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The October Review

Economic growth, productivity, and the contribution of information, communications, and other new technologies to them continue to be important questions. The lead article investigates new technology and growth (leaving productivity questions to the *Précis* section). Tarek M. Harchaoui, Faouzi Tarkhani, Chris Jackson, and Philip Armstrong from Statistics Canada carefully analyze the resurgence of output growth and multifactor productivity in their country and the United States. These trends reflect, they conclude, the impact of both increasing capital formation and a shift within that category toward high-tech assets such as information and communication technologies.

The two remaining articles discuss medical care-related topics from rather different perspectives. Allan P. Blostin looks at how often and to what specific extent health care benefit plans cover individuals for preventive care expenses. His primary finding is that while such measures as cancer screening, mammograms, smoking cessation programs, and other preventive measures are often paid for by health care plans, they are relatively rarely included specifically in plan documentations and provision summaries. Thus, these tests are often covered under the more flexible general categories as "physical exams" and "diagnostic procedures."

Albert E. Schwenk and William J. Wiatrowski describe the methods by which the Employer Cost Index (ECI) is used to adjust payments to health care providers under 6 out of 15 categories of Medicare coverage. Used in conjunction with Producer Price Index data, and other input costs, the ECI affects more than \$140 billion dollars in annual reimbursements.

Fatal injuries at work raised by 9/11 attacks

A total of 8,786 fatal work injuries were reported in 2001, including fatalities related to the September 11th terrorist attacks. A total of 2,886 work-related fatalities resulted from the events of September 11th. The events of that day killed persons from a wide range of backgrounds—janitors to managers, native and foreign-born workers, and the young and the old—who were at work in the World Trade Center or the Pentagon, were on business travel or were crew aboard the commercial airliners that crashed in Pennsylvania, New York City, and Virginia, or were involved in rescue duties.

Excluding the fatalities on September 11th, the overall workplace fatality count of 5,900 in 2001 was down slightly (less than 1 percent) from 2000. Total employment also declined slightly in 2001. As a result, the occupational fatality rate, 4.3 fatalities per 100,000 employed, was the same as it had been in 2000. See "National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2001," news release USDL 02-541.

Tenure gap narrows

The median number of years that wage and salary workers had been with their current employer was 3.7 years in January 2002. Employee tenure was somewhat higher for men than for women, but the gap was smaller than it was in the 1980s. Median tenure (the point at which half of the workers had more tenure and half had less tenure) was 3.9 years for men and 3.4 years for women in January 2002. Median tenure has been about one-half year higher for men than for women since 1996, compared with a difference of about one full year in prior survey years. The survey measures how long workers had been with their current employer, not how long they will stay with their employer.

See "Employee Tenure in 2002," news release USDL 02-531.

Plant closings up in 2001

Of the 8,352 extended mass layoff events in 2001, 15 percent resulted in permanent closure of the worksite. A total of 379,790 workers were affected by these permanent worksite closures. Compared with the experience in 2000, layoff events in which the worksite closed increased by 61 percent, and the number of workers involved more than doubled.

Manufacturing accounted for 52 percent of permanent closures in 2001. These closures occurred mostly in computer and electronic products manufacturing, apparel, and primary metals manufacturing. Retail trade accounted for 15 percent of closures, largely in general merchandise stores and in building materials and garden supply stores. Extended mass layoffs last more than 30 days and involve 50 or more individuals from a single establishment filing initial claims for unemployment insurance during a consecutive 5-week period. Additional information is available in "Extended Mass Layoffs in 2001," BLS Report 963.

Average annual pay up 2.5 percent

The average annual pay of U.S. workers rose by 2.5 percent in 2001. This compares with a 5.9-percent rise in 2000. The level of average annual pay for U.S. workers was \$36,214 in 2001, up from \$35,320 in 2000. The 2.5-percent pay hike was the third lowest in the 1991 to 2001 period, and was below 3 percent for the first time since 1994. These data are for all workers covered by State and Federal unemployment insurance programs. Data for 2001 are preliminary and subject to revision. See "Average Annual Pay by State and Industry, 2001," news release USDL 02-540. □

Information technology and economic growth in Canada and the U.S.

Information and communication technology was the largest contributor to growth within capital services for both Canada and the United States during the late 1990s, but the contribution of this capital asset in Canada was lower than that in the United States

Tarek M. Harchaoui,
Faouzi Tarkhani,
Chris Jackson,
and
Philip Armstrong

Information and communication technology (ICT) equipment appears to be almost everywhere—in the office, on the factory floor, in the classroom, at home, and, even in people's pockets. By all accounts, ICT appears to be rapidly changing the way many enterprises conduct business and communicate. The proliferation of ICT has made the world seem much smaller, as computer-related innovations, such as the Internet, let individuals on opposite sides of the world interact in ways that were unimagined 20 years ago.

The explosion of ICT spending over the last few decades has sparked renewed interest in the role of investment and capital accumulation as sources of economic growth. While productivity growth, capital accumulation, and the impact of technology were topics once reserved for academic debates, the success of the U.S. economy during the late 1990s has moved such issues into the popular domain.¹

Using revised data on output and capital input, this article sheds some new light on the changing composition of investment and the growth of capital services in Canada during the 1990s and makes comparisons to the 1980s.² It discusses the data sources and the historical trends of investment and capital formation and then analyzes the effect of these trends on labor productivity and multifactor productivity performance.

In particular, this article employs well-tested and familiar methods to estimate annual indexes of capital services for the Canadian business sector from 1981 to 2000 and introduces a decomposition into quantity and quality components for broad asset classes, including ICT equipment. While much of the recent Canadian economic literature has documented the growing importance of computers, this article examines and compares the extent to which ICT and other types of capital have contributed to economic growth in Canada. Finally, it examines the underpinnings of the productivity performance of the Canadian and U.S. business sectors over the last two decades, using comparable methodologies.

Our approach distinguishes between *capital quantity* growth due to investment, and compositional change of asset types (sometimes referred to as *capital quality* growth) due to substitution between different types of capital assets. Much of the investment boom during the 1990s reflects substitution towards high-tech assets as their relative price steadily fell. We also introduce quantity and quality decompositions for broad asset classes, such as ICT, other machinery and equipment (made of low-tech equipment), and various types of structures.

Our primary conclusion is that the Canadian business sector has experienced a steady and pervasive increase in the growth rate of capital

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Exhibit 1. Classification of total capital by asset class

Information and communication technology

Computers and office equipment
Communication equipment
Software-own account
Software-pre-packaged
Software-custom design

Other machinery and equipment

Office furniture, furnishing
Household and services machinery and equipment
Electrical industrial machinery and equipment
Nonelectrical industrial machinery and equipment
Industrial containers
Conveyors and industrial trucks
Automobiles and buses
Trucks (excluding Industrial trucks) and trailers
Locomotives, ships and boats, and major replacement parts
Aircraft, aircraft engines, and other major replacement parts
Other equipment

Structures

Nonresidential building construction
Road, highway and airport runway construction
Gas and oil facility construction
Electric power, dams, and irrigation construction
Railway and telecommunications construction
Other engineering construction
Cottages
Mobile homes
Multiple dwellings
Single dwellings
Inventories
Land

services during the second half of the 1990s. The growth of capital services—including fixed reproducible capital, land, and inventories—has increased from an average annual growth rate of 3.5 percent over the 1981–88 period to 4.2 percent over the 1995–2000 period.

Data on Canadian economic growth in output from 1995 to 2000 show that capital and labor continue to make important contributions to overall growth. One primary source of growth is in investment. The increase in the growth of investment, from 1.7 percent per year over 1981–88 to 11.9 percent over 1995–2000, has led to an increase in the

contribution of capital services from 1.4 percent to 1.7 percent per year between these two periods. Due to strong investment and an increasing input share, high-tech equipment is the only class of fixed reproducible assets that is making a significantly larger contribution to output growth in the second half of the 1990s relative to the 1980s.

Labor input, another primary source of growth, has advanced during the post-1995 period mainly as a result of the increase in hours worked. The contribution of labor quality declined, a reflection of a falling unemployment rate, as more workers with relatively lower marginal products were drawn into the workforce during this period.

Still another source of growth, multifactor productivity or the famous Solow residual, grew at 0.2 percent per year on average during the last two decades in Canada, compared with 0.9 percent per year for the United States.³ The acceleration of multifactor productivity in Canada from –0.3 percent per year over the 1988–95 period to 1.0 percent per year during the post-1995 period (0.5 percent to 1.3 percent in the United States) suggests considerable improvements in technology and increases in the efficiency of production. While the resurgence in multifactor productivity growth in the post-1995 period has yet to surpass the pre-1973 performance, more rapid multifactor productivity growth is critical for sustained growth at higher rates.

During the post-1995 period, multifactor productivity contributed 21 percent of the output growth in Canada (27 percent for the United States), up from 6.1 percent in the 1981–88 period (26 percent for the United States). Although the recent resurgence in multifactor productivity in both countries does not surpass the pre-1973 performance, it is certainly one of the most important stylized facts of the end of the twentieth century.

Description of the data

This article is based on methodologies recently implemented by the productivity program at Statistics Canada.⁴ This program constructs new Fisher indexes of output and inputs for the Canadian business sector that are then used to construct multifactor productivity estimates.

The Fisher output indexes use the expenditure based GDP⁵ estimates, but exclude out-of-scope components such as the government sector, nonprofit institutions, and the rental on owner-occupied dwellings. Corresponding adjustments are also made to capital stock and hours worked. The GDP estimates incorporate the capitalization of software expenditures, making the Canada-U.S. estimates of economic growth comparable for the first time since October 1999, when the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis introduced this change during a comprehensive historical revision to their National Income and Product Accounts.

Table 1. Estimates of capital stock by asset class, Canadian business sector, 1981 and 2000

| Asset class | 1981 capital stock | | | 2000 capital stock | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Value (millions of current dollars) | Fixed capital share (percent) | Total capital share (percent) | Value (millions of current dollars) | Fixed capital share (percent) | Total capital share (percent) |
| Total capital stock | 492,588 | ... | 100.0 | 1,278,237 | ... | 100.0 |
| Fixed reproducible capital | 290,465 | 100.0 | ... | 929,409 | 100.0 | ... |
| Information, communication, and technology | 11,363 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 59,900 | 6.4 | 4.7 |
| Computers and software | 4,444 | 1.5 | .9 | 37,493 | 4.0 | 2.9 |
| Communication | 6,920 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 22,407 | 2.4 | 1.8 |
| Other machinery and equipment | 80,948 | 27.9 | 16.4 | 238,505 | 25.7 | 18.7 |
| Structures | 198,153 | 68.2 | 40.2 | 631,008 | 67.9 | 49.4 |
| Inventories and land | 202,123 | ... | 41.0 | 348,828 | ... | 27.3 |
| Structures, land, and inventories | 400,276 | ... | 81.3 | 979,832 | ... | 76.7 |

For this analysis, the wide number of assets used in the productivity program (28 classes) are grouped into three distinct classes. Exhibit 1 shows the concordance that produces three broad asset classes—ICT, other machinery and equipment, and structures (which includes inventories and land).⁶ This taxonomy not only distinguishes long-lived structures from short-lived equipment, but also ICT from other machinery and equipment.

This article also uses estimates of labor growth that take into account differences in marginal productivity across labor types.⁷ Contrary to the method that just sums all hours worked across all workers, the method used in this analysis considers differences across labor types and sums the growth in hours worked of different classes of labor weighted by their relative wage rates or their share of labor compensation. Much like the estimates of capital input that capture substitution across asset classes, the approach for aggregate labor input allows for substitution between various types of labor, for example, workers cross-classified by education, experience, and other characteristics.⁸ This approach allows for a breakdown of the growth of labor input into growth of labor hours and a labor composition or labor quality effect that is similar to the breakdown in capital growth between the straight sum of all capital and changes in its composition.

Capital stock estimate in current price

Table 1 contains a breakdown of assets into major groupings and the 1981 and 2000 value of capital stock by asset class. The perpetual inventory calculations result in a net stock of fixed reproducible assets of \$929 billion in current dollars in 2000, up from \$290 billion in 1981. Adding in the estimated value of land and inventories yields a total capital stock of \$1.3 trillion in 2000.

The investment in ICT in constant prices has grown at an average annual rate of 16.2 percent during the 1981–2000 period, much faster than the other two classes of assets. (See table 2.) Despite this rapid growth, however, ICT equipment

remains a small share of the business sector's aggregate capital. In 2000, ICT capital stock in nominal terms accounted for 6.4 percent of fixed reproducible capital, which includes equipment and structures, up from 3.9 percent in 1981. (See table 1.) In our broader definition of capital stock that includes residential assets, land and inventories, ICT assets account for an even smaller share (4.7 percent in 2000, compared with 2.3 percent in 1981).

Investment in capital growth

The growth in Canada's use of capital can be traced through an examination of three related data series—an index of the growth in investment, an index of the growth in capital stock (a straight sum of the different assets), and an index of the growth in capital services—from 1981 to 2000. Furthermore, each of these can be decomposed into three components: that arising from investments in ICT, other machinery and equipment, and structures (which include land and inventories).⁹

For a clear view of aggregate trends, average annual growth rates (in terms of both quantities and prices) are presented in table 2 for each series for the major asset classes and for the entire period 1981–2000, and for three subperiods: 1981–88, 1988–95, and 1995–2000. Growth rates for business sector GDP for the same periods are also reported.

The dominant feature of the average annual growth rates is the significant drop of output growth during the early 1990s recession. After rising around 3.3 percent per year during 1981–88, Canada's real GDP growth fell to 1.5 percent per year for 1988–95 and recovered remarkably during the second half of the 1990s to reach an average 4.9 percent per year. Investment, capital stock, and capital services all show similar growth patterns.

Investment. Although investment showed a similar growth pattern to that in output, growth in investment showed more sensitivity to the business cycle. It slowed dramatically from

Table 2. Average annual growth rates of investment, capital stock, capital services, and output, Canadian Business sector, 1981–2000

(In percent)

| Item | Investment index | | Capital stock index | | Capital services index | | GDP | |
|--|------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|-------|----------|
| | Price | Quantity | Price | Quantity | Price | Quantity | Price | Quantity |
| 1981–2000 | | | | | | | | |
| GDP | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| All assets | 1.0 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 3.4 | ... | ... |
| Information and communication technology | –9.3 | 16.2 | 9.3 | 12.7 | 1.5 | 21.0 | ... | ... |
| Other machinery and equipment | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 3.4 | ... | ... |
| Structures | 1.5 | .8 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 6.8 | 2.1 | ... | ... |
| 1981–88 | | | | | | | | |
| GDP | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.5 | 3.3 | ... |
| All assets | .5 | 1.7 | .5 | 1.8 | 6.4 | 3.5 | ... | ... |
| Information and communication technology | –14.5 | 11.5 | –14.5 | 8.0 | –1.4 | 21.5 | ... | ... |
| Other machinery and equipment | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 7.8 | 3.7 | ... | ... |
| Structures | 1.7 | .4 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 8.5 | 2.4 | ... | ... |
| 1988–95 | | | | | | | | |
| GDP | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.4 | 1.5 | ... |
| All assets | 1.8 | –2 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 2.6 | ... | ... |
| Information and communication technology | –8.0 | 13.2 | –8.0 | 11.5 | –2.8 | 17.5 | ... | ... |
| Other machinery and equipment | 2.4 | –2.1 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 1.6 | ... | ... |
| Structures | 2.0 | –1.9 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 7.2 | 1.6 | ... | ... |
| 1995–2000 | | | | | | | | |
| GDP | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.4 | 1.5 | ... |
| All assets | .7 | 11.9 | .7 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 4.2 | ... | ... |
| Information and communication technology | –3.2 | 27.6 | –3.2 | 21.3 | .3 | 25.1 | ... | ... |
| Other machinery and equipment | 2.0 | 7.7 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 7.5 | 5.5 | ... | ... |
| Structures | .3 | 5.6 | .3 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 2.5 | ... | ... |

1.7 percent per year during 1981–88 to –0.2 percent for 1988–95. However, it surged to 11.9 percent for 1995–2000, helping to boost GDP growth during this period.

There is substantial variation in the growth rates across asset classes and an accelerating trend toward equipment investment, particularly ICT. Real ICT investment growth was high and rising throughout the last two decades. Despite the GDP slowdown, it was 13.2 percent per year even during the slow growth in the early 1990s. In contrast, real investment in nonresidential structures dropped to –1.9 percent and other machinery and equipment fell to –2.1 percent per year, during the 1988–95 period. Investment in all of the asset classes grew at a much higher pace during the 1995–2000 period than that during the 1981–88 period.

The more rapid growth of ICT can be understood by examining the behavior of relative prices. The rate of inflation of the GDP deflator declined from 4.5 percent per year (1981–88) to 2.4 percent per year (1988–95) and then to 1.4 percent per year (1995–2000). The quality-adjusted price of ICT investment goods fell during the same three post-1981 periods (–14.5 percent to –8.0 percent to –3.2 percent per year). Relative to the GDP deflator, ICT prices fell at an average of 12.2 percent per year over the 1981–2000 period. The other categories of investment experienced price increases, but in general, they were still lower than those of the GDP deflator.

Investment patterns directly determine the growth of the capital stock. For example, relatively fast growth in ICT equipment investment leads to faster capital stock growth rates and an increase in the capital stock share of equipment. The long-lived nature of structures, however, means this occurs slowly. The index of real capital stock of ICT equipment, for example, has grown 12.7 percent per year over the last two decades, compared with structures, which grew only 1.7 percent per year. The share of ICT equipment in the stock of fixed reproducible capital in current dollar terms has increased from 3.9 percent in 1981 to 6.4 percent in 2000. This important increase in the value share is due to the large increase in the quantity of ICT capital that more than offset the fall in the price of such capital.

Capital formation. The indexes of the growth of Canadian capital stock and capital services show that the post-1995 period has been one of relatively rapid growth in capital stock. The rate of growth of capital fell from 1.8 percent per year over the 1981–88 period to 1.3 percent per year over the 1988–95 period, and rebounded sharply to 3.5 percent per year over 1995–2000. At the asset level, however, while ICT equipment maintained a sustained growth across all periods, both machinery and equipment and structures experienced a significant slowdown during the 1988–95 period, followed

by a marked recovery in recent years.

Trends in the growth of the capital stock are major determinants of the growth of capital services. The growth of capital services is, however, higher than the growth of capital stock, reflecting the ongoing substitution of short-lived equipment for long-lived structures. This shift in composition is sometimes referred to as changes in capital quality—in the sense that it results from changes in composition that are associated with changes in marginal productivity. All else being equal, a short-lived asset has a higher depreciation rate, relatively higher service price and, therefore, a higher relative marginal productivity because competitive markets equate user capital cost to marginal productivity. As a consequence, the fast growing short-lived assets receive a higher weight in the capital service aggregation, compared with their weight for the capital stock.¹⁰ For individual asset classes, the results in table 2 show that capital-service growth always exceeds the growth of the capital stock, which implies asset substitution also occurs within asset classes.

These data document an important recovery in the growth rate of Canadian capital services across all asset classes in the post-1995 period. This reflects, in large part, the rapid growth of investment in the second half of the 1990s for all asset classes. This is an important development because it is the growth of capital services and not the level of capital or investment growth that ultimately affects economic growth in output.

It is useful to compare Canada's capital services growth with the U.S. measure of capital services.¹¹ For the U.S. private business sector, which most closely matches Statistics Canada's estimates, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports capital services growth of 3.8 percent for all assets in the 1981–99 period, slightly more than Canada's estimate of 3.3 percent for the same period. This may reflect structural differences between the two countries.

For both countries, the trends are quite similar during the various subperiods. BLS reports a decrease in the growth of capital services from 3.9 percent for 1981–88 to 2.8 percent for 1988–95 and then a recovery to 5.3 percent for 1995–99. (For Canada, the estimates are 3.5 percent, 1981–88; 2.6 percent, 1988–95; and 4.2 percent, 1995–99). However, there are marked cross-country differences in the growth of capital services at the asset level. The U.S. ICT equipment capital services grew 17.5 percent during the 1995–99 period, up from 14.5 percent over the 1981–88 period and 8.5 percent over the 1988–95 period. This is far below the performance experienced by its Canadian counterpart (25.7 percent, 1995–99; 21.5 percent, 1981–88 period; and 17.5 percent, 1988–95). Although in the United States, other machinery and equipment and structures recovered in the 1995–99 period in comparison with the 1988–95 period, this performance

remains below that posted in the previous decade. In contrast, during the 1995–99 period, Canada's other machinery and equipment and structures experienced their fastest growth since 1981.

Decomposing the growth in capital services. To identify and quantify the sources of the increase in capital services, in terms of changes in composition of investment within asset classes and between asset classes, we provide a framework that decomposes the growth in capital services into three major components. In this framework, capital services increase for three reasons—substitution towards short-lived, high marginal product assets within asset classes (within quality effect), substitution between asset classes (between quality effect), and accumulation of capital stock (capital accumulation effect).

The growth of aggregate capital services (the log represents the growth rate) is decomposable as follows¹²:

(1)

$$\ln\left(\frac{\tilde{K}_t}{\tilde{K}_{t-1}}\right) = \sum_j \bar{v}_t^j \ln\left(\frac{\Delta_t^j}{\Delta_{t-1}^j}\right) + \sum_j (\bar{v}_t^j - \bar{w}_t^j) \ln\left(\frac{\bar{K}_t^j}{\bar{K}_{t-1}^j}\right) + \sum_j \bar{w}_t^j \ln\left(\frac{\bar{K}_t^j}{\bar{K}_{t-1}^j}\right)$$

where \tilde{K}_t = aggregate capital services

Δ_t^j = quality change of the asset class j = ICT,

\bar{K}_t^j = other machinery and structures and the capital stock of the asset class j at period t

\bar{v}_t^j = average rental cost share for the asset class j at period t and

\bar{w}_t^j = average value share of capital stock for the asset class j at period t

Each of these three components has a specific economic interpretation. The first term on the right-hand side will be referred to as the “within quality effect,” which measures substitution and capital quality growth within distinct asset classes. The second term represents the “between quality effect,” which measures substitution between distinct asset classes. The last term is the “capital accumulation effect,” which measures capital stock accumulation.

Table 3 presents the contribution to the growth in total fixed capital services from each component for 1981–2000 and subperiods. The decomposition allows us to identify the sources of increase of capital services growth by comparing each component across asset classes and over time. Table 3 should be read in the following manner. Consider the 3.4-percent per year growth of capital services for the 1981–2000 period (last column, first row). This is made up of a 1.2-percent

Table 3. Decomposition of the growth in capital services by asset class, Canadian business sector, 1981–2000

| Asset class | Within quality effect ¹ | Between quality effect ¹ | Weighted capital accumulation ¹ | Capital services growth ² |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1981–2000 | | | | |
| Fixed capital | 0.9 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 3.4 |
| Information and communication technology | .4 | .3 | .5 | 1.2 |
| Other machinery and equipment | .3 | .1 | .4 | .8 |
| Structures | .2 | –.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| 1981–88 | | | | |
| Fixed capital | 1.4 | .1 | 2.0 | 3.5 |
| Information and communication technology | .6 | .2 | .2 | 1.0 |
| Other machinery and equipment | .5 | .1 | .3 | .9 |
| Structures | .3 | –.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| 1988–95 | | | | |
| Fixed capital | .7 | .3 | 1.7 | 2.6 |
| Information and communication technology | .4 | .3 | .4 | 1.1 |
| Other machinery and equipment | .1 | .1 | .3 | .4 |
| Structures | .2 | –.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| 1995–2000 | | | | |
| Fixed capital | .7 | .6 | 2.9 | 4.2 |
| Information and communication technology | .2 | .6 | .8 | 1.6 |
| Other machinery and equipment | .3 | .1 | .8 | 1.2 |
| Structures | .2 | –.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 |

¹ Average annual percentage point contribution.² Average annual growth rate.

contribution from ICT, 0.8 percent from other machinery and equipment and 1.4 percent from structures. Looked at from the decomposition outlined in equation 1, this 3.4 percent comes from 0.9 percent of a within-class effect (substitution across assets within an asset class), 0.3 percent from a between-class effect (substitution across asset classes), and 2.1 percent of a capital-accumulation effect (general growth across all asset classes).

The estimates show that at the aggregate level, the capital-accumulation effect is the primary source behind the growth of total capital services for all periods. However, this varies across asset classes: the total quality effect (the sum of the within and between quality effect) constitutes the major source behind the growth of ICT capital services for all periods, whereas the capital-accumulation effect tends to dominate for other machinery and equipment and structures. Substitution across asset groups within an asset class becomes increasingly important over time, particularly for ICT.

For all periods and all asset classes, the total quality effect is primarily driven by the within quality effect. However, the 0.7-percentage point annual increase of capital services between 1981–88 and 1995–2000, which is mainly attributable to ICT and other machinery and equipment, is mostly driven by the between-effect, which increased by 0.5 percentage points per year and the capital-accumulation

effect, by 0.9 percentage points per year.

Sources of economic growth

Framework. The growth of capital services along with the growth in labor input and multifactor productivity are the three primary determinants of the economic growth in output. This type of growth accounting exercise has a rich history beginning with the seminal work of Robert M. Solow, who integrated the aggregate production function with national income data to produce an estimate of productivity growth that captured disembodied technical change.¹³ Aggregate output Y_t is considered to be produced from capital services \tilde{K}_t and labor services \tilde{L}_t . Representing productivity as a ‘Hicks-neutral’ augmentation A_t of aggregate input, output can be written as:

$$(2) \quad Y_t = A_t F(\tilde{K}_t, \tilde{L}_t)$$

Under the assumptions of competitive product and factor markets, and constant returns to scale, growth accounting gives the growth of output as the sum of the share-weighted growth of inputs and growth in multifactor productivity:

$$(3) \quad \Delta \ln Y_t = \bar{s}_{K,t} \Delta \ln \tilde{K}_t + \bar{s}_{L,t} \Delta \ln \tilde{L}_t + \Delta \ln A_t$$

where

$\bar{s}_{K,t}$ = capital's average share of nominal value-added

$\bar{s}_{L,t}$ = labor average share of nominal value-added

$\bar{s}_{K,t} + \bar{s}_{L,t} = 1$

A_t the augmentation factor, captures multifactor productivity

Δ refers to a first difference.

Equation (3) has several attractive features. It facilitates the decomposition of the growth in output into the contributions made by labor and capital inputs on one hand, and a residual that is called multifactor productivity growth, on the other hand. It also allows for the quantification of the contributions of different types of capital, such as ICT, to the growth of output.

In addition, rearranging equation (3) enables us to present results in terms of labor productivity growth as:

(4)

$$\Delta \ln \left(\frac{Y_t}{H_t} \right) = \bar{s}_{K,t} \Delta \ln \left(\frac{\tilde{K}_t}{H_t} \right) + \bar{s}_{L,t} (\Delta \ln H_t) + \Delta \ln A_t$$

where

$\frac{Y_t}{H_t}$ = output per hour worked

$\frac{\tilde{K}_t}{H_t}$ = the ratio of capital services to hours worked

This gives the familiar formula that allocates labor productivity growth among three factors. The first is *capital deepening*, the growth in capital services per hour. Capital deepening (also called *capital intensity*) makes workers more productive by providing more capital for each hour of work and raises the growth of labor productivity in proportion to the share of capital. The second term is the improvement in labor quality, defined as the difference between the weighted growth rates of each category of labor and the growth in the simple sum of hours worked across all worker categories. Reflecting the rising proportion of hours supplied by workers

with higher marginal products, labor quality improvement (also called the *labor composition effect*) raises average labor productivity growth in proportion to labor's share. The third term is *multifactor productivity* growth, which increases labor productivity growth on a point-for-point basis. Long-term labor productivity growth arises from three sources: multifactor productivity growth, the contribution of increased capital intensity, and the contribution of shifts in labor composition.

As shown in equation (4), labor productivity (output per hour) can differ from multifactor productivity (output per unit of combined capital and labor inputs) if capital deepening occurs or if labor quality improves.

The results associated with equations (3) and (4) provide two different, but related, perspectives on the sources of growth: the latter decomposes the sources of labor productivity growth and the former identifies the sources of economic growth of real GNP.

Sources of labor productivity growth. The contribution of capital intensity to labor productivity growth equals the growth in the capital-hours ratio multiplied by capital's share of nominal value-added. The contribution of labor composition equals the difference between the growth rates of labor input and of hours worked multiplied by labor's share of nominal value-added. Historically, capital's share has been slightly more than one-third of nominal value-added in the business sector.

Table 4 indicates that from 1981 to 2000, Canada's labor productivity grew at an annual rate of 1.4 percent in the business sector. Of the 1.4 percent growth in labor productivity, 0.2 percent can be attributed to increases in multifactor productivity, 0.6 percent to the contribution of capital intensity, and 0.5 percent to changes in labor composition. Table 4 displays a moderate labor productivity increase during the 1980s and early 1990s, and an acceleration of labor productivity growth in the late 1990s. This acceleration reflects the remarkable pickup in multifactor productivity growth in recent years.

During the 1988–95 period, multifactor productivity decreased –0.3 percent per year in the business sector. At the same time, the average annual contribution of capital intensity to labor productivity growth increased to 0.9 percent, and

Table 4. Annual average percentage point contribution to labor productivity, Canadian business sector, 1981–2000

| Item | 1981–2000 | 1981–88 | 1988–95 | 1995–2000 |
|--|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Labor productivity growth (annual average growth rate) | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| Capital deepening | .6 | .6 | .9 | .4 |
| Information and communication technology | .4 | .3 | .4 | .4 |
| Other machinery and equipment | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 |
| Structures | .1 | .1 | .3 | –.1 |
| Labor quality | .5 | .5 | .6 | .3 |
| Multifactor productivity | .2 | .2 | –.3 | 1.0 |

labor composition made a 0.6-percentage point contribution. Labor productivity, therefore, increased 1.2 percent per year from 1988 to 1995. ICT capital began to play an increasingly important role during this period, contributing 0.4 percent per year, or more than two-fifths of the contribution of capital deepening to labor productivity growth.

During 1995–2000, labor productivity grew 1.7 percent per year in the business sector, 0.5 percentage points faster than during the 1988–95 period. This acceleration is attributed entirely to the remarkable resurgence of multifactor productivity growth, which increased by more than one percentage point. Continuing the trend in substitution of ICT for other forms of capital, ICT capital accounted for the whole contribution of capital deepening to labor productivity growth. Growth in labor quality slowed relative to the growth in hours in the 1995–2000 period.

