



#### U.S. Department of Labor Elaine L. Chao, Secretary

#### Bureau of Labor Statistics Kathleen P. Utgoff, Commissioner

The Monthly Labor Review (USPS 987-800) is published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The Review welcomes articles on the labor force, labor-management relations, business conditions, industry productivity, compensation, occupational safety and health, demographic trends, and other economic developments. Papers should be factual and analytical, not polemical in tone. Potential articles, as well as communications on editorial matters, should be submitted to: -1

b

Editor-in-Chief Monthly Labor Review Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, pc 20212 Telephone: (202) 691–5900 E-mail: mlr@bls.gov

Inquiries on subscriptions and circulation, including address changes, should be sent to: Superintendent of Documents Government Printing Office Washington, pc 20402 Telephone: (202) 512–1800

Subscription price per year—\$45 domestic; \$63 foreign. Single copy—\$13 domestic; \$18.20 foreign. Make checks payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Subscription prices and distribution policies for the *Monthly Labor Review* (ISSN 0098–1818) and other government publications are set by the Government Printing Office, an agency of the U.S. Congress.

The Secretary of Labor has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business required by law of this Department. Periodicals postage paid at Washington, DC, and at additional mailing addresses.

Unless stated otherwise, articles appearing in this publication are in the public domain and may be reprinted without express permission from the Editor-in-Chief. Please cite the specific issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* as the source.

Information is available to sensory impaired individuals upon request: Voice phone: (202) 691–5200 Federal Relay Service: 1–800–877–8339.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Monthly Labor Review*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402-0001.

Cover designed by Melvin B. Moxley



Volume 125, Number 8 August 2002

Expermental poverty measures: medical expenditures	
Alternative measures of medical expenses affect perceptions	
of the relative incidence and depth of poverty	
Kathleen Short and Thesia I. Garner	
The influx of women into legal professions: an economic analysis	1
Favorable economic factors in this profession include relatively high earnings	
early in one's career and ease of re-entry after periods of nonparticipation	
Joe G. Baker	

3

4

25

# Employment restructuring during China's economic transition

The private sector became China's main job creator at the expense of state and collective ownership *Ming Lu, Jianyong Fan, Shejian Liu,* and *Yan Yan* 

# Departments

Labor month in review	2
Précis	32
Book reviews	33
Publications received	34
Current labor statistics	37

Editor-in-Chief: Deborah P. Klein • Executive Editor: Richard M. Devens • Managing Editor: Anna Huffman Hill • Editors: Brian I. Baker, Richard Hamilton, Leslie Brown Joyner, Lawrence H. Leith • Book Reviews: Roger A. Comer, Richard Hamilton • Design and Layout: Catherine D. Bowman, Edith W. Peters • Contributor: Henry P. Guzda

# The August Review

The number of poor increased by 1.3 million people in 2001, according to data recently released by the Census Bureau. This underscores the continuing need to carefully evaluate and improve our measures of poverty. Kathleen Short and Thesia I. Garner use Consumer Expenditure Survey data to explore how accounting differently for out-of-pocket medical expenses may affect poverty measurements. The two alternate poverty measures they look at-one subtracts medical out-of-pocket expenses from income, the other adds them to the poverty threshold-would have added 1- to 1.5-percentage points to the official poverty rate for 2000.

Joe G. Baker uses economic analysis to understand the rapid increase in the number of women entering the legal profession. He points out that in 2001, there were more women than men entering law schools. He attributes the attraction of the profession to factors such as high earnings early in the career and relatively easy re-entry after periods of nonparticipation in the labor force.

Ming Lu, Jianyong Fan, Shejian Liu, and Yan Yan provide a survey of recent employment trends in China. In addition to documenting a shift away from agricultural and extractive primary industries and toward the goods-producing and service-providing secondary and tertiary sectors, the authors provide a number of interesting details on the educational profile of the workforce, the demographic structure of employment, and the changing relationship between private and public ownership in China.

# Regional trends in 2000

The proportion of the population with jobs was the highest in the Midwest in 2000. Among Midwesterners, 67.4 percent of the population was employed on average in 2000. The percentages for the other three regions were clustered within a narrow range: 64.7 percent of those in the West were employed, 63.4 percent in the South, and 62.8 percent in the Northeast. In the Nation as a whole, 64.5 percent of the population had jobs.

Regional unemployment rates varied from a low of 3.7 percent in the Midwest to 4.6 percent in the West region. Workers unemployed for 27 weeks or more made up 14.3 percent of the total unemployed in the Northeast. This was nearly 3 percentage points higher than in any of the other broad geographic regions. In the West, 11.5 percent of the unemployed were in a spell of unemployment that had lasted 27 weeks or more. Such long durations of unemployment accounted for 10.8 percent of those unemployed in the South and 9.8 percent of those in the Midwest.

# **JOLTS** starts

A new Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) was introduced in July 2002 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Job openings are a measure of unmet labor demand and may be compared with unemployment, which measures unused labor supply. Job openings refer to the number on the last business day of the month, and the number of hires and separations are for the entire month. The sample of 16,000 business establishments covers both the private sector and government.

The first release of JOLTS estimates covered the period from May 2001 to May 2002 and showed that the number and rate of job openings in May 2002 were substantially lower than a year earlier. On the last business day of May 2002, there were 3.5 million job openings, 2.6 percent of the number of total filled and unfilled positions (employment plus job openings) in the United States. This was down significantly from 4.3 million openings, or a job openings rate of 3.2 percent, in May 2001. Over the same period, the total U.S. unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) rose to 5.5 percent from 4.1 percent.

The pace of hiring also declined compared with a year ago. The hires rate, or the number of hires during the month divided by employment, was 3.7 percent in May 2002, down significantly from 4.3 percent a year earlier. Hires are any additions to the payroll during the month.

The total separations, or turnover, rate (the number of separations during the month divided by employment) was 3.1 percent in May 2002, down significantly from 3.7 percent a year ago. Separations are terminations of employment that occur at any time during the month. Total separations includes quits (voluntary separations), layoffs and discharges (involuntary separations), and other separations (including retirements).

Hires and separations estimates help show dynamic flows in the labor market that net changes in the employment level do not. Over the year ended in May 2002, employment declined by 1.4 million. Over the same period, 52.3 million hires and 52.9 million separations occurred at U.S. businesses. For more information see the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey page at http://www.bls.gov/jlt/ home.htm

# Veterans in the labor force

Two-thirds of veterans discharged from active duty between 1998 and 2001 were ages 18 to 34. These young recently discharged veterans had a labor force participation rate of 84.9 percent, and an unemployment rate of 4.4 percent in August 2001. Nonveterans of the same age had a labor force participation rate of 85.7 percent, and an unemployment rate of 6.7 percent.

In August 2001, 76.6 percent of male veterans of the Vietnam era were in the labor force. Among male Vietnam-era veterans, 91 percent were between 45 and 64 years of age in August 2001. Their nonveteran peers had a labor force participation rate of 82.2 percent.

# Experimental poverty measures: accounting for medical expenditures

Alternate methods of measuring medical expenses affect the relative incidence of poverty, the depth of poverty experienced by the poor, and the number of people who are classified in extreme poverty

Kathleen Short and Thesia I. Garner

Kathleen Short is a senior research economist, in the Housing and Household **Economic Statistics** Division, U.S. Census Bureau, kshort@census.gov. Thesia I. Garner is a senior research economist in the Division of Price and Index Number Research, Bureau of Labor Statistics, garner\_t@bls.gov.

he official measure of poverty in the United States has been in place since the 1960s and has served to inform many policy debates. However, over the years, debate has ensued concerning the level and extent of poverty estimates, as well as the methodology that should be used to measure poverty. One issue that has arisen is whether medical care is or should be accounted for in poverty measurement. Based on research, and recommendations by an expert panel, experimental measures of poverty have been developed that account for medical care costs as well as other dimensions. Accounting for health care costs considerably increases the number of people who appear to be struggling to get by. Particularly, it increases the number of elderly who are considered poor, while only slightly affecting other groups, such as poor children and Blacks.

This article describes and compares the size and composition of the poverty population under the official poverty measure and two experimental measures of poverty. The major focus is a discussion of methods and data used to estimate medical out-of-pocket expenses. All statistics shown in this article—poverty rates, poverty gaps, and income-to-poverty thresholds ratios are affected by the method chosen to account for medical expenses in the measure. Results indicate that, while many groups are somewhat more likely to be classified as poor under the experimental measures, the depth of their poverty is less than is generally found under the official measure. In general, results show that alternate methods of measuring medical expenses affect our perception of the relative incidence of poverty, the depth of poverty experienced by these groups, and the number of people who are classified in extreme poverty (those with family income below one-half of the poverty threshold).

Experimental poverty measures are presented here that update those presented in the 1999 Current Population Report by the Census Bureau.<sup>1</sup> Two experimental measures that use Consumer Expenditure (CE) data to estimate poverty thresholds and medical out-of-pocket expenses are presented. These measures and resulting poverty rates are contrasted with the official poverty measure for 2000.

#### Background

The official poverty measure has often been the focus of criticism from scholars and policymakers alike. In her book, *Drawing the Line*,<sup>2</sup> Patricia Ruggles describes alternative concepts of poverty and methods for measuring poverty; she also proposes methods to update and revise the current official poverty threshold and resource definitions. In response to this work, the Joint

Economic Committee held Congressional hearings in the early 1990s. These hearings lead to the formation of the National Academy of Sciences Panel on Poverty and Family Assistance (the Panel, for short, henceforth). The goal of the Panel was to examine the current official measure of poverty in the United States. In 1995, this panel of scholars published their findings in a report titled *Measuring Poverty: A New Approach.*<sup>3</sup> In general, the report proposed eight broad sets of recommendations that focus on the following tasks:

- Adopting a new poverty measure
- Setting and updating the poverty threshold
- Adjusting the threshold for geographic differences in prices
- Defining family resources
- Identifying needed data
- Highlighting other issues related to poverty measurement
- · Relating poverty measurement to assistance programs
- · Linking States' needs to the panel's proposed measure

The Panel stated that poverty thresholds should represent a budget for food, clothing, shelter (including utilities), and a small amount for other needs. Family resources would be defined—consistent with the threshold concept—as the sum of money income together with the value of near money benefits minus expenses that cannot be used to buy the goods and services in the threshold budget. The panel also stated that:

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget should adopt a revised poverty measure as the official measure for use by the federal government. Appropriate agencies, including the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, should collaborate to produce the new thresholds each year and to implement the revised definition of family resources.<sup>4</sup>

According to the Panel, the basic criteria for developing the poverty measure are that it should be understandable and broadly acceptable to the public, statistically defensible, internally consistent, and operationally feasible.

In response to the Panel's report and recommendations, staff from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Census Bureau have been conducting research. Their work has resulted in several papers and conference presentations that reproduced the Panel's work, and examined and tested underlying assumptions and measurement issues.<sup>5</sup>

Building on this joint research, the Census Bureau released two reports that presented several variations of alternative methods of measuring who is poor, based on the recommendations of the Panel. The first report, published in July 1999, contains 1990–97 results and the second report, published in October 2001, has results for 1999.<sup>6</sup> The second Census Bureau report includes improved methods for

measuring individual elements of experimental measures and further refines the concepts outlined in the Panel report. In particular, the second report examines two new methods for handling medical out-of-pocket expenses: accounting for them in experimental thresholds, or subtracting these expenses from family resources. The treatment of medical out-of-pocket expenses in a poverty measure has proved most controversial in the discussion that followed the release of both the Panel's and the Census Bureau's first reports.<sup>7</sup>

#### Medical out-of-pocket spending

Medical out-of-pocket expenditures include those for health insurance premiums, medical services, drugs, and medical supplies. The method that the Panel used to value these expenses in a poverty measure using survey data is somewhat complex. Data from the 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey were used to develop a model that assigned the occurrence of such expenditures and the amount spent. Once these amounts were assigned to families, then the aggregate amount assigned across all families was adjusted to match benchmarks developed from the Health Care Financing Administration's National Health Accounts.8 The adjusted amounts of out-of-pocket expenses were then subtracted from income as a necessary expense before comparing family resources to poverty thresholds. This step introduced some inconsistency in a complete poverty measure in that no other component in the Panel's measure was adjusted to match independent aggregate estimates. That is, while other elements in the Panel's proposed poverty measure suffer from nonsampling error, such as the underreporting of income or benefits, they are nevertheless unadjusted in the poverty measures reported here, as they are in the official measure. This inconsistent treatment likely resulted in an overstatement of the effect of out-of-pocket expenses on poverty rates in the Panel's report and the first Census Bureau report that mimicked the Panel's approach.

In light of both the conceptual and practical issues raised by this approach, an alternative was proposed to add out-ofpocket needs to the thresholds and not to subtract such expenses from income.<sup>9</sup> Thus, the threshold would include medical out-of-pocket spending along with spending on the commodity bundle of food, clothing, shelter, and utilities. Thresholds could be calculated for family types based on health care spending patterns according to size of family, age of family members, and health insurance coverage status.

The Panel did not pursue this alternative because it would require a much larger number of thresholds to reflect different levels of medical care need.<sup>10</sup> They argued that medical care needs differ from the need for food or housing in that not every family requires medical care in a given year, but when they do, the associated costs may be extraordinarily large. Assigning an average expenditure to incorporate medical care needs in the thresholds may overestimate the costs for many families and underestimate the cost for a few families due to the distributional properties of these expenditures. The panel concluded that it would be impossible to capture the actual variation of medical needs by variations in the thresholds and that this could lead to what the panel termed "erroneous poverty classification."

The second Census Bureau report presented two new methods of accounting for medical needs, one that subtracted medical out-of-pocket expenses from income and another that included these in the threshold.11 The first was an updated model following the Panel's procedure. This method used the 1996 and 1997 Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) to assign values of medical out-of-pocket expenses to different families.12 This version of the out-of-pocket model differs in some important ways from the earlier model created by the Panel. These differences were summarized by David Betson in a series of recommendations that are made to guide the estimation of this model. For example, one recommendation stated that the out-of-pocket amounts predicted by the model should not be calibrated to aggregate totals, as was done in the earlier version. A separate model was estimated for each of 42 different family types, based on characteristics such as age, health insurance coverage, family size, race, and income level. Limits were placed on the maximum out-of-pocket amount that could be assigned. Estimates were then used to assign values of out-of-pocket expenses to individual families in the Current Population Survey (CPS). These amounts were estimated for each family and subtracted from family income before determining poverty status, in the measure referred to as MSI- medical out-of-pocket expenses subtracted from income.

Medical out-of-pocket expenses subtracted from income. The MSI measure is conceptually similar to the measure described in the report by the Panel, but with some computational differences. In general, this measure is constructed in the following way:

Thresholds:

- Thresholds for two adult-two child reference families are based on expenditures on food, clothing, shelter and utilities<sup>13</sup>—from the 1998, 1999, and 2000 CE
- The equivalence scale is a three-parameter version<sup>14</sup>
- Geographic indexes are calculated, using the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Fair Market Rents<sup>15</sup>

**Resources:** 

- Cash income from the March 2001 CPS
- Include the value of food assistance programs (food stamps and school lunches)

- Include the value of housing subsidies
- Include the value of energy assistance (only heating assistance)
- Subtract work-related and childcare expenses
- Take account of taxes as modeled in the CPS
- Subtract medical out-of-pocket expenses as modeled, using CE data

Medical out-of-pocket expenses added to the threshold. The second measure accounts for medical out-of-pocket expenses differently. This method adds health care out-ofpocket expenditures, as reported in the CE, in the calculation of poverty thresholds for the two-adult, two-child reference family. Thus, the thresholds, which typically are based on spending for food, clothing, shelter and utilities, now also include out-of-pocket spending for an additional commodity—health care.

Once the reference family threshold is estimated from CE data, thresholds for families other than the reference family are produced using what we refer to as a 'medical risk index.' These additional thresholds are based on characteristics associated with variations in medical care utilization and cost. These characteristics include, among others, family size, age, and health status of family members, and health insurance coverage. In the case of the uninsured, an adjustment is made to reflect the likely underutilization of health care by the uninsured.<sup>16</sup> These indexes use median medical out-ofpocket expenditures from the 1996 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey to compute ratios of medical out-of-pocket expenditures for different groups varied by the set of characteristics listed to those of the reference family. Data from the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey are used because health status data are not collected in the CE.17 This method is referred to as medical out-of-pocket expenditures in the threshold or MIT. Again, unlike the panel's original method, no attempt was made to adjust these dollar amounts to aggregate spending totals. Once medical out-of-pocket amounts were calculated, they were included in the thresholds, rather than subtracted from income, before determining poverty status. Generally, the MIT measure is calculated as follows:

Thresholds:

- Thresholds for two adult-two child reference families are based on estimated expenditures for food, clothing, shelter and utilities, and medical out-of-pocket expenditures from the 1998, 1999, and 2000 CE
- The equivalence scale is a three-parameter version and is applied to the food, clothing, shelter, and utilities portion of the threshold
- A medical risk index is applied to the medical out-ofpocket expenditures portion of the threshold

 Geographic indexes are calculated using HUD Fair Market Rents

Resources:

- Cash income from the March 2001 CPS
- Include the value of food assistance programs (food stamps and school lunches)
- Include the value of housing subsidies
- Include the value of energy assistance (only heating assistance)
- Subtract work-related and childcare expenses
- Take account of taxes as modeled in the CPS

The poverty thresholds in 2000 for a two-adult, two-child reference family are presented in the following tabulation. The experimental threshold without medical costs is slightly higher than the official threshold for this family type. As may be expected, the threshold that includes medical out-ofpocket expenditures is higher than that without.

Official measure	\$17,463
Experimental without medical	17,884
Experimental with medical	19,549

Mean values of medical out-of-pocket expenditures assigned by the two different methods for different family types are shown in the appendix. Although the two methods assign different amounts to different families, the key difference between the two methods is that MSI models health expenditures (medical out-of-pocket expenses) based on individual family characteristics, whereas MIT fixes the level at the median value for families categorized by certain specific characteristics.

Finally, we note that the second Census Bureau report included a third method. This approach to valuing medical expenses combined the two approaches just described into a single measure. This combined approach included the addition of a medical out-of-pocket value in the thresholds, but also subtracted a net medical out-of-pocket amount from family income.<sup>18</sup> The discussion here focuses only on the two separately estimated methods to establish more clearly the differences in the two methods.

# Experimental poverty rates

The estimated poverty rate using the MSI measure was 12.2 percent in 2000. The MIT measure yields a poverty rate of 12.7 percent. Both of the new experimental measures result in similar poverty rates that are slightly higher than the official rates for the total U.S. population (11.3 percent). The inclusion of medical out-of-pocket expenses in a poverty measure and the method by which that is done have important effects on the poverty rates of different population sub-groups. Poverty rates based on these MSI and MIT measures

are presented in the following tabulation along with the official poverty rate:

Nu	mber of persons (in thousands)	Percent of the U.S. population
Official measure	. 31,054	11.3
Medical out-of-pocket expenses subtracted from income (MSI)		12.2
Medical out-of-pocket expenses in the threshol (MIT)		12.7

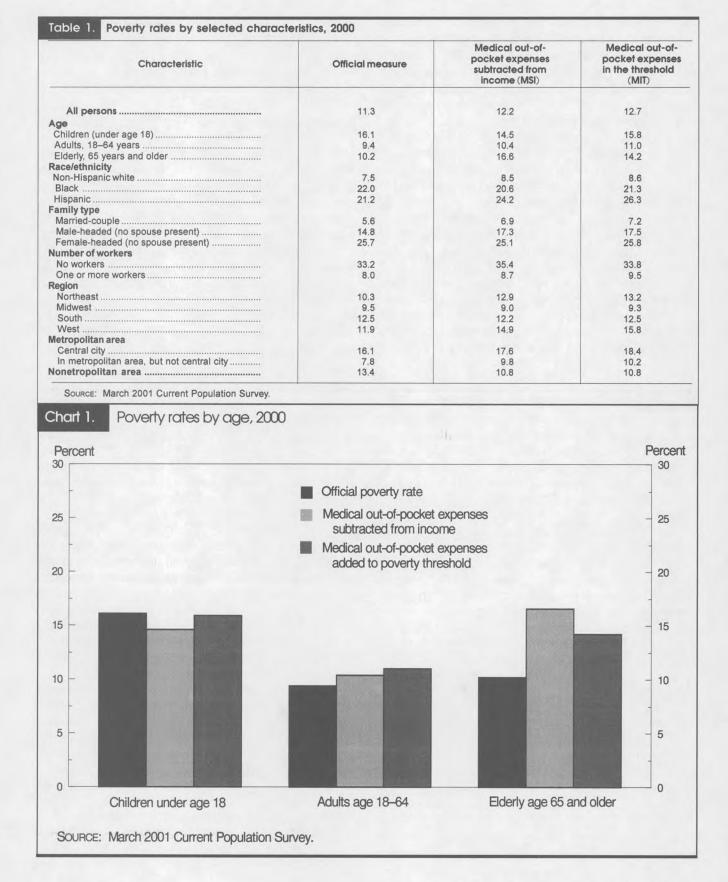
*Demographic subgroups.* Using the poverty measures described in the previous section, this section examines the differential incidence of poverty for various socio-economic and demographic subgroups. Table 1 shows poverty rates under the official and the two experimental poverty measures for various demographic groups.

Poverty rates by age group show higher rates for adults using the experimental measures, especially for the elderly. (See chart 1.) The child poverty rate under the official measure, 16.1 percent, is about the same as that under the MIT measure, 15.9 percent, but considerably lower under the MSI measure, 14.6 percent. The non-elderly adult poverty rate increases modestly from 9.4 with the official measure to 10.4 under the MSI measure and 11.0 percent with the MIT measure. The poverty rate for persons age 65 and older is higher: 10.2 percent under the official measure, compared with 14.2 percent under the MIT and 16.6 percent under the MSI measures.

Differences in poverty rates between the official and the experimental measures are explained by all of the elements included in an experimental measure. Chart 2 shows that average family amounts added and subtracted from income vary from the official to the experimental measures for selected subgroups. The chart illustrates the higher average benefits received, including earned income tax credits, and the lower medical out-of-pocket expenses included for children relative to the elderly. The combination of these calculations results in increased poverty rates for the elderly using the experimental measures relative to the official measure.

Differences in poverty rates between the two experimental measures are only explained by different treatments of medical out-of-pocket expenses. While average values for medical out-of-pocket expenses are lower for most subgroups that we examine under the MIT method, this method likely errs by assigning the same values to all in a given group. This results in the imputation of too large a value to too many families, and too small a value to the few families who actually face large medical out-of-pocket expenses.

Experimental poverty rates also differ from official rates by race and ethnicity. Experimental poverty rates are higher



than official poverty rates for Non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics, though slightly lower for Blacks. The rates tend to be lower for Blacks due to a combination of factors, including higher receipt of some near-cash transfers and slightly lower work-related expenses and taxes paid. Differences in average amounts of these elements are shown in table 2 by race and Hispanic origin.

Accounting for noncash transfers also affects the incidence of poverty by family type. When poverty rates by family type are examined, one sees increases moving from the official to the experimental measures among persons in married-couple and male-householder (unmarried) families, and little change among female-householder families. Married-couples tend to receive less near-cash transfer income and have higher work-related and medical expenses than the other family types. (See table 2 for average amounts.)

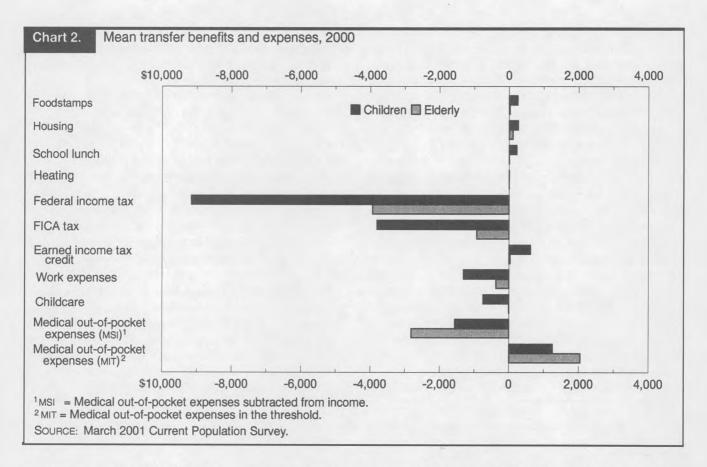
As expected, the experimental measures (which include geographic adjustments) result in poverty rates that differ by region and by metropolitan/nonmetropolitan status. As highlighted by the change in the poverty rates between the official and the experimental measures, poverty estimates increase in the Northeast and West and decrease in the Midwest and South. Likewise, measures that include geographic adjustments (as MSI and MIT do) yield higher poverty rates in central cities, and to a less extent in the suburbs, while lower poverty rates result for nonmetropolitan areas.

### Poverty gaps

The previous section reports the prevalence of poverty under different poverty measures. While the poverty rate tells us the proportion of a population that is poor, it does not give us information about the depth of poverty in that population. The mean income deficit, or average poverty gap, tells us something about the shortfall of income relative to the poverty threshold, and thus the depth of poverty for various people.

Table 3 lists mean income deficits, or poverty gaps, under the official measure and under the two experimental measures, MSI and MIT. These income deficits are calculated by determining who is poor under the given measure, and for those individuals, subtracting their family income from their

Benefit	Total	Official	Near poor <sup>1</sup>	Children	Adults	Elderly	White	Black	Hispanic	No workers	One of more workers
Food stamps	\$117	\$750	\$248	\$252	\$76	\$33	\$83	\$314	\$231	\$264	\$95
Housing subsidies	142	978	346	270	93	116	85	473	293	460	94
School lunch	103	322	256	229	68	9	87	190	254	65	109
leating	6	28	25	10	5	6	5	11	5	15	1
Federal income tax	-9,075	-20	-101	-9,159	-10,031	-3,936	-9,711	-4,496	-3,887	-1,144	-10,271
Eica tax	-3,475	-438	-979	-3,807	-3,827	-931	-3,611	-2,379	-2,770	0	-4,000
tax credit	319	1,147	1,257	624	245	41	276	559	795	0	368
Work expenses	-1,230	-460	-771	-1,312	-1,361	-374	-1,242	-1,096	-1,364	0	-1,416
Child care Medical out-	-377	-162	-305	-746	-292	8	-367	-468	-429	0	-434
of-pocket (мsi) <sup>2</sup> Medical out-	-1,762	-551	-753	-1,563	-1,643	-2,818	-1,824	-1,419	-1,281	-1,987	-1,729
of-pocket (міт) <sup>3</sup>	1,323	851	1,102	1,256	1,210	2,053	1,340	1,201	1,203	1,443	1,304
Benefit		Married couple	Female house- holder	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Central city	Suburbs	No metrop territ	oolitan
Food stamps		\$62	\$309	\$117	\$92	\$120	\$136	\$198	\$64		38
Housing subsidies		48	439	239	98	100	171	287	82		88
School lunch		98	154	89	86	106	126	135	81		15
Heating		4	14	11	9	3	4	8	4		10
Federal income tax		-11,933	-2,621	-10,651	-8,709	-8,414	-9,151	-7,647	-11,235	-5,2	
FICA tax Earned income		-4,333	-1,607	-3,736	-3,668	-3,184	-3,513	-3,002	-3,985	-2,7	'87
tax credit		238	627	284	252	337	389	410	263	335	
Work expenses		-1,455	-787	-1,240	-1,281	-1,184	-1,242	-1,155	-1,299	-1,154	
Child care		-415	-369	-434	-346	-352	-398	-372	-410	-292	
Medical out-of-pocket (Ms	sl) <sup>2</sup>	-2,042	-1,313	-1,883	-1,824	-1,715	-1,674	-1,533	-1,894	-1,753	



relevant poverty threshold. When incomes are negative, the deficit is set equal to the poverty threshold, suggesting that no deficit exceeds the measure of need for the basic bundle of goods.

In official Census Bureau publications, income deficits are calculated separately for families and for unrelated individuals. The first two lines of table 3 show these calculations for these two groups under the three measures. The third line combines family heads and individuals for simplicity, and the remaining averages for subgroups are based on this combined group, by characteristic of the family head or the unrelated individual. (In effect, unrelated individuals are treated like families consisting of one person. See chart 3.)

Although the prevalence of poverty may be higher under the experimental measures relative to the official measure, table 3 indicates that average poverty gaps are much lower for both experimental measures than the official measure. This result holds for all groups shown in table 3 except one, the elderly. While the differences between the income deficits are larger or smaller for different groups, in general, the family incomes of poor individuals are closer to the poverty line under the experimental measures than under the official measure. Thus, while subtracting taxes and other necessary expenses from income does move some people across the poverty line and into poverty, on average, they are not being moved as far below the line as families who are poor using the official measure. Including noncash benefits in income raises the income of many poor families, even if those benefits are not sufficient to raise them out of poverty.

As mentioned earlier, for all groups, average poverty gaps are much lower for both experimental measures than for the official measure, except for the elderly. As shown in table 3, the elderly demonstrate higher mean income deficits under the MSI experimental measure relative to the official measure. Although the large medical out-of-pocket expenses attributed to the elderly contribute greatly to these higher figures, there is an additional factor that explains this difference. The official poverty thresholds are specified to be lower for the elderly than for the nonelderly, whereas the experimental poverty thresholds make no distinction for age of householder. However, due to the lower values of medical out-of-pocket expenses assigned using the MIT measure, the poverty gap for the elderly under that measure is lower than the official measure gap.

#### Income-to-poverty-threshold ratio

Another gauge of the relative distance of the poor from the poverty level is the proportion below specified fractions of their respective poverty thresholds. This section examines income-to-poverty-threshold ratios under the various measures and does so across the entire income distribution. This exercise illustrates not only the difference in distribution below the poverty line, but also the difference across all income levels as the definition of family resources changes.

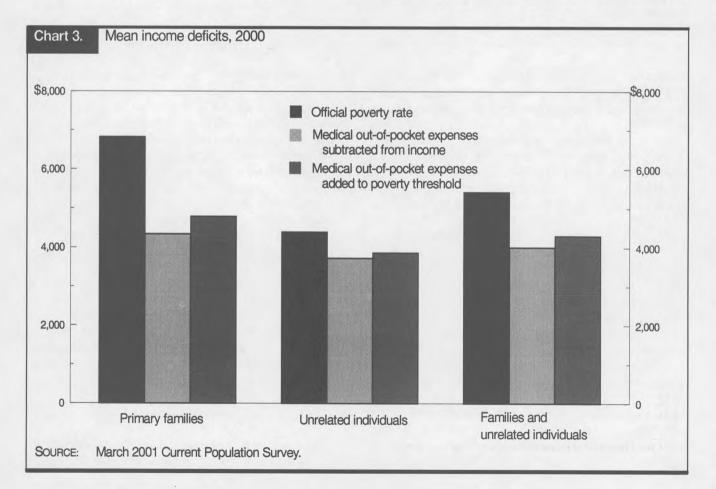
Table 4 shows estimates of the percent of people by family income-to-poverty-threshold ratios under the three measures: the official, MSI, and MIT. Accounting for taxes and transfers in the MSI and MIT measures results in greater percentages of individuals in the middle ratio categories. This is the result of the re-distributional effect of taxes and transfers that are included in the experimental measures.

Comparison of the official and the MSI measures shows that a slightly higher percentage of all persons—4.4 percent, versus 3.8 percent—are in extreme poverty (below one-half of the relevant poverty threshold) using the official measure. (See table 4.) Further, although the MSI measure yields a slightly higher percentage of people below the poverty line than the official measure yields, more of those individuals are above one-half the relevant poverty threshold than are found using the official measure— 8.4 percent using MSI, versus 6.9 percent using the official measure. This is as expected from the calculation of poverty gaps and results from the addition of in-kind transfers to family incomes in the experimental measures. The results are similar, though even more pronounced, for the MIT measures relative to the official measure.

Table 4 also shows that this pattern of fewer people in extreme poverty, when using the experimental measures, holds for most demographic groups including children, Blacks, and Hispanics. Under the official poverty measure, 6.4 percent of children are in extreme poverty. Under the experimental measures, that share falls to 3.9 percent for MSI and 3.8 percent for MIT.

The one exception is the elderly. Notably, 2.2 percent of the elderly are in extreme poverty under the official measure. under the MSI measure, this rate rises to 4.6 percent. This result follows from the method used in that measure to value medical out-of-pocket expenses. However, the MIT measure is much closer to the official measure in this regard.

AN IMPORTANT CONCLUSION from this study is that there is much to be learned from a poverty measure that is carefully and explicitly constructed. It allows us to understand more precisely the economic situation of families and individuals. Including government benefits aimed at the most needy within the



Household characteristic				Madiaalaut	-	Madiani and at
Household char	acteristic		Official	Medical out- pocket exper subtracted fr income (MS	om	Medical out-of- pocket expenses in the threshold (MIT)
Families			\$6.821	\$4 333		¢4 707
Unrelated individuals			4,388	\$4,333 3,731		\$4,787 3,869
Families and unrelated indiv	viduals		5,414	4,013		4,296
Age of household head				4,010		4,200
18 to 64			5,986	4,249		4,831
65 and older			2,868	3,173		2,573
White			5,248	3,931		4,184
Black			5,773	4,078		4,438
Hispanic origin			6,258	4,847		5,366
No workers			5,486	4,701		4,701
One or more workers			5,335	3,434		3,951
n family of type:						
Married couple			6,612	4,153		4,578
Male householder			4,968	4,129		4,445
Female householder			5,243	3,889		4,091
Geographic regioner						.,
Geographic regions:						
Northeast			5,344	4,286		4,607
Midwest			5,398	3,666		3,843
South West			5,214	3,718		3,929
			5,841	4,459		4,893
Metropolitan area:			1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1			
Central city			5,588	4,292		4,638
Not central city Nonmetropolitan area			5,496	4,150		4,470
Nonneu opontari area			4,972	3,113		3,176
Ratio	Official	MSI	MIT <sup>2</sup>	Official	MSI <sup>1</sup>	MIT <sup>2</sup>
Less than 0.5	4.4	3.8	3.6	0.5		
0.5 to 0.99	6.9	8.4	9.1	3.5 5.9	3.4 7.3	3.2
1.0 to 1.99	17.9	27.8	29.6	17.0	26.1	7.9 27.9
2.0 to 3.99	32.5	37.8	38.7	32.7	39.0	40.3
or more	38.3	22.2	19.0	40.9	24.1	20.7
		Children				
		Children			Black	
	Official	MSI	MIT <sup>2</sup>	Official	Black MSI <sup>1</sup>	MIT <sup>2</sup>
.ess than 0.5	Official 6.4	MSI <sup>1</sup>			MSI <sup>1</sup>	MIT <sup>2</sup>
0.5 to 0.99			MIT <sup>2</sup> 3.8 12.0	9.3	MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.1	5.7
0.5 to 0.99	6.4	MSI <sup>1</sup> 3.9	3.8	9.3 12.7	MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.1 14.5	5.7 15.6
0.5 to 0.99 .0 to 1.99 2.0 to 3.99	6.4 9.6 21.3 33.3	MSI <sup>1</sup> 3.9 10.7	3.8 12.0	9.3	MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.1 14.5 37.8	5.7 15.6 39.6
0.5 to 0.99 .0 to 1.99 2.0 to 3.99	6.4 9.6 21.3	MSI' 3.9 10.7 33.3	3.8 12.0 34.1	9.3 12.7 24.4	MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.1 14.5	5.7 15.6
0.5 to 0.99 1.0 to 1.99 2.0 to 3.99	6.4 9.6 21.3 33.3	MSI <sup>1</sup> 3.9 10.7 33.3 36.7	3.8 12.0 34.1 36.8	9.3 12.7 24.4 32.0	MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.1 14.5 37.8 30.7 11.0	5.7 15.6 39.6 30.1
0.5 to 0.99 1.0 to 1.99 2.0 to 3.99	6.4 9.6 21.3 33.3	MSI' 3.9 10.7 33.3 36.7 15.4	3.8 12.0 34.1 36.8 13.2	9.3 12.7 24.4 32.0 21.7	MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.1 14.5 37.8 30.7 11.0 Hispanic	5.7 15.6 39.6 30.1 9.0
Less than 0.5 0.5 to 0.99 1.0 to 1.99 2.0 to 3.99 4 or more	6.4 9.6 21.3 33.3 29.3 Official	MSI' 3.9 10.7 33.3 36.7 15.4 Noneiderly aduits MSI'	3.8 12.0 34.1 36.8 13.2 MIT <sup>2</sup>	9.3 12.7 24.4 32.0 21.7 Official	MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.1 14.5 37.8 30.7 11.0 Hispanic MSI <sup>1</sup>	5.7 15.6 39.6 30.1 9.0 MIT <sup>2</sup>
0.5 to 0.99 1.0 to 1.99 2.0 to 3.99 4 or more	6.4 9.6 21.3 33.3 29.3 Official 3.9	MSI' 3.9 10.7 33.3 36.7 15.4 Nonelderly adults MSI' 3.6	3.8 12.0 34.1 36.8 13.2 MIT <sup>2</sup> 3.6	9.3 12.7 24.4 32.0 21.7 Official 7.3	MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.1 14.5 37.8 30.7 11.0 Hispanic MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.3	5.7 15.6 39.6 30.1 9.0 MIT <sup>2</sup> 6.1
0.5 to 0.99 1.0 to 1.99 2.0 to 3.99 4 or more	6.4 9.6 21.3 33.3 29.3 Official 3.9 5.5	MSI' 3.9 10.7 33.3 36.7 15.4 Nonelderly adults MSI' 3.6 6.8	3.8 12.0 34.1 36.8 13.2 MIT <sup>2</sup> 3.6 7.4	9.3 12.7 24.4 32.0 21.7 Official 7.3 13.9	MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.1 14.5 37.8 30.7 11.0 Hispanic MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.3 17.9	5.7 15.6 39.6 30.1 9.0 MIT <sup>2</sup> 6.1 20.2
0.5 to 0.99 0 to 1.99 0 to 3.99 or more	6.4 9.6 21.3 33.3 29.3 Official 3.9	MSI' 3.9 10.7 33.3 36.7 15.4 Nonelderly adults MSI' 3.6 6.8 24.6	3.8 12.0 34.1 36.8 13.2 MIT <sup>2</sup> 3.6 7.4 25.9	9.3 12.7 24.4 32.0 21.7 Official 7.3 13.9 30.1	MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.1 14.5 37.8 30.7 11.0 Hispanic MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.3 17.9 44.1	5.7 15.6 39.6 30.1 9.0 MIT <sup>2</sup> 6.1 20.2 44.3
0.5 to 0.99 0 to 1.99 0 to 3.99 or more ess than 0.5 5 to 0.99 0 to 1.99 to 3.99	6.4 9.6 21.3 33.3 29.3 Official 3.9 5.5 14.7	MSI' 3.9 10.7 33.3 36.7 15.4 Nonelderly adults MSI' 3.6 6.8	3.8 12.0 34.1 36.8 13.2 MIT <sup>2</sup> 3.6 7.4 25.9 40.4	9.3 12.7 24.4 32.0 21.7 Official 7.3 13.9 30.1 32.6	MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.1 14.5 37.8 30.7 11.0 Hispanic MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.3 17.9 44.1 25.7	5.7 15.6 39.6 30.1 9.0 MIT <sup>2</sup> 6.1 20.2 44.3 24.4
0.5 to 0.99 1.0 to 1.99 2.0 to 3.99 4 or more 	6.4 9.6 21.3 33.3 29.3 Official 3.9 5.5 14.7 31.6	MSI'           3.9           10.7           33.3           36.7           15.4             Nonelderly adults           MSI'           3.6           6.8           24.6           39.0           26.0	3.8 12.0 34.1 36.8 13.2 MIT <sup>2</sup> 3.6 7.4 25.9	9.3 12.7 24.4 32.0 21.7 Official 7.3 13.9 30.1 32.6 16.1	MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.1           14.5           37.8           30.7           11.0           Hispanic           MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.3           17.9           44.1           25.7           6.0	5.7 15.6 39.6 30.1 9.0 MIT <sup>2</sup> 6.1 20.2 44.3 24.4 5.1
0.5 to 0.99 1.0 to 1.99 2.0 to 3.99 4 or more 	6.4 9.6 21.3 33.3 29.3 Official 3.9 5.5 14.7 31.6 44.3	MSI' 3.9 10.7 33.3 36.7 15.4 Nonelderly adults MSI' 3.6 6.8 24.6 39.0 26.0 Elderly	3.8 12.0 34.1 36.8 13.2 MIT <sup>2</sup> 3.6 7.4 25.9 40.4 22.6	9.3 12.7 24.4 32.0 21.7 Official 7.3 13.9 30.1 32.6 16.1 Fee	MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.1 14.5 37.8 30.7 11.0 Hispanic MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.3 17.9 44.1 25.7 6.0 emale househo	5.7 15.6 39.6 30.1 9.0 MIT <sup>2</sup> 6.1 20.2 44.3 24.4 5.1 Ider
0.5 to 0.99 0 to 1.99 2.0 to 3.99 5 or more 5 to 0.99 0 to 1.99 0 to 1.99 0 to 3.99 or more	6.4 9.6 21.3 33.3 29.3 Official 3.9 5.5 14.7 31.6 44.3 Official	MSI'           3.9           10.7           33.3           36.7           15.4   Nonelderly adults           MSI'           3.6           6.8           24.6           39.0           26.0           Elderly           MSI'	3.8 12.0 34.1 36.8 13.2 MIT <sup>2</sup> 3.6 7.4 25.9 40.4 22.6 MIT <sup>2</sup>	9.3 12.7 24.4 32.0 21.7 Official 7.3 13.9 30.1 32.6 16.1 Fe Official	MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.1           14.5           37.8           30.7           11.0           Hispanic           MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.3           17.9           44.1           25.7           6.0	5.7 15.6 39.6 30.1 9.0 MIT <sup>2</sup> 6.1 20.2 44.3 24.4 5.1
0.5 to 0.99 0. to 1.99 2.0 to 3.99 5 or more 5 to 0.99 0 to 1.99 0 to 3.99 or more	6.4 9.6 21.3 33.3 29.3 Official 3.9 5.5 14.7 31.6 44.3 Official 2.2	MSI'           3.9           10.7           33.3           36.7           15.4           Nonelderly adults           MSI'           3.6           6.8           24.6           39.0           26.0           Elderly           MSI'           4.6	3.8 12.0 34.1 36.8 13.2 MIT <sup>2</sup> 3.6 7.4 25.9 40.4 22.6 MIT <sup>2</sup> 2.7	9.3 12.7 24.4 32.0 21.7 Official 7.3 13.9 30.1 32.6 16.1 Fe Official 10.9	MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.1           14.5           37.8           30.7           11.0           Hispanic           MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.3           17.9           44.1           25.7           6.0           emale househo           MSI <sup>1</sup> 8.6	5.7 15.6 39.6 30.1 9.0 MIT <sup>2</sup> 6.1 20.2 44.3 24.4 5.1 Ider MIT <sup>2</sup> 8.0
0.5 to 0.99 1.0 to 1.99 2.0 to 3.99 4 or more 0.5 to 0.99 0.5 to 0.99 0 to 1.99 2 or more 5 to 0.99 5 to 0.99	6.4 9.6 21.3 33.3 29.3 Official 3.9 5.5 14.7 31.6 44.3 Official 2.2 8.0	MSI'           3.9           10.7           33.3           36.7           15.4   Nonelderly adults           MSI'           3.6           6.8           24.6           39.0           26.0           Elderly           MSI'           4.6           12.0	3.8 12.0 34.1 36.8 13.2 MIT <sup>2</sup> 3.6 7.4 25.9 40.4 22.6 MIT <sup>2</sup> 2.7 11.5	9.3 12.7 24.4 32.0 21.7 Official 7.3 13.9 30.1 32.6 16.1 Fe Official 10.9 14.8	MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.1           14.5           37.8           30.7           11.0           Hispanic           MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.3           17.9           44.1           25.7           6.0           emale househoo           MSI <sup>1</sup> 8.6           16.5	5.7           15.6           39.6           30.1           9.0             MIT <sup>2</sup> 6.1           20.2           44.3           24.4           5.1           Ider           8.0           17.9
0.5 to 0.99 1.0 to 1.99 2.0 to 3.99 4 or more 0.5 to 0.99 0.5 to 0.99 0 to 1.99 0 to 3.99 0 or more	6.4 9.6 21.3 33.3 29.3 Official 3.9 5.5 14.7 31.6 44.3 Official 2.2	MSI'           3.9           10.7           33.3           36.7           15.4           Nonelderly adults           MSI'           3.6           6.8           24.6           39.0           26.0           Elderly           MSI'           4.6	3.8 12.0 34.1 36.8 13.2 MIT <sup>2</sup> 3.6 7.4 25.9 40.4 22.6 MIT <sup>2</sup> 2.7	9.3 12.7 24.4 32.0 21.7 Official 7.3 13.9 30.1 32.6 16.1 Fe Official 10.9	MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.1           14.5           37.8           30.7           11.0           Hispanic           MSI <sup>1</sup> 6.3           17.9           44.1           25.7           6.0           emale househo           MSI <sup>1</sup> 8.6	5.7           15.6           39.6           30.1           9.0             MIT <sup>2</sup> 6.1           20.2           44.3           24.4           5.1           Ider           MIT <sup>2</sup> 8.0

<sup>2</sup> MIT= Medical out-of-pocket expenses subtracted from incor

URCE: March 2001 Current Population Survey.

experimental measures also helps gauge the effectiveness of these programs in improving the lives of low-income families and individuals. With such a procedure one can more carefully ascertain the situation of particular population subgroups that are often specifically targeted for aid. Finally, the experimental measures allow us to more thoroughly understand the costs and economic hardship that individuals and families face and to examine where and how difficulties arise.  $\hfill \square$ 

#### Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: We thank Jessica Banthin, Richard Bavier, David Betson, David Johnson, and Barbara Wolfe for their input into our research. This paper reports the results of research and analysis undertaken by BLS and Census Bureau staff. This study is to inform interested parties of research and to encourage discussion. All views expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not reflect the views or policies of their respective agencies or the views of other staff therein. The authors accept responsibility for all errors.

<sup>1</sup> Short, Kathleen, *Experimental Poverty Measures: 1999*, Current Population Reports, Consumer Income, P60–216 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2001).

<sup>2</sup> Patricia Ruggles, Drawing the Line—Alternative Poverty Measures and Their Implications for Public Policy (Washington, DC, Urban Institute Press, 1990).

<sup>3</sup> Constance F. Citro and Robert T. Michael, eds., *Measuring Poverty:* A New Approach (Washington, DC, National Academy Press, 1995).

<sup>4</sup> Citro and Michael, Measuring Poverty, p. 5.

<sup>5</sup> Early work includes David Johnson, Stephanie Shipp, Thesia I. Garner, "Developing Poverty Thresholds Using Expenditure Data," in *Proceedings of the Government and Social Statistics Section* (Alexandria, vA, American Statistical Association, August 1997) and Thesia I. Garner Stephanie Shipp, Geoffrey Paulin, Kathleen Short, and Charles Nelson, "Poverty Measurement in the 1990s," *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1998, pp. 39–61. These and other Poverty Measurement Working Papers are available on Census Bureau poverty measurement Web site:

http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/povmeas.htm.

<sup>6</sup> Short, *Experimental Poverty Measures: 1999*, 2001 and Kathleen Short, Thesia I. Garner, David Johnson, and Patricia Doyle, *Experimental Poverty Measures: 1990 to 1997*, Current Population Reports, Consumer Income, P60-205 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1999).

<sup>7</sup> See for example, "Open Letter on Revising the Official Measure of Poverty," Conveners of the Working Group on Revising the

Poverty Measure, U.S. Census Bureau, Aug. 2, 2000, on the Internet at: http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/povmeas.htm for the full text of this letter.

<sup>8</sup> See David Betson, "Poor Old Folks: Have Our Methods of Poverty Measurement Blinded Us to Who is Poor?" University of Notre Dame, Poverty Measurement Working Paper (U.S. Census Bureau, 1995).

<sup>9</sup> See Richard Bavier, "Medical Needs and the Poverty Thresholds," Poverty Measurement Working Paper (U.S. Census Bureau, 1998), and a summary of Marilyn Moon's proposal in Citro and Michael, *Measuring Poverty*, p. 236.

<sup>10</sup> Citro and Michael, Measuring Poverty, 1995, pp. 223-37.

<sup>11</sup> Short, Experimental Poverty Measures: 1999, 2001.

<sup>12</sup> See David Betson, "Imputation of Medical Out of Pocket (MOOP) Spending to CPS Records," University of Notre Dame, Poverty Measurement Working Paper (U.S. Census Bureau, February 2001) for complete details.

<sup>13</sup> For a description of the procedure using earlier data, see Garner and others, "Poverty measurement,"1998.

<sup>14</sup> Johnson and others, "Developing Poverty Thresholds," 1997.

<sup>15</sup> Short, Experimental Poverty Measures: 1999, 2001.

<sup>16</sup> For more details on this method, see Jessica Banthin, Thesia I. Garner, and Kathleen Short, "Medical Care Needs in Poverty Thresholds: Problems Posed by the Uninsured," Paper presented at the American Economic Association Meetings, Poverty Measurement Working Paper (U.S.Census Bureau, 2001).

 $^{17}$  Other options using the  $\mbox{\tiny CE}$  are presented in Banthin and others 2001.

<sup>18</sup> Short, Experimental Poverty Measures: 1999, 2001.

### Appendix: Medical risk factors (with adjustment for the uninsured) and mean values of Medical out-of-pocket expenditures for MSI and MIT measures

Characteristic	Medical risk factors	MSI mean amount <sup>1</sup>	MIT mean amount
Reference family	1.00	\$1,853	\$1,349
amilies with no elderly members:			
Private, one person			
Good health	.42	868	571
Fair/poor health	.77	933	1.044
Private, two people	.77	900	1,044
Good health	.89	1,991	4 400
			1,196
Fair/poor health	1.13	2,143	1,520
Private, three or more people	1.00	1.010	
Good health	1.00	1,946	1,352
Fair/poor health	1.26	1,913	1,695
Public, one person			
Good health	.02	438	24
Fair/poor health	.07	487	93
Public, two or more people			
Good health	.03	322	45
Fair/poor health	.09	403	124
		400	124
Uninsured, one person			
Good health	.48	235	649
Fair/poor health	.90	278	1,217
Uninsured, two or more people			
Good health	1.02	556	1,370
Fair/poor health	1.08	460	1,462
amilies with elderly members:			
Private, one person			
Good health	1.19	2.043	1.606
Fair/poor health	1.19	2,045	
Private, two or more people	1.51	2,059	1,765
Good health	1.00	2 0.045	0.500
	1.92	3,045	2,593
Fair/poor health	2.30	3,025	3,096
Public, one person			
Good health	.49	1,978	659
Fair/poor health	.45	1,841	605
Public, two or more people			
Good health	.91	2,845	1,220
Fair/poor health	1.01	2,734	1,367

MSI= Medical out-of-pocket expenses subtracted from income.
 MIT= Medical out-of-pocket expenses in the threshold.

SOURCE: 1998-2001 Current Expenditure Survey; 2001 Current Population

Survey; 1996 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey; and Jessica Banthin and others, "Medical Care Needs in Poverty Thresholds: Problems Posed by the Uninsured," Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, American Economic Association meeting, January 2001.

# The influx of women into legal professions: an economic analysis

Women are increasingly attracted to the field of law, possibly because of its favorable economic factors, such as relatively high earnings early in the career and ease of re-entry into the field after periods of nonparticipation in the labor force

#### Joe G. Baker

education. For the first time, female law school entrants outnumbered men.<sup>1</sup> This event is the culmination of a trend over the last half-century which saw the legal profession experience rapid increases in the number and percent of women receiving law degrees. At the same time, a large body of literature documented a "second class" professional status of women in the legal field. If women are treated so poorly in the legal profession, why do they find it an attractive career choice?

he year 2001 was a watershed year in legal

Previous examinations of the status of women in law have compared female to male law graduates. This research examines the proposition that the correct economic comparison, especially from an occupational choice standpoint, is not between genders within a profession but the relative desirability across professions for women. As such, this article compares the relative economic rewards to women of four professional degrees: law, medicine, M.B.A.s, and social science/psychology doctorates.

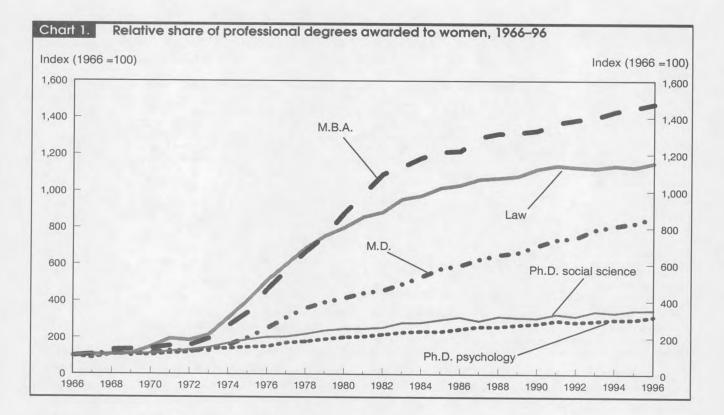
#### Background and literature review

Chart 1 compares the relative share of degrees awarded to women from 1966 to 1996 (indexed to 100.0 in 1966) for five "reference" professions (law, medicine, M.B.A.s, social science Ph.D.s, and psychology Ph.D.s). Women have increased their share of total law degrees by almost twelvefold (in 1966, only 3.8 percent of law degrees were awarded to women; in 1996, this statistic was 43.5 percent).<sup>2</sup> In terms of the relative growth of women in the profession, law trails only M.B.A.s over this period but is substantially in excess of the other professional fields.<sup>3</sup> As stated by Professor Sherwin Rosen, "...the story of the legal profession (and, similarly, for the medical practice) in the 1970s and 1980s is the entry of women...<sup>34</sup>

Part of the explanation for this growth in female lawyers has been the revolution in female participation in the labor force in general (overall female labor force participation rates grew to 58.9 percent from 39.8 percent for the January 1966– 96 period).<sup>5</sup> Another explanation is the increased number of college degrees awarded to women, which grew to 55.2 percent of all bachelor degrees in 1996, up from 42.6 percent in 1966.<sup>6</sup> However, the "feminization rate" of the legal profession exceeds by several-fold these trends in labor force participation and degree awards.

The general conclusion of previous research into the status of women in the legal profession is that women are treated poorly. Wynn R. Huang found that "the earnings structure found in the law profession rewards men more than it does females."<sup>7</sup> Huang also found that women receive lower benefits than men for attendance at a prestigious law school, and suffer earnings penalties after having families.<sup>8</sup> Paul W. Mattessich and Cheryl W. Heilman's study of University of Min-

Joe G. Baker is associate professor of economics, Southern Utah University, Cedar City, Utah. Email: Baker\_J@suu.edu



nesota law graduates found that women in the legal profession earn less than men, and were discriminated against in the workplace.<sup>9</sup> Sherwin Rosen found that female lawyers earned significantly less than men.<sup>10</sup> Robert L. Nelson found that female lawyers worked in "less remunerative, if not lower status, positions."<sup>11</sup> John Hagan and Fiona Kay's 1995 study of Canadian lawyers found large gender differences, especially in earnings.<sup>12</sup> Robert G. Wood, Mary E. Corcoran, and Paul N. Courant's study of University of Michigan Law School Graduates found that even after controlling for childcare, work history, school performance, and other variables, about onefourth of the male-female wage gap remained unexplained.<sup>13</sup> These findings seem at odds with the rapid growth of female law graduates.

Richard H. Sander and E. Douglas Williams argue that the rapid feminization of the law was the result of three factors: 1) job opportunities in teaching, a traditionally female occupation, declined forcing women into other careers; 2) law was "disproportionately attractive" to women during the period of increasing female labor force participation, especially for women of upper- and upper-middle income families; and 3) high relative salaries of lawyers to bachelor-degree recipients.<sup>14</sup> (Sander and Williams did not compare salaries across professional degrees for women.) Sander and Williams compare the starting salaries of corporate lawyers to new bachelor-degree recipients over the 1961–85 period, and found these data were consistent with waxing and waning law school enrollments.

