0	103.5	104.8	105.9	1.0	3.5
Education and health services.....	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.6	103.0	104.0	104.8	105.6	.8	3.9
Education services.....	97.8	99.7	100.0	100.7	101.4	103.1	104.1	104.2	104.6	.4	3.2
Health care and social assistance.....	98.6	99.2	100.0	100.7	101.6	103.0	103.9	104.9	105.8	.9	4.1
Hospitals.....	98.1	99.1	100.0	100.9	101.8	102.9	103.7	104.6	105.4	.8	3.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.3	103.7	105.7	106.4	.7	5.0
Accommodation and food services.....	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.3	102.2	103.8	106.0	106.5	.5	5.1
Other services, except public administration.....	98.4	99.8	100.0	101.3	102.6	103.4	103.8	105.7	106.1	.4	3.4
<b>State and local government workers.....</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	97.8	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	102.9	103.5	104.0	104.3	.3	3.6
Professional and related.....	97.7	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.0	103.6	103.9	104.2	.3	3.5
Sales and office.....	98.0	99.4	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.6	103.2	104.5	104.8	.3	3.6
Office and administrative support.....	97.9	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.4	102.7	103.4	104.7	105.0	.3	3.6
Service occupations.....	97.7	99.3	100.0	100.3	100.8	102.4	103.9	104.5	105.2	.7	4.4
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	97.6	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.1	103.6	104.0	104.2	.2	3.5
Education services.....	97.5	98.9	100.0	100.1	100.4	103.0	103.4	103.7	103.9	.2	3.5
Schools.....	97.5	98.9	100.0	100.1	100.4	103.0	103.4	103.6	103.9	.3	3.5
Elementary and secondary schools.....	97.2	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.3	103.0	103.4	103.6	103.8	.2	3.5
Health care and social assistance.....	98.5	99.4	100.0	101.0	103.0	104.8	105.5	106.6	107.2	.6	4.1
Hospitals.....	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.4	103.1	104.4	105.7	106.5	.8	5.0
Public administration <sup>2</sup> .....	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.5	105.2	.7	4.1

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2005			2006				2007		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2007										
<b>Civilian workers</b> .....	98.3	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.6	102.8	103.6	104.0	105.1	1.1	3.4
<b>Private industry workers</b> .....	99.0	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.7	102.5	103.1	103.2	104.3	1.1	2.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	99.0	99.8	100.0	101.3	101.8	102.8	103.4	103.8	104.9	1.1	3.0
Sales and office.....	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.8	101.6	102.0	102.9	103.4	104.3	.9	2.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	99.3	99.8	100.0	101.1	102.7	103.5	104.0	103.4	104.8	1.4	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.6	102.0	101.2	102.4	1.2	1.4
Service occupations.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	101.5	102.2	103.0	103.6	104.2	105.1	.9	2.8
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	99.6	100.4	100.0	99.6	100.4	101.3	101.7	100.9	102.2	1.3	1.8
Manufacturing.....	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.7	100.5	100.8	99.6	101.0	1.4	1.3
Service-providing.....	98.7	99.4	100.0	101.5	102.3	103.0	103.7	104.1	105.2	1.1	2.8
<b>State and local government workers</b> .....	96.0	99.0	100.0	100.7	101.3	104.1	105.2	107.0	108.0	.9	6.6

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

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



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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2005			2006				2007		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2007										
<b>COMPENSATION</b>											
<b>Workers by bargaining status<sup>1</sup></b>											
Union.....	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.5	101.8	102.4	103.0	102.7	103.9	1.2	2.1
Goods-producing.....	98.8	99.6	100.0	99.9	101.2	101.8	102.2	101.5	102.8	1.3	1.6
Manufacturing.....	99.1	99.7	100.0	99.3	100.1	100.5	100.8	99.2	100.0	.8	-.1
Service-providing.....	98.8	99.6	100.0	101.0	102.2	102.9	103.6	103.7	104.7	1.0	2.4
Nonunion.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.6	103.2	104.2	105.1	.9	3.3
Goods-producing.....	99.0	99.9	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.0	102.5	103.3	104.2	.9	2.8
Manufacturing.....	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	101.7	102.1	102.8	103.7	.9	2.4
Service-providing.....	98.9	99.4	100.0	101.0	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.4	105.3	.9	3.4
<b>Workers by region<sup>1</sup></b>											
Northeast.....	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.9	101.8	102.5	103.3	104.0	105.1	1.1	3.2
South.....	99.3	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.6	102.8	103.5	104.3	105.3	1.0	3.6
Midwest.....	98.4	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.7	102.3	102.8	103.3	104.2	.9	2.5
West.....	99.3	99.7	100.0	100.6	101.8	102.5	103.0	104.2	104.9	.7	3.0
<b>WAGES AND SALARIES</b>											
<b>Workers by bargaining status<sup>1</sup></b>											
Union.....	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.3	101.2	101.7	102.3	102.8	103.7	.9	2.5
Goods-producing.....	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.9	102.3	102.7	103.6	.9	2.0
Manufacturing.....	98.3	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.4	101.7	102.0	102.5	.5	1.3
Service-providing.....	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.1	100.9	101.6	102.2	102.9	103.8	.9	2.9
Nonunion.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.8	102.7	103.3	104.5	105.3	.8	3.4
Goods-producing.....	98.7	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.4	103.0	104.2	105.0	.8	3.0
Manufacturing.....	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.0	102.5	103.6	104.2	.6	2.4
Service-providing.....	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.7	103.4	104.6	105.4	.8	3.6
<b>Workers by region<sup>1</sup></b>											
Northeast.....	98.6	99.2	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.5	103.1	104.0	105.0	1.0	3.2
South.....	99.3	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.6	102.9	103.6	104.6	105.6	1.0	3.9
Midwest.....	98.2	99.4	100.0	100.4	101.4	102.0	102.6	103.6	104.4	.8	3.0
West.....	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.7	102.1	102.7	103.2	104.8	105.4	.6	3.2

<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.

**Table 35. National Compensation Survey: Health insurance benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–07**

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.

**Table 35. Continued—National Compensation Survey: Health insurance benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–07**

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.

**Table 36. National Compensation Survey: percent of workers in private industry with access to selected benefits, 2003–07**

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		2006						2007						
	2005	2006	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July <sup>p</sup>
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	22	20	1	4	1	3	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	2	0
In effect during period.....	24	23	4	6	6	5	5	3	2	2	3	4	0	2	0
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	99.6	70.1	3.0	19.6	3.9	15.0	1.9	.0	.0	2.8	7.8	5.5	.0	4.0	.0
In effect during period (in thousands).....	102.2	191.0	10.4	25.8	22.2	19.9	20.6	16.3	3.7	4.6	9.6	12.0	.0	4.0	.0
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	1,736.1	2,687.5	146.8	215.4	247.7	342.7	349.2	326.0	58.8	73.4	142.8	101.1	.0	19.6	.0
Percent of estimated working time <sup>1</sup> .....	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.005.

NOTE: p = preliminary.