Sources of economic growth. Using the framework previously explained, we combine the capital and labor inputs with output data to estimate the components of equation (3) to quantify the sources of economic growth in output from 1981–2000. In addition to the standard contribution of aggregate capital services, the analysis also examines the contribution of each broad asset class to total growth.

Table 5 illustrates in the second column, for the period 1981–88, that output grew at 3.3 percent per year, of which aggregate capital services contributed 1.4 percent, labor input 1.7 percent, and multifactor productivity 0.2 percent. The 1.4 percent capital contribution is from the growth rate of capital services multiplied by the share $\bar{s}_{K,t}$ and may also be decomposed into an 0.8-percent contribution of capital accumulation and 0.6 percent of quality change. Similarly, the 1.7-percent labor input contribution can be decomposed into a 1.2-percent contribution from increased hours worked and a 0.5-percent contribution from quality change due to substitution toward more highly educated workers.

For 1995–2000, output grew 4.9 percent per year, capital services contributed 1.7 percentage points, labor input

contributed 2.2 percentage points, and multifactor productivity contributed 1.0 percentage points.

As reported earlier, there has been an increase in the contribution of capital services during 1995–2000 as the growth contribution increased to 1.7 percent from 1.4 percent per year over the 1981–88 period. ICT shows the largest increase in the contribution of capital services between the two periods, nearly doubling from 0.4 percent to 0.7 percent. In addition, the most recent estimates show an increase in the growth of multifactor productivity that is more than any rate since 1981.

Multifactor productivity growth. Canada's multifactor productivity grew at an average 0.2-percent per year, compared with 0.9 percent per year for the United States during 1981–99, the most recent period for which U.S. multifactor productivity estimates are available. (See table 6.) This productivity gap between the two countries is largely attributable to Canada's relatively modest multifactor productivity performance from 1981 to 1995. The lack of multifactor productivity gain in Canada from 1981 to 1995 (0.0 percent, compared with 0.7 percent in the United States) reflects a 2.4-percent increase in output (3.3 percent in the United States) and a 2.4-percent increase in combined inputs of capital and labor (2.5 percent in the United States).

In the late 1990s, output grew at an average annual rate of 4.8 percent in Canada (4.9 percent for the United States), a 3.2-percentage point increase relative to the early 1990s (2.7 percentage points for the United States). Multifactor productivity growth makes an important recovery to 1.0 percent in Canada (1.3 percent for the United States as well), while capital services' contribution to growth recovered to 1.7 percent in Canada (1.8 percent in the United States), and labor's contribution rebounded to 2.1 percent points (1.8 percent for the United States).

Multifactor productivity growth is the source of 21 percent of output growth in Canada (27 percent in the United States), up from 6.1 percent in the 1981–88 period (26 percent for the

Table 5. Sources of economic growth, Canadian business sector, 1981–2000

(Annual average percentage point contribution)

| Source | 1981–2000 | 1981–88 | 1988–95 | 1995–2000 |
|--|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Output growth (annual average growth rate) | 3.0 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 4.9 |
| Contribution of capital services | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.7 |
| Information communication technology | .5 | .4 | .4 | .7 |
| Other machinery and equipment | .3 | .4 | .2 | .5 |
| Structures | .5 | .6 | .4 | .5 |
| Contribution of labor input | 1.5 | 1.7 | .8 | 2.2 |
| Multifactor productivity (annual average growth rate) .. | .2 | .2 | –.3 | 1.0 |
| Contribution of capital stock | .9 | .8 | .6 | 1.4 |
| Contribution of capital quality | .5 | .6 | .4 | .3 |
| Contribution of labor hours | 1.0 | 1.2 | .1 | 1.9 |

Table 6. Sources of economic growth, Canada and U.S. business sectors, 1981-99

| Source | Canada | U.S. | Canada | U.S. | Canada | U.S. | Canada | U.S. |
|--|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|
| | 1981-99 | | 1981-88 | | 1988-95 | | 1995-99 | |
| Output (annual average growth rate) | 2.9 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Contribution of labor input | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.6 | .8 | .9 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| Contribution of capital services | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 | .8 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Contribution of information and communication technology | .5 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .7 | 1.1 |
| Contribution of other machinery and equipment | .3 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .2 | .2 | .5 | .4 |
| Contribution of structures | .5 | .4 | .6 | .4 | .4 | .2 | .6 | .4 |
| Multifactor productivity (annual average growth rate) | .2 | .9 | .2 | 1.0 | -.3 | .5 | 1.0 | 1.3 |

NOTE: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

United States). The acceleration in multifactor productivity growth in Canada and the United States is perhaps the most remarkable feature of the data. Its acceleration in Canada from -0.3 percent per year to 1.0 percent per year (0.5 percent to 1.3 percent in the United States) between 1988-95 and 1995-99 suggests considerable improvements in technology and increases in the efficiency of production. While the resurgence in multifactor productivity growth in the post-1995 period has yet to surpass the pre-1973 performance, more rapid multifactor productivity growth occurred in the last part of the 1990s.

Conclusion

In both Canada and the United States, the growth in output in the post-1995 period has been substantially above that in the earlier part of the decade and of the previous decade. In addition, after almost two decades of lackluster performance, the productivity statistics, beginning in 1995, have begun to reveal the impact of increasing capital formation in ICT technologies. Progress in ICT is driving down relative prices of computers, software, and communication equipment and inducing firms to invest in these assets (16.2-percent per year growth on average during the 1981-2000 period).

The article also examines the pattern of growth in capital services in terms of both quantity and quality components. It distinguishes between capital quantity growth due to

investment, and capital quality growth due to substitution between different types of capital assets. Much of the recent investment boom has been associated with substitution across assets as the relative price of high-tech assets steadily fell. Capital quality grew in Canada over the 1981-2000 period at 1.2 percent per year on average, of which 75 percent was due to changes within asset classes.

For Canada, in terms of the sources of the 3.3-percent annual average growth over the 1981-88 period, capital input contributed 1.4 percent per year (0.6 percent for quality and 0.8 percent for capital quantity) and labor input contributed 1.7 percent per year (1.2 percent for hours and 0.5 percent for labor quality). This is somewhat similar to the 1995-2000 period, when capital input, at 1.7 percent, contributed less than labor input, at 2.2 percent per year to output growth.

In both Canada and the United States, ICT is the largest contributor to growth within capital services, during the late 1990s, followed closely by structures in Canada. But the contribution of ICT in Canada is lower than that in the United States.

What is even more remarkable about the post-1995 period, compared with the previous periods, is the recovery in the multifactor productivity performance, posted at 1.0 percent per year in Canada and 1.3 percent in the United States (compared with 0.2 percent in Canada and 1.0 percent in the United States, for the 1981-88 period). □

NOTES

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¹ See D. W. Jorgenson, and K. J. Stiroh, 2000, "Raising the speed limit: U.S. economic growth in the information age," *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, vol. 1, pp. 125-211; and for a Canada-U.S. comparison, see H. Khan and M. Santos, *Contribution of ICT Use*

to Output and Labour-Productivity Growth in Canada, Bank of Canada Discussion Paper, 2002.

² The data used in this study are those available in March 2002. Therefore, they do not reflect the recent revisions that both Statistics Canada and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics have incorporated in their estimates. A more recent Canada-U.S. comparison based on the

last productivity figures can be found in *The Daily* of July 12, 2002, Statistics Canada's news release, on the Internet at: www.statcan.ca.

³ R. M. Solow, "Technical Change and the Aggregate Production Function," *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 1957, vol. 39, pp. 312-20.

⁴ Statistics Canada's new methodology for estimating the growth of capital services that is appropriate for an aggregate production function analysis is outlined in T. M. Harchaoui, and F. Tarkhani, "A Comprehensive Revision of the Capital Input Methodology for Statistics Canada Multifactor Productivity Program," in J. R. Baldwin and T. M. Harchaoui, eds., *Productivity Growth in Canada*, ch. 4, Statistics Canada, 15-204XPE, 2002, forthcoming.

The estimation procedure begins with estimates of real investment flows by detailed asset class, then calculates capital stock for each asset class by industry using the perpetual inventory technique. It then estimates the user cost of capital for each industry using input-output tables to derive rates of return at the industry level, micro-economic price data on more than 30,000 sales of used assets to obtain depreciation rates and detailed information on tax rates. The growth rates of the stock of capital by asset type of individual industries are then aggregated using the user cost of capital to derive an estimate of the growth in the flow of capital services by industry. See also G. Gellatly, M. Tanguay, and B. Yan, "An Alternative Methodology for Estimating Economic Depreciation: New Results Using a Survival Model," in Baldwin and Harchaoui, eds., *Productivity Growth in Canada*, ch. 2, 2002, forthcoming.

⁵ Note that preliminary GDP data from 1998 onward are used in this analysis. These data were released in the Income and Expenditure Accounts, May 31, 2001.

⁶ The definition of information and communications technologies (ICT) assets, which includes computer hardware, software, and telecommunication equipment, is chosen to permit comparisons with

the United States. See "Multifactor Productivity Trends, 1999," USDL 00-267 (Bureau of Labor Statistics Sept. 21, 2000), on the Internet at: <http://www.bls.gov/mprhome.htm>. There are currently efforts underway within the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to define a broader set of ICT commodities which include not only the investment assets used in our definition, but also intermediate goods and services, and final demand categories.

⁷ W. Gu, M. Kaci, J. P. Maynard, and M. Sillamaa, "The Changing Composition of the Canadian Workforce and Its Impact on Productivity Growth," in Baldwin and Harchaoui, eds., *Productivity Growth in Canada*, ch. 3, 2002, forthcoming.

⁸ D. W. Jorgenson, F. M. Gollop, and B. M. Fraumeni, *Productivity and U.S. Economic Growth* (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1987).

⁹ See the appendix to Harchaoui and Tarkhani, "A Comprehensive Revision of the Capital Input Methodology," in Baldwin and Harchaoui, eds., *Productivity Growth in Canada*, 2002, forthcoming, for the differences between these various concepts.

¹⁰ Harchaoui, and Tarkhani, "A Comprehensive Revision of the Capital Input Methodology," in Baldwin and Harchaoui, eds., *Productivity Growth in Canada*, ch. 4, 2002, forthcoming.

¹¹ "Multifactor Productivity Trends, 1999," 2000.

¹² M. S. Ho, D. W. Jorgenson, and K. J. Stiroh, U.S. High-Tech Investment and the Pervasive Slowdown in the Growth of Capital Services, 1999 on the Internet at: <http://www.post.economics.harvard.edu/faculty/jorgenson/papers/hitech.pdf>.

¹³ Solow, "Technical Change and the Aggregate Production Function," 1957.

Preventive care provisions, other benefits: are they described in plan documents?

*It is not very common for preventive care provisions,
such as cancer screening tests,
to be specifically mentioned in plan documents;
these benefits are usually covered under a more general clause*

Allan P. Blostin

Provisions in medical care plans that emphasize coverage for preventive care tests have risen sharply in recent years.¹ The attention generated by such preventive care measures as cancer screening and cholesterol tests led the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (hereafter, called Healthcare Research) to conduct a joint study to determine if employer health insurance documents specifically describe certain medical provisions. The study was conducted under the auspices of the Interagency Committee on Employment-Related Health Insurance Surveys. The primary motivation behind the test was the need for more information on preventive care services, as expressed by the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force.²

The Committee was formed as a means for Government agencies to coordinate statistical survey data related to health insurance, share information, and identify and fill data gaps.³ Since its inception in 1998, the Committee's coordination efforts have focused on collection, analysis, and dissemination of statistical estimates. In addition to the Government agencies that produce health insurance statistics, the Committee's efforts are geared toward the wider data-user community and health policymakers.

How the test was conducted

The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality role. The joint study by Healthcare Research

and BLS was undertaken in several steps. Initially, Healthcare Research identified medical care provisions that it was interested in studying, data for which BLS does not presently collect. These provisions include various cancer screening and other preventive care tests, and medical procedures, such as laser eye surgery, that have become more prominent in recent years. Next, Healthcare Research conducted three separate studies to collect preliminary information on these provisions from plan documents collected as part of its 1996 household and establishment surveys.⁴ The main purpose was to provide feedback on information available from booklets to assist with additional study and to develop a data collection form for use by BLS. As a result of this study, definitions of terms and the design of the collection form were refined, and the list of provisions to be included in the BLS study was expanded.

The first study consisted of 31 booklets randomly selected from those collected during the Healthcare Research 1996 health survey, booklets that described medical care provisions. The second study included 100 booklets; however, about half were eliminated because of limited information on benefit provisions. In order to be used in the Healthcare Research study, plan booklets had to describe the benefits in some detail. The third and final study used a sample of 75 plans. The requirements to be included in this study were not as stringent as in the second

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study. For example, if a summary sheet was provided that gave limited details of the benefits, it would be included in the third study (but not included in the second). After Healthcare Research completed its preliminary studies, BLS conducted the official study using the final version of the collection form, which included definitions of each of the provisions.

The BLS role. The BLS study was conducted during its 2000 survey of private employee benefits.⁵ The study consisted of a sample of 100 medical care plans; they were randomly selected using only the booklets that described the plans in the most detail. Summary plan descriptions (SPDs) furnished by the employer are the main source used in the benefits survey. Healthcare plan sponsors are required by law to provide SPDs to plan participants, giving the employees a detailed description of their benefits under a particular plan. (More details on SPDs are discussed later.) Documents with only limited information—such as one-page summaries—were excluded from the study. One problem that surfaced during the test was that many plan documents only had limited information. This was especially true for health maintenance organizations.⁶ Thus, the overwhelming amount of plans in the test came from conventional indemnity plans and preferred provider organizations.⁷ The minimal information found in many plan documents made it difficult to accurately assess the frequency with which the company booklets included in the study described a particular medical provision.

The medical care provisions studied included various cancer screening tests, other preventive care measures, and several other provisions currently of interest in the health arena.⁸ Specifically, the study included plan features such as screening or testing for both colorectal and prostate cancer, mammograms, acupuncture, chiropractic care, formulary drugs, and smoking cessation programs. BLS tabulated the percentage of plans for which provisions were covered, excluded, or not mentioned in the plan booklets, and also tabulated details on how the provisions are covered, such as whether they are subject to special limits. Estimates in the study have not been weighted. The sample of companies used in the study was not intended to be statistically representative of the economy. Therefore, the results can only be seen as a rough indication of how plan documents describe certain medical provisions; they should not be viewed as a true statistical measure of the incidence of certain medical provisions.

Study results

The main finding revealed from the study was that only a few provisions were described in the majority of company plan booklets. Note that the study only measured whether the

provisions were described in the plan documents, not whether they were covered under the plan. The following are the key results from the study:

- Screening or testing for both colorectal and prostate cancer is not commonly described in the plan documents. Barium enema, colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy, and digital rectal exam for prostate cancer are rarely specifically mentioned in the summary plan descriptions. (See table 1.) The prostate specific antigen (PSA) test is more frequently mentioned in the plan documents than are other screening tests. While most of the cancer screening tests are not commonly described in the plan documents, they are often covered as part of the coverage for physical examinations and/or diagnostic x-ray procedures.
- Mammograms and pap smears, two other cancer screening tests, were the most commonly described provisions in the study. Plans commonly provide for one baseline mammogram between ages 35 and 39 and some age-related schedule for ages 40 and older. Pap smears are usually limited to once a year, and occasionally are associated with a dollar limit.
- For other preventive care measures, the results were mixed on the frequency with which they were described in the plan documents. Well-child care was among the most commonly described provisions in the study. Well-child care is an extension of well-baby care, which usually covers babies up to age 2 years. Sometimes, this provision is also grouped under wellness or preventive care, with age limits of 6 years, 12 years, or 18 years. On the other hand, bone mass measurements—sometimes referred in plan documents under osteoporosis—was rarely specifically mentioned in the summary plan descriptions (SPDs). It is often covered under well-woman examinations. Finally, cholesterol blood tests, another rarely mentioned provision, is almost always included as part of an annual physical examination.
- The test also included other provisions of current interest in the health field. Laser eye surgery—often referred to in the plan documents as radial keratotomy and related surgical procedures—is the provision that is most commonly found in the plans' exclusions section.⁹ It was also only rarely specifically mentioned as a covered benefit in the plans.

Table 1. Medical plans with preventive care and other provisions in summary plan descriptions, 2000

[In percent]

| Provision | Mentioned | | Not mentioned | Specific details provided |
|---|-----------|-----------|---------------|--|
| | Coverage | Exclusion | | |
| Acupuncture | 16 | 25 | 59 | Usually mentions a limit on visits. |
| Bone mass measurements | 5 | 0 | 95 | Rarely mentioned, but never specifically excluded. A couple of times, osteoporosis is mentioned. |
| Cholesterol blood test | 13 | 0 | 87 | Never mentioned as an exclusion. Noted as part of adult physical, or a limit of once every 5 years after a certain age. |
| Chiropractic care | 63 | 9 | 28 | Limit on dollar amounts or on visits. Referred to quite often as spinal manipulation, adjustment, or subluxation. |
| Colorectal cancer-screening or testing | 13 | 0 | 87 | Never mentioned as an exclusion. The various cancer tests are under preventive care benefits. In addition, there is usually a minimum age for which the tests become covered. There is also usually a limit of one screening every 1 to 5 years. Sometimes there is a limit on the dollar amount. |
| Fecal occult blood test (or hemoccult test) | 16 | 0 | 84 | ... |
| Sigmoidoscopy | 9 | 0 | 91 | ... |
| Colonoscopy | 5 | 0 | 95 | ... |
| Barium enema | 2 | 0 | 98 | ... |
| Formulary drugs | 16 | 1 | 83 | When mentioned, it is usually under HMOs. Some list outpatient drugs for specific illnesses; a couple of plans mentioned copayments. One plan mentioned "voluntary or open formulary." |
| Laser eye surgery | 4 | 38 | 58 | Exclusions usually mention "radial keratotomy" and related surgical procedures. A couple of plans listed coverage only beyond a certain level of myopia and/or coinsurance up to a dollar amount. Some referred to photorefractive keratotomy, keratoplasty, and LASIK. |
| Office visit for prenatal care | 49 | 0 | 51 | Often noted coverage under preventive care or wellness care, like any other office visit, or 100 percent coverage after initial copayment. |
| Prostate cancer screening | 33 | 0 | 67 | PSA is the most commonly mentioned prostate test. Tests usually begin at age 40 or later. Coverage is often limited to one visit annually. Some plans noted coinsurance or 100 percent coverage after copayment. One plan noted coverage for "detection exam." |
| Digital rectal exam | 11 | 0 | 89 | ... |
| Prostate specific antigen (PSA) test | 34 | 1 | 65 | ... |
| Routine mammograms | 84 | 2 | 14 | Most commonly mentioned benefit. Most plans have an age schedule, starting at age 35. Typical schedule: 35-39, one baseline; 40-49 every 2 years; 50 and older annually. Several plans noted coverage under normal coinsurance or 100 percent coverage after copayment. Some plans noted coverage up to a dollar amount limit. |
| Routine pap smears | 80 | 5 | 15 | Also very common. Limited to once every 1 to 3 years. Some plans mentioned a dollar amount limit. |
| Smoking cessation program | 8 | 32 | 60 | Often mentioned in exclusions. Some plans distinguish between programs and drugs for smoking cessation. One plan referred to nicotine addiction and another to "goal oriented behavior modification." One plan covered this provision under "wellness benefit" |
| Well-child care | 71 | 3 | 26 | Very commonly mentioned. Coinsurance or 100 percent coverage after copayment is often noted. Sometimes coverage is under pediatric care. Age limits may be 6, 7, 12, 18, or 19. A few plans noted "wellness" or "preventive care" coverage. One plan noted coverage of visits at specific ages (in months). |

Smoking cessation programs also were frequently specifically excluded from the plan booklets. Smoking cessation is sometimes covered under an employee assistance program, instead of the medical plan.¹⁰

- Another provision of current interest to health users is formulary drugs, which is not commonly described in the booklet. Formulary drugs are a group of medications approved by a third-party organization, such as a managed care company. These drugs are covered by the health plan on a cost-effective basis. Formularies are also established for clinical reasons. When formulary drugs were mentioned, they were often at a lower cost to the plan participant than were nonformulary drugs. In some cases, nonformulary drugs were not covered in the plan.

With few exceptions, it was not common for the plan documents to mention the provisions from the BLS study—only four provisions were described in at least 50 percent of the plan booklets. As stated earlier, this does not mean that these provisions are not covered by the plan—it merely means that the provisions are not specifically described in the plan booklets.

Comparing the results of the BLS study with the second study of the Healthcare Research revealed that 6 percent of the plans in the Healthcare Research test specifically described acupuncture as a covered benefit, while 16 percent did so in the BLS study. Chiropractor care was mentioned for 35 percent of the plans in the Healthcare Research test and 63 percent in the BLS study. Another provision for which the results differed between Healthcare Research and BLS was office visits for prenatal care. Under this provision, the doctor monitors a pregnancy. Prenatal care may also include counseling for nutrition and substance abuse problems. In the Healthcare Research study, 67 percent of the plans specifically mentioned office visits for prenatal care, compared with 49 percent for the BLS study. For the remainder of the provisions, the percentages generally were similar between Healthcare Research and the BLS. Because both studies had small and different samples and were not weighted, some differences in results were expected.

Why do plan documents commonly not mention most of the provisions by name? Are these provisions not covered by the plan, or is there another explanation? For example, provisions for cancer screening tests such as sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are rarely described in the plan booklets, but commonly are covered by the plan. Are SPDs the best source of obtaining information on medical provisions? While plan documents always describe the most important medical

provisions such as hospitalization and physician care, that does not appear to be the case for certain of the preventive care provisions that were part of the BLS study.

Summary plan descriptions

Requirements. Before addressing why the plan documents do not specifically mention certain preventive care provisions, it is important to understand the purpose of the documents. Under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) of 1974, employers are required to provide their employees with SPDs of their pension and welfare benefit plans. The descriptions must be written in a fashion that the plan participants are able to clearly understand and must be detailed enough to reflect accurately the benefits provided to the employees.

In November 2000, the Department of Labor issued new regulations on what must be described in SPDs for pension and welfare benefit plans.¹¹ The main focus of the new rules revolves around what information must be included in the SPDs for group health plans. The SPDs must include the following:

- Any cost sharing provisions, including premiums, deductibles, coinsurance, and copayment amounts;
- Any annual or lifetime maximums or other limits on benefits under the plan;
- The extent to which preventive services are covered by the plan;
- Whether and under what circumstance, existing and new drugs are covered by the plan;
- Whether, and under what circumstance, coverage is provided for medical tests, devices or procedures;
- Any provisions requiring preauthorization or utilization review as a condition to obtaining a benefit or service under the plan.

The regulations were effective in January 2001. The SPDs, however, are not required to specifically mention these provisions until January 2003. The new regulations are intended to provide a clearer and more accurate reflection in the SPDs of the benefits provided to the employees.

Employers must provide an SPD to their employees, but are no longer required to file the plan with the U.S. Department of Labor. Under amendments to the Taxpayers Relief Act of 1997 (TRA 97), plan administrators are no longer required under

Definitions of Provisions

Acupuncture: A technique of inserting hair-like, fine needles into acupoints on the body's surface in order to affect the physiological functioning of the body. Acupuncture is usually used as an anesthesia for surgical procedures.

Bone mass measurements: (also referred to as Bone Densitometry) A non-invasive test to detect weakness of the bones due to osteoporosis.

Cholesterol blood test: A test that can detect an elevated blood cholesterol level - one of the major modifiable risk factors for coronary heart disease.

Chiropractic care: Manual manipulation of the bones and associated muscles and joints (particularly of the spine and extremities) in order to relieve acute pain.

Colorectal cancer—screening or testing: Includes the four major types of screening or testing for colorectal cancer.

- 1) **Fecal occult blood test**—A stool sample is taken to test for the presence of fecal occult blood.
- 2) **Sigmoidoscopy**—A tube is inserted into the rectum and the lower two feet of the colon. Doctors inspect the lining of the colon for bowel disease, cancer, or polyps that may increase the risk of colon cancer.
- 3) **Colonoscopy**—Similar to sigmoidoscopy, but the flexible viewing tube is long enough to reach the entire colon. During the colonoscopy, doctors can also treat or remove polyps.
- 4) **Barium enema**—An x-ray study in which a tube is inserted into the rectum and the large intestine is filled with barium, allowing the radiologist to diagnose many conditions including colorectal cancer.

Formulary drugs: Drugs approved by the health provider. Drugs not approved by the health provider are non-formulary—enrollees receive limited or no reimbursement.

Laser eye surgery: Performed for correcting common eye disorders—near sightedness, far sightedness, and distorted vision—not for specific eye diseases. There are two types of laser surgery: PRK and LASIK. In PRK, the surgery reshapes the cornea with an ultraviolet beam of light. LASIK is used for all types of nearsightedness. The surgeon cuts a flap of corneal tissue, removes the targeted tissue beneath it with the laser, and then replaces the flap.

Office visit for prenatal care: Detects and manages the complications of pregnancy, rather than the prevention of low birth weight. Doctor checks the mother for infectious diseases, gestational diabetes, and vital signs, and assesses the baby's condition. Prenatal care may also include counseling for nutrition and substance abuse problems. Follow-up visits are provided to minimize pregnancy risks.

Prostate cancer screening (digital rectal exam and/or prostate specific antigen (PSA) test): The two primary tests for prostate cancer. In the digital exam, the doctor palpates the prostate gland, examining it for irregularities. The prostate-specific antigen blood test measures the level of PSA in men. A high reading signals the possibility of prostate cancer.

Routine mammograms: An x-ray image of the breast to detect for the existence of breast cancer.

Routine pap smears: A precancer or cancer screening test of the cervix.

Smoking cessation program: An organized effort to break the habit of smoking. The program includes classes, counseling, poster campaigns, employee incentive programs, anti-smoking literature, and products such as nicotine patches. Programs were excluded if the plan only provided literature or a video, but was not part of an organized program. Smoking cessation programs may be in-house or from outside organizations.

Well-child care: A program to provide preventive care for children. This should not be confused with well-baby care—usually provided up to age 2. Services for well-child care include routine physical exams, laboratory tests, immunizations, vision and hearing tests, and related office visits.

ERISA to file SPDs and summaries of material modifications with the Department.¹² Prior to the amendments to TRA 97, plan administrators were required under ERISA to file SPDs with the Department every 10 years, or after 5 years if there were any changes. They were also required to file information about plan modifications at the end of each year during which there was a change.

Expert views. To better understand why many of the preventive care measures that were part of the BLS study were not commonly mentioned by name in the SPDs, BLS contacted health benefits experts from the following: Government, research organizations, consulting firms, trade associations from the insurance industry, and insurance companies.¹³

Different reasons were given among the experts as to why SPDs often do not specifically mention such provisions as cancer screening and certain other preventive care tests, but a common thread was generally seen among the responses. Most respondents agreed that preventive care provisions, such as cancer screening tests, were usually covered under the plan. There was a general consensus that, when specifically not mentioned, most of these preventive care features often would fall under some "umbrella" provision. Such general "umbrella" provisions include physical exams, health appraisals, health assessments, health screening tests, diagnostic procedures, and X-ray and laboratory services.

Most respondents agreed that the plan documents cannot list every procedure, as there are too many procedures that can be classified under preventive care. Preventive care benefits can vary based on age, sex, and personal history of the individual. By using an overall category (for example, health screening tests), the insurers can be flexible as to what they can provide in the plan. While specifically mentioning a procedure and giving specific guidelines in the plan document will tell the enrollee exactly what is covered, it also has the opposite effect of saying what is not covered. For example, if the plan document specifically says colonoscopies are covered for ages 50 and older, it does not allow for clinical judgment based on the personal history of the individual to cover that cancer screening test at a younger age.

Regulations issued by the Department of Labor governing the content of SPDs are consistent with the views of benefits experts contacted. It was not the intent of the Department of Labor to have the SPDs specifically describe every single benefit provision under the health plan.¹⁴ According to Department regulations, if the health plan covered an extensive schedule of benefits, the SPDs only had to describe them in general terms, as long as, upon request, the participant in the plan was informed about all benefits.

The continuing introduction of new covered medical care measures is another reason it is not feasible to specifically list all procedures. It is more practical to cover these procedures

under some general category. The other reason given for certain procedures that are not specifically stated in the plan documents is that they are so well known that it is not necessary to describe them. In this case, a procedure such as cholesterol blood testing would fall under some overall category of preventive care—physical exams, for instance.

As stated, the general consensus of the respondents was that if not specifically mentioned, many of the preventive care procedures from the BLS study were covered under the plan. Specifically, the procedures that fall into this category included all of the cancer screening tests, cholesterol blood testing, and bone mass measurements. (There was, however, one dissenting view: one of the individuals contacted believed that if the plan did not specifically mention a procedure, it was unlikely that the insurer covers that benefit.)

Are there other sources that will give an individual more information about whether specific procedures are covered? An SPD is designed to provide a "summary" rather than a detailed description of the benefits the employers provide to their employees. More detailed information may be found from such sources as the complete company plan documents, insurance contracts, evidence of coverage, and third-party administrator contracts. There was general consensus among the respondents that a written document existed within the company that described all of the covered benefits in detail.

What's next?

As in past surveys, one of the goals of future benefits surveys is to capture data on the most current trends in health insurance. In recent years, cancer screening tests—especially colonoscopy—have gotten much publicity. This is one of the reasons these various screenings were included in the BLS test. The problem with attempting to capture data for the various cancer screening procedures—along with certain other preventive care provisions—as was demonstrated from the results of the study, is that those procedures are not mentioned very often in the SPDs. They are, instead, quite often included under a more global medical category. Assuming that the SPDs continue to be the main source used in the benefits survey, it does not seem that this source will provide an accurate measure on how often various cancer screening provisions are covered. Thus, it does not seem wise in the future to try to capture data on cancer screening tests.

As far as other provisions in the BLS study, the benefits survey has begun to capture data on formulary drugs, due in large part to the widespread publicity of the high cost of prescription drugs. Capturing data on other provisions studied in the BLS study is currently under discussion.