#### The data

The primary data for this analysis is the 1993 National Survey of College Graduates.<sup>15</sup> The survey sampled approximately 215,000 individuals, of which approximately 168,000 responded (78 percent response rate). The sample size varied based upon strata. For purposes of this analysis, individuals were classified into professional fields based upon their "most recent or highest degree." Several individuals in the sample have more than one professional degree, for example, the physician who goes on to get a law degree. It is assumed that the most recent/highest degree is a good approximation of career interests, and was therefore used as the classification variable. Further, unless otherwise specified these statistics are for those under age 66 who received their "most recent or highest" degree within the last 10 years (that is, their career age is less than 11 years). This last restriction is necessary because most women in these professions have lower career age and experience than men; this biases the aggregate statistics. Because many occupational decisions are made on the basis of career characteristics as opposed to starting salaries, some of the comparisons that follow also ex-

Characteristic	Lo	w	M.B.A.		B.A. M.D.		Social Sciemce Ph.D.		Psychology Ph.D	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number Percentage of total	633,175 72.4	241,228 27.6	489,629 75.6	157,645 24.4	610,078 79.8	154,711 20.2	69,354 76.0	21,956 24.0	65,575 55.2	53,243 44.8
Disabled Married Divorced/separated Not in labor force With children at home New graduate <sup>1</sup>	2.5 76.1 9.1 4.9 54.3 15.2	2.0 62.9 11.3 11.2 47.1 31.1	2.0 83.1 6.1 5.6 60.2 25.5	1.2 65.4 12.0 9.7 47.7 46.6	2.7 84.7 5.8 5.2 60.4 12.4	2.4 71.9 7.6 9.9 51.8 24.8	2.8 78.9 7.8 6.0 48.9 14.5	2.9 64.0 14.5 9.3 43.1 28.6	3.1 81.2 9.5 4.0 53.2 14.1	4.4 65.9 18.5 6.7 45.0 28.4
Working in degree field Not a U.S. citizen (Visa)	86.0 1.0	86.3 1.8	51.1 4.0	56.3 4.5	96.9 5.8	95.5 10.9	76.5	78.1 6.3	87.5 4.0	84.7
Mean of number: Biological age (years) Career age (years) <sup>2</sup> Annual salary (median) Full-time professional	41 17 \$75,000	36 10 \$55,000	41 13 \$60,000	35 7 \$48,000	42 19 \$96,000	36 12 \$68,000	46 17 \$54,500	43 12 \$50,000	45 15 \$55,000	43 11 \$48,000
experience (years) Average workweek (hours) <sup>3</sup>	18 46	10 38	20 46	13 41	17 49	9 42	20 46	15 42	19 46	14 41

5 years or less.

<sup>2</sup> Includes all career ages. Career age is defined as years since receipt

fessional or graduate degree.

<sup>3</sup> Average workweek data for full-time workers only.

SOURCE: 1993 National Survey of College Graduates.

amine older career age cohorts. Table 1 contains descriptive statistics for the professional fields.

Law schools and business schools attract students with similar backgrounds. Almost two-thirds of law school graduates (62 percent) have bachelor degrees in social science (44.7 percent) or business (17.3 percent).<sup>16</sup> The same two bachelor fields make up 49.7 percent of M.B.A.s (with a bachelor degree in business at 37.2 percent); and 80.3 percent of social science doctorates (with a bachelor degree in social science at 74.7 percent).<sup>17</sup> Although not perfect substitutes, these professions do appear to be competing career choices for a large number of undergraduates who go on to professional school. Medicine was included in this article because of rapid growth in the participation of women that parallels the growth in law degrees among women, although the types of undergraduates who go into medicine are substantially different from those who enter the legal profession (health and life science bachelor degrees make up about 69.2 percent of M.D.s). (See chart 1.) Psychology is included because it is a profession that has historically been characterized by high levels of female participation. In 1966, 1 out of 5 psychology doctorates were awarded to women; and in 1996, 2 out of 3 were.

# Labor force participation

Following Gary S. Becker's pioneering model of the household production function, households allocate time among many work and nonwork activities.18 Because household labor supply decisions are often made on the basis of more than one worker, demographics and family structure can affect labor supply. For example, marriage or the presence of children, or both, require considerations of joint earnings and household division of labor. This may restrict job search or hours of work for one or both spouses. The presence of children increases the value of nonwork production and may result in one spouse completely dropping out of the labor force. In most two-earner households, male earning potential exceeds that of women.

Becker's model of household production predicts that the rational household would thus allocate most "home" production to the wife and allocate "market" production to the man.19 The value of "home" production also rises with the presence of children; therefore, female participation tends to drop during child-rearing years for married women.

National labor force participation data are consistent with this prediction: female participation rates are less than men's, and drop during the peak childbearing years. Thus, at least for married mothers, the ability to exit and re-enter a profession is an attractive attribute.<sup>20</sup> In addition, professional field attractiveness would be related to job opportunity, that is, unemployment rates. Table 2 contains labor force participation rates and unemployment rates for female professionals in the four comparison fields. Law has the lowest female labor force participation rates of the comparison fields; it also ranks second behind only M.B.A.s in terms of unemployment rates.

At first glance, these attributes would appear to make law less attractive than the comparison fields. However, if labor force exit is by choice, then the labor force participation rates reflect voluntary decisions. Table 3 contains data on why

#### Table 2. Labor force participation by professional degree

Characteristic	L	.ciw	M.B.A.		M.D.		Ph.D.	
Characteristic	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	191,283	143,413	220,550	115,726	171,341	84,573	40,365	38,565
Working Unemployed Not in labor force	178,778 4,874 7,631	121,352 4,747 17,314	209,484 6,223 4,843	101,965 4,688 9,073	164,176 803 6,362	75,011 540 9,022	38,069 1216 1,080	36,268 239 2,058
Percent distribution Norking Jnemployed Not in labor force	93.5 2.5 4.0	84.6 3.3 12.1	95.0 2.8 2.2	88.1 4.1 7.8	95.8 .5 3.7	88.7 .6 10.7	94.3 3.0 2.7	94.0 .6 5.3
Jnemployment rate abor force participation rate	2.7 96.0	3.8 87.9	2.9 97.8	4.4 92.2	.5 96.3	.7 89.3	3.1 97.3	.7 94.7

NOTE: This table restricts the population to those with a career age of less than 11 years (that is, those received their most recent or highest degree within

the last 10 years).

SOURCE: 1993 National Survey of College Graduates.

Table 3.	Reasons	for not	being	in the	labor force	by	professional	degree

	L	aw	N	I.B.A.	М	.D.	Ph.D.		
Characteristic	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Total not in labor force	7,631	17,314	4,843	9,073	6,362	9,022	1,080	2,058	
Retired	4.7	11.2	21.7	.0	2.3	.0	5.0	.0	
On layoff	11.4	3.4	1.4	1.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	
Student	41.8	23.5	62.4	8.0	87.1	56.3	44.2	5.2	
amily responsibilities	2.4	56.3	.0	72.3	1.8	24.2	22.6	61.1	
Iness/disability	7.6	2.0	5.5	.8	4.6	4.4	.3	18.0	
lo suitable job	6.6	3.6	7.4	.0	.0	2.4	16.4	8.6	
Did not want work	11.4	23.7	1.4	17.2	.0	5.9	.0	15.7	
Other	19.5	15.3	3.5	11.0	2.8	19.7	6.2	28.1	

SOURCE: 1993 National Survey of College Graduates

professional degree holders were not in the labor force (percentages can add to more than 100 percent because respondents were asked to check all the applied). Compared with the other professional fields, law ranks very high in terms of "voluntary" female labor force exit-retired (11.2 percent, a higher percentage retired than other female professionals); student (23.5 percent, second only to M.D.s, of which a large percentage were most likely still doing post-degree specialty training); and "did not want to work" (23.7 percent, first). "Family responsibilities" were more important reasons for M.B.A.s and doctorates to not participate in the labor force. Female law graduates do fare poorly in terms of "layoff from job" (first) and "no suitable job" (second), although these percentages are small.

Another characteristic that would make law attractive to women is the ability to maintain high rates of labor force participation over a career. This is especially important in professions with high training costs, so that one can recover the costs of this training through higher earnings.

Women in law have comparable participation rates with other professions early in their careers, but are able to maintain high levels of participation later in the career. (See chart 2.) The other professions all show steep declines in "late-career" participation.

Finally, the ability to exit and re-enter the workforce is an attractive job attribute for married women, especially those with children. Table 4 contains data on re-entry rates for female professionals over the 5-year, 1988-93 period by career age. When one examines only re-entry into any job, law does not compare favorably with the other professions in early career but has high rates of re-entry in middle and late career (periods in which careers are likely to be interrupted for family reasons). Law becomes even more attractive to women when one restricts the re-entry data to jobs closely related to degree. These data suggest that skill obsolescence and lack of employment opportunity appear to be lower barriers for female law graduates to re-enter the workforce, especially late in their careers.

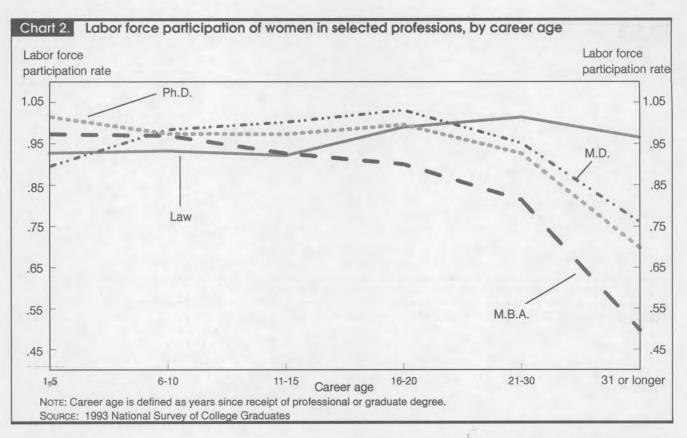


Table 4.

#### Salaries

In its most abstract form, economic theory distills occupational choice into comparison shopping for the highest wage. Table 5 contains median earnings data for full-time professionals who have had their professional degree 10 years or less.<sup>21</sup> Median earnings for early career female law school graduates exceed all other professions. Overall, female law graduates make 92.3 percent of male law graduate earnings; this percentage is surpassed only by female Ph.D.s.<sup>22</sup>

When one examines earnings by employer type, a mixed picture emerges. Female law graduates have comparable earnings to men in the private sector (for-profit and notfor-profit), substantially less in State Government employment, and exceed male earnings by 20 percent in the U.S. Government sector.

Data on the workforce in general indicates that men work a longer workweek than women, and this trend holds also for professionals.<sup>23</sup> Table 5 contains data on median hours worked per week.<sup>24</sup> Using these data, annual median salaries are adjusted to conform to a 40-hour workweek. These adjusted totals indicate that most of the difference between male and female law school graduate earnings can be explained by workweek length. Further, after this adjustment, law only trails Ph.D.s in terms of relative earnings of women to men.

jitized for FRASER Monthly Labor Review August 2002 ps://fraser.stlouisfed.org deral Reserve Bank of St. Louis Why do female professionals in general work fewer hours than men? Although data are not available to answer this question, the National Survey of College Graduates did query respondents on reasons why they were working part time; these responses provide some insight into decisions regarding quantity of labor supplied. As can be seen in table 6, the majority of women work part time by choice (family reasons, student, and did not want to work).

Re-entry rates for female professionals, 1988-93

	Percent of total not working in 1988 moving to employed in 1993 Professional degree field							
Career age in 1988								
	Law	M.B.A.	M.D.	Ph.D.				
Re-entry into any job: 1–10 years 11–20 years 21 and older	48.0 69.5 80.5	73.7 28.2 .0	73.8 70.7 10.3	45.4 21.8 13.9				
Re-entry into job closely related to degree: 1–10 years 11–20 years 21 and older	29.9 65.5 40.3	37.3 7.3 .0	64.3 58.3 6.5	24.9 .0 5.7				

#### Table 5 Median salaries of full-time professionals, 1993

	Lo	Law M.B.A.		M.D.		Ph.D.		
Employer type	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Private, for-profit Private, not-for-profit Self employed Local government State government U.S. Government Educational institution	\$61,000 32,000 55,000 41,000 39,000 50,000 50,000	\$60,000 33,956 48,000 37,416 36,664 60,000 43,700	\$56,000 53,000 36,000 44,770 41,616 48,200 35,000	\$46,800 45,968 39,600 45,916 42,000 45,000 40,000	\$90,000 57,000 86,400 40,000 89,000 55,000 33,333	\$60,000 72,000 75,000 70,000 (') (') 32,000	\$60,000 44,000 72,000 41,600 45,000 63,000 40,000	\$44,720 42,000 60,000 47,500 41,600 55,450 38,600
Total	54,000	48,000	54,000	45,916	60,000	45,000	44,720	43,100
Median workweek (hours)	50	42	45	40	50	50	45	40
Adjusted total <sup>2</sup>	\$43,200	\$45,714	\$48,000	\$45,916	\$48,000	\$36,000	\$39,751	\$43,100

<sup>1</sup> Small number of observations.

2 Adjusted total salary assumes a 40-hour workweek.

NOTE: This table restricts the population to those with a career age of less than 11 years.

SOURCE: 1993 National Survey of College Graduates.

Table 6.

#### Reasons for working part time, professional employees, 1993

Table 7.

Demon	Lo	Law M.B.A.		B.A.	M.D.		Ph.D.	
Reason	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total, professionals working	7.005	17.101	5 700	7 170	0.505	11 160	0.654	7,370
part time	7,225	17,431	5,789 29.0	7,173	3,535 1,6	11,162	2,654 4.6	4.7
Retired	47.7	14.9	24.5	8.6	24.5	3.4	28.3	8.5
amily responsibilities	2.4	61.2	14.6	61.6	(1)	54.7	8.5	49.1
Iness/disability	(1)	1.0	(1)	1.3	5.2	13.2	2.0	(1)
lo suitable job	39.1	10.6	40.8	9.2	21.9	8.9	35.8	20.1
Did not want full-time work	8.0	31.1	22.7	42.2	40.5	36.7	28.3	28.3
Other	14.8	12.0	6.2	28.9	26.4	10.0	22.8	9.9

<sup>1</sup> Small number of observations.

Note: This table restricts the population to those with a career age of less than 11 years (that is, those received their most recent or highest degree within

Age-earnings profiles of full-time professionals

the last 10 years).

SOURCE: 1993 National Survey of College Graduates.

#### Median earnings Characteristic Law M.B.A. M.D. Ph.D Female Male Female Male Female Male Female Male Career age: \$40,000 1-5 years ..... \$46,000 \$40,000 \$50,500 \$44,400 \$36,000 \$32,500 \$40.000 46,634 52,896 75,000 61,600 59,000 60,000 50,900 86,000 49,100 6-10 years ..... 86,400 54.000 11-15 years ..... 73,900 55,416 61,700 52,000 104,000 60,000 54,000 16-20 years ..... 85,000 76,000 65,000 49,000 116,200 90,000 60,000 21-30 years ..... 97,000 79,437 70,000 48,000 110,000 90,000 65,000 70,000 90,000 90,000 90,000 100,000 84,000 52,000 More than 30 years ..... (1) Estimated lifetime earnings (in millions)<sup>2</sup> 2.316 2.138 3.203 2.846 2.786 1.942 3.811 3.160 Total ..... 1.465 1.224 .908 .866 1.225 1.071 1.086 .831 Present value ..... (5 percent discount rate) NOTE: Data are for full-time workers only. Career age is defined as years Small number of observations. <sup>2</sup> Full-time workers only. Lifetime earnings assumes 40-year worklife and \$48,000 for female M.B.A.s over career age 30. since receipt of professional or graduate degree. SOURCE: 1993 National Survey of College Graduates.

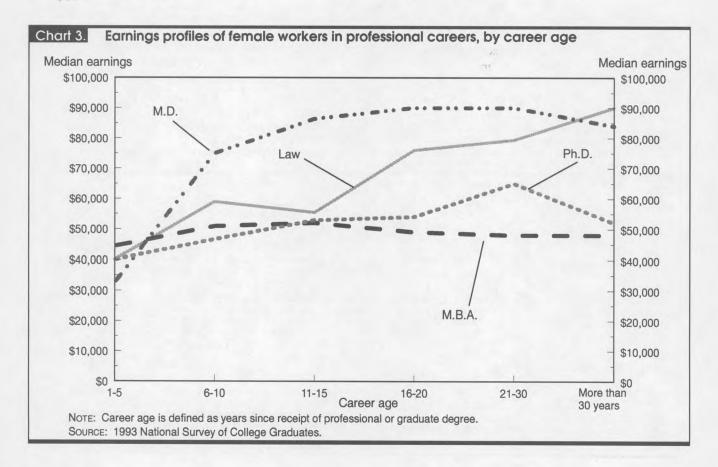
Earnings early in one's career are important, but lifetime earnings are the basis for undertaking the large investments of time and money for professional school. Table 7 contains data on median earnings by career age. Although these data are cross-sectional, one can infer lifetime ageearnings profiles from them. One interesting attribute of female law graduate earnings is the relatively "steep" ageearnings profile compared with other female professionals save M.D.s. (See chart 3.) This implies two things regarding female law graduates: 1) there is little skill obsolescence and penalty for workforce exit and re-entry (consistent with the labor force re-entry data in table 4); and 2), law has high returns to experience.<sup>25</sup>

What are the expected lifetime earnings of female professionals? Lifetime earnings can be estimated from the career age-earnings cross-section in table 7. Using the assumption of a 40-year working life, a 1993 male law graduate would expect to earn \$3.2 million—and a female graduate \$2.8 million—over their lifetime.<sup>26</sup> Female lifetime law graduate earnings are exceeded only by female M.D.s. Discounting this future earnings stream to present value does not change these rankings.

# **Returns to schooling**

While information regarding salaries and lifetime earnings provide information about the relative economic benefits of a career, they have no cost component. Occupational choice theory is grounded in the concept of human capital, which views education as an investment that results in higher future income. A rational individual would thus compare the costs and benefits of alternative careers in order to make a career choice.

The benefits of professional school are the increased earnings associated with a professional career, *ceteris paribus*. A female M.D. expects to make about \$3.2 million over her working life, compared with the lifetime earnings of \$2.8 million for a female law graduate. (See table 7.) However, these earnings are gross benefits, and the decision to undertake a professional career is based upon the increased (or net) earnings one would make over not attending professional school. Thus, one must consider what one's earnings profile would be without a professional degree compared to one with a degree. This is further complicated by the different earnings profiles that men and women have; lifetime earnings also vary with bachelor-degree field.



Costs of professional school are composed of direct costs (tuition, fees, books and so forth); opportunity costs of foregone earnings while in school; and psychic costs associated with the stress and difficulty of professional school (the "paper chase"). The largest component is usually the opportunity costs of lost income while in school; this would vary by individual based upon such characteristics as race, sex, age, baccalaureate institution, and bachelor-degree field.

To compare the returns to professional school training for women, table 8 estimates costs and benefits within this human capital framework:

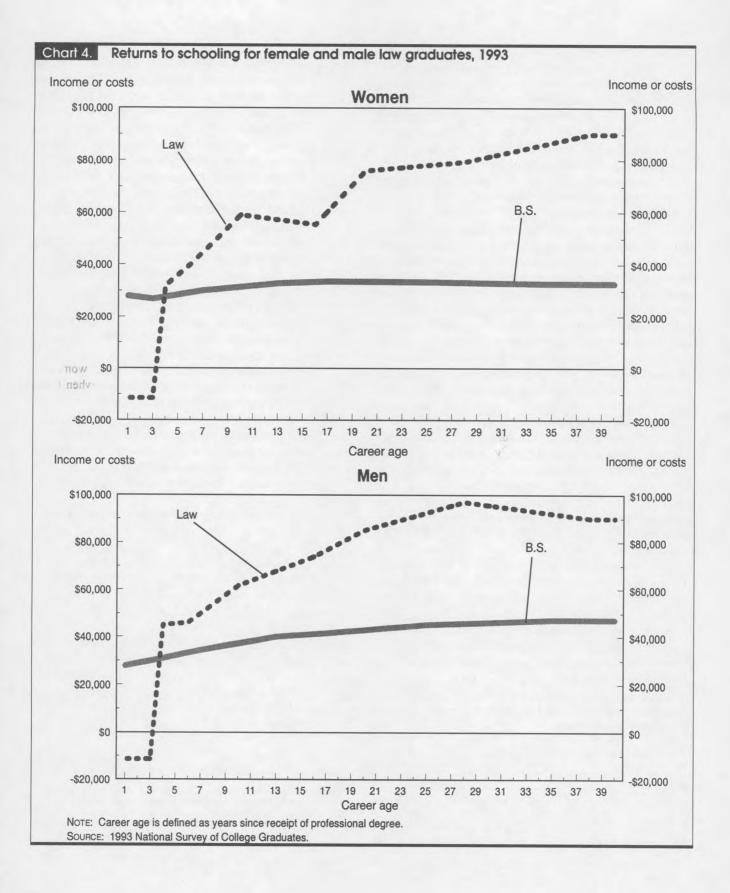
1. Average annual direct costs. There are two components to direct costs: tuition, and books and other fees. The annual tuition data are for 1993 and are from the National Center for Education Statistics. These tuition data are the average of all private and public institutions (in-state tuition) weighted by number of degrees granted. To cover books and other fees, \$1,000 was added annually to these figures. These data were available for law, graduate school (used for doctorates in table 8), and medical school. Estimates for tuition costs for M.B.A. programs were made based upon tuition figures from Peterson's Guide to Professional Schools (1999).27 Student support, with the exception of doctoral education, was ignored. In graduate school, a large number of students receive some support that reduces the direct costs of education. Although data on the average level of support are not available, the National Science Foundation estimates that 57 percent of graduate students in the social and behavioral sciences receive some sort of support. As a crude adjustment to the direct costs of graduate school, it was assumed that the net direct costs, on average, were therefore reduced by 57 percent.<sup>28</sup>

2 Foregone earnings (opportunity costs). These costs are based upon the salaries individuals would have earned had they not been in professional school. These salaries are thus based on sex, undergraduate degree, and also length of training period. Using the NSCG data, average bachelor-degree salaries by sex, field of study, and career age were calculated (for example, median starting full-time salary for a woman with a political science bachelor degree; median second-year salary for the same individual). These median salaries were then weighted by the mix of undergraduate degrees held by those attending professional schools. For example, baccalaureate origins for law school graduates were 40 percent social science/history degrees; 16.9 percent business degrees; and 2.4 percent engineering degrees. Thus the average annual forgone earnings for women and men differ for law school because earnings vary by sex and undergraduate study field.

Employer type	Low MBA		MBA. M.		I.D.	Social Science/Psychology Ph.D		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Costs of training:								
Average annual direct costs Average annual foregone earnings	\$11,460 28,908	\$11,460 27,390	\$7,044	\$7,044	\$13,265	\$13,265	\$ 2,771	\$ 2,771
Total	40,368	38,850	37,097 44,141	33,987 41,031	31,600 44,865	30,134 43,399	31,641	28,502
Training period (years)	3	3	2	2	44,000	40,099	34,412	31,273
Total training costs	\$121,104	\$116,550	\$88,282	\$82,062	\$179,460	\$173,596	\$275,296	\$250,184
Lifetime benefits to training:								
Total Bachelor's earnings	\$1,568,070	\$1,200,394	\$1,825,805	\$1,355,509	\$1,556,777	\$1,271,354	\$1,401,662	\$1,054,546
Total professional earnings	2,941,000	2,586,013	2,617,000	1,850,700	3,438,700	2,845,500	1,773,500	1,708,250
Net lifetime benefits to training	1,372,931	1,385,620	791,196	495,191	1,881,923	1,574,147	371,838	653,704
Internal rate of return to training								
(percent)	15.8	14.8	14.0	12.5	13.6	12.6	1.3	4.6
Degree completion median age (years)	26	27	28	28	27	25	36	37

Note: Career age is defined as years since receipt of professional or graduate degree.

SOURCES: Estimated by the author using data from the following sources: Data on earnings and completion age from the 1993 National Survey of College Graduates. Direct training costs from U.S. Department of Education, "Digest of Education Statistics" (Washington, DC: Department of Education, 1998), table 314 and the authors estimates for M.B.A. degrees. Time to degree for Ph.D.s from the National Science Foundation Computer Aided Science and Policy Analysis Research database. Direct costs for Ph.D.s assumes average student receives 57 percent support; this estimate is based upon the National Science Foundation publication "Graduate Students and Postdoctorates in Science and Engineering Fall 1997" (Washington, pc: National Science Foundation, 1999), table 23.



3. Lifetime benefits to training. To calculate the net benefits to professional school attendance, lifetime earnings for bachelor-degree only and for professional degrees were calculated using data from the NSCG. The earnings stream for the bachelor-degree only was based upon baccalaureate mix of those who attend a given professional school by sex. All data assumed full-time employment for a 40-year career life.<sup>29</sup>

*Results.* Table 8 contains the results of this analysis. For women attending law school, the total investment for the law degree is estimated at \$116,550 in 1993. The majority of this cost is composed of the average annual full-time earnings that would be given up for the 3-year training period (average of \$27,390 per year). On the benefit side, a female bachelor-degree holder would expect to earn approximately \$1.2 million over her working life; a female law graduate, \$2.6 million. The net benefits (\$1.4 million) of law school thus represent an internal rate of return of 14.8 percent per year on the initial investment of \$116,550. These data are summarized in chart 4; this chart also summarizes the data for male law school graduates.

Male age-earnings profiles are much steeper than those of women's. Over their career life, a male law school graduate's expected earnings are approximately 14 percent more than women. However, when one examines rates of return, this difference is mitigated because women have lower costs of training and also lower bachelor-degree earnings. As a result, female net lifetime earnings exceed that of men's. However, because most of these net benefits accrue in late career, the internal rate of return on professional school investment is lower for women (14.8 percent) than men (15.8 percent). Part of this difference is driven by mid-career decline in law school graduate earnings for women. This decline occurs at career age 10-13 (biological age "thirty-something"), and is likely the result of labor force interruptions for family reasons (this is consistent with the labor force participation data in chart 2). Overall, the rate of return to a female law degree exceeds female professionals in other fields.

Doctorate degrees in social science and psychology have the highest training costs and lowest rates of return of any of the professional degrees. These statistics are primarily driven by the long time it takes to earn a Ph.D., averaging 8 years in 1993 for these disciplines. In addition, there is considerable risk involved in pursuing these degrees—data indicate that approximately half of all doctoral students in these fields fail to complete degrees.<sup>30</sup>

Why has an explosion occurred in the number of female law graduates beginning in the 1970s? The analysis in this article finds that the legal profession is very attractive to women compared with other professional fields in terms of labor force participation, career re-entry, earnings, and returns to schooling.

In terms of labor force participation, female law graduate participation rates are not higher than the other professional fields in early career. However, a law degree appears to allow for greater ease in re-entry into the field after periods of nonparticipation, especially for jobs that are closely related to the degree field. Also, the rates of labor force participation over a working career are very high for female law graduates versus the other professional fields.

When one compares early career earnings of women in different professions, law ranks first. Further, when these median salaries are adjusted to reflect length of workweek, female law graduate earnings exceed that of male law graduates. Finally, female law graduate earnings have a relatively steep profile over the working life compared with other professional fields that show decline in earnings, especially in later career. Expected lifetime earnings of female law graduates are exceeded only by female M.D.s.

When one considers both the costs and benefits of professional school attendance, an even stronger economic case for law school emerges. Using a human capital analysis, the internal rate of return on a law school education averaged a 14.8-percent annual rate for women, which exceeded returns to female human capital investment in the comparison fields.

There are substantial economic reasons why women have been attracted to law during the last three decades. As female participation in higher education grew, law appears to have been able to attract a disproportionate share of these new professional school entrants based upon favorable economic factors compared with other professional fields.

#### Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: The author acknowledges the helpful comments and suggestions of Professor Lewis A. Kornhauser of New York University, Professor Thomas C. DeLeire of the University of Chicago, and Professor R. Kim Craft of Southern Utah University. Funding for this research was provided by the Law School Admission Council. The views expressed here are solely those of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of the institutions or persons listed above. <sup>1</sup> Marjorie Williams, "A Women's Place is at the Bar," *The Washington Post*, April 4, 2001, p. A23.

<sup>2</sup> These data are from the National Center for Education Statistics, as reported on the National Science Foundation CASPAR Web site www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm.

<sup>3</sup> In 1966, social science (10.9 percent female) and psychology (20.9 percent female) doctorates are fields that already had high percentages

of women; this high rate of feminization in the base year limits the potential growth in the index number.

<sup>4</sup> Sherwin Rosen, "The Market for Lawyers," Journal of Law and Economics, October 1992, p. 218.

<sup>5</sup> See the Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the Internet at <u>http://data.bls.gov/servlet/SurveyOutputServlet</u>

<sup>6</sup> These data are from the National Center for Education Statistics, as reported on the National Science Foundation CASPAR Web site **www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm**.

 <sup>7</sup> Wynn R. Huang, "Gender Differences in the Earnings of Lawyers," *Columbia Journal of Law & Social Problems*, vol. 30, 1997, p. 267.
 <sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Paul W. Mattessich and Cheryl W. Heilman, "The Career Paths of Minnesota Law School Graduates: Does Gender Make a Difference?" University of Minnesota Law Review, vol. 9, 1990, p. 59.

<sup>10</sup> Rosen, Journal of Law and Economics.

<sup>11</sup> Robert L. Nelson, "The Futures of American Lawyers; A Demographic Profile of a Changing Profession in a Changing Society," *Case Western Reserve Law Review*, vol. 44, 1994, p. 379.

<sup>12</sup> John Hagan and Fiona Kay, Gender in Practice (New York, Oxford University Press, 1995.)

<sup>13</sup> Robert G. Wood, Mary E. Corcoran, and Paul N. Courant, "Pay Differences Among the Highly Paid: The Male-Female Earnings Gap in Lawyers' Salaries," *Journal of Labor Economics*, vol. 11, 1993, p. 417. (U. SAR)

<sup>14</sup> Richard <sup>14</sup>. Sander and E. Douglas Williams, "Why Are There So Many Lawyers? Perspectives on a Turbulent Market," *Law & Social Inquiry*, vol. 14, 1989, p. 431.

<sup>15</sup> The NSCG is a re-survey of 1990 Census recipients who reported a bachelor degree or higher from any source. More information about the NSCG survey methodology can be found on the Internet at http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/snscg/cgmeth.htm

<sup>16</sup> 1993 National Survey of College Graduates.

17 Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Gary S. Becker, "A Theory of the Allocation of Time," *Economic Journal*, vol. 75, 1965.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid., p. 493.

<sup>20</sup> "Married with children" composes the following percentages of women by professional degree (all career ages): law, 40.9 percent; M.B.A., 42.9 percent; M.D., 47.6 percent; and Ph.D., 38 percent.

<sup>21</sup> It should be noted that many M.D.s are still in residency during early career and have relatively low earnings.

 $^{22}$  This finding is very close to Wood et al. (1993), who found that 5 years after graduation female Michigan Law graduates earned 90 percent of males.

<sup>23</sup> The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that the average workweek for all professionals in 1997 was 45.7 hours for men and 43.3 hours for women. See *Employment and Earnings*, vol. 45 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 1998), table 23.

<sup>24</sup> These data are from the 1990 census.

<sup>25</sup> Wood et al. (1993) found little earnings penalty to female law graduates who took time off to care for children. However, they found that part-time work had a "permanent, and sizeable reduction in earnings capacity" for women.

<sup>26</sup> Women on average have shorter working lives than men. 1994 data indicate that at age 25, female college graduates have an expected working life of 31.8 years compared to 35.8 years for men. See Ronald G. Ehrenberg and Robert S. Smith, *Modern Labor Economics* (New York, Addison-Wesley, 2000), table 9.2.

<sup>27</sup> Peterson's Graduate Programs in Business, Health, Information Studies, Law, and Social Work, (Princeton, NJ: Peterson's Guides, 1999). These tuition data were deflated to 1993 values and weighted by private and public enrollment in M.B.A. programs for 1993.

<sup>28</sup> It should be noted that the results are not very sensitive to this assumption for two reasons: first, direct costs are less than 10 percent of costs of training; and second, the returns to investment are very low for graduate and professional school, and relatively insensitive to direct costs estimates.

<sup>29</sup> Not all career working lives are the same, and data show that women have shorter careers to recover human capital investments than men (see endnote 26). However, discounting reduces the present value of earnings beyond 35 years to such small amounts that this assumption is not critical.

<sup>30</sup> Ronald G. Ehrenberg, "The Flow of New Doctorates," *Journal of Economic Literature*, vol. 30, 1992, table 2.3.

# Employment restructuring during China's economic transition

As in developed countries, China's service sector has become the main job creator, the country's labor force is better educated, and the average age of the employed is rising; driving those phenomena are a fast-paced employment restructuring and a growing private enterprise at the expense of State and collective ownership

Ming Lu, Jianyong Fan, Shejian Liu, and Yan Yan

Ming Lu is an assistant professor, Department of Economics and Employment and Social Security Research Center, Fudan University, Shanghai, China; Shejian Liu is a postdoctoral researcher, and Jianyong Fan and Yan Yan are graduate students, at the same university. E-mail: luming\_fudan@yahoo. com

uring the 1980s and 1990s, China underwent considerable employment restructuring as a result of economic development and institutional reform. In particular, employment growth was rapid in the country's secondary and tertiary industries. The private sector became the main job creator, while employment in the State sector shrank. Before the restructuring, China already had shared some features with Western economies. For example, the Chinese labor force is reasonably well educated. women's share of the labor force rose with the growth of the tertiary industry, and the average age of the labor force is increasing. This article examines the causes and consequences of employment restructuring in China and its relation to economic and social development.

#### Changes in industrial employment

Although China has a large population, employment managed to increase by an average rate of 2.63 percent each year during the last two decades. Certainly, this high growth in employment should be attributed chiefly to the country's rapid economic growth during reform. At the same time, the Government still forbade the free dismissal of redundant labor in State-owned enterprises. Accordingly, employment growth in the booming private sector was partly cancelled by the effects of labor separation in those enterprises.

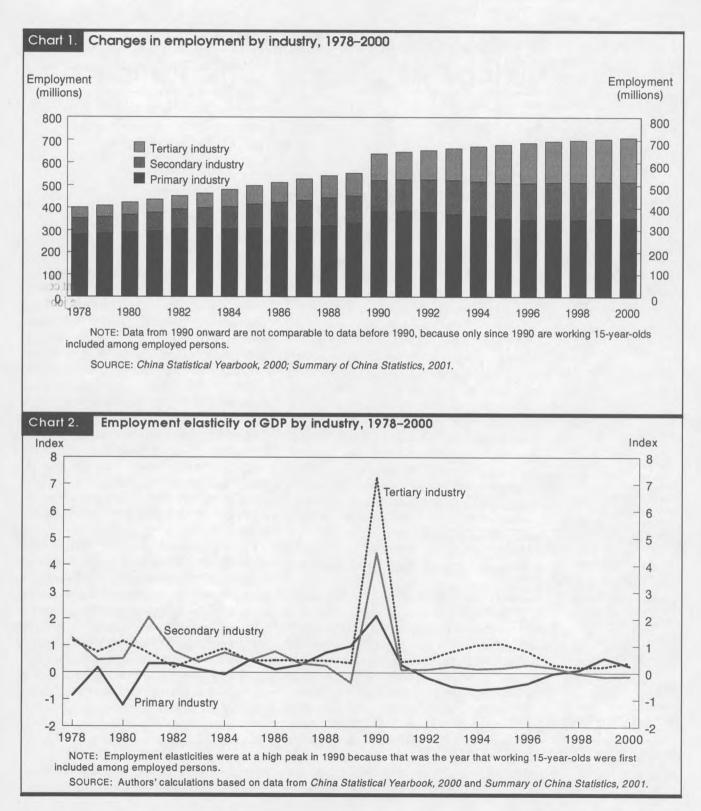
Chart 1 shows the transformation of the Chinese economy from 1978 to 2000 from an economy domi-

nated by primary industries to one in which secondary and tertiary industries now make up half of employment.1 The employment share of primary industries dropped radically, from almost 71 percent in 1978 to 50 percent in 2000. Over the same period, the employment share of secondary industries climbed from just over 17 percent to almost 23 percent, and that of tertiary industries rose from slightly more than 12 percent to almost 28 percent. The increases are attributable to industrialization, as well as the ongoing changeover from a State-dominated economy to one in which private industry plays an ever-increasing role. The tertiary industries averaged about 6.5-percent growth each year, while the primary and secondary industries posted 1-percent and 4-percent growth, respectively.2

The employment elasticity of gross domestic product (GDP) enables us to compare the labor absorption of the three types of industry. Evidently, the tertiary industry has always been the strongest in absorbing labor, while the other two industries performed weakly in job creation in the 1990s. (See chart 2.) Since 1997, the secondary industry has seen negative employment elasticity of GDP, attributable to a fast contraction of employment in the industry due to reform of the system, especially during recent years.

#### Employment by sector

An analysis of the employment structure by sector aids in identifying the sectors that have been



the main job creators during China's period of economic development and restructuring. Table 1 shows that the employment share of the manufacturing industry reached its peak at the end of the 1980s and declined thereafter. The selected sectors in the tertiary industry—especially wholesale and retail trade and catering services, as well as social services had rapid growth in their employment share. The service sec-

Year	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade and catering	Banking and insurance	Social services
		services		
1978	13.3	2.8	0.2	0.4
1979	13.5	3.0	.2	.5
1980	13.9	3.2	.2	.7
1981	14.0	3.4	.2	.7
1982	14.0	3.5	.3	.7
1983	14.0	3.7	.3	.8
1984	14.6	4.1	.3	.9
1985	14.9	4.6	.3	.8
1986	15.6	4.7	.3	.9
1987	15.8	4.9	.3	1.0
1988	15.9	5.1	.4	1.0
1989	15.5	5.0	.4	1.0
1990	13.5	4.4	.3	.9
1991	13.6	4.6	.4	.9
1992	13.9	4.9	.4	1.0
1993	14.0	5.2	.4	.8
1994	14.3	5.8	.4	.0
1995	14.4	6.3	.4	1.0
1996	14.2	6.6	.4	1.1
1997	13.8	6.9	.4	1.2
1998	11.9	6.6	.5	1.2
1999	11.5	6.7	.5	1.2
2000	11.3	6.6	.5	1.3

SOURCE: China Statistical Yearbook, 2000 (Beijing, China Statistical Publishing House, 2000); Summary of China Statistics, 2001 (Beijing, China Statistical Publishing House, 2001). Data published in the yearbooks are based on labor force surveys and cover all of mainland China except Hong Kong and Macau.

Table 2. Employment elasticity of gross domestic product, main sectors of Chinese economy, 1991–98									
Year	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade and catering services	Banking and insurance	Social services					
1991	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.2					
1992	.2	.5	.4	.5					
1993	.2	.6	.7	-1.2					
1994	.3	1.1	2	1.2					
1995	.2	.9	.4	1.2					
1996	0	.5	.6	.7					
1997	2	.7	.6	1.0					
1998	-1.7	4	.3	.9					

SOURCE: By authors' calculation based on data from *China Statistical Yearbook, 2000* (Beijing, China Statistical Publishing House, 2000); and *Summary* of *China Statistics, 2001* (China Statistical Publishing House, 2001). Data published in the yearbooks are based on labor force surveys and cover all of mainland China except Hong Kong and Macau. tor not only created a large number of jobs from 1978 to 2000, but also is most able to absorb labor, due to its higher employment elasticity of GDP. In contrast, with a negative employment elasticity, the manufacturing sector is now losing excess labor. (See table 2.)

#### State and private employment

As the Chinese economy shifted from essentially complete ownership of the means of production by the State to increasing levels of private ownership, the private economy became a more and more important source of job creation. With its freer policies, greater efficiency, and less socially encumbered outlook, the private sector is developing faster and faster, while the State's share of employment and production is declining.

*Employment in the State sector.* Chart 3 plainly shows the decline in the employment share of State units over the 1978–2000 period, although the numbers of employed persons began to decline—somewhat sharply—only in recent years. Since 1996, the Government has set up reemployment centers to deal with "excess" workers separated from State jobs, the main component of the unemployed in the State sector.

Because it is easier for private firms to enter those sectors of the market which require only a small-scale investment, the State's share of employment is declining most in sectors such as wholesale and retail trade and catering services. However, in sectors such as finance and insurance, where large investments are the norm, State units still hold a large share of employment. (See table 3.)

*Employment in urban collective-owned units.* A collectiveowned unit is just that: an enterprise owned by a collective for example, the workers of the enterprise or the residents of the community in which the enterprise is located. Like State units, urban collective-owned units experienced a decline in their employment share, but more sharply. In addition, the number of employed persons in urban collective-owned units began to fall in 1992, earlier than that in State units. The employment share of urban collective-owned units dropped in each of the four selected sectors shown in table 4, although much more slowly in finance and insurance. (Under the regulations governing entry into the finance and insurance industry, private firms cannot freely open businesses.)

*Employment in township and village enterprises.* A township or village enterprise is registered as owned by residents of a rural community or a township or village government. In China's rural areas, employment in township and village enterprises is growing faster, as a percentage of employment, than rural employment as a whole. The share of township and village enterprises' employment out of total rural employment

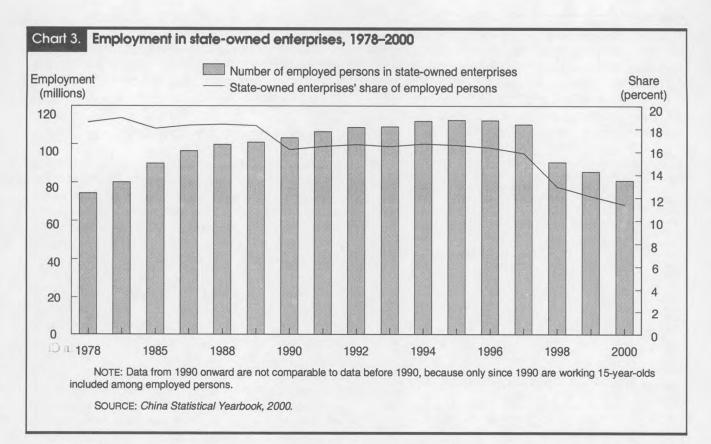


Table 3.

and, indeed, out of the employment of the whole country grew rapidly over the 1978–99 period, but during the 1990s, the growth rate declined somewhat. (See table 5.) Table 6 shows the share of employment held by township and village enterprises, by sector, from 1978 to 1998. It is plain that township and village enterprises' share of employment in transportation and in commerce and catering services grew faster than did manufacturing's and construction's shares, but manufacturing still accounts for the major part of township and village enterprises' employment. The faster growth of township and village enterprises' share of employment in tertiary industry is not unexpected, because of the ongoing urbanization of rural areas of China.

*Employment in individual and private enterprises*. Since the 1990s, employment among both the self-employed and private enterprises in general has registered a high growth rate. (See table 7.) In particular, private enterprises have contributed greatly to job creation. Meanwhile, the employment elasticity of GDP of the self-employed and of private enterprises in general is considerably higher than that of enterprises of different ownership. (See table 8.) It appears that, lacking funds and technology, self-employed individuals and private enterprises prefer labor-intensive production.

Distribution of urban first-time workers, by ownership. An

[In percent]	1			
Year	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade and catering services	Banking and Insurance	Social Services
1978	45.9	79.6	55.3	59.8
1980	44.1	73.7	63.6	47.1
1985	40.1	34.7	67.4	45.1
1986	38.6	34.2	66.5	41.4
1987	38.4	33.0	66.5	40.5
1988	38.5	32.8	66.0	40.1
1989	39.1	33.3	66.3	40.2
1990	39.4	33.4	66.5	39.7
1991	39.4	33.1	65.8	41.6
1992	38.7	32.3	66.9	41.8
1993	37.1	29.3	67.4	54.0
1994	34.6	26.9	74.2	49.2
1995	34.0	24.7	73.6	44.8
1996	33.0	23.4	71.2	44.0
1997	31.3	21.6	68.2	42.6
1998	22.6	14.9	66.2	37.1
1999	20.3	12.8	62.5	34.6

SOURCE: China Statistical Yearbook, 2000 (Beijing, China Statistical Publishing House, 2000). Data published in the yearbook are based on labor force surveys and cover all of mainland China except Hong Kong and Macau.

tized for FRASER s://fraser.stouisteonthly Labor Review August 2002 eral Reserve Bank of St. Louis examination of the distribution of urban first-time workers, by type of ownership, shown in the following tabulation, reveals

State-owned enterprises' share of employment

Table 4.

Urban collective-owned enterprises' share of employment in main sectors of Chinese economy, 1978, 1980, and 1985–99

Year	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade and catering services	Banking and Insurance	Social Services
1978	21.5	15.1	30.3	33.0
1980	22.8	17.2	26.3	31.9
1985	21.7	31.1	23.9	21.7
1986	21.0	29.8	24.3	19.5
1987	20.6	28.0	24.1	18.6
1988	20.2	26.9	23.2	17.6
1989	20.5	27.0	23.9	17.1
1990	20.6	26.8	23.4	15.7
1991	20.2	26.2	23.1	16.2
1992	19.2	24.8	23.0	14.9
1993	17.2	21.5	20.4	18.6
1994	15.8	18.3	23.5	16.3
1995	14.5	16.2	24.3	13.4
1996	13.8	14.8	25.0	11.5
1997	12.9	13.3	24.4	10.7
1998	8.9	8.9	22.6	7.8
1999	7.7	7.3	21.3	7.0

SOURCE: China Statistical Yearbook, 2000 (Beijing, China Statistical Publishing House, 2000). Data published in the yearbook are based on labor force surveys and cover all of mainland China except Hong Kong and Macau.

Table 5. Township and village enterprises' employment and employment shares in Chinese economy, 1978, 1980, 1985, and 1987–99

Year	Township and village enterprises' employment (millions)	Rural employment (millions)	Township and village enterprises' share in rural employment (percent)	Township and village enterprises' share in total employment (percent)
1978	28.3	306.4	9.2	7.0
1980	30.0	318.4	9.4	7.1
985	69.8	370.7	18.8	14.0
987	88.1	390.0	22.6	16.7
988	95.5	400.7	23.8	17.6
989	93.7	409.4	22.9	16.9
990	92.7	472.9	19.6	14.5
1991	96.1	478.2	20.1	14.8
1992	106.3	483.1	22.0	16.2
1993	123.5	487.8	25.3	18.6
1994	120.2	487.9	24.6	17.9
1995	128.6	488.5	26.3	18.9
1996	135.1	490.4	27.6	19.6
1997	130.5	493.9	26.4	18.8
1998	125.4	492.8	25.4	17.9
999	127.0	495.7	25.6	18.0
Annual growth (percent)	7.4	2.32	-	-

NOTE: Dash indicated not calculated.

SOURCE: China Statistical Yearbook, various years (Beijing, China Statistical Publishing House). Data published in the yearbooks are based on labor force surveys and cover all of mainland China except Hong Kong and Macau. that State-owned and collective-owned units are providing fewer and fewer jobs for such individuals:<sup>3</sup>

	Mill	ions of wor	kers
Type of ownership	1990	1995	1997
State-owned establishments	4.75	2.60	2.26
Collective-owned establishments	2.35	1.70	1.28
Establishments under other			
types of ownership	.35	1.55	1.92
Self-employed	.40	1.35	1.64

In contrast, an increasing number of first-time workers are employed in privately owned firms or are self-employed.

#### Composition of employment

Compared with developed countries, and even some developing countries, the labor force of China is less educated. However, things are changing. From 1996 to 1999, those in the labor force with less than a junior middle school (grades 7–9) education saw their numbers decrease by 4 percent. During the same period, the number of employed persons with higher education increased by 1 percent. The following tabulation presents the composition of employed person in China, by highest education level attained:<sup>4</sup>

		Per	cent	
Education level	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No schooling	13.0	11.6	11.5	11.0
Primary school (grades 1-6)	35.3	34.8	34.2	33.3
Junior middle school (grades				
7–9)	37.5	37.9	38.9	39.9
Senior middle school (grades				
10–12)	11.3	12.1	11.9	11.9
Higher education (college or				
university)	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.8

Compared with their share in 1996, the share of employed persons aged 15 to 34 years was smaller in 1998. This might be partly because more youths postponed their entry into the labor market in 1998 and undertook a college education instead. The change in the structure of employed persons by age from 1996 to 1998 is also attributable to the aging of the Chinese population. Table 9 shows the structure of employment in China, by age, in 1996 and 1998.

The composition of employment by sex in China is also of interest. From 1978 to 1998, the proportion of women workers in State-owned enterprises, as well as the proportion in other enterprises, was consistently lower than that of men. Over the period, though, the proportion of women workers in State-owned enterprises increased steadily, while the proportion in other enterprises rose and then fell. (See table 10.) As in developed countries, the expansion of the tertiary industry may have caused an increase in the number of women in the labor market, chiefly because more jobs became available for women, but also because the growth of the service sector freed more women to work. Table 6.

Township and village enterprises' share of employment in main sectors of Chinese economy, 1978, 1980-92, 1994, 1996, and 1998

Year	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation	Commerce and catering services
1070	01.5				
1978	21.5	61.4	8.3	3.7	5.1
1980	15.2	64.8	11.1	3.8	5.1
1981	12.8	66.7	11.8	3.6	5.1
1982	11.1	66.6	13.5	3.6	5.2
1983	9.6	67.0	14.9	3.4	5.1
1984	5.5	70.2	13.1	2.5	8.7
985	3.6	59.3	16.8	6.4	13.9
1986	3.0	60.0	16.0	6.8	14.2
1987	-	59.8	15.6	7.1	14.7
1988	2.6	59.7	15.6	7.2	17.9
1989	2.6	60.0	15.6	7.5	14.9
1990	2.5	60.1	14.5	7.7	15.1
1991	2.5	60.5	14.4	7.6	15.0
992	2.5	59.6	14.6	7.5	15.8
994	2.3	61.4	14.3	1.0	17.0
996	2.5	58.2	14.4	7.9	8.0.07
998	2.2	58.5	13.0		17.0
				7.1	19.2
Browth rate	-3.9	7.5	10.2	11.3	15.1
Employment elasticity	3	.3	.4	.4	.5

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

SOURCE: China's TVE Yearbook, various years (Beijing, Agriculture Press).

#### Table 7

Number of establishments, employment, and employment share for self-employed individuals and private enterprises in China, 1989-98

Year	Private	Characterized as self-employed	Employment (millions)			ent share cent)
	establishments	(millions)	Private establishments	Self-employed	(per Private establishments 0.3 .3 .3 .4 .6 1.0 1.4 1.7	Self-employed
1989	90,581	12.5	1.6	19.4	0.3	3.5
1990	98,141	13.3	1.7	21.1	.3	3.3
1991	107,843	14.2	1.8	23.1	.3	3.6
1992	139,633	15.3	2.3	24.7	.4	3.8
1993	237,919	17.7	3.7	29.4	.6	4.4
1994	432,240	21.9	6.5	37.8	1.0	5.6
1995	654,531	25.3	9.6	46.1		6.8
1996	819,252	27.0	117.1	50.8		7.3
1997	960,726	28.5	135.0	54.4	1.9	7.8
1998	1,200,978	31.2	171.0	61.1	2.4	8.7

NOTE: Number of establishments characterized as self-employed differs from number of self-employed persons because some self-employed establishments have more than one self-employed person.

SOURCE: Houyi Zhang and Lizhi Ming, Report on the Development of China's Private Enterprises, 1999 (Beijing, Social Sciences Documentation Publishing House, 2000).

Table 8. Employment elasticity of GDP of private enterprises and self-employed individuals in China, 1990-98

Year	Employment growth (percent)		Production growth (percent)		Employment elasticity	
	Private establishments	Self-employed	Private establishments	Self-employed	Private establishments	Self-employed
1990	3.7	8.5	23.4	14.8	0.2	0.6
1991	8.2	9.6	17.6	21.8	.5	4
1992	26.1	6.9	34.1	18.4		4
1993	60.8	19.1	92.7	49.8	.7	4
1994	73.7	28.4	148.4	18.1	5	1.6
995	47.5	22.2	86.5	70.4	6	
996	22.5	8.7	34.5	26.8	7	.0
997	15.3	8.5	20.8	28.7	7	3
998	26.7	12.4	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)

<sup>1</sup> Combined production growth for private establishments and self-employed Individuals was 51.8 percent. <sup>2</sup> Combined production growth for private establishments and self-employed

individuals was .5 percent.

Note: Data on production are deflated by consumer price indexes, with 1989 as the base year.

SOURCE: Houyi Zhang and Lizhi Ming, Report on the Development of China's Private Enterprises, 1999 (Beijing, Social Sciences Documentation Publishing House, 2000); China Statistical Yearbook, various years (Beijing, China Statistical Publishing House). Data published in the yearbooks are based on labor force surveys and cover all of mainland China except Hong Kong and Macau.

Structure of employed persons in China, by age, 1996 and 1998						
[In percent]						
Age group	1996	1998				
Total	100.0	100.0				
16–19	6.0	5.8				
20–24	13.0	11.1				
25–29	16.6	15.9				
30–34	16.2	16.0				
35–39	10.5	11.5				
40-44	12.3	12.3				
45–49	9.0	10.0				
50–54	6.2	6.7				
55–59	4.6	4.5				
60–64	3.1	3.1				
65 or older	2.7	3.0				
		0.0				

NOTE: Data earlier than 1996 are not comparable to data listed.

SOURCE: China Statistical Yearbook, 1997, 1999 (Beijing, China Statistical Publishing House, 1997, 1999). Data published in the yearbooks are based on labor force surveys and cover all of mainland China except Hong Kong and Macau

Year	Percent of workforce	Percent in State-owned enterprises	Percent in other enterprises	
1978	32.9	28.5		
1980	35.4	30.8	-	
1985	36.4	32.4	45.5	
1986	36.6	32.8	47.3	
1987	36.8	- 33.2	48.6	
1988	37.0	33.4	49.5	
1989	37.4	33.9	50.8	
1990	37.7	34.2	51.2	
1991	37.8	34.5	52.3	
1992	37.8	34.7	52.1	
1993	37.3	35.1	47.6	
1994	38.0	35.5	47.9	
1995	38.6	36.1	48.3	
1996	38.7	36.4	47.5	
1997	38.8	36.5	47.2	
1998	37.9	36.1	43.0	

SOURCE: China Labor and Social Security Yearbook, 1999 (Beijing, China Statistical Publishing House, 1999).

THIS ARTICLE HAS EXAMINED THE STRUCTURE of employment in China and its evolution over the past couple of decades, after

market reform was introduced into the country. Employment restructuring in China shares some common characteristics with that in developed countries. First, the tertiary industry-especially the service sector-has become the main job creator. Second, the labor force has become better educated as higher level skills and more knowledge played an increasingly important role in the economic transition. Third, the average age of the employed has risen, partly because youths are furthering their education and, consequently, entering the labor market later. Finally, women's share of the labor force is lower than that of men, although their proportion in State-owned units has risen.

China's economy also has its distinctive features. The country's rapid economic development has required its industrial structure to adjust to the quickly changing conditions, and the adjustment has not often been easy. Moreover, the composition of employed persons by type of ownership has changed greatly over the reform period. The proportion of employment in State-owned and collective-owned units has declined sharply, especially in sectors, such as manufacturing and services, that private establishments find it relatively easy to enter. In the meantime, private enterprises have become the major job creators for both those already employed and those just entering the marketplace. Part of the ability of private enterprises to create jobs stems from the labor-intensive technology that those enterprises have adopted, which requires more workers and thus holds out more promise of absorbing labor.

#### Notes

<sup>1</sup> Primary industries include forestry, animal husbandry, and fishing; mining and quarrying, manufacturing, and construction are classified as secondary industries; and banking and insurance, wholesale and retail trade and catering services, and social services are considered tertiary industries.

<sup>2</sup> The employment growth figures presented are the authors' calculations, based on employment data from China Statistical Yearbook, 2000 (Beijing, China Statistical Publishing House, 2000).

<sup>3</sup> China Statistical Yearbook, 1998 (Beijing, China Statistical Publishing House, 1998).

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., various years.

# Inequality update

Earnings, income, and wealth are unequally distributed among American households and, according to Santiago Budria Rodriguez, Javier Diaz-Gimenez, Vincenzo Quadrini, and Jose-Victor Rios-Rull writing in the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis *Quarterly Review*, the basic facts about those inequalities did not change much in the 1990s.