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2006						2007					
	2005	2006	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<b>CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS</b>														
All items.....	195.3	201.6	203.5	203.9	202.9	201.8	201.5	201.8	202.416	203.499	205.352	206.686	207.949	208.352
All items (1967 = 100).....	585.0	603.9	609.6	610.9	607.9	604.6	603.6	604.5	606.348	609.594	615.145	619.140	622.921	624.129
Food and beverages.....	191.2	195.7	195.6	196.0	196.7	197.5	197.2	197.4	199.198	200.402	200.869	201.292	202.225	202.885
Food.....	190.7	195.2	195.0	195.5	196.2	197.1	196.8	197.0	198.812	200.000	200.403	200.820	201.791	202.441
Food at home.....	189.8	193.1	192.6	193.1	194.1	195.1	194.3	194.3	196.671	198.193	198.766	199.020	200.334	200.950
Cereals and bakery products.....	209.0	212.8	214.6	214.6	213.6	214.6	214.5	214.8	216.276	219.041	218.458	220.494	220.939	222.605
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	184.7	186.6	185.1	187.1	188.0	188.1	188.4	188.6	189.609	190.491	192.508	193.665	195.886	197.175
Dairy and related products <sup>1</sup> .....	182.4	181.4	180.8	180.0	179.9	182.0	180.6	181.0	183.453	183.779	185.724	185.821	187.266	191.435
Fruits and vegetables.....	241.4	252.9	249.1	249.2	258.2	261.6	256.8	257.2	262.949	268.565	263.910	261.967	264.710	258.337
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	144.4	147.4	146.3	146.9	147.5	148.3	148.9	148.5	151.127	151.716	153.894	151.799	152.869	153.104
Other foods at home.....	167.0	169.6	171.0	170.6	169.8	170.1	169.2	168.7	170.878	171.483	171.819	172.633	172.657	173.790
Sugar and sweets.....	165.2	171.5	173.3	173.5	172.1	172.5	172.7	172.4	175.151	174.300	174.633	175.932	175.453	176.665
Fats and oils.....	167.7	168.0	166.9	167.5	167.9	169.1	168.1	166.7	170.152	171.667	170.851	169.817	171.495	171.581
Other foods.....	182.5	185.0	186.9	186.1	185.0	185.2	184.0	183.5	185.499	186.358	186.962	188.103	187.921	189.353
Other miscellaneous foods <sup>1,2</sup> .....	111.3	113.9	115.0	113.8	114.2	113.7	113.8	115.1	114.655	114.939	114.331	115.310	114.692	116.101
Food away from home <sup>1</sup> .....	193.4	199.4	199.7	200.2	200.5	201.1	201.6	202.2	203.171	203.909	204.082	204.725	205.233	205.934
Other food away from home <sup>1,2</sup> .....	131.3	136.6	136.8	137.3	137.6	138.0	138.6	139.1	140.919	141.626	141.366	143.155	143.160	143.157
Alcoholic beverages.....	195.9	200.7	201.3	201.2	201.4	201.9	201.6	201.1	202.968	204.385	205.663	206.166	206.599	207.383
Housing.....	195.7	203.2	204.7	205.1	205.0	204.4	204.5	204.8	206.057	207.177	208.080	208.541	208.902	210.649
Shelter.....	224.4	232.1	233.6	234.2	233.9	234.8	234.9	235.1	236.504	237.972	238.980	239.735	239.877	240.980
Rent of primary residence.....	217.3	225.1	225.2	226.2	227.1	228.0	228.9	230.0	230.806	231.739	232.495	232.980	233.549	234.071
Lodging away from home.....	130.3	136.0	142.8	141.1	135.0	135.7	130.7	127.7	133.633	139.160	142.247	144.832	144.112	148.622
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence <sup>3</sup> .....	230.2	238.2	238.8	239.7	240.4	241.3	242.1	242.8	243.345	244.020	244.602	244.993	245.236	245.690
Tenants' and household insurance <sup>1,2</sup> .....	117.6	116.5	116.4	116.2	116.4	116.2	118.3	117.1	117.417	117.320	117.333	117.559	116.386	117.106
Fuels and utilities.....	179.0	194.7	198.5	199.0	199.6	190.1	190.6	192.6	194.378	194.890	196.414	196.393	198.574	206.199
Fuels.....	161.6	177.1	181.1	181.5	182.0	171.5	172.1	174.2	175.718	176.092	177.635	177.515	179.798	188.040
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	208.6	234.9	241.9	245.3	237.1	227.9	227.2	233.2	227.930	231.800	236.863	240.090	241.473	241.589
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	166.5	182.1	186.2	186.4	187.4	176.4	177.0	179.0	181.064	181.232	182.624	182.283	184.737	193.911
Household furnishings and operations.....	126.1	127.0	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.4	127.2	127.0	127.093	127.495	127.655	127.423	127.309	127.361
Apparel.....	119.5	119.5	113.8	116.1	121.7	123.3	121.7	118.6	115.988	119.017	122.582	122.934	121.452	117.225
Men's and boys' apparel.....	116.1	114.1	110.3	110.8	114.4	116.4	115.6	113.2	110.327	111.233	113.685	115.190	114.342	110.869
Women's and girls' apparel.....	110.8	110.7	102.3	105.7	114.6	116.4	113.9	110.2	105.891	110.871	116.911	117.118	114.444	107.826
Infants' and toddlers' apparel <sup>1</sup> .....	116.7	116.5	114.4	115.6	116.5	119.4	117.6	114.1	112.444	115.416	117.996	115.489	113.632	111.546
Footwear.....	122.6	123.5	119.1	120.6	124.2	125.6	124.5	123.0	120.915	121.930	123.505	123.672	123.041	120.602
Transportation.....	173.9	180.9	189.0	188.5	180.6	174.8	173.9	175.4	174.463	174.799	180.346	185.231	189.961	189.064
Private transportation.....	170.2	177.0	184.9	184.5	176.5	170.7	170.0	171.8	170.562	170.775	176.468	181.478	186.376	185.175
New and used motor vehicles <sup>2</sup> .....	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.5	95.3	95.2	94.9	94.8	94.840	94.591	94.493	94.307	93.981	93.842
New vehicles.....	137.9	137.6	136.9	136.4	136.3	136.8	137.1	137.1	137.603	137.340	137.228	136.963	136.295	135.820
Used cars and trucks <sup>1</sup> .....	139.4	140.0	142.1	142.4	141.0	139.3	137.3	136.2	135.257	134.597	134.382	134.363	134.481	135.067
Motor fuel.....	195.7	221.0	255.6	254.4	220.1	193.8	191.4	199.3	193.900	195.377	220.515	242.944	265.781	260.655
Gasoline (all types).....	194.7	219.9	254.6	253.2	219.0	192.7	190.3	198.1	192.806	194.282	219.473	241.897	264.830	259.686
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	111.9	117.3	117.9	118.2	118.7	118.9	119.5	119.5	119.759	120.196	120.485	120.714	120.990	120.885
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	206.9	215.6	216.7	216.2	217.0	218.5	218.5	218.8	219.262	220.530	221.160	221.508	221.999	222.553
Public transportation.....	217.3	226.6	237.4	234.3	229.5	220.4	217.8	217.8	221.403	224.061	225.893	227.567	228.251	233.389
Medical care.....	323.2	336.2	337.0	337.7	338.3	339.3	340.1	340.1	343.510	346.457	347.172	348.225	349.087	349.510
Medical care commodities.....	276.0	285.9	287.1	287.6	288.1	288.1	286.6	285.9	288.088	287.703	286.940	288.349	288.661	288.508
Medical care services.....	336.7	350.6	351.2	352.1	352.7	354.0	355.6	356.0	359.757	363.908	365.164	366.070	367.127	367.758
Professional services.....	281.7	289.3	289.8	290.2	290.6	291.4	291.9	292.4	295.219	298.393	298.990	299.248	299.700	300.052
Hospital and related services.....	439.9	468.1	469.3	471.1	472.0	474.2	477.7	477.2	482.258	487.881	490.104	492.110	494.122	494.916
Recreation <sup>2</sup> .....	109.4	110.9	111.3	111.3	111.1	111.2	111.2	110.8	111.012	111.174	111.244	111.481	111.659	111.563
Video and audio <sup>1,2</sup> .....	104.2	104.6	105.0	104.7	104.5	104.1	103.7	102.8	102.784	103.144	102.886	103.181	103.560	103.416
Education and communication <sup>2</sup> .....	113.7	116.8	116.3	117.5	118.4	118.5	118.1	118.0	117.815	117.971	118.231	118.301	118.787	118.734
Education <sup>2</sup> .....	152.7	162.1	160.3	163.9	166.6	167.1	167.4	167.6	167.624	167.927	168.114	168.152	168.403	168.601
Educational books and supplies.....	365.6	388.9	386.3	391.3	393.9	393.4	398.5	399.5	405.668	407.809	413.665	414.217	414.694	415.635
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	440.9	468.1	462.9	473.4	481.7	482.9	483.7	484.0	483.705	484.459	484.532	484.601	485.337	485.868
Communication <sup>1,2</sup> .....	84.7	84.1	84.3	84.3	84.2	84.0	83.3	83.1	82.778	82.845	83.122	83.203	83.772	83.594
Information and information processing <sup>1,2</sup> .....	82.6	81.7	81.9	81.8	81.7	81.5	80.8	80.6	80.246	80.311	80.601	80.683	81.151	80.880
Telephone services <sup>1,2</sup> .....	94.9	95.8	95.6	95.9	96.1	96.8	96.5	96.8	96.898	97.096	97.514	97.617	98.491	98.485
Information and information processing other than telephone services <sup>1,4</sup> .....	13.6	12.5	12.7	12.5	12.3	11.9	11.4	11.2	10.900	10.853	10.860	10.869	10.787	10.597
Personal computers and peripheral equipment <sup>1,2</sup> .....	12.8	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.259	10.174	10.191	10.172	9.971	9.700
Other goods and services.....	313.4	321.7	321.2	321.7	323.3	324.3	324.3	326.7	329.198	330.459	331.144	331.743	332.785	333.378
Tobacco and smoking products.....	502.8	519.9	521.5	521.1	520.8	521.1	519.4	527.3	543.477	548.896	550.021	547.663	549.703	552.314
Personal care <sup>1</sup> .....	185.6	190.2	189.7	190.1	191.3	192.0	192.3	193.3	193.560	193.987	194.390	195.058	195.641	195.835
Personal care products <sup>1</sup> .....	154.4	155.8	155.0	154.9	156.4	156.6	156.1	159.0	157.699	158.038	158.592	158.657	158.594	158.771
Personal care services <sup>1</sup> .....	203.9	209.7	209.5	210.1	210.7	211.7	212.3	212.5	214.045	214.616	215.091	215.380	216.228</	



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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2006							2007						
	2005	2006	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	
Miscellaneous personal services.....	303.0	313.6	312.9	314.4	316.4	317.6	318.2	318.7	320.047	320.725	321.299	323.321	324.661	325.259	324.579	
Commodity and service group:																
Commodities.....	160.2	164.0	166.4	166.6	164.4	162.5	161.8	162.1	161.978	162.890	165.710	167.777	169.767	168.921	167.938	
Food and beverages.....	191.2	195.7	195.6	196.0	196.7	197.5	197.2	197.4	199.198	200.402	200.869	201.292	202.225	202.885	203.533	
Commodities less food and beverages.....	142.5	145.9	149.3	149.4	146.0	143.0	142.1	142.5	141.529	142.290	146.037	148.749	151.136	149.669	148.016	
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	168.4	176.7	183.8	184.5	177.7	171.2	169.7	170.9	168.788	170.479	178.548	184.555	190.075	187.249	183.947	
Apparel.....	119.5	119.5	113.8	116.1	121.7	123.3	121.7	118.6	115.988	119.017	122.582	122.934	121.452	117.225	113.500	
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	202.6	216.3	231.6	231.2	216.6	205.0	203.5	207.3	205.498	206.395	217.451	227.113	237.116	235.097	231.983	
Durables.....	115.3	114.5	114.6	114.3	113.8	113.8	113.5	113.3	113.263	113.210	113.163	112.989	112.637	112.375	112.177	
Services.....	230.1	238.9	240.2	240.9	241.1	240.9	240.9	241.2	242.540	243.793	244.671	245.265	245.793	247.450	248.331	
Rent of shelter <sup>3</sup> .....	233.7	241.9	243.4	244.1	243.8	244.7	244.7	245.0	246.476	248.024	249.087	249.877	250.555	251.200	252.358	
Transportation services.....	225.7	230.8	232.7	232.2	231.7	232.3	231.5	230.8	231.367	232.077	232.200	232.817	231.777	233.202	234.632	
Other services.....	268.4	277.5	277.2	279.1	280.8	281.2	281.1	280.9	281.282	281.864	282.431	283.271	284.541	284.656	284.859	
Special indexes:																
All items less food.....	196.0	202.7	204.9	205.4	204.1	202.6	202.3	202.6	203.035	204.101	206.195	207.680	208.991	209.353	209.179	
All items less shelter.....	186.1	191.9	194.0	194.4	193.1	191.2	190.7	191.1	191.328	192.272	194.482	196.062	197.783	197.913	197.408	
All items less medical care.....	188.7	194.7	196.6	197.1	196.0	194.9	194.5	194.8	195.295	196.298	198.179	199.512	200.779	201.178	201.042	
Commodities less food.....	144.5	148.0	151.3	151.4	148.0	145.1	144.3	144.7	143.775	144.558	148.240	150.894	153.228	151.825	150.225	
Nondurables less food.....	170.1	178.2	184.9	185.5	179.1	173.1	171.7	172.7	170.878	172.552	180.197	185.861	191.064	188.463	185.382	
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	201.2	213.9	227.6	227.3	214.2	203.8	202.5	205.8	204.403	205.347	215.400	224.126	233.150	231.414	228.641	
Nondurables.....	180.2	186.7	190.4	191.0	187.8	184.8	183.8	184.5	184.284	185.751	190.212	193.570	196.916	195.749	194.326	
Services less rent of shelter <sup>3</sup> .....	243.2	253.3	254.6	255.4	256.2	254.4	254.6	254.9	256.164	257.147	257.864	258.261	259.262	261.677	262.284	
Services less medical care services.....	221.2	229.6	231.0	231.6	231.8	231.5	231.5	231.7	232.892	233.963	234.809	235.378	235.870	237.565	238.357	
Energy.....	177.1	196.9	215.1	214.7	199.1	181.3	180.4	185.2	183.567	184.451	196.929	207.265	219.071	221.088	217.274	
All items less energy.....	198.7	203.7	203.9	204.4	204.9	205.6	205.3	205.1	205.993	207.106	207.850	208.243	208.400	208.636	208.980	
All items less food and energy.....	200.9	205.9	206.2	206.7	207.2	207.8	207.6	207.3	208.009	209.112	209.923	210.311	210.316	210.474	210.756	
Commodities less food and energy.....	140.3	140.6	139.6	139.9	140.9	141.2	140.6	139.9	139.628	140.305	141.056	140.995	140.518	139.589	138.757	
Energy commodities.....	197.4	223.0	256.0	255.0	222.3	196.9	194.6	202.4	196.983	198.617	222.620	243.957	265.562	260.739	253.696	
Services less energy.....	236.6	244.7	245.8	246.5	246.6	247.5	247.5	247.5	248.836	250.199	251.026	251.714	252.050	252.955	253.998	
<b>CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN</b>																
<b>WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS</b>																
All items.....	191.0	197.1	199.2	199.6	198.4	197.0	196.8	197.2	197.559	198.544	200.612	202.130	203.661	203.906	203.700	
All items (1967 = 100).....	568.9	587.2	593.2	594.6	591.0	586.7	586.1	587.3	588.467	591.403	597.561	602.083	606.643	607.374	606.759	
Food and beverages.....	190.5	194.9	194.6	195.2	195.9	196.7	196.5	196.5	198.280	199.540	200.056	200.488	201.478	202.185	202.823	
Food.....	190.1	194.4	194.1	194.7	195.5	196.2	196.0	196.1	197.886	199.111	199.589	200.009	201.043	201.722	202.409	
Food at home.....	188.9	192.2	191.6	192.2	193.3	194.2	193.4	193.2	195.531	197.044	197.735	197.998	199.355	200.009	200.569	
Cereals and bakery products.....	208.9	213.1	214.9	214.8	214.1	214.9	214.9	215.2	216.416	219.191	218.799	220.926	221.259	223.009	223.663	
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	184.7	186.1	184.7	186.7	187.5	187.5	188.0	188.0	189.119	189.996	192.013	193.089	195.331	196.660	196.323	
Dairy and related products <sup>1</sup> .....	182.2	180.9	180.3	179.4	179.4	181.4	179.9	180.3	182.711	183.185	185.095	185.326	186.948	191.235	198.027	
Fruits and vegetables.....	238.9	251.0	247.0	247.9	257.3	260.8	255.1	254.7	260.176	266.159	261.627	260.068	262.669	256.565	252.703	
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	143.7	146.7	145.6	146.3	146.8	147.7	148.3	147.8	150.620	150.968	153.329	150.995	152.173	152.501	152.829	
Other foods at home.....	166.5	169.1	170.4	170.0	169.3	169.5	168.7	168.1	170.242	170.861	171.183	171.898	172.024	173.049	173.727	
Sugar and sweets.....	164.3	170.5	172.5	172.5	171.3	171.4	171.3	171.3	173.929	173.081	173.248	174.459	174.084	175.073	176.736	
Fats and oils.....	167.8	168.7	167.9	168.2	168.6	169.8	168.9	167.3	170.559	172.380	172.005	170.574	172.401	172.222	174.109	
Other foods.....	182.8	185.2	187.0	186.2	185.3	185.3	184.3	183.7	185.681	186.473	187.426	188.165	188.049	189.456	189.667	
Other miscellaneous foods <sup>1,2</sup> .....	111.8	114.2	115.2	114.2	114.5	113.8	114.1	115.3	114.759	115.151	114.402	115.432	115.035	116.366	115.355	
Food away from home <sup>1</sup> .....	193.3	199.1	199.4	199.9	200.2	200.8	201.4	202.0	202.905	203.689	203.838	204.519	205.046	205.691	206.657	
Other food away from home <sup>1,2</sup> .....	131.1	136.2	136.3	136.7	137.1	137.5	138.3	138.7	140.499	141.274	141.119	142.991	143.031	143.018	144.439	
Alcoholic beverages.....	195.8	200.6	200.8	200.7	200.9	201.8	201.9	201.1	202.821	204.616	205.729	206.342	206.636	207.767	207.647	
Housing.....	191.2	198.5	199.7	200.3	200.4	199.6	199.9	200.5	201.509	202.370	203.203	203.588	204.033	205.711	206.183	
Shelter.....	217.5	224.8	225.8	226.5	226.6	227.5	227.8	228.3	229.359	230.472	231.315	231.957	232.181	233.040	233.848	
Rent of primary residence.....	216.5	224.2	224.3	225.3	226.2	227.1	228.0	229.1	229.921	230.860	231.634	232.126	232.690	233.188	233.855	
Lodging away from home <sup>2</sup> .....	130.0	135.3	142.6	141.1	134.0	134.7	129.3	127.1	132.607	138.083	141.335	144.370	143.880	148.948	153.107	
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence <sup>3</sup> .....	208.8	216.0	216.5	217.3	218.0	218.8	219.5	220.1	220.602	221.185	221.704	222.062	222.264	222.671	223.093	
Tenants' and household insurance <sup>1,2</sup> .....	117.9	116.8	116.7	116.6	116.8	116.6	118.6	117.4	117.748	117.622	117.653	117.945	116.828	117.503	116.912	
Fuels and utilities.....	177.9	193.1	196.7	197.2	197.7	188.1	188.9	190.9	192.895	193.330	194.963	194.974	197.052	204.396	204.272	
Fuels.....	159.7	174.4	178.3	178.6	179.0	168.7	169.4	171.5	173.352	173.654	175.303	175.223	177.372	185.178	184.725	
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	208.1	234.0	241.3	244.6	235.8	226.6	226.3	232.2	226.971	231.136	236.103	239.516	241.052	241.249	245.633	
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	165.4	180.2	184.1	184.3	185.3	174.3	175.1	177.1	179.457	179.550	181.092	180.803	183.103	191.771	191.010	
Household furnishings and operations.....	121.8	122.6	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.8	122.8	122.6	122.623	122.962	123.134	122.881	122.786	122.826	122.550	
Apparel.....	119.1	119.1	113.2	115.7	121.4	123.1	121.8	118.6	115.315	118.211	122.021	122.475	120.931	116.389	113.157	
Men's and boys' apparel.....	115.6	114.0	110.3	110.9	114.5	116.4	115.8	113.0	109.762	111.079	113.921</					