SUMMARY PLAN DESCRIPTIONS often do not mention cancer screening tests and certain other preventive care provisions

as covered benefits. Therefore, SPDs are not the best source for describing these provisions. These summary documents are most likely to specifically mention major health benefits such as hospitalization, surgery, and physician visits, rather than most preventive care provisions. Research conducted for this article showed that generally preventive care provisions were covered by the plan. Discussions with experts in the medical care industry and those involved with SPDs revealed that when cancer screening tests and certain other

preventive care provisions are not described in the plan documents, they almost universally fall under a more general category, such as physical exams and diagnostic procedures. By including cancer screening tests and other preventive care provisions under some all-inclusive provision, it allows the insurer more flexibility in providing the benefits. With the constant growth of new preventive care provisions, it makes sense for the plans to include these benefits under some "umbrella" category. □

Notes

¹ *Employee Benefits in Medium and Large Private Establishments, 1997*, Bulletin 2517, (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1999), table 7, p. 11.

² See the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force on the Internet at <http://www.ahrq.gov/clinic/prevenix.htm>.

³ Since its formation, the Committee has undertaken many projects to achieve its goals. One example was the development of a standard set of health insurance definitions that will be used by many Government agencies for survey collection and dissemination of data. Additionally, these definitions will be distributed to the broader health community. The health definitions are currently available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/home.htm> (visited October 15, 2002), and from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality on the Internet at <http://www.meps.ahrq.gov/mepsdata/ic/icdefinitions.htm> (visited October 10, 2002). For more information on the work of the Committee, see Holly Harvey, Katharine R. Levit, and William J. Wiatrowski, "Employment-Related Health Insurance: Federal Agencies' Roles in Meeting Data Needs," *Health Care Financing Review*, Spring 2002, Volume 23, Number 3, pp. 115-130.

⁴ The Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) is conducted by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality in conjunction with the National Center for Health Statistics. The MEPS is a nationally representative survey that collects detailed information on health status, access to care, healthcare use and expenses, and health insurance coverage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States.

⁵ The 2000 BLS private survey contains data from all sizes of establishments for both full-time and part-time workers. Prior to 1999, surveys of different size classes were conducted in alternating years; medium and large private establishments—those establishments of 100 workers or more—were studied during odd years and small private establishments—those establishments with less than 100 workers—during even years. The BLS private benefits survey provides data on the incidence and detailed characteristics of medical, dental, and vision care, private retirement plans, and other benefits.

⁶ A health maintenance organization (HMO) is a healthcare system that assumes both the financial risks associated with providing comprehensive medical services (insurance and service risk) and the responsibility

for healthcare delivery in a particular geographic area to HMO members, usually in return for a fixed prepaid fee. Financial risk may be shared with the providers participating in the HMO.

⁷ A conventional indemnity plan is a type of medical plan that allows the participant the choice of any provider without effect on reimbursement. These plans reimburse the patient and/or provider as expenses are incurred. A preferred provider organization is an indemnity plan where coverage is provided to participants through a network of selected healthcare providers (such as hospitals and physicians). The enrollee may go outside the network, but would incur larger costs.

⁸ The appendix to this article lists each medical provision in the BLS test and a corresponding description of that provision. The main source used for the definition of the medical provisions in the test was *Guide To Clinical Preventive Services: A Report of The U. S. Preventive Task Force, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Public Health and Science, and Office of Disease, Prevention, and Health Promotion, 2nd edition, 1996*. In addition, a variety of other sources were used in defining the medical provisions, including the summary plan descriptions used in the test.

⁹ Radial Keratotomy is rarely, if ever, performed in this country anymore. The most common laser procedures performed are photorefractive keratotomy (PRK), keratoplasty, and lasik.

¹⁰ An employee assistance program (EAP) is an employment-based plan that assists individuals and their dependents for both personal and work-related problems. EAPs provide assistance for such issues as substance abuse, family/marital problems, and legal and family concerns. In 1999, the last time data on EAPs were published by BLS, 33 percent of private industry employees had access to such plans.

¹¹ 65 Fed Reg 70226 (November 21, 2000).

¹² The Taxpayers Relief Act was signed into law on August 5, 1997.

¹³ Individuals contacted for this article are from organizations that included the following: U.S. Department of Labor's Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration, Employee Benefit Research Institute, Health Insurance Association of America, R.H. Wohl and Associates Inc, and insurance companies.

¹⁴ 65 Fed Reg 70228.

Using the Employment Cost Index to adjust Medicare payments

Increases in the Employment Cost Index resulted in increased Medicare payments of more than \$2 billion per year to hospitals; payments to other medical providers were also influenced by this index

Albert E. Schwenk
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At first glance, a Federal Government statistic designed to measure the rate at which employers' wage and benefit payments are rising may appear to have very little to do with Medicare, the \$200 billion-per-year program of health insurance benefits that covers 40 million mostly older Americans. But such relationships often occur in the world of Federal statistics and Federal benefit programs. For instance, the U.S. Congress has established that Bureau of Labor Statistics data on consumer prices be used to determine annual increases in Social Security payments. Similarly, Bureau data on employee wages are used to determine salary increases for a variety of government employees—including judges and members of Congress—and, since the mid-1980s, the Bureau's Employment Cost Index (ECI), a quarterly measure of the rate of change in employer costs for wages and benefits, has been used as an input to annual adjustments in Medicare payments to service providers.

ECI data are used as part of a process to determine allowable increases in payments to hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, home healthcare organizations, physicians, and other healthcare providers under Medicare's Prospective Payment Systems (PPS). The PPS designates the level of payment for Medicare-covered services, based on the diagnosis and geographic location of care. Such payments are adjusted annually based on a number of factors, including changes in compen-

sation for medical and related personnel. ECI data are used for many of these compensation changes. For example,¹

- ECI data account for about 71 percent of the input price index used to determine allowable increases in payments for hospital charges. Thus, a 1-percent increase in the ECI would result in a 0.71-percent increase in hospital payments. In 1999, Medicare inpatient hospital payments totaled more than \$85 billion. A 1-percent increase in the ECI would result in an increase of about \$600 million in annual hospital payments; a 3.5-percent annual increase in the ECI (typical of the late 1990s) would result in an increase of about \$2.1 billion in annual hospital payments.
- ECI data account for about 69 percent of the input price index used to determine allowable increases in payments for charges for skilled nursing facilities. Medicare reimbursed more than \$12 billion in skilled nursing facility charges in 1999.
- ECI data account for about 78 percent of the input price index used to determine allowable increases in payments for charges for home healthcare services. Medicare reimbursed nearly \$10 billion in home healthcare charges in 1999.

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- ECI data account for about 27 percent of the Medical Economic Index used to determine increases in Medicare payments for physician's services. Medicare reimbursed more than \$33 billion in physician service charges in 1999.

This article looks at two Federal programs—the Bureau of Labor Statistics Employment Cost Index and the payment process of the Department of Health and Human Services Medicare program—and explains how they work together. Each program is looked at separately. What is the Employment Cost Index and what is the Medicare payment process? How was each developed? From the answers to these questions, the discussion will consider how the two work together.

One purpose of this article is to provide a better understanding of the relationship between the ECI and Medicare. For example, it is important that data providers, particularly those in the health services industry, understand the relationship between the data they provide on wages and benefits and the payments they receive from Medicare. This article first describes the Employment Cost Index and Medicare and its payment system. Then it provides details on adjustments to the Medicare payment system, including some examples of payment calculations. Finally, it discusses future changes that are being considered for both the ECI and the Medicare payment process.

The Employment Cost Index

The ECI was developed in the early 1970s to provide a measure of change in the cost of labor as a factor of production. The ECI was designed:

- to be a timely and comprehensive measure covering all elements of employee compensation (wages, salaries, and benefit costs) and all employees in the U.S. civilian economy;
- to be a fixed-weight index free from the influence of employment shifts among occupations, industries, and establishments with different wage and compensation levels;
- to include internally consistent sub-series (for example, occupational and industry groups) that describe the forces contributing to aggregate wage and compensation change.

The ECI is a quarterly series that relates to payroll periods including the 12th day of March, June, September, and December. ECI estimates, first published for the period September–December 1975, initially covered only wage and salary change for the private nonfarm economy including changes for broad occupational and industrial groups, as well as changes by union status, geographic region, and area size. In 1980, rates of compensation change (wages plus employer-provided benefits) were added

for the private nonfarm economy and for a selected number of sub-indexes. In 1981, wage and compensation indexes for State and local governments were added, as well as indexes for the combined private nonfarm and State and local government work force. Since then, a number of more detailed industries have been added, such as health services and hospitals.²

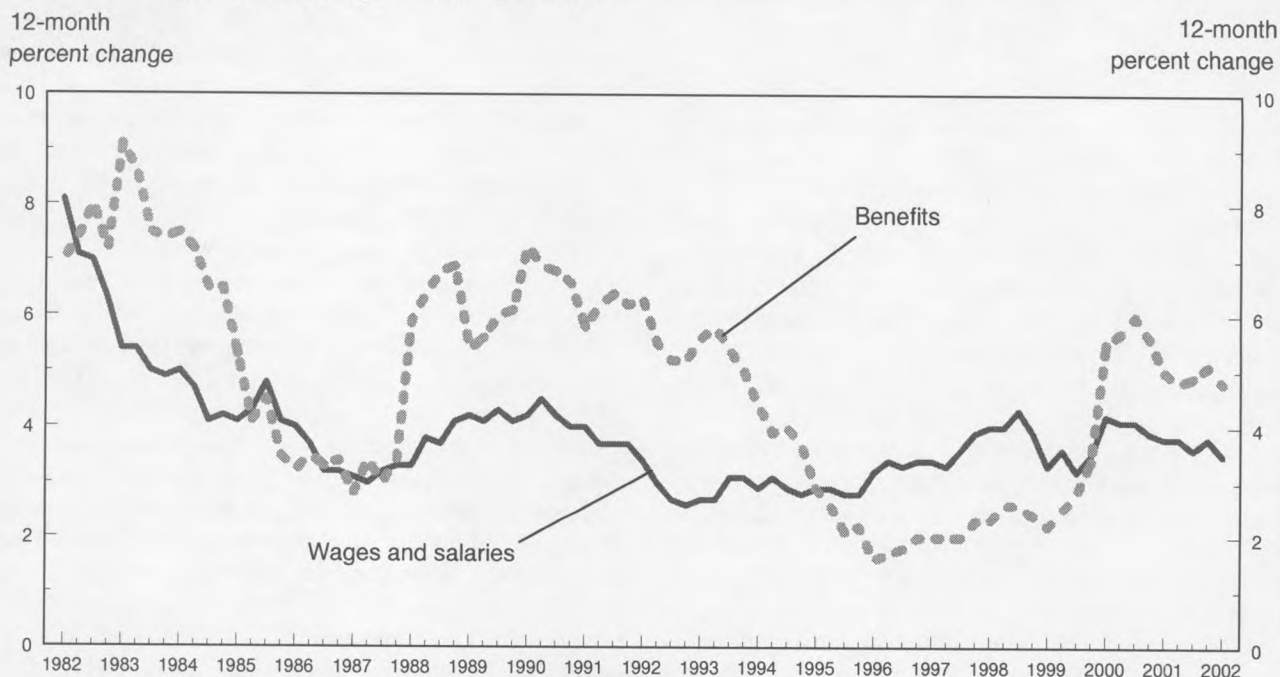
Since its inception in 1975, the ECI for wages of private industry workers has increased 247.3 percent, or 4.8 percent per year. Benefit costs for private industry workers have increased 222.6 percent since first surveyed in 1979, an average of 5.3 percent per year. Except for the mid-1980s, when wage and benefit increases were very similar, benefit cost increases exceeded wage increases throughout the 1980s and early 1990s. That trend reversed in the mid-1990s, when wage increases dominated, only to reverse again around the turn of the century. Chart 1 compares wage and benefit costs over the past two decades; chart 2 compares changes in health insurance costs to those of all benefits. The rapid increase in employer health insurance costs during the late 1980s and early 1990s, which mirrors large increases in Medicare costs during the same period, is discussed later.

One advantage of the ECI for analyzing compensation cost change is that it permits comparisons across industries and occupational categories. For example, the following tabulation compares average annual percent changes in wages and compensation costs for all civilian workers with those for workers in health services over selected time periods.³

| | <i>Wages and salaries</i> | | <i>Compensation costs</i> | |
|----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| | All civilian workers | Workers in health services | All civilian workers | Workers in health services |
| June 1986– | | | | |
| December 1990 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 5.9 |
| December 1990– | | | | |
| December 1993 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.2 |
| December 1993– | | | | |
| December 1998 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.1 |
| December 1998– | | | | |
| June 2002 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.4 |

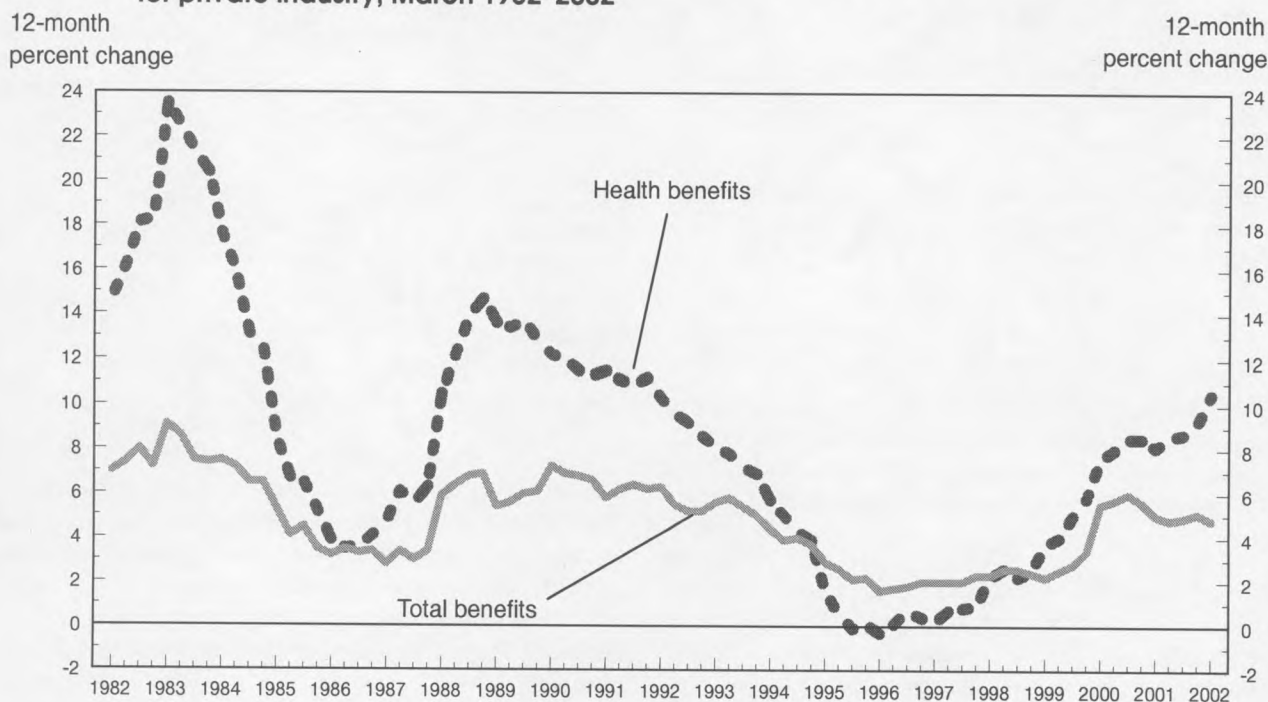
The different time periods show very different patterns. For the June 1986–December 1990 period, both wages and salaries and compensation rose nearly 2 percentage points faster for health service workers than for all civilian workers.⁴ The health service advantage over civilian workers declined to less than 1 percentage point during the December 1990–93 period and was negative during the December 1993–98 period. Since the end of 1998, wage and compensation costs in health services are once again rising faster than for all civilian workers.

Chart 1. Changes in wages and salaries and benefit costs in the Employment Cost Index for private industry, March 1982–2002



NOTE: ECI data are updated quarterly—March, June, September, and December.

Chart 2. Changes in total benefit and health benefit costs in the Employment Cost Index for private industry, March 1982–2002



NOTE: ECI data are updated quarterly—March, June, September, and December.

Uses of ECI

In addition to Medicare payment escalation, the ECI is used for a variety of purposes. It is used to forecast wage trends and to facilitate wage and benefit cost planning and is a guide in collective bargaining negotiations. Increasingly, it is used as a labor cost escalator in long-term purchasing and service contracts in both the private and public sectors in the United States as well as in other countries.

The ECI is used in the Federal pay-setting process. The Ethics Reform Act of 1989 specifies that the pay of Congress, Federal judges, and top Government officials will be increased each year by the percent change in wages and salaries for private industry workers (an ECI measure), less 0.5 percentage points.⁵ The Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990 specifies that the ECI will be used in the process to adjust pay for General Schedule employees.⁶

The ECI also is used to develop measures of national economic performance and welfare. For example, the ECI is used to update the income side of the National Income and Product Accounts of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Also, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (formerly HCFA—Health Care Financing Administration) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services uses the ECI to estimate aggregate expenditures for healthcare.

Medicare and the Prospective Payment System

Medicare, established in 1965, provides health insurance benefits to Americans aged 65 and older, and those who suffer permanent disabilities. In 1970, Medicare expenditures totaled \$7.7 billion annually; such expenditures rose rapidly during the late 1980s and early 1990s, and first exceeded \$200 billion in 1997. (See table 1.) Medicare provides insurance for hospital, surgical, and medical services in one of two ways: (1) payment of charges after services are rendered or (2) prepayment of providers for future services. The latter method, known as Medicare+Choice, allows Medicare beneficiaries to choose to receive services from a private plan, typically a health maintenance organization (HMO). Implemented in 1998, Medicare+Choice may provide beneficiaries with additional services not available under traditional Medicare coverage. Plans may charge additional premiums for such additional services. In 2000, 14 percent of beneficiaries were enrolled in Medicare+Choice; payments to these plans accounted for 16 percent of Medicare spending.⁷

Most employed persons in the United States contribute to the Medicare program. The current Medicare contribution rate is 1.45 percent of earnings, paid by both the employer

Table 1. Medicare expenditures, 1965–present
(expenditures in millions of dollars)

| Year | Expenditures (millions) | Percent of total U.S. health expenditures |
|------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1965 | \$ 0 | 0.0 |
| 1966 | 1,842 | 4.1 |
| 1967 | 4,924 | 9.7 |
| 1968 | 6,218 | 10.8 |
| 1969 | 7,045 | 10.9 |
| 1970 | 7,673 | 10.5 |
| 1971 | 8,443 | 10.4 |
| 1972 | 9,325 | 10.3 |
| 1973 | 10,730 | 10.7 |
| 1974 | 13,428 | 11.8 |
| 1975 | 16,336 | 12.6 |
| 1976 | 19,694 | 13.2 |
| 1977 | 22,891 | 13.5 |
| 1978 | 26,668 | 14.1 |
| 1979 | 30,922 | 14.5 |
| 1980 | 37,387 | 15.2 |
| 1981 | 44,770 | 15.7 |
| 1982 | 52,351 | 16.3 |
| 1983 | 59,559 | 16.8 |
| 1984 | 66,207 | 17.0 |
| 1985 | 71,829 | 16.8 |
| 1986 | 76,829 | 16.8 |
| 1987 | 83,081 | 16.7 |
| 1988 | 88,965 | 15.9 |
| 1989 | 101,137 | 16.2 |
| 1990 | 110,182 | 15.8 |
| 1991 | 120,913 | 15.9 |
| 1992 | 136,298 | 16.5 |
| 1993 | 148,336 | 16.7 |
| 1994 | 165,840 | 17.7 |
| 1995 | 182,674 | 18.4 |
| 1996 | 197,456 | 19.0 |
| 1997 | 208,151 | 19.1 |
| 1998 | 209,459 | 18.2 |
| 1999 | 212,567 | 17.5 |
| 2000 | 224,366 | 17.3 |

SOURCE: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, on the Internet at www.hcfa.gov/stats/nhe-oact/tables/nhe00.csv.

and the employee. Medicare benefits begin at age 65; disabled individuals begin receiving coverage 2 years after the onset of their disability. Individuals not covered by Medicare may buy into the system by contributing toward the cost of coverage at the time they become eligible for plan benefits.

Medicare is administered by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). The Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (MedPAC) was established by Congress to review Medicare payment policies and make recommendations regarding payment policies.

When Medicare began, providers of medical services received payments for services rendered on a “cost basis,” that is, they were reimbursed for the “usual, customary, and reasonable charges” for the services provided. According to the

MedPAC, this payment method “provided no incentive for efficiency, and costs and payments rose as a result.”⁸ Changes to the system began in the early 1980s, when Congress enacted the Prospective Payment Systems, which sets payment rates based on the service and the location; the payments are typically less than what the healthcare provider charged.

MedPAC describes the current payment system as follows:

Medicare’s 40 million beneficiaries use thousands of different health care products and services furnished by over 1 million providers in hundreds of markets nationwide; Medicare pays for these services using 15 payment systems that are generally organized by delivery setting. These payment systems share common goals and most have similar design elements that are tailored to accommodate the products Medicare is buying in each setting, the characteristics of the providers that produce them, the extent to which the same product may be furnished in different settings, and the market circumstances that affect providers’ costs.⁹

Prospective payments are defined as predetermined rates paid to providers, unaffected by the actual incurred cost or posted charges.¹⁰ Table 2 lists the 15 payment systems currently used in the Medicare system, and the percent of Medicare spending in each category. Prospective payments for

hospital stays are determined by classifying each hospital discharge into one of 492 diagnostic-related groups, determined by the principal diagnosis, additional diagnoses, procedures performed, and demographic characteristics such as age of the patient.¹¹ Under this system, Medicare payment amounts were first based on 1981 hospital costs incurred by Medicare, and have been adjusted annually based on an update factor. The update factor is tied to the rate of increase in provider labor costs and medical commodity costs. In determining the allowable increase, the labor and commodity cost changes are combined using a set of weights that reflect the importance of the labor, including specific occupations, and commodities for the given medical service. The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services and MedPAC make recommendations on the update of the Prospective Payment Systems (PPS) payment rates, based on these factors. Congress considers these recommendations when legislating the actual update amounts. According to MedPAC, “The Congress has legislated the PPS update annually since fiscal year 1986 and has generally stated the update in relation to the forecasted change in the market basket.”¹²

Payments under the Medicare+Choice program work slightly differently. Medicare pays plans enrolled in this program a monthly rate per beneficiary, without regard to the services received. This is similar to the “capitation” payment received by health maintenance organizations for non-Medicare beneficiaries.¹³ In turn, such plans provide beneficiaries with all care. Payments to plans are based on a formula that begins with a floor rate per covered individual per month, an amount that varies by location. These floor rates can be adjusted upward based on historic medical spending patterns in the locality. Floor rates are updated annually by the national average growth in per-capita spending in the traditional Medicare program.¹⁴

Table 2. Medicare payment systems and distribution of spending, 2000

| Payment system | Percent of Medicare spending |
|---|------------------------------|
| Hospital inpatient and acute care | 34 |
| Inpatient psychiatric | 1 |
| Physician | 20 |
| Hospital outpatient | 7 |
| Ambulatory surgical center | 0.5 |
| Outpatient laboratory | 2 |
| Skilled nursing facility | 5 |
| Home health | 4 |
| Inpatient rehabilitation | 2 |
| Long-term care hospital | 1 |
| Outpatient dialysis | 2 |
| Hospice | 1 |
| Ambulance and supplies | 3 |
| Durable medical equipment | 2 |
| Medicare+Choice | 16 |

SOURCE: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Medicare adjustment calculations

The PPS Hospital Input Price Index is used to determine allowable increases in hospital charges and, along with other factors, feeds into the process of updating payment rates.¹⁵ The index has the following ECI components:

| Price/wage variable | 1996 weight (percent) |
|---|-----------------------|
| Total ECI-related | 70.798 |
| Occupational wage index | 50.244 |
| Occupational benefits index | 11.146 |
| ECI wages and salaries for professional specialty and technical workers | 2.127 |
| ECI compensation for service workers | 7.277 |

The occupational wage and occupational benefits indexes are in turn constructed from ECI wage indexes for major occupational groups, each with its weight dependent on the importance of the occupation in hospitals. The remaining 29.202 percent of the weight is accounted for mainly by various BLS Producer Price Indexes for drugs and hospital supplies.¹⁶

Consider the following example of how a 1-percent annual change in the ECI would affect Medicare payment rates for hospital inpatient and acute care:

- Medicare reimbursed approximately \$85.1 billion for hospital inpatient and acute care services.
- Approximately 71 percent of the Medicare payment update will be based on the ECI (see weights from the preceding tabulation).
- Applying this 71-percent weight to the 1-percent change in the ECI results in a 0.71-percent increase in hospital inpatient and acute care payments: 0.71 percent of \$85.1 billion equals \$600 million.
- The result is a \$600 million increase in Medicare payments for hospital inpatient and acute care.

While the various ECI components making up the weight for hospital payments have differing rates of change, the overall index rose about 3.5 percent in 1999. If a 1-percent increase in the ECI results in a \$600 million increase in payments, then the 3.5-percent increase in the ECI resulted in an increase of about \$2.1 billion in hospital payments in 1999.

The ECI is used in payment adjustment formulas such as this for 6 of the 15 Medicare payment components: hospital inpatient and acute care, skilled nursing facility, home healthcare, hospital outpatient departments, hospice care, and physicians payments. In total, these six components accounted for about 71 percent of Medicare expenditures. Other Medicare payment components use different methods of adjusting payment formulas, some of which may indirectly relate to the ECI. The following tabulation indicates the approximate annual adjustment in Medicare payments in 1999—totaling more than \$3.2 billion—that was due to increases in the ECI:

| <i>Type of payment</i> | <i>1999 increase in payment resulting from the ECI</i> |
|---|--|
| Hospital inpatient and acute care | \$2.1 billion |
| Skilled nursing facility | \$290 million |
| Home healthcare | \$273 million |
| Hospital outpatient departments | \$211 million |
| Physicians | \$310 million |
| Hospice | \$62 million |

Change on the horizon

Both the ECI and Medicare will undergo changes, or are considering changes, that will affect the Medicare payment process.

In 2005, the ECI is scheduled to switch to new methods of classifying industries and occupations. Industries will be classified according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), rather than the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System currently used. Occupations will be classified according to the Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC), rather than the 1990 Census of Population classification system. These changes are being made to reflect more accurately the structure of the American economy and to provide consistency among the United States, Canada, and Mexico in their industry and occupational classifications.¹⁷

NAICS has advantages over the SIC system for classifying industries. It includes new and emerging industries that did not exist when the SIC system was developed. Also, NAICS groups together more homogeneous industries, because they are categorized based on a single concept—their production or supply function. That is, NAICS groups establishments with similar raw material inputs, capital equipment, and labor.

The SOC will be used by all Federal statistical agencies collecting occupational information. By providing consistency in occupational definitions and structure, it will maximize the usefulness of the occupational information collected. An important consequence of the switch to SOC is the titles and occupational composition of occupational categories used in the Prospective Payment System will change. It is not known at this time which, if any, ECI occupational categories the Prospective Payment System will use after the ECI changes to the SOC categories. Table 3 shows how the titles will change as well as the extent of overlap (in terms of employment, obtained from the Bureau's National Compensation Survey) between the two classification systems.

The overlap between the two classification systems is greatest for sales, clerical, and service occupations. In the case of sales occupations, for example, 95.6 percent of all workers considered sales workers in the current system will be in Sales and Related category in the new system, while 98.2 percent of all workers considered Sales and Related in the new system would be considered Sales in the existing system.

The biggest discrepancies between the new and old systems are for what are considered blue-collar occupations. For example, even though there is a category "transportation and material moving" in both the new and old systems, that category will approximately double in size in the SOC system; this is true even though nearly all the workers in that category in the new system also were in it in the old system. (The explanation for this apparent anomaly is that a number of occupations have been moved into the category.)

Table 3. Changes in occupational categories and percent of employment, Employment Cost Index (ECI)

| Current ECI occupational categories | Proposed occupational categories (based on the Standard Occupational Classification system) | Percent of current category in proposed category | Percent of proposed category in current category |
|---|---|--|--|
| Professional specialty and technical | Professional and related | 96.4 | 91.1 |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial | Management, business, and financial | 88.6 | 84.9 |
| Sales | Sales and related | 95.6 | 98.2 |
| Administrative support, including clerical | Office and administrative support | 81.6 | 95.0 |
| Precision production, craft, and repair | Construction and extraction ¹ | 67.0 | 68.4 |
| | Installation, maintenance, and repair | ... | 93.5 |
| Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors | Production | 99.3 | 75.8 |
| Transportation and material moving | Transportation and material moving | 96.9 | 50.7 |
| Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers | | 66.3 | ... |
| Service | Service | 96.3 | 97.7 |

¹ Includes farm and forestry.**Table 4. Annual percent change in the Employment Cost Index for wages and salaries for selected series, 1990–2001**

| Year | All civilian workers | Civilian professional specialty and technical | Civilian health services industries | Civilian hospital industry |
|------------|----------------------|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1990 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 6.1 |
| 1991 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| 1992 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.2 |
| 1993 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| 1994 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| 1995 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| 1996 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| 1997 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.4 |
| 1998 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 2.6 |
| 1999 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| 2000 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| 2001 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 5.6 |

Which SOC-based occupational categories to publish in the ECI have not yet been determined. It is likely, however, that the white-collar and service occupational categories—those given the heaviest weight in the PPS formula—will be considered continuous.

MedPAC makes regular recommendations for changes to the Medicare payment procedure. In early 2002, the group recommended the use of:

...wage and benefit proxies that most closely match the training and skill requirements of health care occupations in all input price indexes used for updating payments. In determining index weights, measures specific to the health sector and to occupation categories in which health care plays a major role should be emphasized.¹⁸

The discussion accompanying the recommendation compares increases in the ECI for the categories currently used in the update process to more specific health-related categories for which ECI data are also available. For example, MedPAC considers using the ECI series for health services workers and for hospital workers, rather than the series for all workers or for all professional and technical workers. Table 4 on page 9 compares ECI data for various series, including those currently used in the Medicare payment process and those specifically covering healthcare workers.

Recent legislation requires the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services to develop new prospective payment systems for various categories of healthcare goods and services, including Medicare+Choice.¹⁹ In addition, MedPAC has recommended

that the rate of increase in hospital payments vary for hospitals in large urban areas versus those in other areas. MedPAC would also change the payment process for physician services to look more like that used for hospitals, with payments based on projected changes in input prices, with a productivity adjustment.²⁰ As healthcare costs continue to escalate, it is likely that efforts to change Medicare payment methods will continue.