Wealth is the most concentrated of the three variables in 1998. Statistics such as the Gini index show that labor earnings are somewhat more concentrated than income in aggregate, but there is a twist to these distributions at the top of the scale. The authors write, "The Lorenz curve for earnings lies below the Lorenz curve for income in the bottom part of the distribution, and these roles are reversed after approximately the 87th percentile. This implies that income is more equally distributed than earnings except in the top tail of the distribution." They attribute this to income transfers to lower income households.

To measure changes in concentration, Rodriguez and his colleagues compared the 1998 results of the 1998 Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) to those of the 1992 SCF, adjusting the latter for changes in variable definition. They found small changes between the two surveys. Earnings inequality, as measured by the Gini index, edged down from 0.629 in 1992 to 0.611 in 1998. Over the same interval, the Gini index for income decreased from 0.574 to 0.533, while the Gini index for wealth inched up from 0.791 to 0.803.

Using these distributions of inequality, Rodriguez and his colleagues define rich and poor subgroups in terms of wealth, income, and earnings. They found, "The rich tend to be rich in all three dimensions. This is not the case for the poor." Specifically, the earnings-poor had a fair amount of wealth. Part was accounted for by the presence in the lower earnings group of retired households with some accumulated wealth and business owners with negative labor earnings due to financial distress in the business, but significant wealth and capital income. Conversely, the wealth-poor, who tended to be young and single, were often reasonably well off in terms of earnings and income.

# Telecommuting and home life

Wide-scale working from home with the support of computers and telecommunications tolls has been forecast as next year's big thing for the past couple of decades. "Yet," writes British sociologist Susan Baines in the journal New Technology, Work and Employment, "the uptake of telework has persistently lagged behind expectations."

One of the barriers to its adoption Baines examines is the stress that results from blurring the boundaries between work and home. In general, the discomfort involved trying to fit work into the physical and, more importantly, the emotional space of a worker's home has been under-recognized. Several teleworkers interviewed by Baines reported feeling either physically cramped by the additional paraphernalia of an at-home workspace or emotionally stressed from domestic conflict over the use of space, or both.

Some of this tension may reflect the fact that the study was conducted in Great Britain and Baines cites other papers that suggest that housing there is poorly designed for working in. However, Baines' point that "the home can be an awkward and inflexible place to work, a place where space is often not adequate for the competing demands of domestic life and work," may well be more universal. See, for a complementary example, the Stanford University study which characterized telework as "invading" the home and intruding into many other aspects of life as well. (The Précis in the March 2000 Review summarized this report.)

# Economic importance of good schools

"There is," according to Eric A Hanushek in a recent NBER Working Paper, "mounting evidence that quality [of schooling]—generally measured by test scores—is positively related to individual earnings, productivity, and economic growth." Early studies of education and wages focused on the return to an undifferentiated year of schooling and suggested little effect of differences in cognitive ability if quantity of education was held constant. More recent studies surveyed by Hanushek indicate that higher quality of education, as measured by standard tests, is linked to individual productivity and earnings. Also, higher individual achievement scores are correlated with the probability of continued school attendance- a sort of quality-leads-toquantity effect.

### Consumer confidence post-September 11

The events of September 11th had significant effects on the U.S. economy beyond the loss of human life and destruction of property. According to C. Alan Garner, in the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City *Economic Review*, consumer confidence, which many expected to be hugely impacted in the aftermath of the attacks, proved to be "surprisingly resilient."

Both major private surveys of consumers (one by the Conference Board and one by the University of Michigan) fell sharply in the autumn of 2001. Garner's research, however, shows that some decline occurred before September 11 and that the impacts of the terrorist attacks were not statistically significant once already deteriorating conditions were taken into account. By the end of 2001, both indexes of consumer attitudes had started to recover and seemed to be maintaining their usual relationships to other economic indicators. 

# Lessons in co-management

Learning from Saturn: Possibilities for Corporate Governance and Employee Relations. By Saul A. Rubinstein and Thomas A. Kochan. Ithaca, NY, Cornell University Press, 2001. 156 pp. \$25.

In the early 1950s, United Auto Workers revered president Walter Reuther suggested to the big three domestic auto manufacturers that the union might entertain some contract changes if the industry considered manufacturing a small car to compete with some of the imports beginning to trickle into the U.S. marketplace. Increased production, Reuther believed, would create more jobs for his membership and was not really a concession but a positive gain. General Motors, in particular, bluntly informed Reuther that his job was to negotiate benefits for the workers and that production strategies were management prerogatives. Not until the late 1970s did American auto manufacturers see the benefits of Reuther's suggestion after small Japanese, Korean, and German car makers began to carve out large chunks of the U.S. auto market. Like the powerful Saturn rockets that propelled astronauts into outer space, a stellar experiment in this process was GM's subsidiary in Spring Hill, Tennessee.

Saturn was by no means the only business entity to produce a low-cost experiment using a philosophy of labormanagement cooperation in the 1980s and early 90s, but it was the benchmark by which other similar experiments were measured. As the authors clearly illustrate, "From 1992 to 1998, Saturn produced and marketed cars that achieved word-class quality and customer satisfaction unsurpassed by any other vehicle manufactured in the United States....only the Infiniti and the Lexus, two high-priced luxury cars selling for three to five times as much as the Saturn, received higher customer satisfaction ratings." Many publications, includ-

ing several produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Office of the American Workplace, echoed similar feelings about the Saturn process. One of the most highly touted monographs analyzing labor relations in the 1990s and beyond, Negotiating for the Future by fatherand-son team Irving and Barry Bluestone, devoted an entire chapter to Saturn and anointed the organizational structure at the facility as the model for the future. Co-author Rubinstein focused on Saturn for his Ph.D. dissertation, and probably spent as much time in Spring Hill as the employees at the facility's modules.

Saturn was a nontraditional manufacturing system where co-management, involved in the organizational Manufacturing Action Councils and Strategic Action Councils at Saturn, pervaded all aspects of the company, from design and engineering to sales and marketing. As the 1990s drew to a close, the U.S. economy had rebounded from its moribund state in the 1970s and 80s. Long lines of automobiles waiting at gasoline stations became recent but fading memories, and consumer tastes began to sway back toward larger gasoline consumptive vehicles. Unions that made concessions to management during the previous economic slump now wanted a share of the new prosperity. Some of the experiments in labor-management cooperation, most visibly at Eastern Airlines where a strike-despite the existence of employee stock ownership and union representation on the board of directors-drove the self-acclaimed "Wings of Man" into liquidation.

Saturn, again as the authors note, was never fully accepted by many officials at both General Motors and the United Auto Workers. In 1999, the members of UAW Local 1853 deposed long-time president Mike Bennett and replaced him with Ron Hankins, who supported partnership but was not as wedded to the cooperative process as his successor. When GM closed its Wilmington, Delaware, production facility and reopened it as a Saturn plant, UAW President Steve Yokich insisted that the workers have a traditional UAW-GM contract. As early as at the 1986 UAW Constitutional Convention, one of the union's pioneers—Victor Reuther, brother of the late Walter vowed not to allow "Saturnization of the auto industry."

Rubenstein and Kochan succinctly note that despite pressure and obstacles in Saturn's procedural way, "The net effect of the governance and co-management structure at Saturn is that union members and leaders serve in a wider variety of roles than their counterparts in other locals." At Spring Hill, more than 400 jointly selected union members have partnership roles in the unique organizational structure at the site. The contrast, they add, between Local 1853 and other UAW local is important for three reasons: first, the multitude of opportunities local leaders have to represent member interests in management decisions; second, the distinct differences in resource allocations between Saturn and other plants; and third, union leaders take on more active co-management responsibilities. Combined, this gave the auto manufacturer the presence of quality, cost-effectiveness, and consumer satisfaction.

Therefore, despite the gloom and doom of many industry analysts, the authors remain ardent fans of Saturn and its promise for the future. They highlight the opinion of former Saturn-GM President Skip LeFauve that the bottom line is that Saturn involves the people in the factory, at the dealership level and with suppliers. While many older "brownsite" GM facilities are downsizing or closing, Saturn has increased employment, providing 8,300 jobs in Spring Hill and the administrative and research operation in Troy, Michigan. An additional 6,000 jobs in related or influenced operations can be added to that total. In conclusion, both the distinguished MIT professor, Kochan, and Rutgers faculty member Rubenstein are optimistic about Saturn's future. Saturn, however, is at a consumer crossroad. They have expanded production for new models, including a sport utility vehicle line, the most popular sales item in the auto consumer marketplace. If one can draw an analogy with the car's namesake, the Saturn rocket faced many obstacles and had less than a total success rate before depositing Neil Armstrong and crew on the moon.

Learning From Saturn is a very nice and concise account of the Saturn process. In about 150 pages, the story of Saturn, for both professional analysis and personal interest, is nicely packaged. Much of the early sections of the book have been analyzed in great detail prior to this publication. As noted, a great deal of it was culled from Rubenstein's Ph.D. dissertation. Kochan has done considerable research into the breakdown of the "social contract" in labor-management relations, and it is encouraging to read both authors' optimism that the opposite is the case with Saturn. Labor relations policymakers, both in the private and public sectors, should read this book. Partnership experiments may have waned in the late 1990s, but they are far from dead. Saturn, as the authors note, continues to run rings around the competition.

> —Henry P. Guzda U.S. Department of Labor

# **Publications Received**

### Economic and social statistics

- Ackerberg, Daniel A., and Marc Rysman, Unobserved Product Differentiation in Discrete Choice Models: Estimating Price Elasticities and Welfare Effects. Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 33 pp. (Working Paper 8798) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.
- Benchmarking Working Europe 2002. Brussels, European Trade Union Confederation, 2002, 75 pp.

- Bertrand, Marianne, Esther Duflo, and Sendhil Mullainathan, How Much Should We Trust Differences-in-Differences Estimates? Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 37 pp. (Working Paper 8841) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.
- Hall, Robert E., *Industry Dynamics with Adjustment Costs.* Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 37 pp. (Working Paper 8849) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.
- Lichtenberg, Frank R., Sources of U.S. Longevity Increase, 1960–1997. Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 32 pp. (Working Paper 8755) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.

#### Economic growth and development

- Au, Chun-Chung, and Vernon Henderson, How Migration Restrictions Limit Agglomeration and Productivity in China. Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 59 pp. (Working Paper 8707) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.
- Beaudry, Paul, and Fabrice Collard, Why Has the Employment-Productivity Tradeoff among Industrialized Countries Been So Strong? Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 41 pp. (Working Paper 8754) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.
- Card, David, and Richard B. Freeman, What Have Two Decades of British Economic Reform Delivered? Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 71 pp. (Working Paper 8801) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.
- Freeman, Richard B., and Ronald Schettkat, Marketization of Production and the U.S.-Europe Employment Gap. Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 30 pp. (Working Paper 8797) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.
- Gordon, Robert J., Technology and Economic Performance in the American Econo-

*my*. Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 56 pp. (Working Paper 8771) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.

- Griffith, David, and Manuel Valdés Pizzini, Fishers At Work, Workers at Sea: A Puerto Rican Journey through Labor and Refuge. Philadelphia, PA, Temple University Press, 2002, 280 pp., \$62.50/ cloth, \$19.95/paperback.
- Jovanovic, Boyan, and Peter L. Rousseau, *The Q-Theory of Mergers.* Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 13 pp. (Working Paper 8740) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.

#### Education

- Ehrenberg, Ronald G, and Christopher L. Smith, Within State Transitions from 2year to 4-year Public Institutions. Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 37 pp. (Working Paper 8792) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.
- Hanushek, Eric A., Publicly Provided Education. Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 128 pp. (Working Paper 8799) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.
- Krueger, Alan B., *Economic Considerations and Class Size*. Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 48 pp. (Working Paper 8875) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.

### Health and safety

Guidelines on occupational safety and health management systems ILO-OSH 2001. Geneva, International Labour Office, 2001, 27 pp.

#### Industrial relations

- Linder, Marc, Moments Are the Elements of Profit: Overtime and the Deregulation of Working Hours under the Fair Labor Standards Act. Iowa City, Fãnpihuà Press, 2000, 524 pp.
- Loutfi, Martha Fetherolf, ed., Women, Gender, and Work: What Is Equality And How Do We Get There? Geneva, Inter-

national Labour Office, 2001, 565 pp., \$26.95/softcover.

## Industry and government organization

Graham, Stuart J.H., Bronwyn H. Hall, Dietmar Harhoff, and David C. Mowery, Post-Issue Patent "Quality Control:" A Comparative Study of U.S. Patent Re-examinations and European Patent Oppositions. Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 44 pp. (Working Paper 8807) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.

#### International economics

- Dickinson, David G., and Andrew W. Mullineux, eds., *Financial and Monetary Integration in the New Europe: Convergence between the EU and Central and Eastern Europe*. Northampton, MA, Edward Elgar Publishing, Inc., 2001, 474 pp., \$120/hardcover.
- Edmonds, Eric, and Nina Pavcnik, *Does Globalization Increase Child Labor? Evidence from Vietnam.* Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 49 pp. (Working Paper 8760) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.
- Gavin, Brigid, The European Union and Globalisation: Towards Global Democratic Governance. Northampton, MA, Edward Elgar Publishing, Inc., 2001, 249 pp., \$90/cloth.
- Hamermesh, Daniel S., International Labor Economics. Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 30 pp. (Working Paper 8757) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.
- Harris, Nigel, *Thinking the Unthinkable: The Immigration Myth Exposed.* New York, I.B.Tauris Publishers, 2002, 183 pp.
- Massey, Douglas S., Jorge Durand, and Nolan J. Malone, *Beyond Smoke And Mirrors: Mexican Immigration in an Era of Economic Integration*. New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 2002, 256 pp., \$29.95/cloth.

### Labor and economic history

Margo, Robert A., The North-South Wage Gap, Before and After the Civil War. Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 46 pp. (Working Paper 8778) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.

## Labor force

- Chan, Sewin, and Ann Huff Stevens, *How Does Job Loss Affect the Timing of Retirement?* Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 32 pp. (Working Paper 8780) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.
- Stein, Tobie S., Workforce Transitions from the Profit to the Nonprofit Sector. New York, Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, 2002, 194 pp., \$75/hardcover.

## Management and organization theory

- Desai, Mihir A., *The Corporate Profit Base, Tax Sheltering Activity, and the Changing Nature of Employee Compensation.* Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 54 pp. (Working Paper 8866) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.
- Nagin, Daniel, James Rebitzer, Seth Sanders, and Lowell Taylor, Monitoring, Motivation and Management: The Determinants of Opportunistic Behavior in a Field Experiment. Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 46 pp. (Working Paper 8811) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.

### Monetary and fiscal policy

- Blank, Rebecca M., Can Equity and Efficiency Complement Each Other? Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 31 pp. (Working Paper 8820) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.
- Lochner, Lance, and Alexander Monge-Naranjo, Human Capital Formation with Endogenous Credit Constraints. Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 45 pp. (Working Paper 8815) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.

## Prices and living conditions

- Lach, Saul, Existence and Persistence of Price Dispersion: An Empirical Analysis. Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 26 pp. (Working Paper 8737) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.
- National Research Council, At What Price? Conceptualizing and Measuring Cost-of-Living and Price Indexes. Landover, MD, National Academy Press, 2002, 332 pp., \$49.95/hardcover.

## Productivity and technological change

- Aw, Bee Yan, Sukkyun Chung, and Mark J. Roberts, Productivity, Output, and Failure: A Comparison of Taiwanese and Korean Manufacturers. Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 45 pp. (Working Paper 8766) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.
- Jovanovic, Boyan, and Peter L. Rousseau, *Moore's Law And Learning-By-Doing.* Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 29 pp. (Working Paper 8762) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.
- Kaiser, Ulrich, The Effects of Website Provision on the Demand for German Women's Magazines. Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 31 pp. (Working Paper 8806) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.
- Klette, Tor Jakob, and Samuel Kortum, *Innovating Firms and Aggregate Innovation*. Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 43 pp. (Working Paper 8819) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.
- Wolff, Edward N., *Productivity, Computerization, and Skill Change.* Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 46 pp. (Working Paper 8743) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.

## Social institutions and social change

Carneiro, Pedro, Karsten T. Hensen, and James J. Heckman, *Removing the Veil of*  Ignorance in Assessing the Distributional Impacts of Social Policies. Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 29 pp. (Working Paper 8840) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.

- Galenson, David W., Was Jackson Pollock the Greatest Modern American Painter? A Quantitative Investigation. Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 38 pp. (Working Paper 8830) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.
- Page, Marianne E., and Ann Huff Stevens, Will You Miss Me When I Am Gone? The Economic Consequences of Absent Parents. Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 38 pp. (Working Paper 8786) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.

#### Wages and compensation

Beaudry, Paul, and David A. Green, Changes in U.S. Wages 1976–2000: Ongoing Skill Bias or Major Technological Change? Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 39 pp. (Working Paper 8787) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.

- Gruber, Jonathan, and Brigitte C. Madrian, Health Insurance, Labor Supply, and Job Mobility: A Critical Review of the Literature. Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 58 pp. (Working Paper 8817) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.
- Levine, David I., Dale Belman, Gary Charness, Erica Groshen, and K.C. O'Shaughnessy, *How New Is the "New Employment Contract?"* Kalamazoo, MI, W.E. Upjohn Institute, 2002, 263 pp., \$40/cloth.

## Welfare programs and social insurance

- Gustman, Alan L, and Thomas L. Steinmeier, *Social Security, Pensions and Retirement Behavior within the Family.* Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 46 pp. (Working Paper 8772) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.
- Lachance, Marie-Eve, and Olivia S. Mitchell, Guaranteeing Defined Contribution

Pensions: The Option to Buy-back a Defined Benefit Promise Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 24 pp. (Working Paper 8731) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.

- Munger, Frank, ed., Laboring Below the Line: The New Ethnography of Poverty, Low-Wage Work, and Survival in the Global Economy. New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 2002, 319 pp., \$42.50/hardcover.
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Ageing and Income: Financial Resources and Retirement in 9 OECD Countries. Paris, OECD Publications, 2001, 187 pp.

## Worker training and development

Black, Dan A., Jeffrey A. Smith, Mark C. Berger, and Brett J. Noel, Is the Threat of Reemployment Services More Effective Than the Services Themselves? Experimental Evidence from the UI System. Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 2002, 48 pp. (Working Paper 8825) \$10 per copy, plus \$10 for postage and handling outside the United States.

## **Current Labor Statistics**

Notes on labor statistics		38
---------------------------	--	----

## **Comparative indicators**

]	1. Labor market indicators	50
4	2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in	
	compensation, prices, and productivity	51
11	3. Alternative measures of wages and	
	compensation changes	51

## Labor force data

4.	Employment status of the population,	
	seasonally adjusted	52
5.	Selected employment indicators,	
	seasonally adjusted	53
6.	Selected unemployment indicators,	
	seasonally adjusted	54
7.	Duration of unemployment,	
	seasonally adjusted	54
8.	Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment,	
	seasonally adjusted	55
9.	Unemployment rates by sex and age,	
	seasonally adjusted	55
10.	Unemployment rates by States,	
	seasonally adjusted	56
11.	Employment of workers by States,	
	seasonally adjusted	56
12.	Employment of workers by industry,	
	seasonally adjusted	57
13.	Average weekly hours by industry,	
	seasonally adjusted	59
14.	Average hourly earnings by industry,	
	seasonally adjusted	60
15.	Average hourly earnings by industry	61
16.	Average weekly earnings by industry	62
17.	Diffusion indexes of employment change,	
	seasonally adjusted	63
8.	Establishment size and employment covered under UI,	
	private ownership, by major industry	64
9.	Annual data establishment, employment, and wages,	
	covered unless UI and UCFE, by ownership	65
20.	Annual data: Establishments, employment,	
	and wages covered under UI and UCFE, by State	66
21.	Annual data: Employment and average annual pay of	
	UI- and UCFE-covered workers, by largest counties	67
22.	Annual data: Employment status of the population	71
	Annual data: Employment levels by industry	72
24.	Annual data: Average hours and earnings level,	
	by industry	72

# Labor compensation and collective bargaining data

25	Employment Cost Index, compensation,	
	by occupation and industry group	73
26	. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries,	
	by occupation and industry group	75
27	Employment Cost Index, benefits, private industry	
	workers, by occupation and industry group	76

# Labor compensation and collective bargaining data—continued

28	. Employment Cost Index, private nonfarm workers,	
	by bargaining status, region, and area size	77
29	Participants in benefit plans, medium and large firms	78
30	. Participants in benefits plans, small firms	
	and government	79
31	. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more	80

## Price data

32. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average, by expenditure	
category and commodity and service groups	81
33. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and	
local data, all items	84
34. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, all items	
and major groups	85
35. Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing	86
36. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major	
industry groups	87
37. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes	
by stage of processing	88
38. U.S. export price indexes by Standard International	
Trade Classification	89
39. U.S. import price indexes by Standard International	
Trade Classification	90
40. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category	91
41. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category	91
42. U.S.international price indexes for selected	
categories of services	91

## **Productivity data**

43. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation,	
and unit costs, data seasonally adjusted	92
44. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity	93
45. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation,	
unit costs, and prices	94
46. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected	
industries	95

## International comparisons data

47. Unemployment rates in nine countries,	
data seasonally adjusted	98
48. Annual data: Employment status of the civilian	
working-age population, 10 countries	99
49. Annual indexes of productivity and related measures,	
12 countries 1	100

## Injury and illness data

50. Annual data: Occupational injury and illness	
incidence rates	101
51. Fatal occupational injuries by event	
or exposure	103

Monthly Labor Review August 2002

37

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 past experience. 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, 16–17, 43, and 47. Seasonally adjusted labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 were revised in the February 2002 issue of the *Review*. Seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14 and 16–17 were revised in the July 2002 *Review* and reflect the experience through March 2002. A brief explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology appears in "Notes on the data."

Revisions in the productivity data in table 49 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:

http://www.bls.gov/cps/ Historically comparable unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the establishment survey also are available on the Internet:

#### 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:

#### http://www.bls.gov/lpc/

For additional information on international comparisons data, see International Comparisons of Unemployment, BLS 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.
  - 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-to-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; 4-24)

#### 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*.

Labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 are seasonally adjusted. Since January 1980, national labor force data have been seasonally adjusted with a procedure called X-11 ARIMA which was developed at Statistics Canada as an extension of the standard X-11 method previously used by BLS. A detailed description of the procedure appears in the X-11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method, by Estela Bee Dagum (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 12-564E, January 1983).

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 300,000 establishments representing all industries except agriculture. Industries are classified in accordance with the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. 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 manufacturing include working supervisors and nonsupervisory workers closely associated with production operations. Those workers mentioned in tables 11–16 include production workers in manufacturing and mining; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in the following industries: transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups 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 exclud-

#### Current Labor Statistics

ing 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. Data are centered within the span. Table 17 provides an index on private nonfarm employment based on 356 industries, and a manufacturing index based on 139 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 latest adjustment, which incorporated March 2001 benchmarks, was made with the release of May 2002 data, published in the July issue of the *Review*. Coincident with the benchmark adjustment, historical seasonally adjusted data were revised to reflect updated seasonal factors. Unadjusted data from April 2000 forward and seasonally adjusted data from January 1997 forward were revised with the release of the May 2002 data.

In addition to the routine benchmark revisions and updated seasonal factors introduced with the release of the May 2002 data, the first estimates for the transportation and public utilities; retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate industries were published from a new probability-based sample design. These industries are the third group to convert to a probability-based sample under a 4-year phase-in plan of a sample redesign project. The completion of the phase-in for the redesign, in June 2003 for the services industry, will coincide with the conversion of national establishment survey series from industry coding based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For additional information, see the the June 2002 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

Revisions in State data (table 11) occurred with the publication of January 2002 data.

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. Thus, 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).

## Covered employment and wage data (ES-202)

#### 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 Covered Employment and Wages 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, ES-202 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 fourdigit sic codes.

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 ut 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 oldage, 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 wages 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 pay 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

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.

The 1999 county data used to calculate the 1999–2000 changes were adjusted for changes in industry and county classification to make them comparable to data for 2000. As a result, the adjusted 1999 data differ to some extent from the data available on the Internet at:

#### http://www.bls.gov/cew/home.htm.

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).

For additional information on the covered employment and wage data, contact the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover at (202) 691–6567.

## Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1-3; 25-31)

COMPENSATION AND WAGE DATA are gathered by the Bureau from business establishments, State and local governments, labor unions, collective bargaining agreements on file with the Bureau, and secondary sources.

## **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 uses a fixed market basket of labor—similar in concept to the Consumer Price Index's fixed market basket of goods and services—to measure change over time in employer costs of employing labor.

Statistical series on total compensation costs, on wages and salaries, and on benefit costs are available for private nonfarm workers excluding proprietors, the self-employed, and household workers. The total compensation costs and wages and salaries series are also available for State and local government workers and for the civilian nonfarm economy, which consists of private industry and State and local government workers combined. Federal workers are excluded.

The Employment Cost Index probability sample consists of about 4,400 private nonfarm establishments providing about 23,000 occupational observations and 1,000 State and local government establishments providing 6,000 occupational observations selected to represent total employment in each sector. On average, each reporting unit provides wage and compensation information on five well-specified occupations. Data are collected each quarter for the pay period including the 12th day of March, June, September, and December.

Beginning with June 1986 data, fixed employment weights from the 1980 Census of Population are used each quarter to calculate the civilian and private indexes and the index for State and local governments. (Prior to June 1986, the employment weights are from the 1970 Census of Population.) These fixed weights, also used to derive all of the industry and occupation series indexes, 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 bargaining status, region, and metropolitan/non-metropolitan area series, however, employment data by industry and occupation are not available from the census. Instead, the 1980 employment weights are reallocated within these series each quarter based on the current sample. Therefore, these indexes are not strictly comparable to those for the aggregate, industry, and occupation 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-inkind, free room and board, and tips.

#### Notes on the data

The Employment Cost Index 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 (June 1981=100) are available on the Internet:

#### http://www.bls.gov/ect/

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employment Cost Index, contact the Office of Compensation Levels and Trends: (202) 691-6199.

## **Employee Benefits Survey**

#### **Description of the series**

Employee benefits data are obtained from the Employee Benefits Survey, an annual survey of the incidence and provisions of selected benefits provided by employers. The survey collects data from a sample of approximately 9,000 private sector and State and local government establishments. The data are presented as a percentage of employees who participate in a certain benefit, or as an average benefit provision (for example, the average number of paid holidays provided to employees per year). Selected data from the survey are presented in table 25 for medium and large private establishments and in table 26 for small private establishments and State and local government.

The survey covers paid leave benefits such as holidays and vacations, and personal, funeral, jury duty, military, family, and sick leave; short-term disability, long-term disability, and life insurance; medical, dental, and vision care plans; defined benefit and defined contribution plans; flexible benefits plans; reimbursement accounts; and unpaid family leave.

Also, data are tabulated on the incidence of several other benefits, such as severance pay, child-care assistance, wellness programs, and employee assistance programs.

### 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, longterm care insurance and postretirement life insurance paid entirely by the employee are included because the guarantee of insurability and availability at group premium rates are considered a benefit.

**Participants** are workers who are covered by a benefit, whether or not they use that benefit. If the benefit plan is financed wholly by employers and requires employees to complete a minimum length of service for eligibility, the workers are considered participants whether or not they have met the requirement. If workers are required to contribute towards the cost of a plan, they are considered participants only if they elect the plan and agree to make the required contributions.

Defined benefit pension plans use pre-

determined 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

Surveys of employees in medium and large establishments conducted over the 1979–86 period included establishments that employed at least 50, 100, or 250 workers, depending on the industry (most service industries were excluded). The survey conducted in 1987 covered only State and local governments with 50 or more employees. The surveys conducted in 1988 and 1989 included medium and large establishments with 100 workers or more in private industries. All surveys conducted over the 1979–89 period excluded establishments in Alaska and Hawaii, as well as part-time employees.

Beginning in 1990, surveys of State and local governments and small private establishments were conducted in evennumbered years, and surveys of medium and large establishments were conducted in oddnumbered years. The small establishment survey includes all private nonfarm establishments with fewer than 100 workers, while the State and local government survey includes all governments, regardless of the number of workers. All three surveys include full- and part-time workers, and workers in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employee Benefits Survey, contact the Office of Compensation Levels and Trends on the Internet: http://www.bls.gov/ebs/

#### 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 27.

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.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on work stoppages data, contact the Office of Compensation and Working Conditions: (202) 691–6282, or the Internet:

http:/www.bls.gov/cba/

#### **Price Data**

(Tables 2; 32-42)

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— 1982 = 100 for many Producer Price Indexes, 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 halfcentury 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 33. 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 meaured 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 home-ownership 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 on consumer prices, contact the Division of Consumer 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-ofprocessing 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 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and the product code extension of the SIC developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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 on producer prices, contact the Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691–7705.

## International Price Indexes

## Description of the series

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

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

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

In addition to general indexes of prices for U.S. exports and imports, indexes are also published for detailed product categories of exports and imports. These categories are defined according to the five-digit level of detail for the Bureau of Economic Analysis End-use Classification, the three-digit level for the Standard Industrial Classification (SITC), and the four-digit level of detail for the Harmonized System. Aggregate import indexes by coun-try 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 on international prices, contact the Division of International Prices: (202) 691–7155.

## **Productivity Data**

(Tables 2; 43-46)

## Business sector 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, non-energy materials, and purchased business ser-vices.

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

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

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

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

Hours of all persons are the total hours at work of payroll workers, selfemployed 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 annuallyweighted 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 43–46 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 data supplement the measures for the business economy and major sectors with annual measures of labor productivity for selected industries at the three- and four-digit levels of the Standard Industrial Classification system. In addition to labor productivity, the industry data also include annual measures of compensation and unit labor costs for three-digit industries and measures of multifactor productivity for three-digit manufacturing industries and railroad transportation. 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 consist of the hours of all employees (production workers and nonproduction workers), the hours of all persons (paid employees, partners, proprietors, and unpaid family workers), or the number of employees, depending upon the industry.

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 the combined inputs consumed in producing that output. Combined inputs include capital, labor, and intermediate purchases. The measure of capital input used 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 Bureau of the Census, with additional data supplied by other government agencies, trade associations, and other sources.

For most industries, the productivity indexes refer to the output per hour of all employees. For some trade and services industries, indexes of output per hour of all persons (including self-employed) are constructed. For some transportation industries, only indexes of output per employee are prepared.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Industry Productivity Studies: (202) 691–5618.

## International Comparisons

(Tables 47-49)

## Labor force and unemployment

#### **Description of the series**

Tables 47 and 48 present comparative measures of the labor force, employment, and unemployment-approximating U.S. concepts-for the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and several European countries. The unemployment statistics (and, to a lesser extent, employment statistics) published by other industrial countries are not, in most cases, comparable to U.S. unemployment statistics. Therefore, the Bureau adjusts the figures for selected countries, where necessary, for all known major definitional differences. Although precise comparability may not be achieved, these adjusted figures provide a better basis for international comparisons than the figures regularly published by each country. For further information on adjustments and comparability issues, see Constance Sorrentino, "International unemployment rates: how comparable are they?" Monthly Labor Review, June 2000, pp. 3-20.

#### 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 adjusted statistics have been adapted to the age at which compulsory schooling ends in each country, rather than to the U.S. standard of 16 years of age and older. Therefore, the adjusted statistics relate to the population aged 16 and older in France, Sweden, and the United Kingdom; 15 and older in Australia, Japan, Germany, Italy from 1993 onward, and the Netherlands; and 14 and older in Italy prior to 1993. An exception to this rule is that the Canadian statistics for 1976 onward are adjusted to cover ages 16 and older, whereas the age at which compulsory schooling ends remains at 15. The institutional population is included in the denominator of the labor force participation rates and employment-population ratios for Japan and Germany; it is excluded for the United States and the other countries.

In the U.S. labor force survey, persons on layoff who are awaiting recall to their jobs are classified as unemployed. European and Japanese layoff practices are quite different in nature from those in the United States; therefore, strict application of the U.S. definition has not been made on this point. For further information, see *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1981, pp. 8–11.

The figures for one or more recent years for France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom are calculated using adjustment factors based on labor force surveys for earlier years and are considered preliminary. The recent-year measures for these countries, therefore, are subject to revision whenever data from more current labor force surveys become available.

There are breaks in the data series for the United States (1990, 1994, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000), Canada (1976) France (1992), Germany (1991), Italy (1991, 1993), the Netherlands (1988), and Sweden (1987).

For the United States, the break in series reflects a major redesign of the labor force survey questionnaire and collection methodology introduced in January 1994. Revised population estimates based on the 1990 census, adjusted for the estimated undercount, also were incorporated. In 1996, previously published data for the 1990-93 period were revised to reflect the 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the undercount. In 1997, revised population controls were introduced into the household survey. Therefore, the data are not strictly conparable with prior years. In 1998, new composite estimation procedures and minor revisions in population controls were introduced into the household survey. Therefore, the data are not strictly comparable with data for 1997 and earlier years. See the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data of this Review.

BLS recently introduced a new adjusted series for Canada. Beginning with the data for 1976, Canadian data are adjusted to more closely approximate U.S. concepts. Adjustments are made to the unemployed and labor force to exclude: (1) 15-year-olds; (2) passive jobseekers (persons only reading newspaper ads as their method of job search); (3) persons waiting to start a new job who did not seek work in the past 4 weeks; and (4) persons unavailable for work due to personal or family responsibilities. An adjustment is made to include full-tine students looking for full-time work. The impact of the adjustments was to lower the annual average unemployment rate by 0.1–0.4 percentage point in the 1980s and 0.4–1.0 percentage point in the 1990s.

For France, the 1992 break reflects the substitution of standardized European Union Statistical Office (EUROSTAT) unemployment statistics for the unemployment data estimated according to the International Labor Office (ILO) definition and published in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) annual yearbook and quarterly update. This change was made because the EUROSTAT data are more up-to-date than the OECD figures. Also, since 1992, the EUROSTAT definitions are closer to the U.S. definitions than they were in prior years. The impact of this revision was to lower the unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point in 1992 and 1993, by 0.4 percentage point in 1994, and 0.5 percentage point in 1995.

For Germany, the data for 1991 onward refer to unified Germany. Data prior to 1991 relate to the former West Germany. The impact of including the former East Germany was to increase the unemployment rate from 4.3 to 5.6 percent in 1991.

For Italy, the 1991 break reflects a revision in the method of weighting sample data. The impact was to increase the unemployment rate by approximately 0.3 percentage point, from 6.6 to 6.9 percent in 1991.

In October 1992, the survey methodology was revised and the definition of unemployment was changed to include only those who were actively looking for a job within the 30 days preceding the survey and who were available for work. In addition, the lower age limit for the labor force was raised from 14 to 15 years. (Prior to these changes, BLS adjusted Italy's published unemployment rate downward by excluding from the unemployed those persons who had not actively sought work in the past 30 days.) The break in the series also reflects the incorporation of the 1991 population census results. The impact of these changes was to raise Italy's adjusted unemployment rate by approximately 1.2 percentage points, from 8.3 to 9.5 percent in fourth-quarter 1992. These changes did not affect employment significantly, except in 1993. Estimates by the Italian Statistical Office indicate that employment declined by about 3 percent in 1993, rather than the nearly 4 percent indicated by the data shown in table 44. This difference is attributable mainly to the incorporation of the 1991 population benchmarks in the 1993 data. Data for earlier years have not been adjusted to incorporate the 1991 census results.

For the Netherlands, a new survey questionnaire was introduced in 1992 that allowed for a closer application of ILO guidelines. EUROSTAT has revised the Dutch series back to 1988 based on the 1992 changes. The 1988 revised unemployment rate is 7.6 percent; the previous estimate for the same year was 9.3 percent.

There have been two breaks in series in the Swedish labor force survey, in 1987 and 1993. Adjustments have been made for the 1993 break back to 1987. In 1987, a new questionnaire was introduced. Questions regarding current availability were added and the period of active workseeking was reduced from 60 days to 4 weeks. These changes lowered Sweden's 1987 unemployment rate by 0.4 percentage point, from 2.3 to 1.9 percent. In 1993, the measurement period for the labor force survey was changed to represent all 52 weeks of the year rather than one week each month and a new adjustment for population totals was introduced. The impact was to raise the unemployment rate by approximately 0.5 percentage point, from 7.6 to 8.1 percent. Statistics Sweden revised its labor force survey data for 1987-92 to take into account the break in 1993. The adjustment raised the Swedish unemployment rate by 0.2 percentage point in 1987 and gradually rose to 0.5 percentage point in 1992

Beginning with 1987, BLS has adjusted the Swedish data to classify students who also sought work as unemployed. The impact of this change was to increase the adjusted unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point in 1987 and by 1.8 percentage points in 1994, when unemployment was higher. In 1998, the adjusted unemployment rate had risen from 6.5 to 8.4 percent due to the adjustment to include students.

The net effect of the 1987 and 1993 changes and the BLS adjustment for students seeking work lowered Sweden's 1987 unemployment rate from 2.3 to 2.2 percent.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 691–5654.

## Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

#### **Description of the series**

Table 49 presents comparative indexes of manufacturing labor productivity (output per hour), output, total hours, compensation per hour, and unit labor costs for the United States, Canada, Japan, and nine European countries. These measures are trend comparisons—that is, series that measure changes over time—rather than level comparisons. There are greater technical problems in comparing the levels of manufacturing output among countries.

BLS constructs the comparative indexes from three basic aggregate measures—output, total labor hours, and total compensation. The hours and compensation measures refer to all employed persons (wage and salary earners plus self-employed persons and unpaid family workers) in the United States, Canada, Japan, France, Germany, Norway, and Sweden, and to all employees (wage and salary earners) in the other countries.

#### Definitions

**Output**, in general, refers to value added in manufacturing from the national accounts of each country. However, the output series for Japan prior to 1970 is an index of industrial production, and the national accounts measures for the United Kingdom are essentially identical to their indexes of industrial production.

The 1977–97 output data for the United States are the gross product originating (value added) measures prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Comparable manufacturing output data currently are not available prior to 1977.

U.S. gross product originating is a chaintype annual-weighted series. (For more information on the U.S. measure, see Robert E. Yuskavage, "Improved Estimates of Gross Product by Industry, 1959–94," *Survey of Current Business*, August 1996, pp. 133–55.) The Japanese value added series is based upon one set of fixed price weights for the years 1970 through 1997. Output series for the other foreign economies also employ fixed price weights, but the weights are updated periodically (for example, every 5 or 10 years).

To preserve the comparability of the U.S. measures with those for other economies, BLS uses gross product originating in manufacturing for the United States for these comparative measures. The gross product originating series differs from the manufacturing output series that BLS publishes in its news releases on quarterly measures of U.S. productivity and costs (and that underlies the measures that appear in tables 43 and 45 in this section). The quarterly measures are on a "sectoral output" basis, rather than a valueadded basis. Sectoral output is gross output less intrasector transactions.

Total labor hours refers to hours worked

in all countries. The measures are developed from statistics of manufacturing employment and average hours. The series used for France (from 1970 forward), Norway, and Sweden are official series published with the national accounts. Where official total hours series are not available, the measures are developed by BLS using employment figures published with the national accounts, or other comprehensive employment series, and estimates of annual hours worked. For Germany, BLS uses estimates of average hours worked developed by a research institute connected to the Ministry of Labor for use with the national accounts employment figures. For the other countries. BLS constructs its own estimates of average hours.

Denmark has not published estimates of average hours for 1994–97; therefore, the BLS measure of labor input for Denmark ends in 1993.

Total compensation (labor cost) 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. The measures are from the national accounts of each country, except those for Belgium, which are developed by BLS using statistics on employment, average hours, and hourly compensation. For Canada, France, and Sweden, compensation is increased to account for other significant taxes on payroll or employment. For the United Kingdom, compensation is reduced between 1967 and 1991 to account for employment-related subsidies. Self-employed workers are included in the all-employed-persons measures by assuming that their hourly compensation is equal to the average for wage and salary employees.

#### Notes on the data

In general, the measures relate to total manufacturing as defined by the International Standard Industrial Classification. However, the measures for France (for all years) and Italy (beginning 1970) refer to mining and manufacturing less energy-related products, and the measures for Denmark include mining and exclude manufacturing handicrafts from 1960 to 1966.

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 691–5654.

## Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 50-51)

## 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, longterm 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/iip/

### 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 workrelated 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: http://www.bls.gov/iip/

#### LABSTAT available via World Wide Web

LABSTAT, the Bureau of Labor Statistics public database, provides current and historical data for many BLS surveys as well as numerous news releases.

LABSTAT Public Access has introduced a new production Internet service over the World Wide Web. BLS and regional offices programs are described using hypertext pages. Access to LABSTAT data and news releases is provided by a link to the BLS gopher server. The URL is:

#### http://www.bls.gov/blshome.html

If you have questions or comments regarding the LABSTAT system on the Internet, address e-mail to: labstat.helpdesk@bls.gov

#### 1. Labor market indicators

	0000	0004		2000			200	2002			
Selected indicators	2000	2001 -	11	Ш	IV	I	11	III	IV	1	Ш
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutionalized											
population (household survey):1											
Labor force participation rate	67.2	66.9	67.3	67.0	67.1	67.2	66.9	66.8	66.9	66.5	66.7
Employment-population ratio	64.5	63.8	64.6	64.3	64.4	64.4	63.9	63.6	63.1	62.8	62.8
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.9
Men	3.9	4.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.9	5.7	5.7	6.0
16 to 24 years	9.7	11.4	9.7	9.8	9.6	10.6	11.2	11.5	12.7	12.9	12.8
25 years and over	2.8	3.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.4	4.5	4.9
Women	4.1	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.5	5.5	5.8
16 to 24 years	8.9	9.7	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.7	9.2	10.0	10.6	11.0	11.2
25 years and over	3.2	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.4	4.4	4.8
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands:1											
Total	131,720	131,922	131,819	131,876	132,185	132,559	132,193	131,943	131,130	130,759	130,706
Private sector	111,018	110,989	110,860	111,219	111,551	111,687	111,332	110,939	110,035	109,594	109,505
Goods-producing	25,649	24,949	25,690	25,681	25,626	25,493	25,136	24,786	24,375	24,049	23,879
Manufacturing	18,473	17,695	18,510	18,494	18,400	18,196	17,872	17,538	17,174	16,883	16,776
Service-producing	106,051	106,978	106,129	106,195	106,559	106,941	107,057	107,157	106,755	106,711	106,827
Average hours:											
Private sector	34.5	34.2	34.4	34.4	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.1	34.1	34.2	34.2
Manufacturing	41.6	40.7	41.8	41.5	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.8	41.0
Overtime	4.6	3.9	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.3
Employment Cost Index <sup>2</sup>											
Percent change in the ECI, compensation:											
All workers (excluding farm, household and Federal workers)	4.1	4.1	1.0	1.0	.7	1.3	.9	1.2	.8	1.0	.9
Private industry workers	4.4	4.2	1.2	.9	.7	1.4	1.0	.9	.8	1.1	1.
Goods-producing <sup>3</sup>	4.4	3.8	1.2	.9	.6	1.3	.9	.7	.8	1.2	
Service-producing <sup>3</sup>	4.4	4.3	1.2	1.0	.7	1.4	1.0	1.0	.8	1.1	1.3
State and local government workers	3.0	4.2	.3	1.3	.7	.9	.6	2.1	.6	.6	
Workers by bargaining status (private industry):						-					
Union	4.0	4.2	1.0	1.2	.5	.7	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0
Nonunion	4.4	4.1	1.2	1.0	.7	1.5	1.0	.9	.7	1.1	1.

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

Colorised measures	2000	2001		2000			200		2002		
Selected measures	2000	2001	11	III	IV	1	Ш	III	IV	1	II
Compensation data <sup>1,2</sup>											
Employment Cost Index-compensation (wages,											
salaries, benefits):											
Civilian nonfarm	4.1	4.1	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9
Private nonfarm	4.4	4.2	1.2	.9	.7	1.4	1.0	.9	.8	1.1	1.1
Employment Cost Index-wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	3.8	3.7	1.0	1.1	.6	1.1	.9	1.0	.7	.9	.8
Private nonfarm	3.9	3.8	1.0	1.0	.6	1,2	1.0	.8	.8	.9	1.0
Price data <sup>1</sup>											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	1.6	3.4	.7	.8	.2	1.3	1.0	.2	9	.7	.5
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	3.5	-1.8	1.8	.6	.4	.9	.8	3	-3.2	1.1	.2
Finished consumer goods	4.3	-2.4	1.3	.8	.1	1.2	1.0	3	-4.3	1.5	.4
Capital equipment	1.2	1.0	.1	-7.2	1.1	1	-7.1	1	.1	2.9	3
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	4.0	2	1.4	1.0	3	.2	.6	-1.0	-3.6	.9	1.1
Crude materials	31.1	-8.8	-6.0	2.1	9.4	-3.5	-6.6	-12.0	-12.2	8.0	37.1
Productivity data <sup>3</sup>											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	3.0	1.1	6.7	.4	2.1	-1.5	2	1.8	7.6	8.3	1.7
Nonfarm business sector	2.9	1.1	6.0	.6	1.7	-1.5	1	2.1	7.3	8.6	1.5
Nonfinancial corporations <sup>4</sup>	2.1	1.0	.3	2.6	7	-2.6	2.3	3.2	10.8	5.1	5.0

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

<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.

cent changes reflect annual rates of change in quarterly indexes.

The data are seasonally adjusted.

<sup>4</sup> Output per hour of all employees.

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

<sup>3</sup> Annual rates of change are computed by comparing annual averages. Quarterly per-

#### 3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

		Quart	erly aver	age		Four quarters ending						
Components	2001			2002		2001				2002		
	11	111	IV	1	11	1	II	III	IV	1	Ш	
Average hourly compensation:1												
All persons, business sector	0.5	0.9	1.4	3.8	4.0	4.5	3.9	2.0	1.5	1.6	2.5	
All persons, nonfarm business sector	.1	1.0	1.5	3.6	3.7	4.2	3.6	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.4	
Employment Cost Index—compensation:												
Civilian nonfarm <sup>2</sup>	.9	1.2	.8	1.0	.9	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	
Private nonfarm	1.0	.9	.8	1.1	1.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.0	
Union	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	3.4	3.5	3.4	4.2	4.7	4.5	
Nonunion	1.0	.9	.7	1.1	1.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9	
State and local governments	.6	2.1	.6	.6	.4	3.3	3.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.6	
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:												
Civilian nonfarm <sup>2</sup>	.9	1.0	.7	.9	.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	
Private nonfarm.	1.0	.8	.8	.9	1.0	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.6	
Union	1.1	1.0	1.6	.7	.9	3.6	3.8	3.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	
Nonunion	.9	.8	.7	1.0	1.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	
State and local governments	.5	1.9	.5	.5	.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2	

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

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Unemployed Unemployment rate Not in the labor force Men, 20 years and over Civilian noninstitutional	2009,699 140,863 67.2 135,208 64.5 5,665 4.0 68,836	2001 211,864 141,815 66.9 135,073 63.8 6,742 4.8	June 211,725 141,468 66.8 135,003 63.8	July 211,921 141,651 66.8 135,106	Aug. 212,135 141,380 66.6	Sept 212,357 142,068	Oct. 212,581	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup>	140,863 67.2 135,208 64.5 5,665 4.0	141,815 66.9 135,073 63.8 6,742 4.8	141,468 66.8 135,003 63.8	141,651 66.8	141,380 66.6		212 581								
population <sup>1</sup>	140,863 67.2 135,208 64.5 5,665 4.0	141,815 66.9 135,073 63.8 6,742 4.8	141,468 66.8 135,003 63.8	141,651 66.8	141,380 66.6		212 581								
Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Unemployed Unemployed Not in the labor force Men, 20 years and over Civilian noninstitutional	140,863 67.2 135,208 64.5 5,665 4.0	141,815 66.9 135,073 63.8 6,742 4.8	141,468 66.8 135,003 63.8	141,651 66.8	141,380 66.6		212 581								
Participation rate Employed Employment-pop- ulation ratio <sup>2</sup> Unemployed Unemployed Not in the labor force Men, 20 years and over Civilian noninstitutional	67.2 135,208 64.5 5,665 4.0	66.9 135,073 63.8 6,742 4.8	66.8 135,003 63.8	66.8	66.6	142 068		212,767	212,927	213,089	213,306	213,334	213,492	213,658	213,84
Employed Employment-pop- ulation ratio <sup>2</sup> Unemployed Unemployment rate Not in the labor force <b>Men, 20 years and over</b> Civilian noninstitutional	135,208 64.5 5,665 4.0	135,073 63.8 6,742 4.8	135,003 63.8				142,280	142,279	141,390	141,390	142,211	142,005	142,570	142,769	142,476
Employment-pop- ulation ratio <sup>2</sup> Unemployed Unemployment rate Not in the labor force Men, 20 years and over Civilian noninstitutional	64.5 5,665 4.0	63.8 6,742 4.8	63.8	135,106		66.9	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.4	66.7	66.6	66.8	66.8	66.6
ulation ratio <sup>2</sup> Unemployed Unemployment rate Not in the labor force Men, 20 years and over Civilian noninstitutional	5,665 4.0	6,742 4.8			134,408	135,004	134,615	134,253	134,055	133,468	134,319	133,894	133,976	134,417	134,053
Unemployed Unemployment rate Not in the labor force Men, 20 years and over Civilian noninstitutional	5,665 4.0	6,742 4.8													
Unemployment rate Not in the labor force Men, 20 years and over Civilian noninstitutional	4.0	4.8		63.8	63.4	63.6	63.3	63.1	63.0	62.6	63.0	62.8	62.8	62.9	62.3
Not in the labor force Men, 20 years and over Civilian noninstitutional			6,465	6,545	6,972	7,064	7,665	8,026	8,259	7,922	7,891	8,111	8,594	8,351	8,424
Men, 20 years and over Civilian noninstitutional	68,836		4.6	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9
Civilian noninstitutional		70,050	70,257	70,270	70,755	70,289	70,301	70,488	70,613	71,699	70,995	71,329	70,922	70,889	71,36
1 1	Contraction of the second														
population	92,580	93,659	93,616	93,708	93,810	93,917	94,015	94,077	94,161	94,228	94,262	94,315	94,414	94,479	94,62
Civilian labor force	70,930	71,590	71,429	71,500	71,523	71,805	71,940	71,935	71,988	71,534	71,718	71,723	72,098	72,428	72,28
Participation rate	76.6	76.4	76.3	76.3	76.2	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	75.9	76.1	76.0	76.4	76.7	76.4
Employed	68,580	68,587	68,535	68,610	68,388	68,696	68,486	68,204	68,276	67,818	68,157	68,013	68,193	68,647	68,390
Employment-pop-															
ulation ratio <sup>2</sup>	74.1	73.2	73.2	73.2	72.9	83.1	72.8	72.5	72.5	72.0	72.3	72.1	72.2	72.7	72.3
Agriculture	2,252	2,102	2,057	2,035	2,129	2,138	2,132	2,082	2,141	2,207	2,185	2,084	2,213	2,125	2,13
Nonagricultural															
industries	66,328	66,485	66,478	66,575	66,259	66,558	66,354	66,122	66,135	65,611	65,973	65,929	65,980	66,522	66,25
Unemployed	2,350	3,003	2,894	2,890	3,135	3,109	3,454	3,731	3,712	3,716	3,560	3,710	3,905	3,781	3,89
Unemployment rate	3.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.4
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population <sup>1</sup>	101,078	102,060	102,023	102,067	102,165	102,277	102,371	102,438	102,492	102,550	102,651	102,728	102,847	102,936	103,038
Civilian labor force	61,565	62,148	61,961	62,103	62,142	62,222	62,269	62,321	62,481	62,056	62,703	62,320	62,724	62,597	62,48
Participation rate	60.9	60.9	60.7	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	61.0	60.5	61.1	60.7	61.0	60.8	60.6
Employed	59,352	59,596	59,555	59,640	59,526	59,463	59,302	59,288	59,205	59,102	59,588	59,227	59,333	59,337	59,316
Employment-pop-															
ulation ratio <sup>2</sup>	58.7	58.4	58.4	58.4	58.3	58.1	57.9	57.9	57.8	57.6	58.0	57.7	57.7	57.6	57.6
Agriculture	818	82	772	784	781	823	842	852	859	824	829	804	732	760	749
Nonagricultural															
industries	58,535	58,779	58,783	58,856	58,745	58,640	58,460	58,436	58,346	58,277	58,759	58,423	58,602	58,577	58,567
Unemployed	2,212	2,551	2,406	2,463	2,616	2,759	2,967	3,303	3,276	2,954	3,116	3,093	3,391	3,260	3,165
Unemployment rate	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	3.8	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population <sup>1</sup>	16,042	16,146	16,086	16,145	16,161	16,163	16,195	16,252	16,275	16,310	16,293	16,292	16,231	16,243	16,182
Civilian labor force	8,369	8,077	8,078	8,048	7,715	8,041	8,071	8,023	7,845	7,800	7,790	7,962	7,748	7,744	7,707
Participation rate	52.2	50.0	50.2	49.8	47.7	49.7	49.8	49.4	48.2	47.8	47.8	48.9	47.7	47.7	47.6
Employed	7,276	6,889	6,913	6,856	6,494	6,845	6,827	6,761	6,574	6,548	6,575	6,655	6,450	6,434	6,347
Employment-pop-															
ulation ratio <sup>2</sup>	45.4	42.7	43.0	42.5	40.2	42.3	42.2	41.6	40.4	40.1	40.4	40.8	39.7	39.6	39.2
Agriculture	235	225	215	236	216	220	229	220	246	241	233	239	209	213	223
Nonagricultural									1.5						
industries	7,041	6,664	6,698	6,620	6,278	6,625	6,598	6,541	6,328	6,307	6,342	6,416	6,240	6,221	6,124
Unemployed	1,093	1,187	1,165	1,192	1,221	1,106	1,244	1,262	1,271	1,252	1,215	1,308	1,298	1,310	1,360
Unemployment rate	13.1	14.7	14.4	14.8	15.8	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.9	17.0
White															
Civilian noninstitutional		1.1.1													
population <sup>1</sup>	174,428	175,888	175,789	175,924	176,069	176,220	176,372	176,500	176.607	176,713	176,783	176.866	176,972	177,087	177,217
	117,574	118,144	117,854	117,986	117,813	118,274	118,506	118,566	118,403	117,759	118,472	118,159	118,661	118,742	118,530
Participation rate	67.4	67.2	67.0	67.1	66.9	67.1	67.2	67.2	67.0	66.6	67.0	66.8	67.1	67.1	66.
	113,475	113,220	113,037	113,237	112,703	113,147	112,878	112,652	112,388	111,876	112,632	112,286	112,426	112,563	112,382
Employment-pop-	,,		110,001												
ulation ratio <sup>2</sup>	65.1	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.0	64.2	64.0	63.8	63.6	63.3	63.7	63.3	63.5	63.6	63.4
Unemployed	4,099	4,923	4,728	4,810	5,073	5,127	5,628	5,914	6,015	5,883	5,840	5,873	6,236	6,179	6,148
Unemployment rate	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.
Black	0.0														
Civilian noninstitutional	05.040	05 550	05 500	05 505	05 00 1	05.044	05 000	05 700	05 750	05 705	05 040	05 000	05 000	05 000	05.00
population <sup>1</sup>	25,218	25,559	25,533	25,565	25,604	25,644	25,686	25,720	25,752	25,785	25,813	25,839	25,868	25,898	25,93
Civilian labor force	16,603	16,719	16,739	16,685	16,720	16,827	16,748	16,687	16,833	16,769	16,747	16,758	16,941	16,887	16,82
Participation rate	65.8	65.4	65.6	65.3	65.3	65.6	65.2	64.9	65.4	65.0	64.9	64.9	65.5	65.2	64.
Employed	15,334	15,270	15,330	15,337	15,210	15,339	15,144	15,040	15,122	15,119	15,131	14,969	15,045	15,168	15,02
Employment-pop-	00.0		00.0			50.0			F0 7		50.0	57.0		50.0	
ulation ratio <sup>2</sup>	60.8	59.7	60.0	60.0	59.4	59.8	59.0	58.5	58.7	58.6	58.6	57.9	58.2	58.6	58.
Unemployed Unemployment rate	1,269 7.6	1,450 8.7	1,409 8.4	1,348 8.1	1,510 9.0	1,488	1,604 9.6	1,647 9.9	1,711 10.2	1,650 9.8	1,616 9.6	1,789 10.7	1,896	1,718	1,79