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2006						2007						
	2005	2006	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
New vehicles.....	138.9	138.6	137.9	137.4	137.4	137.8	137.9	138.2	138.722	138.451	138.315	138.077	137.535	137.060	136.663
Used cars and trucks <sup>1</sup> .....	140.3	140.8	143.0	143.2	141.9	140.1	138.1	137.0	136.063	135.411	135.203	135.192	135.320	135.917	136.880
Motor fuel.....	196.3	221.6	256.2	255.1	220.8	194.4	192.0	199.8	194.278	195.934	221.011	243.574	266.737	261.679	253.893
Gasoline (all types).....	195.4	220.7	255.3	254.1	219.7	193.4	191.0	198.8	193.262	194.923	220.052	242.613	265.874	260.799	252.957
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	111.5	116.9	117.5	117.8	118.4	118.6	119.2	119.2	119.464	119.897	120.170	120.367	120.709	120.666	121.350
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	209.3	218.1	219.1	218.6	219.4	221.1	221.1	221.4	221.769	223.054	223.683	224.086	224.623	225.172	226.090
Public transportation.....	215.5	225.0	234.1	231.4	227.8	225.6	219.7	217.4	220.809	223.338	224.973	226.521	227.024	231.549	233.390
Medical care.....	322.8	335.7	336.5	337.3	337.8	338.9	339.8	340.0	343.138	346.191	346.946	348.109	348.801	349.145	351.346
Medical care commodities.....	269.2	279.0	280.3	280.6	281.1	281.0	279.7	279.1	281.098	280.597	279.762	281.216	281.502	280.862	282.662
Medical care services.....	337.3	351.1	351.6	352.5	353.1	354.6	356.3	356.7	360.251	364.519	365.827	366.870	367.696	368.384	370.696
Professional services.....	284.3	291.7	292.1	292.5	292.8	293.6	294.2	294.7	297.335	300.720	301.339	301.599	301.979	302.346	303.481
Hospital and related services.....	436.1	463.6	464.8	466.7	467.5	469.9	473.9	473.0	477.603	482.895	485.074	487.336	488.523	489.292	493.563
Recreation <sup>2</sup> .....	106.8	108.2	108.7	108.5	108.3	108.4	108.5	108.1	108.281	108.484	108.461	108.680	108.905	108.681	108.403
Video and audio <sup>1,2</sup> .....	103.4	103.9	104.3	104.1	103.9	103.5	103.3	102.4	102.334	102.653	102.363	102.690	103.137	103.001	102.358
Education and communication <sup>2</sup> .....	111.4	113.9	113.5	114.5	115.3	115.4	114.9	114.8	114.703	114.870	115.161	115.280	115.830	115.746	115.980
Education <sup>2</sup> .....	151.0	160.3	158.4	161.7	164.7	165.2	165.4	165.5	165.789	166.144	166.341	166.441	166.667	166.758	167.527
Educational books and supplies.....	367.1	390.7	387.6	393.0	395.4	400.9	401.0	402.0	409.068	411.130	417.027	417.583	417.791	418.705	421.529
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	427.1	453.3	448.0	457.7	466.6	467.4	468.0	468.3	468.417	469.284	469.224	469.472	470.148	470.329	472.395
Communication <sup>1,2</sup> .....	86.4	86.0	86.2	86.2	86.2	86.1	85.4	85.2	85.030	85.112	85.408	85.523	86.140	85.999	86.015
Information and information processing <sup>1,2</sup> .....	84.9	84.3	84.5	84.5	84.4	84.4	83.7	83.5	83.256	83.337	83.645	83.760	84.304	84.095	84.111
Telephone services <sup>1,2</sup> .....	95.0	95.9	95.7	96.0	96.2	96.9	96.7	96.9	97.045	97.233	97.625	97.738	98.610	98.603	98.721
Information and information processing other than telephone services <sup>1,4</sup> .....	14.2	13.0	13.3	13.1	12.9	12.4	11.9	11.6	11.321	11.272	11.292	11.322	11.243	11.062	11.001
Personal computers and peripheral equipment <sup>1,2</sup> .....	12.6	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.081	9.997	10.040	10.036	9.843	9.583	9.495
Other goods and services.....	322.2	330.9	330.7	331.0	332.2	333.1	332.9	335.7	339.084	340.917	341.719	342.057	343.096	343.939	344.221
Tobacco and smoking products.....	504.2	521.6	523.3	522.9	522.4	522.7	521.1	528.6	544.568	550.097	551.161	548.812	550.888	553.538	555.366
Personal care <sup>1</sup> .....	184.0	188.3	187.9	188.2	189.2	189.9	190.0	191.1	191.311	191.922	192.411	193.075	193.595	193.858	193.792
Personal care products <sup>1</sup> .....	154.5	155.7	155.0	155.0	156.3	156.5	156.0	158.6	157.505	157.992	158.528	158.578	158.566	158.739	158.445
Personal care services <sup>1</sup> .....	204.2	209.8	209.7	210.2	210.8	211.9	212.5	212.7	214.254	214.773	215.318	215.658	216.489	216.174	217.040
Miscellaneous personal services.....	303.4	314.1	313.9	315.1	316.8	317.9	318.5	318.7	319.885	321.269	322.090	324.252	325.617	326.572	326.135
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	161.4	165.7	168.5	168.8	166.1	163.8	163.1	163.5	163.212	164.171	167.350	169.746	172.126	171.216	170.252
Food and beverages.....	190.5	194.9	194.6	195.2	195.9	196.7	196.5	196.5	198.280	199.540	200.056	200.488	201.478	202.185	202.823
Commodities less food and beverages.....	144.7	148.7	152.8	153.0	148.9	145.3	144.4	145.0	143.764	144.567	148.836	152.034	154.964	153.367	151.724
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	173.2	182.6	191.1	191.8	183.6	176.0	174.6	176.1	173.542	175.371	184.604	191.650	198.237	195.053	191.603
Apparel.....	119.1	119.1	113.2	115.7	121.4	123.1	121.8	118.6	115.315	118.211	122.021	122.475	120.931	116.389	113.157
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	210.6	226.1	243.8	243.4	226.2	212.7	211.2	215.7	213.546	214.738	227.564	238.898	250.737	248.347	244.695
Durables.....	115.1	114.6	114.8	114.5	114.0	113.9	113.6	113.3	113.270	113.178	113.107	112.945	112.686	112.485	112.425
Services.....	225.7	234.1	235.2	235.9	236.3	235.8	236.2	236.6	237.761	238.783	239.586	240.106	240.672	242.241	242.901
Rent of shelter <sup>3</sup> .....	209.5	216.6	217.6	218.3	218.4	219.3	219.5	220.0	221.062	222.150	222.970	223.590	223.833	224.655	225.455
Transportation services.....	225.9	230.6	231.4	231.1	231.3	232.2	231.9	231.4	231.783	232.362	232.332	232.218	231.542	232.623	233.737
Other services.....	260.0	268.2	268.1	269.6	271.0	271.4	271.2	270.9	271.323	271.921	272.474	273.342	274.697	274.670	274.766
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	191.0	197.5	199.9	200.4	198.8	196.9	196.7	197.2	197.317	198.258	200.616	202.335	203.955	204.121	203.750
All items less shelter.....	183.4	189.2	191.6	192.0	190.3	188.0	187.6	188.0	188.108	189.058	191.591	193.443	195.463	195.489	194.913
All items less medical care.....	185.4	191.3	193.3	193.8	192.5	191.0	190.8	191.2	191.475	192.389	194.481	195.998	197.543	197.783	197.504
Commodities less food.....	146.5	150.6	154.6	154.8	150.8	147.3	146.4	147.0	145.822	146.653	150.856	153.999	156.872	155.339	153.730
Nondurables less food.....	174.6	183.8	191.9	192.5	184.7	177.6	176.3	177.7	175.341	177.171	185.979	192.687	198.945	195.988	192.714
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	208.4	223.0	239.1	238.7	223.1	210.9	209.5	213.5	211.702	212.940	224.712	235.083	245.886	243.806	240.471
Nondurables.....	182.5	189.5	193.8	194.4	190.5	186.9	186.1	186.9	186.434	187.995	193.028	196.887	200.781	199.476	198.000
Services less rent of shelter <sup>3</sup> .....	215.9	224.7	225.8	226.3	227.2	225.2	225.5	225.8	226.994	227.801	228.479	228.811	229.694	231.965	232.367
Services less medical care services.....	217.2	225.3	226.4	227.0	227.4	226.9	227.1	227.6	228.608	229.453	230.221	230.708	231.253	232.848	233.415
Energy.....	177.2	196.8	215.7	215.3	198.7	180.6	179.8	184.7	182.878	183.842	196.940	207.932	220.348	221.832	217.795
All items less energy.....	193.5	198.0	198.0	198.6	199.2	199.9	199.7	199.6	200.245	201.238	201.948	202.300	202.489	202.582	202.849
All items less food and energy.....	194.6	199.2	199.2	199.8	200.4	201.0	200.9	200.7	201.110	202.056	202.816	203.154	203.163	203.132	203.310
Commodities less food and energy.....	140.6	141.1	140.0	140.4	141.4	141.7	141.1	140.4	139.999	140.680	141.482	141.450	141.011	140.019	139.352
Energy commodities.....	197.7	223.0	256.2	255.4	222.3	196.7	194.4	202.1	196.605	198.398	222.509	244.148	266.260	261.460	254.282
Services less energy.....	232.3	239.9	240.6	241.4	241.7	242.6	242.8	243.0	244.080	245.211	245.923	246.539	246.894	247.606	248.434

<sup>1</sup> Not seasonally adjusted.