The aging of the large baby-boom generation, the constant new advances in healthcare technology, and the rising cost of healthcare goods and services all combine to keep healthcare cost issues in the news. Changes to both the Employment Cost Index and the Medicare payment system will no doubt be closely watched by those interested in healthcare issues. □

Notes

¹ These statistics on Medicare payments are for fiscal 1999. For more information, see *2001 HCFA Statistics*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

² Employment Cost Index data may be found on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/home.htm>.

³ Recommendations have been made to use more health-specific data for future updates of Medicare payment amounts.

⁴ No data for health services workers are available prior to June 1986.

⁵ See Public Law 101-154—November 30, 1989.

⁶ See Public Law 101-509—November 5, 1990.

⁷ *Report to the Congress: Medicare Payment Policy*, (Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, March 2002), p. 31.

⁸ *Report to the Congress: Blood Safety in Hospitals and Medicare Inpatient Payment* (Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, December 2001), p. 9.

⁹ *Report to the Congress: Medicare Payment Policy* (Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, March 2002), p. 3.

¹⁰ *Report to the Congress: Medicare Payment Policy* (Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, March 1999), p. 4.

¹¹ Federal Register, August 29, 1997, pp. 45966–71.

¹² A good description of the Medicare payment update process may be found in *Report to Congress – Blood Safety in Hospitals and Medicare Inpatient Payment* (Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, December 2001), p. 9.

¹³ For a discussion of how Health Maintenance Organizations operate, see Dennis F. Mahoney, "Health Plan Designs and Strategies," in Jerry S. Rosenbloom, ed., *The Handbook of Employee Benefits*, 4th edition, (New York, McGraw-Hill, 1996), pp. 110–120.

¹⁴ For information on issues surrounding Medicare+Choice, see *Report to the Congress: Medicare Payment Policy* (Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, March 2002), pp. 31–32, 124.

¹⁵ The input price index (so called market basket) is one factor among several that is used by CMS, MedPAC, and Congress to recommend or make updates to payment rates. Other factors include productivity increases, cost-increasing health-enhancing technology changes, changes in site of service, and forecast error corrections.

¹⁶ More information on the BLS Producer Price Index is found on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ppi/home.htm>. For specific details on the Producer Price Index in the hospital industry, see Brian Catron and Bonnie Murphy, "Hospital price inflation: what does the new PPI tell us?," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1996, pp. 24–31.

¹⁷ A more detailed discussion of these new classification systems for industries and occupations is found on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm> and <http://www.bls.gov/soc/home.htm>.

¹⁸ *Report to Congress: Medicare Payment Policy* (Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, March 2002), p. 52.

¹⁹ *Report to Congress: Medicare Payment Policy* (Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, March 2002), p. 4.

²⁰ *Report to Congress: Medicare Payment Policy* (Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, March 2002), pp. 63, 74.

Productivity issue

The impact of technological change on the economy continues to attract research attention. A recent issue of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta *Economic Review* was largely dedicated to a short summary of and the text of four papers from a Bank-sponsored conference on "Technology, Growth, and the Labor Market." Dale W. Jorgenson, Mun S. Ho, and Kevin Stiroh and Stephen D. Oliner and Daniel E. Sichel refine and extend the growth accounting framework to project growth in labor productivity. Both papers suggest that labor productivity will sustain a growth rate of 2 percent or a bit more depending on the rate of progress in the semiconductor industry and, according to conference discussant John Fernald, the extent to which the costs of adjustment to new technologies have been paid.

David Card and John E. DiNardo examine the evidence on the skill-biased technological change explanation for the rise in wage inequality over the past two decades. They find that the bulk of the rise in overall wage inequality had occurred by the mid-1980s, the time personal computers first became widely distributed. Also, they show that the most rapid rise in the premium to a college education occurred in the 1980s. They conclude that, while skill-biased change has some impact on wage inequality, other explanations have to be considered.

Edward N. Wolff's article, "Productivity, Computerization, and Skill Change," reaches some thought-provoking conclusions. He finds that in explaining rising rates of labor productivity by regression analysis, "the coefficient of the growth of the mean education of the workforce, while positive, is not statistically significant." On the other hand, coefficients on measures of the substantive complexity of and composite skills required by the industry-occupation distribution of jobs

were significant at the 10-percent level, but the effects were not large.

Productivity conference

In October 2002, the U.S. Department of Labor hosted the Productivity in the 21st Century Conference at the American Enterprise Institute. Secretary of Labor Elaine L. Chao's opening remarks outlined several issues that the conference would address: the factors that drive productivity, the relationship between productivity growth and jobs, and the prospects for future productivity growth.

Federal Reserve Board of Governors Chairman Alan Greenspan's keynote address touched mainly on the first and third themes. In his analysis, producers have had little ability to maintain profit margins by increasing price, so have been concentrating on cost reduction as the means of achieving increased profitability. To reduce costs, firms have reorganized work processes and reallocated resources more productively. In that context, it may be difficult to disentangle how much of the growth in labor productivity output per hour was a transitory result of cutting of fat—reorganizing operations, and exploiting technologies already embedded in the existing capital stock—and how much was a real increase in multifactor productivity.

With respect to the prospects for productivity growth, Chairman Greenspan noted that in previous episodes of technological innovation, business practices only slowly adapted to the new technologies. As a result, increases in productivity were spread over a couple of decades. He also warned, however, that while a substantial part of the recent increases in productivity growth rates may be sustainable, "... history does raise some warning flags concerning the length of time that productivity growth continues elevated. Gains in productivity remained quite rapid for years after the innovations that followed the surge of inventions a

century ago. But in other episodes, the period of elevated growth of productivity was shorter. Regrettably, examples are too few to generalize. Hence, policymakers have no substitute for continued close surveillance of the evolution of this current period of significant innovation."

Productivity essay

The Conference Board's 2002 Annual Essay, written by Dale W. Jorgenson and published as part of the business research group's annual report, also addressed productivity growth and is a good general starting point for persons developing an interest in the issue. Jorgenson first outlines the rapid evolution of semiconductor-based technologies. Because logic chips actually tracked Moore's "law" of exponential growth in capacity over the 29 years ended with the introduction of the Pentium 4 in November 2000, computing and communications capacity have become faster, better, and far cheaper over time.

The implications of this have been evident as declining prices for technology have led to the accumulation of computers, software, and communications equipment at faster rates than other forms of capital. As a result, according to Jorgenson, both the quantity and quality of capital available to workers have increased and average labor productivity growth has accelerated.

Jorgenson expects that the growth in capital quality will continue at its recent high rate for as long as the semiconductor product cycle continues at a 2-year interval. Industry sources expect this to be the case at least through 2005, but expect a return to somewhat longer product cycles after that. Still, Jorgenson concludes that while the 4-plus percent growth rates of the late 1990s would be difficult to sustain as product cycles stretch, rates in a range with a central tendency of 3.4 percent are likely over the intermediate term. □

With a song in his heart

Labor's Troubadour. By Joe Glazer. Urbana and Chicago, University of Illinois Press, 2001, 299 pp. \$27.95/hardcover.

The notion of music as a force for social change is an old one, dating back to antiquity. Songs can evoke emotions, and those emotions, in turn, can push people to make a change in their lives, including their worklives. It takes a strong voice to evoke those emotions, and the labor singer Joe Glazer is possessed of just such a voice. He has spent his life devoting himself to the causes of working people, composing and singing songs on their behalf. How might a singer improve a worker's lot? He tells his tale simply and directly in *Labor's Troubadour*, published in 2001, by the University of Illinois Press, as part of its series "Music in American Life." The book is both a memoir and a chronicle of Glazer's life's work in the American Labor Movement from the 1940s up to the present day, and it also presents, quite keenly, the struggles of the labor force in the United States and abroad during the last half of the 20th century.

A bit of history will provide some background. Labor union power in the United States has waned, as U.S. companies have shifted their manufacturing to foreign shores. The most recent Bureau of Labor Statistics data show that in 2001, the share of wage and salary workers who were union members was, on average, more than 13 percent. In contrast, at its peak, that figure was approximately 27 percent, in 1953. (Data for 1953 are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics *Directory of National Unions and Employee Associations*.) As unions won more concessions from employers and the working lot improved for the U.S. labor force, thus did entire generations grow to adulthood, never hearing about the battles of the U.S. working class (for example, how many workers toiled 10 hours a day in squalid

conditions for bosses who cared nearly nothing for their employees' health and well-being). Or of the notion of an employee being compelled to shop at the "company store," which could and did charge exorbitant rates for necessary and sundry items. Those concessions were not always won easily, however, and many people advocated long and loudly for improved working conditions across a host of industries. This list of advocates included singers and musicians, such as Joe Glazer. This is his story.

Glazer began his work as labor's troubadour (an apt moniker, at that) in 1944, assuming the position of assistant education director for the CIO Textile Workers Union of America in New York City. In 1950, he went to work for the United Rubber Workers (URW), headquartered in Akron, Ohio. While working for the URW, he also sang for and met the workers of an allied group, the United Auto Workers (UAW). Around that time, he also formed an important association with miners. It was through that association that Glazer met Merle Travis, a popular singer-songwriter of the day and composer of the song, "Sixteen Tons," which was a big hit in the 1950s, as recorded by Tennessee Ernie Ford. Travis was born into a family of coal miners—thus, his work is made personal by that association—and he was gifted with the ability to convey that hardscrabble world to the listening public. Glazer stresses that it was Travis's down-home lyric that really resonated in the hearts of the labor force at large: "You load sixteen tons and what do you get? / Another day older and deeper in debt. / Saint Peter, don't you call me 'cause I can't go. / I owe my soul to the company store." The song was translated into numerous languages, and Glazer received repeated requests to sing it for labor unions both at home, and later, abroad. He sang it willingly, and frequently was able to cleverly adapt the lyric to suit the appropriate trade or labor union membership. With

so many requests over the years, it became clear that there were many workers throughout the world's labor force who must have identified with "selling their souls to the company store."

When he attended a labor meeting convened to generate support for a union campaign or a strike for better conditions, Glazer enjoined the workers to sing along with him. Teaching songs on the spot to people could have been difficult, but many of the tunes that were used for labor music would have been familiar to most U.S. workers. For example, the well-known labor song, "Solidarity Forever" is sung to the same tune as "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." (And in fact, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" is actually sung to the tune of "John Brown's Body (lies a moulderin' in the grave)," a Civil War era tune, that many of *that* period would have known; thus, there exists a long tradition of this type of tuneful borrowing in music.) Other tunes employed were simple enough that a reasonably musical person could pick up the chorus after it was repeated once or twice, and then be able to sing along. Glazer understood this, which was part of the reason he was so successful. His music unified the workers in both spirit and goal. Moreover, he composed much of his own material; one example is his lovely labor ballad, "The Mill was Made of Marble." Written in waltz tempo, it is performed in a gentle, yet upbeat style, with a good hook in its chorus, and a well-crafted melodic line. As is common in folk music, both the verse and the chorus are substantially the same melody, so that the repetition is strongly reinforced. The words to the chorus are written: "The mill was made of marble / The machines were made out of gold. / And nobody ever got tired / And nobody ever grew old." Glazer writes that the song had a universal appeal, and "it became an immediate favorite with autoworkers, steelworkers, rubber workers, school teachers, and others as soon as they heard it." No doubt, too, because

it so well expressed the sentiments which workers often feel about their tasks, especially hungry, frightened, striking workers.

It was a most interesting period in American history, and exciting events were being played out across the world's stage. One of them was the presidential election won by the young John F. Kennedy. Even today, many people of a certain age remember the cultural legacy left by the young president; they remember how his speeches bestirred them to join the ranks of public service. Glazer, too, heard the call, and in 1961, he left the union labor movement and joined the foreign service staff of the United States Information Agency (USIA), an ambassadorial arm of the State Department. After a stint of government training, he was assigned to work as a labor information officer in Mexico, where he promoted the Alliance for Progress, a program to aid Latin American countries, using a variety of economic and social means. He worked in Mexico in this capacity for more than 3 years, telling "America's story to the world," in the words of the agency's mission statement. Glazer enjoyed his work in Mexico, where he was able to provide its citizens with a more balanced view of unionization, but also, he learned the ways in which unions operated in other parts of the world—an international knowledge that would serve him well in the years to come.

His musical work continued throughout the rest of the 1960s and on through the 1970s. After leaving Mexico in 1965, he was transferred to the State Department's headquarters in Washington, DC, where he assumed the post of labor advisor. In addition to his work in the States, some countries in which he sang include France, England, Israel, Scandinavia, and India. As he noted, through the medium of music, his chief goals were to help union members by bringing them "information, ideas, and techniques to build a more effective organization and to help create a more re-

alistic understanding" of the foreign unions, compared with the American labor movement, and also bring them a more comprehensive view of America itself. He notes that he traveled and sang in dozens of countries and on every continent except Australia. Often he would translate or otherwise adapt songs that had special meaning for Americans into the language of the country he was touring—for example, adapting the geographic boundaries of "This Land is Your Land" to those of the host country. (The late Woody Guthrie composed the song during the Great Depression of the 1930s, when sometimes it seemed as if the whole world had lost its job. It expressed, at its core, a love for labor and laborers.) In this way, the labor-based music of the United States has traveled around the world, playing a part in similar movements in many countries.

Other singers continue to carry the torch, and Glazer is generous with his praise, naming the composers and musicians who are following in his footsteps of singing for labor. He includes the lyrics of several of these "new voices" who are writing about issues with which today's workers are grappling. Many men and women still work in assembly line production- or manufacturing-type jobs, but things have changed somewhat. Now, instead of standing on a line and assembling nuts and bolts to car frames, a worker sits and types programming code at a computer terminal. Yet, some of yesterday's issues still exist in today's workplace, for even a task as seemingly innocuous as programming computer code can be tedious and physically harmful, and as people perform repetitive tasks day in and day out, a toll is taken. Some of the new songs address these types of concerns, and Glazer accurately points out that there is still work to be done on behalf of laborers. Singers must continue to raise their voices in support of the world's labor force, must speak out about what is happening to workers, and

help them to organize, so that working conditions can be further improved. Labor continues to need a voice, and Glazer continues to inspire new voices to support labor's cause.

I won't reveal his age here, but suffice it to say, Joe Glazer has been singing on behalf of workers for a good long time, and has witnessed many movements, of both the labor and political variety. He continues to perform regularly throughout the Washington, DC metropolitan area, and I, personally, have been fortunate enough to hear him sing and lecture twice in recent months. Joe Glazer's name should be listed among those in the top echelons of folk music, singers such as Pete Seeger, Woody Guthrie, Joan Baez, and others, far too numerous to list here. For the folksinger, as many have said, is a voice of the people, one who sings about that which is most dear to their hearts. The music of labor's troubadour, Joe Glazer, qualifies him more than amply, for with his work, he has touched the multitudes.

—Bonita Louise Boles

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U.S. economic mobility

Divergent Paths: Economic Mobility in the New American Labor Market.

By Annette Bernhardt, Martina Morris, Mark S. Handcock, and Marc A. Scott. Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 2001, 244 pp.

Labor economists and public policy analysts have noticed a disturbing trend over the past 2 decades—the decline in real earnings of certain demographic groups. Specifically, cross-sectional data from the Current Population Survey show that the inflation-adjusted earnings of males have declined since the early 1970s, while the earnings of women have risen. The authors of *Di-*

vergent Paths seek to explain the paradox of declining real earnings coinciding with a nearly three-decades-long economic expansion by using data from the BLS National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS). They compare two cohorts from the NLS. The first cohort entered the labor market in the mid-1960s on the tail end of the economic expansion, and the second entered the labor market during the late 1970s and early 1980s. By choosing these two cohorts, the authors hoped to capture the effects of the “old” employment landscape and the “new” employment landscape upon the subjects’ labor market activities and ultimate earnings level. The more recent cohort represents the first entrants into the restructured labor market of the early 1980s that was characterized by downsizing, firm restructuring, and the outsourcing of labor to contract companies and temporary help agencies.

The authors do an exceptional job of writing in lay terms and avoiding technical jargon when possible. They also clearly present their hypotheses, data, and conclusions to their findings in an easy-to-understand and logical manner. They clearly explain both the advantages and limitations of using the NLS data sets. Their analysis is limited to white males during the first 15 years of their labor market activity. The authors state that the majority of a worker’s wage growth is realized in his first 10 years of working, and that this initial period sets the worker on a “wage trajectory” that is relatively unalterable after this point. The focus of their analysis is to see how or if the wage trajectories of the most recent cohort differ from those of the initial cohort and what is causing these changes if they exist.

The analysis in *Divergent Paths* is based on multivariate regression analyses of the NLS data sets. Overall, the authors find that these young men, regardless of education level or occupation, experienced declines in their real earnings by 21 percent on average. The declines were most severe for workers

with lower levels of education—particularly for those with a high school diploma but no college, and those with some college but no 4-year degree. Even the workers with college degrees barely managed to just about “break even” in terms of their earnings. The authors draw attention to the fact that *most* workers fall into the lower education group so that returns to higher educational attainment are due not to gains at the top, but to losses at the bottom.

The authors give a number of reasons for the trend in falling wages, but the biggest factors appear to be increased job instability between the first and second cohort, declining returns to experience and the increasing abundance of low-paying, service-sector jobs where career mobility is virtually nonexistent. Workers in the more recent cohort changed jobs more often and, instead of being financially rewarded for “job shopping” in the early years of their careers as were their counterparts in the first cohort, they were penalized. The book points out that several factors, including internal labor market and external labor market factors, led to this increased instability. Declining marriage rates, lower unionization rates, a migration of workers to the Southern States that have lower rates of unionization than other parts of the country, and occupational and industrial shifts all contributed to young men in the recent cohort changing jobs more frequently. Even among those workers who did stay with one employer for 3 years or longer, the reward for staying was apparently less than it was for the men in the first cohort.

At the end of the book, the authors propose possible solutions to the problem of declining wages and the policy implications for these solutions. They conclude that because most of the reasons for declining wages are problems with changes in the employment relationship, the solutions to these problems must be “demand-side solutions” rather than solutions that focus on equipping

workers with the necessary training and tools for the new jobs. Solutions that ensure long-term wage growth and upward mobility, the authors write, are required here. Some of the solutions proposed include the enactment of living wage laws and a minimum wage that is indexed annually to inflation; laws that require the portability of health insurance and pension benefits across different employers; and reform of the Unemployment Insurance system whereby eligibility for benefits is not linked to tenure with a single employer. Among the vaguer and harder-to-implement solutions, the authors suggest corporate-community partnerships that would foster job training and career growth within a particular industry or occupation, and a wide-scale union membership strategy to organize labor in the service sector where workers suffer the most from the restructured economy. The authors are realistic about their policy prescriptions and note that the latter two suggestions are hard to implement.

The authors do a great job of presenting their research in a way that incorporates alternative points of view and addresses these other opinions, while at the same time clearly presenting the results of their analysis and its implications for policy and legislation. The topic is one that is often debated and researched by those interested in the well-being of workers, and this is an informative, thorough, and fresh perspective on the subject.

—Marisa DiNatale

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New copyright economy

Creativity, Incentive, and Reward: An Economic Analysis of Copyright and Culture in the Information Age. By Ruth Towse. Cheltenham, UK, Edward Elgar Publishing, Inc., 2001, 192 pp., \$80/hardcover.

As digital technology and the Internet have changed the geography of the cultural landscape, issues of property rights and remuneration to those who supply the creative content have become ever more important. The author, who is joint editor of the *Journal of Cultural Economics*, brings together in this book a collection of essays on copyright law; the unusual and seemingly perverse economic aspects of supply and demand for creative output and performance; and how the former affects the latter. Although she focuses her empirical studies specifically on the United Kingdom, most of the same general issues and analytical questions apply to the U.S. environment. Indeed, as the creative arts and entertainment industries have become global in scope, copyright law and its effect on the creative industries have been dictated by both national law and international policy such as those of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). She presents her material in a nontechnical manner that is accessible to a wide audience, with ample references to the more technical literature for the interested economics researcher.

The first chapter provides a brief history of the relatively new field of cultural economics, which she traces to a book by William Baumol and William Bowen on the performing arts in 1966. The thesis of their work is a model of why arts performances, such as symphonies, are resistant to productivity improvements, and therefore require public subsidy. The author points out that artists' earnings remain "one central theme of cultural economics," but that the blending of "high" and popular culture has provided commercial sources of remuneration to artists, singers, and other suppliers of cultural output. Thus, she stresses the importance of the copyright in providing both an income to artists as well as an incentive for artists to produce new creative work. New creative works are, she argues, the cultural

industry's equivalent of technological innovation in other kinds of industry.

The second part of the book comprises two essays on the labor supply of visual artists and singers. These summary descriptions of the economics of these particular labor markets provide fascinating reading for those new to the peculiarities of these areas of economic endeavor. It may be no surprise that most visual artists, despite having a higher average education level than the overall labor market (in the United Kingdom), consider themselves underemployed and require other jobs to support themselves. The empirical studies by the author and others show, that, contrary to *a priori* expectations, an increase in the wage from that other job will cause the artist to shift more labor out of that job and into their artistic work. Also, for both visual artists and singers there can be a seemingly perverse relationship between price and demand for their output. Having established a reputation and degree of success in their artistic genres, the artist or singer will find that reducing their price will reduce the demand for their product because price signals quality in this market.

The third and fourth parts of the book focus more specifically on the economic implications of copyright law for the rewards to cultural labor supply and the incentives to produce more creative output, and whether the value of these rights is economically efficient relative to other means of compensating artists and performers. Chapter 5 comprises an essay (with Millie Taylor) that attempts to empirically measure the value of such property rights to performers, such as musicians, under specific statutory changes implemented in the United Kingdom. The authors in this essay incorporate the transactions costs of collecting and distributing the payments to these rights, and conclude that copyright law may "correct for market failure when property rights are not properly established," but may not have the desired efficiency outcome as markets and dis-

tribution technology change. In the following two chapters, Towse questions whether royalty payments or simple flat payments to musicians, artists, and writers would provide the more economically efficient means of increasing artists' earnings and providing an incentive to supply more new creative output and innovation to society. She argues that remuneration of any kind encourages artists and other creative labor to devote more effort toward their creative endeavor. Royalties provided by commercial enterprise could lead to overproduction of the few commercially successful kinds of a few kinds of cultural output and underproduction of more risky new creative output.

In the eighth chapter, Towse presents the only economic analysis devoted specifically to copyright laws in the context of the new digital technology. In the absence of good empirical data, she offers tantalizing suggestions for research into the economic value of "fair use" and "fair dealing" (exceptions and limitations to copyright); the transactions costs of collecting copyright payments for Internet access and photocopying; and the potential income loss to copyright-holders. Her empirical investigation focuses on photocopying, which will disappoint readers expecting insight into Internet audio, Internet video, digital imaging, and other new media technologies. The latter are the cutting edge for economic analysis of creativity and cultural output, but, as appears throughout the book, there is a dearth of good empirical data to guide analysis and policy. This is not because of a lack of interest, but because of substantial measurement problems in this fascinating field of economic inquiry.

Overall, this is a most interesting treatise on a very topical subject of economic and legal policy. Despite the specific focus on these issues in the context of the United Kingdom and the somewhat broad collection of topics it attempts to cover in one small volume, this book offers a wealth of intriguing research ideas

and some interesting, if not highly rigorous, analyses of an important area of public policy.

—Mary Kokoski

Office of Prices and Living Conditions,
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment stress

Stress and Distress among the Unemployed: Hard Times and Vulnerable People. By Clifford L. Broman, V. Lee Hamilton, and William S. Hoffman. New York, Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, 2001, 226 pp., \$49.95/hardcover.

“The workingman has but one thing to sell, his labor. Once he loses control of that, he loses everything.” This is a quote from an automobile worker in Studs Terkel’s book, *Working*. Loss of work and how it impacts workers and their families is also at the heart of the book, *Stress and Distress among the Unemployed*.

The authors studied automobile workers employed by the General Motors Corporation (GM) in Detroit and Flint, Michigan, over a 3-year period (1987–89). Workers from 4 closing GM auto plants were compared with workers in 12 GM plants that remained open. The workers were primarily male, white, and married. In terms of percentages, however, workers in the closing plants were disproportionately female, nonwhite, single, and younger than workers employed in the nonclosing plants.

The workers were asked questions that assessed the financial and psychological impact of unemployment. The GM jobs lost had provided a comfortable, well-compensated way of life for generations of blue-collar families. Workers in the closing plants were pessimistic regarding their job opportunities af-

ter being laid off, and their low expectations were realized in the tough Rust Belt labor market of the industrial Midwest.

The financial hardship created by the plant closings harmed family life for workers in both the closing and nonclosing plants. Interestingly, the distress suffered by closing plant households did not change significantly with unemployment and even dropped as time passed, while distress increased for nonclosing plant households over the course of the study. The authors concluded that the reality of unemployment in the closing plants brought families closer together.

The authors studied mental health effects for individual workers and found that those who were female, unmarried, young, less educated, and of lower income experienced more depression in general, regardless of whether they worked in closing or nonclosing plants. The group most significantly affected by being laid off, however, was men, particularly married men, a finding attributed to their role of family “provider” being undercut by job loss.

While gender was a stress determinant, race was not. The distress level in African-Americans was more sensitive to educational level than for white plant workers. African-Americans with higher education levels experienced significantly less distress relative to those with less education. African-Americans felt more protected by educational achievement than whites.

Workers viewed unemployment as another life challenge to be overcome. No relationship was found to exist between previous stressful life events and the workers’ vulnerability to stress created by unemployment. An interesting exception: the significant increase in anxiety and hostility experienced by laid off Vietnam combat veterans. Unfortunately, the authors do not satisfactorily explore the potential reasons for this finding.

Workers did not blame themselves for their predicament. They blamed other factors, including GM management, then-GM chairman Roger Smith, and inexpensive imports. Although self-blaming tendencies are often associated with depression, many of the workers who blamed themselves actually suffered less distress.

Surprisingly, the study found that worker distress was not alleviated by mental health services. In fact, depression and self-blaming actually increased. The authors speculate that those who sought mental health services were more distressed in general. This does not explain, however, why distress increased for workers who obtained mental health services. The authors did not adequately explore this paradoxical finding.

One organization that the authors tout is the International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, or the UAW. While the union undoubtedly assisted laid-off workers, it must be noted that the study was funded partly by the UAW; one of co-authors is a retired UAW official; and the book is described in the preface as “a tribute to the men and women of the UAW.”

The book is well documented, with many tables and footnotes. Its conclusions rest on the results of the 1980s study, although other related studies are cited throughout. It is disappointing that the book, published in 2001, provides no update on where these workers have gone or what their lives are like now. It would also be interesting to compare the blue-collar worker unemployment of the 1980s with the recent dot.com bust. But perhaps that is the grist for another book.

—Robert Jordan

Office of Employment
and Unemployment Statistics,
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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

[signed] Richard M. Devens, Executive Editor

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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

Seasonal adjustment. Certain monthly and quarterly data are adjusted to eliminate the effect on the data of such factors as climatic conditions, industry production schedules, opening and closing of schools, holiday buying periods, and vacation practices, which might prevent short-term evaluation of the statistical series. Tables containing data that have been adjusted are identified as "seasonally adjusted." (All other data are not seasonally adjusted.) Seasonal effects are estimated on the basis of 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/lpe/>

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.

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

Labor market indicators include employment measures from two major surveys and information on rates of change in compensation provided by the Employment Cost Index (ECI) program. The labor force participation rate, the employment-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 compensa-

tion 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-

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

For the Federal Government, the reporting unit is the **installation**: a single location at which a department, agency, or other government body has civilian em-

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

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

Covered employers in most States report total **wages** paid during the calendar quarter, regardless of when the services were performed. A few State laws, however, specify that wages be reported for, or based on the period during which services are performed rather than the period during which compensation is paid. Under most State laws or regulations, wages include bonuses, stock options, the cash value of meals and lodging, tips and other gratuities, and, in some States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans.

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

Wages of covered Federal workers represent the gross amount of all payrolls for all pay periods ending within the quarter. This includes cash allowances, the cash equivalent of any type of remuneration, severance

pay, withholding taxes, and retirement deductions. Federal employee remuneration generally covers the same types of services as for workers in private industry.

Average annual 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-in-kind, 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, long-term 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 even-numbered years, and surveys of medium and large establishments were conducted in odd-numbered 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 half-century ago for use in wage negotiations. As new uses were developed for the CPI in recent years, the need for a broader and more representative index became apparent. The all-urban consumer index (CPI-U), introduced in 1978, is representative of the 1993–95 buying habits of about 87 percent of the noninstitutional population of the United States at that time, compared with 32 percent represented in the CPI-W. In addition to wage earners and clerical workers, the CPI-U covers professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees, and others not in the labor force.

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

Data collected from more than 23,000 retail establishments and 5,800 housing units in 87 urban areas across the country are used to develop the "U.S. city average." Separate estimates for 14 major urban centers are presented in table 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 measured for the CPI-U. A rental equivalence method replaced the asset-price approach to homeownership costs for that series. In January 1985, the same change was made in the CPI-W. The central purpose of the change was to separate shelter costs from the investment component of 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-of-processing structure of PPI organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication (that is, finished goods, intermediate goods, and crude materials). The traditional commodity structure of PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry and product structure of PPI organizes data in accordance with the 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 (SIC), and the four-digit level of detail for the Harmonized System. Aggregate import indexes by country or region of origin are also available.

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

Notes on the data

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

Because a price index depends on the same items being priced from period to period, it is necessary to recognize when a product's specifications or terms of transaction have been modified. For this reason, the Bureau's

questionnaire requests detailed descriptions of the physical and functional characteristics of the products being priced, as well as information on the number of units bought or sold, discounts, credit terms, packaging, class of buyer or seller, and so forth. When there are changes in either the specifications or terms of transaction of a product, the dollar value of each change is deleted from the total price change to obtain the "pure" change. Once this value is determined, a linking procedure is employed which allows for the continued repricing of the item.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION 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 services.