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual a	verage	-	20	01							20	02		
Employment status	2000	2001	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Hispanic origin															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population <sup>1</sup>	22,393	23,122	23,090	23,157	23,222	23,288	23,351	23,417	23,478	23,542	23.604	23.664	23,732	23,797	23.867
Civilian labor force	15,368	15,751	15,602	15,753	15,788	15,811	15,956	15,932	16,013	15.988	16,011	15,908	16.156	16,085	16,146
Participation rate	68.6	68.1	67.6	68.0	68.0	67.9	68.3	68.0	68.2	67.9	67.8	67.2	68.1	67.6	67.6
Employed Employment-pop-	14,492	14,714	14,574	14,776	14,771	14,785	14,824	14,751	14,753	14,700	14,867	14,743	14,877	14,963	14,959
ulation ratio <sup>2</sup>	64.7	63.6	63.1	63.8	63.6	63.5	63.5	63.0	62.8	62.4	63.0	62.3	62.7	62.9	62.7
Unemployed	876	1,037	1,028	977	1,017	1,026	1,132	1,181	1,260	1.288	1,143	1,165	1.279	1.122	1.187
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.1	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.0	7.4

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

 $^{2}\,$  Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals becausedata for the "other races" groups are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

#### 5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual a	verage		20	001							20	002		
Selected categories	2000	2001	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and over	135,208	135,073	135.003	145,106	134,408	135,004	134,615	134,253	134,055	133,468	134.319	133.894	133,976	104 417	104.050
Men		72,080	72,012	72,093	71,705	72,177	71,871	71.570	71,577	71,114				134,417	134,053
Women		62.992	62,991	63.013	62,703	62.827	62,744	62,683	62,478	62,354	71,457 62,862	71,299	71,397	71,894	71,524
Married men, spouse present	43,368	43,243	43,357	43,264	43,143	43.099	42.983	42,861	42,772	42,823		62,595	62,579	62,524	62,528
Married women, spouse	40,000	40,240	40,007	40,204	40,140	40,099	42,900	42,001	42,112	42,823	43,275	43,317	43,167	43,548	43,140
present	33,708	33,613	33,466	33,571	33,685	33,604	33,227	33,330	33,209	33,174	33,703	33,552	33,446	33,371	33,362
Women who maintain families	8,387	8,364	2,513	1,558	8,328	8,274	8,256	8,331	8,458	8,396	8,417	8,320	8,266	8,397	8,465
Class of worker															
Agriculture:															
Wage and salary workers	2,034	1.884	1,803	1.798	1,852	1.882	1,898	1,865	1,879	1,917	1,930	1.825	1.896	1.014	4 000
Self-employed workers	1,233	1,233	1,193	152	1,239	1,278	1,290	1,276	1,313	1,311	1,930	1,825		1,911	1,909
Unpaid family workers		27	32	23	29	24	26	1,270	27	49	1,293	1,264	1,216	1,156	1,158
Nonagricultural industries:	00		02	20	20	24	20	12	21	49	21	29	34	40	29
Wage and salary workers	123,128	123,235	123,069	123,204	122,685	123,186	122,710	122,507	122,196	100 145	100 770	100 545	100.000	100.074	
Government	19.053	19,127	18,934	18,999	19,150	19,290	19,223	19,172	19,183	122,145 19.047	122,770	122,545	122,366	123,071	122,627
Private industries		104,108	104,135	104,205	103.535	103,896	103,487	103,335			19,286	19,218	19,347	19,811	19,630
Private households		803	760	790	814	804	867	790	103,013	103,098	103,485	103,327	103,019	103,260	102,997
Other		103,305	103,375	103.415	102,721	103.092			736	725	709	677	791	775	810
Self-employed workers	8,674	8,594	8,720	8,568	8.503	8,556	102,620 8.505	102,545 8,507	102,277	102,373	102,775	102,650	102,228	102,485	102,187
Unpaid family workers	101	101	102	98	111	101	0,505	8,507	8,524 92	8,213 97	8,257 86	8,200 89	8,234	8,305	8,208
Persons at work part time <sup>1</sup>			102	00		101	50	"	92	97	00	69	103	105	95
All industries:															
Part time for economic						5									
	0 100	0.070	0.040	0.574						Sec.					
reasons Slack work or business	3,190	3,672	3,649	3,571	3,389	4,148	4,329	4,206	4,267	3,973	4,228	3,997	4,151	3,996	3,899
	1.927	0.055	0.070	0.171	0.445	0 700								Sec. 1	
conditions Could only find part-time	1,927	2,355	2,276	2,174	2,115	2,796	2,983	2,796	2,809	2,549	2,755	2,721	2,690	2,626	2,588
work	944	1.007	1 000		050	1 001									
Part time for noneconomic	944	1,007	1,008	1,011	952	1,064	1,108	1,121	1,161	1,089	1,120	1,021	1,131	1,064	1,031
	10 700	10 707	10 400	10.040	10.011	10 700									
reasons Nonagricultural industries:	18,722	18,707	18,482	18,812	19,011	18,798	18,644	18,587	18,540	18,201	18,395	18,530	18,793	18,887	19,170
Part time for economic															
reasons	3,045	3,529	3,556	3,425	3,246	4,015	4,222	4,017	4,119	3,781	3.998	3,848	4.009	3.818	3.758
Slack work or business														-,	0,.00
conditions	1,835	2,266	2,215	2,111	2,025	2,704	2,898	2,679	2,717	2,448	2,615	2.605	2.587	2.515	2,472
Could only find part-time											_,	-,000	-,007	2,010	E,772
work	924	989	990	993	927	1,045	1,082	1,096	1,138	1,068	1,089	1,001	1,122	1,033	1.022
Part time for noneconomic				-							.,	.,	.,	1,000	1,022
reasons	18,165	18,177	18,066	18,283	18,485	18,232	18,065	18.007	17,960	17,717	17,886	18,004	18,274	18,350	18,739

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

## 6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual	average				2001						20	02		
Selected categories	2000	2001	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and over	4.0	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	13.1	14.7	14.4	14.8	15.8	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6	16.4	16.8		
Men, 20 years and over		4.2	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2				16.9	17.6
Women, 20 years and over	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.0 5.0	5.2 5.0	5.4 5.4	5.2 5.2	5.4 5.1
White, total	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years		12.7	12.7	13.2	13.8	12.7	13.1	13.5	13.7	14.2	14.0	14.5	14.0	14.8	15.6
Men, 16 to 19 years		13.8	14.3	13.8	15.1	13.6	14.7	15.8	14.6	13.7	15.4	16.3	15.4		17.7
Women, 16 to 19 years	10.4	11.4	11.0	12.6	12.4	11.7	11.5	11.1	12.8	14.6	12.6	12.7		15.4	
Men, 20 years and over	2.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.7	4.6				12.5	14.2	13.4
Women, 20 years and over	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.4	4.7	4.0	4.7 4.2	4.4 4.4	4.5 4.3	4.8 4.6	4.8 4.5	4.7 4.4
Black, total	7.6	8.7	8.4	8.1	9.0	8.8	9.6	0.0	10.0						
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years		29.0	28.0	26.6	30.1	28.5		9.9	10.2	9.8	9.6	10.7	11.2	10.2	10.7
Men, 16 to 19 years		30.5					30.2	32.1	33.4	30.7	27.9	31.0	35.4	30.2	30.2
Women 16 to 10 years	20.4		30.5	28.1	31.4	30.8	31.2	31.6	32.0	32.1	30.0	36.9	37.3	36.8	30.0
Women, 16 to 19 years	23.0	27.5	25.7	25.2	28.7	26.1	29.1	32.6	34.8	29.0	25.6	24.7	33.5	22.3	30.4
Men, 20 years and over	7.0	8.0	7.8	7.9	8.8	7.8	8.2	8.7	9.1	8.9	8.7	10.1	9.3	8.6	10.4
Women, 20 years and over	6.3	7.0	6.7	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.5	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.5	9.0	10.2	9.5	8.8
Hispanic origin, total	5.7	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.1	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.0	7.4
Married men, spouse present	2.0	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.6	4.1
Married women, spouse present	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8
Women who maintain families	5.9	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.8	7.1	6.8	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.3	8.6	8.1	8.2
Full-time workers	3.9	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.2	5.9	6.1
Part-time workers		5.1	5.2	5.1	5.4	4.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.0
Industry															
Nonagricultural wage and salary												- 1			
workers		5.0	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.3
Mining		4.7	5.9	3.9	4.7	5.0	5.8	5.3	6.1	5.9	4.5	6.3	6.0	4.4	7.9
Construction		7.3	6.9	7.1	7.6	7.8	8.3	8.9	8.9	9.4	7.9	8.8	9.3	8.9	9.1
Manufacturing		5.2	5.0	5.2	5.7	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.8
Durable goods		5.3	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.8	6.5	6.9	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.6	6.3	7.3
Nondurable goods		5.1	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	6.1	5.9	5.5	6.3	6.6	7.5	6.1
Transportation and public utilities		4.1	4.1	3.4	3.6	3.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.4	6.1	5.7	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.4	7.1	6.3	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.0	6.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.3	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.0	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.2	4.0	4.1
Services	3.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.9	4.8	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.9
Government workers	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.3
Agricultural wage and salary workers	7.5	9.7	9.5	10.5	10.0	7.6	9.0	9.3	9.6	10.3	9.5	12.4	9.0	9.1	8.3
Educational attainment <sup>1</sup>															
Less than a high school diploma	6.4	7.3	6.9	6.8	7.3	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.8	8.1	8.3	8.0	9.0	8.5	7.9
High school graduates, no college	3.5	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.6
Some college, less than a bachelor's															
degree	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.7
College graduates	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.9

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to persons 25 years and over.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of	Annual a	average				2001						20	02		
unemployment	2000	2001	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Less than 5 weeks	2,543	2,833	2,809	2,647	2,953	2.807	3.084	3,090	3.024	2,978	2,828	3.078	2,793	2.876	2,729
5 to 14 weeks	1,803	2,163	2,098	2,170	2,152	2,366	2,522	2.573	2,724	2.586	2,515	2,411	2.818	2,531	2,784
15 weeks and over	1,309	1,746	1,571	1,630	1,798	1,907	2.042	2,317	2,410	2.546	2,561	2.688	2.854	2,952	3,103
15 to 26 weeks	665	949	843	948	980	1,084	1,136	1,207	1.295	1.418	1,383	1,355	1.360	1.316	1,434
27 weeks and over	644	797	728	682	818	823	906	1,110	1,115	1,127	1,178	1,333	1,494	1,636	1,669
Mean duration, in weeks	12.6	13.2	12.9	12.7	13.2	13.3	13.0	14.4	14.5	14.6	15.0	15.4	16.6	17.1	17.3
Median duration, in weeks	5.9	6.8	6.3	6.7	6.6	7.3	7.4	7.6	8.2	8.8	8.1	8.1	8.9	9.8	11.7

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for	Annual a	verage				2001						200	)2		
unemployment	2000	2001	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Job losers <sup>1</sup>	2,492	3,428	3,249	3,294	3,438	3,595	4,297	4,501	4,492	4,354	4,326	4,270	4,525	4,598	4,579
On temporary layoff	842	1,049	990	1,020	1,071	1,114	1,288	1,157	1,107	1,124	1,106	1,066	1,095	1,091	1,061
Not on temporary layoff	1,650	2,379	2,259	2,274	2,367	2,481	3,009	3,344	3,385	3,231	3,220	3,204	3,430	3,506	3,518
Job leavers	775	832	807	791	877	819	880	848	908	879	877	862	1,017	902	836
Reentrants	1,957	2,029	1,921	1,948	2,162	2,102	2,113	2,197	2,361	2,191	2,268	2,471	2,450	2,433	2,360
New entrants	431	453	470	442	488	466	466	497	495	479	485	557	519	499	584
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers <sup>1</sup>	44.1	50.8	50.4	50.9	49.4	51.5	55.4	56.0	54.4	55.1	54.4	52.3	53.2	54.5	54.8
On temporary layoff	14.9	15.6	15.4	15.8	15.4	16.0	16.6	14.4	13.4	14.2	13.9	13.1	12.9	12.9	12.7
Not on temporary layoff	29.2	35.3	35.0	35.1	34.0	35.5	38.8	41.6	41.0	40.9	40.5	39.3	40.3	41.6	42.1
Job leavers	13.7	12.3	12.5	12.2	12.6	11.7	11.3	10.5	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.6	12.0	10.7	10.0
Reentrants	34.6	30.1	29.8	30.1	31.0	30.1	27.2	27.3	28.6	27.7	28.5	30.3	28.8	28.9	28.2
New entrants	7.6	6.7	7.3	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.8	6.1	5.9	7.0
Percent of civilian															
labor force															
Job losers <sup>1</sup>	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2
Job leavers	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
New entrants	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	

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

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

[Civilian workers]

	Annual a	verage				2001						20	02		
Sex and age	2000	2001	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Total, 16 years and over	4.0	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9
16 to 24 years	9.3	10.6	10.4	10.2	11.3	10.8	11.5	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.6	12.5	12.3	11.6	12.2
16 to 19 years	13.1	14.7	14.4	14.8	15.8	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.9	17.6
16 to 17 years	15.4	17.1	16.5	19.0	18.6	16.6	17.4	17.5	18.8	17.0	16.5	18.0	19.4	20.7	20.8
18 to 19 years	11.5	13.2	13.0	12.4	14.4	13.9	14.2	14.8	14.8	15.2	14.7	15.1	15.1	14.8	15.6
20 to 24 years	7.1	8.3	8.2	7.7	8.9	8.6	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.5	10.3	10.0	8.9	9.3
25 years and over	3.0	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.8
25 to 54 years	3.1	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.9
55 years and over	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.2	4.2
Men, 16 years and over	3.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1
16 to 24 years	9.7	11.4	11.6	10.7	12.3	11.5	12.4	13.0	12.8	12.5	12.4	13.7	13.0	12.5	12.9
16 to 19 years	14.0	15.9	15.8	15.6	17.4	16.0	17.2	17.7	17.2	16.3	16.8	18.5	18.1	18.6	19.6
16 to 17 years	16.8	18.8	18.5	19.1	21.9	18.7	20.3	20.4	20.0	17.6	19.6	20.8	19.6	23.7	23.2
18 to 19 years	12.2	14.1	14.2	13.4	15.0	14.5	15.1	16.2	15.6	15.1	15.4	16.7	17.2	15.6	17.4
20 to 24 years	7.3	8.9	9.3	8.1	9.5	9.1	9.8	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.2	11.1	10.3	9.4	9.5
25 years and over	2.8	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.9
25 to 54 years	2.9	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0
55 years and over	2.7	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.6	4.3	4.5	4.6
Women, 16 years and over	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.7
16 to 24 years	8.9	9.7	9.2	9.7	10.3	10.1	10.5	10.3	11.0	11.3	10.7	11.2	11.6	10.7	11.4
16 to 19 years	12.1	13.4	13.0	14.0	14.1	13.6	13.6	13.7	15.1	15.8	14.3	14.3	15.4	15.2	15.6
16 to 17 years	14.0	15.3	14.4	18.8	15.4	14.3	14.5	14.5	17.6	16.4	13.6	15.3	19.2	17.4	18.3
18 to 19 years	10.8	12.2	11.8	11.3	13.7	13.3	13.3	13.3	14.0	15.2	13.9	13.4	12.9	14.1	13.7
20 to 24 years	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.3	8.2	8.1	8.7	8.3	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.6	8.3	9.1
25 years and over	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.4	5.0	4.8	4.6
25 to 54 years	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.8
55 years and over	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.7	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.8

## 10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	May 2001	Apr. 2002 <sup>p</sup>	May 2002 <sup>p</sup>	State	May 2001	Apr. 2002 <sup>p</sup>	May 2002 <sup>p</sup>
Alabama	5.0	5.6	5.7	Missouri	4.5	5.2	4.8
Alaska	6.3	6.6	6.0	Montana	4.6	4.6	4.1
Arizona	4.4	5.7	5.7	Nebraska	3.1	3.9	3.7
Arkansas	5.1	5.3	5.3	Nevada	4.8	5.5	5.5
California	5.1	6.5	6.3	New Hampshire	3.2	4.0	4.2
Colorado	3.3	5.3	5.2	New Jersey	4.1	5.6	5.4
Connecticut	3.1	3.8	3.7	New Mexico	4.7	6.0	6.0
Delaware	3.4	4.2	4.1	New York	4.6	6.1	6.1
District of Columbia	6.5	6.4	6.5	North Carolina	5.4	6.9	6.8
Florida	4.5	5.3	5.1	North Dakota	2.7	3.6	3.5
Georgia	3.9	4.6	4.7	Ohio	4.2	5.8	5.8
Hawaii	4.3	4.3	4.2	Oklahoma	3.4	4.4	4.5
Idaho	4.9	5.2	5.0	Oregon	6.0	7.5	7.3
Illinois	5.2	6.4	6.3	Pennsylvania	4.6	5.4	5.7
Indiana	4.0	5.1	5.0	Rhode Island	4.7	4.6	4.7
lowa	3.3	3.6	3.5	South Carolina	5.3	5.8	5.5
Kansas	4.2	4.5	4.3	South Dakota	3.2	3.4	3.0
Kentucky	5.3	5.3	5.3	Tennessee	4.4	5.3	4.9
Louisiana	5.8	5.8	6.5	Texas	4.6	6.2	6.2
Maine	4.0	4.0	3.7	Utah	4.1	5.8	5.3
Maryland	4.0	5.4	4.7	Vermont	3.5	3.9	4.0
Massachusetts	3.5	4.7	4.4	Virginia	3.2	4.6	4.1
Michigan	5.1	6.1	6.2	Washington	6.1	7.2	7.1
Minnesota	3.7	4.3	4.2	West Virginia	5.1	6.0	6.2
Mississippi	5.1	7.1	6.6	Wisconsin	4.4	5.4	4.8
				Wyoming	3.9	4.4	4.3

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary

11. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolis by State, seasond	ally adjusted
[In thousands]	

State	May 2001	Apr. 2002 <sup>p</sup>	May 2002 <sup>p</sup>	State	May 2001	Apr. 2002 <sup>p</sup>	May 2002 <sup>p</sup>
Alabama	1,915.1	1,899.1	1,900.2	Missouri	2,743.9	2,691.1	2,687.6
Alaska	288.6	290.6	291.0	Montana	392.7	393.2	393.6
Arizona	2,268.7	2,243.4	2,239.6	Nebraska	909.4	911.8	912.4
Arkansas	1,158.5	1,152.8	1,156.8	Nevada	1.057.3	1.068.6	1.073.0
California	14,709.7	14,667.7	14,658.7	New Hampshire	628.2	627.4	627.1
Colorado	2,241.2	2,195.6	2,198.7	New Jersey	4,031.5	4,010.7	4,007.1
Connecticut	1,687.0	1,673.6	1,679.3	New Mexico	757.4	760.9	760.5
Delaware	421.0	416.0	417.4	New York	8,661.9	8,534.5	8,538.0
District of Columbia	649.6	651.6	652.5	North Carolina	3,894.2	3,877.2	3,879.4
Florida	7,214.1	7,191.6	7,193.6	North Dakota	330.7	329.6	331.5
Georgia	3,976.6	3,889.4	3,893.9	Ohio	5.567.7	5,520.9	5.516.1
Hawaii	554.7	544.8	551.0	Oklahoma	1.509.2	1,520.6	1.519.8
Idaho	571.1	569.8	567.3	Oregon	1.604.2	1.576.6	1.581.2
Illinois	6,028.4	5,916.3	5,931.4	Pennsylvania	5,714.1	5.645.1	5,647.4
Indiana	2,941.8	2,902.6	2,896.1	Rhode Island	479.2	483.3	484.8
lowa	1,471.4	1,461.4	1,463.1	South Carolina	1,832.1	1,828.6	1.829.2
Kansas	1,353.7	1,358.1	1,363.8	South Dakota	379.9	378.1	380.8
Kentucky	1,812.9	1,823.6	1,827.4	Tennessee	2,709.2	2,707.5	2.706.0
Louisiana	1,928.7	1,930.4	1,929.7	Texas	9,551.3	9,458.7	9,459.5
Maine	609.3	609.9	611.7	Utah	1,085.2	1,069.2	1,067.0
Maryland	2,468.8	2,454.2	2,454.0	Vermont	299.0	295.6	296.6
Massachusetts	3,348.9	3,299.2	3,294.3	Virginia	3,537.4	3,494.8	3,504.1
Michigan	4,591.8	4,554.4	4,543.1	Washington	2,711.3	2,648.3	2,650.5
Minnesota	2,685.9	2,655.7	2,659.9	West Virginia	736.6	734.2	730.9
Mississippi	1,132.0	1,131.4	1,125.4	Wisconsin	2,831.9	2,821.8	2,827.5
				Wyoming	245.1	247.2	249.4

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

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

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

Industry		average		1	001		1	1	1			20	002		1
	2000	2001	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>p</sup>	June <sup>p</sup>
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	131,739	131,922	132,108	132,045	131,966	131,819	131,414	131,087	130,890	130,871	130,706	130,701	130,680	130,702	130,736
GOODS-PRODUCING		110,989	111,204	111,074	110,968	110,776	110,349	109,987	109,768	109,734	109,544	109,505	109,495	109,496	109,528
Mining		24,944	25,012	24,907	24,776	24,675	24,511	24,353	24,261	24,130	24,041	23,975	23,905	23,870	23,86
Metal mining		565 36	567 35	570 35	571 35	571 35	566 34	566 34	565	568	564 32	560 32	564 32	558	555
Oil and gas extraction		338	341	342	343	343	340	340	339	342	339	336	339	32 334	32
Nonmetallic minerals,		2.95						0.0	000	UIL	000	000	000	004	000
except fuels	114	111	111	112	111	111	110	110	111	111	111	111	112	112	110
Construction	6,698	6,685	6,697	6,680	6,679	6,674	6,643	6,629	6,634	6,615	6,597	6,593	6,541	6,541	6,549
General building contractors	1,528	1,462	1,462	1,457	1,461	1,462	1,456	1,454	1,459	1,459	1,458	1,462	1,452	1,454	1,454
Heavy construction, except	004	000	004	0.05	0.05										
building Special trades contractors	901 4,269	922 4,300	921 4,314	925 4,298	925 4,293	924 4,288	922	925	924	919	914	908	901	908	910
Manufacturing							4,265	4,250	4,251	4,237	4,225	4,223	4,188	4,179	4,185
Production workers		17,695	17,748	17,657 11,901	17,526 11,797	17,430 11,719	17,302	17,158	17,062	16,947	16,880	16,822	16,800	16,758	16,757
Durable goods		10,636							11,437	11,362	11,305	11,264	11,250	11,245	11,236
Production workers	7,591	7,126	10,684 7,162	10,606 7,101	10,516 6,026	10,445 6,971	10,343 6,889	10,237 6,809	10,166 6,753	10,070	10,023	9,976	9,976	9,963	9,944
Lumber and wood products	832	786	788	786						6,690	6,653	6,625	6,620	6,619	6,603
Furniture and fixtures	558	519	524	519	783 513	784 507	777 500	772 495	770 494	771 492	771 491	769 491	767	770	767
Stone, clay, and glass	000	010	ULT	010	010	507	500	400	454	492	491	491	497	494	495
products	579	571	572	569	568	566	564	561	558	555	551	550	551	549	552
Primary metal industries	698	656	660	665	649	643	637	625	617	607	601	596	598	597	593
Fabricated metal products	1,537	1,483	1,482	1,478	1,471	1,465	1,455	1,438	1,437	1,427	1,425	1,422	1,425	1,428	1,425
Industrial machinery and	0.400	0.040	0.005												
equipment Computer and office	2,120	2,010	2,025	2,003	1,976	1,957	1,935	1,909	1,887	1,868	1,855	1,846	1,842	1,826	1,829
equipment	361	343	347	341	336	331	328	325	322	317	215	015	040	000	
Electronic and other electrical	001	010	041	041	000	001	520	520	522	317	315	315	313	308	304
equipment	1,719	1,631	1642'	1,611	1,586	1,565	1,542	1,520	1,499	1,478	1,459	1,445	1,443	1,437	1,428
Electronic components and											.,	.,	11.10	1,101	1,420
accessories	682	661	667	652	635	628	616	605	595	582	571	566	566	567	566
Transportation equipment	1,849	1,760	1,765	1,763	1,760	1,750	1,729	1,720	1,709	1,680	1,682	1,674	1,671	1,675	1,679
Motor vehicles and equipment	1,013	947	040	050	0.45	007	004	004							
Aircraft and parts	465	461	948 464	950 464	945 463	937 463	921 458	921 452	920 449	902	913	915	912	914	920
Instruments and related	400	401	404	404	400	403	400	402	449	437	427	419	416	416	411
products	852	830	844	842	837	832	829	825	822	818	816	813	811	807	805
Miscellaneous manufacturing											0.0	0.0	011	007	000
industries	394	380	382	380	373	376	375	372	373	374	372	370	371	372	371
Nondurable goods	7,331	7,059	7,064	7,051	5,010	6,985	6,959	6,921	6,896	6,877	6,857	6,846	6,824	6,808	6,813
Production workers	5,038	4,808	4,809	4,800	4,771	4,748	4,731	4,704	4,684	4,672	4,652	4,639	4,630	4,626	4,633
Food and kindred products	1,684	1,691	1,691	1,689	1,685	1,690	1,690	1,690	1,685	1,686	1,686	1,685	1,689	1,687	1,691
Tobacco products	34	34	34	34	35	34	34	34	34	34	33	34	33	34	34
Textile mill products Apparel and other textile	528	478	478	475	469	464	459	451	448	444	441	440	436	434	432
products	633	566	566	566	555	551	546	537	537	500	501	507	500	500	
Paper and allied products	657	834	635	632	630	628	627	626	624	536 622	531 621	527 620	523 615	520 612	522 612
Printing and publishing	1,547	1,490	1,494	1,487	1,480	1,471	1,463	1,453	1,444	1,437	1,428	1,419	1,413	1,407	1,405
Chemicals and allied products.	1,038	1,022	1,021	1,024	1,022	1,019	1,018	1,015	1,012	1,008	1,011	1,010	1,008	1,006	1,008
Petroleum and coal products	127	126	126	126	126	126	127	127	126	126	126	126	125	125	125
Rubber and miscellaneous	1.011	050	050	050	050										
plastics products Leather and leather products	1,011 71	958 60	959 60	959 59	950 58	945	939	932	930	928	924	929	927	928	929
SERVICE-PRODUCING	106,050	106,978			107,190	57	56	56	56	56	56	56	55	55	55
Transportation and public	100,050	100,976	107,096	107,138	107,190	107,144	106,903	106,734	106,629	106,741	106,665	106,726	106,775	106,832	106,875
utilities	7,019	7,065	7.121	7,110	7.088	7044	0.074	0.007	0.050	0.050					
Transportation	4,529	4,497	4,540	4,535	4,522	7,044 4,487	6,974 4,427	6,907 4,367	6,856 4,332	6,850	6,837	6,814	6,799	6,793	6,790
Railroad transportation	236	234	234	233	233	232	232	232	4,332	4,343 235	4,341 234	4,330 233	4,330 230	4,328 228	4,334 229
Local and interurban					200	LOL	LUL	LUL	200	200	204	200	230	220	229
passenger transit	476	480	477	484	480	477	478	480	481	481	479	478	476	475	472
Trucking and warehousing	1,856	1,848	1,855	1,850	1,845	1,841	1,831	1,831	1,827	1,824	1,826	1,819	1,830	1,827	1,829
Water transportation	196	192	195	196	194	192	193	189	188	188	187	186	190	193	193
Transportation by air Pipelines, except natural gas	1,281 14	1,266 15	1,291 15	1,288	1,291	1,268	1,236	1,187	1,159	1,171	1,171	1,172	1,162	1,165	1,172
Transportation services	471	462	473	15 469	15 463	15 462	15 442	15 433	15 429	15 429	15 429	15 427	15	15	15
Communications and public				100	100	TUL	442	400	423	423	429	421	427	425	424
utilities	2,490	2,570	2,581	2,575	2,566	2,557	2,547	2,540	2,524	2,507	2,496	2,484	2,469	2,465	2,456
Communications	1,639	1,716	1,726	1,721	1,714	1,706	1,696	1,689	1,679	1,660	1,652	1,643	1,628	1,626	1,615
Electric, gas, and sanitary															
services	851	852	855	854	852	851	851	851	845	847	844	841	841	839	841
Wholesale trade	7,024	6,776	6,781	6,773	6,762	6,747	6,728	6,693	6,702	6,702	6,689	6,681	6,678	6,681	6,681
Retail trade	23,307	23,522	23,581	23,577	23,553	23,509	23,470	23,449	23,318	23,396	23,331	23,332	23,345	23,327	23,308
Building materials and garden	1.010	1.044	1054	1017	1010										
supplies General merchandise stores	1,016 2,837	1,044	1,054	1,047	1,049	1,051	1,052	1,049	1,050	1,049	1,048	1,053	1,061	1,068	1,066
Department stores	2,837	2,897 2,559	2,917 2,579	2,911 2,574	2,901 2,566	2,902 2,567	2,888 2,552	2,877 2,540	2,853 2,520	2,856 2,520	2,892 2,550	2,901 2,560	2,915 2,575	2,897 2,560	2,884 2,542

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

Industry	Annual a			20						. 1	1	200			-
	2000	2001	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>p</sup>	Jun
Food stores	3,521	3,541	3,448	3,439	3,432	3,438	3,442	3,448	3,430	3,421	3,402	3,392	3,392	3,397	3,
Automotive dealers and															
service stations	2,412	2,425	2,425	2,426	2,438	2,434	2,426	2,434	2,438	2,436	2,430	2,426	2,429	2,434	2,
New and used car dealers	1,114	1,121	1,120	1,119	1,123	1,123	1,123	1,126	1,131	1,133	1,134	1,131	1,129	1,133	1,
Apparel and accessory stores	1,193	1,189	1,195	1,191	1,196	1,188	1,177	1,173	1,163	1,187	1,172	1,175	1,170	1,169	1,
Furniture and home furnishings															
stores	1,134	1,141	1,135	1,131	1,137	1,141	1,136	1,156	1,156	1,138	1,143	1,143	1,141	1,146	1,
Eating and drinking places	8,114	8,256	8,277	8,304	8,272	8,234	8,239	8,224	8,190	8,238	8,161	8,154	8,152	8,130	8,
Miscellaneous retail															
establishments	3,080	317	3,130	3,128	3,128	3,121	3,110	3,086	3,038	3,069	3,083	3,088	3,085	3,086	3
nance, insurance, and															
real estate	7,560	7,712	7,719	7,718	7,728	7,739	7,743	7,751	7,748	7,748	7,745	7,740	7,743	7,732	7
		3,800	3,812	3,803	3,809	3,813	3,812	3,821	3,818	3,819	3,812	3,809	3,813	3,813	3
inance	3,710				2,059	2,061	2,061	2,068	2,070	2,070	2,072	2,074	2,075	2,073	2
Depository institutions	2,029	2,053	2,059	2,056						1,450	1,446	1,447	1,446	1,446	1
Commercial banks	1,430	1,434	1,437	1,434	1,435	1,437	1,439	1,442	1,444					264	· ·
Savings institutions	253	256	256	255	256	258	257	260	261	262	263	264	264		
Nondepository institutions	681	720	720	724	728	733	740	747	752	755	754	753	756	756	
Security and commodity										700	700	700	700	700	
brokers	748	769	777	765	763	758	750	745	734	729	726	722	723	723	
Holding and other investment													050	004	
offices	251	257	256	258	259	261	261	261	262	259	260	260	259	261	
nsurance	2,346	2,369	2,369	2,369	2,371	2,375	2,379	2,377	2,372	2,372	2,376	2,375	2,374	2,369	2
Insurance carriers	1,589	1,595	1,596	1,597	1,599	1,598	1,600	1,597	1,594	1,594	1,593	1,591	1,989	1,583	1
Insurance agents, brokers,															
and service	757	773	773	772	772	777	779	780	778	778	783	784	785	786	
Real estate	1,504	1,544	1,538	1,546	1,548	1,551	1,552	1,553	1,558	1,557	1,557	1,556	1,556	1,550	
											0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000				
Services <sup>1</sup>	40,460	40,970	40,990	40,989	41,061	41,062	40,923	40,834	40,883	10,908	40,901	40,963	41,025	41,093	4
Agricultural services	832	849	850	852	854	857	859	860	865	865	868	872	857	856	
Hotels and other lodging places	1,914	1,870	1,876	1,874	1,866	1,852	1,814	1,810	1,805	1,811	1,811	1,811	1,796	1,789	
Personal services	1,251	1,269	1,271	1,272	1,273	1,274	1,272	1,266	1,284	1,290	1,282	1,289	1,286	1,279	1
Business services	9,858	9,572	9,590	9,528	9,537	9,522	9,393	9,277	9,265	9,231	9,207	9,237	9,312	9,330	1 5
Services to buildings	994	1,016	1,020	1,016	1,018	1,020	1,022	1,025	1,025	1,022	1,018	121	1,027	1,023	
	3,887	3,446	3,457	3,400	3,412	3,383	3,249	3,126	3,107	3,080	3,070	3,107	3,175	3,198	:
Personnel supply services			3,092	3,041	3,050	3,029	2,906	2,799	2,782	2,761	2,758	2,795	2,857	2,888	1 :
Help supply services	3,487	3,084	3,092	5,041	5,000	0,020	2,000	2,100	2,102	2,101	21.00	-1.00	-,	_,	
Computer and data	0.005	0.005	0.007	0.007	2,230	2,233	2,232	2,221	2,219	2,213	2,208	2,198	2,190	2,190	1 :
processing services	2,095	2,225	2,237	2,237	2,230	2,200	2,202	2,221	2,210	2,210	2,200	2,100	2,100	2,100	1
Auto repair services							1 050	1.000	1 050	1 000	4 000	1,260	1,261	1,262	
and parking	1,248	1,257	1,259	1,265	1,262	1,261	1,253	1,259	1,259	1,262	1,262				
Miscellaneous repair services	366	374	373	372	374	375	375	375	376	376	379	377	377	375	
Motion pictures	594	583	588	585	583	580	575	577	574	581	574	572	574	578	
Amusement and recreation															
services	1,728	1,721	1,724	1,722	1,714	1,700	1,702	1,685	1,680	1,699	1,649	1,635	1,611	1,621	
	10,197	10 201	10,365	10,393	10,424	10,452	10,476	10,502	10,530	10,551	10,575	10,602	10,611	10,626	11
Health services	10,197	10,381	10,305	10,595	10,424	10,402	10,470	10,002	10,000	10,001	10,010	10,002	10,011		1
Offices and clinics of medical					0.010	0.040	0.040	0.005	0.000	2,033	3,041	2,046	2,044	2,050	1 :
doctors	1,924	2,002	2,003	2,006	2,012	2,016	3,018	2,025	2,029	2,000	3,041	2,040	2,044	2,000	1
Nursing and personal care											1.075	1 070	4 000	4 000	
facilities	1,795	1,847	1,845	1,848	1,852	1,858	1,862	1,866	1,871	1,876	1,875	1,879	1,883	1,886	
Hospitals	3,990	4,096	4,087	4,101	4,117	4,129	4,141	4,153	4,164	4,174	4,184	4,193	4,199	4,207	
Home health care services	643	636	635	634	637	639	639	640	641	643	642	643	643	644	
Legal services	1,010	1,037	1,035	1,038	1,041	1,046	1,047	1,049	1,051	1,053	1,054	1,056	1,059	1,066	
Educational services		2,433	2,434	2,439	2,449	2,452	2,454	2,458	2,463	2,473	2,485	2,489	2,501	2,518	
Social services		307	3,054	3,076	3,094	3,097	3,110	3,121	3,135	3,149	3,155	3,162	3,167	3,164	
Child day care services		716	719	723	727	722	721	721	723	723	722	723	925	722	
Residential care		864	863	868	873	878	884	888	891	896	899	902	903	901	
	000	004	000	000	010	010	004	000							
Museums and botanical and	100	110					110	109	110	110	109	109	109	108	
zoological gardens		110	111	111	111	111								2,480	
Membership organizations	2,475	2,468	2,471	2,464	2,473	2,479	2,474	2,473	2,473	2,471	2,471	2,470	2,477	2,400	
Engineering and management															
services	3,419	3,593	3,595	3,604	3,612	3,610	3,616	3,620	3,621	3,624	3,629	3,631	3,636	3,649	
Engineering and architectural															
services	1,017	1,053	1,056	1,057	1,058	1,057	1,056	1,051	1,048	1,047	1,044	1,044	1,041	1,042	
Management and public															
relations	1,090	1,166	1,165	1,166	1,171	1,175	1,178	1,182	1,184	1,192	1,193	1,191	1,202	1,209	
													1.000		
overnment		20,933	20,904	20,971	20,998	21,043	21,065	21,100	21,122	21,137	21,162	21,196	21,185	21,206	
Federal	2,777	2,616	2,617	2,622	2,624	2,622	2,622	2,622	2,616	2,615	2,609	2,608	2,611	2,600	
Federal, except Postal															
Service	1,917	1,767	1,769	1,770	1,771	1,774	1,778	1,776	1,776	1,776	1,777	1,782	1,784	1,777	
State	the second second	4,885	4,884	4,912	4,910	4,938	4,925	4,925	4,932	4,935	4,937	4,940	4,942	4,945	5
Education		2,096	2,096	2,120	2,116	2,140	2,118	2,121	2,124	2,127	2,130	2,133	2,135	2,141	
				2,792	2,794	2,798	2,807	2,804	2,808	2,808	2,807	2,807	2,807	2,804	
	. 2,753	2,789	2,788			13,464	13,483	13,518	13,559	13,575	13,593	13,617	13,645	13,661	
Other State government	10.10								10.009	13.0/0					
Local		13,432 7,646	13,376 7,621	13,403 7,644	13,437 7,668	7,679	7,693	7,710	7,723	7,732	7,746	7,767	7,754	7,770	

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

 $^{\rm p}$  = preliminary. NoTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

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

Industry	Annual a	verage				20	01					20	02		
	2000	2001	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>p</sup>	June
PRIVATE SECTOR	. 34.5	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.1	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.3
GOODS-PRODUCING	. 41.0	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.1	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.5
MINING	. 43.1	43.5	43.5	43.4	43.5	43.6	43.0	43.5	43.8	43.0	43.4	43.3	42.4	43.0	43.3
MANUFACTURING	41.6	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.6	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.
Overtime hours		3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.
Durable goods	42.1	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.0	40.9	40.7	40.6	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.
Overtime hours		3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.
Lumber and wood products		40.6	40.5	40.9	40.8	41.2	30.7	40.7	41.0	40.5	40.9	41.1	40.8	40.8	41.
Furniture and fixtures		39.0	38.5	39.7	39.7	39.1	38.6	38.8	39.2	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.8	40.4	40.
Stone, clay, and glass products		43.6	43.9	43.8	43.7	43.9	43.6	43.6	43.4	43.8	44.1	43.6	43.8	43.4	43.
Primary metal industries Blast furnaces and basic steel		43.6	43.7	43.8	43.6	43.7	43.4	43.0	43.7	43.6	43.8	44.4	44.3	44.1	44.0
	46.0	44.6	44.8	44.6	44.6	45.3	44.5	43.9	44.4	44.5	44.8	45.5	45.1	45.6	46.
products Fabricated metal products		41.4	41.3	41.5	41.4	41.2	41.1	41.0	41.3	41.3	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.9	42.
Industrial machinery and equipment. Electronic and other electrical	42.2	40.6	40.5	40.6	40.3	40.3	40.2	39.9	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.
equipment	41.1	39.4	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.0	39.0	39.4	38.7	38.9	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.
Transportation equipment		41.9	42.0	42.1	42.2	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.9	42.7	42.3	42.4	42.6	42.3	
Motor vehicles and equipment		42.7	42.9	42.9	43.6	42.4	42.4	42.5	43.2	44.3	43.7	43.9	44.4	44.2	
Instruments and related products		40.9	40.9	40.8	40.6	41.1	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.
Miscellaneous manufacturing		37.9	38.3	38.2	38.1	37.7	37.3	37.4	38.0	38.2	38.4	38.8	38.8	38.8	39
Nondurable goods	40.8	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.2	40.2	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.0	40.2	40.4	40.3	40.4	
Overtime hours		4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.3	
Food and kindred products		41.1	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.4	41.2	41.2	
Textile mill products		39.9	40.1	39.7	39.8	39.8	39.4	39.3	40.0	40.2	40.9	41.4	41.5	41.4	
Apparel and other textile products		37.3	37.4	37.4	37.1	36.9	36.6	36.9	36.9	36.7	36.7	37.4	37.1	37.0	37
Paper and allied products		41.6	41.7	41.8	41.3	41.7	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.9	41
Printing and publishing		38.1	38.0	38.3	38.0	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.3	37.4	37.5	37.2	37.5	
Chemicals and allied products		42.3	42.2	42.5	42.2	42.1	42.0	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	42.0	41.8	42.3	42
Rubber and miscellaneous														1	
plastics products	41.4	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.8	40.5	40.7	40.8	40.5	40.9	41.1	41.6		
Leather and leather products		36.3	36.3	36.0	36.3	36.4	36.2	36.6	36.9	37.0	37.2	37.3	37.5	36.7	36
SERVICE-PRODUCING		32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.7	32.8	32
TRANSPORTATION AND						07.0		00.0	00.0	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.4	38
PUBLIC UTILITIES	38.6	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.1	37.9	38.0	38.9	38.2	30.1	30.2				
WHOLESALE TRADE	38.5	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.0	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.3		
RETAIL TRADE		28.9	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.9	28.9	29.0	29.1	29.0	29.1	29

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

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

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

Industry	Annual a	average				2001						20	002		
industry	2000	2001	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. <sup>p</sup>	May <sup>p</sup>	June
PRIVATE SECTOR (in current dollars)	\$13.75	\$14.32	\$14.29	\$14.33	\$14.38	\$14.43	\$14.46	\$14.52	\$14.56	\$14.59	\$14.62	\$14.65	\$14.68	\$14.70	\$14.75
Goods-producing	15.40	15.92	15.89	15.92	15.99	16.02	16.05	16.11	16.18	16.24	16.28	16.29	16.32	16.35	16.39
Mining	17.24	17.56	17.62	17.63	17.62	17.62	17,70	17.68	17.51	17.69	17.66	17.72	17.63	17.87	17.70
Construction	17.88	18.34	18.30	18.29	18.37	18.39	18.40	18.47	18.60	18.65	18.68	18.74	18.83	18.77	18.81
Manufacturing	14.38	14.83	14.81	14.86	14.91	14.95	14.99	15.03	15.08	15.13	15.17	15.19	15.19	15.27	15.31
Excluding overtime		14.15	14.13	14.19	14.22	14.28	14.31	14.36	14.39	14.42	14.46	14.45	14.43	14.53	14.56
Service-producing	13.24	13.85	13.82	13.86	13.91	13.97	14.00	14.06	14.10	14.11	14.14	14.18	14.21	14.24	14.29
Transportation and public utilities	16.22	16.79	16.77	16.81	16.81	16.87	16.96	17.03	17.09	17.13	17.16	17.26	17.26	17.31	17.37
Wholesale trade	15.20	15.86	15.89	15.87	15.88	15.99	15.97	15.98	16.07	16.10	16.19	16.23	16.11	16.12	16.14
Retail trade	9.46	9.77	9.75	9.77	9.79	9.81	9.84	9.90	9.89	9.90	9.92	9.95	9.97	9.99	10.06
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.07	15.80	15.78	15.85	15.88	15.93	15.97	16.00	16.00	16.06	16.08	16.14	16.18	16.17	16.27
Services	13.91	14.67	14.61	14.68	14.76	14.83	14.88	14.94	14.98	15.01	15.04	15.08	15.13	15.16	15.19
PRIVATE SECTOR (in constant (1982)															
dollars)	7.86	8.00	7.94	7.99	8.02	8.01	8.06	8.10	8.14	8.14	8.14	8.13	8.10	8.12	8.14

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary. Dash indicates data not available.

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

15.	Average hourly	earnings of product	ion or nonsupervisor	y workers on p	private nonfarm	payrolls, by industry
-----	----------------	---------------------	----------------------	----------------	-----------------	-----------------------

	Annual	average				2001						2002			
Industry	2000	2001	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>p</sup>	June <sup>p</sup>
PRIVATE SECTOR	\$13.76	\$14.32	\$14.20	\$14.26	\$14.26	\$14.50	\$14.49	\$14.54	\$14.62	\$14.65	\$14.67	\$14.67	\$14.69	\$14.67	\$14.68
MINING	17.22	17.56	17.53	17.61	17.47	17.61	17.72	17.61	17.58	17.89	17.76	17.73	17.70	17.74	17.65
CONSTRUCTION	17.88	18.34	18.22	18.33	18.44	18.51	18.57	18.54	18.69	18.56	18.62	18.66	18.70	18.67	18.74
MANUFACTURING	14.37	14.83	14.79	14.84	14.89	15.01	14.97	15.07	15.17	15.15	15.16	15.16	15.20	15.23	15.28
Durable goods	14.82	15.28	15.24	15.26	15.38	15.49	15.46	15.55	15.66	15.61	15.63	15.63	15.66	15.68	15.74
Lumber and wood products	11.94	12.26	12.19	12.32	12.37	12.44	12.37	12.40	12.42	12.38	12.39	12.35	12.33	12.43	12.53
Furniture and fixtures	11.74	12.24	12.19	12.27	12.33	12.39	12.42	12.45	12.56	12.61	12.59	12.57	12.54	12.59	12.62
Stone, clay, and glass products	14.53	15.00	15.11	15.10	15.16	15.21	15.09	15.13	15.10	15.12	15.17	15.12	15.35	15.43	15.48
Primary metal industries	16.41	16.92	16.93	17.07	17.02	17.23	17.08	17.24	17.19	17.15	17.15	17.20	17.25	17.36	17.46
Blast furnaces and basic steel	10.41	10.02	10.00												
products	19.82	20.41	20.39	20.48	20.62	20.90	20.52	20.66	20.53	20.53	20.63	20.66	20.69	20.81	20.92
Fabricated metal products	13.87	14.25	14.25	14.26	14.34	14.42	14.33	14.42	14.56	14.57	14.51	14.60	14.66	14.64	14.71
Industrial machinery and equipment Electronic and other electrical	15.55	15.89	15.79	15.88	15.93	16.01	16.07	16.16	16.23	16.31	16.33	16.31	16.30	16.35	16.36
	13.79	14.51	14.49	14.56	14.70	14.82	14.78	14.88	14.97	14.86	14.90	14.93	14.87	14.91	15.04
equipment	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	19.06	18.96	18.85	19.13	19.36	19.41	19.54	19.71	19.57	19.69	19.65	19.68	19.65	19.75
Transportation equipment	10000		19.31	19.09	19.13	19.73	19.83	19.96	20.19	19.99	20.05	20.09	20.22	20.17	20.36
Motor vehicles and equipment		19.40					14.97	14.98	15.09	15.09	15.10	15.12	15.11	15.11	15.14
Instruments and related products		14.81	14.74	14.91	14.93	15.00		0.0000		0.000	12.42	12.39	12.36	12.37	12.28
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11.63	12.16	12.07	12.12	12.23	12.38	12.24	12.35	12.39	12.46	12.42	12.39	12.50	12.57	12.20
Nondurable goods	13.68	14.16	14.11	14.21	14.16	14.30	14.26	14.36	14.45	14.47	14.47	14.46	14.53	14.55	14.60
Food and kindred products	12.51	12.89	12.89	12.95	12.89	12.97	12.89	13.10	13.17	13.14	13.08	13.10	13.18	13.25	13.29
Tobacco products	21.34	21.50	22.59	22.97	20.97	20.71	20.71	21.46	31.37	21.21	21.71	22.47	22.80	23.09	23.26
Textile mill products		11.35	11.32	11.37	11.39	11.40	11.34	11.40	11.53	11.66	11.64	11.65	11.65	11.73	11.69
Apparel and other textile products		9.43		9.38	9.41	9.54	9.44	9.49	9.60	9.72	9.77	9.82	9.93	9.93	9.95
Paper and allied products		16.87	16.89	16.98	16.87	17.11	17.14	17.19	17.26	17.19	17.17	17.25	17.33	17.51	17.53
Distance and a childhing	14.40	14.82	14.75	14.84	14.88	15.01	14.93	14.91	15.04	15.01	15.06	15.12	15.11	15.05	15.11
Printing and publishing		18.61	18.55	18.68	18.54	18.85	18.74	18.83	18.88	18.87	18.95	18.93	19.01	18.96	19.14
Chemicals and allied products			0.000			22.24	22.23	22.38	22.19	22.10	22.45	22.39	22.39	22.02	
Petroleum and coal products Rubber and miscellaneous	21.99	22.08	21.77	22.01	22.19	22.24	22.23	22.30	22.19	22.10	22.40	22.00	22.00	22.02	LLING
plastics products	12.85	13.39	13.29	13.37	13.43	13.50	13.53	13.57	13.69	13.71	13.65	13.61	13.68	13.69	13.66
Leather and leather products		10.31	10.27	10.24	10.33	10.24	10.24	10.20	10.29	10.31	10.35	10.40	10.39	10.43	10.27
TRANSPORTATION AND															
PUBLIC UTILITIES	. 16.21	16.79	16.69	16L.81	16.78	16.91	16.98	17.05	17.11	17.18	17.18	17.24	17.31	17.24	17.29
WHOLESALE TRADE	15.22	15.86	15.81	15.92	15.80	16.08	15.95	15.96	16.21	16.11	16.21	16.13	16.11	16.12	16.13
		9.77				9.86	9.87	9.91	9.89	9.96	9.95	9.98	10.00	9.98	10.00
RETAIL TRADE	9.46	9.77	9.70	9.70	9./1	5.00	5.01	0.91	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	.0.00	0.00	
FINANCE, INSURANCE,														1	
AND REAL ESTATE	. 15.14	15,80	15.68	15.82	15.77	15.96	15.91	15.97	16.14	16.07	16.13	16.17	16.23	16.18	16.27
SERVICES	13.93	14.67	14.45	14.52	14.52	14.85	14.87	14.99	15.15	15.14	15.17	15.16	15.16	15.12	15.08

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

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

### 16. Average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual a	average				20	001						2002		
maany	2000	2001	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>p</sup>	June <sup>p</sup>
PRIVATE SECTOR															
Current dollars	\$474.38	\$489.74	\$488.48	\$494.82	\$491.97	\$498.80	\$492.66	\$494.36	\$502.93	\$492.24	\$497.31	\$497.31	\$497.99	\$500.25	\$509.40
Seasonally adjusted	-	-	488.72	490.09	490.36	492.06	491.64	495.13	496.50	497.52	500.00	501.03	502.06	\$500.25	\$509.40
Constant (1982) dollars	272.16	273.45	271.08	275.82	274.23	276.50	274.31	275.72	281.91	275.46	277.36	275.82	274.53	275.77	280.66
MINING	743.04	763.86	767.81	769.56	761.69	774.84	772.59	.764.27	771.76	754.96	761.90	757.07	750.48.	766.37	767.78
CONSTRUCTION	702.68	720.76	730.62	740.53	741.29	738.55	737.23	724.91	719.57	714.56	716.87	716.54	723.69	728.13	740.23
MANUFACTURING								n E no i		114.00	110.01	110.04	120.00	720.10	740.20
Current dollars	598.21	603.58	603.43	599.54	609.00	616.91	607.78	010.05	005.00	040.00	010.05	000.04	000.10		
Constant (1982) dollars	343.21	337.01	334.87	334.19	338.46	341.97	338.41	613.35 342.08	625.00 350.34	612.06 342.51	610.95 340.74	620.04 343.89	620.16 341.87	622.91 343.39	631.06 347.69
Durable goods	623.92	626.48	626.36	619.56	633.66	639.74	632.31	636.00	651.46	636.89	637.70	645.52	646.76	649.15	656.36
Lumber and wood products	489.13	497.76	498.57	502.66	509.64	517.50	507.17	507.16	507.98	493.96	495.60	503.88	504.30	510.87	520.00
Furniture and fixtures Stone, clay, and glass	469.20	477.36	471.75	483.44	494.43	491.88	481.90	485.55	501.14	504.40	501.08	509.09	506.62	504.86	508.59
	626.24	654.00	670.88	668.93	676.14	685.97	666.00	000 00	040.00	045.00	010.01	045.00	007 70	075.05	
products Primary metal industries Blast furnaces and basic	737.26	737.71	741.53	739.13	740.37	763.29	666.98 739.56	662.69 748.22	649.30 763.24	645.62 746.03	646.24 746.03	645.62 758.52	667.73 762.45	675.83 767.31	687.31 782.21
	011 70	010.00	010 50	040.55	010.05	050.04									
steel products Fabricated metal products	911.72 590.86	910.29 589.95	919.59 589.85	919.55	919.65	959.31	906.98	915.24	909.48	907.43	915.97	933.83	937.26	951.02	972.78
Industrial machinery and				581.81	595.11	598.43	591.83	596.99	614.43	600.28	597.81	607.36	606.92	611.95	619.29
equipment Electronic and other electrical	656.21	645.13	639.50	639.96	638.79	646.80	646.01	648.02	667.49	657.29	658.10	663.82	660.15	665.45	669.12
equipment	567.18	571.69	569.46	559.10	576.24	583.91	580.85	587.76	603.29	573.60	576.63	588.24	581.42	582.98	592.58
Transportation equipment Motor vehicles and	800.73	798.61	802.01	767.20	816.85	811.18	809.40	818.73	841.62	827.81	825.01	835.13	844.27	842.99	847.28
equipment Instruments and related	834.28	828.38	841.92	782.69	860.75	846.42	844.76	856.28	892.40	871.56	868.17	883.96	907.88	905.63	910.09
products	595.96	605.73	599.92	602.36	604.67	618.00	607.78	611.18	623.22	612.65	611.55	616.90	607.42	607.42	620.74
Miscellaneous manufacturing	453.57	460.86	463.49	459.35	468.41	467.96	457.78	461.89	477.02	469.74	473.20	483.21	479.57	479.96	485.06
Nondurable goods	558.55	570.65	568.63	569.82	572.06	582.01	574.68	580.14	588.12	575.91	574.46	581.29	582.65	586.37	592.76
Food and kindred products	521.25	529.78	529.78	529.66	536.22	546.04	538.80	544.96	546.56	533.48	523.20	533.17	533.79	543.25	550.21
Tobacco products	877.90	851.40	923.93	914.21	832.51	836.68	834.61	862.69	880.44	854.76	881.43	912.28	932.52	962.85	983.90
Textile mill products Apparel and other textile	459.79	452.87	457.33	444.57	456.74	458.28	445.66	450.30	465.87	465.23	471.41	483.48	485.81	486.80	489.81
products	351.54	351.74	356.08	348.94	349.11	350.12	344.56	351.13	358.08	350.89	357.58	368.25	369.40	369.40	373.13
Paper and allied products	690.63	701.79	702.62	708.07	695.04	722.04	714.74	718.54	724.92	709.95	705.69	713.43	717.46	728.42	727.50
Printing and publishing	551.52	564.64	557.55	563.92	568.42	577.89	568.83	572.54	576.02	555.37	558.73	568.51	560.58	559.86	563.60
Chemicals and allied products	771.38	787.20	782.81	790.16	780.53	797.36	787.08	793.74	800.51	790.65	790.22	793.17	794.62	800.11	815.36
Petroleum and coal products Rubber and miscellaneous	932.80	945.02	933.93	953.03	954.17	954.10	926.99	939.96	934.20	932.78	938.41	920.23	900.23	887.41	917.01
plastics products	531.99	544.97	543.56	534.80	543.92	556.20	549.32	553.66	568.14	555.26	556.92	559.37	504.00	504.00	F00.00
Leather and leather products	381.75	374.25	377.94	361.47	379.11	376.83	372.74	376.38	380.73	378.38	380.88	386.88	564.98 388.59	564.03 382.78	569.62 384.10
TRANSPORTATION AND															
PUBLIC UTILITIES	626.09	641.38	640.90	650.55	644.35	645.96	645.24	646.20	660.45	647.69	751.12	655.12	657.78	660.29	670.85
WHOLESALE TRADE	585.20	605.85	603.94	612.92	605.14	620.69	606.10	611.27	627.33	608.96	615.98	614.55	615.40	615.86	630.63
RETAIL TRADE	273.39	282.35	283.24	288.09	285.47	284.95	282.28	282.44	289.78	279.88	284.57	286.43	287.00	289.42	297.00
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	547.04	570.38	567.62	579.01	567.72	585.73	569.58	573.32	592.34	575.31	582.29	580.50	581.03	577.63	597.11
SERVICES	454.86	479.71	473.96	480.61	477 74	407.00	400.00	407.40	100.41	107.51	100.00	100 75	101.15		
<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.	404.00	4/9./1	4/3.90	480.01	477.71	487.08	483.28	487.18	498.44	487.51	493.03	492.70	491.18	489.89	497.64

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision. Dash indicates data not available.