<sup>4</sup> Indexes on a December 1988 = 100 base.

<sup>2</sup> Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.

<sup>3</sup> Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing schedule <sup>1</sup>	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2007						2007					
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
U.S. city average.....	M	203.499	205.352	206.686	207.949	208.352	208.299	198.544	200.612	202.130	203.661	203.906	203.700
<b>Region and area size<sup>2</sup></b>													
Northeast urban.....	M	216.651	218.334	219.501	220.591	221.579	221.945	212.649	214.517	215.802	217.008	217.794	217.879
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	219.330	220.936	222.001	222.924	224.036	224.229	213.892	215.629	216.766	217.739	218.624	218.523
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	127.546	128.691	129.563	130.488	130.893	131.391	127.587	128.888	129.856	130.881	131.234	131.521
Midwest urban <sup>4</sup> .....	M	194.458	196.389	197.405	199.194	199.263	198.989	189.121	191.145	192.379	194.553	194.538	194.219
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	196.507	198.335	199.378	200.818	200.666	200.369	190.087	192.051	193.403	195.325	195.105	194.725
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	123.854	125.151	125.724	127.247	127.372	127.111	123.121	124.508	125.159	126.897	126.995	126.738
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	188.122	190.365	191.685	193.467	194.442	194.815	186.458	188.484	189.901	191.801	192.455	192.804
South urban.....	M	195.950	197.904	199.618	200.804	201.675	201.571	192.574	194.734	196.730	198.175	198.838	198.673
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	198.516	200.538	201.818	202.840	204.152	203.953	196.032	198.254	199.837	201.167	202.215	201.867
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	124.521	125.726	127.000	127.893	128.265	128.226	122.842	124.185	125.598	126.639	126.930	126.878
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	196.043	198.204	200.366	200.919	201.445	201.576	195.444	197.902	200.520	201.358	201.709	201.809
West urban.....	M	208.995	210.778	212.036	213.063	212.680	212.542	203.036	205.173	206.521	207.795	207.311	206.927
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	212.549	214.393	215.540	216.640	215.901	215.855	204.885	207.180	208.393	209.674	208.726	208.388
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	126.805	127.848	128.843	129.129	129.262	129.067	126.161	127.333	128.376	128.962	129.097	128.840
<b>Size classes:</b>													
A <sup>5</sup> .....	M	186.673	188.309	189.327	190.327	190.637	190.571	184.447	186.331	187.531	188.791	188.909	188.642
B/C <sup>3</sup> .....	M	125.243	126.424	127.440	128.347	128.628	128.601	124.203	125.513	126.624	127.710	127.942	127.866
D.....	M	194.945	196.999	198.516	200.118	200.800	200.893	193.060	195.247	197.059	198.771	199.237	199.207
<b>Selected local areas<sup>6</sup></b>													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	200.630	202.483	204.019	205.686	206.092	205.561	193.451	195.472	197.067	199.109	199.279	198.700
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	214.760	216.500	217.845	218.596	217.273	217.454	206.632	208.929	210.195	211.145	209.614	209.444
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	223.066	224.551	225.780	227.146	228.258	228.628	216.771	218.510	219.791	221.396	222.322	222.237
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	-	226.427	-	226.247	-	226.929	-	225.918	-	225.395	-	226.465
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	-	194.244	-	196.216	-	197.010	-	184.014	-	186.889	-	187.344
Dallas—Ft Worth, TX.....	1	-	190.156	-	192.779	-	194.286	-	191.750	-	195.216	-	196.198
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV <sup>7</sup> .....	1	-	131.945	-	132.982	-	134.442	-	131.234	-	132.330	-	133.766
Atlanta, GA.....	2	194.886	-	199.039	-	202.200	-	193.446	-	197.856	-	200.943	-
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	198.064	-	200.418	-	201.585	-	192.717	-	195.417	-	196.701	-
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	181.217	-	184.140	-	184.529	-	179.288	-	182.774	-	183.380	-
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	207.989	-	210.904	-	212.820	-	205.688	-	208.921	-	210.938	-
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	213.152	-	215.270	-	217.255	-	212.986	-	214.668	-	216.511	-
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	213.688	-	215.842	-	216.123	-	208.803	-	211.189	-	211.422	-
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	211.704	-	215.767	-	215.510	-	205.746	-	210.388	-	210.550	-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1982-84 = 100]

Series	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index.....	156.9	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6
Percent change.....	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2
Food and beverages:											
Index.....	153.7	157.7	161.1	164.6	168.4	173.6	176.8	180.5	186.6	191.2	195.7
Percent change.....	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.4
Housing:											
Index.....	152.8	156.8	160.4	163.9	169.6	176.4	180.3	184.8	189.5	195.7	203.2
Percent change.....	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.8
Apparel:											
Index.....	131.7	132.9	133.0	131.3	129.6	127.3	124.0	120.9	120.4	119.5	119.5
Percent change.....	-2	.9	.1	-1.3	-1.3	-1.8	-2.6	-2.5	-4	-7	.0
Transportation:											
Index.....	143.0	144.3	141.6	144.4	153.3	154.3	152.9	157.6	163.1	173.9	180.9
Percent change.....	2.8	0.9	-1.9	2.0	6.2	0.7	-.9	3.1	3.5	6.6	4.0
Medical care:											
Index.....	228.2	234.6	242.1	250.6	260.8	272.8	285.6	297.1	310.1	323.2	336.2
Percent change.....	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0
Other goods and services:											
Index.....	215.4	224.8	237.7	258.3	271.1	282.6	293.2	298.7	304.7	313.4	321.7
Percent change.....	4.1	4.4	5.7	8.7	5.0	4.2	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.6
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index.....	154.1	157.6	159.7	163.2	168.9	173.5	175.9	179.8	184.5	191.0	197.1
Percent change.....	2.9	2.3	1.3	2.2	3.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	5.1	1.1	3.2

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

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2006						2007						
	2005	2006	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. <sup>p</sup>	May <sup>p</sup>	June <sup>p</sup>	July <sup>p</sup>
<b>Finished goods.....</b>	155.7	160.4	161.7	162.3	160.3	158.9	159.8	160.5	160.1	161.8	164.1	165.9	167.8	167.1	168.2
Finished consumer goods.....	160.4	166.0	168.3	168.8	165.9	163.8	164.5	165.5	164.9	167.1	170.2	172.7	175.2	174.2	175.7
Finished consumer foods.....	155.7	156.7	156.4	158.3	159.2	158.4	157.9	160.1	161.1	163.9	166.3	166.8	167.3	166.2	166.1
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	161.9	169.2	172.5	172.5	168.2	165.5	166.7	167.2	166.0	167.9	171.2	174.5	177.9	176.9	179.1
Nondurable goods less food.....	172.0	182.6	188.8	188.4	181.7	177.1	177.8	178.9	177.1	180.0	185.2	190.4	195.4	193.9	197.2
Durable goods.....	136.6	136.9	134.1	135.1	135.6	136.9	139.1	138.5	138.3	138.4	138.2	137.7	137.8	137.8	137.6
Capital equipment.....	144.6	146.9	145.8	146.4	146.7	147.5	148.8	148.6	148.9	149.2	149.1	149.1	149.2	149.4	149.1
<b>Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....</b>	154.0	164.0	166.6	167.4	165.4	162.9	163.3	164.1	163.3	164.3	166.6	169.1	171.0	172.2	173.5
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	146.0	155.9	158.2	158.6	158.4	158.1	157.4	157.1	157.3	157.6	158.7	160.6	162.7	164.0	164.5
Materials for food manufacturing.....	146.0	146.2	147.5	146.8	148.1	147.7	148.1	147.9	150.3	152.8	155.5	157.5	161.6	163.7	164.2
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	163.2	175.0	177.7	178.1	176.3	175.1	173.8	172.9	174.0	174.5	176.3	177.7	182.3	185.6	187.5
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	158.3	180.5	186.4	186.7	186.9	187.3	185.3	185.0	183.1	183.8	186.3	192.9	194.8	195.2	194.3
Components for manufacturing.....	129.9	134.5	135.0	135.7	136.0	136.0	136.2	136.2	136.5	136.0	135.8	136.0	136.2	136.4	136.3
Materials and components for construction.....	176.6	188.4	190.2	190.7	191.0	190.4	189.6	189.6	190.3	190.6	191.2	192.1	192.9	193.5	193.8
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	150.0	162.8	169.2	171.5	161.6	149.9	153.9	157.5	152.0	156.1	164.6	171.6	176.0	177.8	182.3
Containers.....	167.1	175.0	176.6	177.1	178.0	177.5	176.8	176.8	178.1	178.1	179.2	179.2	179.4	179.6	180.2
Supplies.....	151.9	157.0	157.2	157.5	157.5	158.2	158.6	159.3	159.6	160.1	160.4	160.7	160.6	161.2	161.7
<b>Crude materials for further processing.....</b>	182.2	184.8	186.2	191.1	183.8	167.0	186.6	191.2	180.0	197.0	202.1	204.2	208.4	208.5	210.6
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	122.7	119.3	118.8	119.3	121.3	124.8	127.5	126.9	128.7	138.8	142.0	143.7	147.9	148.0	150.0
Crude nonfood materials.....	223.4	230.6	233.4	241.8	227.1	194.7	227.2	235.7	212.9	235.1	241.5	243.9	247.7	247.7	249.8
<b>Special groupings:</b>															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	155.5	161.0	162.8	163.1	160.3	158.8	160.0	160.3	159.6	161.0	163.2	165.3	167.6	167.0	168.4
Finished energy goods.....	132.6	145.9	155.4	155.0	144.3	136.8	137.9	139.1	135.6	139.0	147.4	155.4	162.8	160.3	165.7
Finished goods less energy.....	155.9	157.9	156.9	157.8	158.2	158.6	159.4	159.9	160.4	161.6	162.1	162.2	162.5	162.3	162.2
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	160.8	162.7	161.8	162.7	163.3	163.5	164.0	164.9	165.5	167.0	167.8	168.0	168.4	168.1	168.0
Finished goods less food and energy.....	156.4	158.7	157.5	158.0	158.3	159.1	160.3	160.3	160.6	161.2	161.0	161.0	161.2	161.4	161.2
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	164.3	166.7	165.4	165.8	166.1	166.9	168.1	168.1	168.5	169.2	169.0	169.0	169.3	169.5	169.4
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	187.1	191.5	191.9	191.6	191.8	192.0	192.2	192.7	193.6	195.1	194.9	195.4	196.0	196.3	196.3
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	155.1	165.4	168.2	169.0	166.9	164.2	164.6	165.3	164.3	165.2	167.5	170.0	172.0	173.1	174.4
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	133.8	135.2	135.2	134.6	135.2	135.7	138.6	140.4	142.6	147.2	149.8	151.0	151.9	154.5	156.0
Intermediate energy goods.....	149.2	162.8	169.3	170.9	161.3	149.7	153.9	156.8	151.8	155.7	164.0	170.5	176.5	178.8	183.5
Intermediate goods less energy.....	153.3	162.1	163.8	164.4	164.3	164.2	163.7	163.9	164.1	164.4	165.2	166.7	167.5	168.4	168.8
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	154.6	163.8	165.6	166.2	166.1	166.0	165.3	165.4	165.5	165.5	166.2	167.7	168.5	169.3	169.6
Crude energy materials.....	234.0	226.9	224.7	240.2	218.1	174.3	220.5	230.9	195.9	223.9	224.7	226.5	234.3	235.3	237.8
Crude materials less energy.....	143.5	152.3	155.8	153.9	156.2	157.2	159.2	159.9	162.1	172.3	179.3	181.6	183.7	183.3	185.1
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	202.4	244.5	259.3	250.9	253.8	247.9	248.1	252.3	255.5	265.6	284.5	288.4	283.5	281.5	282.4