Compensation per hour is total compensation divided by hours at work. Total

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

Business sector output is an annually-weighted index constructed by excluding from real gross domestic product (GDP) the following outputs: general government, nonprofit institutions, paid employees of private households, and the rental value

of owner-occupied dwellings. Nonfarm business also excludes farming. Private business and private nonfarm business further exclude government enterprises. The measures are supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis. Annual estimates of manufacturing sectoral output are produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Quarterly manufacturing output indexes from the Federal Reserve Board are adjusted to these annual output measures by the BLS. Compensation data are developed from data of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Hours data are developed from data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The productivity and associated cost measures in tables 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 comparable 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-time 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 chain-type 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 value-added 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 dis-

continued beginning with the 1993 survey. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked, such as a Federal holiday, even though able to work.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

The survey continues to measure the number of new work-related illness cases which are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. Some conditions, for example, long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens, often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey's illness measure. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those which are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis and carpal tunnel syndrome).

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

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

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on occupational injuries and illnesses, contact the Office of Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions at (202) 691-6180, or access the Internet at:

<http://www.bls.gov/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 work-related illnesses, which can be difficult to identify due to long latency periods.

Notes on the data

Twenty-eight data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated in the fatality program, including information about the fatally injured worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved. Summary worker demographic data and event characteristics are included in a national news release that is available about 8 months after

the end of the reference year. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries was initiated in 1992 as a joint Federal-State effort. Most States issue summary information at the time of the national news release.

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

Where to find additional data

Current and historical statistics from Bureau of Labor Statistics surveys are available at the addresses listed on the inside back cover of this *Review*, or on the Internet at

<http://www.bls.gov>

1. Labor market indicators

| Selected indicators | 2000 | 2001 | 2000 | | | 2001 | | | | 2002 | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II |
| 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 | 4.2 |
| Employment Cost Index ² | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 1.1 |
| Goods-producing ³ | 4.4 | 3.8 | 1.2 | .9 | .6 | 1.3 | .9 | .7 | .8 | 1.2 | .9 |
| Service-producing ³ | 4.4 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | .7 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .8 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| State and local government workers..... | 3.0 | 4.2 | .3 | 1.3 | .7 | .9 | .6 | 2.1 | .6 | .6 | .4 |
| 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 | 1.1 |

¹ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.² Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter.³ Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing. Service-producing industries include all other private sector industries.

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

| Selected measures | 2000 | 2001 | 2000 | | | 2001 | | | | 2002 | |
|---|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|
| | | | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II |
| Compensation data ^{1,2} | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 ³ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 ⁴ | 2.1 | 1.0 | .3 | 2.6 | −7 | −2.6 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 10.8 | 5.1 | 5.0 |

¹ 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.

² Excludes Federal and private household workers.

³ Annual rates of change are computed by comparing annual averages. Quarterly per-

cent changes reflect annual rates of change in quarterly indexes.

The data are seasonally adjusted.

⁴ Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

| Components | Quarterly average | | | | | Four quarters ending | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-----|-----|------|-----|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| | 2001 | | | 2002 | | 2001 | | | | 2002 | |
| | II | III | IV | I | II | I | II | III | IV | I | II |
| 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 ² | .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 ² | .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 |

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

² 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]

| Employment status | Annual average | | 2001 | | | | | | 2002 | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| | 2000 | 2001 | Aug. | Sept | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| population ¹ | 209,699 | 211,864 | 212,135 | 212,357 | 212,581 | 212,767 | 212,927 | 213,089 | 213,206 | 213,334 | 213,492 | 213,658 | 213,842 | 214,023 | 214,225 | |
| Civilian labor force | 140,863 | 141,815 | 141,380 | 142,068 | 142,280 | 142,279 | 142,314 | 141,390 | 142,211 | 142,005 | 142,570 | 142,769 | 142,476 | 142,390 | 142,616 | |
| Participation rate | 67.2 | 66.9 | 66.6 | 66.9 | 66.9 | 66.9 | 66.8 | 66.4 | 66.7 | 66.6 | 66.8 | 66.8 | 66.6 | 66.5 | 66.6 | |
| Employed | 135,208 | 135,073 | 134,408 | 135,004 | 134,615 | 134,253 | 134,055 | 133,468 | 134,319 | 133,894 | 133,976 | 134,417 | 134,053 | 134,045 | 134,474 | |
| Employment-population ratio ² | 64.5 | 63.8 | 63.4 | 63.6 | 63.3 | 63.1 | 63.0 | 62.6 | 63.0 | 62.8 | 62.8 | 62.9 | 62.7 | 62.6 | 62.8 | |
| Unemployed | 5,665 | 6,742 | 6,972 | 7,064 | 7,665 | 8,026 | 8,259 | 7,922 | 7,891 | 8,111 | 8,594 | 8,351 | 8,424 | 8,345 | 8,142 | |
| Unemployment rate | 4.0 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.7 | |
| Not in the labor force | 68,836 | 70,050 | 70,755 | 70,289 | 70,301 | 70,488 | 70,613 | 71,699 | 70,995 | 71,329 | 70,922 | 70,889 | 71,366 | 71,633 | 71,609 | |
| Men, 20 years and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| population ¹ | 92,580 | 93,659 | 93,810 | 93,917 | 94,015 | 94,077 | 94,161 | 94,228 | 94,262 | 94,315 | 94,414 | 94,479 | 94,622 | 94,694 | 94,756 | |
| Civilian labor force | 70,930 | 71,590 | 71,523 | 71,805 | 71,940 | 71,935 | 71,988 | 71,534 | 71,718 | 71,723 | 72,098 | 72,428 | 72,288 | 72,172 | 72,203 | |
| Participation rate | 76.6 | 76.4 | 76.2 | 76.5 | 76.5 | 76.5 | 76.5 | 75.9 | 76.1 | 76.0 | 76.4 | 76.7 | 76.4 | 76.2 | 76.2 | |
| Employed | 68,580 | 68,587 | 68,388 | 68,696 | 68,486 | 68,204 | 68,276 | 67,818 | 68,157 | 68,013 | 68,193 | 68,647 | 68,390 | 68,405 | 68,447 | |
| Employment-population ratio ² | 74.1 | 73.2 | 72.9 | 73.1 | 72.8 | 72.5 | 72.5 | 72.0 | 72.3 | 72.1 | 72.2 | 72.7 | 72.3 | 72.2 | 72.2 | |
| Agriculture | 2,252 | 2,102 | 2,129 | 2,138 | 2,132 | 2,082 | 2,141 | 2,207 | 2,185 | 2,084 | 2,213 | 2,125 | 2,138 | 2,256 | 2,221 | |
| Nonagricultural industries | 66,328 | 66,485 | 66,259 | 66,558 | 66,354 | 66,122 | 66,135 | 65,611 | 65,973 | 65,929 | 65,980 | 66,522 | 66,251 | 66,149 | 66,226 | |
| Unemployed | 2,350 | 3,003 | 3,135 | 3,109 | 3,454 | 3,731 | 3,712 | 3,716 | 3,560 | 3,710 | 3,905 | 3,781 | 3,899 | 3,767 | 3,757 | |
| Unemployment rate | 3.3 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.2 | |
| Women, 20 years and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| population ¹ | 101,078 | 102,060 | 102,165 | 102,277 | 102,371 | 102,438 | 102,492 | 102,550 | 102,651 | 102,728 | 102,847 | 102,936 | 103,038 | 103,127 | 103,256 | |
| Civilian labor force | 61,565 | 62,148 | 62,142 | 62,222 | 62,269 | 62,321 | 62,481 | 62,056 | 62,703 | 62,320 | 62,724 | 62,597 | 62,481 | 62,590 | 62,783 | |
| Participation rate | 60.9 | 60.9 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 61.0 | 60.5 | 61.1 | 60.7 | 61.0 | 60.8 | 60.6 | 60.7 | 60.8 | |
| Employed | 59,352 | 59,596 | 59,526 | 59,463 | 59,302 | 59,288 | 59,205 | 59,102 | 59,588 | 59,227 | 59,333 | 59,337 | 59,316 | 59,364 | 59,710 | |
| Employment-population ratio ² | 58.7 | 58.4 | 58.3 | 58.1 | 57.9 | 57.9 | 57.8 | 57.6 | 58.0 | 57.7 | 57.7 | 57.6 | 57.6 | 57.6 | 57.8 | |
| Agriculture | 818 | 817 | 781 | 823 | 842 | 852 | 859 | 824 | 829 | 804 | 732 | 760 | 749 | 814 | 772 | |
| Nonagricultural industries | 58,535 | 58,779 | 58,745 | 58,640 | 58,460 | 58,436 | 58,346 | 58,277 | 58,759 | 58,423 | 58,602 | 58,577 | 58,567 | 58,550 | 58,938 | |
| Unemployed | 2,212 | 2,551 | 2,616 | 2,759 | 2,967 | 3,033 | 3,276 | 2,954 | 3,116 | 3,093 | 3,391 | 3,260 | 3,165 | 3,226 | 3,073 | |
| Unemployment rate | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.9 | |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| population ¹ | 16,042 | 16,146 | 16,161 | 16,163 | 16,195 | 16,252 | 16,275 | 16,310 | 16,293 | 16,292 | 16,231 | 16,243 | 16,182 | 16,202 | 16,212 | |
| Civilian labor force | 8,369 | 8,077 | 7,715 | 8,041 | 8,071 | 8,023 | 7,845 | 7,800 | 7,790 | 7,962 | 7,748 | 7,744 | 7,707 | 7,629 | 7,630 | |
| Participation rate | 52.2 | 50.0 | 47.7 | 49.7 | 49.8 | 49.4 | 48.2 | 47.8 | 47.8 | 48.9 | 47.7 | 47.7 | 47.6 | 47.1 | 47.1 | |
| Employed | 7,276 | 6,889 | 6,494 | 6,845 | 6,827 | 6,761 | 6,574 | 6,548 | 6,575 | 6,655 | 6,450 | 6,434 | 6,347 | 6,276 | 6,318 | |
| Employment-population ratio ² | 45.4 | 42.7 | 40.2 | 42.3 | 42.2 | 41.6 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 39.2 | 38.7 | 39.0 | |
| Agriculture | 235 | 225 | 216 | 220 | 229 | 220 | 246 | 241 | 233 | 239 | 209 | 213 | 223 | 213 | 196 | |
| Nonagricultural industries | 7,041 | 6,664 | 6,278 | 6,625 | 6,598 | 6,541 | 6,328 | 6,307 | 6,342 | 6,416 | 6,240 | 6,221 | 6,124 | 6,064 | 6,122 | |
| Unemployed | 1,093 | 1,187 | 1,221 | 1,196 | 1,244 | 1,262 | 1,271 | 1,252 | 1,215 | 1,308 | 1,298 | 1,310 | 1,360 | 1,352 | 1,312 | |
| Unemployment rate | 13.1 | 14.7 | 15.8 | 14.9 | 15.4 | 15.7 | 16.2 | 16.1 | 15.6 | 16.4 | 16.8 | 16.9 | 17.6 | 17.7 | 17.2 | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| population ¹ | 174,428 | 175,888 | 176,069 | 176,220 | 176,372 | 176,500 | 176,607 | 176,713 | 176,783 | 176,866 | 176,972 | 177,087 | 177,217 | 177,345 | 177,486 | |
| Civilian labor force | 117,574 | 118,144 | 117,813 | 118,274 | 118,506 | 118,566 | 118,403 | 117,759 | 118,472 | 118,159 | 118,661 | 118,742 | 118,530 | 118,678 | 118,919 | |
| Participation rate | 67.4 | 67.2 | 66.9 | 67.1 | 67.2 | 67.2 | 67.0 | 66.6 | 67.0 | 66.8 | 67.1 | 67.1 | 66.9 | 66.9 | 67.0 | |
| Employed | 113,475 | 113,220 | 112,740 | 113,147 | 112,878 | 112,652 | 112,388 | 111,876 | 112,632 | 112,286 | 112,426 | 112,563 | 112,382 | 112,446 | 112,844 | |
| Employment-population ratio ² | 65.1 | 64.4 | 64.0 | 64.2 | 64.0 | 63.8 | 63.6 | 63.3 | 63.7 | 63.5 | 63.5 | 63.6 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 63.6 | |
| Unemployed | 4,099 | 4,923 | 5,073 | 5,127 | 5,628 | 5,914 | 6,015 | 5,883 | 5,840 | 5,873 | 6,236 | 6,179 | 6,148 | 6,233 | 6,075 | |
| Unemployment rate | 3.5 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.1 | |
| Black | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| population ¹ | 25,218 | 25,559 | 25,604 | 25,644 | 25,686 | 25,720 | 25,752 | 25,785 | 25,813 | 25,839 | 25,868 | 25,898 | 25,930 | 25,961 | 26,000 | |
| Civilian labor force | 16,603 | 16,719 | 16,720 | 16,827 | 16,748 | 16,687 | 16,833 | 16,769 | 16,747 | 16,758 | 16,941 | 16,887 | 16,822 | 16,618 | 16,753 | |
| Participation rate | 65.8 | 65.4 | 65.3 | 65.6 | 65.2 | 64.9 | 65.4 | 65.0 | 64.9 | 64.9 | 65.5 | 65.2 | 64.9 | 64.0 | 64.4 | |
| Employed | 15,334 | 15,270 | 15,210 | 15,339 | 15,144 | 15,040 | 15,122 | 15,119 | 15,131 | 14,969 | 15,045 | 15,168 | 15,027 | 14,976 | 15,142 | |
| Employment-population ratio ² | 60.8 | 59.7 | 59.4 | 59.8 | 59.0 | 58.5 | 58.7 | 58.6 | 58.6 | 57.9 | 58.2 | 58.6 | 58.0 | 57.7 | 58.2 | |
| Unemployed | 1,269 | 1,450 | 1,510 | 1,488 | 1,604 | 1,647 | 1,711 | 1,650 | 1,616 | 1,789 | 1,896 | 1,718 | 1,794 | 1,642 | 1,611 | |
| Unemployment rate | 7.6 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 9.9 | 9.6 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

| Employment status | Annual average | | 2001 | | | | | | 2002 | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. |
| Hispanic origin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ | 22,393 | 23,122 | 23,222 | 23,288 | 23,351 | 23,417 | 23,478 | 23,542 | 23,604 | 23,664 | 23,732 | 23,797 | 23,867 | 23,935 | 23,999 |
| Civilian labor force..... | 15,368 | 15,751 | 15,788 | 15,811 | 15,956 | 15,932 | 16,013 | 15,988 | 16,011 | 15,908 | 16,156 | 16,085 | 16,146 | 16,304 | 16,240 |
| Participation rate..... | 68.6 | 68.1 | 68.0 | 67.9 | 68.3 | 68.0 | 68.2 | 67.9 | 67.8 | 67.2 | 68.1 | 67.6 | 67.6 | 68.1 | 67.7 |
| Employed..... | 14,492 | 14,714 | 14,771 | 14,785 | 14,824 | 14,751 | 14,753 | 14,700 | 14,867 | 14,743 | 14,877 | 14,963 | 14,959 | 15,066 | 15,014 |
| Employment-population ratio ² | 64.7 | 63.6 | 63.6 | 63.5 | 63.5 | 63.0 | 62.8 | 62.4 | 63.0 | 62.3 | 62.7 | 62.9 | 62.7 | 62.9 | 62.6 |
| Unemployed..... | 876 | 1,037 | 1,017 | 1,026 | 1,132 | 1,181 | 1,260 | 1,288 | 1,143 | 1,165 | 1,279 | 1,122 | 1,187 | 1,238 | 1,225 |
| Unemployment rate..... | 5.7 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.5 |

¹ 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 because data 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 average | | 2001 | | | | | | 2002 | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. |
| Characteristic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed, 16 years and over..... | 135,208 | 135,073 | 134,408 | 135,004 | 134,615 | 134,253 | 134,055 | 133,468 | 134,319 | 133,894 | 133,976 | 134,417 | 134,053 | 134,045 | 134,474 |
| Men..... | 72,293 | 72,080 | 71,705 | 72,177 | 71,871 | 71,570 | 71,577 | 71,114 | 71,457 | 71,299 | 71,397 | 71,894 | 71,524 | 71,509 | 71,552 |
| Women..... | 62,915 | 62,992 | 62,703 | 62,827 | 62,744 | 62,683 | 62,478 | 62,354 | 62,862 | 62,595 | 62,579 | 62,524 | 62,528 | 62,536 | 62,922 |
| Married men, spouse present..... | 43,368 | 43,243 | 43,143 | 43,099 | 42,983 | 42,861 | 42,772 | 42,823 | 43,275 | 43,317 | 43,167 | 43,548 | 43,140 | 43,273 | 43,371 |
| Married women, spouse present..... | 33,708 | 33,613 | 33,685 | 33,604 | 33,227 | 33,330 | 33,209 | 33,174 | 33,703 | 33,552 | 33,446 | 33,371 | 33,362 | 33,361 | 33,723 |
| Women who maintain families..... | 8,387 | 8,364 | 8,328 | 8,274 | 8,256 | 8,331 | 8,458 | 8,396 | 8,417 | 8,320 | 8,266 | 8,397 | 8,465 | 8,521 | 8,419 |
| Class of worker | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wage and salary workers..... | 2,034 | 1,884 | 1,852 | 1,882 | 1,898 | 1,865 | 1,879 | 1,917 | 1,930 | 1,825 | 1,896 | 1,911 | 1,909 | 2,031 | 1,927 |
| Self-employed workers..... | 1,233 | 1,233 | 1,239 | 1,278 | 1,290 | 1,276 | 1,313 | 1,311 | 1,293 | 1,264 | 1,216 | 1,156 | 1,158 | 1,227 | 1,231 |
| Unpaid family workers..... | 38 | 27 | 29 | 24 | 26 | 12 | 27 | 49 | 21 | 29 | 34 | 40 | 29 | 27 | 24 |
| Nonagricultural industries: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wage and salary workers..... | 123,128 | 123,235 | 122,685 | 123,186 | 122,710 | 122,507 | 122,196 | 122,145 | 122,770 | 122,545 | 122,366 | 123,071 | 122,627 | 122,196 | 122,885 |
| Government..... | 19,053 | 19,127 | 19,150 | 19,290 | 19,223 | 19,172 | 19,183 | 19,047 | 19,286 | 19,218 | 19,347 | 19,811 | 19,630 | 19,709 | 19,596 |
| Private industries..... | 104,076 | 104,108 | 103,535 | 103,896 | 103,487 | 103,335 | 103,013 | 103,098 | 103,485 | 103,327 | 103,019 | 103,260 | 102,997 | 102,486 | 103,289 |
| Private households..... | 890 | 803 | 814 | 804 | 867 | 790 | 736 | 725 | 709 | 677 | 791 | 775 | 810 | 855 | 887 |
| Other..... | 103,186 | 103,305 | 102,721 | 103,092 | 102,620 | 102,545 | 102,277 | 102,373 | 102,775 | 102,650 | 102,228 | 102,485 | 102,187 | 101,631 | 102,402 |
| Self-employed workers..... | 8,674 | 8,594 | 8,503 | 8,556 | 8,505 | 8,507 | 8,524 | 8,213 | 8,257 | 8,200 | 8,234 | 8,305 | 8,208 | 8,268 | 8,368 |
| Unpaid family workers..... | 101 | 101 | 111 | 101 | 95 | 77 | 92 | 97 | 86 | 89 | 103 | 105 | 95 | 99 | 87 |
| Persons at work part time¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All industries: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Part time for economic reasons..... | 3,190 | 3,672 | 3,389 | 4,148 | 4,329 | 4,206 | 4,267 | 3,973 | 4,228 | 3,997 | 4,151 | 3,996 | 3,899 | 4,177 | 4,325 |
| Slack work or business conditions..... | 1,927 | 2,355 | 2,115 | 2,796 | 2,983 | 2,796 | 2,809 | 2,549 | 2,755 | 2,721 | 2,690 | 2,626 | 2,588 | 2,723 | 2,880 |
| Could only find part-time work..... | 944 | 1,007 | 952 | 1,064 | 1,108 | 1,121 | 1,161 | 1,089 | 1,120 | 1,021 | 1,131 | 1,064 | 1,031 | 1,096 | 1,159 |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons..... | 18,722 | 18,707 | 19,011 | 18,798 | 18,644 | 18,587 | 18,540 | 18,291 | 18,395 | 18,530 | 18,793 | 18,887 | 19,170 | 19,138 | 19,120 |
| Nonagricultural industries: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Part time for economic reasons..... | 3,045 | 3,529 | 3,246 | 4,015 | 4,222 | 4,017 | 4,119 | 3,781 | 3,998 | 3,848 | 4,009 | 3,818 | 3,758 | 3,949 | 4,060 |
| Slack work or business conditions..... | 1,835 | 2,266 | 2,025 | 2,704 | 2,898 | 2,679 | 2,717 | 2,448 | 2,615 | 2,605 | 2,587 | 2,515 | 2,472 | 2,609 | 2,715 |
| Could only find part-time work..... | 924 | 989 | 927 | 1,045 | 1,082 | 1,096 | 1,138 | 1,068 | 1,089 | 1,001 | 1,122 | 1,033 | 1,022 | 1,074 | 1,131 |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons..... | 18,165 | 18,177 | 18,485 | 18,232 | 18,065 | 18,007 | 17,960 | 17,717 | 17,886 | 18,004 | 18,274 | 18,350 | 18,739 | 18,572 | 18,609 |

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 | | | | | | 2002 | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. |
| Characteristic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 16 years and over..... | 4.0 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years..... | 13.1 | 14.7 | 15.8 | 14.9 | 15.4 | 15.7 | 16.2 | 16.1 | 15.6 | 16.4 | 16.8 | 16.9 | 17.6 | 17.7 | 17.2 |
| Men, 20 years and over..... | 3.3 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Women, 20 years and over..... | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| White, total..... | 3.5 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.1 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years..... | 11.4 | 12.7 | 13.8 | 12.7 | 13.1 | 13.5 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 14.5 | 14.0 | 14.8 | 15.6 | 16.4 | 14.8 |
| Men, 16 to 19 years..... | 12.3 | 13.8 | 15.1 | 13.6 | 14.7 | 15.8 | 14.6 | 13.7 | 15.4 | 16.3 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 17.7 | 19.1 | 17.5 |
| Women, 16 to 19 years..... | 10.4 | 11.4 | 12.4 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 12.8 | 14.6 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 14.2 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 12.1 |
| Men, 20 years and over..... | 2.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| Women, 20 years and over..... | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| Black, total..... | 7.6 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 9.9 | 9.6 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years..... | 24.7 | 29.0 | 30.1 | 28.5 | 30.2 | 32.1 | 33.4 | 30.7 | 27.9 | 31.0 | 35.4 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 28.0 | 30.5 |
| Men, 16 to 19 years..... | 26.4 | 30.5 | 31.4 | 30.8 | 31.2 | 31.6 | 32.0 | 32.1 | 30.0 | 36.9 | 37.3 | 36.8 | 30.0 | 20.5 | 30.5 |
| Women, 16 to 19 years..... | 23.0 | 27.5 | 28.7 | 26.1 | 29.1 | 32.6 | 34.8 | 29.0 | 25.6 | 24.7 | 33.5 | 22.3 | 30.4 | 34.8 | 30.4 |
| Men, 20 years and over..... | 7.0 | 8.0 | 8.8 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 9.3 | 8.6 | 10.4 | 9.0 | 8.8 |
| Women, 20 years and over..... | 6.3 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 10.2 | 9.5 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.3 |
| Hispanic origin, total..... | 5.7 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| Married men, spouse present..... | 2.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| Married women, spouse present..... | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.5 |
| Women who maintain families..... | 5.9 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 7.3 | 8.6 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 7.3 |
| Full-time workers..... | 3.9 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| Part-time workers..... | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.6 |
| Industry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nonagricultural wage and salary workers..... | 4.1 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| Mining..... | 3.9 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 7.9 | 3.8 | 6.0 |
| Construction..... | 6.4 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 9.5 |
| Manufacturing..... | 3.6 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| Durable goods..... | 3.4 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 6.5 |
| Nondurable goods..... | 4.0 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.9 |
| Transportation and public utilities..... | 3.1 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 4.8 |
| Wholesale and retail trade..... | 5.0 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate..... | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.1 |
| Services..... | 3.8 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.4 |
| Government workers..... | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers..... | 7.5 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 7.6 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 12.4 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 9.7 | 9.8 |
| Educational attainment ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than a high school diploma..... | 6.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 8.4 |
| High school graduates, no college..... | 3.5 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Some college, less than a bachelor's degree..... | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| College graduates..... | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 |

¹ Data refer to persons 25 years and over.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

| Weeks of unemployment | Annual average | | 2001 | | | | | 2002 | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. |
| Less than 5 weeks..... | 2,543 | 2,833 | 2,953 | 2,807 | 3,084 | 3,090 | 3,024 | 2,978 | 2,828 | 3,078 | 2,793 | 2,876 | 2,729 | 2,896 | 2,880 |
| 5 to 14 weeks..... | 1,803 | 2,163 | 2,152 | 2,366 | 2,522 | 2,573 | 2,724 | 2,586 | 2,515 | 2,411 | 2,818 | 2,531 | 2,784 | 2,464 | 2,431 |
| 15 weeks and over..... | 1,309 | 1,746 | 1,798 | 1,907 | 2,042 | 2,317 | 2,410 | 2,546 | 2,561 | 2,688 | 2,854 | 2,952 | 3,103 | 2,883 | 2,783 |
| 15 to 26 weeks..... | 665 | 949 | 980 | 1,084 | 1,136 | 1,207 | 1,295 | 1,418 | 1,383 | 1,355 | 1,360 | 1,316 | 1,434 | 1,349 | 1,309 |
| 27 weeks and over..... | 644 | 797 | 818 | 823 | 906 | 1,110 | 1,115 | 1,127 | 1,178 | 1,333 | 1,494 | 1,636 | 1,669 | 1,533 | 1,474 |
| Mean duration, in weeks..... | 12.6 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 13.0 | 14.4 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 15.4 | 16.6 | 17.1 | 17.3 | 16.4 | 16.2 |
| Median duration, in weeks..... | 5.9 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.9 | 9.8 | 11.7 | 8.6 | 8.4 |

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

[Numbers in thousands]

| [Numbers in thousands] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| Reason for unemployment | Annual average | | 2001 | | | | | | 2002 | | | | | | | |
| | 2000 | 2001 | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | |
| Job losers ¹ | 2,492 | 3,428 | 3,438 | 3,595 | 4,297 | 4,501 | 4,492 | 4,354 | 4,326 | 4,270 | 4,525 | 4,598 | 4,579 | 4,580 | 4,560 | |
| On temporary layoff..... | 842 | 1,049 | 1,071 | 1,114 | 1,288 | 1,157 | 1,107 | 1,124 | 1,106 | 1,066 | 1,095 | 1,091 | 1,061 | 1,224 | 1,151 | |
| Not on temporary layoff..... | 1,650 | 2,379 | 2,367 | 2,481 | 3,009 | 3,344 | 3,385 | 3,231 | 3,220 | 3,204 | 3,430 | 3,506 | 3,518 | 3,356 | 3,410 | |
| Job leavers..... | 775 | 832 | 877 | 819 | 880 | 848 | 908 | 879 | 877 | 862 | 1,017 | 902 | 836 | 818 | 824 | |
| Reentrants..... | 1,957 | 2,029 | 2,162 | 2,102 | 2,113 | 2,197 | 2,361 | 2,191 | 2,268 | 2,471 | 2,450 | 2,433 | 2,360 | 2,375 | 2,270 | |
| New entrants..... | 431 | 453 | 488 | 466 | 466 | 497 | 495 | 479 | 485 | 557 | 519 | 499 | 584 | 571 | 619 | |
| Percent of unemployed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Job losers ¹ | 44.1 | 50.8 | 49.4 | 51.5 | 55.4 | 56.0 | 54.4 | 55.1 | 54.4 | 52.3 | 53.2 | 54.5 | 54.8 | 54.9 | 55.1 | |
| On temporary layoff..... | 14.9 | 15.6 | 15.4 | 16.0 | 16.6 | 14.4 | 13.4 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 14.7 | 13.9 | |
| Not on temporary layoff..... | 29.2 | 35.3 | 34.0 | 35.5 | 38.8 | 41.6 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 39.3 | 40.3 | 41.6 | 42.1 | 40.2 | 41.2 | |
| Job leavers..... | 13.7 | 12.3 | 12.6 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 10.5 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 12.0 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 10.0 | |
| Reentrants..... | 34.6 | 30.1 | 31.0 | 30.1 | 27.2 | 27.3 | 28.6 | 27.7 | 28.5 | 30.3 | 28.8 | 28.9 | 28.2 | 28.5 | 27.4 | |
| New entrants..... | 7.6 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 7.5 | |
| Percent of civilian labor force | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Job losers ¹ | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | |
| Job leavers..... | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .7 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 | |
| Reentrants..... | 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 | 1.7 | 1.6 | |
| New entrants..... | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .4 | |

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

[Civilian workers]

| Sex and age | Annual average | | 2001 | | | | | | 2002 | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|
| | 2000 | 2001 | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | |
| Total, 16 years and over..... | 4.0 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.7 | |
| 16 to 24 years..... | 9.3 | 10.6 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 11.6 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.2 | |
| 16 to 19 years..... | 13.1 | 14.7 | 15.8 | 14.9 | 15.4 | 15.7 | 16.2 | 16.1 | 15.6 | 16.4 | 16.8 | 16.9 | 17.6 | 17.7 | 17.2 | |
| 16 to 17 years..... | 15.4 | 17.1 | 18.6 | 16.6 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 18.8 | 17.0 | 16.5 | 18.0 | 19.4 | 20.7 | 20.8 | 20.9 | 19.7 | |
| 18 to 19 years..... | 11.5 | 13.2 | 14.4 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 15.2 | 14.7 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 14.8 | 15.6 | 16.1 | 16.0 | |
| 20 to 24 years..... | 7.1 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.6 | |
| 25 years and over..... | 3.0 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.5 | |
| 25 to 54 years..... | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.6 | |
| 55 years and over..... | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 4.0 | |
| Men, 16 years and over..... | 3.9 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.0 | |
| 16 to 24 years..... | 9.7 | 11.4 | 12.3 | 11.5 | 12.4 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 13.7 | 13.0 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 13.7 | |
| 16 to 19 years..... | 14.0 | 15.9 | 17.4 | 16.0 | 17.2 | 17.7 | 17.2 | 16.3 | 16.8 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 18.6 | 19.6 | 19.8 | 20.1 | |
| 16 to 17 years..... | 16.8 | 18.8 | 21.9 | 18.7 | 20.3 | 20.4 | 20.0 | 17.6 | 19.6 | 20.8 | 19.6 | 23.7 | 23.2 | 23.9 | 24.5 | |
| 18 to 19 years..... | 12.2 | 14.1 | 15.0 | 14.5 | 15.1 | 16.2 | 15.6 | 15.1 | 15.4 | 16.7 | 17.2 | 15.6 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 17.8 | |
| 20 to 24 years..... | 7.3 | 8.9 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 9.8 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 11.1 | 10.3 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 10.5 | |
| 25 years and over..... | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.6 | |
| 25 to 54 years..... | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.7 | |
| 55 years and over..... | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.1 | |
| Women, 16 years and over..... | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.4 | |
| 16 to 24 years..... | 8.9 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 11.6 | 10.7 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 10.6 | |
| 16 to 19 years..... | 12.1 | 13.4 | 14.1 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.7 | 15.1 | 15.8 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 15.4 | 15.2 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 14.2 | |
| 16 to 17 years..... | 14.0 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 14.3 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 17.6 | 16.4 | 13.6 | 15.3 | 19.2 | 17.4 | 18.3 | 17.9 | 15.1 | |
| 18 to 19 years..... | 10.8 | 12.2 | 13.7 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 14.0 | 15.2 | 13.9 | 13.4 | 12.9 | 14.1 | 13.7 | 14.8 | 14.1 | |
| 20 to 24 years..... | 7.0 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 8.7 | |
| 25 years and over..... | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 | |
| 25 to 54 years..... | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.6 | |
| 55 years and over..... | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.8 | |

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

| State | July 2001 | June 2002 ^P | July 2002 ^P | State | July 2001 | June 2002 ^P | July 2002 ^P |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Alabama..... | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.7 | Missouri..... | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| Alaska..... | 6.3 | 6.7 | 6.7 | Montana..... | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Arizona..... | 4.5 | 6.0 | 6.0 | Nebraska..... | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Arkansas..... | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | Nevada..... | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| California..... | 5.3 | 6.5 | 6.3 | New Hampshire..... | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.2 |
| Colorado..... | 3.7 | 5.0 | 5.2 | New Jersey..... | 4.2 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| Connecticut..... | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.8 | New Mexico..... | 4.8 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| Delaware..... | 3.3 | 4.2 | 3.9 | New York..... | 4.8 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| District of Columbia..... | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.0 | North Carolina..... | 5.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 |
| Florida..... | 4.8 | 5.3 | 5.3 | North Dakota..... | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| Georgia..... | 4.0 | 4.7 | 4.6 | Ohio..... | 4.3 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| Hawaii..... | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.3 | Oklahoma..... | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| Idaho..... | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.4 | Oregon..... | 6.4 | 7.2 | 7.3 |
| Illinois..... | 5.4 | 6.3 | 6.7 | Pennsylvania..... | 4.8 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Indiana..... | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.1 | Rhode Island..... | 4.9 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| Iowa..... | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.0 | South Carolina..... | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.2 |
| Kansas..... | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.6 | South Dakota..... | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Kentucky..... | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.3 | Tennessee..... | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Louisiana..... | 5.7 | 6.1 | 5.6 | Texas..... | 5.0 | 5.8 | 6.0 |
| Maine..... | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.2 | Utah..... | 4.3 | 4.7 | 5.1 |
| Maryland..... | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | Vermont..... | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Massachusetts..... | 3.8 | 4.8 | 4.9 | Virginia..... | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| Michigan..... | 5.3 | 6.6 | 6.6 | Washington..... | 6.3 | 6.8 | 7.1 |
| Minnesota..... | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.3 | West Virginia..... | 5.0 | 6.4 | 6.2 |
| Mississippi..... | 5.3 | 6.6 | 6.5 | Wisconsin..... | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.7 |
| | | | | Wyoming..... | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.7 |

^P = preliminary

Dash indicates data not available.