17.	Diffusion	indexes o	f employment	change,	seasonally	adjusted
-----	-----------	-----------	--------------	---------	------------	----------

[In percent]

[In percent]		_	-									
Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.
				Privat	e nonfa	arm pay	rolls, 3	56 indu	stries			
Over 1-month span:												
1998	62.4	57.5	59.1	60.2	57.5	56.8	54.6	59.1	57.2	53.0	57.9	56.8
1999	55.3	58.6	53.6	58.4	55.5	57.8	57.1	54.8	57.1	57.2	60.4	58.1
	55.9	57.5	57.9	51.2	50.1	55.8	57.8	51.4	52.4	52.4	53.2	52.7
2000								42.5	42.4	40.5	39.3	44.1
2001	49.4	45.7	50.3	42.4	47.3 50.4	43.2 49.1	44.5	42.0	42.4	40.5	39.5	44.1
2002	47.3	41.4	49.7	47.8	50.4	49.1	-	-	-			
Over 3-month span:											-74	
1998	65.3	66.3	65.3	65.9	62.7	58.2	58.9	59.1	59.8	57.9	57.1	58.8
1999	59.2	57.6	59.5	55.2	60.2	57.2	59.4	59.2	59.7	58.9	61.2	60.7
2000	60.4	61.4	59.4	53.2	52.4	55.5	56.6	56.2	51.2	51.0	53.2	51.6
2001	45.5	46.1	40.8	43.4	37.8	43.2	39.3	38.0	35.3	33.7	36.3	38.9
2002	40.1	43.2	42.5	47.4	48.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 6-month span:												
1998	70.4	67.4	65.0	62.5	63.6	60.5	59.2	58.6	57.5	60.2	59.2	58.4
	1000	59.8	58.2	60.3	56.7	59.2	61.8	60.8	62.7	61.8	61.2	62.8
1999	59.8							58.6	52.4	48.7	45.7	46.5
2000	63.5	60.6	62.6	63.7	61.5	55.5	56.1					
2001	52.0	50.6	48.6	45.3	44.1	38.5	37.1	35.6	34.3	33.1	34.1	35.6
2002	37.0	41.8	42.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 12-month span:												
1998	69.7	67.6	67.4	66.0	64.0	62.7	61.9	62.0	60.8	59.4	60.8	58.9
1999	61.2	60.2	58.2	60.8	60.8	61.6	62.2	61.3	63.8	62.2	59.7	60.5
2000	62.5	63.0	61.8	59.5	58.4	56.8	55.7	56.5	47.7	45.2	44.5	42.9
2001	49.6	47.7	45.0	43.1	40.5	39.8	38.4	36.8	34.4	34.3	32.9	-
2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Man	ufactur	ing pay	rolls, 13	9 indus	stries			
												-
Over 1-month span:				50.0		47.4	00.0	50.0	44.0	00.0	42.3	41.5
1998	57.0	52.6	52.2	52.9	44.9	47.4	38.2	52.9	44.9	38.6		
1999	47.4	41.2	42.6	46,0	46.3	43.4	50.0	42.6	46.0	45.6	51.5	49.3
2000	44.9	52.2	49.3	46.0	49.3	50.7	57.4	36.8	39.0	42.3	47.1	40.8
2001	34.9	26.8	38.2	29.0	28.3	30.5	34.9	25.7	31.6	31.3	25.0	30.9
2002	35.3	37.9	40.4	47.1	46.7	41.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 3-month span:												
1998	59.2	57.0	54.8	51.8	48.2	38.2	41.9	43.0	43.0	38.2	32.7	40.4
1999	39.3	39.3	39.7	40.1	41.2	43.8	44.1	46.3	42.3	44.1	47.8	45.
2000	48.2	48.9	48.9	44.5	46.7	52.2	46.0	38.6	29.0	34.2	39.0	36.0
2001	21.3	21.3	18.4	23.5	19.9	23.2	17.3	19.1	16.2	18.0	18.4	18.0
2002	24.6	30.1	37.1	39.3	40.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Over 6-month span:												
1998	60.7	54.4	49.3	40.1	45.2	39.0	39.0	38.2	34.6	41.2	35.7	33.
1999	36.4	36.0	37.5	40.4	37.5	43.0	43.0	44.5	48.2	43.0	44.5	47.4
	1.	45.2	44.5	50.0	41.9	36.0	36.0	35.3	32.4	26.1	21.3	21.
2000	47.6						5000			13.2	17.6	16.
2001	20.2	16.9 26.8	14.0 27.9	16.2	16.5	14.7	14.7	11.8	14.0	13.2	17.0	10.3
2002	19.9	20.0	21.9									
Over 12-month span:	54.0	50.0	51.0	46 7	40.4	20.0	20.0	97 5	26.4	94.6	35.7	34.
1998	54.8	52.2	51.8	46.7	40.4	38.2	38.2	37.5	36.4	34.6		
1999	38.5	34.6	32.4	36.0	37.9	44.5	40.1	40.4	44.5	44.5	43.4	44.
2000	49.3	44.1	41.2	36.8	35.3	35.3	33.8	28.7	22.1	19.1	17.6	14.
2001	13.6	13.6	14.7	15.4	12.1	11.8	11.0	11.0	12.9	13.6	13.6	
2002	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Dash indicates data not available.

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 inceasing and decreasing employment.

Data for the 2 most recent months shown in each span are preliminary. See the "Definitions" in this section. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

18. Establishment size and employment covered under UI, private ownership, by major industry division, first quarter 2000

					Size	of establishm	ients			
Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	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
Total, all industries <sup>2</sup> Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	7,531,330 108,195,174	4,413,181 6,831,146	1,302,488 8,615,974	850,411 11,471,927	590,662 17,878,154	206,415 14,212,796	119,172 17,895,603	31,311 10,658,780	11,713 7,965,372	5,977 12,665,422
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	200,289 1,702,493	123,880 179,158	37,646 248,989	22,736 302,599	11,179 326,510	2,875 196,681	1,473 216,628	370 126,181	106 69,476	24 36,271
Mining Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	27,284 524,514	14,102 22,082	4,323 28,959	3,728 51,183	3,202 97,241	1,023 69,762	591 89,714	214 74,836	76 52,916	25 37,821
Construction Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	747,563 6,310,456	477,549 703,310	126,844 831,405	76,253 1,024,819	46,543 1,389,870	13,242 898,785	5,748 846,893	1,053 347,400	272 182,357	59 85,617
Manufacturing Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	405,838 18,433,795	147,029 251,154	67,385 453,397	61,150 842,691	61,487 1,922,360	30,568 2,144,676	24,264 3,739,308	8,646 2,977,743	3,598 2,446,323	1,711 3,656,143
Transportation and public utilities Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	315,413 6,678,516	174,645 272,380	49,173 325,334	36,475 498,572	30,720 945,800	12,952 895,012	7,913 1,190,459	2,127 726,615	892 618,630	516 1,205,714
Wholesale trade Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	664,094 6,947,770	400,335 621,924	110,091 729,753	77,321 1,046,983	52,153 1,565,359	15,187 1,035,060	7,019 1,035,170	1,478 496,350	414 274,988	96 142,183
Retail trade Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	1,458,626 22,807,395	623,529 1,154,942	329,260 2,204,569	235,941 3,190,042	179,053 5,437,335	57,988 3,943,391	26,380 3,880,016	4,982 1,659,975	1,169 764,056	324 573,069
Finance, Insurance, and real estate Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	671,294 7,379,831	438,402 714,292	114,349 751,197	62,141 826,817	35,549 1,065,116	11,618 797,168	6,025 912,396	1,799 621,570	898 615,246	513 1,076,029
Services Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	2,890,313 37,110,557	1,879,338 2,772,133	451,715 2,967,673	271,168 3,643,823	169,867 5,102,854	60,864 4,225,937	39,727 5,980,102	10,640 3,627,319	4,286 2,939,641	2,708 5,851,075

<sup>1</sup> Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2000.

 $^{2}\,$  Includes data for nonclassifiable establishments, not shown separately.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wages per employee	Average weekly wage
			overed (UI and UCFE)		
	C 000 500	106 004 001	\$2,626,972,030	\$24,578	\$473
1991 1992	6,382,523 6,532,608	106,884,831 107,413,728	2,781,676,477	25.897	498
993	6,679,934	109,422,571	2,884,472,282	26,361	507
994	6,826,677	112,611,287	3,033,676,678	26,939	518
995	7,040,677	115,487,841	3,215,921,236	27,846	536
996	7,189,168	117,963,132	3,414,514,808	28,946	557
997	7,369,473	121,044,432	3,674,031,718	30,353	584
998	7,634,018	124,183,549	3,967,072,423	31,945	614
999	7,820,860	127,042,282	4,235,579,204	33,340	641
	7,879,116	129,877,063	4,587,708,584	35,323	679
			UI covered		-
991	6,336,151	103,755,832	\$2,524,937,018	\$24,335	\$468
992	6,485,473	104,288,324	2,672,081,827	25,622	493
993	6,632,221	106,351,431	2,771,023,411	26,055	501
994	6,778,300	109,588,189	2,918,684,128	26,633	512
95	6,990,594	112,539,795	3,102,353,355	27,567	530
996	7,137,644	115,081,246	3,298,045,286	28,658	551
997	7,317,363	118,233,942	3,553,933,885	30,058	578
998	7,586,767	121,400,660	3,845,494,089	31,676	609
999	7,771,198	124,255,714	4,112,169,533	33,094	636
	7,828,861	127,005,574	4,454,966,824	35,077	675
-		Priv	ate industry covered		1
991	6,162,684	89,007,096	\$2,152,021,705	\$24,178	\$465
992	6,308,719	89,349,803	2,282,598,431	25,547	491
993	6,454,381	91,202,971	2,365,301,493	25,934	499
994	6,596,158	94,146,344	2,494,458,555	26,496	510
95	6,803,454	96,894,844	2,658,927,216	27,441	528
96	6,946,858	99,268,446	2,837,334,217	28,582	550
997	7,121,182	102,175,161	3,071,807,287	30,064 31,762	578
998	7,381,518	105,082,368	3,337,621,699	33,244	639
999	7,560,567 7,622,274	107,619,457 110,015,333	3,577,738,557 3,887,626,769	35,337	680
-			government covered		
991	58,499	4,005,321	\$108,672,127	\$27,132	\$522
992	58,801	4,044,914	112,405,340	27,789	534
993	59,185	4,088,075	117,095,062	28,643	551
994	60,686	4,162,944	122,879,977	29,518	568
995	60,763	4,201,836	128,143,491	30,497	586
996	62,146 65,352	4,191,726 4,214,451	131,605,800 137,057,432	31,397 32,521	625
997	67,347	4,240,779	142,512,445	33,605	646
999	70,538	4,296,673	149,011,194	34,681	667
000	65,096	4,370,160	158,618,365	36,296	698
-		Loca	government covered		
201	114.000	10 740 550	\$264,215,610	\$24,595	\$473
991	114,936 117,923	10,742,558 10,892,697	277,045,557	25,434	489
992	118,626	11,059,500	288,594,697	26,095	502
994	121,425	11,278,080	301,315,857	26,717	514
995	126,342	11,442,238	315,252,346	27,552	530
996	128,640	11,621,074	329,105,269	28,320	54
997	130,829	11,844,330	345,069,166	29,134	560
98	137,902	12,077,513	365,359,945	30,251	582
99	140,093	12,339,584	385,419,781	31,234	60
000	141,491	12,620,081	408,721,690	32,387	623
		Federal Go	vernment covered (UCF	E)	
991	46,372	3,128,999	\$102,035,012	\$32,609	\$627
992	47,136	3,125,404	109,594,650	35,066	674
993	47,714	3,071,140	113,448,871	36,940	710
994	48,377	3,023,098	114,992,550	38,038	73
95	50,083	2,948,046	113,567,881	38,523	74
96	51,524	2,881,887	116,469,523	40,414	77
997	52,110	2,810,489	120,097,833	42,732	82
98	47,252	2,782,888	121,578,334	43,688	84
999	49,661	2,786,567	123,409,672	44,287	852
000	50,256	2,871,489	132,741,760	46,228	88

## 19. Annual data: establishments, employment, and wages covered under UI and UCFE by ownership

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

#### 20. Annual data: establishments, employment, and wages covered under UI and UCFE, by State

-1.2. 1.1. (199.)	Avera establish		Average a employn		Total annua (in thousa		Average wag	
State	2000	1999- 2000 change	2000	1999- 2000 change	2000	1999- 2000 change	2000	1999- 2000 change
Total United States	7,879,116	58,256	129,877,063	2,834,781	\$4,587,708,584	\$352,129,380	\$679	\$38
Alabama	112,328	454	1,877,963	6,911	54,538,027	1,970,401	558	18
Alaska	18,820	32	275,607	6,674	9,685,341	532,709	676	22
Arizona	115,171	2,589	2,220,712	70,174	72,417,033	6,772,271	627	40
Arkansas	72,240	406	1,130,891	17,750	29,761,939	1,520,062	506	18
California	1,026,568	-33,271	14,867,006	472,932	612,318,313	71,430,084	792	69
Colorado	148,479	6,278	2,186,656	81,404	81,273,035	9,292,033	715	57
Connecticut	107,787	1,696	1,674,728	22,363	76,176,856	5,650,414	875	54
Delaware	24,751	584	406,350	4,210	14,845,185	707,255	703	27
District of Columbia	28,409	1,474	637,292	21,588	33,753,742	2,423,907	1,019	40
Florida	444,731	9,134	7,060,986	216,337	215,780,400	17,731,492	588	32
		0,104	1,000,000	210,007	210,100,100	11,101,102	000	01
Georgia	225,040	6,628	3,883,005	88,250	132,853,189	10,161,751	658	36
Hawaii	34,027	1,564	553,185	15,440	16,942,944	921,218	589	16
Idaho	45,399	1,128	563,193	20,785	15,600,825	1,474,196	533	32
Illinois	322,324	2,721	5,940,772	90,253	226,012,936	13,664,320	732	34
Indiana	152,846	-1,089	2,936,634	29,778	91,086,141	3,800,930	596	19
lowa	97,091	2,479	1,443,394	12,412	40,312,331	1,743,623	537	19
Kansas	80,477	1,036	1,313,742	14,945	38,571,763	2,164,568	565	26
Kentucky	107,740	2,403	1,762,949	31,482	50,774,667	2,669,580	554	20
Louisiana	118,216	1,549	1,869,219	21,317	52,131,235	1,838,194	536	13
Maine	44,865	956	590,818	17,005	16,344,365	916,386	532	15
Mandand	140 550	4 4 4 7	0 405 510	50 604	07 540 076	6.606.334	700	37
Maryland	146,559 187,391	1,117	2,405,510 3,275,135	58,631 83,493	87,548,876 145,184,150	16,396,342	852	76
Massachusetts	260,885	2,244	4,585,211	82,445	169,702,272	8,726,750	712	24
Michigan Minnesota	155,711	4,932	2,608,543	57,751	92,377,120	6,959,859	681	37
Mississippi	63,970	229	1,137,304	-1,880	28,665,889	879,567	485	16
								~
Missouri	163,080	2,303	2,677,110	31,687	84,020,093	4,745,993	604	28
Montana	38,349	1,585	379,094	7,855	9,202,211	567,364	467	20
Nebraska	51,838	4	882,918	16,308	24,449,709	1,370,028	533	21
Nevada	48,126	194	1,017,902	41,975	32,853,744	2,392,271	621	21
New Hampshire	45,924	494	606,543	15,318	21,069,920	2,067,493	668	50
New Jersey	270,384	-15,337	3,877,572	85,195	169,355,641	13,725,235	840	51
New Mexico	47,987	693	717,243	16,339	19,722,105	1,311,285	529	24
New York	529,103	4,797	8,471,416	178,874	384,241,451	34,472,229	872	61
North Carolina	222,234	7,270	3,862,782	58,413	120,007,446	7,922,007	597	30
North Dakota	23,297	240	309,223	3,263	7,632,602	365,713	475	18
Ohio	280,988	1,073	5,513,217	62,090	179,218,763	8,080,924	625	21
Oklahoma	89,298	1,368	1,452,166	29,357	39,191,626	2,464,854	519	23
Oregon	109,050	-1,296	1,608,069	32,067	52,703,467	4,049,166	630	36
Pennsylvania	315,284	13,267	5,558,076	98,602	189,058,210	10,557,733	654	25
Rhode Island	33,327	621	467,602	10,766	15,250,760	1,011,495	627	28
Courth Coroling	100 270	1 002	1,820,138	27,993	51,289,516	2,664,765	542	20
South Carolina	109,370 27,145	-1,993 437	364,119	8,334	9,030,727	574,920	477	20
		-51		40,186		4.055.765	588	21
Tennessee	125,247 489,795	8,425	2,667,230 9,289,286	272,645	81,495,110 324,579,638	27,952,132	672	39
Texas Utah	489,795	2,282	1,044,143	26,519	30,518,822	2,131,853	562	26
	50,1.14	-jeor		_0,0.0	- In Inter	_,,		L
Vermont	23,870	805	296,462	8,473	8,571,976	624,326	556	25
Virginia	192,745	3,212	3,427,954	100,832	120,567,926	10,689,950	676	41
Washington	221,150	9,010	2,706,462	62,732	100,381,521	5,904,038	713	26
West Virginia	46,830	21	686,622	6,014	18,461,154	752,890	517	17
Wisconsin	145,871	977	2,736,054	44,603	83,980,263	4,294,806	590	2
Wyoming	20,861	238	230,857	5,892	6,195,607	425,897	516	23
Durate Dire			1000 175	00 705	10 000 00 1	700 100	0.00	
Puerto Rico	52,371	202	1,026,175	23,785	19,306,364	709,126	362	
Virgin Islands	3,255	32	42,349	1,411	1,173,955	104,996	533	3

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

		Employment		Average a	nnual pay
County <sup>1</sup>	2000	Percent change, 1999-2000 <sup>2</sup>	Ranked by percent change, 1999-2000 <sup>3</sup>	2000	Percent change, 1999-2000 <sup>2</sup>
United States <sup>4</sup>	129,877,063	2.2	-	35,323	5.9
Jefferson, AL Madison, AL Mobile, AL Montgomery, AL Tuscaloosa, AL Anchorage, AK Maricopa, AZ Pima, AZ Pulaski, AR Sebastian, AR	154,356 169,469 131,988	.6 1.7 1 .2 .8 2.0 3.6 3.1 .4 1.1	256 186 291 285 244 164 48 77 272 228	34,026 35,837 28,623 28,894 29,064 36,659 35,110 29,194 30,799 27,011	3.9 5.0 2.4 3.2 2.5 2.7 7.8 3.5 3.8 4.8
Washington, AR Alameda, CA Contra Costa, CA Fresno, CA Kern, CA Los Angeles, CA Marin, CA Monterey, CA Orange, CA Placer, CA	696,242 336,691 322,759 238,250 4,098,154 111,645	3.3 3.0 3.1 1.9 2.1 1.7 2.1 2.5 3.6 8.9	61 84 78 169 153 187 154 118 49 3	26,408 45,091 42,318 26,162 28,572 39,651 42,600 29,962 39,247 33,386	3.8 9.8 3.7 4.8 5.7 4.9 8.5 5.1 4.8 5.3
Riverside, CA Sacramento, CA San Diego, CA San Francisco, CA San Juaquin, CA San Luis Obispo, CA San Mateo, CA Santa Barbara, CA Santa Clara, CA	528,437 1,195,116 609,138 201,070 94,883 378,494 176,901	5.3 2.6 3.0 3.7 3.1 3.6 5.3 3.0 6.1	12 107 85 43 79 50 13 87 9	29,136 37,732 29,901 37,535 57,532 29,237 28,096 67,051 32,566 76,213	4.7 7.2 3.8 8.1 12.0 4.7 6.2 30.4 8.2 24.7
Santa Cruz, CA Solano, CA Sonoma, CA Stanislaus, CA Tulare, CA Ventura, CA Ventura, CA Volo, CA Adams, CO Boulder, CO	117,217 190,946 160,948 132,986 287,611 84,565 144,806 284,236	3.3 3.7 3.1 1.7 3.6 3.4 1.5 3.6 3.9 8.2	62 44 80 51 57 201 52 38 4	35,819 31,670 35,715 28,201 23,750 37,069 33,438 33,428 46,254 45,564	15.5 8.4 11.3 4.4 4.6 9.1 3.3 4.8 7.8 13.9
Denver, CO El Paso, CO	237,739 210,519 119,155 427,557 501,562 367,343 123,039	3.2 3.4 2.6 5.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 .6 7 3.5	69 58 108 229 230 231 257 301 54	44,343 33,039 36,195 32,394 61,156 43,656 38,355 36,757 40,491 52,964	11.6 7.7 5.2 7.9 8.5 6.2 5.4 3.8 4.5 4.1
Alachua, FL Brevard, FL Broward, FL Collier, FL Duval, FL Escambia, FL Hillsborough, FL Lee, FL Leon, FL Manatee, FL	181,314 644,192 103,264 434,219 125,666 588,792 162,304 141,978	2.5 3.3 6.9 4.1 1.0 2.5 4.4 2.2 ( <sup>5</sup> )	119 63 64 32 235 120 25 142 ( <sup>5</sup> )	26,155 32,101 33,234 29,962 32,777 26,709 31,707 28,148 29,249 ( <sup>5</sup> )	3.9 7.2 6.5 6.9 4.6 4.5 4.8 6.4 4.1 ( $^5$ )
Marion, FL Miami-Dade, FL Orange, FL Palm Beach, FL Pinellas, FL Polk, FL Sarasota, FL Seminole, FL Volusia, FL Bibb, GA	83,319 980,394 611,469 481,395 436,390 183,222 ( <sup>5</sup> ) 139,610 141,652	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.7\\ 2.3\\ 3.2\\ 4.1\\ 4.2\\ 2.6\\ (^5)\\ 4.6\\ 1.4\\ -1.2\end{array} $	189 135 70 33 29 109 ( <sup>5</sup> ) 23 207 308	24,953 33,333 31,123 35,233 31,263 27,881 ( <sup>5</sup> ) 30,835 25,079 29,299	3.3 3.9 4.6 7.3 5.4 3.5 ( <sup>5</sup> ) 6.9 5.5 3.2
Chatham, GA Clayton, GA Cobb, GA	122,785	1.3 6 1.3	214 296 215	29,650 36,774 38,792	1.9 6.7 5.4

## 21. Annual data: Employment and average annual pay for all workers covered under UI and UCFE in the 316 largest U.S. counties

21. Continued—Annual data: Employment and average annual pay for all workers covered under UI and UCFE in the 316 largest U.S. counties

		Employment		Average a	annual pay
County <sup>1</sup>	2000	Percent change, 1999-2000 <sup>2</sup>	Ranked by percent change, 1999-2000 <sup>3</sup>	2000	Percent change, 1999-2000 <sup>2</sup>
Dekalb, GA Fulton, GA Gwinnett, GA Muscogee, GA Richmond, GA Honolulu, HI Ada, ID	310,659 754,368 281,654 98,315 106,260 407,935 177,741	6 2.7 4.1 6 2.6 6.5	297 103 34 292 298 110 8	38,614 47,060 39,051 27,744 28,592 31,874 34,460	4.9 8.5 6.0 3.7 3.6 2.8 10.0
Champaign, IL Cook, IL Du Page, IL Kane, IL Lake, IL McHenry, IL McLean, IL Madison, IL Peoria, IL Rock Island, IL	90,429 2,687,795 582,352 193,410 310,689 87,258 84,324 94,550 102,801 80,273	2.8 1.3 1.7 2.9 3.1 1.9 .6 .4 .1 .8	96 216 190 91 81 170 258 273 287 245	29,183 42,898 42,570 32,173 42,620 32,007 34,254 28,974 31,387 33,525	4.2 5.8 3.6 .1 6.7 2.0 4.1 2.9 1.6 4.5
St. Clair, IL Sangamon, IL Will, IL Winnebago, IL Allen, IN Elkhart, IN Hamilton, IN Lake, IN Marion, IN St. Joseph, IN	89,963 144,286 142,355 143,760 189,425 122,468 77,452 199,421 605,903 129,558	2.2 4.4 3.5 .3 .6 3.0 6 1.6 .5	143 26 55 285 281 259 88 299 194 266	26,878 34,764 32,313 31,499 32,279 30,339 37,931 31,564 36,473 29,657	2.6 1.7 2.1 2.0 3.0 2.3 7.9 4.0 3.2 3.5
Fippecanoe, IN	77,377 109,904 121,968 263,940 87,113 287,797 249,846 100,223 79,746 172,031	1.1 .7 2.1 1.3 -4 2.8 .0 2.4 1.8 1.8	232 251 155 217 295 97 289 130 177 178	31,083 29,569 34,097 33,666 29,067 37,247 32,696 29,375 34,592 30,713	4.0 3.2 4.9 2.5 3.9 6.7 2.9 3.2 2.9 3.8
Jefferson, KY Caldoo, LA Calcasieu, LA East Baton Rouge, LA Jefferson, LA Calayette, LA Orleans, LA Cumberland, ME Anne Arundel, MD Baltimore, MD	439,103 119,449 83,976 246,434 214,680 114,059 263,551 166,757 194,018 358,117	1.4 .3 .1 2.7 7 2.3 1.9 3.7 5.3 1.2	208 282 288 104 302 136 171 45 14 222	33,334 28,767 28,226 29,257 28,051 29,911 31,694 30,752 35,461 34,119	3.9 3.2 .9 1.6 2.1 5.5 1.3 1.1 7.3 4.7
Frederick, MD Howard, MD Montgomery, MD Prince Georges, MD Baltimore City, MD Barnstable, MA Essex, MA Hampden, MA Middlesex, MA	77,323 128,678 447,314 303,262 386,411 88,589 221,539 305,382 204,303 846,931	4.9 3.2 5.0 3.3 3.7 1.3 2.5 1.9 3.1	22 71 20 65 246 46 218 121 172 82	30,847 37,897 43,708 37,060 38,579 29,726 30,785 39,154 32,220 52,091	5.9 5.1 5.8 6.9 4.5 .0 4.6 8.8 4.8 11.8
Norfolk, MA Plymouth, MA Suffolk, MA Worcester, MA Genesee, MI ngham, MI Galamazoo, MI Kacomb, MI Dakland, MI	325,018 166,482 608,285 321,131 165,297 174,315 118,342 347,707 337,504 768,629	2.4 1.3 3.3 2.5 -1.4 2.0 1 1.6 .3 1.0	131 219 66 122 313 165 293 195 283 283 236	43,368 33,931 56,699 37,657 36,324 34,963 32,675 33,996 40,904 44,500	10.4 6.3 11.6 10.8 1.4 5.6 2.3 2.6 3.5 4.2
Ottawa, MI Saginaw, MI Washtenaw, MI Wayne, MI Anoka, MN Dakota, MN Hennepin, MN Olmsted, MN	118,711 95,474 195,624 866,282 108,989 153,364 874,693 82,670	1.8 8 1.2 3.8 2.6 2.1 3.9	179 304 267 223 40 111 156 39	31,947 34,672 40,182 42,440 33,928 34,362 43,816 36,104	3.5 2.5 5.3 3.5 4.5 4.7 7.1 3.1

21. Continued—Annual data: Employment and average annual pay for all workers covered under UI and UCFE in the 316 largest U.S. counties

County <sup>1</sup>	Employment			Average annual pay	
	2000	Percent change, 1999-2000 <sup>2</sup>	Ranked by percent change, 1999-2000 <sup>3</sup>	2000	Percent change, 1999-2000 <sup>2</sup>
Ramsey, MN	332,929	1.6	196	39,069	5.8
St. Louis, MN	94,926	1.4	209	28,903	4.6
Stearns, MN	76,292	3.1	83	27,584	4.2
Harrison, MS	89,745	.4	274	25,442	4.8
Hinds, MS	136,949	-1.2	309	30,578	4.6
Boone, MO	75,785	2.8	98	27,361	3.1
Clay, MO	84,159	.0	290	32,207	6.4
Greene, MO	142,508	2.4	132	26,971	3.2
Jackson, MO	393,761	.4	275	36,056	6.2
St. Charles, MO	95,799	3.2	72	29,515	3.8
St. Louis MO	646,858	.8	247	38,145	5.6
St. Louis City, MO	250,878	.4	276	38,612	4.1
Douglas, NE Lancaster, NE Clark, NV Washoe, NV Hillsborough, NH Rockingham, NH Rockingham, NH Bergen, NJ Burlington, NJ Camden, NJ	330,128 146,433 697,575 189,102 193,796 129,494 140,141 448,513 180,165 199,768	2.1 1.8 5.3 2.7 4.1 2 .5 .8 -1.1	157 180 15 73 105 35 294 268 248 307	32,356 29,511 32,131 32,748 39,212 35,823 31,068 46,306 37,597 35,130	4.1 3.9 3.4 4.4 9.1 9.8 3.4 7.0 4.7 3.2
Essex, NJ	363,942	1.6	197	44,653	3.5
	86,667	.7	252	32,055	2.8
	238,388	3.4	59	47,427	10.2
	210,031	3.3	67	44,658	5.2
	392,427	.6	260	46,487	5.8
	233,285	2.5	123	39,695	5.4
	275,499	2.8	99	60,487	19.0
	129,093	2.5	124	30,447	4.6
	177,364	.6	261	37,759	2.0
	173,571	4.1	36	54,781	5.1
Union, NJ	237,176	2.2	144	45,282	4.9
	307,705	2.6	112	30,184	4.1
	230,962	1.4	210	35,795	6.1
	212,982	2.2	145	32,850	2.7
	99,613	1.2	224	29,658	3.6
	109,949	1.9	173	36,065	2.2
	459,828	1.0	237	31,489	3.0
	441,916	2.3	137	30,760	3.7
	399,602	.9	242	35,423	1.8
	598,538	1.6	198	40,023	4.4
New York, NY Niagara, NY Oneida, NY Onondaga, NY Orange, NY Queens, NY Richmond, NY Rockland, NY Westchester, NY	2,382,175 78,186 110,684 252,476 119,571 480,676 88,245 106,361 578,401 405,440	3.2 .2 1.4 .7 1.6 1.3 1.9 1.4 2.3 2.3	74 286 211 253 199 220 174 212 138 139	72,572 31,112 27,300 32,499 29,357 34,986 32,149 37,264 37,862 47,066	10.3 3.7 3.4 4.6 4.4 4.2 4.3 6.6 8.3
Buncombe, NC Catawba, NC Cumberland, NC Forsyth, NC Gaston, NC Gailford, NC Mecklenburg, NC New Hanover, NC Wake, NC	106,036 101,321 109,858 167,191 181,619 77,176 279,889 514,223 87,019 383,705	.5 2.6 1.2 2.9 1.8 -3.6 .6 3.8 .4 3.3	269 113 225 92 181 314 262 41 277 68	27,652 28,210 26,112 49,359 34,011 28,335 32,216 40,538 28,560 35,377	3.8 4.0 3.9 12.6 6.3 4.0 2.5 5.4 4.3 7.4
Cass, ND	81,823	2.2	146	27,801	4.1
Butler, OH	126,189	2.6	114	31,502	1.7
Cuyahoga, OH	817,572	.9	243	36,520	4.2
Franklin, OH	701,913	2.2	147	34,970	4.6
Hamilton, OH	566,965	.8	249	37,598	3.9
Lake, OH	102,320	1.5	202	30,735	2.1
Lorain, OH	105,988	2.3	140	32,013	1.9
Lucas, OH	238,450	.6	263	32,255	2.3
Mahoning, OH	112,531	6	300	25,966	3.0
Montgomery, OH	303,352	.4	278	34,532	2.6
Stark, OH	175,535	1.7	191	28,505	2.1
Summit, OH	266,001	.4	279	32,735	4.2

21. Continued—Annual data: Employment and average annual pay for all workers covered under UI and UCFE in the 316 largest U.S. counties

County <sup>1</sup>	Employment			Average annual pay	
	2000	Percent change, 1999-2000 <sup>2</sup>	Ranked by percent change, 1999-2000 <sup>3</sup>	2000	Percent change, 1999-2000 <sup>2</sup>
Trumbull, OH Oklahoma, OK Clackamas, OR Lane, OR Marion, OR Multnomah, OR Washington, OR	94,382 414,239 340,671 133,065 139,710 127,558 453,274 224,033	-1.3 2.9 2.5 2.2 1.1 2.0 2.1 4.3	311 93 125 148 233 166 158 27	32,785 29,216 31,157 32,482 27,877 28,116 36,796 44,459	1.0 4.6 3.7 4.0 3.5 2.9 6.2 13.4
Allegheny, PA Berks, PA Chester, PA Cumberland, PA Dauphin, PA Delaware, PA Erie, PA Lackawanna, PA Lancaster, PA	711,068 168,068 244,317 216,777 123,998 172,465 212,540 131,700 98,383 218,280	1.2 1.8 2.5 -1.3 2.1 1.0 2.7 1.8	226 182 126 127 312 159 238 128 303 183	36,727 32,007 34,059 43,762 32,811 33,680 36,828 28,368 28,368 27,663 30,809	2.5 3.3 3.4 6.9 3.2 2.2 5.5 1.8 7.5 4.6
Lehigh, PA Luzerne, PA Montgomery, PA Philadelphia, PA Westmoreland, PA York, PA Providence, RI Charleston, SC Greenville, SC	171,175 143,066 481,011 87,846 668,793 134,436 167,757 290,809 182,793 233,062	2.0 2.2 2.3 3.0 1.5 1.0 2.2 1.7 1.3 2.6	167 149 141 89 203 239 150 192 221 115	35,274 27,855 43,810 30,767 39,700 27,992 30,926 33,410 27,680 31,281	2.5 2.7 6.5 3.1 4.5 1.3 3.3 4.0 4.8 4.0
Horry, SC Lexington, SC Richland, SC Spartanburg, SC Minnehaha, SD Davidson, TN Hamilton, TN Knox, TN Rutherford, TN Shelby, TN	99,124 81,341 207,508 119,791 105,837 434,901 188,161 202,688 76,993 500,255	1.7 2.0 .6 3.2 1.5 1.8 3.4 2.5 1.0	193 168 264 270 75 204 184 60 129 240	22,883 27,505 29,627 30,596 28,212 34,863 30,574 30,090 31,132 34,357	5.4 3.5 4.1 3.4 3.7 5.4 4.0 4.1 3.6 2.5
Bell, TX           Bexar, TX           Brazoria, TX           Cameron, TX           Collin, TX           Dallas, TX           Denton, TX           El Paso, TX           Fort Bend, TX           Galveston, TX	87,850 648,942 75,417 109,115 167,956 1,567,626 119,722 251,557 87,763 86,844	2.1 2.2 2.8 5.9 4.2 3.7 1.5 2.4 -1.0	160 151 100 11 10 30 47 205 133 306	25,193 29,923 34,367 21,553 40,509 44,381 29,298 25,069 35,801 29,518	4.1 5.2 3.3 2.6 5.8 7.7 4.0 3.2 5.1 4.0
Harris, TX Hidalgo, TX Jefferson, TX Lubbock, TX Mot Lennan, TX Montgomery, TX Nueces, TX Potter, TX Potter, TX Tarrant, TX	1,840,442 163,443 120,815 115,422 98,076 76,865 142,309 75,572 83,353 703,025	2.8 7.1 1.1 1.9 1.0 5.0 .8 .7 2.8 3.5	101 5 234 175 241 21 250 254 102 56	41,869 21,671 31,277 26,297 27,034 32,119 28,187 26,552 29,509 35,438	7.7 2.7 .8 6.3 2.1 9.7 4.7 2.8 3.6 5.0
Travis, TX	538,193 76,588 84,640 531,240 142,369 86,404 95,343 157,906 107,932 537,647	5.1 9.5 3.2 2.6 4.5 .4 5.1 4.1 2.1 6.7	17 2 76 116 24 280 18 37 161 7	41,332 50,415 27,711 32,192 27,891 26,644 34,288 52,846 31,880 51,576	7.0 -4.5 7.2 5.0 5.0 2.5 4.2 7.1 3.5 10.3
Henrico, VA Loudoun, VA Prince William, VA Alexandria, VA Chesapeake, VA Newport News, VA Norfolk, VA	165,617 87,265 78,209 91,818 81,294 93,607 145,197	2.4 11.9 4.3 5.1 2.1 1.8 .3	134 1 28 19 162 185 284	36,138 54,141 28,986 42,101 26,069 30,261 32,179	5.8 3.6 5.5 6.1 4.2 5.4 4.9

21. Continued—Annual data: Employment and average annual pay for all workers covered under UI and UCFE in the 316 largest U.S. counties

		Employment		Average	annual pay
County <sup>1</sup>	2000	Percent change, 1999-2000 <sup>2</sup>	Ranked by percent change, 1999-2000 <sup>3</sup>	2000	Percent change, 1999-2000 <sup>2</sup>
Richmond, VA Roanoke City, VA Virginia Beach, VA	166,923 75,894 165,610	1.4 3.0 3.6	213 90 53	38,635 29,487 25,414	5.1 4.6 4.4
Clark, WA King, WA Pierce, WA Snohomish, WA Spokane, WA Yakima, WA Kanawha, WV Brown, WI Dane, WI	113,910 1,162,290 241,654 209,557 188,843 84,277 94,233 112,920 142,359 274,353	1.5 2.7 4.2 -1.2 2.9 1.6 1.9 .7 2.1 2.6	206 106 31 94 200 176 255 163 117	32,163 47,459 29,854 35,091 29,760 31,745 23,237 30,156 31,538 32,817	6.0 3.0 4.2 3.6 7.9 6.9 3.7 3.1 2.9 5.5
Milwaukee, WI Outagamie, WI Racine, WI Waukesha, WI Winnebago, WI	528,837 94,364 79,160 222,877 90,256	.5 2.9 9 1.2 2.2	271 95 305 227 152	34,744 30,769 32,536 35,767 33,622	3.1 4.4 6 5.2 2.7
San Juan, PR	327,187	3.8	42	21,312	3.5

<sup>1</sup> Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

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

<sup>3</sup> Rankings for percent change in employment are based on the 314 counties that are comparable over the year.

<sup>4</sup> Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico.

<sup>5</sup> Data are not available for release.

Note: Data pertain to workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. The 315 U.S. counties comprise 70.8 percent of the total covered workers in the United States

#### 22. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Civilian noninstitutional population	192,805	194,838	196,814	198,584	200,591	203,133	205,220	207,753	209,699	211,864
Civilian labor force	128,105	129,200	131,056	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	140,863	141,815
Labor force participation rate	66.4	66.3	66.6	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.2	66.9
Employed	118,492	120,259	123,060	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	135,208	135,073
Employment-population ratio	61.5	61.7	62.5	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.5	63.8
Agriculture	3,247	3,115	3,409	3,440	3,443	3,399	3,378	3,281	3,305	3,144
Nonagricultural industries	115,245	117,144	119,651	121,460	123,264	126,159	128,085	130,207	131,903	131,929
Unemployed	9,613	8,940	7,996	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,655	6,742
Unemployment rate	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.8
Not in the labor force	64,700	65,638	65,758	66,280	66,647	66,837	67,547	68,385	68,836	70,050

#### 23. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total employment	108,601	110,713	114,163	117,191	119,608	122,690	125,865	128,916	131,720	131,922
Private sector	89,956	91,872	95,036	97,885	100,189	103,133	106,042	108,709	111,018	110,989
Goods-producing	23,231	23,352	23,908	24,265	24,493	24,962	25,414	25,507	25,669	24,944
Mining	635	610	601	581	580	596	590	539	543	565
Construction	4,492	4,668	4,986	5,160	5,418	5,691	6,020	6,415	6,653	6,685
Manufacturing	18,104	18,075	18,321	18,524	18,495	18,675	18,805	18,552	18,473	17,695
Service-producing	85,370	87,361	90,256	92,925	95,115	97,727	100,451	103,409	106,051	106,978
Transportation and public utilities	5,718	5,811	5,984	6,132	6,253	6,408	6,611	6,834	7,031	7,065
Wholesale trade	5,997	5,981	6,162	6,378	6,482	6,648	6,800	6,911	6,947	6,776
Retail trade	19,356	19,773	20,507	21,187	21,597	21,966	22,295	22,848	23,337	23,522
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,602	6,757	6,896	6,806	6,911	7,109	7,389	7,555	7,578	7,712
Services	29,052	30,197	31,579	33,117	34,454	36,040	37,533	39,055	40,457	40,970
Government	18,645	18,841	19,128	19,305	19,419	19,557	19,823	20,206	20,702	20,933
Federal	2,969	2,915	2,870	2,822	2,757	2,699	2,686	2,669	2,777	2,616
State	4,408	4,488	4,576	4,635	4,606	4,582	4,612	4,709	4,786	4,885
Local	11,267	11,438	11,682	11,849	12,056	12,276	12,525	12,829	13,139	13,432

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

## 24. Annual data: Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm

payrolls, by industry

Industry	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Private sector:										
Average weekly hours	34.4	34.5	34.7	34.5	34.4	34.6	34.6	34.5	34.5	34.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.57	10.83	11.12	11.43	11.82	12.28	12.78	13.24	13.75	14.33
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	363.61	373.64	385.86	394.34	406.61	424.89	442.19	456.78	474.38	490.09
Mining:										
Average weekly hours	43.9	44.3	44.8	44.7	45.3	45.4	43.9	43.2	43.1	43.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.54	14.60	14.88	15.30	15.62	16.15	16.91	17.05	17.24	17.65
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	638.31	646.78	666.62	683.91	707.59	733.21	742.35	736.56	743.04	766.01
Construction:										
Average weekly hours	38.0	38.5	38.9	38.9	39.0	39.0	38.9	39.1	39.3	39.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.15	14.38	14.73	15.09	15.47	16.04	16.61	17.19	17.88	18.33
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	537.70	553.63	573.00	587.00	603.33	625.56	646.13	672.13	702.68	718.54
Manufacturing:										
Average weekly hours	41.0	41.4	42.0	41.6	41.6	42.0	41.7	41.7	41.6	40.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.46	11.74	12.07	12.37	12.77	13.17	13.49	13.90	14.38	14.84
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	469.86	486.04	506.94	514.59	531.23	553.14	562.53	579.63	598.21	603.99
Transportation and public utilities:										
Average weekly hours	38.3	39.3	39.7	39.4	39.6	39.7	39.5	38.7	38.6	38.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.43	13.55	13.78	14.13	14.45	14.92	15.31	15.69	16.22	16.89
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	514.37	532.52	547.07	556.72	572.22	592.32	604.75	607.20	626.09	643.51
Wholesale trade:										
Average weekly hours	38.2	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.5	38.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.39	11.74	12.06	12.43	12.87	13.45	14.07	14.58	15.20	15.80
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	435.10	448.47	463.10	476.07	492.92	516.48	538.88	558.80	585.20	603.56
Retail trade:										
Average weekly hours	28.8	28.8	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.9	29.0	29.0	28.9	28.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	7.12	7.29	7.49	7.69	7.99	8.33	8.74	9.09	9.46	9.82
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	205.06	209.95	216.46	221.47	230.11	240.74	253.46	263.61	273.39	282.82
Finance, insurance, and real estate:										
Average weekly hours	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.9	35.9	36.1	36.4	36.2	36.3	36.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.82	11.35	11.83	12.32	12.80	13.34	14.07	14.62	15.07	15.83
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	387.36	406.33	423.51	442.29	459.52	481.57	512.15	529.24	547.04	574.63
Services:										
Average weekly hours	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.54	10.78	11.04	11.39	11.79	12.28	12.84	13.37	13.91	14.61
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	342.55	350.35	358.80	369.04	382.00	400.33	418.58	435.86	454.86	477.75

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

[June 1989 = 100]

		2000			20	01		20	02	Percent	
Series	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June	
Civilian workers <sup>2</sup>	148.0	149.5	150.6	152.5	153.8	155.6	156.8	158.4	159.9	0.9	4.0
	140.0	140.0	100.0	102.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1			
Workers, by occupational group:		154.5	450.5	1514	150.0	4577	150.0	100 5	160.1	1.0	21
White-collar workers	149.9	151.5	152.5	154.4	156.0	157.7	158.9	160.5	162.1 159.3	1.0 .5	3.
Professional specialty and technical	148.3	150.0	151.3	153.2	154.3	156.7	157.5	158.5	165.6	1.2	4.
Executive, adminitrative, and managerial	151.9	153.7	154.6	156.6	158.6	159.6	161.2	163.7	163.3	.8	4.
Administrative support, including clerical	150.1	151.8	152.8	155.3	156.8	158.8	160.0 152.0	162.0 153.7	155.1	.0	4.
Blue-collar workers	144.1	145.6	146.5 150.0	148.2 152.0	149.3 153.3	151.1 155.0	152.0	153.7	159.4	.9	4.
Service occupations	147.1	148.5	150.0	152.0	155.5	155.0	150.9	130.4	109.4	.0	4.
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	146.6	148.0	148.8	150.7	152.2	153.2	154.4	156.3	157.7	.9	3.
Manufacturing	147.5	148.7	149.3	151.3	152.6	153.3	154.6	156.6	158.1	1.0	3.
Service-producing	148.4	150.1	151.1	153.0	154.4	156.4	157.6	159.1	160.7	1.0	4.
Services	149.3	151.2	152.4	154.3	155.4	158.1	159.0	160.2	161.1	.6	3.
Health services	147.5	149.0	150.7	152.5	154.6	156.7	158.3	160.5	161.8	.8	4.
Hospitals	147.7	149.5	151.3	153.2	155.6	158.2	160.0	162.3	163.8	.9	5.
Educational services	146.8	149.7	150.6	151.7	152.2	156.1	156.6	157.1	157.4	.2	3.
Public administration <sup>3</sup>	146.1	146.9	148.3	150.6	151.9	153.8	155.2	156.5	157.5	.6	3.
Nonmanufacturing	148.0	149.6	150.7	152.6	154.0	156.0	157.2	158.7	160.2	.9	4.
	1000										
Private industry workers		149.9	150.9	153.0	154.5	155.9	157.2	158.9	160.7	1.1	4.
Excluding sales occupations	148.2	149.8	150.9	153.0	154.4	156.0	157.2	159.0	160.5	.9	4.
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	151.1	152.6	153.6	155.7	157.4	158.7	160.1	161.9	163.8	1.2	4.
Excluding sales occupations	151.3	152.9	154.1	156.5	158.1	159.6	160.9	162.8	164.3	.9	3.
Professional specialty and technical occupations	150.7	152.2	153.7	156.3	157.5	159.2	160.3	161.5	162.5	.6	3.
Executive, adminitrative, and managerial occupations	152.7	154.4	155.3	157.3	159.4	160.2	161.8	164.4	166.6	1.3	4.
Sales occupations	150.3	151.2	151.4	152.3	154.5	155.0	156.7	157.7	161.6	2.5	4.
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	150.6	152.3	153.4	156.1	157.7	159.5	160.8	162.8	164.2	.9	4.
	144.1	145.5	146.4	148.2	149.3	151.0	151.9	153.6	155.1	1.0	3.
Blue-collar workers Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	144.1	145.8	146.7	148.7	149.7	151.8	152.5	153.7	155.7	1.3	4.
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	144.1	145.0	146.8	148.3	149.1	150.4	151.5	153.6	154.7	.7	3.
	138.6	139.9	141.1	142.6	143.9	145.6	146.3	148.7	149.6	.6	4
Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	148.1	149.4	150.4	152.2	153.4	154.9	156.5	158.7	159.9	.8	4.
								156.4	157.4	.6	4.
Service occupations Production and nonsupervisory occupations <sup>4</sup>	145.4 146.9	146.6 148.4	148.1 149.5	150.0 151.4	151.3 152.7	152.6 154.3	154.8 155.5	157.1	158.7	1.0	3.
	140.9	140.4	149.5	151.4	152.7	154.5	155.5	157.1	150.7	1.0	5.
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	146.6	147.9	148.8	150.7	152.1	153.1	154.4	156.2	157.6	.9	3.
Excluding sales occupations	145.9	147.2	148.2	150.1	151.5	152.5	153.7	155.5	156.9	.9	3.
White-collar occupations	150.1	151.3	151.9	154.5	156.5	156.8	158.1	160.1	161.9	1.1	3.
Excluding sales occupations	148.4	149.6	150.5	153.0	155.0	155.3	156.5	158.4	160.2	1.1	3.
Blue-collar occupations	144.4	145.8	146.8	148.2	149.3	150.8	151.9	153.6	154.8	.8	3
Construction	143.2	145.1	146.7	148.2	150.3	151.7	153.0	154.1	155.2	.7	3.
Manufacturing	147.5	148.7	149.3	151.3	152.6	153.3	154.6	156.6	158.1	1.0	3
White-collar occupations		151.4	151.5	154.2	156.0	156.0	156.9	159.1	161.1	1.3	3
Excluding sales occupations	148.2	149.3	149.7	152.2	154.0	153.8	154.7	156.7	158.6	1.2	3
Blue-collar occupations	145.6	146.7	147.8	149.1	150.0	151.3	152.7	154.6	155.8	.8	3
Durables		149.4	150.1	151.8	153.1	154.0	155.3	156.9	158.3	.9	3
Nondurables	146.0	147.5	147.7	150.4	151.6	152.0	153.2	156.0	157.5	1.0	3
Service-producing	149.1	150.6	151.7	153.8	155.3	156.9	158.2	159.9	161.8	1.2	4
Excluding sales occupations	149.4		152.2	154.6	156.0	157.8	159.0	160.9	162.4	.9	4
White-collar occupations		152.6	153.7	155.8	157.4	159.0	160.3	162.1	164.0	1.2	4
Excluding sales occupations		153.9	155.1	157.5	159.1	160.9	162.2	164.1	165.6	.9	4
Blue-collar occupations	143.1	144.5	145.3	147.7	148.7	150.9	151.4	153.2	155.2	1.3	4
Service occupations	145.1	146.3	147.9	149.6	150.8	152.2	154.2	155.9	157.0	.7	4
Transportation and public utilities		147.4	148.3	150.5	152.4	153.5	155.5	157.3	158.9	1.0	4
Transportation		142.8	143.9	145.4	146.9	148.2	151.1	152.5	153.9	.9	4
Public utilities		153.5	154.1	157.3	159.8	160.7	161.5	163.9	165.5	1.0	3
Communications.			154.7	158.3	161.1	162.8	163.4	166.0	166.1	.1	3
Electric, gas, and sanitary services		152.9	153.4	156.0	158.1	158.1	159.1	161.3	164.8	2.2	4
Wholesale and retail trade			149.4	151.0	152.6	153.7	155.5	156.5	159.5	1.9	4
Excluding sales occupations		149.6	150.6	152.6	153.9	155.4	157.1	157.5	160.0	1.6	4
Wholesale trade			154.4	155.1	157.8	158.6	159.5	161.9	166.3	2.7	5
Excluding sales occupations		152.7	154.9	156.9	158.5	160.0	160.6	162.3	164.4	1.3	3
Retail trade	144.8		146.6	148.7	149.7	150.9	153.2	153.5	155.6	1.4	3
General merchandise stores			144.4	147.3	149.4	149.7	150.9	152.4	154.2	1.2	3
Food stores		2000	144.5	146.1	148.2	149.7	151.7	152.9	154.5	1.0	4.

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[June 1989 = 100]

		2000			20	01		20	02	Percent	change
Series	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended June	12 months ended 2002
Finance, insurance, and real estate	153.1	155.2	155.7	157.9	159.5	160.9	161,3	165.2	167.3	1.3	4.9
Excluding sales occupations	155.5	157.4	158.4	161.2	163.1	164.7	165.0	169.8	171.3		
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies.	164.2	165.8	166.5	170.8	172.7	175.4	174.5	182.1	171.3	.9	5.0
Insurance	151.3	154.8	155.2	157.6	159.3	159.9	161.3	164.0	166.1	1.2 1.3	6.7
Services	151.2	152.9	154.1	156.5	159.3	160.0	161.0	162.6	163.7	1.3	4.3
Business services	156.3	157.5	158.4	160.5	163.0	165.2	166.2	166.3	166.6	.2	2.2
Health services	147.5	149.0	150.4	152.7	154.7	156.8	158.4	160.6	162.0	.2	4.7
Hospitals	147.5	149.2	151.1	153.5	155.9	158.4	160.3	162.8	164.5	1.0	5.5
Educational services	154.9	158.8	159.9	162.3	162.6	166.4	167.6	168.5	169.0	.3	3.9
Colleges and universities	155.5	158.6	159.2	162.2	162.6	166.2	167.5	168.1	168.4	.2	3.6
Nonmanufacturing	148.4	150.0	151.1	153.1	154.7	156.3	157.6	159.3	161.1	1.1	4.1
White-collar workers	151.0	152.6	153.7	155.8	157.5	159.0	160.5	162.2	164.1	1.2	4.2
Excluding sales occupations	152.0	153.8	155.1	157.5	159.1	160.9	162.3	164.2	165.7	.9	4.
Blue-collar occupations	142.3	143.9	144.8	146.9	148.1	150.2	150.6	152.2	154.0	1.2	4.0
Service occupations	145.1	146.3	147.8	149.5	150.7	152.1	154.1	155.9	156.9	.6	4.1
State and local government workers	145.9	147.8	148.9	150.3	151.2	154.3	155.2	156.1	156.7	.4	3.6
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	145.3	147.3	148.3	149.5	150.4	153.7	154.4	155.2	155.7	.3	3.5
Professional specialty and technical	144.5	146.6	147.4	148.4	149.2	152.8	153.2	153.6	154.1	.3	3.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	147.2	149.2	150.7	152.4	153.7	156.4	157.6	159.5	159.6	.2	4.0
Administrative support, including clerical	146.5	148.3	149.4	150.7	151.6	154.2	155.6	156.9	158.0	.7	4.2
Blue-collar workers	144.2	145.9	147.2	148.6	149.0	151.5	153.2	154.0	154.7	.5	3.8
Workers, by industry division:											
Services	145.5	148.0	148.9	149.9	150.6	154.4	154.9	155.5	155.9	.3	3.5
Services excluding schools <sup>5</sup>	145.8	147.6	148.8	150.1	151.9	154.5	156.1	157.9	158.7	.5	4.5
Health services	147.9	150.0	151.6	152.1	154.4	157.1	158.5	160.4	161.4	.6	4.5
Hospitals	148.4	150.7	152.0	152.2	154.7	157.4	159.1	160.7	161.8	.7	4.6
Educational services	145.2	147.9	148.7	149.6	150.1	154.1	154.5	154.8	155.1	.2	3.3
Schools	145.5	148.2	149.0	149.9	150.5	154.4	154.8	155.1	155.4	.2	3.3
Elementary and secondary	144.7	147.3	148.1	148.5	149.0	152.8	153.1	153.4	153.6	.1	3.1
Colleges and universities	147.6	150.5	151.7	153.7	154.3	153.8	159.6	160.0	160.4	.3	4.0
Public administration <sup>3</sup>	146.1	146.9	148.3	150.6	151.9	151.9	155.2	156.5	157.9	.6	3.7

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

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

<sup>4</sup> This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly

<sup>2</sup> Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and Earnings index, which was discontinued in January 1989. State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

<sup>5</sup> Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.