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2006						2007						
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. <sup>P</sup>	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>	July <sup>P</sup>
	<b>Total mining industries (December 1984=100)</b> .....	211.3	220.4	204.8	176.1	205.5	212.2	188.2	207.8	210.6	214.1	219.3	220.4	222.0
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100) .....	252.6	270.1	242.1	191.7	244.5	256.2	217.7	248.3	252.4	257.1	267.4	267.9	270.3
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	154.0	151.8	152.9	150.8	149.3	150.7	149.1	150.8	153.7	158.2	156.9	158.5	159.6
213	Mining support activities.....	174.1	175.6	173.2	174.0	177.1	175.3	172.4	177.9	175.5	172.1	166.7	170.3	168.0
	<b>Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)</b> .....	159.4	159.8	156.8	155.9	156.4	156.9	156.4	157.7	160.1	162.2	164.2	163.9	164.9
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	147.4	147.5	147.9	147.6	149.0	149.8	151.6	153.8	155.8	156.9	159.1	160.0	160.2
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	106.2	105.5	105.9	105.9	106.5	106.9	107.5	109.0	108.5	109.1	110.0	109.8	109.1
313	Textile mills.....	106.8	107.0	106.9	107.1	107.3	106.8	107.0	107.5	107.7	107.4	107.5	108.2	108.3
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	100.4	100.6	100.6	100.9	100.8	100.8	101.4	101.5	101.4	101.6	101.4	101.8	101.6
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	146.6	146.8	147.0	147.3	147.4	147.6	148.6	148.8	149.3	149.7	149.7	149.3	149.4
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	108.7	107.4	107.5	105.9	105.8	106.0	106.6	106.5	106.8	107.0	106.9	107.5	108.7
322	Paper manufacturing.....	113.3	113.7	114.1	114.3	114.1	114.3	114.7	114.7	114.5	114.7	114.7	115.1	115.5
323	Printing and related support activities.....	105.6	105.8	105.9	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.1	106.3	106.6	106.7	106.4	106.6
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	267.4	268.3	227.1	213.0	211.8	216.6	203.2	212.3	237.2	259.3	277.3	268.8	282.3
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	197.6	197.8	197.9	197.2	196.5	197.0	197.3	198.1	199.4	201.1	201.9	203.2	204.0
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	149.5	150.5	150.6	151.2	151.1	150.6	149.9	149.6	149.4	149.4	149.5	149.8	150.2
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	186.7	186.9	188.1	189.1	186.3	186.5	183.6	184.6	187.2	194.1	196.8	196.7	195.1
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	156.4	157.3	157.7	158.3	158.5	159.0	160.0	160.7	161.3	161.9	162.5	162.8	162.5
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.9	110.1	110.2	111.0	111.5	111.7	112.0	112.2	112.4	112.2
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	96.5	96.5	96.6	96.4	96.3	96.2	96.3	95.4	95.1	95.1	94.5	94.6	94.2
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	117.8	119.2	119.5	119.7	119.4	119.2	119.2	119.3	119.7	120.5	121.7	122.7	123.6
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	101.1	101.9	102.2	103.2	105.1	104.8	105.0	105.0	104.8	104.5	104.6	104.6	104.3
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	162.9	163.0	163.1	163.5	163.6	163.6	164.5	165.3	165.2	165.5	165.8	165.5	165.9
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	105.1	105.2	104.9	104.8	105.3	105.4	106.1	106.5	106.8	106.8	106.9	107.0	107.1
	<b>Retail trade</b>													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	113.8	113.5	113.3	113.3	113.5	112.2	113.4	114.1	114.9	115.7	115.1	116.0	115.7
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	117.0	118.4	118.8	118.4	115.7	115.6	115.4	115.2	115.8	115.7	115.9	117.0	116.9
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	97.0	96.2	100.5	96.7	104.4	93.7	102.0	104.6	101.8	97.9	99.3	98.6	112.7
446	Health and personal care stores.....	118.6	119.3	120.3	119.8	119.4	119.5	121.8	121.6	122.1	122.2	123.4	122.4	123.0
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	49.3	52.4	63.6	55.4	50.9	52.5	73.0	60.1	66.1	71.1	98.9	90.6	84.8
454	Nonstore retailers.....	108.1	120.0	134.1	121.4	123.9	130.2	134.8	131.0	128.7	130.5	129.8	132.1	121.9
	<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	186.9	185.6	176.4	176.9	179.0	172.0	177.0	178.6	181.5	182.4	175.7	181.5	190.6
483	Water transportation.....	111.5	111.9	112.2	112.5	111.6	111.4	110.6	111.2	111.4	111.4	112.7	112.3	112.6
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	175.4	175.4	175.5
	<b>Utilities</b>													
221	Utilities.....	122.3	126.2	123.3	116.3	121.4	122.9	122.0	125.6	124.4	124.5	125.2	129.3	130.8
	<b>Health care and social assistance</b>													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	117.8	117.8	117.7	117.6	117.6	118.0	121.9	122.3	122.4	122.2	122.3	122.4	122.1
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.6	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.5
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	121.8	121.8	121.8	122.3	122.2	122.3	122.9	123.6	123.6	123.6	122.9	123.4	123.8
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	153.3	153.6	153.8	155.7	155.8	156.0	157.2	157.5	157.3	157.4	157.4	157.8	158.3
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	110.1	110.2	110.4	110.8	110.8	110.8	112.6	112.9	113.4	113.7	113.2	113.3	114.3
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	108.4	108.9	109.2	109.3	109.9	110.0	111.1	111.3	111.5	111.5	110.5	111.3	111.4
	<b>Other services industries</b>													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet .....	106.4	106.5	106.7	106.9	107.2	107.0	107.5	107.7	107.8	108.0	108.8	108.2	108.1
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	100.9	100.9	102.7	106.8	105.2	103.8	102.7	103.1	102.5	101.1	102.0	102.1	98.8
517	Telecommunications.....	98.4	98.7	99.0	99.3	99.2	99.7	99.3	99.5	99.7	100.4	100.9	101.1	102.3
5182	Data processing and related services.....	99.8	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.1	100.2	100.1	100.5	100.4	100.4
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	114.5	114.7	114.6	115.8	115.9	116.1	117.8	117.3	118.1	118.7	118.7	118.8	120.3
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	109.5	109.2	110.4	108.9	107.1	108.0	105.7	105.7	105.8	105.9	105.4	107.2	107.2
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	111.8	111.3	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.5	110.8	111.4	111.4	110.5	112.2	113.5
5313	Real estate support activities.....	102.6	102.8	102.9	102.7	102.6	102.9	103.1	102.7	103.4	103.6	103.2	102.5	103.5
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	116.4	112.9	113.5	117.5	117.9	121.4	119.7	116.7	116.7	117.0	113.0	113.4	118.2
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	144.9	145.4	146.3	146.3	146.7	146.9	151.7	152.5	152.8	153.0	153.7	153.5	153.4
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	106.7	108.2	108.9	107.7	108.0	110.1	110.3	109.0	109.8	110.6	111.5	110.8	111.9
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	134.7	135.5	135.5	136.1	136.3	136.4	138.3	138.3	139.4	139.7	139.9	139.8	140.0
54181	Advertising agencies.....	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.4	104.4	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	119.2	120.0	119.9	120.1	120.2	120.7	120.8	121.0	121.2	121.3	121.1	121.3	121.7
56151	Travel agencies.....	99.4	98.6	98.3	102.5	102.3	99.1	100.5	100.2	100.5	101.2	102.1	101.1	100.9
56172	Janitorial services.....	103.8	104.2	104.3	104.6	104.8	104.8	105.1	105.1	105.3	105.3	105.6	105.4	105.7
5621	Waste collection.....	104.2	104.5	104.5	104.7	106.1	106.0	106.1	106.2	106.6	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.3
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	138.1	139.1	138.1	138.7	138.3	136.1	138.7	138.4	139.1	140.7	139.8	146.0	148.9

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

Index	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Finished goods</b>											
Total.....	131.3	131.8	130.7	133.0	138.0	140.7	138.9	143.3	148.5	155.7	160.3
Foods.....	133.6	134.5	134.3	135.1	137.2	141.3	140.1	145.9	152.7	155.7	156.7
Energy.....	83.2	83.4	75.1	78.8	94.1	96.8	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.6	145.9
Other.....	142.0	142.4	143.7	146.1	148.0	150.0	150.2	150.5	152.7	156.4	158.6
<b>Intermediate materials, supplies, and components</b>											
Total.....	125.7	125.6	123.0	123.2	129.2	129.7	127.8	133.7	142.6	154.0	164.0
Foods.....	125.3	123.2	123.2	120.8	119.2	124.3	123.2	134.4	145.0	146.0	146.3
Energy.....	89.8	89.0	80.8	84.3	101.7	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.2	149.2	162.6
Other.....	134.0	134.2	133.5	133.1	136.6	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.6	163.9
<b>Crude materials for further processing</b>											
Total.....	113.8	111.1	96.8	98.2	120.6	121.0	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.2	185.4
Foods.....	121.5	112.2	103.9	98.7	100.2	106.1	99.5	113.5	127.0	122.7	119.3
Energy.....	85.0	87.3	68.6	78.5	122.1	122.3	102.0	147.2	174.6	234.0	228.5
Other.....	105.7	103.5	84.5	91.1	118.0	101.5	101.0	116.9	149.2	176.7	210.0

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2006						2007						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
<b>ALL COMMODITIES.....</b>	111.6	112.1	111.7	111.4	111.8	112.5	113.0	113.9	114.7	115.2	115.5	116.0	115.9
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	128.5	129.5	128.8	130.2	135.8	138.7	139.0	143.5	146.9	145.3	145.1	148.5	148.9
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	128.9	129.8	129.1	130.9	137.4	140.5	140.8	145.6	149.2	146.8	147.0	150.9	151.1
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	125.6	126.9	126.0	124.5	122.4	123.5	123.6	125.6	128.0	133.9	129.8	128.4	130.1
Industrial supplies and materials.....	139.2	141.2	139.5	137.3	137.8	139.4	140.3	143.0	145.5	147.2	148.3	149.0	148.2
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	116.6	118.8	118.1	117.8	120.2	123.9	127.2	126.8	127.3	126.9	125.1	128.7	138.8
Fuels and lubricants.....	199.0	207.2	191.1	177.5	180.5	183.5	173.8	182.1	188.8	198.6	199.1	200.8	202.7
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	134.9	136.0	136.3	135.5	135.5	136.8	139.1	141.3	143.5	144.3	145.7	146.1	144.1
Selected building materials.....	109.8	110.1	110.0	110.5	110.5	111.5	111.8	112.2	112.7	112.9	113.3	113.9	114.1
Capital goods.....	98.5	98.3	98.5	98.7	98.8	98.8	99.1	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.5	99.6	99.7
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	104.8	104.9	105.1	105.9	106.0	106.2	105.9	105.9	106.0	106.5	106.4	106.5	106.6
Nonelectrical machinery.....	92.7	92.4	92.6	92.7	92.6	92.6	92.7	92.7	92.8	92.7	92.9	92.9	93.1
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	105.1	105.1	105.2	105.3	105.3	105.5	105.7	105.8	105.9	106.0	106.0	106.1	106.2
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	103.7	103.9	104.0	103.9	103.9	104.0	104.8	104.8	104.8	105.4	105.7	105.8	106.1
Nondurables, manufactured.....	103.6	103.7	103.8	103.6	103.7	104.0	105.0	105.1	105.0	105.7	106.4	106.7	107.1
Durables, manufactured.....	102.5	102.9	103.1	103.0	102.9	102.8	103.5	103.3	103.4	103.9	104.0	103.7	104.0
Agricultural commodities.....	126.5	127.7	127.1	128.4	134.1	137.3	138.1	142.0	145.0	142.9	142.8	146.6	148.7
Nonagricultural commodities.....	110.5	111.0	110.6	110.1	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.9	112.6	113.2	113.6	113.8	113.6