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

[In thousands]

| State | July 2001 | June 2002 ^P | July 2002 ^P | State | July 2001 | June 2002 ^P | July 2002 ^P |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Alabama..... | 1,911.6 | 1,896.9 | 1,892.3 | Missouri..... | 2,730.6 | 2,685.8 | 2,687.1 |
| Alaska..... | 291.5 | 292.4 | 293.5 | Montana..... | 392.5 | 398.9 | 395.9 |
| Arizona..... | 2,269.9 | 2,251.4 | 2,245.0 | Nebraska..... | 912.0 | 910.3 | 908.0 |
| Arkansas..... | 1,154.9 | 1,152.3 | 1,150.3 | Nevada..... | 1,056.3 | 1,070.2 | 1,070.4 |
| California..... | 14,701.9 | 14,658.9 | 14,666.4 | New Hampshire..... | 625.6 | 624.5 | 625.3 |
| Colorado..... | 2,234.5 | 2,194.7 | 2,184.7 | New Jersey..... | 4,020.5 | 4,004.4 | 4,003.0 |
| Connecticut..... | 1,681.1 | 1,675.6 | 1,673.7 | New Mexico..... | 756.5 | 762.1 | 759.2 |
| Delaware..... | 418.6 | 416.9 | 415.9 | New York..... | 8,637.9 | 8,541.6 | 8,558.7 |
| District of Columbia..... | 653.6 | 650.2 | 650.9 | North Carolina..... | 3,893.5 | 3,862.6 | 3,900.3 |
| Florida..... | 7,200.5 | 7,143.4 | 7,220.5 | North Dakota..... | 329.0 | 331.2 | 329.1 |
| Georgia..... | 3,961.4 | 3,882.1 | 3,877.9 | Ohio..... | 5,564.7 | 5,507.7 | 5,513.4 |
| Hawaii..... | 556.7 | 554.8 | 550.2 | Oklahoma..... | 1,508.5 | 1,520.2 | 1,519.1 |
| Idaho..... | 570.2 | 567.7 | 567.6 | Oregon..... | 1,592.3 | 1,583.3 | 1,580.7 |
| Illinois..... | 6,016.9 | 5,937.4 | 5,933.1 | Pennsylvania..... | 5,719.2 | 5,655.8 | 5,658.1 |
| Indiana..... | 2,938.9 | 2,891.4 | 2,905.4 | Rhode Island..... | 479.8 | 483.7 | 483.2 |
| Iowa..... | 1,464.9 | 1,457.5 | 1,462.6 | South Carolina..... | 1,833.3 | 1,823.1 | 1,820.5 |
| Kansas..... | 1,357.9 | 1,367.7 | 1,366.6 | South Dakota..... | 379.7 | 382.2 | 382.3 |
| Kentucky..... | 1,809.2 | 1,824.1 | 1,827.9 | Tennessee..... | 2,705.8 | 2,696.7 | 2,702.9 |
| Louisiana..... | 1,936.4 | 1,924.7 | 1,923.3 | Texas..... | 9,518.0 | 9,462.0 | 9,410.7 |
| Maine..... | 610.8 | 610.6 | 611.8 | Utah..... | 1,083.4 | 1,065.4 | 1,066.5 |
| Maryland..... | 2,461.0 | 2,452.5 | 2,429.0 | Vermont..... | 298.2 | 297.2 | 297.0 |
| Massachusetts..... | 3,330.1 | 3,290.6 | 3,284.9 | Virginia..... | 3,528.9 | 3,506.3 | 3,495.9 |
| Michigan..... | 4,585.2 | 4,548.5 | 4,545.7 | Washington..... | 2,702.1 | 2,648.0 | 2,646.6 |
| Minnesota..... | 2,673.6 | 2,653.7 | 2,655.9 | West Virginia..... | 731.9 | 727.2 | 722.9 |
| Mississippi..... | 1,137.4 | 1,130.9 | 1,132.2 | Wisconsin..... | 2,822.4 | 2,831.6 | 2,834.3 |
| | | | | Wyoming..... | 245.5 | 247.4 | 252.6 |

^P = preliminary. Dash indicates data not available.

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 | Annual average | | 2001 | | | | | | 2002 | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July ^P | Aug. ^P |
| TOTAL | 131,739 | 131,922 | 131,966 | 131,819 | 131,414 | 131,087 | 130,890 | 130,871 | 130,706 | 130,701 | 130,680 | 130,702 | 130,736 | 130,790 | 130,897 |
| PRIVATE SECTOR | 111,079 | 110,989 | 110,968 | 110,776 | 110,349 | 109,987 | 109,768 | 109,734 | 109,544 | 109,505 | 109,495 | 109,496 | 109,525 | 109,562 | 109,616 |
| GOODS-PRODUCING | 25,709 | 24,944 | 24,776 | 24,675 | 24,511 | 24,353 | 24,261 | 24,130 | 24,041 | 23,975 | 23,905 | 23,870 | 23,861 | 23,812 | 23,787 |
| Mining | 543 | 565 | 571 | 571 | 566 | 566 | 565 | 568 | 564 | 560 | 564 | 558 | 555 | 551 | 555 |
| Metal mining..... | 41 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 32 |
| Oil and gas extraction..... | 311 | 338 | 343 | 343 | 340 | 340 | 339 | 342 | 339 | 336 | 339 | 334 | 333 | 329 | 333 |
| Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels..... | 114 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 110 | 110 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 112 | 112 | 110 | 110 | 111 |
| Construction | 6,698 | 6,685 | 6,679 | 6,674 | 6,643 | 6,629 | 6,634 | 6,615 | 6,597 | 6,593 | 6,541 | 6,541 | 6,549 | 6,519 | 6,553 |
| General building contractors..... | 1,528 | 1,462 | 1,461 | 1,462 | 1,456 | 1,454 | 1,459 | 1,459 | 1,458 | 1,462 | 1,452 | 1,454 | 1,454 | 1,334 | 1,464 |
| Heavy construction, except building..... | 901 | 922 | 925 | 924 | 922 | 925 | 924 | 919 | 914 | 908 | 901 | 908 | 910 | 899 | 898 |
| Special trades contractors..... | 4,269 | 4,300 | 4,293 | 4,288 | 4,265 | 4,250 | 4,251 | 4,237 | 4,225 | 4,223 | 4,188 | 4,179 | 4,185 | 4,175 | 4,191 |
| Manufacturing | 18,469 | 17,695 | 17,526 | 17,430 | 17,302 | 17,158 | 17,062 | 16,947 | 16,880 | 16,822 | 16,800 | 16,758 | 16,757 | 16,742 | 16,679 |
| Production workers..... | 12,628 | 11,933 | 11,797 | 11,719 | 11,620 | 11,513 | 11,437 | 11,362 | 11,305 | 11,264 | 11,250 | 11,245 | 11,236 | 11,237 | 11,198 |
| Durable goods | 11,138 | 10,636 | 10,516 | 10,445 | 10,343 | 10,237 | 10,166 | 10,070 | 10,023 | 9,976 | 9,976 | 9,963 | 9,944 | 9,922 | 9,876 |
| Production workers..... | 7,591 | 7,126 | 6,026 | 6,971 | 6,889 | 6,809 | 6,753 | 6,690 | 6,653 | 6,625 | 6,620 | 6,619 | 6,603 | 6,609 | 6,578 |
| Lumber and wood products..... | 832 | 786 | 783 | 784 | 777 | 772 | 770 | 771 | 771 | 769 | 767 | 770 | 767 | 766 | 767 |
| Furniture and fixtures..... | 558 | 519 | 513 | 507 | 500 | 495 | 494 | 492 | 491 | 491 | 497 | 494 | 495 | 495 | 495 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products..... | 579 | 571 | 568 | 566 | 564 | 561 | 558 | 555 | 551 | 550 | 551 | 549 | 552 | 554 | 556 |
| Primary metal industries..... | 698 | 656 | 649 | 643 | 637 | 625 | 617 | 607 | 601 | 596 | 598 | 597 | 593 | 589 | 589 |
| Fabricated metal products..... | 1,537 | 1,483 | 1,471 | 1,465 | 1,455 | 1,438 | 1,437 | 1,427 | 1,425 | 1,422 | 1,425 | 1,428 | 1,425 | 1,425 | 1,416 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment..... | 2,120 | 2,010 | 1,976 | 1,957 | 1,935 | 1,909 | 1,887 | 1,868 | 1,855 | 1,846 | 1,842 | 1,826 | 1,829 | 1,826 | 1,810 |
| Computer and office equipment..... | 361 | 343 | 336 | 331 | 328 | 325 | 322 | 317 | 315 | 315 | 313 | 308 | 304 | 301 | 296 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment..... | 1,719 | 1,631 | 1,586 | 1,565 | 1,542 | 1,520 | 1,499 | 1,478 | 1,459 | 1,445 | 1,443 | 1,437 | 1,428 | 1,426 | 1,407 |
| Electronic components and accessories..... | 682 | 661 | 635 | 628 | 616 | 605 | 595 | 582 | 571 | 566 | 566 | 567 | 566 | 563 | 555 |
| Transportation equipment..... | 1,849 | 1,760 | 1,760 | 1,750 | 1,729 | 1,720 | 1,709 | 1,680 | 1,682 | 1,674 | 1,671 | 1,675 | 1,679 | 1,661 | 1,668 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment..... | 1,013 | 947 | 945 | 937 | 921 | 921 | 920 | 902 | 913 | 915 | 912 | 914 | 920 | 905 | 914 |
| Aircraft and parts..... | 465 | 461 | 463 | 463 | 458 | 452 | 449 | 437 | 427 | 419 | 416 | 416 | 411 | 409 | 404 |
| Instruments and related products..... | 852 | 830 | 837 | 832 | 829 | 825 | 822 | 818 | 816 | 813 | 811 | 807 | 805 | 803 | 798 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries..... | 394 | 380 | 373 | 376 | 375 | 372 | 373 | 374 | 372 | 370 | 371 | 372 | 371 | 374 | 370 |
| Nondurable goods | 7,331 | 7,059 | 5,010 | 6,985 | 6,959 | 6,921 | 6,896 | 6,877 | 6,857 | 6,846 | 6,824 | 6,808 | 6,813 | 6,820 | 6,903 |
| Production workers..... | 5,038 | 4,808 | 4,771 | 4,748 | 4,731 | 4,704 | 4,684 | 4,672 | 4,652 | 4,639 | 4,630 | 4,626 | 4,633 | 4,638 | 4,620 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 1,684 | 1,691 | 1,685 | 1,690 | 1,690 | 1,690 | 1,685 | 1,686 | 1,686 | 1,685 | 1,689 | 1,687 | 1,691 | 1,687 | 1,683 |
| Tobacco products..... | 34 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 38 |
| Textile mill products..... | 528 | 478 | 469 | 464 | 459 | 451 | 448 | 444 | 441 | 440 | 436 | 434 | 432 | 429 | 427 |
| Apparel and other textile products..... | 633 | 566 | 555 | 551 | 546 | 537 | 537 | 536 | 531 | 527 | 523 | 520 | 522 | 525 | 523 |
| Paper and allied products..... | 657 | 834 | 630 | 628 | 627 | 626 | 624 | 622 | 621 | 620 | 615 | 612 | 612 | 612 | 613 |
| Printing and publishing..... | 1,547 | 1,490 | 1,480 | 1,471 | 1,463 | 1,453 | 1,444 | 1,437 | 1,428 | 1,419 | 1,413 | 1,407 | 1,405 | 1,406 | 1,401 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 1,038 | 1,022 | 1,022 | 1,019 | 1,018 | 1,015 | 1,012 | 1,008 | 1,011 | 1,010 | 1,008 | 1,006 | 1,008 | 1,008 | 1,007 |
| Petroleum and coal products..... | 127 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 127 | 127 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 126 | 126 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products..... | 1,011 | 958 | 950 | 945 | 939 | 932 | 930 | 928 | 924 | 929 | 927 | 928 | 929 | 936 | 930 |
| Leather and leather products..... | 71 | 60 | 58 | 57 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 56 | 57 |
| SERVICE-PRODUCING | 106,050 | 106,978 | 107,190 | 107,144 | 106,903 | 106,734 | 106,629 | 106,741 | 106,665 | 106,726 | 106,775 | 106,832 | 106,875 | 106,978 | 107,110 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 7,019 | 7,065 | 7,088 | 7,044 | 6,974 | 6,907 | 6,856 | 6,850 | 6,837 | 6,814 | 6,799 | 6,793 | 6,790 | 6,780 | 6,763 |
| Transportation..... | 4,529 | 4,497 | 4,522 | 4,487 | 4,427 | 4,367 | 4,332 | 4,343 | 4,341 | 4,330 | 4,330 | 4,328 | 4,334 | 4,328 | 4,320 |
| Railroad transportation..... | 236 | 234 | 233 | 232 | 232 | 232 | 233 | 235 | 234 | 233 | 230 | 228 | 229 | 227 | 226 |
| Local and interurban passenger transit..... | 476 | 480 | 480 | 477 | 478 | 480 | 481 | 481 | 479 | 478 | 476 | 475 | 472 | 471 | 464 |
| Trucking and warehousing..... | 1,856 | 1,848 | 1,845 | 1,841 | 1,831 | 1,831 | 1,827 | 1,824 | 1,826 | 1,819 | 1,830 | 1,827 | 1,829 | 1,834 | 1,829 |
| Water transportation..... | 196 | 192 | 194 | 192 | 193 | 189 | 188 | 188 | 187 | 186 | 190 | 193 | 193 | 192 | 190 |
| Transportation by air..... | 1,281 | 1,266 | 1,291 | 1,268 | 1,236 | 1,187 | 1,159 | 1,171 | 1,171 | 1,172 | 1,162 | 1,165 | 1,172 | 1,167 | 1,175 |
| Pipelines, except natural gas..... | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Transportation services..... | 471 | 462 | 463 | 462 | 442 | 433 | 429 | 429 | 429 | 427 | 427 | 425 | 424 | 422 | 421 |
| Communications and public utilities..... | 2,490 | 2,570 | 2,566 | 2,557 | 2,547 | 2,540 | 2,524 | 2,507 | 2,496 | 2,484 | 2,469 | 2,465 | 2,456 | 2,452 | 2,443 |
| Communications..... | 1,639 | 1,716 | 1,714 | 1,706 | 1,696 | 1,689 | 1,679 | 1,660 | 1,652 | 1,643 | 1,628 | 1,626 | 1,615 | 1,608 | 1,598 |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services..... | 851 | 852 | 852 | 851 | 851 | 851 | 845 | 847 | 844 | 841 | 841 | 839 | 841 | 844 | 845 |
| Wholesale trade | 7,024 | 6,776 | 6,762 | 6,747 | 6,728 | 6,693 | 6,702 | 6,702 | 6,689 | 6,681 | 6,678 | 6,681 | 6,681 | 6,679 | 6,672 |
| Retail trade | 23,307 | 23,522 | 23,553 | 23,509 | 23,470 | 23,449 | 23,318 | 23,396 | 23,331 | 23,332 | 23,345 | 23,327 | 23,308 | 23,339 | 23,295 |
| Building materials and garden supplies..... | 1,016 | 1,044 | 1,049 | 1,051 | 1,052 | 1,049 | 1,050 | 1,049 | 1,048 | 1,053 | 1,061 | 1,068 | 1,066 | 1,067 | 1,065 |
| General merchandise stores..... | 2,837 | 2,897 | 2,901 | 2,902 | 2,888 | 2,877 | 2,853 | 2,856 | 2,892 | 2,901 | 2,915 | 2,897 | 2,884 | 2,885 | 2,851 |
| Department stores..... | 2,491 | 2,559 | 2,566 | 2,567 | 2,552 | 2,540 | 2,520 | 2,520 | 2,550 | 2,560 | 2,575 | 2,560 | 2,542 | 2,544 | 2,613 |

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

| Industry | Annual average | | 2001 | | | | | | 2002 | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| | 2000 | 2001 | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July ^P | Aug. ^P | |
| Food stores..... | 3,521 | 3,541 | 3,432 | 3,438 | 3,442 | 3,448 | 3,430 | 3,421 | 3,402 | 3,392 | 3,392 | 3,397 | 3,394 | 3,388 | 3,392 | |
| Automotive dealers and service stations..... | 2,412 | 2,425 | 2,438 | 2,434 | 2,426 | 2,434 | 2,438 | 2,436 | 2,430 | 2,426 | 2,429 | 2,434 | 2,432 | 1,437 | 2,444 | |
| New and used car dealers..... | 1,114 | 1,121 | 1,123 | 1,123 | 1,123 | 1,126 | 1,131 | 1,133 | 1,134 | 1,131 | 1,129 | 1,133 | 1,128 | 1,127 | 1,130 | |
| Apparel and accessory stores.... | 1,193 | 1,189 | 1,196 | 1,188 | 1,177 | 1,173 | 1,163 | 1,187 | 1,172 | 1,175 | 1,170 | 1,169 | 1,173 | 1,178 | 1,177 | |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores..... | 1,134 | 1,141 | 1,137 | 1,141 | 1,136 | 1,156 | 1,156 | 1,138 | 1,143 | 1,143 | 1,141 | 1,146 | 1,148 | 1,153 | 1,153 | |
| Eating and drinking places..... | 8,114 | 8,256 | 8,272 | 8,234 | 8,239 | 8,224 | 8,190 | 8,238 | 8,161 | 8,154 | 8,152 | 8,130 | 8,121 | 8,144 | 8,125 | |
| Miscellaneous retail establishments..... | 3,080 | 317 | 3,128 | 3,121 | 3,110 | 3,086 | 3,038 | 3,069 | 3,083 | 3,088 | 3,085 | 3,086 | 3,090 | 3,087 | 3,088 | |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate..... | 7,560 | 7,712 | 7,728 | 7,739 | 7,743 | 7,751 | 7,748 | 7,748 | 7,745 | 7,740 | 7,743 | 7,732 | 7,733 | 7,737 | 7,747 | |
| Finance..... | 3,710 | 3,800 | 3,809 | 3,813 | 3,812 | 3,821 | 3,818 | 3,819 | 3,812 | 3,809 | 3,813 | 3,813 | 3,819 | 3,819 | 3,823 | |
| Depository institutions..... | 2,029 | 2,053 | 2,059 | 2,061 | 2,061 | 2,068 | 2,070 | 2,070 | 2,072 | 2,074 | 2,075 | 2,073 | 2,071 | 2,073 | 2,076 | |
| Commercial banks..... | 1,430 | 1,434 | 1,435 | 1,437 | 1,439 | 1,442 | 1,444 | 1,450 | 1,446 | 1,447 | 1,446 | 1,446 | 1,444 | 1,445 | 1,449 | |
| Savings institutions..... | 253 | 256 | 256 | 258 | 257 | 260 | 261 | 262 | 263 | 264 | 264 | 264 | 264 | 263 | 263 | |
| Nondepository institutions..... | 681 | 720 | 728 | 733 | 740 | 747 | 752 | 755 | 754 | 753 | 756 | 756 | 762 | 767 | 774 | |
| Security and commodity brokers..... | 748 | 769 | 763 | 758 | 750 | 745 | 734 | 729 | 726 | 722 | 723 | 723 | 723 | 718 | 714 | |
| Holding and other investment offices..... | 251 | 257 | 259 | 261 | 261 | 261 | 262 | 259 | 260 | 260 | 259 | 261 | 263 | 261 | 259 | |
| Insurance..... | 2,346 | 2,369 | 2,371 | 2,375 | 2,379 | 2,377 | 2,372 | 2,372 | 2,376 | 2,375 | 2,374 | 2,369 | 2,366 | 2,365 | 2,367 | |
| Insurance carriers..... | 1,589 | 1,595 | 1,599 | 1,598 | 1,600 | 1,597 | 1,594 | 1,594 | 1,593 | 1,591 | 1,989 | 1,583 | 1,579 | 1,576 | 1,574 | |
| Insurance agents, brokers, and service..... | 757 | 773 | 772 | 777 | 779 | 780 | 778 | 778 | 783 | 784 | 785 | 786 | 787 | 789 | 793 | |
| Real estate..... | 1,504 | 1,544 | 1,548 | 1,551 | 1,552 | 1,553 | 1,558 | 1,557 | 1,557 | 1,556 | 1,556 | 1,550 | 1,548 | 1,553 | 1,557 | |
| Services ¹ | 40,460 | 40,970 | 41,061 | 41,062 | 40,923 | 40,834 | 40,883 | 10,908 | 40,901 | 40,963 | 41,025 | 41,093 | 41,152 | 41,215 | 41,352 | |
| Agricultural services..... | 832 | 849 | 854 | 857 | 859 | 860 | 865 | 865 | 868 | 872 | 857 | 856 | 862 | 862 | 862 | |
| Hotels and other lodging places..... | 1,914 | 1,870 | 1,866 | 1,852 | 1,814 | 1,810 | 1,805 | 1,811 | 1,811 | 1,811 | 1,796 | 1,789 | 1,801 | 1,795 | 1,788 | |
| Personal services..... | 1,251 | 1,269 | 1,273 | 1,274 | 1,272 | 1,266 | 1,284 | 1,290 | 1,282 | 1,289 | 1,286 | 1,279 | 1,285 | 1,282 | 1,286 | |
| Business services..... | 9,858 | 9,572 | 9,537 | 9,522 | 9,393 | 9,277 | 9,265 | 9,231 | 9,207 | 9,237 | 9,312 | 9,330 | 9,332 | 9,325 | 9,397 | |
| Services to buildings..... | 994 | 1,016 | 1,018 | 1,020 | 1,022 | 1,025 | 1,025 | 1,022 | 1,018 | 121 | 1,027 | 1,023 | 1,023 | 1,034 | 1,039 | |
| Personnel supply services..... | 3,887 | 3,446 | 3,412 | 3,383 | 3,249 | 3,126 | 3,107 | 3,080 | 3,070 | 3,107 | 3,175 | 3,198 | 3,205 | 3,196 | 3,256 | |
| Help supply services..... | 3,487 | 3,084 | 3,050 | 3,029 | 2,906 | 2,799 | 2,782 | 2,761 | 2,758 | 2,795 | 2,857 | 2,888 | 2,902 | 2,875 | 2,926 | |
| Computer and data processing services..... | 2,095 | 2,225 | 2,230 | 2,233 | 2,232 | 2,221 | 2,219 | 2,213 | 2,208 | 2,198 | 2,190 | 2,190 | 2,191 | 2,193 | 2,193 | |
| Auto repair services and parking..... | 1,248 | 1,257 | 1,262 | 1,261 | 1,253 | 1,259 | 1,259 | 1,262 | 1,262 | 1,260 | 1,261 | 1,262 | 1,265 | 1,266 | 1,265 | |
| Miscellaneous repair services.... | 366 | 374 | 374 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 376 | 376 | 379 | 377 | 377 | 375 | 378 | 379 | 377 | |
| Motion pictures..... | 594 | 583 | 583 | 580 | 575 | 577 | 574 | 581 | 574 | 572 | 574 | 578 | 581 | 584 | 592 | |
| Amusement and recreation services..... | 1,728 | 1,721 | 1,714 | 1,700 | 1,702 | 1,685 | 1,680 | 1,699 | 1,649 | 1,635 | 1,611 | 1,621 | 1,631 | 1,649 | 1,664 | |
| Health services..... | 10,197 | 10,381 | 10,424 | 10,452 | 10,476 | 10,502 | 10,530 | 10,551 | 10,575 | 10,602 | 10,611 | 10,626 | 10,660 | 10,687 | 10,713 | |
| Offices and clinics of medical doctors..... | 1,924 | 2,002 | 2,012 | 2,016 | 3,018 | 2,025 | 2,029 | 2,033 | 3,041 | 2,046 | 2,044 | 2,050 | 2,061 | 2,067 | 2,075 | |
| Nursing and personal care facilities..... | 1,795 | 1,847 | 1,852 | 1,858 | 1,862 | 1,866 | 1,871 | 1,876 | 1,875 | 1,879 | 1,883 | 1,886 | 1,887 | 1,888 | 1,893 | |
| Hospitals..... | 3,990 | 4,096 | 4,117 | 4,129 | 4,141 | 4,153 | 4,164 | 4,174 | 4,184 | 4,193 | 4,199 | 4,207 | 4,221 | 4,233 | 4,243 | |
| Home health care services..... | 643 | 636 | 637 | 639 | 639 | 640 | 641 | 643 | 642 | 643 | 643 | 644 | 643 | 646 | 647 | |
| Legal services..... | 1,010 | 1,037 | 1,041 | 1,046 | 1,047 | 1,049 | 1,051 | 1,053 | 1,054 | 1,056 | 1,059 | 1,066 | 1,065 | 1,065 | 1,066 | |
| Educational services..... | 2,325 | 2,433 | 2,449 | 2,452 | 2,454 | 2,458 | 2,463 | 2,473 | 2,485 | 2,489 | 2,501 | 2,518 | 2,511 | 2,529 | 2,535 | |
| Social services..... | 2,903 | 307 | 3,094 | 3,097 | 3,110 | 3,121 | 3,135 | 3,149 | 3,155 | 3,162 | 3,167 | 3,164 | 3,165 | 3,181 | 3,203 | |
| Child day care services..... | 712 | 716 | 727 | 722 | 721 | 721 | 723 | 723 | 722 | 723 | 925 | 722 | 726 | 726 | 734 | |
| Residential care..... | 806 | 864 | 873 | 878 | 884 | 888 | 891 | 896 | 899 | 902 | 903 | 901 | 904 | 904 | 907 | |
| Museums and botanical and zoological gardens..... | 106 | 110 | 111 | 111 | 110 | 109 | 110 | 110 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 108 | 109 | 109 | 108 | |
| Membership organizations..... | 2,475 | 2,468 | 2,473 | 2,479 | 2,474 | 2,473 | 2,473 | 2,471 | 2,471 | 2,470 | 2,477 | 2,480 | 2,484 | 2,476 | 2,472 | |
| Engineering and management services..... | 3,419 | 3,593 | 3,612 | 3,610 | 3,616 | 3,620 | 3,621 | 3,624 | 3,629 | 3,631 | 3,636 | 3,649 | 3,636 | 3,634 | 3,633 | |
| Engineering and architectural services..... | 1,017 | 1,053 | 1,058 | 1,057 | 1,056 | 1,051 | 1,048 | 1,047 | 1,044 | 1,044 | 1,041 | 1,042 | 1,034 | 1,032 | 1,031 | |
| Management and public relations..... | 1,090 | 1,166 | 1,171 | 1,175 | 1,178 | 1,182 | 1,184 | 1,192 | 1,193 | 1,191 | 1,202 | 1,209 | 1,204 | 1,214 | 1,210 | |
| Government..... | 20,681 | 20,933 | 20,998 | 21,043 | 21,065 | 21,100 | 21,122 | 21,137 | 21,162 | 21,196 | 21,185 | 21,206 | 21,211 | 21,228 | 21,281 | |
| Federal..... | 2,777 | 2,616 | 2,624 | 2,622 | 2,622 | 2,622 | 2,616 | 2,615 | 2,609 | 2,608 | 2,611 | 2,600 | 2,601 | 2,607 | 2,616 | |
| Federal, except Postal Service..... | 1,917 | 1,767 | 1,771 | 1,774 | 1,778 | 1,776 | 1,776 | 1,776 | 1,777 | 1,782 | 1,784 | 1,777 | 1,783 | 1,790 | 1,799 | |
| State..... | 4,785 | 4,885 | 4,910 | 4,938 | 4,925 | 4,925 | 4,932 | 4,935 | 4,937 | 4,940 | 4,942 | 4,945 | 4,935 | 4,950 | 4,944 | |
| Education..... | 2,032 | 2,096 | 2,116 | 2,140 | 2,118 | 2,121 | 2,124 | 2,127 | 2,130 | 2,133 | 2,135 | 2,141 | 2,135 | 2,155 | 2,143 | |
| Other State government..... | 2,753 | 2,789 | 2,794 | 2,798 | 2,807 | 2,804 | 2,808 | 2,808 | 2,807 | 2,807 | 2,807 | 2,804 | 2,800 | 2,795 | 2,801 | |
| Local..... | 13,119 | 13,432 | 13,437 | 13,464 | 13,483 | 13,518 | 13,559 | 13,575 | 13,593 | 13,617 | 13,645 | 13,661 | 13,675 | 13,671 | 13,721 | |
| Education..... | 7,440 | 7,646 | 7,668 | 7,679 | 7,693 | 7,710 | 7,723 | 7,732 | 7,746 | 7,767 | 7,754 | 7,770 | 7,755 | 7,788 | 7,832 | |
| Other local government..... | 5,679 | 5,786 | 5,796 | 5,804 | 5,825 | 5,849 | 5,852 | 5,861 | 5,871 | 5,878 | 5,879 | 5,891 | 5,920 | 5,883 | 5,889 | |