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

[June 1989 = 100]

		2000	_		20	01		20	02	Percent	
Series	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June	2002
Civilian workers <sup>1</sup>	145.4	147.0	147.9	149.5	150.8	152.3	153.4	154.8	156.1	0.8	3.5
	140.4	147.0	147.5	140.0	100.0	102.0	100.4	101.0		0.0	0.0
Workers, by occupational group:	447.0	110.0	450.0	454.7	450.4	1545	155.0	157.0	150 4	.9	3.5
White-collar workers	147.6	149.2	150.2	151.7	153.1	154.5	155.6	157.0 155.6	158.4 156.2	.9	2.8
Professional specialty and technical	146.4 149.9	148.3 151.6	149.6 152.4	151.1 154.0	152 155.8	154.2 156.7	155.1 158.1	160.7	162.6	1.2	4.4
Executive, adminitrative, and managerial		148.5	149.6	154.0	155.8	154.6	155.7	157.3	158.4	.7	3.7
Administrative support, including clerical	146.9 140.6	140.5	149.0	144.7	146.0	147.6	148.5	149.7	151.0	.9	3.4
Blue-collar workers Service occupations	140.0	145.7	142.5	148.6	149.7	151.2	153.0	154.2	155.1	.6	3.6
Service occupations	144.0	140.7	147.1	140.0	140.7	TOTIL	100.0	10 112			
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	143.0	144.3	145.3	147.0	147,6	149.5	150.5	151.8	153.1	.9	3.0
Manufacturing	144.4	145.7	146.5	148.5	150.0	150.7	151.7	153.1	154.5	.9	3.0
Service-producing		148.0	148.9	150.5	151.7	153.4	154.5	155.9	157.2	.8	3.6
Services	147.9	149.9	151.0	152.6	153.6	156.2	157.1	158.1	158.8	.4	3.4
Health services	145.3	146.7	148.3	149.8	151.8	153.7	155.5	157.3	158.5	.8	4.4
Hospitals	143.8	145.6	147.3	148.8	151.2	15.5	155.5	157.2	158.6	.9	4.9
Educational services	145.6	148.9	149.6	150.5	151.0	154.6	155.1	155.3	155.6	.2	3.0
Public administration <sup>2</sup>	142.9	144.6	146.1	147.6	148.7	150.3	151.6	152.5	153.4	.6	3.2
Nonmanufacturing	145.5	147.2	148.1	149.7	149.7	152.6	153.8	155.0	156.4	.9	3.6
Private industry workers	145.4	146.8	147.7	149.4	150.9	152.1	153.3	154.7	156.3	1.0	3.6
Excluding sales occupations	145.1	146.5	147.6	149.5	150.8	152.2	153.3	154.9	156.1	.8	3.5
Workers, by occupational group:				1.00							
White-collar workers	148.3	149.7	150.6	152.3	153.8	154.8	156.1	157.7	159.4	1.1	3.6
Excluding sales occupations	148.5	149.9	151.1	153.0	154.4	155.7	156.9	158.6	160.0	.9	3.6
Professional specialty and technical occupations	147.3	148.6	150.2	152.1	153.2	154.8	155.9	156.7	157.4	.4	2.7
Executive, adminitrative, and managerial occupations	150.7	152.3	153.0	154.7	156.5	157.2	158.6	161.3	163.6	1.4	4.5
Sales occupations	147.9	149.0	148.7	149.2	151.5	151.2	152.6	153.6	157.0	2.2	3.6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	147.5	149.1	150.1	152.3	153.6	155.3	156.5	158.2	159.2	.6	3.6
Blue-collar workers	140.5	141.9	142.8	144.6	145.9	147.5	148.3	149.6	150.9	.9	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	140.6	142.0	142.8	144.6	145.7	147.7	148,4	149.2	151.0	1.2	3.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	141.6	142.9	143.7	145.6	146.9	148.1	149.0	150.5	151.6	,7	3.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	135.2	136.5	137.6	139.5	140.7	142.1	142.8	144.8	145.2	.3	3.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	143.6	145.0	146.2	148.0	149.8	151.0	152.4	154.2	155.1	.6	3.5
Service occupations	142.5	143.5	144.9	146.4	147.5	148.7	150.6	152.0	152.8	.5	3.6
Production and nonsupervisory occupations <sup>3</sup>	143.7	145.0	146.0	147.7	149.0	150.3	151.5	152.7	154.0	.9	3.4
Watkers by industry division:											
Workers, by industry division: Goods-producing	143.0	144.3	145.2	147.0	148.6	149.5	150.5	151.7	153.1	.9	3.0
Excluding sales occupations		143.4	144.6	146.3	147.8	148.7	149.7	150.9	152.2	.9	3.0
White-collar occupations	146.8	147.9	148.7	150.5	152.3	152.6	153.6	155.0	156.6	1.0	2.8
Excluding sales occupations		146.0	147.2	148.9	150.5	150.8	151.7	152.9	154.4	1.0	2.7
Blue-collar occupations		142.0	143.1	144.7	146.1	147.4	148.4	149.6	150.7	.7	3.1
Construction	138.0	139.4	140.7	142.1	143.9	145.1	146.3	147.0	148.2	.8	3.0
Manufacturing	144.4	145.7	146.5	148.5	150.0	150.7	151.7	153.1	154.4	.9	3.0
White-collar occupations	147.7	148.7	149.2	151.1	152.7	152.8	153.3	154.9	156.6	1.1	2.6
Excluding sales occupations	145.6	146.6	147.5	149.9	150.5	150.5	151.0	152.3	153.9	1.1	2.3
Blue-collar occupations		143.4	144.6	146.4	147.8	149.1	150.3	151.7	152.8	.7	3.4
Durables	144.7	146.1	147.3	149.0	150.5	151.5	151.7	153.9	155.3	.9	3.2
Nondurables	143.9	145.0	145.4	147.5	149.0	149.3	153.9	151.9	153.1	.8	2.8
				150 5	1510	450.0	1510	450.4	4577	10	
Service-producing		147.9	148.9	150.5	151.9	153.2	151.9	156.1	157.7	1.0	3.8
Excluding sales occupations		148.3	149.4	151.3	152.6	154.2	156.1	157.2	158.5	.8	3.9
White-collar occupations		150.0	150.9	152.5	154.0	155.2	157.2	158.2	159.9	1.1	3.8
Excluding sales occupations		151.2	152.3	154.3	155.6	157.2 147.5	158.2 148.1	160.4 149.4	161.6 151.1	.7	3.9
Blue-collar occupations	2000	141.6 143.5	142.2 144.8	144.3 146.1	145.3 147.2	147.5	148.1	149.4	151.1	.5	3.5
Service occupations	1.00	143.5	144.0	146.1	147.2	146.4	149.4	151.6	152.4	1.1	4.4
Transportation and public utilities		141.3	142.3	139.8	145.7	140.7	149.2	147.4	148.6	.8	4.9
Transportation Public utilities		146.4	147.1	148.7	151.0	152.0	153.6	154.3	156.4	1.4	3.6
Communications		146.7	147.4	149.2	151.8	153.3	155.2	155.3	157.1	1.2	3.5
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.		145.9	146.6	148.1	149.9	150.4	151.7	153.0	155.5	1.6	3.7
Wholesale and retail trade		146.4	147.4	148.4	150.1	150.6	152.1	153.0	155.7	1.8	3.7
Excluding sales occupations		148.2	149.0	150.7	151.9	153.1	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade		149.6	151.6	151.6	154.5	154.1	154.8	157.2	161.3	2.6	4.4
Excluding sales occupations		151.3	153.2	154.9	156.5	157.4	157.9	159.4	161.2	1.1	3.0
Retail trade		144.8	145.2	146.9	147.8	148.8	150.7	150.9		1.2	3.3
General merchandise stores			142.2	143.8	145.5	145.7	146.5	147.9			2.3
Food stores	139.5		141.6	143.3	144.5	145.7	146.7	148.0			100

See footnotes at end of table.

#### 26. Continued-Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series       Mar.         Finance, insurance, and real estate.       148.         Excluding sales occupations.       150.         Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies.       162.         Insurance.       145.         Services.       147.         Business services.       152.         Health services.       143.         Hospitals.       141.         Educational services.       148.         Colleges and universities.       143.         Nonmanufacturing.       143.	.7 .2 .0 .5 .4 .0 .5 .4 .0 .5 .8 .9 .9	Sept. 151.7 153.3 165.0 150.7 150.6 155.3 146.6 144.9 153.4	Dec. 151.7 154.1 165.7 150.8 151.8 156.0 148.1	Mar. 153.9 156.6 169.4 152.4 153.8 158.2	June 154.6 157.6 170.8 153.3 155.0	<b>Sept.</b> 155.8 159.1 173.2 153.6	Dec. 156.0 159.1 171.7 155.0	Mar. 160.3 164.5 181.2	June 162.0 165.7 182.8	3 months ended June 1.1 .7 .9	12 months ended 2002 4.8 5.7,0
Excluding sales occupations	2 0 5 4 0 5 8 9 9	153.3 165.0 150.7 150.6 155.3 146.6 144.9 153.4	154.1 165.7 150.8 151.8 156.0 148.1	156.6 169.4 152.4 153.8 158.2	157.6 170.8 153.3	159.1 173.2	159.1 171.7	164.5 181.2	165.7	1.1 .7	4. 5.
Excluding sales occupations.       150.         Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies.       162.         Insurance.       145.         Services.       147.         Business services.       152.         Health services.       143.         Hospitals.       141.         Educational services.       148.         Colleges and universities.       148.	2 0 5 4 0 5 8 9 9	153.3 165.0 150.7 150.6 155.3 146.6 144.9 153.4	154.1 165.7 150.8 151.8 156.0 148.1	156.6 169.4 152.4 153.8 158.2	157.6 170.8 153.3	159.1 173.2	159.1 171.7	164.5 181.2	165.7	.7	5.
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies.       162         Insurance.       145         Services.       147         Business services.       152         Health services.       143         Hospitals.       141         Educational services.       148         Colleges and universities.       148	.0 .5 .4 .0 .5 .8 .9 .9	165.0 150.7 150.6 155.3 146.6 144.9 153.4	165.7 150.8 151.8 156.0 148.1	169.4 152.4 153.8 158.2	170.8 153.3	173.2	171.7	181.2	10.000		
Insurance.       145.         Services.       147.         Business services.       152.         Health services.       143.         Hospitals.       141.         Educational services.       148.         Colleges and universities.       148.	.5 .4 .0 .5 .8 .9 .9	150.7 150.6 155.3 146.6 144.9 153.4	150.8 151.8 156.0 148.1	152.4 153.8 158.2	153.3				102.0	.9	
Services       147.         Business services       152.         Health services       143.         Hospitals       141.         Educational services       148.         Colleges and universities       148.	.4 .0 .5 .8 .9 .9	150.6 155.3 146.6 144.9 153.4	151.8 156.0 148.1	153.8 158.2		153.0			158.6	1.0	3.
Business services.       152.         Health services.       143.         Hospitals.       141.         Educational services.       148.         Colleges and universities.       148.	.0 .5 .8 .9	155.3 146.6 144.9 153.4	156.0 148.1	158.2	155.01	157.1	158.2	157.1 159.5	160.3	.5	
Health services	.5 .8 .9	146.6 144.9 153.4	148.1		160.8	162.8	163.7	164.0	164.0	.0	3.4
Hospitals	.8 .9 .9	144.9 153.4		149.8	151.8	153.6	155.4	157.3	158.4	.0	
Educational services	.9	153.4	440.0		151.8	153.6					4.3
Colleges and universities 148.	.9		146.8 154.3	148.5 155.4		153.3	155.4 160.5	157.1 161.2	158.6	1.0	5.0
					156.1				161.2	.0	3.
Nonmanufacturing 142	0	152.5	152.9	154.1	155.0	158.4	159.6	159.9	159.9	.0	3.3
Noninanulaciuming	9	146.9	147.9	149.5	150.9	152.2	153.5	155.0	156.5	1.0	3.1
White-collar workers	.5	149.6	150.6	152.3	153.8	155.0	156.4	158.0	159.6	1.0	3.
Excluding sales occupations	.4	150.7	151.9	153.9	155.3	156.9	158.3	160.1	161.3	.7	3.
Blue-collar occupations	.4	140.3	140.9	142.8	143.9	145.8	146.4	147.5	149.0	1.0	3.
Service occupations	.9	143.4	144.7	146.0	147.1	148.2	150.1	151.4	152.3	.6	3.
State and local government workers 144.	.3	147.2	148.3	150.2	151.2	154.3	155.2	156.1	156.7	.3	3.:
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	1	147.1	148.0	149.0	149.8	152.7	153.3	153.9	154.4	.3	3.
Professional specialty and technical 144.		147.4	148.2	149.1	149.8	153.0	153.4	153.6	154.1	.3	2.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial 144.	.9	147.3	148.8	150.1	151.5	153.9	155.1	156.6	156.8	.1	3.
Administrative support, including clerical	4	145.0	146.2	147.0	147.6	149.8	150.9	151.9	152.8	.6	3.5
Blue-collar workers	.5	143.9	145.1	146.0	146.5	149.1	150.8	151.6	152.1	.3	3.
Workers, by industry division:											
Services 144	.6	147.9	148.7	149.5	150.2	153.7	154.2	154.6	155.0	.3	3.1
Services excluding schools <sup>4</sup>	3	146.7	147.9	149.1	150.7	153.2	154.9	156.7	157.3	.4	4.
Health services	224	147.7	149.3	149.9	151.9	154.2	155.8	157.8	158.6	.6	4.
Hospitals		147.7	149.2	149.5	151.8	154.2	155.7	157.7	158.8	.7	4.0
Educational services		148.0	148.7	149.5	150.0	153.6	154.0	154.2	154.5	.2	3.
Schools		148.1	148.9	149.7	150.2	153.8	154.1	154.3	154.6	.2	2.9
Elementary and secondary		147.9	148.5	149.0	149.5	152.8	153.1	153.4	153.6	.2	2.
Colleges and universities		148.3	149.5	151.4	151.8	156.5	156.7	156.8	157.3	.3	3.0
Public administration <sup>2</sup> 142		144.6	146.1	147.6	148.7	150.3	151.6	152.5	153.4	.6	3.2

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.

Earnings index, which was discontinued in January 1989. <sup>4</sup> Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.

#### 27. Employment Cost Index, benefits, private industry workers by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

		2000			20	01		20	02	Percent	change
Series	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June	2002
Private industry workers	155.7	157.5	158.6	161.5	163.2	165.2	166.7	169.3	171.6	1.4	5.1
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	158.5	160.4	161.5	165.2	167.4	169.5	171.2	173.5	176.1	1.5	5.2
Blue-collar workers	151.6	153.1	154.1	155.7	156.7	158.3	159.2	162.2	164.0	1.1	5.0
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	154.2	155.7	156.2	158.5	159.6	160.8	162.6	165.8	167.4	1.0	4.9
Service-producing		157.9	159.4	162.6	164.6	167.1	168.4	170.7	173.3	1.5	5.3
Manufacturing		154.9	154.8	157.1	157.9	158.5	160.4	163.7	165.5	1.1	4.8
Nonmanufacturing		158.1	159.7	162.9	164.9	167.4	168.6	171.1	173.5	1.4	5.2

28. Employment Cost Index, private nonfarm workers by bargaining status, region, and area size

[June 1989 = 100]

		2000	_		20	01		20	02	Percent	change
Series	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended June	12 months ended 2002
COMPENSATION											
Workers, by bargaining status <sup>1</sup>											
Union	144.4	146.1	146.9	147.9	149.5	151.0	153.1	154.8	156.3	1.0	4.
Goods-producing		146.8	147.3	147.9	149.3	150.6	151.6	153.4	154.7	.8	3.
Service-producing		145.2	146.4	147.6	149.5	151.2	154.2	156.0	157.6	1.0	5.
Manufacturing		147.1	147.4	147.9	148.8	149.9	151.4	153.4	154.6	.8	3.
Nonmanufacturing	143.4	145.0	146.2	147.3	149.4	151.1	153.5	155.0	156.6	1.0	4.1
Nonunion	149.1	150.6	151.6	153.8	155.3	156.7	157.8	159.6	161.4	1.1	3.
Goods-producing		148.4	149.3	151.6	153.1	154.0	155.3	157.2	158.6	.9	3.
Service-producing		151.2	152.3	154.4	155.9	157.5	158.6	160.3	162.2	1.2	4.
Manufacturing		149.2	149.9	152.4	153.7	154.4	155.5	157.6	159.1	1.0	3.
Nonmanufacturing		150.7	151.8	153.9	155.4	157.0	158.2	159.9	161.7	1.1	4.
Workers, by region <sup>1</sup>											
Northeast	147.6	149.3	150.3	151.6	153.7	155.2	156.3	158.3	159.9	1.0	4.
South		147.6	148.6	151.1	152.3	153.5	154.6	156.2	157.6	.9	3.
Midwest (formerly North Central)		152.2	153.3	154.8	156.0	157.4	158.6	161.1	162.2	.9	4.
West		150.8	151.8	154.3	156.0	157.6	159.4	160.4	162.9	1.6	4.
Workers, by area size <sup>1</sup>											
Metropolitan areas	148.6	150.1	151.0	153.1	154.6	156.0	157.4	159.1	160.9	1.1	4.
Other areas		148.8	150.3	152.1	153.7	154.8	155.6	157.5	158.5	.6	3.
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers, by bargaining status <sup>1</sup>											
Union	138.5	140.0	141.2	142.1	143.7	145.1	147.4	148.4	149.8	.9	4.
Goods-producing	138.4	140.2	141.3	142.4	144.2	145.3	146.3	147.2	158.6	1.0	3.
Service-producing	138.9	140.1	141.5	142.2	143.7	145.4	148.9	150.0	151.4	.9	5.
Manufacturing	139.7	141.4	142.6	143.9	145.5	146.7	148.0	149.0	150.2	.8	3.
Nonmanufacturing	137.8	139.2	140.4	141.1	142.7	144.3	147.1	148.1	149.6	1.0	4.
Nonunion	146.7	148.1	149.0	150.8	152.2	153.4	154.4	155.9	157.5	1.0	3.
Goods-producing		145.8	146.8	148.8	150.3	151.1	152.1	153.5	154.8	.8	3.
Service-producing		148.7	149.6	151.4	152.7	154.1	155.1	156.7	158.3	1.0	3.
Manufacturing		147.2	148.0	150.1	151.6	152.2	153.1	154.7	156.1	.9	3.
Nonmanufacturing	146.6	148.0	148.9	150.7	152.0	153.3	154.4	155.9	157.5	1.0	3.
Workers, by region <sup>1</sup>											
Northeast	143.7	145.3	146.0	147.3	149.2	150.6	151.7	153.5	154.9	.9	3.
South			146.3	148.3	149.3	150.2	151.2	152.5	153.6	.7	2
Midwest (formerly North Central)		148.6	149.6	150.9	152.3		154.7	157.1	158.5	.9	4
West	146.3	148.2	149.2	151.3	152.9	154.3	156.0	156.4	158.7	1.5	3
Workers, by area size <sup>1</sup>											
Metropolitan areas	145.7	147.1	148.0				153.7	155.1	156.7	1.0	3.
Other areas		144.7	146.0	147.4	148.8	149.7	150.5	151.7	152.6	.6	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.

29. Percent of full-time employees participating in employer-provided benefit plans, and in selected features within plans, medium and large private establishments, selected years, 1980–97

Item	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997
Scope of survey (in 000's)	21,352	21,043	21,013	21,303	31,059	32,428	31,163	28,728	33,374	38,409
Number of employees (in 000's):										00,100
With medical care	20,711	20,412	20,383	20,238	27,953	29,834	25,865	23,519	25,546	29,340
With life insurance	20,498	20,201	20,172	20,451	28,574	30,482	29,293	26,175	29,078	33,495
With defined benefit plan	17,936	17,676	17,231	16,190	19,567	20,430	18,386	16,015	17,417	19,202
Time-off plans										
Participants with:										
Paid lunch time	10	9	9	10	11	10	8	9		
Average minutes per day	_	25	26	27	29	26	30	29	-	-
Paid rest time	75	76	73	72	72	71	67	68	-	-
Average minutes per day	-	25	26	26	26	26	28	26	-	-
Paid funeral leave	-	-	-	88	85	84	80	83	80	81
Average days per occurrence	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.7
Paid holidays	99	99	99	99	96	97	92	91	89	89
Average days per year	10.1	10.0	9.8	10.0	9.4	9.2	10.2	9.4	9.1	9.3
Paid personal leave	20	24	23	25	24	22	21	21	22	20
Average days per year	-	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.5
Paid vacations	100	99	99	100	98	97	96	97	96	95
Paid sick leave 1	62	67	67	70	69	68	67	65	58	56
Unpaid maternity leave	-	-	-	-	33	37	37	60	00	50
Unpaid paternity leave	-	-	-	_	16	18	26	53	-	-
Unpaid family leave					10	10	20	00	84	93
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	04	30
Insurance plans										
Participants in medical care plans	97	97	97	95	90	92	83	82	77	76
Percent of participants with coverage for:					70					
Home health care Extended care facilities	58	62	46	66	76	75	81	86	78	85
Physical exam.	80	62	62	70 18	79	80 28	80	82	73	78
	-	-	8	18	28	28	30	42	56	63
Percent of participants with employee										
contribution required for:										
Self coverage	26	27	36	43	44	47	51	61	67	69
Average monthly contribution	-	-	\$11.93	\$12.80	\$19.29	\$25.31	\$26.60	\$31.55	\$33.92	\$39.14
Family coverage	46	51	58	63	64	66	69	76	78	80
Average monthly contribution	-	-	\$35.93	\$41.40	\$60.07	\$72.10	\$96.97	\$107.42	\$118.33	\$130.07
Participants in life insurance plans	96	96	96	96	92	94	94	91	87	87
Percent of participants with:									0.	0,
Accidental death and dismemberment										
insurance	69	72	74	72	78	71	71	76	77	74
Survivor income benefits	-	-	-	10	8	7	6	5	7	6
Retiree protection available	-	64	64	59	49	42	44	41	37	33
Participants in long-term disability										
insurance plans	40	43	47	48	42	45	40	41	42	43
Participants in sickness and accident										
insurance plans	54	51	51	49	46	43	45	44	-	-
Participants in short-term disability plans 1			_	_					53	55
Retirement plans							-	-		
Participants in defined benefit pension plans										
Percent of participants with:	84	84	82	76	63	63	59	56	52	50
	55	50			50					
Normal retirement prior to age 65 Early retirement available	98	58 97	63	64	59	62	55	52	52	52
Ad hoc pension increase in last 5 years	90	97	97 47	98 35	98	97	98	95	96	95
Terminal earnings formula	53	52	54	30 57	26 55	22 64	7 56	6	4	10
Benefit coordinated with Social Security	45	45	56	62	62	63	54		58	56
	40	40	00					48	51	49
Participants in defined contribution plans	-	-	-	60	45	48	48	49	55	57
Participants in plans with tax-deferred savings										
arrangements	-	-	-	33	36	41	44	43	54	55
Other benefits										
Employees eligible for:										
Flexible benefits plans				2	5	9	10	12	12	10
	_	_		-	-				12	13
Reimbursement accounts <sup>2</sup>	_			5	12	23	36	52	38	32

<sup>1</sup> The definitions for paid sick leave and short-term disability (previously sickness and accident insurance) were changed for the 1995 survey. Paid sick leave now includes only plans that specify either a maximum number of days per year or unlimited days. Short-terms disability now includes all insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans available on a per-disability basis, as well as the unfunded per-disability plans proviously reported as sick leave. Sickness and accident insurance, reported in years prior to this survey, included only insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans providing per-disability bene-

fits at less than full pay.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to 1995, reimbursement accounts included premium conversion plans, which specifically allow medical plan participants to pay required plan premiums with pretax dollars. Also, reimbursement accounts that were part of flexible benefit plans were tabulated separately.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

30. Percent of full-time employees participating in employer-provided benefit plans, and in selected features within plans, small private establishments and State and local governments, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996

Item	Smal	Il private es	tablishment	ts	State	and local g	government	ts
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1987	1990	1992	1994
Scope of survey (in 000's)	32,466	34,360	35,910	39,816	10,321	12,972	12,466	12,907
Number of employees (in 000's):	02,100							
With medical care	22,402	24,396	23,536	25,599	9,599	12,064	11,219	11,192
With life insurance	20,778	21,990	21,955	24,635	8,773	11,415	11,095	11,194
With defined benefit plan	6,493	7,559	5,480	5,883	9,599	11,675	10,845	11,708
Time-off plans								
Participants with:								
Paid lunch time	8	9	-	-	17	11	10	-
Average minutes per day	37	37	-	-	34	36	34	
Paid rest time	48	49	-	-	58	56 29	53 29	
Average minutes per day	27	26	-	-	29 56	63	65	62
Paid funeral leave	47	50	50	51 3.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Average days per occurrence	2.9	3.0	3.1 82	80	81	74	75	7:
Paid holidays	84	82					14.2	11.
Average days per year <sup>1</sup>	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.6	10.9	13.6 39	38	38
Paid personal leave	11	12	13	14	38 2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
Average days per year	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.0	72	67	67	6
Paid vacations	88	88	88	86				9
Paid sick leave <sup>2</sup>	47	53	50	50	97	95	95	9
Unpaid leave	17	18	-	-	57	51	59	
Unpaid paternity leave	8	7	-	-	30	33	44	
Unpaid family leave	-	-	47	48	-	-	-	9
Insurance plans								
Participants in medical care plans	69	71	66	64	93	93	90	8
Percent of participants with coverage for:						-		
Home health care	79	80	-	-	76	82	87	8
Extended care facilities	83	84	-	-	78	79	84	8
Physical exam	26	28	-	-	36	36	47	5
Percent of participants with employee contribution required for:							12	4
Self coverage	42	47	52	52	35	38 \$25.53	43 \$28.97	\$30.2
Average monthly contribution	\$25.13	\$36.51	\$40.97	\$42.63	\$15.74 71	\$25.55	520.97	\$30.Z 7
Family coverage	67	73	76	75				\$149.7
Average monthly contribution	\$109.34	\$150.54	\$159.63	\$181.53	\$71.89	\$117.59	\$139.23	
Participants in life insurance plans Percent of participants with:	64	64	61	62	85	88	89	8
Accidental death and dismemberment	78	76	79	77	67	67	74	6
insurance	10	1	2	1	1	1	1	
Survivor income benefits	19	25	20	13	55	45	46	4
Retiree protection available Participants in long-term disability	13	20	20	10	00			
insurance plans	19	23	20	22	31	27	28	3
Participants in sickness and accident								
insurance plans	6	26	26	_	14	21	22	2
				29			_	
Participants in short-term disability plans 2	-	-	-					
Retirement plans						00	07	g
Participants in defined benefit pension plans	20	22	15	15	93	90	87	5
Percent of participants with:				17	92	89	92	9
Normal retirement prior to age 65	54	50	-	47 92	92	88	89	8
Early retirement available	95 7	95 4	-	92	33	16	10	
Ad hoc pension increase in last 5 years	58	54		53	100	100	100	9
Terminal earnings formula Benefit coordinated with Social Security	49	46	_	44	18	8	10	4
						9	9	
Participants in defined contribution plans	31	33	34	38	9	9	9	
Participants in plans with tax-deferred savings arrangements	17	24	23	28	28	45	45	:
Other benefits			_					
Employees eligible for:		0	3	4	5	5	5	
Flexible benefits plans	1	2			5	31	50	6
Reimbursement accounts <sup>3</sup>	8	14	19	12	0	31	50	
Premium conversion plans	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	

<sup>1</sup> Methods used to calculate the average number of paid holidays were revised in 1994 to count partial days more precisely. Average holidays for 1994 are not comparable with those reported in 1990 and 1992.

<sup>2</sup> The definitions for paid sick leave and short-term disability (previously sickness and accident insurance) were changed for the 1996 survey. Paid sick leave now includes only plans that specify either a maximum number of days per year or unlimited days. Short-term disability now includes all insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans available on a per-disability basis, as well as the unfunded per-disability plans previously reported as sick leave.

Sickness and accident insurance, reported in years prior to this survey, included only insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans providing perdisability benefits at less than full pay.

<sup>3</sup> Prior to 1996, reimbursement accounts included premium conversion plans, which specifically allow medical plan participants to pay required plan premiums with pretax dollars. Also, reimbursement accounts that were part of flexible benefit plans were tabulated separately.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

#### 31. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

	Annual	totals				2001						200	)2 <sup>p</sup>		
Measure	2000	2001	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	39	29	3	2	3	2	1	0	2	0	1	1	2	3	1
In effect during period	40	30	5	3	4	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	3	5	3
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	394	99	4.7	2.2	5.8	3.0	24.9	.0	6.0	.0	1.5	2.9	4.1	5.1	1.5
In effect during period (in thousands).	397	102	9.0	3.3	6.9	4.1	29.0	1.6	6.0	1.0	2.5	2.9	7.0	9.2	5.3
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	20,419	1,151	73.2	62.1	71.5	55.7	316.4	11.2	55.0	21.0	9.0	43.5	80.7	138.2	36.0
Percent of estimated working time <sup>1</sup>	.06	.00	(2)	(2)	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.01	(2)	( <sup>2</sup> )	,00	,00	,00	,00	.00	.00

<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.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

# 32. 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		2001								20	02		
00103	2000	2001	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX															
FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS					1	1									
All items	. 172.2	177.1	178.0	177.5	177.5	178.3	177.7	177.4	176.7	177.1	177.8	178.8	179.8	179.8	179.
All items (1967 = 100)		530.4	533.3	531.6	531.8	534.0	532.2	531.3	5292.0	530.6	532.7	535.5	538.6	538.5	538.
Food and beverages		173.6	173.4	174.0	174.4	174.6	175.3	175.2	175.2	176.2	176.4	176.6	176.7	176.4	176.
Food		173.1	173.0	173.5	173.9	174.1	174.9	174.6	174.7	175.8	175.9	176.1	176.2	175.8	
Food at home Cereals and bakery products		173.4 193.8	173.3 194.2	173.9	174.2 195.9	174.3	175.2	174.7	174.7	176.2	176.0	176.3	176.4	175.5	175.
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs		161.3	161.7	194.9 162.3	162.4	195.1 162.4	195.2 163.5	194.9 162.7	195.3 162.0	196.7 162.1	197.6 161.8	197.0 162.8	198.1 162.5	198.2 162.4	198. 161.
Dairy and related products <sup>1</sup>		167.1	166.9	168.3	168.9	169.4	170.8	171.2	170.8	169.9	170.1	169.4	168.7	169.0	168.
Fruits and vegetables	1	212.2	211.8	210.7	208.8	212.1	213.5	212.9	214.4	224.8	223.3	225.8	223.4	221.0	217.
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage															2
materials	137.8	139.2	138.6	138.9	140.0	139.2	139.9	139.5	18.5	139.5	140.0	140.1	140.1	138.0	137.
Other foods at home		159.6	159.5	160.4	161.0	160.2	160.9	160.3	160.9	161.3	160.4	159.9	161.5	160.0	160.
Sugar and sweets		155.7	155.7	156.1	156.1	156.6	156.4	154.9	156.1	158.4	158.5	157.2	159.6	157.9	158.
Fats and oils		155.7	156.7	157.8	158.5	158.5	159.5	155.6	156.9	158.3	157.2	156.4	156.5	155.9	154.
Other foods Other miscellaneous foods <sup>1,2</sup>	172.2	176.0 108.9	175.7	176.8	177.6	176.2	177.0	177.6	177.9	177.4	176.3	175.9	177.8	176.1	177.
			107.7	109.6	109.5	108.9	108.9	110.6	108.5	108.9	108.0	107.8	108.0	108.9	109.
Food away from home <sup>1</sup> Other food away from home <sup>1,2</sup>		173.9 113.4	173.6 112.6	174.1 113.8	174.7 114.3	175.1 115.3	175.6 115.4	175.8 115.5	176.0 115.5	176.4	177.0	177.1	177.2	177.6	178.
Alcoholic beverages		179.3	179.1	179.7	180.0	115.3	115.4	115.5	115.5	115.5 181.8	115.8 182.6	116.3 182.5	116.9 182.9	117.1 183.3	117. 183.
Housing		176.4	177.3	177.6	178.0	177.4	176.7	176.9	176.9	177.6	178.5	179.1	179.5	179.7	180.
Shelter	193.4	200.6	200.7	201.4	202.4	202.0	202.4	202.9	203.2	204.5	206.1	207.0	207.5	207.5	208.
Rent of primary residence	183.9	192.1	191.6	192.3	193.1	193.9	194.7	195.5	196.4	197.0	197.7	198.2	198.5	198.8	199.
Lodging away from home	117.5	118.6	123.7	124.0	125.2	116.8	114.5	111.6	108.0	113.1	119.3	121.9	122.1	120.1	120.
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence <sup>3</sup>	198.7	206.3	205.7	206.3	207.3	208.1	209.0	210.1	210.9	211.6	212.2	212.8	213.3	213.7	214.
Tenants' and household insurance <sup>1,2</sup>	103.7	106.2	107.0	106.6	106.6	106.7	106.9	106.9	106.3	106.4	106.8	106.8	107.2	107.6	107.
Fuels and utilities	137.9	150.2	155.7	154.8	152.7	150.6	144.6	143.5	142.2	141.5	140.0	140.2	140.3	141.5	146.
Fuels		135.4	141.6	140.5	138.0	135.7	129.1	127.8	126.2	125.3	123.7	123.8	123.8	125.1	130.
Fuel oil and other fuels	129.7 128.0	129.3	129.6	123.8	122.1	125.3	121.5	118.3	112.7	112.9	112.3	112.8	115.1	114.4	112.
Gas (piped) and electricity Household furnishings and operations		142.4 129.1	149.4 129.2	148.6 129.2	146.0 129.1	143.1	135.9	134.7	133.5	132.4	130.6	130.7	130.6	132.1	138.0
Apparel	120.2	129.1	129.2	129.2	129.1	129.4 126.8	129.0 129.5	129.1	128.9	128.7	128.6	128.7	128.9	128.9	128.3
Men's and boys' apparel	129.7	125.7	125.8	122.0	122.0	120.0	129.5	128.0 127.4	123.7 122.8	120.4 120.8	123.5 122.0	128.2 125.2	128.8 125.6	127.1 124.3	122.7
Women's and girls' apparel		119.3	117.5	111.6	112.1	120.3	122.1	119.4	114.8	109.7	115.3	121.3	122.2	229.4	113.7
Infants' and toddlers' apparel1	130.6	129.2	127.3	124.5	126.3	129.3	131.5	132.4	128.5	125.0	127.2	129.9	198.9	127.4	124.9
Footwear	123.8	123.0	122.1	121.3	121.9	122.9	124.9	123.7	120.6	117.1	119.5	123.5	124.5	124.5	121.2
Transportation	153.3	154.3	158.3	154.4	153.3	155.5	152.3	150.2	148.5	148.6	148.4	150.5	153.7	153.8	153.4
Private transportation	149.1	150.0	154.0	149.9	148.8	151.2	148.1	146.1	144.3	144.4	144.1	146.3	149.6	149.5	149.1
New and used motor vehicles <sup>2</sup>	100.8	101.3	101.1	100.8	100.5	100.2	100.6	101.3	101.6	101.0	100.1	99.6	99.3	99.1	98.8
New vehicles	142.8	142.1	141.7	141.2	140.3	140.2	141.0	142.6	143.5	142.7	141.2	140.7	140.4	139.8	139.2
Used cars and trucks <sup>1</sup> Motor fuel	155.8 129.3	158.7 124.7	158.9 142.0	158.3 125.6	158.0	157.3	157.8	157.4	157.2	155.6	153.9	152.1	152.8	151.8	152.2
Gasoline (all types)	129.5	124.7	142.0	125.0	121.9 121.2	131.4 130.7	116.3 115.6	104.5 103.8	96.1 95.4	97.9 97.2	98.2 97.6	107.7	121.4	121.4	120.1
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	101.5	104.8	104.4	105.1	104.9	105.2	105.5	105.8	105.8	106.2	106.1	107.1 106.5	120.8 106.8	120.8 106.8	119.5
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	177.3	183.5	182.7	183.4	184.0	185.1	186.0	186.4	186.4	187.1	188.0	188.5	189.0	189.9	190.0
Public transportation	209.6	210.6	216.3	216.1	213.7	212.7	209.1	205.1	204.8	205.8	207.3	207.9	209.7	211.3	211.3
Medical care	260.8	272.8	272.5	273.1	274.4	275.0	275.9	276.7	277.3	279.6	281.0	282.0	283.2	284.1	284.7
Medical care commodities	238.1	247.6	248.1	248.5	249.1	249.6	250.2	250.6	251.6	252.6	253.7	254.1	254.8	255.4	256.4
Medical care services.	266.0	278.8	278.3	278.9	280.5	281.0	282.0	283.0	283.5	286.2	287.7	288.9	290.2	291.2	291.7
Professional services Hospital and related services	237.7 317.3	246.5 338.3	246.5 336.6	246.8 337.9	247.7	247.9	248.4	248.8	248.9	250.6	251.4	251.9	252.5	252.9	253.2
	103.3	104.9	104.8	105.0	341.2 105.1	342.6 105.2	344.8	347.1	348.3	353.1	356.4	359.4	362.4	364.5	365.3
Recreation <sup>2</sup> Video and audio <sup>1,2</sup>	101.0	104.5	104.8	101.7	101.7	101.3	105.3 101.3	105.5 101.4	105.3 101.2	105.7	105.9	106.1	106.5	106.4	106.2
Education and communication <sup>2</sup>	102.5	105.2	104.4	104.8	105.8	106.6	107.1	107.0	101.2	102.1	102.9	102.9 106.6	102.9	103.1	103.0
Education <sup>2</sup>	112.5	118.5	116.9	117.2	119.5	121.7	122.2	122.3	122.0	122.6	107.3 123.2	10000	106.2	106.6	106.9
Educational books and supplies	279.9	295.9	293.9	295.1	298.0	305.4	307.2	304.7	294.7	303.0	314.4	123.3 314.2	123.3 314.4	123.5 315.6	124.3
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	324.0	341.1	336.2	337.2	343.9	350.0	351.5	352.0	352.2	353.2	353.9	354.1	354.1	354.6	356.8
Communication <sup>1,2</sup>	93.6	93.3	93.1	93.6	93.5	93.1	93.6	93.3	93.4	93.4	93.1	92.0	91.2	91.9	91.8
Information and information processing <sup>1,2</sup>	92.8	92.3	92.1	92.5	92.4	92.0	92.5	92.2	92.3	92.2	92.0	90.8	90.0	90.7	90.6
Telephone services <sup>1,2</sup> Information and information processing	98.5	99.3	99.0	99.6	99.6	99.2	99.9	99.6	99.6	100.3	100.3	99.1	98.2	99.3	99.2
other than telephone services <sup>1,4</sup> Personal computers and peripheral	25.9	21.3	21.4	21.3	20.7	20.3	20.2	20.0	19.8	19.4	19.0	18.8	18.6	18.5	18.4
equipment <sup>1,2</sup>	41.1	29.5	29.8	29.3	27.8	26.7	26.4	25.8	25.3	24.6	23.8	23.1	22.9	23.0	22.6
Other goods and services	271.1	282.6	281.2	285.8	283.3	287.8	285.6	289.2	286.4	287.2	290.2	288.5	292.9	291.5	294.4
Tobacco and smoking products	394.9	425.2	421.0	441.2	424.6	444.0	429.9	446.7	431.7	432.8	449.3	433.4	461.4	449.0	467.4
Personal care <sup>1</sup>	165.6	170.5	170.0	170.7	171.2	171.9	172.3	172.6	172.6	173.2	173.7	174.1	174.4	174.7	19.3
Personal care products <sup>1</sup>	153.7	155.1	154.6	155.1	154.7	155.5	155.4	155.4	155.4	155.2	155.5	155.1	155.4	154.8	155.4
Personal care services <sup>1</sup>	178.1	184.3	184.1	184.8	185.2	185.5	185.9	186.8	186.4	186.3	186.4	187.3	187.9	188.3	188.3

See footnotes at end of table.

32. 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 a						2001							2	002		
	2000	2001	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Miscellaneous personal services	252.3	263.1	261.8	263.2	265.5	266.4	267.3	268.0	268.5	268.0	268.5	270.4	271.8	272.9	273.2	274.2	274.
Commodity and service group:																	
Commodities	149.2	150.7	152.1	150.4	149.8	151.5	150.5	149.5	147.9	149.5	147.9	147.8	148.1	149.4	151.0	150.5	149.8
Food and beverages	168.4	173.6	173.4	174.0	174.4	174.6	175.3	175.2	175.2	175.2	175.2	176.2	176.4	176.6	176.7	176.4	176.4
Commodities less food and beverages Nondurables less food and beverages	137.7	137.2	139.4	136.5	135.4	138.0	136.1	134.6	132.3	134.6	132.3	131.6	132.1	133.7	136.0	135.4	134.4
Apparel	147.4 129.6	147.1 127.3	151.3	146.3	144.8	149.6	146.0	142.8	138.4	142.8	138.4	137.9	139.6	143.6	148.4	147.4	145.7
	129.0	127.3	126.3	122.6	122.6	126.8	129.5	128.0	123.7	128.0	123.7	120.4	123.5	128.2	128.8	127.1	122.7
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	162.5	163.4	170.4	164.5	162.1	167.5	160.4	156.2	151.0	150.0	454.0	150.0	150.0				
Durables	125.4	124.6	124.5	124.2	123.6	123.4	123.6	124.2	151.6	156.2	151.6	152.6	153.6	157.3	164.7	164.1	164.0
Services	195.3	203.4	204.0	204.5	205.2				124.3	124.2	124.3	123.6	122.7	122.1	121.9	121.7	121.3
						204.9	204.7	205.1	205.3	205.1	205.3	206.3	207.3	208.0	208.4	208.8	209.8
Rent of shelter <sup>3</sup> Transporatation services	201.3 196.1	208.9 201.9	209.0 202.0	209.7 202.6	210.8	210.3	210.8	211.3	211.7	211.3	211.7	213.0	214.7	215.6	216.1	216.1	216.8
Other services.	229.9	238.0	236.7	202.0	202.7 239.4	202.8	203.4	204.2	204.5	204.2	204.5	205.2	206.5	207.3	207.9	208.9	209.0
Special indexes:	229.9	238.0	230.7	237.7	239.4	240.6	241.4	241.9	241.9	241.9	241.9	242.9	243.5	243.6	243.8	244.5	245.1
All items less food	172.0	177.0	170.0	170.0	170.0	170.0	170.0	177.0									
All items less shelter	173.0 165.7	177.8 169.7	179.0	178.2	178.2	179.0	178.2	177.8	177.0	177.8	177.0	177.4	178.2	179.2	180.4	180.4	180.6
All items less medical care	167.3	171.9	171.0 172.9	170.0 172.3	169.7 172.3	170.9	169.9	169.3	168.2	169.3	168.2	168.4	168.7	169.7	170.9	170.9	170.9
Commodities less food	139.2	138.9	141.0	138.2	137.2	173.0 139.7	172.4 137.8	172.0 136.4	171.3 134.1	172.0 136.4	171.3	171.7	172.4	173.3	174.3	174.2	174.4
Nondurables less food	149.1	149.1	153.1	148.3	146.9	151.5	148.1				134.1	133.5	133.9	135.6	137.8	137.3	136.3
Nondurables less food and apparel	162.9	164.1	170.6	148.3	146.9	151.5	148.1	145.1 157.7	140.9 153.4	145.1	140.9	140.5	142.2	145.9	150.4	149.5	148.0
Nondurables	158.2	160.6	162.7	160.3	159.7	162.3	161.5	157.7	153.4	157.7 159.1	153.4 156.8	154.5 157.0	155.4	158.7	165.5	165.0	164.9
	202.9	212.3	213.3	213.7	214.0	213.9						0.00	158.0	160.2	162.7	162.1	161.2
Services less rent of shelter	188.9						213.0	213.3	213.2	213.3	213.2	213.9	214.3	214.8	215.1	216.0	217.5
Energy	124.6	196.6 129.3	197.2 140.5	197.8 132.4	198.4 129.4	198.1 132.5	197.8 122.1	198.2 116.0	198.3 111.4	198.2 116.0	198.3 111.4	199.2 111.7	200.2	200.8 115.6	201.2	201.6	202.6
All items less energy	178.6	183.5	183.3	183.6	184.1	184.5	185.1	185.4	185.2	185.4	185.2	185.7	186.5	187.1	122.2	122.9 187.4	124.9 187.3
All items less food and energy	181.3	186.1	185.9	186.2	186.6	187.1	187.6	188.1	187.8	188.1	187.8	188.2	189.2	189.8	190.3	190.2	190.1
Commodities less food and energy	144.9	145.3	144.9	144.4	143.8	145.2	145.6	146.0	144.7	146.0	144.7	143.7	144.2	144.6	145.1	144.4	143.4
Energy commodities	129.5	125.2	141.1	125.6	122.0	131.0	116.9	105.8	97.6	105.8	97.6	99.3	99.5	108.6	121.6	121.6	143.4
Services less energy	202.1	209.6	209.4	210.1	211.2	211.2	211.7	212.3	212.6	212.3	212.6	213.8	215.1	215.9	216.3	216.6	217.2
															2.010	210.0	
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN																	
WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS																	
All items	163.2	173.5	174.6	173.8	173.8	174.8	174.0	173.7	172.9	173.7	172.9	173.2	173.7	174.7	175.8	175.8	175.9
All items (1967 = 100)	486.2	516.8	520.0	517.8	517.6	520.6	518.3	517.3	515.0	517.3	515.0	515.0	517.5	520.2	523.7	523.6	524.0
Food and beverages	163.8	173.0	172.8	173.4	173.8	174.0	174.8	174.5	174.6	174.5	174.6	175.7	175.8	176.1	176.1	175.7	175.7
Food	163.4	172.5	172.4	173.0	173.4	173.5	174.3	174.1	174.1	174.1	174.1	175.2	175.3	175.6	175.5	175.1	175.2
Food at home	163.0	172.4	172.4	173.0	173.3	173.4	174.3	173.7	173.7	173.7	173.7	175.3	175.1	175.5	175.3	174.4	174.1
Cereals and bakery products	184.7	193.6	193.9	194.5	195.6	194.8	195.1	194.7	195.1	194.7	195.1	196.7	197.5	197.0	197.9	198.2	198.6
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	147.6	161.2	161.4	162.1	162.0	162.3	163.2	162.6	161.8	162.6	161.8	162.0	161.6	162.7	162.1	162.1	161.8
Dairy and related products <sup>1</sup>	159.4	167.1	166.9	168.3	168.9	169.4	170.8	171.2	170.6	171.2	170.6	169.7	170.0	169.2	168.7	168.7	167.8
Fruits and vegetables	201.8	210.8	210.5	209.5	208.0	211.0	212.2	211.5	212.8	211.5	212.8	223.2	222.2	224.9	222.0	219.1	216.4
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage																	
materials	133.2	138.4	137.8	138.0	139.3	138.4	139.2	138.7	137.7	138.7	137.7	138.8	139.5	139.7	139.4	137.3	136.9
Other foods at home	152.8	159.1	159.1	160.0	160.5	159.8	160.4	159.7	160.5	159.7	160.5	161.0	160.1	159.6	161.0	159.7	160.4
Sugar and sweets	152.2	155.6	155.5	156.0	156.1	156.2	156.2	154.7	155.9	154.7	155.9	158.5	158.5	157.1	153.4	157.6	158.8
Fats and oils	147.9	155.4	156.4	157.4	158.0	158.1	159.1	155.1	156.5	155.1	156.5	158.0	157.0	156.3	156.2	155.7	154.3
Other foods	168.8	176.3	176.0	177.2	177.9	176.5	177.3	177.8	178.3	177.8	178.3	177.9	176.8	176.5	178.2	176.7	177.9
Other miscellaneous foods <sup>1,2</sup>	104.6	109.1	108.0	109.9	109.7	109.2	109.5	110.8	109.0	110.8	109.0	109.3	108.5	108.3	108.5	109.5	109.6
Food away from home1	165.0	173.8	173.5	174.0	174.7	175.0	175.6	175.8	176.0	175.8	176.0	176.4	176.9	177.0	177.1	177.5	178.0
Other food away from home <sup>1,2</sup>	105.1	113.6	112.8	114.0	114.4	115.6	115.7	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.8	116.0	116.8	117.4	117.7	118.1
Alcoholic beverages	168.8	178.8	178.4	179.2	179.7	180.1	180.5	180.8	180.5	180.8	180.5	181.4	182.1	182.2	182.8	183.1	183.2
Housing	160.0	172.1	173.0	173.3	173.5	173.2	172.5	172.8	172.9	172.8	172.9	173.4	173.9	174.4	174.8	175.1	176.1
Shelter	181.6	194.5	194.4	195.0	195.9	196.0	196.6	197.2	197.7	197.2	197.7	198.7	199.8	200.6	201.0	201.2	20.7
Rent of primary residence	177.1	191.5	191.0	191.7	192.4	193.3	194.0	194.9	195.7	194.9	195.7	196.3	197.0	197.5	197.8	98.1	198.7
Lodging away from home <sup>2</sup>	122.2	118.4	123.2	123.7	124.4	116.8	114.8	111.8	108.8	111.8	108.8	113.2	119.4	122.2	122.0	120.7	120.4
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence <sup>3</sup>	175.7	187.6	187.0	187.5	188.5	189.2	190.0	190.9	191.7	190.9	191.7	192.3	192.9	193.3	193.9	194.2	194.7
Tenants' and household insurance <sup>1,2</sup>	101.6	106.4	107.2	106.7	106.8	106.8	107.0	107.1	106.3	107.1	106.3	106.4	106.8	106.9	107.5	107.6	107.9
Fuels and utilities	128.7	149.5	155.2	154.4	152.2	150.1	144.0	142.8	141.5	142.8	141.5	140.8	139.4	139.6	139.6	140.7	145.6
Fuels	113.0	134.2	140.5	139.5	137.0	134.7	127.9	126.7	125.2	126.7	125.2	124.2	122.7	122.8	122.7	123.9	129.1
Fuel oil and other fuels	91.7	129.2	129.2	123.1	121.5	125.3	121.4	118.5	112.7	118.5	112.7	113.0	112.4	112.7	114.7	114.0	112.2
Gas (piped) and electricity	120.4	141.5	148.5	147.8	145.2	142.2	135.0	133.7	132.5	133.7	132.5	131.4	129.7	129.8	129.6	131.0	136.9
Household furnishings and operations	124.7	125.8	125.9	125.8	125.7	126.0	125.5	125.6	125.4	125.6	125.4	125.0	124.9	124.9	125.1	125.0	124.8
Apparel	130.1	126.1	125.2	121.9	121.6	125.6	128.3	127.2	123.0	127.2	123.0	119.6	122.4	126.9	127.9	126.2	122.0
Men's and boys' apparel	131.2	125.8	126.3	122.9	121.6	123.7	127.3	127.3	122.7	127.3	122.7	121.0	122.2	125.2	125.8	124.6	121.1
Women's and girls' apparel	121.3	117.3	115.6	110.2	110.1	118.3	120.2	118.0	113.5	118.0	113.5	108.5	113.8	119.7	120.9	118.2	112.7
Infants' and toddlers' apparel1	130.3	130.9	128.6	126.2	128.3	131.1	133.5	134.3	130.3	134.3	130.3	126.7	128.4	131.7	131.7	129.9	127.5
Footwear	126.2	123.1	122.1	121.4	122.0	123.0	124.9	124.2	121.0	124.2	121.0	117.7	119.3	122.8	124.4	124.4	121.0
Transportation	143.4	153.6	157.9	153.4	152.5	155.1	151.4	149.2	147.4	149.2	147.4	147.5	147.1	149.2	152.7	152.7	152.4
Private transportation	140.7	150.8	155.1	150.4	149.5	152.3	148.6	146.4	144.5	146.4	144.5	144.6	144.2	146.4	149.8	149.8	149.5
Filvate transportation	140.7	10010				IOL.O	140.01	1.00.01	144.01	140.4	144.01	144.01		140.41	140.01	140.01	

# 32. 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 a			2001								20	02		
	2000	2001	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
New vehicles	143.9	143.2	142.7	142.3	141.4	141.3	142.1	143.8	144.7	143.8	142.3	141.8	141.5	140.9	140
Used cars and trucks <sup>1</sup>	157.1	159.8	160.0	159.3	159.0	158.2	158.7	158.3	158.1	156.5	154.8	153.0	152.6	152.7	153.
Motor fuel	129.5	124.9	142.1	124.9	122.0	132.4	116.2	104.4	96.3	98.2	98.5	108.0	121.7	121.8	120
Gasoline (all types)	128.8	124.2	141.1	124.2	121.3	131.7	115.5	103.8	95.7	97.6	97.9	107.5	121.2	121.2	119
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	100.9	104.0	103.6	104.3	104.1	104.4	104.7	105.0	104.9	105.3	105.3	105.7	106.0	106.0	105
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	178.8	185.1	184.4	185.0	185.6	186.7	187.5	187.8	187.9	188.6	189.5	189.9	190.5	191.4	191
Public transportation	203.4	204.9	209.5	209.5	207.7	207.0	203.7	200.4	200.1	201.0	202.5	203.0	204.5	206.3	205
Medical care	259.9	271.8	271.5	272.0	273.4	273.9	274.9	275.6	276.2	278.5	279.8	280.9	281.9	282.9	283
Medical care commodities	233.6	242.7	243.2	243.6	244.1	244.6	245.2	245.6	246.7	247.6	248.5	249.0	249.6	250.3	251
Medical care services	265.9	278.5	278.0	278.5	280.2	280.7	281.7	282.6	283.0	285.7	287.2	288.4	289.6	290.6	291
Professional services		248.7	248.7	249.0	249.9	250.1	250.5	250.9	251.0	252.8	253.6	254.0	254.6	255.3	255
Hospital and related services	313.2	333.8	332.0	333.5	337.0	338.3	340.5	342.7	343.6	348.2	351.4	354.3	357.1	359.4	360
Recreation <sup>2</sup>	102.4	103.6	103.5	103.7	103.9	103.8	103.8	104.0	103.8	104.2	104.5	104.6	105.0	104.9	104
Video and audio <sup>1,2</sup>	100.7	100.9	100.7	101.1	101.0	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.5	101.4	102.2				
Education and communication <sup>2</sup>	102.7	105.3	104.5	104.9	105.8		10000					102.1	102.2	102.3	102
Education and communication						106.5	107.1	106.9	106.9	107.1	107.2	106.5	106.0	106.5	106
Education <sup>2</sup> Educational books and supplies	112.8	118.7	117.2	117.6	119.6	121.7	122.3	122.3	122.1	122.7	123.3	123.3	123.3	123.5	124
	283.3	299.9	298.2	299.3	302.2	309.8	311.7	308.9	297.3	305.2	315.2	315.1	315.3	316.3	318
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	318.2	334.7	330.3	331.3	337.3	342.9	344.4	344.9	345.2	346.2	347.0	347.2	347.2	347.7	350
Communication <sup>1,2</sup>	94.6	94.5	94.3	94.8	94.7	94.3	94.9	94.5	94.6	94.7	94.5	93.3	92.6	93.3	93
Information and information processing <sup>1,2</sup>	94.1	93.8	93.6	94.0	94.0	93.6	94.2	93.8	93.9	94.0	93.7	92.6	91.7	92.5	92
Telephone services <sup>1,2</sup>	98.7	99.4	99.2	99.7	99.8	99.4	100.1	99.7	99.9	100.4	100.5	99.3	98.4	99.4	99
Information and information processing															
other than telephone services <sup>1,4</sup> Personal computers and peripheral	26.8	22.1	22.2	22.0	21.5	21.2	21.0	20.8	20.6	20.1	19.7	19.5	19.3	19.2	19.
equipment <sup>1,2</sup>	40.5	29.1	29.4	28.7	27.4	26.6	26.1	25.5	25.0	24.3	23.5	22.8	22.5	22.7	22.
Other goods and services	276.5	289.5	287.9	293.8	290.0	295.5	292.4	297.3	293.3	294.0	298.3	295.2	301.7	299.1	303
Tobacco and smoking products	395.2	426.1	421.6	441.9	425.6	444.7	430.9	448.3	432.9	433.5	450.7	434.1	462.7	450.1	468
Personal care <sup>1</sup>	165.5	170.3	169.9	170.6	170.9	171.4	171.9	172.3	172.3	172.7	173.2	173.7	173.9	174.0	174.
Personal care products <sup>1</sup>	154.2	155.7	155.4	155.9	155.5	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.0	155.9	156.3	156.0			
Personal care services <sup>1</sup>	178.6	184.9	184.8	185.4	185.9	186.1	186.5	187.4	187.1	187.0			156.2	155.4	156.
Miscellaneous personal services	251.9	262.8	261.6	263.2	264.9	265.6				0.000	187.1	188.0	188.7	189.1	189.
Commodity and service group:	201.9	202.0	201.0	203.2	204.9	200.0	266.8	267.5	268.0	269.8	271.4	272.5	272.6	273.6	274.
Commodities	149.8	151.4	153.0	151.2	150.5	152.5	151.0	150 1	140.4	1100	110.0				
Food and beverages	167.7	173.0	172.8	173.4	173.8	174.0	151.2	150.1	148.4	148.3	148.6	149.8	151.7	151.2	150.
Commodities less food and beverages	139.0	138.7	141.1	138.0	136.9	139.8	174.8	174.5	174.6	175.7	175.8	176.1	176.1	175.7	175.
Nondurables less food and beverages	149.1	149.0	153.6	10000		1.	137.4	135.9	133.4	132.7	133.1	134.7	137.5	136.8	135.
Apparel	128.3	126.1	125.2	148.2 121.9	146.5 121.6	152.0	147.4	144.2	139.4	138.9	140.7	144.8	150.5	149.3	147.
Nondurables less food, beverages,	120.3	120.1	120.2	121.9	121.0	125.6	128.3	127.2	123.0	119.6	122.4	126.9	127.9	126.2	122.
and apparel	165.3	166.3	174.1	167.3	164.8	171.4	162.7	158.2	150.1	154.0	155 4	150.4	100 4	107.0	107
Durables	125.8	125.3	125.2	124.8	124.3	124.1	124.3	124.8	153.1 124.9	154.2 124.1	155.4 123.1	159.4	168.1	167.2	167.
Services	191.6	199.6	200.1	200.6	201.2	201.1	201.0					122.3	122.1	122.0	121.
Rent of shelter <sup>3</sup>	180.5							201.4	201.7	202.5	203.3	203.9	204.2	204.8	205.
Transporatation services	192.9	187.3 199.1	187.2 198.9	187.8 199.5	188.7 199.8	188.7	189.3	189.9	190.4	191.4	192.5	193.2	193.7	193.9	194.
Other services	225.9	233.7	232.6	233.6	235.1	200.1 235.9	200.9 236.8	202.3	202.6	203.4	204.7	205.6	206.2	207.1	207.
Special indexes:	220.0	200.1	202.0	200.0	200.1	200.9	230.0	237.2	237.3	238.3	239.0	238.8	238.9	239.7	240.
All items less food	169.1	173.6	174.0	170.0	170 7	1710	170.0	170.4							
All items less shelter	163.8		174.9	173.9	173.7	174.9	173.8	173.4	172.5	172.7	173.3	174.3	175.7	175.8	175.
All items less medical care		167.6	169.0	167.8	167.5	168.8	167.6	166.9	165.7	165.8	166.1	167.1	168.5	168.4	168.4
Commodities less food	164.7 140.4	169.1 140.2	170.2 142.6	169.4 139.6	169.3 138.5	170.3	169.5	169.1	168.3	168.5	169.0	170.0	171.1	171.0	171.
Nondurables less food						141.3	139.0	137.6	135.1	134.5	134.8	136.5	139.1	138.5	137.
Nondurables less food and apparel	150.7	150.8	155.3	150.1	148.5	153.8	149.4	146.4	141.8	141.8	143.1	147.0	152.5	151.4	150.
Nondurables	165.4	166.7	173.9	167.7	165.4	171.5	163.5	159.5	154.7	154.7	157.0	160.7	168.7	167.9	168.
	158.9	161.4	163.8	161.2	160.5	163.5	161.5	159.7	157.3	157.5	158.5	160.8	163.7	162.9	162.
Services less rent of shelter <sup>3</sup>	180.1	188.5	189.6	189.9	190.1	189.9	189.0	189.3	189.2	189.8	190.1	190.5	190.7	181.6	193.
Services less medical care services	185.4	193.1	193.6	194.2	194.7	194.6	194.4	194.8	195.0	195.7	196.5	197.0	197.4	197.9	198.
All items loss operav	124.8	128.7	140.3	131.3	128.6	132.6	121.2	114.8	110.0	110.5	109.8	114.7	121.6	122.2	124.
All items less energy	175.1	179.8	179.5	179.8	180.1	180.7	181.3	181.8	181.5	181.6	182.5	182.9	183.4	183.3	183.
All items less food and energy	177.1	181.7	181.4	181.7	181.9	182.6	183.2	183.8	183.5	183.6	184.4	184.9	185.5	185.4	185.
Commodities less food and energy	145.4	146.1	145.6	145.4	144.6	146.0	146.3	146.9	145.6	144.4	144.8	145.0	145.8	145.0	144.
Energy commodities	129.7	125.3	141.5	125.0	122.1	132.1	116.7	105.5	97.5	99.2	99.5	108.7	121.9	121.9	120.
Services less energy	198.7	206.0	205.7	206.3	207.3	207.6	208.3	209.0	209.4	210.4	211.5	212.1	212.6	213.0	213.