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2006						2007						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
<b>ALL COMMODITIES</b> .....	118.2	118.8	116.2	113.3	113.8	115.1	113.7	114.1	115.9	117.5	118.6	119.9	121.5
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	118.1	120.6	120.9	121.1	121.6	122.6	124.5	124.8	124.6	126.3	127.4	127.8	129.4
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	126.5	129.9	130.4	130.9	132.2	133.7	135.5	135.4	135.1	137.6	139.1	139.5	141.3
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	99.4	99.8	99.8	99.2	98.1	97.9	99.8	101.1	101.3	100.9	101.2	101.5	102.9
Industrial supplies and materials.....	180.9	182.8	172.2	160.4	162.2	166.6	160.4	162.0	169.8	176.4	180.5	185.3	191.2
Fuels and lubricants.....	237.6	240.9	216.3	192.3	195.5	204.3	190.1	194.0	209.6	222.1	228.2	237.9	250.6
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	251.3	253.7	225.9	202.5	199.2	207.1	193.5	196.8	213.6	228.2	234.3	245.2	261.0
Paper and paper base stocks.....	111.9	112.9	113.1	113.0	113.2	112.8	111.4	111.4	111.5	110.6	110.6	110.8	110.2
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	121.7	121.4	121.8	122.1	123.0	123.0	123.5	123.8	124.0	124.5	125.1	125.1	126.3
Selected building materials.....	116.8	115.2	115.8	112.1	110.8	110.6	111.5	111.0	111.4	111.4	111.2	113.1	116.4
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	184.2	188.7	194.4	192.4	193.7	195.9	197.9	197.7	202.9	209.4	217.1	219.6	215.2
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	101.2	101.5	101.3	101.5	101.6	101.7	101.9	102.0	101.8	101.6	101.7	101.6	102.1
Capital goods.....	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.4	91.5	91.5	91.2	91.1	90.9	91.1	91.3	91.5
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	102.2	102.1	102.7	102.6	102.9	103.0	104.2	104.1	104.3	104.9	105.2	105.7	105.9
Nonelectrical machinery.....	87.9	87.9	87.8	87.8	87.8	87.9	87.8	87.4	87.2	86.9	87.0	87.2	87.3
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.5	104.6	104.7	104.8
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.6	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.2	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.4	101.6
Nondurables, manufactured.....	103.0	103.0	103.0	102.9	103.1	103.4	104.2	104.0	104.1	104.1	104.3	104.3	104.7
Durables, manufactured.....	97.5	97.7	97.8	98.0	98.1	98.2	98.0	98.1	98.3	98.2	98.1	98.2	98.2
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	99.7	100.1	100.5	101.8	101.7	101.8	102.1	102.1	102.2	102.3	102.4	102.7	103.4

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2005			2006				2007	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
Air freight (inbound).....	125.6	127.5	124.6	124.6	129.2	128.9	127.1	126.6	127.3
Air freight (outbound).....	107.2	112.4	112.0	113.5	117.2	116.9	113.8	112.3	114.8
Inbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100).....	116.1	118.3	108.5	110.5	121.0	123.9	118.5	119.5	136.9
Outbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100).....	120.5	120.1	110.8	110.6	128.7	126.4	119.3	119.3	140.3
Ocean liner freight (inbound).....	128.5	127.9	126.8	125.4	114.9	114.2	114.0	112.6	112.5



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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2004			2005				2006				2007	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
<b>Business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	132.3	132.7	133.4	134.4	134.3	135.9	135.5	136.4	136.6	136.1	136.5	136.6	137.5
Compensation per hour.....	155.8	157.8	160.2	161.4	161.7	164.2	165.4	168.2	168.1	168.7	173.4	174.8	177.0
Real compensation per hour.....	118.4	119.2	120.0	120.3	119.4	119.6	119.4	120.9	119.3	118.9	122.8	122.6	122.4
Unit labor costs.....	117.7	118.9	120.1	120.1	120.4	120.8	122.0	123.4	123.0	124.0	127.0	128.0	128.8
Unit nonlabor payments.....	125.3	124.7	125.4	128.2	129.8	132.0	133.0	133.0	136.5	136.6	132.2	134.0	134.8
Implicit price deflator.....	120.5	121.1	122.1	123.1	123.9	125.0	126.1	127.0	128.0	128.7	128.9	130.2	131.0
<b>Nonfarm business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	131.7	132.0	132.2	133.4	133.5	135.0	134.5	135.3	135.6	135.0	135.6	135.9	136.5
Compensation per hour.....	154.9	156.8	158.9	160.3	160.9	163.2	164.2	167.1	167.0	167.5	172.4	174.0	175.7
Real compensation per hour.....	117.7	118.5	119.0	119.5	118.8	118.8	118.6	120.1	118.6	118.0	122.1	122.1	121.5
Unit labor costs.....	117.6	118.8	120.2	120.2	120.5	120.9	122.1	123.5	123.2	124.0	127.1	128.1	128.7
Unit nonlabor payments.....	125.9	125.7	126.5	129.6	131.3	133.7	134.8	135.0	138.7	138.6	133.6	135.1	136.0
Implicit price deflator.....	120.6	121.4	122.5	123.6	124.5	125.6	126.8	127.7	128.9	129.4	129.5	130.6	131.4
<b>Nonfinancial corporations</b>													
Output per hour of all employees.....	138.9	140.7	140.2	140.3	141.1	140.5	141.4	142.4	141.8	142.9	143.3	143.4	-
Compensation per hour.....	152.8	154.9	156.9	158.0	158.5	160.8	161.8	163.8	163.9	164.6	169.3	170.8	-
Real compensation per hour.....	116.2	117.1	117.6	117.8	117.0	117.1	116.9	117.8	116.4	115.9	119.9	119.9	-
Total unit costs.....	109.8	109.8	111.3	112.3	112.1	114.6	114.0	114.4	115.2	114.8	117.1	118.0	-
Unit labor costs.....	110.0	110.1	111.9	112.6	112.3	114.4	114.5	115.0	115.6	115.2	118.1	119.1	-
Unit nonlabor costs.....	109.4	109.2	109.7	111.5	111.7	115.1	112.8	112.5	114.3	113.8	114.5	114.7	-
Unit profits.....	145.8	150.6	148.4	151.9	161.7	147.5	159.5	164.4	164.8	172.6	150.0	154.5	-
Unit nonlabor payments.....	119.1	120.3	120.1	122.3	125.1	123.7	125.3	126.4	127.8	129.5	124.0	125.4	-
Implicit price deflator.....	113.1	113.5	114.6	115.9	116.6	117.6	118.1	118.8	119.7	120.0	120.1	121.2	-
<b>Manufacturing</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	162.7	163.8	166.4	168.3	170.9	172.4	173.7	175.4	177.0	179.8	180.7	181.5	182.2
Compensation per hour.....	159.8	163.5	165.8	166.2	167.8	170.2	168.8	172.6	170.1	170.7	176.4	179.4	180.6
Real compensation per hour.....	121.4	123.6	124.2	123.9	123.9	124.0	121.9	124.1	120.8	120.2	125.0	125.8	124.9
Unit labor costs.....	98.2	99.8	99.7	98.7	98.2	98.7	97.2	98.4	96.1	94.9	97.6	98.8	99.1

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2000 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	1961	1971	1981	1991	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	50.6	69.0	80.8	95.9	109.5	112.8	116.1	119.1	123.9	128.7	132.6	135.4	137.7
Compensation per hour.....	14.4	25.1	59.3	95.1	119.9	125.8	134.7	140.4	145.3	151.2	156.9	163.5	171.6
Real compensation per hour.....	63.1	80.9	89.6	97.5	105.2	108.0	112.0	113.5	115.7	117.7	119.0	119.9	121.9
Unit labor costs.....	28.5	36.3	73.5	99.1	109.5	111.5	116.0	117.9	117.3	117.5	118.3	120.7	124.6
Unit nonlabor payments.....	25.3	34.1	69.1	96.7	110.0	109.4	107.2	110.0	114.1	118.3	125.1	130.4	132.5
Implicit price deflator.....	27.3	35.5	71.8	98.2	109.7	110.7	112.7	114.9	116.1	117.8	120.8	124.3	127.5
<b>Nonfarm business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	53.5	70.7	81.7	96.1	109.4	112.5	115.7	118.6	123.5	128.0	131.8	134.6	136.7
Compensation per hour.....	15.0	25.2	59.7	95.0	119.6	125.2	134.2	139.5	144.6	150.4	155.9	162.3	170.4
Real compensation per hour.....	65.3	81.4	90.2	97.4	104.9	107.5	111.6	112.8	115.1	117.1	118.2	119.1	121.0
Unit labor costs.....	28.0	35.7	73.1	98.9	109.3	111.3	116.0	117.7	117.1	117.5	118.3	120.6	124.6
Unit nonlabor payments.....	24.8	33.8	67.7	96.8	111.0	110.9	108.7	111.6	116.0	119.6	126.0	132.2	134.5
Implicit price deflator.....	26.8	35.0	71.1	98.1	109.9	111.1	113.3	115.4	116.7	118.3	121.1	124.9	128.2
<b>Nonfinancial corporations</b>													
Output per hour of all employees.....	57.9	72.7	82.9	97.4	113.7	117.9	122.4	124.7	129.7	134.6	138.8	142.0	145.5
Compensation per hour.....	16.7	27.3	62.4	95.5	118.3	124.1	133.0	138.6	143.6	149.5	154.2	160.6	168.3
Real compensation per hour.....	73.0	88.1	94.3	97.9	103.8	106.6	110.6	112.1	114.3	116.3	116.9	117.8	119.5
Total unit costs.....	27.5	36.5	74.8	99.3	102.9	104.0	107.4	111.6	110.7	111.0	110.7	113.1	114.7
Unit labor costs.....	28.8	37.6	75.3	98.0	104.1	105.3	108.6	111.2	110.7	111.0	111.1	113.1	115.6
Unit nonlabor costs.....	23.8	33.6	73.5	102.7	99.5	100.4	104.2	112.6	110.8	111.1	109.7	112.9	112.3
Unit profits.....	50.3	50.5	81.0	93.2	137.0	129.1	108.7	82.2	98.0	109.9	139.5	157.1	176.2
Unit nonlabor payments.....	30.9	38.1	75.5	100.2	109.5	108.0	105.4	104.5	107.4	110.7	117.7	124.7	129.4
Implicit price deflator.....	29.5	37.8	75.4	98.7	105.9	106.2	107.5	108.9	109.6	110.9	113.3	117.0	120.2
<b>Manufacturing</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	—	—	—	96.3	127.9	133.5	139.4	141.5	151.5	160.9	163.8	171.6	178.4
Compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	95.6	118.8	123.4	134.7	137.9	147.9	158.3	161.4	168.9	175.7
Real compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	98.0	104.2	106.0	112.0	111.5	117.7	123.2	122.3	123.9	124.8
Unit labor costs.....	—	—	—	99.2	92.9	92.4	96.7	97.4	97.6	98.4	98.5	98.4	98.5
Unit nonlabor payments.....	—	—	—	98.5	102.7	103.0	103.7	102.2	100.4	102.3	110.5	—	—
Implicit price deflator.....	—	—	—	98.7	99.5	99.5	101.4	100.6	99.5	101.0	106.6	—	—

Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1997=100]

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

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

[1997=100]

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

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

[1997=100]

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

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

[1997=100]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

Country	Annual Averages		2005				2006			
	2005	2006	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
United States.....	5.1	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5
Canada.....	6.0	5.5	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.4
Australia.....	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6
Japan.....	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1
France.....	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.3
Germany.....	11.2	10.3	11.4	11.4	11.2	10.9	10.9	10.5	10.0	9.6
Italy.....	7.8	6.9	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.6
Sweden.....	7.7	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom.....	4.8	5.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.5

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

Quarterly figures for France, Germany, and Italy are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data, and therefore should be viewed as less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. There are breaks in series for Germany (2005) and Sweden (2005). For details on breaks in series, see the technical notes of the report *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 1960-2006* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 19, 2007), available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscompareif.htm>. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the full report, also available at this site.