¹ Includes other industries not shown separately.^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 average | | 2001 | | | | | | 2002 | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| | 2000 | 2001 | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July ^P | Aug. ^P | |
| PRIVATE SECTOR..... | 34.5 | 34.2 | 34.1 | 34.1 | 34.0 | 34.1 | 34.1 | 34.1 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 34.3 | 34.0 | 34.1 | |
| GOODS-PRODUCING..... | 41.0 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 40.3 | |
| MINING..... | 43.1 | 43.5 | 43.5 | 43.6 | 43.0 | 43.5 | 43.8 | 43.0 | 43.4 | 43.3 | 42.4 | 43.0 | 43.3 | 42.7 | 43.3 | |
| MANUFACTURING..... | 41.6 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 40.9 | |
| Overtime hours..... | 4.6 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.2 | |
| Durable goods..... | 42.1 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 41.2 | |
| Overtime hours..... | 4.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.1 | |
| Lumber and wood products..... | 41.0 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 41.2 | 30.7 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.0 | |
| Furniture and fixtures..... | 40.0 | 39.0 | 39.7 | 39.1 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 39.2 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.3 | |
| Stone, clay, and glass products..... | 43.1 | 43.6 | 43.7 | 43.9 | 43.6 | 43.6 | 43.4 | 43.8 | 44.1 | 43.6 | 43.8 | 43.4 | 43.7 | 43.2 | 43.3 | |
| Primary metal industries..... | 44.9 | 43.6 | 43.6 | 43.7 | 43.4 | 43.0 | 43.7 | 43.6 | 43.8 | 44.4 | 44.3 | 44.1 | 44.6 | 44.1 | 44.3 | |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products..... | 46.0 | 44.6 | 44.6 | 45.3 | 44.5 | 43.9 | 44.4 | 44.5 | 44.8 | 45.5 | 45.1 | 45.6 | 46.1 | 45.5 | 45.8 | |
| Fabricated metal products..... | 42.6 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 41.7 | 41.7 | |
| Industrial machinery and equipment..... | 42.2 | 40.6 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 40.3 | 40.8 | |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment..... | 41.1 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 39.4 | 38.7 | 38.9 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 38.7 | 38.7 | |
| Transportation equipment..... | 43.4 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 42.7 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 42.6 | 42.3 | 43.5 | 41.7 | 42.1 | |
| Motor vehicles and equipment..... | 44.4 | 42.7 | 43.6 | 42.4 | 42.4 | 42.5 | 43.2 | 44.3 | 43.7 | 43.9 | 44.4 | 44.2 | 44.1 | 42.9 | 43.7 | |
| Instruments and related products..... | 41.3 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 40.8 | |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing..... | 39.0 | 37.9 | 38.1 | 37.7 | 37.3 | 37.4 | 38.0 | 38.2 | 38.4 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 39.6 | 38.4 | 38.5 | |
| Nondurable goods..... | 40.8 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 40.5 | |
| Overtime hours..... | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | |
| Food and kindred products..... | 41.7 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.6 | 41.0 | 41.3 | |
| Textile mill products..... | 41.2 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 39.4 | 39.3 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 40.9 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.8 | |
| Apparel and other textile products..... | 37.8 | 37.3 | 37.1 | 36.9 | 36.6 | 36.9 | 36.9 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 37.4 | 37.1 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 36.8 | 36.7 | |
| Paper and allied products..... | 42.5 | 41.6 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 41.2 | 41.7 | |
| Printing and publishing..... | 38.3 | 38.1 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 37.8 | 37.3 | 37.4 | 37.5 | 37.2 | 37.5 | 37.7 | 37.3 | 37.7 | |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 42.5 | 42.3 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 42.3 | 42.5 | 42.1 | 42.6 | |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products..... | 41.4 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 41.6 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 41.2 | |
| Leather and leather products..... | 37.5 | 36.3 | 36.3 | 36.4 | 36.2 | 36.6 | 36.9 | 37.0 | 37.2 | 37.3 | 37.5 | 36.7 | 36.8 | 36.7 | 35.7 | |
| SERVICE-PRODUCING..... | 32.8 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 32.8 | 32.6 | 32.7 | |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..... | 38.6 | 38.2 | 38.1 | 37.9 | 38.0 | 38.9 | 38.2 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 38.3 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.4 | |
| WHOLESALE TRADE..... | 38.5 | 38.2 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.0 | 38.2 | 38.3 | 38.2 | 38.3 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 38.4 | |
| RETAIL TRADE..... | 28.9 | 28.9 | 28.8 | 28.8 | 28.8 | 28.8 | 28.9 | 28.9 | 29.0 | 29.1 | 29.0 | 29.1 | 29.1 | 28.8 | 28.9 | |

^P = 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 average | | 2001 | | | | | | 2002 | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June ^P | July ^P | Aug ^P |
| PRIVATE SECTOR (in current dollars)... | \$13.75 | \$14.32 | \$14.38 | \$14.43 | \$14.46 | \$14.52 | \$14.56 | \$14.59 | \$14.62 | \$14.65 | \$14.68 | \$14.70 | \$14.75 | \$14.78 | \$14.82 |
| Goods-producing..... | 15.40 | 15.92 | 15.99 | 16.02 | 16.05 | 16.11 | 16.18 | 16.24 | 16.28 | 16.29 | 16.32 | 16.35 | 16.39 | 16.38 | 16.43 |
| Mining..... | 17.24 | 17.56 | 17.62 | 17.62 | 17.70 | 17.68 | 17.51 | 17.69 | 17.66 | 17.72 | 17.63 | 17.87 | 17.70 | 17.78 | 17.88 |
| Construction..... | 17.88 | 18.34 | 18.37 | 18.39 | 18.40 | 18.47 | 18.60 | 18.65 | 18.68 | 18.74 | 18.83 | 18.77 | 18.81 | 18.87 | 18.89 |
| Manufacturing..... | 14.38 | 14.83 | 14.91 | 14.95 | 14.99 | 15.03 | 15.08 | 15.13 | 15.17 | 15.19 | 15.19 | 15.27 | 15.31 | 15.28 | 15.33 |
| Excluding overtime..... | 13.62 | 14.15 | 14.22 | 14.28 | 14.31 | 14.36 | 14.39 | 14.42 | 14.46 | 14.45 | 14.43 | 14.53 | 14.56 | 14.57 | 14.59 |
| Service-producing..... | 13.24 | 13.85 | 13.91 | 13.97 | 14.00 | 14.06 | 14.10 | 14.11 | 14.14 | 14.18 | 14.21 | 14.24 | 14.29 | 14.33 | 14.37 |
| Transportation and public utilities..... | 16.22 | 16.79 | 16.81 | 16.87 | 16.96 | 17.03 | 17.09 | 17.13 | 17.16 | 17.26 | 17.26 | 17.31 | 17.37 | 17.33 | 17.34 |
| Wholesale trade..... | 15.20 | 15.86 | 15.88 | 15.99 | 15.97 | 15.98 | 16.07 | 16.10 | 16.19 | 16.23 | 16.11 | 16.12 | 16.14 | 16.14 | 16.27 |
| Retail trade..... | 9.46 | 9.77 | 9.79 | 9.81 | 9.84 | 9.90 | 9.89 | 9.90 | 9.92 | 9.95 | 9.97 | 9.99 | 10.06 | 10.05 | 10.09 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate.... | 15.07 | 15.80 | 15.88 | 15.93 | 15.97 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 16.06 | 16.08 | 16.14 | 16.18 | 16.17 | 16.27 | 16.38 | 16.43 |
| Services..... | 13.91 | 14.67 | 14.76 | 14.83 | 14.88 | 14.94 | 14.98 | 15.01 | 15.04 | 15.08 | 15.13 | 15.16 | 15.19 | 15.26 | 15.29 |
| PRIVATE SECTOR (in constant (1982) dollars)..... | 7.86 | 8.00 | 8.02 | 8.01 | 8.06 | 8.10 | 8.14 | 8.14 | 8.14 | 8.13 | 8.10 | 8.12 | 8.14 | 8.14 | 8.14 |

^P = 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 production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

| Industry | Annual average | | 2001 | | | | | 2002 | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July ^P | Aug. ^P |
| PRIVATE SECTOR | \$13.76 | \$14.32 | \$14.26 | \$14.50 | \$14.49 | \$14.54 | \$14.62 | \$14.65 | \$14.67 | \$14.67 | \$14.69 | \$14.67 | \$14.68 | \$14.65 | \$14.70 |
| MINING | 17.22 | 17.56 | 17.47 | 17.61 | 17.72 | 17.61 | 17.58 | 17.89 | 17.76 | 17.73 | 17.70 | 17.74 | 17.65 | 17.76 | 17.72 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 17.88 | 18.34 | 18.44 | 18.51 | 18.57 | 18.54 | 18.69 | 18.56 | 18.62 | 18.66 | 18.70 | 18.67 | 18.74 | 18.90 | 18.96 |
| MANUFACTURING | 14.37 | 14.83 | 14.89 | 15.01 | 14.97 | 15.07 | 15.17 | 15.15 | 15.16 | 15.16 | 15.20 | 15.23 | 15.28 | 15.26 | 15.31 |
| Durable goods | 14.82 | 15.28 | 15.38 | 15.49 | 15.46 | 15.55 | 15.66 | 15.61 | 15.63 | 15.63 | 15.66 | 15.68 | 15.74 | 15.66 | 15.79 |
| Lumber and wood products..... | 11.94 | 12.26 | 12.37 | 12.44 | 12.37 | 12.40 | 12.42 | 12.38 | 12.39 | 12.35 | 12.33 | 12.43 | 12.53 | 12.58 | 12.57 |
| Furniture and fixtures..... | 11.74 | 12.24 | 12.33 | 12.39 | 12.42 | 12.45 | 12.56 | 12.61 | 12.59 | 12.57 | 12.54 | 12.59 | 12.62 | 12.55 | 12.72 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products..... | 14.53 | 15.00 | 15.16 | 15.21 | 15.09 | 15.13 | 15.10 | 15.12 | 15.17 | 15.12 | 15.35 | 15.43 | 15.48 | 15.62 | 15.52 |
| Primary metal industries..... | 16.41 | 16.92 | 17.02 | 17.23 | 17.08 | 17.24 | 17.19 | 17.15 | 17.15 | 17.20 | 17.25 | 17.36 | 17.46 | 17.60 | 17.46 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products..... | 19.82 | 20.41 | 20.62 | 20.90 | 20.52 | 20.66 | 20.53 | 20.53 | 20.63 | 20.66 | 20.69 | 20.81 | 20.92 | 21.07 | 20.90 |
| Fabricated metal products..... | 13.87 | 14.25 | 14.34 | 14.42 | 14.33 | 14.42 | 14.56 | 14.57 | 14.51 | 14.60 | 14.66 | 14.64 | 14.71 | 14.61 | 14.72 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment..... | 15.55 | 15.89 | 15.93 | 16.01 | 16.07 | 16.16 | 16.23 | 16.31 | 16.33 | 16.31 | 16.30 | 16.35 | 16.36 | 16.47 | 16.55 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment..... | 13.79 | 14.51 | 14.70 | 14.82 | 14.78 | 14.88 | 14.97 | 14.86 | 14.90 | 14.93 | 14.87 | 14.91 | 15.04 | 15.05 | 15.04 |
| Transportation equipment..... | 18.46 | 19.06 | 19.13 | 19.36 | 19.41 | 19.54 | 19.71 | 19.57 | 19.69 | 19.65 | 19.68 | 19.65 | 19.75 | 19.37 | 19.80 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment..... | 18.80 | 19.40 | 19.43 | 19.73 | 19.83 | 19.96 | 20.19 | 19.99 | 20.05 | 20.09 | 20.22 | 20.17 | 20.36 | 19.76 | 20.54 |
| Instruments and related products..... | 14.41 | 14.81 | 14.93 | 15.00 | 14.97 | 14.98 | 15.09 | 15.09 | 15.10 | 15.12 | 15.11 | 15.11 | 15.14 | 15.24 | 15.28 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing..... | 11.63 | 12.16 | 12.23 | 12.38 | 12.24 | 12.35 | 12.39 | 12.46 | 12.42 | 12.39 | 12.36 | 12.37 | 12.28 | 12.30 | 12.36 |
| Nondurable goods | 13.68 | 14.16 | 14.16 | 14.30 | 14.26 | 14.36 | 14.45 | 14.47 | 14.47 | 14.46 | 14.53 | 14.55 | 14.60 | 14.69 | 14.61 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 12.51 | 12.89 | 12.89 | 12.97 | 12.89 | 13.10 | 13.17 | 13.14 | 13.08 | 13.10 | 13.18 | 13.25 | 13.29 | 13.34 | 13.25 |
| Tobacco products..... | 21.34 | 21.50 | 20.97 | 20.71 | 20.71 | 21.46 | 31.37 | 21.21 | 21.71 | 22.47 | 22.80 | 23.09 | 23.26 | 23.34 | 20.98 |
| Textile mill products..... | 11.16 | 11.35 | 11.39 | 11.40 | 11.34 | 11.40 | 11.53 | 11.66 | 11.64 | 11.65 | 11.65 | 11.73 | 11.69 | 11.74 | 11.75 |
| Apparel and other textile products..... | 9.29 | 9.43 | 9.41 | 9.54 | 9.44 | 9.49 | 9.60 | 9.72 | 9.77 | 9.82 | 9.93 | 9.93 | 9.95 | 9.91 | 9.95 |
| Paper and allied products..... | 16.25 | 16.87 | 16.87 | 17.11 | 17.14 | 17.19 | 17.26 | 17.19 | 17.17 | 17.25 | 17.33 | 17.51 | 17.53 | 17.73 | 17.56 |
| Printing and publishing..... | 14.40 | 14.82 | 14.88 | 15.01 | 14.93 | 14.91 | 15.04 | 15.01 | 15.06 | 15.12 | 15.11 | 15.05 | 15.11 | 15.15 | 15.18 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 18.15 | 18.61 | 18.54 | 18.85 | 18.74 | 18.83 | 18.88 | 18.87 | 18.95 | 18.93 | 19.01 | 18.96 | 19.14 | 19.32 | 19.31 |
| Petroleum and coal products..... | 21.99 | 22.08 | 22.19 | 22.24 | 22.23 | 22.38 | 22.19 | 22.10 | 22.45 | 22.39 | 22.39 | 22.02 | 22.15 | 22.22 | 22.08 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products..... | 12.85 | 13.39 | 13.43 | 13.50 | 13.53 | 13.57 | 13.69 | 13.71 | 13.65 | 13.61 | 13.68 | 13.69 | 13.66 | 13.76 | 13.71 |
| Leather and leather products..... | 10.17 | 10.31 | 10.33 | 10.24 | 10.24 | 10.20 | 10.29 | 10.31 | 10.35 | 10.40 | 10.39 | 10.43 | 10.27 | 10.37 | 10.27 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 16.21 | 16.79 | 16.78 | 16.91 | 16.98 | 17.05 | 17.11 | 17.18 | 17.18 | 17.24 | 17.31 | 17.24 | 17.29 | 17.33 | 17.30 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 15.22 | 15.86 | 15.80 | 16.08 | 15.95 | 15.96 | 16.21 | 16.11 | 16.21 | 16.13 | 16.11 | 16.12 | 16.13 | 16.18 | 16.18 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 9.46 | 9.77 | 9.71 | 9.86 | 9.87 | 9.91 | 9.89 | 9.96 | 9.95 | 9.98 | 10.00 | 9.98 | 10.00 | 9.98 | 10.01 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 15.14 | 15.80 | 15.77 | 15.96 | 15.91 | 15.97 | 16.14 | 16.07 | 16.13 | 16.17 | 16.23 | 16.18 | 16.27 | 16.25 | 16.31 |
| SERVICES | 13.93 | 14.67 | 14.52 | 14.85 | 14.87 | 14.99 | 15.15 | 15.14 | 15.17 | 15.16 | 15.16 | 15.12 | 15.08 | 15.02 | 15.04 |

^P = 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 average | | 2001 | | | | | | 2002 | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July ^P | Aug. ^P |
| PRIVATE SECTOR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Current dollars..... | \$474.38 | \$489.74 | \$491.97 | \$498.80 | \$492.66 | \$494.36 | \$502.93 | \$492.24 | \$497.31 | \$497.31 | \$497.99 | \$500.25 | \$509.40 | \$501.03 | \$505.68 |
| Seasonally adjusted..... | — | — | 490.36 | 492.06 | 491.64 | 495.13 | 496.50 | 497.52 | 500.00 | 501.03 | 502.06 | 502.74 | 505.93 | 502.52 | 505.36 |
| Constant (1982) dollars..... | 272.16 | 273.45 | 274.23 | 276.50 | 274.31 | 275.72 | 281.91 | 275.46 | 277.36 | 275.82 | 274.53 | 275.77 | 280.66 | 275.75 | 277.54 |
| MINING..... | 743.04 | 763.86 | 761.69 | 774.84 | 772.59 | 764.27 | 771.76 | 754.96 | 761.90 | 757.07 | 750.48 | 766.37 | 767.78 | 763.68 | 769.05 |
| CONSTRUCTION..... | 702.68 | 720.76 | 741.29 | 738.55 | 737.23 | 724.91 | 719.57 | 714.56 | 716.87 | 716.54 | 723.69 | 728.13 | 740.23 | 740.88 | 748.92 |
| MANUFACTURING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Current dollars..... | 598.21 | 603.58 | 609.00 | 616.91 | 607.78 | 613.35 | 625.00 | 612.06 | 610.95 | 620.04 | 620.16 | 622.91 | 631.06 | 614.98 | 629.24 |
| Constant (1982) dollars..... | 343.21 | 337.01 | 338.46 | 341.97 | 338.41 | 342.08 | 350.34 | 342.51 | 340.74 | 343.89 | 341.87 | 343.39 | 347.69 | 338.46 | 338.46 |
| Durable goods..... | 623.92 | 626.48 | 633.66 | 639.74 | 632.31 | 636.00 | 651.46 | 636.89 | 637.70 | 645.52 | 646.76 | 649.15 | 656.36 | 634.23 | 653.71 |
| Lumber and wood products..... | 489.13 | 497.76 | 509.64 | 517.50 | 507.17 | 507.16 | 507.98 | 493.96 | 495.60 | 503.88 | 504.30 | 510.87 | 520.00 | 517.04 | 519.14 |
| Furniture and fixtures..... | 469.20 | 477.36 | 494.43 | 491.88 | 481.90 | 485.55 | 501.14 | 504.40 | 501.08 | 509.09 | 506.31/50 | 504.86 | 508.59 | 449.49 | 516.43 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products..... | 626.24 | 654.00 | 676.14 | 685.97 | 666.98 | 662.69 | 649.30 | 645.62 | 646.24 | 645.62 | 667.73 | 675.83 | 687.31 | 682.59 | 684.43 |
| Primary metal industries..... | 737.26 | 737.71 | 740.37 | 763.29 | 739.56 | 748.22 | 763.24 | 746.03 | 746.03 | 758.52 | 762.45 | 767.31 | 782.21 | 769.12 | 773.48 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products..... | 911.72 | 910.29 | 919.65 | 959.31 | 906.98 | 915.24 | 909.48 | 907.43 | 915.97 | 933.83 | 937.26 | 951.02 | 972.78 | 965.01 | 957.22 |
| Fabricated metal products..... | 590.86 | 589.95 | 595.11 | 598.43 | 591.83 | 596.99 | 614.43 | 600.28 | 597.81 | 607.36 | 606.92 | 611.95 | 619.29 | 599.01 | 615.30 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment..... | 656.21 | 645.13 | 638.79 | 646.80 | 646.01 | 648.02 | 667.49 | 657.29 | 658.10 | 663.82 | 660.15 | 665.45 | 669.12 | 658.80 | 671.93 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment..... | 567.18 | 571.69 | 576.24 | 583.91 | 580.85 | 587.76 | 603.29 | 573.60 | 576.63 | 588.24 | 581.42 | 582.98 | 592.58 | 571.90 | 583.55 |
| Transportation equipment..... | 800.73 | 798.61 | 816.85 | 811.18 | 809.40 | 818.73 | 841.62 | 827.81 | 825.01 | 835.13 | 844.27 | 842.99 | 847.28 | 780.61 | 843.48 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment..... | 834.28 | 828.38 | 860.75 | 846.42 | 844.76 | 856.28 | 892.40 | 871.56 | 868.17 | 883.96 | 907.88 | 905.63 | 910.09 | 810.16 | 911.98 |
| Instruments and related products..... | 595.96 | 605.73 | 604.67 | 618.00 | 607.78 | 611.18 | 623.22 | 612.65 | 611.55 | 616.90 | 607.42 | 607.42 | 620.74 | 609.60 | 621.90 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing..... | 453.57 | 460.86 | 468.41 | 467.96 | 457.78 | 461.89 | 477.02 | 469.74 | 473.20 | 483.21 | 479.57 | 479.96 | 485.06 | 468.63 | 478.33 |
| Nondurable goods..... | 558.55 | 570.65 | 572.06 | 582.01 | 574.68 | 580.14 | 588.12 | 575.91 | 574.46 | 581.29 | 582.65 | 586.37 | 592.76 | 587.60 | 593.17 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 521.25 | 529.78 | 536.22 | 546.04 | 538.80 | 544.96 | 546.56 | 533.48 | 523.20 | 533.17 | 533.79 | 543.25 | 550.21 | 546.94 | 553.85 |
| Tobacco products..... | 877.90 | 851.40 | 832.51 | 836.68 | 834.61 | 862.69 | 880.44 | 854.76 | 881.43 | 912.28 | 932.52 | 962.85 | 983.90 | 982.61 | 845.49 |
| Textile mill products..... | 459.79 | 452.87 | 456.74 | 458.28 | 445.66 | 450.30 | 465.87 | 465.23 | 471.41 | 483.48 | 485.81 | 486.80 | 489.81 | 480.17 | 494.68 |
| Apparel and other textile products..... | 351.54 | 351.74 | 349.11 | 350.12 | 344.56 | 351.13 | 358.08 | 350.89 | 357.58 | 368.25 | 369.40 | 369.40 | 373.13 | 362.71 | 365.17 |
| Paper and allied products..... | 690.63 | 701.79 | 695.04 | 722.04 | 714.74 | 718.54 | 724.92 | 709.95 | 705.69 | 713.43 | 717.46 | 728.42 | 727.50 | 728.70 | 730.50 |
| Printing and publishing..... | 551.52 | 564.64 | 568.42 | 577.89 | 568.83 | 572.54 | 576.02 | 555.37 | 558.73 | 568.51 | 560.58 | 559.86 | 563.60 | 562.07 | 573.80 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 771.38 | 787.20 | 780.53 | 797.36 | 787.08 | 793.74 | 800.51 | 790.65 | 790.22 | 793.17 | 794.62 | 800.11 | 815.36 | 809.51 | 820.68 |
| Petroleum and coal products..... | 932.80 | 945.02 | 954.17 | 954.10 | 926.99 | 939.96 | 934.20 | 932.78 | 938.41 | 920.23 | 900.23 | 887.41 | 917.01 | 928.80 | 907.49 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products..... | 531.99 | 544.97 | 543.92 | 556.20 | 549.32 | 553.66 | 568.14 | 555.26 | 556.92 | 559.37 | 564.98 | 564.03 | 569.62 | 554.53 | 563.48 |
| Leather and leather products..... | 381.75 | 374.25 | 379.11 | 376.83 | 372.74 | 376.38 | 380.73 | 378.38 | 380.88 | 386.88 | 388.59 | 382.78 | 384.10 | 373.32 | 369.72 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..... | 626.09 | 641.38 | 644.35 | 645.96 | 645.24 | 646.20 | 660.45 | 647.69 | 751.12 | 655.12 | 657.78 | 660.29 | 670.85 | 665.47 | 669.51 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE..... | 585.20 | 605.85 | 605.14 | 620.69 | 606.10 | 611.27 | 627.33 | 608.96 | 615.98 | 614.55 | 615.40 | 615.86 | 630.63 | 616.63 | 621.31 |
| RETAIL TRADE..... | 273.39 | 282.35 | 285.47 | 284.95 | 282.28 | 282.44 | 289.78 | 279.88 | 284.57 | 286.43 | 287.00 | 289.42 | 297.00 | 295.41 | 295.30 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE..... | 547.04 | 570.38 | 567.72 | 585.73 | 569.58 | 573.32 | 592.34 | 575.31 | 582.29 | 580.50 | 581.03 | 577.63 | 597.11 | 581.75 | 588.79 |
| SERVICES..... | 454.86 | 479.71 | 477.71 | 487.08 | 483.28 | 487.18 | 498.44 | 487.51 | 493.03 | 492.70 | 491.18 | 489.89 | 497.64 | 489.65 | 493.31 |

^P = preliminary.