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

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

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

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

Dash indicates data not available.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing		All	Urban C	onsum	ers			Urt	ban Wag	ge Earne	ers	
	sched-			20	02					20	02		
	ule <sup>1</sup>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr	May	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
U.S. city average	М	177.1	177.8	178.8	179.9	179.8	179.9	173.2	173.7	174.7	175.8	175.8	175.9
Region and area size <sup>2</sup>													
Northeast urban	М	184.9	186.1	187.0	187.8	187.7	187.8	181.4	182.3	183.1	184.2	184.1	184.2
Size A—More than 1,500.000	M	186.2	187.8	188.6	189.3	189.2	189.5	181.6	182.8	183.6	184.5	184.3	184.6
Size B/C-50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup>	М	110.5	110.5	111.2	111.9	112.0	111.6	110.1	110.1	110.8	111.7	111.7	111.4
Midwest urban <sup>4</sup>	М	172.1	172.5	173.6	174.7	174.8	175.3	167.7	168.1	169.1	170.3	170.3	170.7
Size A—More than 1,500,000	М	174.1	174.7	176.0	177.3	177.2	177.7	168.8	169.4	170.6	172.2	172.0	172.3
Size B/C-50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup>	М	109.5	109.6	110.2	110.7	110.8	111.2	109.2	109.2	109.7	110.2	110.7	110.7
Size D-Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	М	166.2	166.6	167.1	168.1	168.2	168.9	163.9	164.3	164.8	166.0	166.1	166.7
South urban	М	170.6	171.0	172.1	173.1	173.2	173.5	168.3	168.6	169.6	170.8	170.8	171.1
Size A—More than 1,500,000	М	171.7	172.4	173.3	172.4	174.6	174.9	169.0	169.5	170.5	171.7	171.9	172.3
Size B/C-50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup>	М	109.2	109.3	110.0	110.8	110.7	110.9	108.6	108.7	109.3	110.2	110.1	110.2
Size D-Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	М	168.6	168.6	169.9	170.5	170.6	171.6	169.2	168.9	170.2	171.2	171.1	171.8
West urban	М	182.4	183.2	184.0	185.1	184.8	184.5	177.4	178.1	179.0	180.0	180.0	179.7
Size A—More than 1,500,000	М	111.9	185.4	186.2	187.2	187.5	187.2	177.7	178.6	179.5	180.5	181.0	180.7
Size B/C-50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup>	М	111.9	112.4	112.8	113.7	112.5	112.2	111.4	111.8	112.2	112.9	112.3	112.0
Size classes:													
A <sup>5</sup>	М	161.6	162.5	163.4	164.2	164.3	164.5	159.7	160.5	161.3	162.4	162.5	162.6
B/C	М	109.9	110.1	110.7	111.4	111.2	111.3	109.9	109.5	110.1	110.9	110.7	110.7
D	М	170.5	170.7	171.5	172.4	172.4	173.0	169.7	169.3	170.2	171.3	171.1	171.7
Selected local areas <sup>6</sup>													
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI	М	177.9	178.7	179.8	180.9	181.4	182.1	171.6	172.4	173.5	174.8	175.3	175.9
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA	М	178.9	180.1	181.1	182.2	182.6	181.9	171.5	172.8	173.8	174.8	175.4	174.7
New York, NY-Northern NJ-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA	М	188.5	189.9	191.1	191.8	191.4	191.5	183.5	184.7	185.6	186.6	186.4	186.5
Boston-Brockton-Nashua, MA-NH-ME-CT	1	192.9	-	194.7	-	194.8	-	191.8	-	193.2	-	193.3	-
Cleveland-Akron, OH	1	171.4	-	173.7	-	173.0	-	162.8	-	164.1	-	164.0	-
Dallas-Ft Worth, TX	1	170.6	-	172.1	-	172.9	-	170.0	-	171.4	-	172.5	-
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV7	1	110.9	-	111.9	-	112.8	-	110.5	-	111.4	-	112.4	-
Atlanta, GA	2	-	176.1	-	178.6	-	179.1	-	173.2	-	175.5	-	176.5
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI	2	-	176.2	-	179.0	-	179.0	-	170.5	-	173.4	-	173.2
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX	2	-	156.6	-	158.8	-	158.3	-	154.3	-	156.8	-	156.7
Miami-Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	-	175.0	-	175.0	-	174.4	-	172.3	-	172.5	-	172.0
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD	2	-	182.0	-	183.1	-	186.3	-	181.4	-	182.3	-	184.7
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA	2	-	191.3	-	193.0	-	193.2	-	186.8	-	188.8	-	189.1
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA	2		187.6	-	188.8	-	189.4	-	182.5	-	183.6	-	184.1

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

M-Every month.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup> In addition, the following metropolitan areas are published semiannually and appear in tables 34 and 39 of the January and July issues of the *CPI Detailed Report*: Anchorage, AK; Cincinnati–Hamilton, OH–KY–IN; Denver–Boulder–Greeley, CO; Honolulu, HI; MO-KS; Milwaukee-Racine, WI; Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI; Pittsburgh, PA; Port-land-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.

Dash indicates data not available.

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.

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

[1982-84 = 100]

Series	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:										
All items:										
Index	140.3	144.5	148.2	152.4	156.9	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1
Percent change	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8
Food and beverages:										
Index	138.7	141.6	144.9	148.9	153.7	157.7	161.1	164.6	168.4	173.6
Percent change	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.1
Housing:										
Index	137.5	141.2	144.8	148.5	152.8	156.8	160.4	163.9	169.6	176.4
Percent change	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.0
Apparel:										
Index	131.9	133.7	133.4	132.0	131.7	132.9	133.0	131.3	129.6	127.3
Percent change	2.5	1.4	2	-1.0	2	.9	.1	-1.3	-1.3	-1.8
Transportation:										
Index	126.5	130.4	134.3	139.1	143.0	144.3	141.6	144.4	153.3	154.3
Percent change	2.2	3.1	3.0	3.6	2.8	0.9	-1.9	2.0	6.2	0.7
Medical care:										
Index	190.1	201.4	211.0	220.5	228.2	234.6	242.1	250.6	260.8	272.8
Percent change	7.4	5.9	4.8	4.5	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.6
Other goods and services:										
Index	183.3	192.9	198.5	206.9	215.4	224.8	237.7	258.3	271.1	282.6
Percent change	6.8	5.2	2.9	4.2	4.1	4.4	5.7	8.7	5.0	4.2
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners										
and Clerical Workers:										
All items:										
Index	138.2	142.1	145.6	149.8	154.1	157.6	159.7	163.2	168.9	173.5
Percent change	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.3	2.2	3.5	2.7

### 35. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual a	iverage				2001						20	02		
	2000	2001	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Finished goods	138.0	140.7	142.1	140.7	141.1	141.7	139.6	139.7	137.2	137.4	137.7	1007	100.0	100.0	100.0
Finished consumer goods	138.2	141.5	143.3	141.5	142.0	142.9	139.9	138.4	136.8	137.4	137.5	138.7	138.8	138.8	139.2
Finished consumer foods		141.3	141.9	141.2	142.6	142.9	141.8	140.5	140.4	141.1	137.5	138.9 143.4	139.2 139.4	139.2 139.4	139.8 139.6
Finshed consumer goods excluding foods		141.4	143.7	141.4	141.6	142.7	139.0	137.3	135.1	135.4	135.4				
Nondurable goods less food		142.8	146.5	143.1	143.5	145.1	139.2	136.8				136.9	138.9	138.8	139.6
Durable goods		133.9	133.2	133.2	133.0	133.2	139.2		134.0	134.4	134.3	136.7	139.8	139.7	140.9
Capital equipment	138.8	139.7	139.6	139.8	133.0	133.2	134.4	134.5 139.9	133.9 139.7	133.9 139.7	134.1 139.8	133.6 139.5	133.5 139.3	133.1 139.2	133.0
Intermediate materials,			10010	100.0	100.0	100.4	100.0	100.0	155.7	139.7	139.0	139.5	139.3	139.2	139.1
supplies, and components	129.2	128.7	131.4	130.3	129.8	100 1	107.0	100 7	105.4	105.5	105.0				
Materials and components	. 123.2	120.7	131.4	130.3	129.0	130.1	127.6	126.7	125.4	125.5	125.2	126.1	127.2	127.2	127.9
for manufacturing	128.1	127.4	128.3	127.5	126.9	126.6	125.9	125.2	124.7	124.5	124.6	125.1	105.5	105 7	100.0
Materials for food manufacturing	119.2	124.3	125.7	126.1	128.1	127.5	126.1	123.9	124.7				125.5	125.7	126.0
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	132.6	131.8	133.4	131.9	130.1	127.5				122.1	122.6	122.9	121.8	121.4	122.1
Materials for durable manufacturing	129.0	125.2					128.7	127.4	126.2	125.4	125.4	126.5	128.0	128.3	128.8
Components for manufacturing			126.5	125.3	124.6	124.2	123.4	122.8	122.5	122.5	122.6	123.5	123.7	124.2	124.9
	126.2	126.3	126.4	126.2	126.2	125.9	125.9	125.9	126.0	126.3	126.3	126.4	126.3	126.4	126.3
Materials and components															
for construction	150.7	150.6	151.7	151.0	151.0	150.8	150.4	150.3	149.0	150.2	150.2	150.7	151.1	151.3	151.3
Processed fuels and lubricants	102.0	104.5	110.2	106.8	106.0	108.4	97.4	94.7	89.3	90.0	88.8	91.3	95.3	95.2	97.3
Containers	151.6	153.1	154.1	153.6	153.2	153.0	152.4	152.2	152.2	152.6	151.9	151.7	151.2	151.1	151.2
Supplies	136.9	138.6	138.8	138.8	138.7	138.6	138.3	138.3	138.1	138.2	138.1	138.3	138.5	138.4	138.7
Crude materials for further															
processing	120.6	121.3	122.8	116.1	113.4	108.0	97.7	104.8	94.8	98.9	98.0	103.7	108.3	110.5	106.4
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	100.2	106.2	109.7	109.6	108.9	108.5	104.7	98.3	96.4	99.6	102.0	103.7	96.5	98.4	97.1
Crude nonfood materials	130.4	127.3	127.4	116.3	112.4	103.8	89.4	105.5	90.2	95.0	91.4	102.0	114.0	96.4	110.3
Special groupings:													111.0	110.0	110.0
Finished goods, excluding foods	138.1	140.4	142.0	140.5	140.5	141.3	138.8	137.7	136.1	136.3	136.3	107.0	100 5	100.1	
Finished energy goods	94.1	96.8	102.7	97.0	97.8	100.1	90.1					137.2	138.5	138.4	138.9
Finished goods less energy	144.9	147.5	147.6	147.5	147.7	147.9	147.9	85.5	80.7	81.3	81.3	85.0	88.8	88.9	90.3
Finished consumer goods less energy	147.4	150.8	150.9	150.7	151.1	151.4	147.9	147.7	147.6	147.7	148.1	148.2	147.3	147.2	147.3
Finished goods less food and energy	148.0	150.0	149.9	149.9	149.7	149.8	151.3	151.0 150.6	150.9	151.1	151.6	151.9	150.6	150.5	150.7
Finished consumer goods less food	140.0	150.0	145.5	149.9	149.7	149.0	150.4	150.6	150.4	150.4	150.4	150.2	150.4	150.2	150.3
and energy	154.0	156.9	156.7	156.8	156.6	156.8	157.5	157.8	158.0	157.6	157.6	157.4	157.9	157.7	157.9
Consumer nondurable goods less food										101.0	107.0	107.4	101.0	151.1	107.0
and energy	169.8	175.1	175.5	175.5	175.3	175.6	175.8	176.4	176.4	176.4	176.2	176.3	177.6	177.4	178.0
Intermediate materials less foods															
and feeds	130.1	130.5	132.3	131.0	130.4	130.7	128.2	107.0	100.0	100.4	105.0	100.0			
Intermediate foods and feeds	111.7	115.9	116.3	117.1	119.4			127.3	126.0	126.1	125.9	126.8	127.9	128.0	128.7
Intermediate energy goods	101.7	104.1	109.7	106.3		118.7	117.3	115.5	114.3	113.6	113.6	114.3	113.6	113.0	113.8
Intermediate goods less energy	135.0	135.1	135.9	135.3	105.6 134.9	107.9	97.1	94.3	89.0	89.6	88.4	90.9	94.9	94.9	97.1
Intermediate materials less foods	100.0	100.1	155.9	135.3	134.9	134.7	134.2	133.7	133.4	133.3	133.3	133.8	134.0	134.1	134.4
and energy	136.6	136.4	137.2	136.5	136.0	135.8	135.3	134.9	134.6	134.6	134.6	135.0	135.4	135.5	135.7
Crude energy materials	122.1	122.8	123.1	109.0	104.2	93.1	75.2	96.5	76.7	82.8	76.9	89.9	107.3	109.1	99.4
Crude materials less energy	111.7	112.2	114.8	114.3	113.6	113.3	109.8	104.8	103.4	106.2	108.5	109.3	107.3	109.1	99.4 107.5
Crude nonfood materials less energy	145.2	130.6	130.6	129.4	128.4	128.5	125.8	124.5	124.2	126.1	128.1	129.0			
			100.0	120.4	120.4	120.0	120.0	124.0	124.2	120.1	120.1	129.0	131.8	136.1	138.2

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

[December 1984 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

SIC	Industry	Annual	average				20	01						2002		
sic	industry	2000	2001	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
-	Total mining industries	113.5	114.3	112.2	98.7	98.9	90.8	78.3	88.3	77.6	81.9	78.0	87.5	99.8	101.7	94.
10	Metal mining		70.8	71.2	70.7	69.8	71.7	69.8	68.9	68.9			72.9			74.
12	Coal mining (12/85 = 100)	84.8	91.3	89.6	92.8	92.0	92.1		95.4		71.0	72.3		73.4	73.9	
13	Oil and gas extraction (12/85 = 100)	126.8						92.9		92.5	95.3	94.5	94.6	94.4	94.3	94.
14	Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic	120.0	127.5	125.1	106.4	107.0	95.9	79.1	92.0	78.3	84.0	77.9	92.7	111.9	111.4	103.
14		107.0	1110													
	minerals, except fuels	137.0	141.0	141.3	141.5	141.4	141.5	141.8	141.6	141.5	142.5	143.4	143.5	143.4	143.5	143.
-	Total manufacturing industries	133.5	134.6	135.8	134.4	134.6	135.6	133.7	132.7	131.6	131.7	132.0	132.8	133.8	133.6	133.
20	Food and kindred products	128.5	132.8	133.7	134.0	134.6	134.5	134.1	132.4	131.7	131.5	132.0	132.0	131.5	131.0	131.
21	Tobacco manufactures	345.8	386.1	391.7	391.1	391.0	391.1	391.1	398.3	398.2	391.7	391.7	392.2	407.8	408.0	408.
22	Textile mill products	116.7	116.9	117.2	117.1	116.8	116.4	116.5	116.3	116.1	116.3	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.5	400.
23	Apparel and other finished products	110.7	110.0	117.2		110.0	110.4	110.5	110.5	110.1	110.3	115.0	115.6	115.8	115.5	115.
	made from fabrics and similar materials	125.7	125.8	125.8	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.6	125.3	125.2	125.1	125.2	125.0	125.1	125.
24	Lumber and wood products,	120.1	120.0	120.0	120.9	120.9	120.9	120.9	125.0	120.0	120.2	125.1	120.2	125.0	125.1	125.
	except furniture	158.1	156.2	161.6	158.4	158.1	157.3	154.6	154.0	153.4	154.0	154.8	156.7	156.8	156.2	100
25	Furniture and fixtures	143.3	145.1	145.3	145.4	145.2	145.4	145.5	145.5	145.5	145.6	145.8	145.7	145.7		155.
26	Paper and allied products	145.8	146.2	147.0	146.5	145.6	145.5	145.5	145.5	145.5	145.0	143.8	145.7	145.7	145.9	146.
		140.0	140.2	147.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.1	144.0	144.0	144.1	143.2	142.9	143.3	142.4	142.
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	182.9	188.7	188.7	188.8	189.1	189.4	189.7	190.2	192.0	192.0	192.1	192.1	192.6	192.6	192.
28	Chemicals and allied products	156.7	158.4	159.7	157.8	156.3	156.6	155.7	155.4	154.3	154.0	154.3	155.1	155.9	156.6	156.
29	Petroleum refining and related products	112.8	105.3	115.9	101.7	104.7	114.9	94.6	86.3	75.9	77.7	79.5	89.2	100.5	99.4	98.
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products		125.9	126.4	126.2	125.7	125.6	125.5	125.6	125.2	125.1	124.4	124.6	124.8	125.4	125.
31	Leather and leather products		141.3	141.9	142.1	142.3	141.5	141.2	140.9	140.3	140.2	139.8	140.0	140.1	140.8	140.
32	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products	134.6	136.0	135.7	136.0	136.0	136.4	136.6	136.9	136.7	136.9	136.4	136.3	136.6	136.9	136.
33	Primary metal industries		116.1	115.4	116.1	115.6	115.3	114.6	114.2	114.0	113.7	113.7	114.4	114.7	115.4	116.
34	Fabricated metal products,					110.0	110.0	114.0	11716	114.0	110.7	110.7	114.4	114.7	110.4	110.
	except machinery and transportation															
	equipment	1,310.3	131.0	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.0	131.1	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.3	131.4	131.
		1,010.0	.01.0	101.1	101.1	101.1	101.1	101.0	101.1	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.0	131.4	131.
35	Machinery, except electrical	117.5	118.0	118.1	118.1	117.9	117.9	117.9	117.9	117.8	117.7	117.6	117.7	117.6	117.6	117.
36	Electrical and electronic machinery,															
	equipment, and supplies	108.3	107.0	107.0	106.8	106.4	106.5	106.4	106.5	106.6	106.7	106.6	106.6	106.1	106.3	106.
37	Transportation	136.8	137.9	137.1	137.5	137.4	137.3	138.5	138.3	138.6	138.0	138.5	137.9	137.7	137.1	136.
38	Measuring and controlling instruments:						10110	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.0	107.1	107.1	100.
	photographic, medical, and optical															
	goods; watches and clocks	126.2	127.3	127.2	123.2	127.4	127.5	127.6	127.8	127.7	128.3	128.6	128.9	128.2	128.2	128.
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries				I LOIL		121.0	121.0	121.0	121.1	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.2	120.2	120.
	industries (12/85 = 100)	130.9	132.4	132.5	132.6	132.7	132.8	132.7	132.6	132.4	132.7	133.4	132.9	133.3	134.0	133.
	Service industries:		- Carr	IOLIO	102.0	IOL.I	102.0	102.1	102.0	102.4	102.7	100.4	102.0	100.0	134.0	100.
42	Motor freight transportation															
42	-	110.4	100 1	100 1	100.0	100 5	100.0	100.0	100 (	100 1	100 0	100 (				
43	and warehousing (06/93 = 100)	119.4	123.1	123.1	123.2	123.5	123.8	123.6	123.4	123.1	123.2	123.4	123.5	123.7	123.8	124.
	U.S. Postal Service (06/89 = 100)	135.2	143.4	141.3	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4
44 45	Water transportation (12/92 = 100)	122.6	129.8	129.2	133.1	133.2	133.9	133.5	130.2	129.7	129.3	128.9	128.7	127.9	131.5	134.6
45 46	Transportation by air (12/92 = 100)	147.7	157.2	157.6	158.7	159.0	158.5	158.9	156.8	157.1	157.1	157.1	156.8	156.3	156.4	156.6
40	Pipelines, except natural gas (12/92 = 100)	102.3	110.3	109.0	110.9	111.2	111.7	111.8	112.0	112.0	111.1	111.3	111.6	111.5	111.3	111.

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

[1982 = 100]

Index	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Finished goods										
Total	123.2	124.7	125.5	127.9	131.3	131.8	130.7	133.0	138.0	140.7
Foods	123.3	125.7	126.8	129.0	133.6	134.5	134.3	135.1	137.2	141.3
Energy	77.8	78.0	77.0	78.1	83.2	83.4	75.1	78.8	94.1	96.8
Other	134.2	135.8	137.1	140.0	142.0	142.4	143.7	146.1	148.0	150.0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and										
components	-									
Total	114.7	116.2	118.5	124.9	125.7	125.6	123.0	123.2	129.2	129.7
Foods	113.9	115.6	118.5	119.5	125.3	123.2	123.2	120.8	119.2	124.3
Energy	84.3	84.6	83.0	84.1	89.8	89.0	80.8	84.3	101.7	104.1
Other	122.0	123.8	127.1	135.2	134.0	134.2	133.5	133.1	136.6	136.4
Crude materials for further processing								_		
Total	100.4	102.4	101.8	102.7	113.8	111.1	96.8	98.2	120.6	121.3
Foods	105.1	108.4	106.5	105.8	121.5	112.2	103.9	98.7	100.2	106.2
Energy	78.8	76.7	72.1	69.4	85.0	87.3	68.6	78.5	122.1	122.8
Other	94.2	94.1	97.0	105.8	105.7	103.5	84.5	91.1	118.0	101.8

38.	U.S. export	price	indexes	by	Standard	International	Trade	Classification
-----	-------------	-------	---------	----	----------	---------------	-------	----------------

[2000 = 100]

SITC	Industry				2001							2002		
Rev. 3	mustry	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
0	Food and live animals	101.1	101.8	102.6	103.3	102.7	100.9	101.2	102.7	100.0	100.3	100.6	99.7	99.8
01	Meat and meat preparations	106.1	105.7	106.4	107.8	107.8	99.2	97.8	93.1	91.3	93.2	92.0	91.6	90.0
04		102.6	102.2	104.5	106.4	103.9	105.2	107.2	108.4	106.0	105.4	105.2	103.8	106.5
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	98.6	101.7	102.4	100.4	102.1	99.7	100.6	110.5	102.4	102.5	103.7	103.8	99.0
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	92.6	92.4	91.1	89.5	87.1	86.3	87.1	87.1	86.9	87.7	89.7	90.9	95.3
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	95.6	102.5	104.3	99.0	89.8	89.1	90.9	91.6	89.4	92.0	93.8	95.1	102.9
24	Cork and wood	92.8	93.4	92.9	90.2	89.7	88.7	88.0	88.1	87.6	87.2	87.3	87.4	87.1
25	Pulp and waste paper	80.6	78.2	76.6	77.3	77.7	77.4	77.2	75.8	73.9	74.1	77.1	81.0	89.3
26	Textile fibers and their waste	90.9	90.4	89.3	87.7	84.5	82.0	84.0	85.3	86.6	86.2	86.8	84.9	88.6
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	91.0	87.8	86.2	85.1	82.7	81.4	81.3	84.9	87.0	87.3	91.7	98.9	100.4
3		106.9	96.7	97.5	103.3	93.4	88.3	82.4	87.1	84.3	89.8	99.7	95.4	93.9
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	106.9	106.8	107.9	108.8	108.9	108.9	108.8	109.5	109.7	110.8	111.4	111.4	110.9
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	101.8	93.7	95.2	103.6	88.4	80.9	74.6	80.1	76.5	83.6	95.8	90.2	87.9
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	96.2	94.9	94.1	93.8	93.8	93.6	92.8	92.2	92.3	93.2	94.8	95.1	95.4
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	99.5	100.2	100.8	101.1	100.9	100.9	100.9	101.1	100.8	100.5	100.3	100.2	100.4
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	99.7	99.1	99.0	99.1	99.0	98.9	98.8	97.5	97.1	97.6	97.5	97.1	97.3
57	Plastics in primary forms	93.9	91.2	90.0	88.6	89.2	88.5	86.5	85.4	85.8	87.6	90.5	92.2	92.5
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms	97.4	98.0	96.9	97.2	95.9	95.8	95.8	95.9	95.7	95.8	95.3	95.6	96.0
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	99.1	98.7	98.7	99.0	98.6	98.7	97.6	98.1	97.6	98.0	97.4	97.4	97.5
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	99.5	99.1	98.4	98.2	97.3	96.6	96.7	97.3	97.2	96.7	97.4	97.4	98.0
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	99.8	100.5	101.0	101.0	100.6	100.5	100.9	100.4	100.4	100.8	101.1	101.5	101.5
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp,												101.0	101.5
00	and paperboard	97.4	95.1	95.1	95.6	95.1	95.2	95.2	95.3	94.1	92.5	92.9	93.1	94.8
66 68	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s Nonferrous metals	100.8 98.0	100.8 97.0	101.0 93.0	101.1 90.2	101.1 86.9	101.4 81.8	102.1 83.1	101.7 85.3	101.4 85.9	102.1 85.1	101.9 86.5	102.0 86.5	102.2 85.3
7	Machinery and transport equipment	100.3	100.2	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.7		99.3					
71	Power generating machinery and equipment			12222				99.6		99.3	99.5	99.5	99.3	98.9
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	102.3	102.4	102.8	103.0	103.1	104.1	104.0	104.6	104.4	104.6	104.6	104.6	104.5
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s.,	100.3	99.6	99.5	99.5	100.6	100.5	100.5	100.7	100.8	101.1	101.4	102.0	101.8
	and machine parts	101.3	101.8	101.8	101.9	101.8	101.9	101.7	102.1	102.0	102.2	100.1	99.7	99.9
75	Computer equipment and office machines	95.9	95.6	94.8	94.8	94.6	94.2	92.9	92.5	92.9	93.1	92.5	91.7	90.3
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and													
	reproducing apparatus and equipment	99.8	99.8	98.7	98.5	98.0	98.0	97.7	97.9	97.5	97.5	97.8	97.8	97.7
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	98.3	97.8	97.7	97.6	95.9	95.9	95.9	94.8	94.6	94.7	94.8	94.6	93.8
78	Road vehicles	100.2	100.3	100.2	100.2	100.3	100.2	100.3	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.3	100.4	100.3
87	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
	monumente anu apparatus	100.9	100.8	100.8	100.9	101.0	100.9	100.9	100.8	101.1	101.2	101.3	101.3	101.3

39.	U.S. import p	orice indexes	by Standard	International	Trade	Classification	
-----	---------------	---------------	-------------	---------------	-------	----------------	--

[2000 = 100]

SITC	Industry				2001						20	02		
Rev. 3	industry	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
0	Food and live animals	96.0	95.1	94.9	95.1	94.7	95.1	94.8	95.8	94.3	96.4	97.0	96.4	94.5
01	Meat and meat preparations		109.3	108.9	113.5	114.8	118.0	109.8	105.5	107.4	109.8	110.1	105.4	104.0
03	Fish and crustaceans, mollusks, and other	100.2	100.0	100.3	115.5	114.0	110.0	109.0	105.5	107.4	109.0	110.1	105.4	104.0
00	aquatic invertebrates	90.0	87.0	86.8	86.3	84.6	82.8	82.9	82.3	82.0	80.4	80.1	80.0	79.8
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	97.6	98.4	98.2	98.5	99.1	101.5	99.3	106.8	98.1	104.0	104.9	108.1	102.2
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures	37.0	50.4	00.2	30.5	33.1	101.5	99.5	100.0	90.1	104.0	104.9	100.1	102.
01	thereof	85.8	81.2	78.8	80.1	77.3	77.2	78.5	77.5	78.8	83.3	88.5	83.8	84.
1	Beverages and tobacco	101.7	101.7	102.1	1-2.0	102.7	102.6	103.0	102.9	102.9	102.1	102.0	102.7	103.0
11	Beverages		102.4	102.4	102.4	102.7	102.6	103.1	102.9	102.9	102.1	102.0	102.7	103.0
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels		96.4	95.8	96.6									
-				100000	0.010	94.5	91.3	89.9	90.1	92.7	95.8	96.3	97.0	96.
24	Cork and wood		108.2	109.6	112.2	105.1	97.5	91.7	92.6	98.6	106.6	108.1	105.2	103.
25	Pulp and waste paper		83.5	79.3	77.3	76.8	78.0	77.7	78.1	77.2	74.9	73.4	74.7	77.
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	93.9	94.4	93.1	92.8	91.6	89.8	91.2	91.4	92.7	93.7	95.0	95.6	95.
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	92.9	80.8	81.0	83.8	93.4	93.1	96.0	92.2	91.7	92.3	90.5	103.8	92.1
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products	90.4	94.4	85.6	85.8	72.3	65.0	61.2	64.0	65.2	76.4	87.1	89.0	86.
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	89.3	84.4	86.1	86.8	73.0	63.0	59.8	62.6	65.6	77.4	86.8	89.1	85.
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	97.4	82.8	80.9	77.8	65.7	75.9	68.7	70.8	58.2	64.8	86.0	84.3	83.
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	100.5	99.3	98.4	98.3	98.8	97.8	97.5	97.7	96.7	96.3	97.3	97.5	97.0
52	Inorganic chemicals		99.4	98.0	98.1	99.4	98.9	97.6	97.0	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.5	97.
53	Dying, tanning, and coloring materials		95.6	95.7	96.3	97.1	96.8	97.1	97.8	97.4	97.2	95.6	0.0101	
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	96.7	99.0	97.3	97.0	97.5	90.8	97.0	97.8	96.3	96.0		95.6	96.
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	98.4	98.1	98.1	99.7	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.1	99.9	99.8	96.6 98.9	98.096.7 99.1	98. 99.
57	Plastics in primary forms		102.1	100.5	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8	98.6	97.1	91.5	90.9	99.1	99.
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms		100.7	100.7	99.3	101.6	101.1	100.9	100.8	100.6	100.6	101.8	101.8	100.
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	99.9	99.1	99.0	99.0	99.2	98.6	97.8	96.1	95.2	93.6	94.5	94.3	93.
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	98.0	96.8	95.0	94.8	00.0								
				10000		93.8	92.4	92.0	92.4	92.3	92.2	92.6	92.3	92.8
62 64	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp,	99.0	98.8	98.7	98.7	98.5	97.8	97.9	97.3	97.6	97.6	97.9	98.1	98.
04		100 7	1017	00.0	00.0	00.0	07.0		05.0					
66	and paperboard	102.7	101.7	99.9	99.3	98.6	97.6	96.1	95.0	93.7	93.4	92.5	91.9	91.
68	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	99.4	99.3	99.1	99.3	97.5	97.2	97.5	97.2	97.0	96.9	96.9	97.0	97.0
69	Nonferrous metals Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	95.3 100.1	91.0 99.3	83.4 99.3	82.2	78.7	73.7	73.8	76.4	77.2	76.9	79.2	79.7	79.
					99.3	99.7	99.5	99.0	99.0	98.5	98.5	98.2	98.3	98.3
7	Machinery and transport equipment	98.5	98.2	98.1	98.0	98.0	97.9	97.7	97.4	97.2	97.1	97.2	97.0	97.
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	99.1	98.5	98.6	99.1	99.2	99.0	98.7	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.6	98.8	99.0
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s.,	00.0		07.0										
75	and machine parts	98.2	98.0	97.8	98.0	98.7	98.1	97.8	98.1	97.5	97.5	97.6	97.4	97.8
76	Computer equipment and office machines Telecommunications and sound recording and	93.6	92.1	91.7	90.0	89.1	89.0	88.8	88.6	88.2	88.1	88.2	88.0	87.9
	reproducing apparatus and equipment	97.2	97.3	97.1	96.8	96.5	96.4	96.3	95.7	95.1	94.8	94.8	94.5	94.4
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	98.8	98.9	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.6	97.0	96.9	97.0	96.8	97.0	97.1	97.1
78	Road vehicles	99.8	99.7	88.7	100.0	100.3	100.2	100.3	1,001.0	100.2	100.1	100.2	100.0	100.
85	Footwear	100.1	100.1	100.5	100.4	99.9	99.9	100.3	99.3	99.6	99.5	99.0	99.1	99.1
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies,													
	and optical goods, n.e.s.	98.5	97.9	97.9	98.2	98.6	98.5	98.4	97.7	97.3	97.2	97.2	97.4	97.8

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

[2000 = 100]

Category				2001							2002		
Category	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
ALL COMMODITIES	99.4	99.0	98.8	99.0	98.3	97.8	97.6	97.5	97.3	97.6	98.0	98.0	98.0
Foods, feeds, and beverages	100.4	101.7	102.6	102.6	101.2	99.7	100.6	102.0	98.9	99.7	100.3	100.4	101.5
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	101.2	102.4	104.0	103.6	102.2	100.7	101.6	102.6	99.4	100.0	100.8	100.9	101.7
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	92.6	94.8	90.2	92.9	91.9	90.9	90.4	96.3	94.5	98.3	96.2	96.1	100.7
Industrial supplies and materials	97.2	95.5	94.8	95.2	93.6	92.3	91.4	91.5	91.4	91.9	93.4	93.8	94.6
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	99.3	98.5	97.2	96.8	93.8	92.1	93.3	92.3	92.9	93.6	93.6	93.0	95.8
Fuels and lubricants Nonagricultural supplies and materials,	102.8	96.9	97.6	103.2	93.6	88.5	83.5	85.6	83.8	85.6	90.3	87.9	86.7
excluding fuel and building materials	96.1	94.9	94.0	93.8	93.4	92.8	92.3	92.3	92.2	92.6	94.0	94.8	95.7
Selected building materials	97.0	97.0	96.8	95.5	95.1	94.4	94.1	94.4	94.4	94.2	94.3	94.1	94.1
Capital goods	100.3	100.2	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.7	99.4	99.1	99.2	99.4	99.5	99.2	98.7
Electric and electrical generating equipment	101.7	101.8	101.5	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.5	102.1	102.0	102.1	101.8	101.8	102.0
Nonelectrical machinery	99.1	98.9	98.6	98.6	98.2	98.1	97.7	97.2	97.3	97.5	97.6	97.3	96.5
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.5	100.4	100.5	100.7	100.8	100.9	100.7	100.9	100.9
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.5	99.1	99.1	98.9	99.0	99.1
Nondurables, manufactured	99.0	98.9	98.9	99.1	99.0	99.1	99.1	98.2	98.2	98.1	98.2	98.3	98.5
Durables, manufactured	100.0	100.2	100.2	100.4	100.6	100.5	100.5	100.6	99.9	99.7	99.3	99.2	99.3
Agricultural commodities	100.9	101.8	102.8	102.5	100.7	99.2	100.2	100.9	98.3	98.9	99.6	99.5	100.7
Nonagricultural commodities	99.3	98.8	98.5	98.6	98.1	97.7	97.3	97.2	97.2	97.5	97.8	97.8	97.7

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

[2000 = 100]

Category				2001						20	02		
Category	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
ALL COMMODITIES	97.6	96.1	96.0	95.9	93.7	92.3	91.4	91.6	91.6	92.8	94.3	94.4	94.1
Foods, feeds, and beverages	95.4	94.4	94.5	95.0	94.5	95.2	94.6	95.7	93.8	95.0	96.0	97.2	96.2
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	97.0	96.7	96.9	97.8	97.8	99.5	98.3	99.9	97.2	99.5	100.9	102.7	101.3
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	92.2	89.7	89.5	89.2	87.8	86.4	86.8	87.0	86.8	85.5	85.5	85.2	85.2
Industrial supplies and materials	95.5	91.4	91.0	91.0	84.3	79.9	77.6	79.1	79.8	84.9	90.3	90.8	89.8
Fuels and lubricants	90.9	84.8	86.0	86.1	72.9	65.7	61.6	64.5	65.9	76.4	87.1	88.5	85.8
Petroleum and petroleum products	89.4	84.6	86.1	86.7	73.4	63.6	59.9	63.0	65.7	76.9	86.7	88.4	85.3
Paper and paper base stocks Materials associated with nondurable	100.0	98.0	95.1	93.9	93.1	92.3	90.7	90.0	88.8	88.0	87.0	86.7	87.1
supplies and materials	100.3	98.6	98.0	97.9	98.0	96.7	96.2	96.3	96.0	95.9	97.4	97.4	97.2
Selected building materials	111.1	103.0	102.9	103.7	99.9	96.1	92.9	93.1	96.1	100.7	101.0	99.6	99.1
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	93.6	91.4	87.4	87.1	85.1	82.1	82.1	83.2	83.8	83.8	86.2	86.6	88.6
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	100.6	100.1	100.2	100.4	99.9	98.9	99.0	98.4	97.6	97.2	97.6	96.8	96.9
Capital goods	97.7	97.3	97.1	96.8	96.7	96.5	96.2	95.7	95.4	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.1
Electric and electrical generating equipment	101.8	101.6	101.3	101.4	101.4	101.2	100.6	97.3	96.7	95.5	95.3	95.0	95.0
Nonelectrical machinery	96.7	96.2	96.0	95.6	95.4	95.3	94.9	94.8	94.5	94.4	94.5	94.4	94.4
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.1	99.8	100.1	99.9	100.1	99.9	100.1
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	99.3	99.2	99.2	99.1	98.9	98.8	98.7	98.7	98.4	98.2	98.1	98.2	98.1
Nondurables, manufactured	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.2	99.1	99.1	99.1
Durables, manufactured	98.9	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.4	98.3	98.0	97.8	97.4	97.3	97.2	97.2	97.2
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	99.2	97.6	97.4	97.9	95.8	95.7	96.4	95.8	95.7	96.1	95.8	97.6	95.6

#### 42. U.S. international price Indexes for selected categories of services

[2000 = 100]

Category		2000			20	01		200	02
Category	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
Air freight (inbound)	100.1	100.2	99.0	97.9	95.1	94.9	95.2	93.9	98.1
Air freight (outbound)	100.3	100.2	100.2	100.1	98.0	97.6	97.9	95.9	98.4
Air passenger fares (U.S. carriers)	101.2	103.1	99.9	101.9	106.4	107.6	103.5	103.3	110.7
Air passenger fares (foreign carriers)	102.1	103.2	97.6	100.7	103.8	110.2	100.8	99.4	110.0
Ocean liner freight (inbound)	101.3	101.1	101.0	102.8	100.8	98.1	93.6	91.7	90.3

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

[1992 = 100]

Item		1999			20	00			20	01		20	02
	11	111	IV	1	11	111	IV	1	11	111	IV	1	11
Business						1							
Output per hour of all persons	112.5	113.6	115.2	115.3	117.2	117.3	117.9	117.5	117.4	1170	100 1		
Compensation per hour	124.3	123.4	127.0	131.4	132.4	135.0	136.8	137.3		117.9	120.1	122.5	123.0
Real compensation per hour	107.1	107.3	107.8	110.5	110.5	111.7	111.9	111.8	137.5	137.8	138.3	139.6	140.9
Unit labor costs	110.5	110.4	110.2	114.0	113.0	115.1	115.6	116.9	111.0	111.1	111.6	112.2	112.4
Unit nonlabor payments	113.2	114.1	115.3	110.7	114.1	111.2	112.0		117.1	116.8	115.1	113.9	114.9
Implicit price deflator	111.5	111.8	112.1	112.8	113.4	113.7	112.0	112.3 115.2	113.6	115.5	117.2	119.6	118.9
Nonfarm business				112.0	110.4	115.7	114.5	115.2	115.8	116.4	115.9	116.0	116.1
Output per hour of all persons	111.9	112.9	114.7	114.7	116.4	116.6	117.1	116.7	116.6	117.2	119.3	121.8	122.3
Compensation per hour	123.4	124.5	126.3	130.8	131.5	134.5	135.3	136.3	136.3	136.7	137.2	138.4	139.7
Real compensation per hour	106.3	106.6	107.2	110.2	109.8	111.1	111.2	110.9	110.1	110.2	110.7	111.3	111.3
Unit labor costs	"0.3	110.3	110.1	113.0	113.0	115.2	115.6	116.8	116.9	116.6	115.0	113.6	114.2
Unit nonlabor payments	113.8	115.8	117.0	112.3	115.6	112.8	113.4	113.8	115.3	117.2	119.2	121.3	121.3
Implicit price deflator	111.9	112.3	112.6	223.4	113.9	114.3	114.8	115.7	116.3	116.8	116.5	116.4	116.8
Nonfinancial corporations												110.1	110.0
Output per hour of all employees	114.5	114.6	115.2	116.7	116.8	117.6	117.3	116.6	117.3	118.2	101.0	100.0	
Compensation per hour	120.4	121.2	122.7	126.9	127.8	130.4	117.5	131.3			121.3	122.8	124.3
Real compensation per hour	103.8	103.7	104.1	106.7	106.6	107.9	108.2	106.9	131.9	132.7	133.6	134.9	136.3
Fotal unit costs	104.5	105.4	106.1	107.8	108.9	1107.9	111.9		106.5	107.0	107.8	108.5	108.7
Unit labor costs	105.2	105.7	106.5	107.8	108.9	110.4		112.9	113.3	113.7	111.8	111.6	111.5
Unit nonlabor costs	102.6	104.6	105.1	105.4	105.4	108.9	112.2	112.6	12.5	112.3	110.2	109.9	109.7
Jnit profits	135.5	127.8	126.5	120.5	120.4		111.0	113.7	115.6	117.6	116.2	116.0	116.5
Jnit nonlabor payments	111.0	110.5	110.6	120.5		111.4	110.4	94.9	97.2	99.7	109.6	109.4	108.4
mplicit price deflator	107.1	107.3	107.8	109.3	110.9	109.5	108.3	108.9	110.9	113.1	114.5	114.3	114.4
	107.1	107.5	107.0	108.9	209.9	110.5	110.9	111.4	112.0	112.5	111.6	111.4	111.3
Manufacturing													
Dutput per hour of all persons	128.8	129.8	132.1	133.6	134.9	135.4	135.9	135.4	135.4	136.4	137.6	140.9	142.3
Compensation per hour	120.9	122.6	124.2	131.4	129.3	132.2	131.5	132.0	133.0	133.3	134.3	136.5	137.5
Real compensation per hour	104.2	104.9	105.4	110.5	107.9	109.4	108.0	107.4	107.4	107.5	108.3	109.8	109.7
Jnit labor costs	93.9	94.4	94.0	98.4	95.9	97.7	96.7	97.5	98.2	97.8	97.6	96.9	96.6

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

[1996 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	45.6	63.0	75.8	90.2	91.3	94.8	95.4	96.6	97.3	100.0	102.0	104.8	104.8
Output per unit of capital services	110.4	111.1	101.5	99.3	96.1	97.7	98.5	100.3	99.7	100.0	100.5	100.1	100.1
Multifactor productivity	65.2	80.0	88.3	95.3	94.4	96.6	97.1	98.1	98.4	100.0	101.1	102.6	102.6
Output	27.5	42.0	59.4	83.6	82.6	85.7	88.5	92.8	95.8	100.0	105.2	110.6	110.6
Inputs:													
Labor input	54.0	61.0	71.9	89.4	88.3	89.3	91.8	95.6	98.0	100.0	103.7	106.4	106.4
Capital services	24.9	37.8	58.6	84.2	86.0	87.7	89.8	92.6	96.0	100.0	104.7	110.4	110.4
Combined units of labor and capital input	42.3	52.4	67.3	87.7	87.5	88.8	91.1	94.6	97.3	100.0	104.0	107.7	107.7
Capital per hour of all persons	41.3	56.7	74.7	90.8	95.0	97.0	96.8	96.3	97.6	100.0	101.5	104.7	104.7
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	48.7	64.9	77.3	90.3	91.4	94.8	95.3	96.5	97.5	100.0	101.7	104.5	104.5
Output per unit of capital services	120.1	118.3	105.7	100.0	96.6	97.9	98.8	100.3	99.9	100.0	100.2	99.8	99.8
Multifactor productivity	69.1	82.6	90.5	95.6	94.7	96.6	97.1	98.1	98.6	100.0	100.2	102.4	102.4
Output	27.2	41.9	59.6	83.5	82.5	85.5	88.4	92.6	95.8	100.0	100.9	110.6	1102.4
Inputs:	-1.2	41.0	00.0	00.0	02.0	00.0	00.4	52.0	55.0	100.0	105.1	110.0	110.0
Labor input	50.1	59.3	70.7	89.2	88.0	89.0	91.8	95.4	97.8	100.0	103.8	106.6	106.6
Capital services	22.6	35.5	56.4	83.5	85.4	87.3	89.5	92.3	95.9	100.0	104.9	110.8	110.8
Combined units of labor and capital input	39.3	50.7	65.9	87.3	87.1	88.4	91.0	94.4	97.2	100.0	104.2	108.0	108.0
Capital per hour of all persons	40.5	54.8	73.1	90.3	94.7	96.8	96.5	96.3	97.6	100.0	104.2	104.7	108.0
Manufacturing (1992 = 100)				00.0		00.0	00.0	00.0	01.0	100.0	101.5	104.7	104.7
Productivity:													
	41.8	540	70.4		05.0								
Output per hour of all persons Output per unit of capital services	41.8	54.2	70.1	92.8	95.0	100.0	101.9	105.0	109.0	112.8	117.1	124.3	124.3
Multifactor productivity	72.7	116.5	100.9	101.6	97.5	100.0	101.1	104.0	105.0	104.5	105.6	106.5	106.5
Output	1.100.00	84.4	86.6	99.3	98.3	100.0	100.4	102.6	105.0	106.1	109.8	113.2	113.2
Output Inputs:	38.5	56.5	75.3	97.3	95.4	100.0	103.3	108.7	113.4	116.9	123.5	130.7	130.7
1	92.0	104.0	107.5	1010	100 1	100.0							
Hours of all persons Capital services	30.9	104.2 48.5	107.5	104.8	100.4	100.0	101.4	103.6	104.0	103.7	105.5	105.2	105.2
	51.3			95.8	97.9	100.0	102.2	104.5	108.0	111.9	116.9	122.8	122.8
Energy	38.2	85.4	92.5	99.9	100.1	100.0	103.7	107.3	109.5	107.0	103.9	109.2	109.2
Nonenergy materials Purchased business services	28.2	44.8 48.8	75.0	92.5	93.6	100.0	105.7	111.3	112.8	120.4	120.4	127.2	127.2
Combined units of all factor inputs	52.9		73.7	92.5	92.1	100.0	103.0	105.1	110.0	108.9	114.2	116.8	116.8
combined units of all factor inputs	52.9	67.0	87.0	98.0	97.0	100.0	102.9	106.0	107.9	110.2	112.5	115.5	115.5

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	48.8	67.0	80.4	95.2	100.5	101.9	102.6	105.4	107.8	110.6	113.5	116.9	118.2
Compensation per hour	13.7	23.5	54.2	90.7	102.5	104.5	106.7	110.1	113.5	119.7	125.2	133.8	137.7
Real compensation per hour	59.8	78.6	89.2	96.3	100.0	99.9	99.6	100.1	101.0	105.0	107.6	111.2	111.4
Unit labor costs	28.0	35.1	67.4	95.3	101.9	102.6	104.1	104.5	105.3	108.2	110.3		
Unit nonlabor payments	25.2	31.6	61.5	93.9	102.5	106.4	109.4	113.3	117.1	114.5	113.9	114.4 112.0	116.5
Implicit price deflator	27.0	33.9	65.2	94.8	102.2	104.0	106.0	107.7	109.7	110.6	111.8	1113.5	114.7 115.8
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	51.9	68.9	82.0	95.3	100.5	101.8	102.8	105.4	107.5	110.3	112.9	116.2	117.5
Compensation per hour	14.3	23.7	54.6	90.5	102.2	104.3	106.6	109.8	113.1	119.1	124.3	133.0	136.6
Real compensation per hour	62.6	79.2	89.8	96.2	99.7	99.7	99.4	99.8	100.6	104.5	106.8	110.6	110.5
Unit labor costs	27.5	34.4	66.5	95.0	101.7	102.5	103.7	104.2	105.2	104.0	110.1	114.4	116.3
Unit nonlabor payments	24.6	31.3	60.5	93.6	103.0	106.9	110.4	113.5	118.0	115.7	115.5	113.5	116.4
Implicit price deflator	26.5	33.3	64.3	94.5	102.2	104.1	106.1	107.6	109.8	110.8	112.1	114.1	116.3
Nonfinancial corporations													110.0
Output per hour of all employees	55.4	70.4	81.1	95.4	100.7	103.1	104.2	107.5	108.4	111.7	114.7	117.1	118.3
Compensation per hour	15.6	25.3	56.4	90.8	102.0	104.2	106.2	109.0	110.3	116.0	121.1	129.2	132.4
Real compensation per hour	68.1	84.4	92.9	96.5	99.6	99.6	99.0	99.0	98.1	101.7	104.1	107.4	107.0
Total unit costs	26.8	34.8	68.4	95.9	101.0	101.1	102.0	101.2	101.5	103.3	104.1	107.4	112.9
Unit labor costs	28.1	35.9	69.6	95.2	101.3	101.0	101.9	101.4	101.8	103.8	105.6	110.3	111.9
Unit nonlabor costs	23.3	31.9	65.1	98.0	100.2	101.3	102.2	100.6	100.9	102.2	103.5	108.3	115.8
Unit profits	50.2	44.4	68.8	94.3	113.2	131.7	139.0	152.2	156.9	141.7	131.7	113.2	100.5
Unit nonlabor payments	30.2	35.1	66.0	97.1	103.5	109.0	111.6	113.8	115.2	112.3	110.7	109.5	111.8
Implicit price deflator	28.8	35.6	68.4	95.8	102.1	103.7	105.1	105.5	106.2	106.6	107.3	110.0	111.9
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	41.8	54.2	70.1	92.9	101.9	105.0	109.0	112.8	117.6	123.3	129.7	134.9	136.2
Compensation per hour	14.9	23.7	55.6	90.8	102.7	105.6	107.9	109.4	111.5	117.4	129.7	134.9	136.2
Real compensation per hour	65.0	79.2	91.4	96.4	100.2	101.0	100.6	99.4	99.1	103.0	104.9	109.0	107.7
Unit labor costs	35.6	43.8	79.3	97.8	100.8	100.7	99.0	96.9	94.8	95.2	94.1	97.2	97.8
Unit nonlabor payments	26.8	29.3	80.2	99.8	100.9	102.8	106.9	109.9	110.0	103.7	104.9	107.0	97.8
Implicit price deflator	30.2	35.0	79.9	99.0	100.9	102.0	103.9	103.3	104.1	100.4	104.9	107.0	-

Dash indicates data not available.