For monthly unemployment rates, as well as the quarterly and annual rates published in this table, see the report *Unemployment rates in nine countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted, 1995-2007*, (Bureau of Labor Statistics), available on the Internet at <ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ForeignLabor/flsjec.txt>. Data may differ between the two reports mentioned, because the former is updated on a bi-annual basis, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Civilian labor force</b>											
United States.....	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428
Canada.....	14,604	14,863	15,115	15,389	15,632	15,891	16,367	16,729	16,956	17,114	17,351
Australia.....	9,115	9,204	9,339	9,414	9,590	9,752	9,907	10,092	10,244	10,524	10,714
Japan.....	66,450	67,200	67,240	67,090	66,990	66,860	66,240	66,010	65,770	65,850	65,956
France.....	24,982	25,116	25,434	25,791	26,099	26,393	26,645	26,904	26,954	27,071	-
Germany.....	39,142	39,415	39,752	39,375	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,711	40,760	-
Italy.....	22,679	22,753	23,004	23,176	23,361	23,524	23,728	24,020	24,084	24,179	24,362
Netherlands.....	7,455	7,612	7,744	7,881	8,011	8,098	8,186	8,255	8,279	8,291	8,353
Sweden.....	4,459	4,418	4,402	4,430	4,489	4,530	4,544	4,567	4,576	4,693	4,745
United Kingdom.....	28,239	28,401	28,474	28,777	28,952	29,085	29,335	29,557	29,775	30,087	30,525
<b>Participation rate<sup>1</sup></b>											
United States.....	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2
Canada.....	64.6	64.9	65.3	65.7	65.8	65.9	66.7	67.3	67.3	67.0	67.4
Australia.....	64.6	64.3	64.3	64.0	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.6	64.7	65.4	65.7
Japan.....	63.0	63.2	62.8	62.4	62.0	61.6	60.8	60.3	60.0	60.0	60.0
France.....	55.7	55.6	56.0	56.4	56.6	56.8	56.9	57.0	56.7	56.6	-
Germany.....	57.1	57.3	57.7	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.6	-
Italy.....	47.3	47.3	47.7	47.9	48.1	48.3	48.5	49.1	49.1	48.7	48.8
Netherlands.....	60.2	61.1	61.8	62.5	63.1	63.3	63.5	63.7	63.6	63.4	63.7
Sweden.....	64.0	63.3	62.8	62.8	63.8	63.7	64.0	64.0	63.7	64.9	65.0
United Kingdom.....	62.4	62.5	62.5	62.8	62.9	62.7	62.9	63.0	63.0	63.1	63.5
<b>Employed</b>											
United States.....	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427
Canada.....	13,309	13,607	13,946	14,314	14,676	14,866	15,221	15,579	15,864	16,087	16,393
Australia.....	8,364	8,444	8,618	8,762	8,989	9,091	9,271	9,481	9,677	9,987	10,190
Japan.....	64,200	64,900	64,450	63,920	63,790	63,460	62,650	62,510	62,640	62,910	63,206
France.....	22,036	22,176	22,597	23,080	23,714	24,167	24,311	24,337	24,330	24,392	-
Germany.....	35,637	35,508	36,059	36,042	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,185	-
Italy.....	20,124	20,169	20,370	20,617	20,973	21,359	21,666	21,972	22,124	22,290	22,701
Netherlands.....	6,966	7,189	7,408	7,605	7,781	7,875	7,925	7,895	7,847	7,860	7,979
Sweden.....	4,019	3,973	4,034	4,117	4,229	4,303	4,310	4,303	4,276	4,333	4,413
United Kingdom.....	25,941	26,413	26,686	27,051	27,368	27,599	27,812	28,073	28,358	28,628	28,859
<b>Employment-population ratio<sup>2</sup></b>											
United States.....	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1
Canada.....	59.0	59.5	60.3	61.2	61.9	61.9	62.4	63.0	63.4	63.4	63.6
Australia.....	59.3	59.0	59.3	59.6	60.3	60.1	60.3	60.7	61.2	62.1	62.5
Japan.....	60.9	61.0	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5
France.....	49.1	49.1	49.7	50.4	51.4	52.0	51.9	51.6	51.2	51.0	-
Germany.....	52.0	51.6	52.3	52.1	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.2	-
Italy.....	42.0	41.9	42.2	42.6	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.9	45.1	44.9	45.5
Netherlands.....	56.2	57.7	59.1	60.3	61.3	61.5	61.5	62.8	60.3	60.1	60.8
Sweden.....	57.7	56.9	57.6	58.4	60.1	60.5	60.7	60.3	59.5	59.9	60.4
United Kingdom.....	57.3	58.2	58.5	59.1	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8	60.0	60.0	60.0
<b>Unemployed</b>											
United States.....	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001
Canada.....	1,295	1,256	1,162	1,075	956	1,026	1,146	1,150	1,092	1,027	958
Australia.....	751	759	721	652	602	661	636	611	567	537	524
Japan.....	2,250	2,300	2,790	3,170	3,200	3,400	3,590	3,500	3,130	2,940	2,750
France.....	2,946	2,940	2,837	2,711	2,385	2,226	2,334	2,567	2,624	2,679	-
Germany.....	3,505	3,907	3,693	3,333	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,575	-
Italy.....	2,555	2,584	2,634	2,559	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960	1,889	1,662
Netherlands.....	489	423	337	277	231	223	261	360	422	432	374
Sweden.....	440	445	368	313	260	227	234	264	300	361	332
United Kingdom.....	2,298	1,987	1,788	1,726	1,584	1,486	1,524	1,484	1,417	1,459	1,666
<b>Unemployment rate</b>											
United States.....	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6
Canada.....	8.9	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5
Australia.....	8.2	8.3	7.7	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.4	6.1	5.5	5.1	4.9
Japan.....	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.2
France.....	11.8	11.7	11.2	10.5	9.1	8.4	8.8	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.2
Germany.....	9.0	9.9	9.3	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.3
Italy.....	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.8
Netherlands.....	6.6	5.6	4.4	3.5	2.9	2.8	3.2	4.4	5.1	5.2	4.5
Sweden.....	9.9	10.1	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.0
United Kingdom.....	8.1	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.5

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

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available. There are breaks in series for the United States (1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (1999, 2005), and Sweden (2005). For details on breaks in series, see the technical notes of the report *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 1960-2006*

(Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 19, 2007), available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm>. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the full report, also available at this site. Data in this report may not be consistent with data in *Unemployment rates in nine countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted, 1995-2007*, (Bureau of Labor Statistics), because the former is updated on a bi-annual basis, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.



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

[1992 = 100]