## 46. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected 3-digit SIC industries

[1987=100]

Industry	SIC	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Mining												
Copper ores	102	102.7	100.5	115.2	118.1	126.0	117.2	116.5	118.9	1100	1100	100
Gold and silver ores	104	122.3	127.4	141.6	159.8	160.8	144.2	138.3	158.5	118.3 187.6	110.0 197.5	122.6
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	118.7	122.4	133.0	141.2	148.1	155.9	168.0	176.6	188.0	197.5	239.9
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	97.0	97.9	102.1	105.9	112.4	119.4	123.9	125.2	127.5		207.0
Crushed and broken stone	142	102.2	99.8	105.0	103.6	108.7	105.4	107.2	112.6	110.2	134.5	142.5
							100.4	107.2	112.0	110.2	105.0	101.8
Manufacturing Meat products	001	07.4								1000		
Dairy products	201 202	97.1	99.6	104.6	104.3	101.2	102.3	97.4	102.5	102.3	101.8	102.9
Preserved fruits and vegetables	202	107.3	108.3	111.4	109.6	111.8	116.4	116.0	119.3	119.3	112.7	113.5
Grain mill products	203	95.6	99.2	100.5	106.8	107.6	109.1	109.2	110.7	117.8	120.4	123.5
Bakery products	204	105.4 92.7	104.9	107.8	109.2	108.4	115.4	108.0	118.2	126.2	129.3	127.5
, p. c.	200	92.1	90.6	93.8	94.4	96.4	97.3	95.6	99.1	100.9	106.4	107.6
Sugar and confectionery products	206	103.2	102.0	99.8	104.5	106.2	108.3	1107	1107	100.0		
ats and oils	207	118.1	120.1	114.1	112.6	111.8		113.7	116.7	123.0	127.0	130.5
Beverages	208	117.0	120.0	127.1	126.4	130.1	120.3 133.5	110.1	120.2	137.3	154.4	151.4
liscellaneous food and kindred products	209	99.2	101.7	101.5	105.2	100.9	102.9	135.0	135.5	136.4	129.7	128.6
Digarettes	211	113.2	107.6	111.6	106.5	126.6	142.9	109.1	104.0	112.4	113.9	116.3
		TIOL	107.0	111.0	100.5	120.0	142.9	147.2	147.2	152.2	137.7	139.1
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	103.1	111.2	110.3	117.8	122.1	134.0	137.3	131.2	120.0	120.0	110.0
roadwoven fabric mills, manmade	222	111.3	116.2	126.2	131.7	142.5	145.3	137.3	162.2	136.2 168.6	139.3	140.2
arrow fabric mills	224	96.5	99.6	112.9	111.4	120.1	118.9				175.3	167.4
nitting mills	225	107.5	114.0	119.3	127.9	134.1	138.3	126.3 150.3	110.8 138.0	117.7	124.9	117.1
extile finishing, except wool	226	83.4	79.9	78.6	79.3	81.2	78.5	79.2	94.3	135.9 93.7	146.6	155.6
					10.0	UTIZ	10.0	10.2	94.5	93.7	94.4	97.2
arpets and rugs	227	93.2	89.2	96.1	97.1	93.3	95.8	100.2	100.3	102.3	96.0	103.0
arn and thread mills	228	110.2	111.4	119.6	126.6	130.7	137.4	147.4	150.4	153.0	157.6	155.4
iscellaneous textile goods	229	109.2	104.6	106.5	110.4	118.5	123.7	123.1	118.7	120.1	128.0	
en's and boys' furnishings	232	102.1	108.4	109.1	108.4	111.7	123.4	134.7	162.1	174.8	120.0	134.4 200.3
omen's and misses' outerwear	233	104.1	104.3	109.4	121.8	127.4	135.5	141.6	149.9	151.9	173.9	189.9
							100.0	141.0	140.0	101.0	175.9	109.9
omen's and children's undergarments	234	102.1	113.7	117.4	124.5	138.0	161.3	174.5	208.9	216.4	294.7	352.3
ats, caps, and millinery	235	89.2	91.1	93.6	87.2	77.7	84.3	82.2	87.1	98.7	99.3	106.1
scellaneous apparel and accessories	238	90.6	91.8	91.3	94.0	105.5	116.8	120.1	101.5	108.0	105.8	
iscellaneous fabricated textile products	239	99.9	100.7	107.5	108.5	107.8	109.2	105.6	119.2	117.3	128.8	111.3 132.5
awmills and planing mills	242	99.8	102.6	108.1	101.9	103.3	110.2	115.6	116.9	118.7	125.4	124.4
								110.0	110.0	110.7	120.4	124.4
illwork, plywood, and structural members	243	98.0	98.0	99.9	97.0	94.5	92.7	92.4	89.1	91.3	89.2	91.4
ood containers	244	111.2	113.1	109.4	100.1	100.9	106.1	106.7	106.2	106.5	103.9	104.6
ood buildings and mobile homes	245	103.1	103.0	103.1	103.8	98.3	97.0	96.7	100.3	99.2	100.3	94.6
scellaneous wood products	249	107.7	110.5	114.2	115.3	111.8	115.4	114.4	123.4	131.2	140.7	146.5
ousehold furniture	251	104.5	107.1	110.5	110.6	112.5	116.9	121.6	121.3	125.7	128.9	128.4
10 - 1 - 1												120.4
ffice furniture	252	95.0	94.1	102.5	103.2	100.5	101.1	106.4	118.3	113.1	108.9	111.2
ublic building and related furniture	253	119.8	120.2	140.6	161.0	157.4	173.3	181.5	214.9	207.6	222.4	202.0
artitions and fixtures	254	95.6	93.0	102.7	107.4	98.9	101.2	97.5	121.1	125.6	125.9	131.9
scellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	103.5	102.1	99.5	103.6	104.7	110.0	113.2	110.7	121.9	119.1	110.5
Ip mills	261	116.7	128.3	137.3	122.5	128.9	131.9	132.6	82.3	86.6	84.8	78.8
por mille	000											
per mills	262	102.3	99.2	103.3	102.4	110.2	118.6	111.6	112.0	114.8	126.2	133.5
perboard mills	263	100.6	101.4	104.4	108.4	114.9	119.5	118.0	126.7	127.8	134.9	135.3
perboard containers and boxes	265	101.3	103.4	105.2	107.9	108.4	105.1	106.3	109.7	113.5	111.9	112.9
scellaneous converted paper products	267	101.4	105.3	105.5	107.9	110.6	113.3	113.6	119.5	123.0	126.0	128.3
wspapers	271	90.6	85.8	81.5	79.4	79.9	79.0	77.4	79.0	83.6	86.0	88.3
riodicale	070											
riodicals	272	93.9	89.5	92.9	89.5	81.9	87.8	89.1	100.1	112.2	111.2	109.9
oks	273	96.6	100.8	97.7	103.5	103.0	101.6	99.3	102.6	100.9	106.1	106.1
scellaneous publishing	274	92.2	95.9	105.8	104.5	97.5	94.8	93.6	114.5	119.4	127.2	127.8
mmercial printing nifold business forms	275	102.5	102.0	108.0	106.9	106.5	107.2	108.3	108.8	109.9	115.0	118.7
	276	93.0	89.1	94.5	91.1	82.0	76.9	75.2	77.9	76.7	70.6	69.4
eeting cards	077	100.0	00 -									
nkbooks and bookbinding	277	100.6	92.7	96.7	91.4	89.0	92.5	90.8	92.2	104.1	109.3	105.1
nting trade services	278	99.4	96.1	103.6	98.7	105.4	108.7	114.5	114.2	116.5	123.8	126.2
ustrial inorganic chemicals	279	99.3	100.6	112.0	115.3	111.0	116.7	126.2	123.3	126.7	121.5	119.6
stics materials and synthetics	281 282	106.8	109.7	109.7	105.6	102.3	109.3	110.1	116.8	145.8	148.5	141.3
and officious and officious	202	100.9	100.0	107.5	112.0	125.3	128.3	125.3	135.4	142.2	148.6	151.0
ıgs	283	102.0	104 5	00 5	00 7	1010	100 -					
aps, cleaners, and toilet goods	283	103.8	104.5	99.5	99.7	104.6	108.7	112.5	112.4	104.3	105.6	106.2
nts and allied products	284	103.8	105.3	104.4	108.7	111.2	118.6	120.9	126.4	122.7	114.8	124.8
ustrial organic chemicals	285	106.3	104.3	102.9	108.8	116.7	118.0	125.6	126.4	126.8	122.7	124.6
a gaine anomodio	286	101.4 104.7	95.8 99.5	94.6 99.5	92.2 103.8	99.9 105.0	98.6	99.0	111.3	105.7	120.6	127.8
ricultural chemicals							108.5	110.0	119.8	118.0	104.6	112.0

)igitized for FRASER ttps://fraser.stlouisfed.org lederal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

## 46. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected 3-digit SIC industries

[1987=100]

Industry	SIC	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	97.3	96.1	101.8	107.1	105.7	107.8	110.1	100.0	100.0	1000	
Petroleum refining	291	109.2	106.6	111.3	120.1	123.8		1.	120.3	120.8	123.3	125.
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	98.0	94.1	100.4	108.0		132.3	142.0	149.2	155.8	170.2	180.
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	299	94.8	90.6		100000	104.9	111.2	113.1	123.1	124.7	123.4	126.
Tires and inner tubes	301	103.0	102.4	101.5 107.8	104.2 116.5	96.3 124.1	87.4 131.1	87.1 138.8	96.5 149.1	98.5 144.1	86.5	82.
							101.1	100.0	140.1	144.1	142.1	140.
Hose and belting and gaskets and packing	305	96.1	92.4	97.8	99.7	102.7	104.6	107.4	113.5	112.7	110.6	115.
Fabricated rubber products, n.e.c	306	109.0	109.9	115.2	123.1	119.1	121.5	121.0	125.3	132.3	136.9	144.
Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c	308	105.7	108.3	114.4	116.7	120.8	121.0	124.7	129.9	133.8	140.9	145.
Footwear, except rubber	314	101.1	94.4	104.2	105.2	113.0	117.1	126.1	121.4	110.9	132.6	146.
Flat glass	321	84.5	83.6	92.7	97.7	97.6	99.6	101.5	107.6	114.0	129.4	140.
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	104.8	102.3	108.9	108.7	112.9	115.7	121.4	128.3	135.2	139.3	105
Products of purchased glass	323	92.6	97.7	101.5	106.2	105.9	106.1	121.4	120.3	122.0		135.
Cement, hydraulic	324	112.4	108.3	115.1	119.9	125.6	124.3	122.0	133.1		130.2	137.
Structural clay products	325	109.6	109.8	111.4	106.8	114.0	112.6	119.6	111.9	134.1	138.6	136.
Pottery and related products	326	98.7	95.9	99.5	100.3	108.5	109.4	119.6	124.2	114.8 127.4	123.5	124.
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	102.2	101.0	100 5	1010	101 5						
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	327	102.3	101.2	102.5	104.6	101.5	104.5	107.3	107.6	112.8	111.1	105.
Blast furnace and basic steel products	329	95.4	94.0	104.3	104.5	106.3	107.8	110.4	114.7	114.9	113.3	116.
ron and steel foundries	331	109.7	107.8	117.0	133.6	142.4	142.6	147.5	155.0	151.0	155.6	160.
Primary nonferrous metals	332	106.1 102.3	104.5 110.7	107.2 101.9	112.1 107.9	113.0 105.3	112.7 111.0	116.2 110.8	120.8	121.1	128.9	132.
		102.0		101.5	107.9	100.5	111.0	110.8	112.0	118.9	117.7	111.9
Ionferrous rolling and drawing	335	92.7	91.0	96.0	98.3	101.2	99.2	104.0	111.3	115.7	121.4	118.0
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	104.0	103.6	103.6	108.5	112.1	117.8	122.3	127.0	131.5	129.8	129.7
Aiscellaneous primary metal products	339	113.7	109.1	114.5	111.3	134.5	152.2	149.6	136.2	140.0	149.0	154.3
letal cans and shipping containers	341	117.6	122.9	127.8	132.3	140.9	144.2	155.2	160.3	163.8	157.9	159.5
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	97.3	96.8	100.1	104.0	109.2	111.3	118.2	114.6	115.7	121.9	125.4
lumbing and heating, except electric	343	102.6	102.0	98.4	102.0	109.1	109.2	118.6	127.3	130.5	125.7	132.
abricated structural metal products	344	98.8	100.0	103.9	104.8	107.7	105.8	106.5	111.9	112.7	112.8	112.
letal forgings and stampings	346	95.6	92.9	103.7	108.7	108.5	109.3	113.6	120.2	125.9	128.3	129.8
letal services, n.e.c	347	104.7	99.4	111.6	120.6	123.0	127.7	128.4	124.4	127.3	126.1	135.7
Ordnance and accessories, n.e.c	348	82.1	81.5	88.6	84.6	83.6	87.6	87.5	93.7	96.6	91.0	92.8
liscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	97.5	97.4	101.1	102.0	103.2	106.6	108.3	107.7	111.6	109.3	109.2
ngines and turbines	351	106.5	105.8	103.3	109.2	122.3	122.7	136.6	136.9	146.1	151.5	164.5
arm and garden machinery	352	116.5	112.9	113.9	118.6	125.0	134.7	137.2	141.2	148.5	128.6	139.6
Construction and related machinery	353	107.0	99.1	102.0	108.2	117.7	122.1	123.3	132.5	137.6	133.6	139.6
letalworking machinery	354	101.1	96.4	104.3	107.4	109.9	114.8	114.9	119.2	119.8	123.0	129.8
special industry machinery	355	107.5	108.3	106.0	113.6	121.2	132.3	134.0	1017	1015	100.0	
eneral industrial machinery	356	101.5	101.6	101.6	104.8	106.7	109.0		131.7	124.5	138.6	172.2
computer and office equipment	357	138.1	149.6	195.7	258.6	328.6	469.4	109.4 681.3	110.0 960.2	111.2	113.1	118.7
efrigeration and service machinery	358	103.6	100.7	104.9	108.6	110.7	112.7	114.7		1356.6	1862.5	2172.0
ndustrial machinery, n.e.c	359	107.3	109.0	117.0	118.5	127.4	138.8	141.4	115.0 129.3	121.4 127.5	124.0 135.8	122.3
									120.0	127.0	100.0	141.0
lectric distribution equipment	361	106.3	106.5	119.6	122.2	131.8	143.0	143.9	142.8	147.5	148.9	155.4
lectrical industrial apparatus	362	107.7	107.1	117.1	132.9	134.9	150.8	154.3	164.2	162.3	158.3	157.0
ousehold appliances lectric lighting and wiring equipment	363	105.8	106.5	115.0	123.4	131.4	127.3	127.4	142.9	150.2	149.5	162.4
ommunications equipment	364 366	99.9 123.8	97.5 129.1	105.7 154.9	107.8 163.1	113.4 186.4	113.7 200.7	116.9 229.5	121.8 275.4	129.2	132.4	134.8
			12011	104.0	100.1	100.4	200.7	229.0	2/5.4	284.5	371.9	448.8
ectronic components and accessories	367	133.4	154.7	189.3	217.9	274.0	401.5	515.0	613.4	768.6	1062.6	1440.
iscellaneous electrical equipment & supplies	369	90.6	98.6	101.3	108.2	110.5	114.1	123.1	128.3	135.3	147.2	156.0
otor vehicles and equipment	371	102.4	96.6	104.2	106.2	108.8	106.7	107.2	116.3	125.2	136.7	127.1
rcraft and parts	372	98.9	108.2	112.3	115.2	109.5	107.8	113.1	114.7	140.1	138.1	132.2
nip and boat building and repairing	373	103.7	96.3	102.7	105.9	103.8	98.1	99.3	105.5	102.5	113.1	121.6
ailroad equipment	374	141.1	146.9	147.9	151.0	152.5	150.0	148.3	184.2	189.1	212.8	218.4
otorcycles, bicycles, and parts	375	93.8	99.8	108.4	130.9	125.1	120.3	125.5	120.4	127.7	122.4	119.4
uided missiles, space vehicles, parts	376	116.5	110.5	110.5	119.4	114.9	116.9	125.1	133.6	138.9	156.1	113.3
earch and navigation equipment	381	112.7	118.9	122.1	129.1	132.1	149.5	142.2	149.5	149.1	149.6	163.7
easuring and controlling devices	382	106.4	113.1	119.9	124.0	133.8	146.4	150.5	142.4	143.5	152.4	158.5
edical instruments and supplies	384	116.9	118.7	123.5	127.3	126.7	131.5	139.8	147.4	158.6	160.4	167 (
obthalmia acada	385	121.2	125.1	144.5	157.8	160.6	167.2	188.2	196.3	199.0	235.2	167.0 250.2
prinamic goods						100.0	10/16	100.2	100.0	100.0	200.2	200.2
phthalmic goods notographic equipment & supplies	386	107.8	110.2	116.4	126.9	1327	129.5	128 7	121 5	129.0	160.6	100 4
notographic equipment & supplies welry, silverware, and plated ware	386 391	107.8 99.3	110.2 95.8	116.4 96.7	126.9 96.7	132.7 99.5	129.5 100.2	128.7 102.6	121.5 114.2	128.0 113.1	160.6 134.3	169.4 144.9

See footnotes at end of table.

#### 46. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected 3-digit SIC industries

[1987=100]

Industry	SIC	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Toys and sporting goods		108.1	109.7	104.9	114.2	109.7	113.6	119.9	125.7	131.6	126.6	140.4
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	118.2	116.8	111.3	111.6	129.9	135.2	144.1	127.5	132.5	123.4	124.9
Costume jewelry and notions	396	105.3	106.7	110.8	115.8	129.0	143.7	142.2	118.0	131.2	130.8	145.3
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	106.5	109.2	109.5	107.7	106.1	108.1	112.8	109.4	108.5	114.9	115.9
Transportation Railroad transportation	4011	118.5	127.8	139.6	145.4	150.3	156.2	167.0	169.8	173.3	182.5	195.8
Trucking, except local <sup>1</sup>	4213 431	111.1 104.0	116.9 103.7	123.4 104.5	126.6 107.1	129.5 106.6	125.4 106.5	130.9 104.7	132.4 108.3	129.9 109.8	131.6	131.2 113.6
Air transportation		92.9	92.5	96.9	100.2	105.7	108.6	111.1	111.6	109.8	109.1	110.7
Utilities	4012,10,22(plo.)	52.5	92.0	30.5	100.2	100.7	100.0		111.0	100.4	100.1	110.7
Telephone communications	481	113.3	119.8	127.7	135.5	142.2	148.1	159.5	160.9	170.1	186.3	201.3
Radio and television broadcasting	483	104.9	106.1	108.3	106.7	110.1	109.6	105.8	101.7	104.5	108.4	109.9
Cable and other pay TV services	484	92.6	87.6	88.5	85.3	83.4	84.5	81.9	84.7	86.1	85.0	87.6
Electric utilities		110.1	113.4	115.2	24.1	50.5	80.8	116.8	150.0	159.6	162.0	169.6
				111.1	121.8		137.1	145.9	158.6	144.4	147.2	160.6
Gas utilities Trade	492,3(pts.)	105.8	109.6		121.0	125.6	137.1	145.9	150.0	144.4	141.2	100.0
Lumber and other building materials dealers	521	104.3	102.3	106.4	111.4	118.9	117.8	121.6	121.8	134.2	143.0	144.2
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	106.8	100.4	107.6	114.2	127.8	130.9	133.5	134.8	163.5	165.1	170.1
Hardware stores.	525	115.3	108.7	115.2	113.9	121.2	115.6	119.5	119.0	137.9	147.6	145.7
Retail nurseries, lawn and garden supply stores	526	84.7	89.3	101.2	107.1	117.0	117.4	136.4	127.5	133.7	150.4	154.5
Department stores	531	96.8	102.0	105.4	110.4	113.5	116.1	123.8	129.1	135.8	146.0	160.4
Variety stores		154.6	159.0	173.9	191.9	197.9	212.4	240.4	260.1	271.2	315.0	330.9
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores		118.6	124.8	140.4	164.3	164.8	167.4	167.7	170.4	185.9	199.6	224.3
Grocery stores	541	96.6	96.3	96.5	96.0	95.4	93.9	92.1	91.7	92.2	95.3	96.1
Meat and fish (seafood) markets	542	98.9	90.8	99.2	97.7	95.7	94.4	86.4	90.8	95.7	97.4	110.0
Retail bakeries	546	91.2	96.7	96.5	86.5	85.3	83.0	75.9	67.6	68.1	83.1	88.4
New and used car dealers	551	106.7	104.9	107.4	108.6	109.7	108.1	109.1	108.8	108.7	111.6	112.5
Auto and home supply stores	553	103.7	100.2	101.6	100.8	105.3	109.1	108.2	108.1	113.1	115.5	119.3
Gasoline service stations	554	103.0	104.8	110.2	115.9	121.1	127.2	126.1	126.1	133.9	141.7	139.0
	561	115.6	121.9	122.3	119.5	121.7	121.4	129.8	136.3	145.2	154.5	165.0
Men's and boy's wear stores Women's clothing stores	562	106.6	111.2	122.5	130.0	130.4	139.9	154.2	157.3	176.0	190.2	205.7
Women's clothing stores.	UUL	100.0		120.0	100.0	100.4						
Family clothing stores		107.8	111.5	118.6	121.5	127.7	141.8	146.9	150.2	153.1	155.9	160.4
Shoe stores		107.9	107.8	115.5	117.3	130.7	139.2	151.9	148.4	145.0	152.9	160.2
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	571	104.6	105.4	113.9	113.3	114.7	117.4	123.6	124.2	127.3	134.5	141.1
Household appliance stores	572	104.6	107.2	116.1	118.7	122.4	139.6	142.2	155.2	184.2	186.4	209.3
Radio, television, computer, and music stores	573	120.8	129.3	139.3	153.8	178.2	198.1	206.6	216.8	258.3	309.1	359.4
Eating and drinking places	581	104.5	103.8	103.4	103.8	102.1	102.0	100.6	101.6	102.0	104.0	107.3
Drug and proprietary stores		106.3	108.0	107.6	109.6	109.9	111.1	113.9	119.8	125.7	129.8	136.9
Liquor stores	592	105.9	106.9	109.6	101.8	100.1	104.7	113.8	109.9	116.5	114.5	127.7
Used merchandise stores	593	103.0	102.3	115.7	116.7	119.5	120.6	132.6	140.3	163.6	183.2	216.7
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	107.4	102.3	107.9	111.7	117.3	123.2	125.3	129.4	138.7	143.7	150.6
Nonstore retailers	596	111.1	112.5	126.5	132.2	149.0	152.5	173.5	186.8	208.3	220.6	263.2
Fuel dealers	598	84.6	85.3	84.3	91.9	99.0	111.4	112.5	109.1	105.8	115.2	117.3
Retail stores, n.e.c.	599	114.5	104.0	112.5	118.1	125.8	127.0	140.2	147.8	157.4	162.5	168.1
Finance and services Commercial banks	602	107.7	110.1	111.0	118.5	121.7	126.4	129.7	133.0	132.6	135.9	143.2
		96.2	99.3	108.0	106.5	109.9	110.5	110.0	108.2	108.2	109.9	114.1
Hotels and motels											120.8	123.6
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services		102.3	99.9	99.3	99.9	105.0	106.6	109.8	109.0	116.0		
Photographic studios, portrait Beauty shops		98.2 97.5	92.1 95.8	95.8 100.9	101.8 97.0	108.3	116.2 104.8	110.7 107.6	114.1 108.5	121.6 110.5	107.7	112.0
sousy shops	120	57.5	50.5	100.0	51.5	101.1	104.0				110.4	1.14.0
Barber shops		100.7	94.9	113.2	121.9	118.8	115.7	128.8	150.4	157.4	132.8	129.9
Funeral services and crematories	726	91.2	89.9	103.8	98.7	104.3	100.2	97.6	101.9	104.2	100.2	93.9
	753	107.9	100.1	105.1	105.7	114.3	121.6	116.1	117.2	124.9	126.4	128.5
Automotive repair shops	100											

Heters to output per employee.
 Heters to output per full-time equivalent employee year on fiscal basis.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

#### 47. Unemployment rates, approximating U.S. concepts, in nine countries, quarterly data seasonally adjusted

	Annual a	verage		200	0			200	1	
Country	2000	2001	1	11	III	IV	1	Ш	III	IV
United States	4.0	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.6
Canada	6.1	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.8
Australia	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.8	6.8
Japan <sup>1</sup> France <sup>1</sup>	4.8 9.4	5.1 8.7	4.8 9.9	4.7 9.5	4.7 9.3	4.8 9.0	4.8 8.6	4.9 8.5	5.2 8.7	5.5
Germany <sup>1</sup>	8.1	8.0	8.3	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1
Italy <sup>1,2</sup>	10.7	9.6	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.5	9.3
Sweden <sup>1</sup>	5.8	5.0	6.6	6.0	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1
United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>	5.5	-	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.1	-

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary for 2001 for Japan, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, See "Notes on the data" for information on breaks in series. For and the United Kingdom.

<sup>2</sup> Quarterly rates are for the first month of the quarter.

NOTE: Quarterly figures for France and Germany are calculated Statistics, Mar. 25, 2002), on the Internet at by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data, and therefore should be viewed as less precise indicators of Monthly and quarterly unemployment rates, updated monthly, are unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures.

further qualifications and historical data, see Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 1959-2001 (Bureau of Labor

http://www.bls.gov/fls/home.htm

also on this site. Dash indicates data not available.

[Numbers in thousands]	1				1000	100-	1000	1000	0000	0001
Employment status and country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Civilian labor force										
United States	128,105	129,200	131,056	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	140,863	141,815
Canada		14,308	14,400	14,517	14,669	14,958	15,237	15,536	15,789	16,027
Australia	8,557	8,613	8,771	8,995	9,115	9,204	9,339	9,466	9,678	9,817
Japan	65,040	65,470	65,780	65,990	66,450	67,200	67,240	67,090	66,990	66,870
France	24,570	24,640	24,780	24,830	25,090	25,210	25,520	25,830	25,980	-
Germany		39,100	39,070	38,980	39,140	39,420	39,750	39,800	39,750	-
Italy		22,570	22,450	22,460	22,570	22,680	22,960	23,130	23,340	23,540
Netherlands		7,100	7,190	7,260	7,370	7,530	7,690	7,900	8,050	-
Sweden	000000	4,443	4,418	4,460	4,459	4,418	4,402	4,430	4,489	4,537
United Kingdom		28,430	28,440	28,560	28,720	28,910	29,040	29,300	29,450	-
Participation rate		00.0	00.0	00.0	000	07.4	07.4	07.4	07.0	00.0
United States		66.3	66.6	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.2	66.9
Canada		65.5	65.2	64.9	64.7	65.0	65.4	65.8	65.9 64.7	66.0 64.7
Australia		63.5 63.3	63.9 63.1	64.6 62.9	64.6 63.0	64.3 63.2	64.3 62.8	64.2 62.4	62.0	61.6
Japan France		55.8	55.8	55.6	55.8	55.7	56.1	56.4	56.4	01.0
Germany		57.7	57.4	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.7	57.6	57.5	
						47.2	47.6	47.8		
Italy		47.9	47.3	47.1	47.1				48.1	-
Netherlands		58.6	59.0	59.2 64.1	59.8 64.0	60.8 63.3	61.7 62.8	62.8 62.8	63.5 63.8	64.2
Sweden		64.5 62.8	63.7 62.7	64.1	62.8	62.9	62.8	63.2	63.3	04.2
United Kingdom	03.1	02.0	02.7	02.7	02.0	02.9	02.9	00.2	00.0	
Employed										
United States		120,259	123,060	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	135,208	135,073
Canada		12,770	13,027	13,271	13,380	13,705	14,068	14,456	14,827	14,997
Australia		7,699	7,942	8,256	8,364	8,444	8,618	8,808	9,068	9,157
Japan		63,810	63,860	63,890	64,200	64,900	64,450	63,920	63,790	63,470
France		21,740	21,720	21,910	21,960	22,090	22,510	22,940	23,530	-
Germany		35,990	35,760	35,780	35,640	35,510	36,060	36,360	36,540	-
Italy		20,270	19,940	19,820	19,920	19,990	20,210	20,460	20,840	21,280
Netherlands		6,630	6,670	6,760	6,900	7,130	7,380	7,640	7,810	-
Sweden		4,028	3,992	4,056	4,019	3,973	4,034	4,117	4,229	4,309
United Kingdom	25,530	25,450	25,720	26,070	26,380	26,880	27,210	27,530	27,830	-
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>										
United States	61.5	61.7	62.5	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.5	63.8
Canada		58.5	59.0	59.4	59.1	59.7	60.4	61.3	62.1	61.9
Australia		56.8	57.8	59.2	59.3	59.0	59.3	59.8	60.6	60.3
Japan		61.7	61.3	60.9	60.9	61.0	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4
France		49.2	48.9	49.0	48.8	48.8	49.5	50.1	51.1	-
Germany		53.2	52.6	52.4	52.0	51.6	52.3	52.6	52.8	-
Italy	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.9	42.3	42.9	-
Netherlands		54.7	54.7	55.1	56.0	57.5	59.2	60.8	61.6	-
Sweden		58.5	57.6	58.3	57.7	56.9	57.6	58.4	60.1	61.0
United Kingdom		56.2	56.7	57.2	57.6	58.5	58.9	59.4	59.4	-
Unemployed										
United States	9,613	8,940	7,996	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,655	6,742
Canada		1,539	1,373	1,246	1,289	1,252	1,169	1,080	962	1,031
Australia		914	829	739	751	760	721	658	611	661
Japan		1,660	1,920	2,100	2,250	2,300	2,790	3,170	3,200	3,400
France	2,550	2,900	3,060	2,920	3,130	3,120	3,020	2,890	2,450	-
Germany		3,110	3,320	3,200	3,510	3,910	3,690	3,440	3,210	-
Italy		2,300	2,510	2,640	2,650	2,690	2,750	2,670	2,500	2,270
Netherlands		470	520	500	470	400	310	270	240	-,
Sweden		415	426	404	440	400	368	313	260	228
United Kingdom		2,980	2,720	2,490	2,340	2,030	1,830	1,770	1,620	-
Unemployment rate										
United States		6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.8
Canada		10.8	9.5	8.6	8.8	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.4
Australia		10.6	9.4	8.2	8.2	8.3	7.7	7.0	6.3	6.7
Japan		2.5	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1
France		11.8	12.3	11.8	12.5	12.4	11.8	11.2	9.4	8.7
Germany		8.0	8.5	8.2	9.0	9.9	9.3	8.6	8.1	8.0
Italy	7.3	10.2	11.2	11.8	11.7	11.9	12.0	11.5	10.7	9.6
Netherlands		6.6	7.2	6.9	6.4	5.3	4.0	3.4	3.0	-
Sweden		9.3	9.6	9.1	9.9	10.1	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0
United Kingdom	10.1	10.5	9.6	8.7	8.1	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.5	-

48. Annual data: Employment status of the working-age population, approximating U.S. concepts, 10 countries [Numbers in thousands]

<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.

For further qualifications and historical data, see *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics*, *Ten Countries*, 1959–2001 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mar. 25,2002), on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/fls/home.htm

NOTE: See notes on the data for information on breaks in series.

Dash indicates data are not available.

#### 49. Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 12 countries

[1992 = 100]

Item and country	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Output per hour														
United States	-	-	70.5	96.9	97.9	102.1	107.3	113.8	117.0	121.3	126.5	135.3	142.9	145.6
Canada	37.8	54.9	72.9	93.4	95.3	105.8	110.8	112.4	109.7	113.5	113.1	116.0	118.4	116.1
Japan	13.8	37.5	63.2	94.4	99.0	101.7	103.3	111.0	116.1	121.0	121.2	126.9	134.1	128.1
Belgium	18.0	32.9	65.4	96.8	99.1	102.5	108.4	113.2	117.0	127.0	129.2	129.5	133.4	134.1
Denmark	29.9	52.7	90.4	99.1	99.4	100.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	22.0	43.1	66.8	93.8	97.0	100.6	108.2	113.9	114.6	121.9	127.7	132.7	142.5	146.3
Germany	29.2	52.0	77.2	99.0	98.3	101.8	109.5	112.2	113.9	119.4	120.3	120.4	127.9	128.2
Italy	23.6	44.3	74.2	95.8	95.9	101.4	104.9	108.0	108.1	109.9	110.0	109.9	113.0	115.0
Netherlands	18.5	37.9	68.8	98.5	99.6	101.6	113.2	118.2	120.2	122.3	125.0	128.5	133.8	-
Norway	37.4	58.8	77.5	97.6	98.2	99.6	99.6	100.7	102.5	102.0	99.9	103.6	104.5	105.3
Sweden	27.3	52.2	73.1	94.6	95.5	107.3	119.4	121.9	124.5	132.3	139.5	149.7	158.0	160.4
United Kingdom	30.0	43.2	54.3	89.2	93.8	103.9	107.1	104.9	103.8	105.2	107.0	111.6	118.0	119.8
Output										1				
and the second se										107.0	100.4			
United States	-	-	75.8	101.6	98.3	103.5	111.1	118.4	121.3	127.9	133.1	141.2	147.0	
Canada	33.4	58.9	83.6	106.0	99.0	105.9	114.1	119.6	119.6	127.7	132.8	141.0	148.8	
Japan	10.7	39.2	60.4	97.1	102.0	96.3	94.9	98.9	103.0	106.5	100.2	101.9	107.6	1
Belgium	30.7	57.6	78.2	101.0	100.7	97.0	101.4	104.2	106.6	113.8	116.4	118.0	122.2	
Denmark	40.8	68.0	91.4	102.8	101.5	95.6	105.6	111.6	106.7	115.2	115.7	115.1	122.9	
France	31.0	64.1	88.7	99.1	99.8	95.7	100.3	104.9	104.6	109.7	115.0	118.7	124.1	126.3
Germany	41.5	70.9	85.3	99.1	102.3	92.4	95.1	95.2	92.5	95.7	97.2	95.8	101.7	101.8
Italy	23.0	48.1	84.4	99.4	99.3	96.5	102.4	107.2	105.4	108.8	110.7	110.5	113.9	114.6
Netherlands	31.5	59.1	76.8	99.9	100.4	98.4	104.6	108.1	108.7	111.5	114.8	118.1	123.7	-
Norway	57.4	90.6	104.4	100.9	99.0	101.7	104.6	107.3	110.3	114.2	113.7	113.6	110.2	
Sweden	45.9	80.7	90.7	110.1	104.1	101.9	117.1	128.4	131.1	138.0	147.6	157.8	168.7	167.4
United Kingdom	67.3	90.2	87.2	105.4	100.0	101.4	106.1	107.8	108.5	109.9	110.8	111.1	113.3	110.7
Total hours														
									100.0		10- 6		100.0	
United States	92.1	104.4	107.5	104.8	100.4	101.4	103.6	104.0	103.6	105.4	105.2	104.4	102.8	1
Canada	88.3	107.1	114.6	113.5	103.9	100.1	103.0	106.4	109.0	112.4	117.5	121.5	125.6	
Japan	77.8	104.4	95.6	102.9	103.1	94.7	91.9	89.1	88.7	88.0	82.7	80.3	80.2	
Belgium	170.7	174.7	119.7	104.3	101.5	94.7	93.6	92.0	91.1	89.6	90.1	91.1	91.7	90.7
Denmark	136.5	129.0	101.1	103.7	102.1	94.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	140.8	148.5	132.9	105.6	102.9	95.1	92.7	92.1	91.3	90.0	90.0	89.4	87.1	86.3
Germany	142.3	136.3	110.5	100.1	104.1	90.8	86.8	84.9	81.2	80.1	80.7	79.6	79.5	78.8
Italy	97.6	108.5	113.8	103.7	103.6	95.2	97.6	99.3	97.5	99.0	100.6	100.5	100.7	99.7
Netherlands	170.5	156.1	111.7	101.4	100.9	96.8	92.4	91.5	90.4	91.1	91.8	92.0	92.5	-
Norway	153.6	153.9	134.7	103.4	100.8	102.1	105.0	106.6	107.6	112.0	113.7	109.6	105.4	103.4
Sweden	168.3	154.7	124.0	116.4	109.0	94.9	98.1	105.3	105.3	104.3	105.8	105.4	106.8	104.3
United Kingdom	224.6	208.8	160.5	118.1	106.6	97.6	99.1	102.7	104.5	104.5	103.6	99.6	96.0	92.4
Compensation per hour							1.00							
					05.0	100 7		107.0	100.1			100.4	101.1	100.4
United States	14.9	23.7	55.6	90.8	95.6	102.7	105.6	107.9	109.4	111.5	117.4	122.1	131.1	133.1
Canada	10.0	17.1	47.6	88.3	95.0	102.0	103.7	106.0	107.0	109.3	110.5	112.3	113.9	
Japan	4.3	16.4	58.5	90.5	96.4	102.8	104.9	108.3	109.2	112.9	115.8	115.2	114.5	
Belgium	5.4	13.7	52.5	90.1	97.3	104.8	106.1	109.2	110.9	114.9	116.6	118.3	121.1	125.9
Denmark	4.6	13.3	49.6	92.7	95.9	104.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
France	4.3	10.4	40.9	90.9	96.4	102.6	106.0	110.0	112.1	112.0	112.6	116.3	120.8	
Germany	8.1	20.7	53.6	89.4	91.5	106.4	111.7	117.5	122.3	124.7	126.5	129.3	133.5	
Italy	1.8	5.3	30.4	87.6	94.2	105.7	106.8	111.3	119.0	123.0	122.2	124.6	127.8	
Netherlands	6.4	20.2	64.4	90.9	95.3	103.8	108.2	110.7	113.0	115.8	120.6	124.0	131.0	
Norway	4.7	11.8	39.0	92.3	97.5	101.5	104.4	109.2	113.6	118.7	125.7	133.0	140.0	147.6
Sweden	4.1	10.7	37.3	87.8	95.5	97.4	100.0	106.5	114.4	119.4	124.4	129.3	131.8	
United Kingdom	3.0	6.1	32.1	82.9	93.8	104.6	106.7	107.9	109.5	113.9	120.5	129.6	135.2	140.4
Unit labor costs: National currency basis														
			70.0	00.7	07.0	100.0	00.5	~ ~ ~	00.5	~ ~	00.0	00.0	04.7	
United States	-	-	78.8	93.7	97.6	100.6	98.5	94.8	93.5	91.9	92.8	90.2	91.7	
Canada	26.4	31.1	65.2	94.6	99.6	96.4	93.6	94.3	97.5	96.2	97.7	96.8	96.1	101.5
Japan	31.3	43.8	92.5	95.9	97.4	101.1	101.5	97.6	94.0	93.3	95.5	90.8	85.4	
Belgium	30.1	41.7	80.3	93.0	98.1	102.3	97.9	96.4	94.7	90.5	90.2	91.4	90.8	1
Denmark	15.4	25.2	54.9	93.5	96.5	103.7	96.2	96.4	103.7	99.7	102.9	105.4	101.8	
France	19.4	24.0	61.3	96.9	99.3	101.9	97.9	96.6	97.8	91.9	88.2	87.7	84.8	
Germany	27.8	39.8	69.4	90.3	93.1	104.5	102.0	104.7	107.4	104.4	105.2	107.4	104.4	
Italy	7.5	11.9	41.0	91.5	98.2	104.3	101.9	103.0	110.0	111.9	111.1	113.4	113.1	115.4
Netherlands	34.6	53.3	93.7	92.3	95.6	102.1	95.6	93.7	94.0	94.7	96.5	96.6	97.9	-
Norway	12.7	20.1	50.3	94.6	99.2	101.9	104.8	108.4	110.8	116.4	125.7	128.4	134.0	140.1
Sweden	15.0	20.6	51.0	92.9	100.0	90.8	83.8	87.4	91.9	90.2	89.2	86.3	83.4	85.5
United Kingdom	9.8	14.1	59.0	92.9	100.1	100.8	99.7	102.9	105.5	108.2	112.7	116.2	114.5	117.2
Unit labor costs: U.S. dollar basis														
United States	-	-	78.8	93.7	97.6	100.6	98.5	94.8	93.5	91.9	92.8	90.2	91.7	
Canada	32.9	36.0	67.4	98.0	105.1	90.3	82.8	83.0	86.4	84.0	79.6	78.8	78.2	
Japan	11.0	15.5	51.8	83.8	91.7	115.4	125.9	131.7	109.6	97.7	92.4	101.2	100.4	1
Belgium	19.4	27.0	88.3	89.5	92.3	95.1	94.2	105.2	98.4	81.2	79.9	77.6	66.8	
Denmark	13.4	20.2	58.8	91.2	91.0	96.5	91.4	104.0	108.0	91.0	92.7	91.0	75.9	
France	21.0	23.0	76.8	94.1	93.1	95.2	93.4	103.5	101.2	83.3	79.1	75.4	63.2	
Germany	10.4	17.1	59.6	87.3	87.5	98.7	98.2	114.2	111.5	94.0	93.3	91.4	76.9	
Italy	15.0	23.3	59.0	94.1	97.5	81.6	77.9	77.9	87.9	80.9	78.8	76.9	66.4	65.7
Netherlands	16.1	25.9	82.9	89.1	89.9	96.6	92.4	102.7	98.1	85.3	85.5	82.1	72.1	
Norway	11.1	17.5	63.3	94.0	95.0	89.2	92.3	106.4	106.6	102.1	103.5	102.2	94.5	96.8
Sweden	16.9	23.1	70.2	91.3	96.3	67.8	63.2	71.3	79.8	68.8	65.3	60.8	53.0	

NOTE: Data for Germany for years before 1991 are for the former West Germany. Data for 1991 onward are for unified Germany. Dash indicates data not available.

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

Industry and type of case <sup>2</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>
PRIVATE SECTOR <sup>5</sup>												
Total cases		8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	
Lost workday cases		4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0
Lost workdays	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>5</sup>	10.0	11.6	10.9	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1
Total cases Lost workday cases		11.6 5.9	10.8 5.4	11.6 5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6
Lost workdays		112.2	108.3	126.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining												
Total cases	. 8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7
Lost workday cases		5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0
Lost workdays	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction		1										
Total cases		14.2 6.7	13.0 6.1	13.1 5.8	12.2 5.5	11.8 5.5	10.6 4.9	9.9 4.5	9.5 4.4	8.8 4.0	8.6 4.2	
Lost workday cases Lost workdays		147.9	148.1	161.9	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.
General building contractors:	140.0	147.0	140.1	101.0								
Total cases	. 13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	
Lost workday cases		6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9
Lost workdays	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except building: Total cases	. 13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6
Lost workday cases		6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	
Lost workdays		144.6	160.1	165.8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trades contractors:			10.5	10.0	10.0	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6
Total cases Lost workday cases		14.7 6.9	13.5 6.3	13.8 6.1	12.8 5.8	5.8	5.0	10.4 4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	
Lost workdays		153.1	151.3	168.3			-		-	-	-	-
Manufacturing												
Total cases	. 13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0
Lost workday cases	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5
Lost workdays	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods:									1			
Total cases		14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	-
Lost workday cases		6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	-
Lost workdays	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Lumber and wood products:	10.4	10.1	10.0	10.0	15.0	157	14.0	14.0	19.5	12.0	13.0	12.1
Total cases Lost workday cases		18.1 8.8	16.8 8.3	16.3 7.6	1.	15.7	14.9 7.0	14.2 6.8	13.5 6.5		6.7	6.1
Lost workdays		172.5	172.0	165.8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures:												
Total cases		16.9	15.9	14.8		15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0		11.5	
Lost workday cases		7.8	7.2	6.6 128.4	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9
Stone, clay, and glass products:				120.4								
Total cases	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4
Lost workday cases	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5
Lost workdays	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries: Total cases	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6
Lost workday cases		8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2		6.3	
Lost workdays	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products:	1.00									10.0		
Total cases Lost workday cases	18.5	18.7 7.9	17.4 7.1	16.8 6.6		16.4 6.7	15.8	14.4	14.2	1.	12.6	
Lost workdays	- 1		146.6	144.0		-			-			
Industrial machinery and equipment:												
Total cases	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2
Lost workday cases		4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6
Lost workdays	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment:	9.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	76	60		50	5.7	5.7
Total cases Lost workday cases		9.1 3.8	8.6 3.7	8.4	1			6.8 3.1	6.6 3.1	5.9 2.8		
Lost workdays		79.4	83.0	81.2				-	-		2.0	-
Transportation equipment:												
Total cases		17.8	18.3	18.7				16.3	15.4			
Lost workdaye		6.9 153.7	7.0 166.1	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3
Lost workdays	130.0	100.7	100.1	100.0								
Instruments and related products: Total cases	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5
Lost workday cases	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2
Lost workdays	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:		11.0	11.0	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2
Total cases Lost workday cases		11.3	11.3 5.1	5.0		1 2 2			4.2			
Lost workdays		113.1	104.0			4.0	4.0	4.4	7.6	0.0	4.0	0.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry and type of case <sup>2</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 4	1999 4	2000 4
Nondurable goods:												
Total cases	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.9	9.2	8.8	8.2	7.8	-
Lost workday cases		5.6	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	-
Lost workdays	. 107.8	116.9	119.7	121.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products:												
Total cases	. 18.5	20.0	19.5	18.8	17.6	17.1	16.3	15.0	14.5	13.6	12.7	12.4
Lost workday cases		9.9	9.9 207.2	9.5	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.3
Lost workdays	. 174.7	202.6	207.2	211.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco products: Total cases	. 8.7	7.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.7	5.9	6.4	5.5	6.2
Lost workday cases		3.2	2.8	2.4	2.3		2.6	2.8	2.7	3.4	2.2	3.1
Lost workdays	. 64.2	62.3	52.0	42.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products:												
Total cases		9.6	10.1	9.9	9.7	8.7	8.2	7.8	6.7	7.4	6.4	6.0
Lost workday cases		4.0 85.1	4.4 88.3	4.2 87.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2
Lost workdays	. 81.4	85.1	88.3	87.1	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Apparel and other textile products: Total cases	. 8.6	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.2	7.4	7.0	6.2	5.8	6.1
Lost workday cases		3.9	4.2	4.0	3.8		3.6	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0
Lost workdays		92.1	99.9	104.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products:												
Total cases		12.1	11.2	11.0	9.9	2.0	8.5	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.5
Lost workday cases	1	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4
Lost workdays	. 132.9	124.8	122.7	125.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing and publishing: Total cases	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.1
Lost workday cases		3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6
Lost workdays		69.8	74.5	74.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products:												
Total cases		6.5	6.4	6.0	5.9		5.5	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.2
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
Lost workdays	. 63.4	61.6	62.4	64.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum and coal products: Total cases	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.7
Lost workday cases		3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5		2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9
Lost workdays		77.3	68.2	71.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products:												
Total cases		16.2	15.1	14.5	13.9		12.9	12.3	11.9	11.2	10.1	10.7
Lost workday cases		7.8	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8
Lost workdays	. 147.2	151.3	150.9	153.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather and leather products: Total cases	. 13.6	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.4	10.7	10.6	9.8	10.3	9.0
Lost workday cases		5.9	5.9	5.4	5.5		4.8	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.3
Lost workdays		152.3	140.8	128.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and public utilities												
Total cases	9.2	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.2	7.3	7.3	-
Lost workday cases		5.5	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.3
Lost workdays	. 121.5	134.1	140.0	144.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade									1			
Total cases		7.9	7.6	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.1	-
Lost workday cases		3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	-
Lost workdays	. 63.5	65.6	72.0	80.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade: Total cases	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.8
Lost workday cases		3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7		3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	-
Lost workdays	. 71.9	71.5	79.2	82.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade:								1				
Total cases		8.1	7.7	, 8.7	8.2		7.5	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.1	-
Lost workday cases		3.4	3.3	3.4		3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	-
Lost workdays	60.0	63.2	69.1	79.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate												
Total cases		2.4	2.4	2.9			2.6	2.4	2.2	.7	1.8	
Lost workday cases		1.1 27.3	1.1	1.2	1.2		1.0	.9	.9	.5	.8	.8
Lost workdays	. 17.6	21.3	24.1	32.9	-			-				
Services				7.4	0.7	0.5			5.6	5.2	4.9	4.9
Total cases Lost workday cases		6.0 2.8	6.2 2.8		6.7	1	6.4 2.8	6.0 2.6	2.5	5.2 2.4	4.9	
Lost workdays		56.4	60.0			2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	6.6	E.E.

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1989 and subsequent years are based on the Standard Industrial Classilication Manual, 1987 Edition. For this reason, they are not strictly comparable with data EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and for the years 1985-88, which were based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972 Edition, 1977 Supplement.

N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;

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

<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 Occupational Injuries.

1992, BLS began generating percent distributions and the median number of days away fatalities, a basic element of workplace safety, BLS implemented the Census of Fatal from work by industry and for groups of workers sustaining similar work disabilities.

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

Dash indicates data not available.

51. Fatal occupational injuries by e	vent or exposure,	1994-2000
--------------------------------------	-------------------	-----------

	Fatalities							
Event or exposure <sup>1</sup>	1994-98	1999 <sup>2</sup>	200	00				
	Average	Number	Number	Percent				
Total	6,280	6,054	5,915	10				
Transportation incidents	2,640	2,618	2,571	4				
Highway incident	1,374	1,496	1,363	2				
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	662	714	694	1				
Moving in same direction	113	129	136					
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	240	270	243					
Moving in intersection	136	161	153					
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment	272	334	279					
Noncollision incident	368	390	356					
Jackknifed or overturned-no collision	280	322	304					
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises) incident	387	352	399					
Overturned	215	206	213					
	304	200	280					
Aircraft	382	377	370					
Worker struck by a vehicle		102	84					
Water vehicle incident	104	56	71					
Railway	78	00	/1					
Assaults and violent acts	1,168	909	929	1				
Homicides	923	651	677	1				
Shooting	748	509	533					
Stabbing	68	62	66					
Other, including bombing	107	80	78					
Self-inflicted injuries	215	218	220					
Contact with objects and equipment	984	1.030	1.005					
Struck by object	564	585	570					
	364	358	357					
Struck by falling object	60	55	61					
Struck by flying object	281	302	294					
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	148	163	157					
Caught in running equipment or machinery	140	129	123					
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials								
Falls	686	721	734					
Fall to lower level	609	634	659	1				
Fall from ladder	101	96	110					
Fall from roof	146	153	150					
Fall from scaffold, staging	89	92	85					
Fall on same level	53	70	56					
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	583	533	480					
Contact with electric current	322	280	256					
Contact with overhead power lines	136	125	128					
Contact with temperature extremes	45	51	29					
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	118	108	100					
Inhalation of substances	66	55	48					
Oxygen deficiency	96	92	93					
Drowning, submersion	90 77	92 75	93 74					
Fires and explosions	199	216	177					
Other events or exposures <sup>3</sup>	21	27	19					

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness <sup>3</sup> Includes the category "Bodily reaction and exertion." Classification Structures.

<sup>2</sup> The BLS news release issued August 17, 2000, reported a total of 6,023 fatal work injuries for calendar year 1999. Since then, an additional 31 job-related fatalities were identified, bicales to table to table to mage the mage to adopt the sub-total of 6,023 fatal work injuries for calendar year 1999. Since the table to table to table to mage to adopt the sub-total of 6,023 fatal work injuries for calendar year 1999. Since the table to tabl bringing the total job-related fatality count for 1999 to 6,054.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subpercent.

# Where are you publishing your research?

The Monthly Labor Review welcomes articles on the labor force, labor-management relations, business conditions, industry productivity, compensation, occupational safety and health, demographic trends and other economic developments. Papers should be factual, and analytical, not polemical in tone. Potential articles, as well as comments on material published in the Review, should be submitted to:

Editor-in-Chief Monthly Labor Review **Bureau of Labor Statistics** Washington, DC 20212

Telephone: (202) 691-5900 E-mail: mlr@bls.gov

98.2 67.2 .0 1.1 43.3

## Need more research, facts, and analysis? Subscribe to Monthly Labor Review today!

**United States Government INFORMATION** 

Order Processing Code

\*5338

YES, please send

subscriptions to:

Monthly Labor Review (MLR) at \$45 each (\$63.00 foreign) per year.

Zip code +4

The total cost of my order is \$

Price includes regular shipping & handling and is subject to change.

Name or title Company name

Street address

City

Daytime phone including area code

Purchase order number (optional)

Mail to: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954

itized for Important: Please include this completed order form with your s://fraserenuttance.org

(Please type or print )

Room, floor, suite

State

Credit card orders a	re welcome!
Fax your orders (20	)2) 512-2250
Phone your orders (20	)2) 512-1800

For privacy protection, check the box below: Do not make my name available to other mailers Check method of payment: Check payable to: Superintendent of Documents GPO Deposit Account 

VISA	Mast	erC	ard		[		Dise	cov	ver		
xpiration date)			Γ				Ι				
				Tha	nk	you	for	you	ir oi	rder!	

Authorizing signature

12/99

deral Reserve Bank of St. Louis

# Obtaining information from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

Office or Topic	Internet address	E-mail				
Bureau of Labor Statistics	http://www.bls.gov					
Information services	http://www.bls.gov/opub/	blsdata_staff@bls.gov				
Employment and unemployment						
Employment, hours, and earnings:		-				
National	http://www.bls.gov/ces/	cesinfo@bls.gov				
State and local	http://www.bls.gov/sae/	data_sa@bls.gov				
Labor force statistics:						
National	http://www.bls.gov/cps/	cpsinfo@bls.gov				
Local	http://www.bls.gov/lau/	lausinfo@bls.gov				
UI-covered employment, wages	http://www.bls.gov/cew/	cewinfo@bls.gov				
Occupational employment	http://www.bls.gov/oes/	oesinfo@bls.gov				
Mass layoffs	http://www.bls.gov/lau/	mlsinfo@bls.gov				
Longitudinal data	http://www.bls.gov/nls/	nls_info@bls.gov				
Prices and living conditions						
Consumer price indexes	http://www.bls.gov/cpi/	cpi_info@bls.gov				
Producer price indexes)	http://www.bls.gov/ppi/	ppi-info@bls.gov				
Import and export price indexes	http://www.bls.gov/mxp/	mxpinfo@bls.gov				
Consumer expenditures	http://www.bls.gov/cex/	cexinfo@bls.gov				
Compensation and working conditions						
National Compensation Survey:	http://www.bls.gov/ncs/	ocltinfo@bls.gov				
Employee benefits	http://www.bls.gov/ebs/	ocltinfo@bls.gov				
Employment cost trends	http://www.bls.gov/ect/	ocltinfo@bls.gov				
Occupational compensation	http://www.bls.gov/ncs/	ocltinfo@bls.gov				
Occupational illnesses, injuries	http://www.bls.gov/iif/	oshstaff@bls.gov				
Fatal occupational injuries	http://stats.bls.gov/iif/	cfoistaff@bls.gov				
Collective bargaining	http://www.bls.gov/cba/	cbainfo@bls.gov				
Productivity						
Labor	http://www.bls.gov/lpc/	dprweb@bls.gov				
Industry	http://www.bls.gov/lpc/	dipsweb@bls.gov				
Multifactor	http://www.bls.gov/mfp/	dprweb@bls.gov				
Projections						
Employment	http://www.bls.gov/emp/	oohinfo@bls.gov				
Occupation	http://www.bls.gov/oco/	oohinfo@bls.gov				
International	http://www.bls.gov/fls/	flshelp@bls.gov				
Regional centers						
Atlanta	http://www.bls.gov/ro4/	BLSinfoAtlanta@bls.gov				
Boston	http://www.bls.gov/ro1/	BLSinfoBoston@bls.gov				
Chicago	http://www.bls.gov/ro5/	BLSinfoChicago@bls.gov				
Dallas	http://www.bls.gov/ro6/	BLSinfoDallas@bls.gov				
Kansas City	http://www.bls.gov/ro7/	BLSinfoKansasCity@bls.gov				
New York	http://www.bls.gov/ro2/	BLSinfoNY@bls.gov				
Philadelphia	http://www.bls.gov/ro3/	BLSinfoPhiladelphia@bls.gov				
San Francisco	http://www.bls.gov/ro9/	BLSinfoSF@bls.gov				

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Bureau of Labor Statistics Postal Square Building, Rm. 2850 2 Massachusetts Ave., NE Washington, DC 20212-0001

Official Business Penalty for Private Use, \$300 Address Service Requested Periodicals Postage and Fees Paid U.S. Department of Labor USPS 987-800

MLR STIER442K ISSDUE013R 1 KATRINA STIERHOLZ LIB UNIT FED RESERVE BANK OF ST LOUIS PO BOX 442 SAINT LOUIS MO 63166

#### Schedule of release dates for BLS statistical series

Series	Release date	Period covered	Release date	Period covered	Release date	Period covered	MLR table number
Employment situation	August 2	July	September 6	August	October 4	September	1; 4–24
U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes	August 7	July	September 12	August	October 10	September	38–42
Producer Price Indexes	August 8	July	September 13	August	October 11	September	2; 35–37
Consumer Price indexes	August 16	July	September 18	August	October 18	September	2; 32–34
Real earnings	August 16	July	September 18	August	October 18	September	14, 16
Employment Cost Indexes					October 31	3rd quarter	1–3; 25–28
Productivity and costs	August 9	2nd quarter	September 5	2nd quarter			2; 43–46