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Output per hour</b>																
United States.....	68.4	93.5	102.8	108.2	112.3	116.7	121.7	130.1	136.7	147.1	148.6	164.4	174.8	186.8	193.2	197.9
Canada.....	74.0	94.7	104.5	110.4	111.7	111.2	116.3	121.8	127.0	134.7	132.2	134.8	134.0	134.1	139.1	139.1
Australia.....	68.5	92.4	104.5	107.0	106.4	112.3	115.4	118.5	119.7	128.1	131.4	137.1	140.1	142.3	143.7	144.1
Japan.....	63.6	94.4	101.7	103.3	111.0	116.1	120.2	121.4	124.7	131.4	128.6	133.3	142.4	152.2	158.2	161.9
Korea.....	—	82.7	108.3	118.1	129.7	142.6	160.8	179.3	199.4	216.4	214.8	235.8	252.2	281.2	300.4	332.7
Taiwan.....	49.1	89.8	101.3	105.2	112.9	121.5	126.5	132.7	140.9	148.4	155.1	169.0	174.5	183.2	196.5	209.9
Belgium.....	65.4	96.8	102.5	107.9	112.7	114.3	121.5	122.9	121.5	125.7	126.9	131.1	134.5	141.0	144.9	147.9
Denmark.....	82.0	98.5	100.3	112.7	112.7	109.0	117.7	117.1	119.0	123.2	123.4	124.2	129.3	138.8	141.6	147.2
France.....	66.0	95.3	101.8	109.5	114.9	115.5	122.3	128.7	134.4	143.7	146.0	152.0	158.7	162.3	169.2	175.4
Germany.....	77.2	99.0	101.0	108.5	110.2	113.3	119.9	120.4	123.4	132.0	135.4	136.7	141.6	146.6	154.8	165.1
Italy.....	75.3	97.3	102.8	107.6	111.1	112.5	113.3	112.5	112.5	116.1	116.6	114.8	112.1	110.4	110.3	111.8
Netherlands.....	69.5	98.0	103.7	113.3	117.7	120.3	120.7	124.2	129.3	138.6	139.2	143.5	146.5	156.3	161.7	166.8
Norway.....	78.5	98.3	99.9	99.9	98.7	101.6	101.8	99.2	102.7	105.9	108.9	111.9	121.6	128.8	132.0	136.3
Spain.....	67.3	93.1	101.8	104.9	108.6	107.2	108.3	110.2	112.1	113.2	115.8	116.3	118.8	120.6	121.5	126.1
Sweden.....	73.1	94.6	107.3	118.2	125.1	130.2	142.0	150.7	164.1	176.8	172.6	190.7	204.5	227.9	241.9	257.7
United Kingdom.....	57.3	90.1	104.1	106.7	105.0	104.1	105.1	106.4	111.6	117.2	122.2	125.7	132.1	140.0	145.0	151.5
<b>Output</b>																
United States.....	73.6	98.2	104.2	112.2	117.3	121.6	129.0	137.7	143.7	152.7	144.2	148.2	149.9	159.6	163.0	168.5
Canada.....	85.6	106.7	105.4	113.5	118.7	120.3	127.8	134.3	145.5	160.1	153.9	155.2	154.2	157.1	158.3	156.2
Australia.....	89.8	104.2	103.8	109.1	108.5	111.9	114.5	117.8	117.5	123.1	121.9	127.8	130.1	130.1	130.3	128.7
Japan.....	60.8	97.1	96.3	94.9	98.9	103.0	105.6	100.1	99.7	104.9	99.1	97.6	102.8	108.8	111.7	117.1
Korea.....	28.6	88.1	105.1	117.1	130.8	139.2	146.0	134.5	163.7	191.5	195.7	210.5	222.2	246.8	264.3	286.5
Taiwan.....	45.4	91.0	100.9	106.9	112.7	118.7	125.5	129.5	139.0	149.2	138.1	150.4	158.4	173.8	185.3	198.7
Belgium.....	78.2	101.0	97.0	101.4	104.2	104.6	109.5	111.3	111.2	115.7	115.7	114.8	113.4	117.9	117.3	120.2
Denmark.....	92.0	101.7	97.0	107.5	112.7	107.5	116.3	117.2	118.2	122.5	122.5	119.0	115.7	119.6	121.6	127.7
France.....	88.3	100.5	96.6	100.7	105.2	105.2	110.1	115.4	119.3	124.8	126.0	125.9	128.3	129.4	131.2	133.2
Germany.....	85.3	99.1	92.0	94.9	94.0	92.0	96.1	97.2	98.2	104.8	106.6	104.4	105.2	108.8	112.3	118.5
Italy.....	81.0	100.5	97.6	104.1	109.1	107.8	109.6	109.9	109.6	112.9	111.8	110.4	107.8	106.4	103.7	107.6
Netherlands.....	77.3	98.3	99.4	104.7	108.6	110.2	111.7	115.5	119.8	127.8	127.6	127.7	126.2	130.6	130.6	133.7
Norway.....	105.7	101.7	102.0	104.7	105.2	109.4	114.1	113.3	113.2	112.6	111.8	111.2	114.9	121.4	125.8	131.4
Spain.....	78.6	98.4	96.1	97.8	101.5	104.0	110.7	117.4	124.1	129.6	133.7	133.5	134.7	135.2	135.6	140.0
Sweden.....	90.7	110.1	101.9	117.5	132.5	137.1	147.6	159.5	173.9	189.7	185.6	196.4	203.6	224.4	233.5	246.8
United Kingdom.....	87.3	105.3	101.4	106.2	107.9	108.6	110.6	111.3	112.3	115.0	113.5	110.5	110.7	113.0	111.6	113.1
<b>Total hours</b>																
United States.....	107.6	104.9	101.3	103.7	104.4	104.2	106.0	105.8	105.1	103.8	97.0	90.1	85.7	85.4	84.4	85.1
Canada.....	115.8	112.6	100.9	102.8	106.3	108.1	109.9	110.2	114.5	118.9	116.4	115.1	115.0	117.2	113.8	112.3
Australia.....	131.1	112.7	99.3	102.0	101.9	99.7	99.2	99.4	98.2	96.0	92.8	93.2	92.8	91.4	90.7	89.3
Japan.....	95.5	102.9	94.7	91.9	89.1	88.8	87.9	82.4	79.9	79.8	77.1	73.3	72.2	71.5	70.6	72.3
Korea.....	—	106.4	97.1	99.2	100.9	97.6	90.8	75.0	82.1	88.5	91.1	89.3	88.1	87.8	88.0	86.1
Taiwan.....	92.4	101.4	99.6	101.7	99.8	97.7	99.2	97.6	98.7	100.5	89.0	89.0	90.8	94.9	94.3	94.6
Belgium.....	119.7	104.3	94.7	94.0	92.4	91.5	90.2	90.5	91.5	92.1	91.2	87.5	84.3	83.6	80.9	81.3
Denmark.....	112.1	103.3	96.8	95.4	100.0	98.6	98.8	100.1	99.4	99.4	99.3	95.8	89.5	86.2	85.9	86.8
France.....	133.8	105.5	94.8	91.9	91.6	91.0	90.1	89.7	88.7	86.8	86.3	82.8	80.8	79.7	77.5	75.9
Germany.....	110.5	100.1	91.1	87.5	85.3	81.3	80.1	80.8	79.6	79.4	78.7	76.4	74.3	74.2	72.6	71.8
Italy.....	107.6	103.3	95.0	96.8	98.2	95.8	96.7	97.7	97.4	97.2	95.9	96.2	96.1	96.4	94.1	96.2
Netherlands.....	111.2	100.4	95.9	92.5	92.3	91.6	92.6	93.0	92.7	92.2	91.7	89.0	86.2	83.5	80.8	80.2
Norway.....	134.7	103.4	102.1	104.8	106.6	107.7	112.1	114.2	110.3	106.4	102.7	99.3	94.5	94.2	95.3	96.4
Spain.....	116.7	105.7	94.4	93.2	93.5	97.0	102.2	106.5	110.7	114.4	115.4	114.8	113.4	112.2	111.6	111.0
Sweden.....	124.0	116.4	94.9	99.4	105.9	105.3	103.9	105.9	106.0	107.3	107.5	103.0	99.6	98.5	96.5	95.8
United Kingdom.....	152.3	116.9	97.4	99.5	102.7	104.4	105.2	104.6	100.6	98.1	92.9	88.0	83.8	80.7	77.0	74.6
<b>Hourly compensation (national currency basis)</b>																
United States.....	55.9	90.5	102.0	105.3	107.3	109.3	112.2	118.7	123.4	134.7	137.8	147.8	158.2	161.5	168.3	172.4
Canada.....	47.4	89.2	101.2	104.1	106.6	108.2	110.8	116.5	119.0	123.0	126.7	131.2	135.2	136.9	142.1	145.9
Australia.....	—	87.5	105.2	106.1	113.5	121.7	126.0	128.4	132.9	140.2	149.2	156.0	161.4	169.1	177.6	189.2
Japan.....	58.6	90.6	102.7	104.7	108.3	109.1	112.8	115.6	115.5	114.9	116.4	117.2	114.6	115.7	117.0	117.6
Korea.....	—	68.0	115.9	133.1	161.6	188.1	204.5	222.7	223.9	239.1	246.7	271.6	285.0	325.5	351.5	375.5
Taiwan.....	29.6	85.2	105.9	111.1	120.2	128.2	132.1	137.1	139.6	142.3	151.4	146.7	149.1	151.6	158.2	161.5
Belgium.....	52.5	90.1	104.8	105.6	108.6	110.6	114.7	116.5	118.0	120.1	126.4	131.9	135.8	138.8	144.6	147.7
Denmark.....	44.5	93.6	102.4	106.0	108.2	112.6	116.5	119.6	122.6	125.0	130.9	136.5	145.7	150.6	153.7	157.6
France.....	36.7	88.5	104.3	108.0	110.7	112.5	116.3	117.2	121.0	127.0	130.6	136.9	141.0	144.6	143.7	147.5
Germany.....	53.6	89.4	106.2	111.0	117.0	122.5	124.9	126.7	129.6	136.3	140.6	144.0	147.2	148.0	149.7	153.2
Italy.....	30.6	87.7	105.7	107.3	112.0	120.0	124.1	123.3	125.6	128.7	134.0	137.5	141.6	145.7	150.2	152.9
Netherlands.....	60.6	89.8	104.4	108.9	111.8	113.8	116.4	121.4	125.7	132.1	138.1	146.1	151.9	158.1	161.3	165.8
Norway.....	39.0	92.3	101.5	104.5	109.2	113.8	118.8	125.8	133.0	140.5	149.0	157.9	164.3	169.7	176.2	184.3
Spain.....	28.0	79.9	109.4	113.4	118.3	121.1	124.0	124.9	124.7	126.6	131.6	135.4	142.2	147.0	153.0	158.3
Sweden.....	37.3	87.8	97.4	99.8	106.8	115.2	121.0	125.5	130.1	136.7	143.8	151.6	159.2	163.4	167.2	172.1
United Kingdom.....	35.8	88.7	104.5	107.0	108.9	108.7	112.3	121.2	128.3	133.8	140.7	149.0	156.9	165.1	17	

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

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Unit labor costs</b>																
(national currency basis)																
United States.....	81.8	96.7	99.2	97.3	95.5	93.7	92.2	91.2	90.3	91.6	92.7	89.9	90.5	86.4	87.1	87.2
Canada.....	64.1	94.2	96.9	94.3	95.4	97.3	95.3	95.6	93.7	91.3	95.8	97.4	100.9	102.0	102.2	104.9
Australia.....	—	94.6	100.6	99.2	106.6	108.4	109.2	108.4	111.0	109.4	113.6	113.8	115.2	118.9	123.6	131.2
Japan.....	92.1	95.9	101.0	101.4	97.6	94.0	93.8	95.2	92.7	87.5	90.5	87.9	80.5	76.0	73.9	72.6
Korea.....	44.4	82.1	107.0	112.7	124.6	131.9	127.1	124.2	112.3	110.5	114.8	115.2	113.0	115.8	117.0	112.8
Taiwan.....	60.3	94.9	104.6	105.6	106.5	105.5	104.5	103.4	99.1	95.9	97.6	86.8	85.5	82.7	80.5	76.9
Belgium.....	80.3	93.0	102.3	97.9	96.4	96.8	94.5	94.8	97.2	95.6	99.6	100.6	101.0	98.4	99.8	99.9
Denmark.....	54.3	95.0	102.2	94.1	96.0	103.3	98.9	102.1	103.0	101.4	106.1	109.9	112.7	108.5	108.5	107.0
France.....	55.6	92.8	102.4	98.6	96.3	97.4	95.0	91.0	90.0	88.4	89.4	90.1	88.9	89.1	85.0	84.1
Germany.....	69.4	90.3	105.2	102.4	106.2	108.2	104.2	105.2	105.1	103.3	103.8	105.3	104.0	100.9	96.7	92.8
Italy.....	40.7	90.2	102.9	99.8	100.8	106.6	109.5	109.6	111.7	110.9	114.9	119.8	126.3	132.0	136.2	136.7
Netherlands.....	87.1	91.7	100.7	96.2	95.0	94.6	96.5	97.7	97.3	95.3	99.2	101.8	103.7	101.2	99.8	99.4
Norway.....	49.7	93.9	101.6	104.6	110.7	112.0	116.7	126.8	129.5	132.7	136.8	141.0	135.1	131.7	133.5	135.2
Spain.....	41.5	85.8	107.4	108.1	108.9	112.9	114.5	113.4	111.2	111.8	113.6	116.4	119.7	122.0	125.9	125.5
Sweden.....	51.0	92.9	90.8	84.5	85.3	88.5	85.2	83.3	79.3	77.3	83.3	79.5	77.8	71.7	69.1	66.8
United Kingdom.....	62.4	98.5	100.4	100.2	103.7	104.4	106.8	113.9	115.0	114.2	115.1	118.6	118.8	117.9	118.7	121.6
<b>Unit labor costs</b>																
(U.S. dollar basis)																
United States.....	81.8	96.7	99.2	97.3	95.5	93.7	92.2	91.2	90.3	91.6	92.7	89.9	90.5	86.4	87.1	87.2
Canada.....	66.3	97.5	90.7	83.4	84.0	86.3	83.2	77.9	76.2	74.3	74.8	74.9	87.1	94.7	102.0	111.8
Australia.....	—	100.5	93.0	98.7	107.4	115.4	110.4	92.7	97.5	86.5	79.8	84.1	102.2	119.1	128.2	134.5
Japan.....	51.5	83.9	115.3	125.8	131.7	109.6	98.3	92.2	103.3	102.9	94.4	89.0	88.0	89.1	85.1	79.2
Korea.....	57.3	90.7	104.2	109.6	126.5	128.6	105.3	69.6	74.0	76.7	69.7	72.3	74.4	79.3	89.7	92.8
Taiwan.....	42.1	88.7	99.6	100.4	101.1	96.7	91.3	77.5	77.2	77.2	72.6	63.2	62.5	62.4	63.0	59.5
Belgium.....	88.3	89.5	95.1	94.2	105.2	100.4	84.8	83.9	82.5	70.3	71.1	75.8	91.1	97.5	99.0	100.0
Denmark.....	58.1	92.7	95.1	89.4	103.5	107.6	90.4	92.0	89.0	75.6	76.9	84.2	103.4	109.4	109.3	108.7
France.....	69.6	90.2	95.7	94.1	102.2	100.7	86.2	81.7	77.4	65.8	64.6	68.7	81.2	89.5	85.4	85.3
Germany.....	59.6	87.3	99.3	98.6	115.8	112.3	93.8	93.4	89.4	76.2	74.2	79.5	94.0	100.2	96.1	93.1
Italy.....	58.5	92.7	80.6	76.3	76.2	85.2	79.2	77.7	75.7	65.1	65.5	72.1	91.0	104.5	107.9	109.3
Netherlands.....	77.1	88.5	95.2	93.0	104.1	98.6	86.9	86.6	82.7	70.2	70.9	76.8	93.7	100.4	99.1	99.7
Norway.....	62.6	93.3	88.9	92.1	108.6	107.7	102.3	104.3	103.1	93.6	94.5	109.8	118.6	121.4	128.8	131.1
Spain.....	59.3	86.2	86.3	82.6	89.5	91.3	80.0	77.7	72.9	63.5	62.6	67.7	83.4	93.3	96.4	97.0
Sweden.....	70.3	91.4	67.9	63.8	69.6	76.8	64.9	61.0	55.9	49.1	46.9	47.6	56.1	56.9	53.9	52.8
United Kingdom.....	82.2	99.5	85.3	86.9	92.7	92.3	99.0	106.9	105.3	98.0	93.8	100.9	109.9	122.4	122.3	126.9

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

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

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

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

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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