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

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

| Timespan and year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| Private nonfarm payrolls, 356 industries | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2000..... | 55.9 | 57.5 | 57.9 | 51.2 | 50.1 | 55.8 | 57.8 | 51.4 | 52.4 | 52.4 | 53.2 | 52.7 |
| 2001..... | 49.4 | 45.7 | 50.3 | 42.4 | 47.3 | 43.2 | 44.5 | 42.5 | 42.4 | 40.5 | 39.3 | 44.1 |
| 2002..... | 47.3 | 41.4 | 49.7 | 47.8 | 50.9 | 49.4 | 48.6 | 46.7 | — | — | — | — |
| Over 3-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 46.5 | 48.0 | 50.1 | 46.0 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Over 6-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1998..... | 70.2 | 67.4 | 64.7 | 61.5 | 64.1 | 62.1 | 59.1 | 58.8 | 57.5 | 60.2 | 59.2 | 58.4 |
| 1999..... | 60.2 | 58.9 | 58.5 | 59.7 | 57.2 | 60.8 | 61.2 | 62.5 | 62.7 | 61.8 | 61.2 | 62.8 |
| 2000..... | 61.1 | 59.4 | 58.1 | 57.9 | 54.2 | 52.4 | 52.9 | 54.2 | 52.4 | 48.7 | 45.7 | 46.5 |
| 2001..... | 44.7 | 42.7 | 39.5 | 40.1 | 40.8 | 35.8 | 37.0 | 32.4 | 34.3 | 33.1 | 34.1 | 35.6 |
| 2002..... | 37.0 | 41.6 | 43.4 | 44.4 | 46.3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Over 12-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1998..... | 69.9 | 67.9 | 67.6 | 65.6 | 64.1 | 62.7 | 61.7 | 62.2 | 60.8 | 59.4 | 60.8 | 58.9 |
| 1999..... | 61.2 | 60.1 | 58.2 | 61.0 | 60.7 | 61.6 | 62.2 | 61.1 | 63.8 | 62.2 | 59.7 | 60.5 |
| 2000..... | 61.4 | 59.9 | 58.8 | 56.2 | 55.3 | 53.6 | 53.0 | 51.0 | 47.7 | 45.2 | 44.5 | 42.9 |
| 2001..... | 41.5 | 41.5 | 38.9 | 37.5 | 37.3 | 36.2 | 34.1 | 33.6 | 34.4 | 33.9 | 33.3 | 34.4 |
| 2002..... | 35.2 | 36.5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Over 1-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1998..... | 57.0 | 52.6 | 52.2 | 52.9 | 44.9 | 47.4 | 38.2 | 52.9 | 44.9 | 38.6 | 42.3 | 41.5 |
| 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 | 47.4 | 47.1 | 40.4 | 48.9 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 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 | 45.2 |
| 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 | 38.6 | 40.1 | 41.2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Over 6-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1998..... | 60.7 | 54.4 | 49.3 | 40.1 | 45.2 | 42.6 | 39.0 | 38.2 | 34.6 | 41.2 | 35.7 | 33.1 |
| 1999..... | 36.4 | 36.0 | 37.5 | 40.4 | 37.5 | 42.3 | 43.0 | 44.5 | 48.2 | 43.0 | 44.5 | 47.4 |
| 2000..... | 47.8 | 45.2 | 44.5 | 50.0 | 41.9 | 37.9 | 36.0 | 35.3 | 32.4 | 26.1 | 21.3 | 21.7 |
| 2001..... | 20.2 | 16.9 | 14.0 | 16.2 | 16.5 | 13.2 | 14.7 | 11.8 | 14.0 | 13.2 | 17.6 | 16.5 |
| 2002..... | 19.9 | 26.8 | 29.8 | 38.2 | 36.0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Over 12-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1998..... | 54.8 | 52.2 | 51.8 | 46.7 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 38.2 | 37.5 | 36.4 | 34.6 | 35.7 | 34.2 |
| 1999..... | 38.6 | 34.6 | 32.4 | 36.0 | 37.9 | 39.0 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 44.5 | 44.5 | 43.4 | 44.5 |
| 2000..... | 49.3 | 44.1 | 39.3 | 36.8 | 35.3 | 34.2 | 33.8 | 28.7 | 22.1 | 19.1 | 17.6 | 14.0 |
| 2001..... | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 15.4 | 12.1 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 14.0 | 14.0 |
| 2002..... | 18.0 | 18.0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

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 increasing 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

| Industry, establishments, and employment | Total | Size of establishments | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Fewer than 5 workers ¹ | 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 industries² | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments, first quarter | 7,531,330 | 4,413,181 | 1,302,488 | 850,411 | 590,662 | 206,415 | 119,172 | 31,311 | 11,713 | 5,977 |
| Employment, March | 108,195,174 | 6,831,146 | 8,615,974 | 11,471,927 | 17,878,154 | 14,212,796 | 17,895,603 | 10,658,780 | 7,965,372 | 12,665,422 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fishing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments, first quarter | 200,289 | 123,880 | 37,646 | 22,736 | 11,179 | 2,875 | 1,473 | 370 | 106 | 24 |
| Employment, March | 1,702,493 | 179,158 | 248,989 | 302,599 | 326,510 | 196,681 | 216,628 | 126,181 | 69,476 | 36,271 |
| Mining | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments, first quarter | 27,284 | 14,102 | 4,323 | 3,728 | 3,202 | 1,023 | 591 | 214 | 76 | 25 |
| Employment, March | 524,514 | 22,082 | 28,959 | 51,183 | 97,241 | 69,762 | 89,714 | 74,836 | 52,916 | 37,821 |
| Construction | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments, first quarter | 747,563 | 477,549 | 126,844 | 76,253 | 46,543 | 13,242 | 5,748 | 1,053 | 272 | 59 |
| Employment, March | 6,310,456 | 703,310 | 831,405 | 1,024,819 | 1,389,870 | 898,785 | 846,893 | 347,400 | 182,357 | 85,617 |
| Manufacturing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments, first quarter | 405,838 | 147,029 | 67,385 | 61,150 | 61,487 | 30,568 | 24,264 | 8,646 | 3,598 | 1,711 |
| Employment, March | 18,433,795 | 251,154 | 453,397 | 842,691 | 1,922,360 | 2,144,676 | 3,739,308 | 2,977,743 | 2,446,323 | 3,656,143 |
| Transportation and public utilities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments, first quarter | 315,413 | 174,645 | 49,173 | 36,475 | 30,720 | 12,952 | 7,913 | 2,127 | 892 | 516 |
| Employment, March | 6,678,516 | 272,380 | 325,334 | 498,572 | 945,800 | 895,012 | 1,190,459 | 726,615 | 618,630 | 1,205,714 |
| Wholesale trade | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments, first quarter | 664,094 | 400,335 | 110,091 | 77,321 | 52,153 | 15,187 | 7,019 | 1,478 | 414 | 96 |
| Employment, March | 6,947,770 | 621,924 | 729,753 | 1,046,983 | 1,565,359 | 1,035,060 | 1,035,170 | 496,350 | 274,988 | 142,183 |
| Retail trade | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments, first quarter | 1,458,626 | 623,529 | 329,260 | 235,941 | 179,053 | 57,988 | 26,380 | 4,982 | 1,169 | 324 |
| Employment, March | 22,807,395 | 1,154,942 | 2,204,569 | 3,190,042 | 5,437,335 | 3,943,391 | 3,880,016 | 1,659,975 | 764,056 | 573,069 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments, first quarter | 671,294 | 438,402 | 114,349 | 62,141 | 35,549 | 11,618 | 6,025 | 1,799 | 898 | 513 |
| Employment, March | 7,379,831 | 714,292 | 751,197 | 826,817 | 1,065,116 | 797,168 | 912,396 | 621,570 | 615,246 | 1,076,029 |
| Services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments, first quarter | 2,890,313 | 1,879,338 | 451,715 | 271,168 | 169,867 | 60,864 | 39,727 | 10,640 | 4,286 | 2,708 |
| Employment, March | 37,110,557 | 2,772,133 | 2,967,673 | 3,643,823 | 5,102,854 | 4,225,937 | 5,980,102 | 3,627,319 | 2,939,641 | 5,851,075 |

¹ 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.

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

| Year | Average establishments | Average annual employment | Total annual wages (in thousands) | Average annual wages per employee | Average weekly wage |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Total covered (UI and UCFE) | | | | | |
| 1991 | 6,382,523 | 106,884,831 | \$2,626,972,030 | \$24,578 | \$473 |
| 1992 | 6,532,608 | 107,413,728 | 2,781,676,477 | 25,897 | 498 |
| 1993 | 6,679,934 | 109,422,571 | 2,884,472,282 | 26,361 | 507 |
| 1994 | 6,826,677 | 112,611,287 | 3,033,676,678 | 26,939 | 518 |
| 1995 | 7,040,677 | 115,487,841 | 3,215,921,236 | 27,846 | 536 |
| 1996 | 7,189,168 | 117,963,132 | 3,414,514,808 | 28,946 | 557 |
| 1997 | 7,369,473 | 121,044,432 | 3,674,031,718 | 30,353 | 584 |
| 1998 | 7,634,018 | 124,183,549 | 3,967,072,423 | 31,945 | 614 |
| 1999 | 7,820,860 | 127,042,282 | 4,235,579,204 | 33,340 | 641 |
| 2000 | 7,879,116 | 129,877,063 | 4,587,708,584 | 35,323 | 679 |
| UI covered | | | | | |
| 1991 | 6,336,151 | 103,755,832 | \$2,524,937,018 | \$24,335 | \$468 |
| 1992 | 6,485,473 | 104,288,324 | 2,672,081,827 | 25,622 | 493 |
| 1993 | 6,632,221 | 106,351,431 | 2,771,023,411 | 26,055 | 501 |
| 1994 | 6,778,300 | 109,588,189 | 2,918,684,128 | 26,633 | 512 |
| 1995 | 6,990,594 | 112,539,795 | 3,102,353,355 | 27,567 | 530 |
| 1996 | 7,137,644 | 115,081,246 | 3,298,045,286 | 28,658 | 551 |
| 1997 | 7,317,363 | 118,233,942 | 3,553,933,885 | 30,058 | 578 |
| 1998 | 7,586,767 | 121,400,660 | 3,845,494,089 | 31,676 | 609 |
| 1999 | 7,771,198 | 124,255,714 | 4,112,169,533 | 33,094 | 636 |
| 2000 | 7,828,861 | 127,005,574 | 4,454,966,824 | 35,077 | 675 |
| Private industry covered | | | | | |
| 1991 | 6,162,684 | 89,007,096 | \$2,152,021,705 | \$24,178 | \$465 |
| 1992 | 6,308,719 | 89,349,803 | 2,282,598,431 | 25,547 | 491 |
| 1993 | 6,454,381 | 91,202,971 | 2,365,301,493 | 25,934 | 499 |
| 1994 | 6,596,158 | 94,146,344 | 2,494,458,555 | 26,496 | 510 |
| 1995 | 6,803,454 | 96,894,844 | 2,658,927,216 | 27,441 | 528 |
| 1996 | 6,946,858 | 99,268,446 | 2,837,334,217 | 28,582 | 550 |
| 1997 | 7,121,182 | 102,175,161 | 3,071,807,287 | 30,064 | 578 |
| 1998 | 7,381,518 | 105,082,368 | 3,337,621,699 | 31,762 | 611 |
| 1999 | 7,560,567 | 107,619,457 | 3,577,738,557 | 33,244 | 639 |
| 2000 | 7,622,274 | 110,015,333 | 3,887,626,769 | 35,337 | 680 |
| State government covered | | | | | |
| 1991 | 58,499 | 4,005,321 | \$108,672,127 | \$27,132 | \$522 |
| 1992 | 58,801 | 4,044,914 | 112,405,340 | 27,789 | 534 |
| 1993 | 59,185 | 4,088,075 | 117,095,062 | 28,643 | 551 |
| 1994 | 60,686 | 4,162,944 | 122,879,977 | 29,518 | 568 |
| 1995 | 60,763 | 4,201,836 | 128,143,491 | 30,497 | 586 |
| 1996 | 62,146 | 4,191,726 | 131,605,800 | 31,397 | 604 |
| 1997 | 65,352 | 4,214,451 | 137,057,432 | 32,521 | 625 |
| 1998 | 67,347 | 4,240,779 | 142,512,445 | 33,605 | 646 |
| 1999 | 70,538 | 4,296,673 | 149,011,194 | 34,681 | 667 |
| 2000 | 65,096 | 4,370,160 | 158,618,365 | 36,296 | 698 |
| Local government covered | | | | | |
| 1991 | 114,936 | 10,742,558 | \$264,215,610 | \$24,595 | \$473 |
| 1992 | 117,923 | 10,892,697 | 277,045,557 | 25,434 | 489 |
| 1993 | 118,626 | 11,059,500 | 288,594,697 | 26,095 | 502 |
| 1994 | 121,425 | 11,278,080 | 301,315,857 | 26,717 | 514 |
| 1995 | 126,342 | 11,442,238 | 315,252,346 | 27,552 | 530 |
| 1996 | 128,640 | 11,621,074 | 329,105,269 | 28,320 | 545 |
| 1997 | 130,829 | 11,844,330 | 345,069,166 | 29,134 | 560 |
| 1998 | 137,902 | 12,077,513 | 365,359,945 | 30,251 | 582 |
| 1999 | 140,093 | 12,339,584 | 385,419,781 | 31,234 | 601 |
| 2000 | 141,491 | 12,620,081 | 408,721,690 | 32,387 | 623 |
| Federal Government covered (UCFE) | | | | | |
| 1991 | 46,372 | 3,128,999 | \$102,035,012 | \$32,609 | \$627 |
| 1992 | 47,136 | 3,125,404 | 109,594,650 | 35,066 | 674 |
| 1993 | 47,714 | 3,071,140 | 113,448,871 | 36,940 | 710 |
| 1994 | 48,377 | 3,023,098 | 114,992,550 | 38,038 | 731 |
| 1995 | 50,083 | 2,948,046 | 113,567,881 | 38,523 | 741 |
| 1996 | 51,524 | 2,881,887 | 116,469,523 | 40,414 | 777 |
| 1997 | 52,110 | 2,810,489 | 120,097,833 | 42,732 | 822 |
| 1998 | 47,252 | 2,782,888 | 121,578,334 | 43,688 | 840 |
| 1999 | 49,661 | 2,786,567 | 123,409,672 | 44,287 | 852 |
| 2000 | 50,256 | 2,871,489 | 132,741,760 | 46,228 | 889 |

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

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

| State | Average establishments | | Average annual employment | | Total annual wages (in thousands) | | Average weekly wage | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | 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 |
| 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 |
| Iowa | 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 |
| Maryland | 146,559 | 1,117 | 2,405,510 | 58,631 | 87,548,876 | 6,606,334 | 700 | 37 |
| Massachusetts | 187,391 | 344 | 3,275,135 | 83,493 | 145,184,150 | 16,396,342 | 852 | 76 |
| Michigan | 260,885 | 2,244 | 4,585,211 | 82,445 | 169,702,272 | 8,726,750 | 712 | 24 |
| 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 |
| South Carolina | 109,370 | -1,993 | 1,820,138 | 27,993 | 51,289,516 | 2,664,765 | 542 | 20 |
| South Dakota | 27,145 | 437 | 364,119 | 8,334 | 9,030,727 | 574,920 | 477 | 20 |
| Tennessee | 125,247 | -51 | 2,667,230 | 40,186 | 81,495,110 | 4,055,765 | 588 | 21 |
| Texas | 489,795 | 8,425 | 9,289,286 | 272,645 | 324,579,638 | 27,952,132 | 672 | 39 |
| Utah | 66,144 | 2,282 | 1,044,143 | 26,519 | 30,518,822 | 2,131,853 | 562 | 26 |
| 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 | 21 |
| Wyoming | 20,861 | 238 | 230,857 | 5,892 | 6,195,607 | 425,897 | 516 | 23 |
| Puerto Rico | 52,371 | 202 | 1,026,175 | 23,785 | 19,306,364 | 709,126 | 362 | 5 |
| Virgin Islands | 3,255 | 32 | 42,349 | 1,411 | 1,173,955 | 104,996 | 533 | 31 |

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

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

| County ¹ | Employment | | | Average annual pay | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--|--|--------------------|--|
| | 2000 | Percent change, 1999-2000 ² | Ranked by percent change, 1999-2000 ³ | 2000 | Percent change, 1999-2000 ² |
| United States ⁴ | 129,877,063 | 2.2 | - | 35,323 | 5.9 |
| Jefferson, AL | 384,662 | .6 | 256 | 34,026 | 3.9 |
| Madison, AL | 154,356 | 1.7 | 186 | 35,837 | 5.0 |
| Mobile, AL | 169,469 | -.1 | 291 | 28,623 | 2.4 |
| Montgomery, AL | 131,988 | .2 | 285 | 28,894 | 3.2 |
| Tuscaloosa, AL | 76,499 | .8 | 244 | 29,064 | 2.5 |
| Anchorage, AK | 129,700 | 2.0 | 164 | 36,659 | 2.7 |
| Maricopa, AZ | 1,544,971 | 3.6 | 48 | 35,110 | 7.8 |
| Pima, AZ | 328,426 | 3.1 | 77 | 29,194 | 3.5 |
| Pulaski, AR | 243,157 | .4 | 272 | 30,799 | 3.8 |
| Sebastian, AR | 75,197 | 1.1 | 228 | 27,011 | 4.8 |
| Washington, AR | 80,045 | 3.3 | 61 | 26,408 | 3.8 |
| Alameda, CA | 696,242 | 3.0 | 84 | 45,091 | 9.8 |
| Contra Costa, CA | 336,691 | 3.1 | 78 | 42,318 | 3.7 |
| Fresno, CA | 322,759 | 1.9 | 169 | 26,162 | 4.8 |
| Kern, CA | 238,250 | 2.1 | 153 | 28,572 | 5.7 |
| Los Angeles, CA | 4,098,154 | 1.7 | 187 | 39,651 | 4.9 |
| Marin, CA | 111,645 | 2.1 | 154 | 42,600 | 8.5 |
| Monterey, CA | 164,646 | 2.5 | 118 | 29,962 | 5.1 |
| Orange, CA | 1,394,414 | 3.6 | 49 | 39,247 | 4.8 |
| Placer, CA | 107,182 | 8.9 | 3 | 33,386 | 5.3 |
| Riverside, CA | 469,467 | 5.3 | 12 | 29,136 | 4.7 |
| Sacramento, CA | 573,942 | 2.6 | 107 | 37,732 | 7.2 |
| San Bernardino, CA | 528,437 | 3.0 | 85 | 29,901 | 3.8 |
| San Diego, CA | 1,195,116 | 3.0 | 86 | 37,535 | 8.1 |
| San Francisco, CA | 609,138 | 3.7 | 43 | 57,532 | 12.0 |
| San Joaquin, CA | 201,070 | 3.1 | 79 | 29,237 | 4.7 |
| San Luis Obispo, CA | 94,883 | 3.6 | 50 | 28,096 | 6.2 |
| San Mateo, CA | 378,494 | 5.3 | 13 | 67,051 | 30.4 |
| Santa Barbara, CA | 176,901 | 3.0 | 87 | 32,566 | 8.2 |
| Santa Clara, CA | 1,030,633 | 6.1 | 9 | 76,213 | 24.7 |
| Santa Cruz, CA | 101,833 | 3.3 | 62 | 35,819 | 15.5 |
| Solano, CA | 117,217 | 3.7 | 44 | 31,670 | 8.4 |
| Sonoma, CA | 190,946 | 3.1 | 80 | 35,715 | 11.3 |
| Stanislaus, CA | 160,948 | 1.7 | 188 | 28,201 | 4.4 |
| Tulare, CA | 132,986 | 3.6 | 51 | 23,750 | 4.6 |
| Ventura, CA | 287,611 | 3.4 | 57 | 37,069 | 9.1 |
| Yolo, CA | 84,565 | 1.5 | 201 | 33,438 | 3.3 |
| Adams, CO | 144,806 | 3.6 | 52 | 33,428 | 4.8 |
| Arapahoe, CO | 284,236 | 3.9 | 38 | 46,254 | 7.8 |
| Boulder, CO | 179,719 | 8.2 | 4 | 45,564 | 13.9 |
| Denver, CO | 469,137 | 3.2 | 69 | 44,343 | 11.6 |
| El Paso, CO | 237,739 | 3.4 | 58 | 33,039 | 7.7 |
| Jefferson, CO | 210,519 | 2.6 | 108 | 36,195 | 5.2 |
| Larimer, CO | 119,155 | 5.1 | 16 | 32,394 | 7.9 |
| Fairfield, CT | 427,557 | 1.1 | 229 | 61,156 | 8.5 |
| Hartford, CT | 501,562 | 1.1 | 230 | 43,656 | 6.2 |
| New Haven, CT | 367,343 | 1.1 | 231 | 38,355 | 5.4 |
| New London, CT | 123,039 | .6 | 257 | 36,757 | 3.8 |
| New Castle, DE | 281,920 | -.7 | 301 | 40,491 | 4.5 |
| Washington, DC | 637,292 | 3.5 | 54 | 52,964 | 4.1 |
| Alachua, FL | 117,658 | 2.5 | 119 | 26,155 | 3.9 |
| Brevard, FL | 181,314 | 3.3 | 63 | 32,101 | 7.2 |
| Broward, FL | 644,192 | 3.3 | 64 | 33,234 | 6.5 |
| Collier, FL | 103,264 | 6.9 | 6 | 29,962 | 6.9 |
| Duval, FL | 434,219 | 4.1 | 32 | 32,777 | 4.6 |
| Escambia, FL | 125,666 | 1.0 | 235 | 26,709 | 4.5 |
| Hillsborough, FL | 588,792 | 2.5 | 120 | 31,707 | 4.8 |
| Lee, FL | 162,304 | 4.4 | 25 | 28,148 | 6.4 |
| Leon, FL | 141,978 | 2.2 | 142 | 29,249 | 4.1 |
| Manatee, FL | (⁵) | (⁵) | (⁵) | (⁵) | (⁵) |
| Marion, FL | 83,319 | 1.7 | 189 | 24,953 | 3.3 |
| Miami-Dade, FL | 980,394 | 2.3 | 135 | 33,333 | 3.9 |
| Orange, FL | 611,469 | 3.2 | 70 | 31,123 | 4.6 |
| Palm Beach, FL | 481,395 | 4.1 | 33 | 35,233 | 7.3 |
| Pinellas, FL | 436,390 | 4.2 | 29 | 31,263 | 5.4 |
| Polk, FL | 183,222 | 2.6 | 109 | 27,881 | 3.5 |
| Sarasota, FL | (⁵) | (⁵) | (⁵) | (⁵) | (⁵) |
| Seminole, FL | 139,610 | 4.6 | 23 | 30,835 | 6.9 |
| Volusia, FL | 141,652 | 1.4 | 207 | 25,079 | 5.5 |
| Bibb, GA | 88,790 | -1.2 | 308 | 29,299 | 3.2 |
| Chatham, GA | 122,785 | 1.3 | 214 | 29,650 | 1.9 |
| Clayton, GA | 116,368 | -.6 | 296 | 36,774 | 6.7 |
| Cobb, GA | 301,183 | 1.3 | 215 | 38,792 | 5.4 |

See footnotes at end of table.

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 ¹ | Employment | | | Average annual pay | |
|----------------------------|------------|--|--|--------------------|--|
| | 2000 | Percent change, 1999-2000 ² | Ranked by percent change, 1999-2000 ³ | 2000 | Percent change, 1999-2000 ² |
| Dekalb, GA | 310,659 | -6 | 297 | 38,614 | 4.9 |
| Fulton, GA | 754,368 | 2.7 | 103 | 47,060 | 8.5 |
| Gwinnett, GA | 281,654 | 4.1 | 34 | 39,051 | 6.0 |
| Muscogee, GA | 98,315 | -1 | 292 | 27,744 | 3.7 |
| Richmond, GA | 106,260 | -6 | 298 | 28,592 | 3.6 |
| Honolulu, HI | 407,935 | 2.6 | 110 | 31,874 | 2.8 |
| Ada, ID | 177,741 | 6.5 | 8 | 34,460 | 10.0 |
| Champaign, IL | 90,429 | 2.8 | 96 | 29,183 | 4.2 |
| Cook, IL | 2,687,795 | 1.3 | 216 | 42,898 | 5.8 |
| Du Page, IL | 582,352 | 1.7 | 190 | 42,570 | 3.6 |
| Kane, IL | 193,410 | 2.9 | 91 | 32,173 | .1 |
| Lake, IL | 310,689 | 3.1 | 81 | 42,620 | 6.7 |
| McHenry, IL | 87,258 | 1.9 | 170 | 32,007 | 2.0 |
| McLean, IL | 84,324 | .6 | 258 | 34,254 | 4.1 |
| Madison, IL | 94,550 | .4 | 273 | 28,974 | 2.9 |
| Peoria, IL | 102,801 | .1 | 287 | 31,387 | 1.6 |
| Rock Island, IL | 80,273 | .8 | 245 | 33,525 | 4.5 |
| St. Clair, IL | 89,963 | 2.2 | 143 | 26,878 | 2.6 |
| Sangamon, IL | 144,286 | 4.4 | 26 | 34,764 | 1.7 |
| Will, IL | 142,355 | 3.5 | 55 | 32,313 | 2.1 |
| Winnebago, IL | 143,760 | .5 | 265 | 31,499 | 2.0 |
| Allen, IN | 189,425 | .3 | 281 | 32,279 | 3.0 |
| Elkhart, IN | 122,468 | .6 | 259 | 30,339 | 2.3 |
| Hamilton, IN | 77,452 | 3.0 | 88 | 37,931 | 7.9 |
| Lake, IN | 199,421 | -6 | 299 | 31,564 | 4.0 |
| Marion, IN | 605,903 | 1.6 | 194 | 36,473 | 3.2 |
| St. Joseph, IN | 129,558 | .5 | 266 | 29,657 | 3.5 |
| Tippecanoe, IN | 77,377 | 1.1 | 232 | 31,083 | 4.0 |
| Vanderburgh, IN | 109,904 | .7 | 251 | 29,569 | 3.2 |
| Linn, IA | 121,968 | 2.1 | 155 | 34,097 | 4.9 |
| Polk, IA | 263,940 | 1.3 | 217 | 33,666 | 2.5 |
| Scott, IA | 87,113 | -4 | 295 | 29,067 | 3.9 |
| Johnson, KS | 287,797 | 2.8 | 97 | 37,247 | 6.7 |
| Sedgwick, KS | 249,846 | .0 | 289 | 32,696 | 2.9 |
| Shawnee, KS | 100,223 | 2.4 | 130 | 29,375 | 3.2 |
| Wyandotte, KS | 79,746 | 1.8 | 177 | 34,592 | 2.9 |
| Fayette, KY | 172,031 | 1.8 | 178 | 30,713 | 3.8 |
| Jefferson, KY | 439,103 | 1.4 | 208 | 33,334 | 3.9 |
| Caddo, LA | 119,449 | .3 | 282 | 28,767 | 3.2 |
| Calcasieu, LA | 83,976 | .1 | 288 | 28,226 | .9 |
| East Baton Rouge, LA | 246,434 | 2.7 | 104 | 29,257 | 1.6 |
| Jefferson, LA | 214,680 | -7 | 302 | 28,051 | 2.1 |
| Lafayette, LA | 114,059 | 2.3 | 136 | 29,911 | 5.5 |
| Orleans, LA | 263,551 | 1.9 | 171 | 31,694 | 1.3 |
| Cumberland, ME | 166,757 | 3.7 | 45 | 30,752 | 1.1 |
| Anne Arundel, MD | 194,018 | 5.3 | 14 | 35,461 | 7.3 |
| Baltimore, MD | 358,117 | 1.2 | 222 | 34,119 | 4.7 |
| Frederick, MD | 77,323 | 4.9 | 22 | 30,847 | 5.9 |
| Howard, MD | 128,678 | 3.2 | 71 | 37,897 | 5.1 |
| Montgomery, MD | 447,314 | 5.0 | 20 | 43,708 | 5.8 |
| Prince Georges, MD | 303,262 | 3.3 | 65 | 37,060 | 6.9 |
| Baltimore City, MD | 386,411 | .8 | 246 | 38,579 | 4.5 |
| Barnstable, MA | 88,589 | 3.7 | 46 | 29,726 | .0 |
| Bristol, MA | 221,539 | 1.3 | 218 | 30,785 | 4.6 |
| Essex, MA | 305,382 | 2.5 | 121 | 39,154 | 8.8 |
| Hampden, MA | 204,303 | 1.9 | 172 | 32,220 | 4.8 |
| Middlesex, MA | 846,931 | 3.1 | 82 | 52,091 | 11.8 |
| Norfolk, MA | 325,018 | 2.4 | 131 | 43,368 | 10.4 |
| Plymouth, MA | 166,482 | 1.3 | 219 | 33,931 | 6.3 |
| Suffolk, MA | 608,285 | 3.3 | 66 | 56,699 | 11.6 |
| Worcester, MA | 321,131 | 2.5 | 122 | 37,657 | 10.8 |
| Genesee, MI | 165,297 | -1.4 | 313 | 36,324 | 1.4 |
| Ingham, MI | 174,315 | 2.0 | 165 | 34,963 | 5.6 |
| Kalamazoo, MI | 118,342 | -1 | 293 | 32,675 | 2.3 |
| Kent, MI | 347,707 | 1.6 | 195 | 33,996 | 2.6 |
| Macomb, MI | 337,504 | .3 | 283 | 40,904 | 3.5 |
| Oakland, MI | 768,629 | 1.0 | 236 | 44,500 | 4.2 |
| Ottawa, MI | 118,711 | 1.8 | 179 | 31,947 | 3.5 |
| Saginaw, MI | 95,474 | -8 | 304 | 34,672 | 2.5 |
| Washtenaw, MI | 195,624 | .5 | 267 | 40,182 | 5.3 |
| Wayne, MI | 866,282 | 1.2 | 223 | 42,440 | 3.5 |
| Anoka, MN | 108,989 | 3.8 | 40 | 33,928 | 4.5 |
| Dakota, MN | 153,364 | 2.6 | 111 | 34,362 | 4.7 |
| Hennepin, MN | 874,693 | 2.1 | 156 | 43,816 | 7.1 |
| Olmsted, MN | 82,670 | 3.9 | 39 | 36,104 | 3.1 |

See footnotes at end of table.

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 ¹ | Employment | | | Average annual pay | |
|--------------------------|------------|--|--|--------------------|--|
| | 2000 | Percent change, 1999-2000 ² | Ranked by percent change, 1999-2000 ³ | 2000 | Percent change, 1999-2000 ² |
| 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 | 330,128 | 2.1 | 157 | 32,356 | 4.1 |
| Lancaster, NE | 146,433 | 1.8 | 180 | 28,511 | 3.9 |
| Clark, NV | 697,575 | 5.3 | 15 | 32,131 | 3.4 |
| Washoe, NV | 189,102 | 3.2 | 73 | 32,748 | 4.4 |
| Hillsborough, NH | 193,796 | 2.7 | 105 | 39,212 | 9.1 |
| Rockingham, NH | 129,494 | 4.1 | 35 | 35,823 | 9.8 |
| Atlantic, NJ | 140,141 | -.2 | 294 | 31,068 | 3.4 |
| Bergen, NJ | 448,513 | .5 | 268 | 46,306 | 7.0 |
| Burlington, NJ | 180,165 | .8 | 248 | 37,597 | 4.7 |
| Camden, NJ | 199,768 | -1.1 | 307 | 35,130 | 3.2 |
| Essex, NJ | 363,942 | 1.6 | 197 | 44,653 | 3.5 |
| Gloucester, NJ | 86,667 | .7 | 252 | 32,055 | 2.8 |
| Hudson, NJ | 238,388 | 3.4 | 59 | 47,427 | 10.2 |
| Mercer, NJ | 210,031 | 3.3 | 67 | 44,658 | 5.2 |
| Middlesex, NJ | 392,427 | .6 | 260 | 46,487 | 5.8 |
| Monmouth, NJ | 233,285 | 2.5 | 123 | 39,695 | 5.4 |
| Morris, NJ | 275,499 | 2.8 | 99 | 60,487 | 19.0 |
| Ocean, NJ | 129,093 | 2.5 | 124 | 30,447 | 4.6 |
| Passaic, NJ | 177,364 | .6 | 261 | 37,759 | 2.0 |
| Somerset, NJ | 173,571 | 4.1 | 36 | 54,781 | 5.1 |
| Union, NJ | 237,176 | 2.2 | 144 | 45,282 | 4.9 |
| Bernalillo, NM | 307,705 | 2.6 | 112 | 30,184 | 4.1 |
| Albany, NY | 230,962 | 1.4 | 210 | 35,795 | 6.1 |
| Bronx, NY | 212,982 | 2.2 | 145 | 32,850 | 2.7 |
| Broome, NY | 99,613 | 1.2 | 224 | 29,658 | 3.6 |
| Dutchess, NY | 109,949 | 1.9 | 173 | 36,065 | 2.2 |
| Erie, NY | 459,828 | 1.0 | 237 | 31,489 | 3.0 |
| Kings, NY | 441,916 | 2.3 | 137 | 30,760 | 3.7 |
| Monroe, NY | 399,602 | .9 | 242 | 35,423 | 1.8 |
| Nassau, NY | 598,538 | 1.6 | 198 | 40,023 | 4.4 |
| New York, NY | 2,382,175 | 3.2 | 74 | 72,572 | 10.3 |
| Niagara, NY | 78,186 | .2 | 286 | 31,112 | 3.7 |
| Oneida, NY | 110,684 | 1.4 | 211 | 27,300 | 3.4 |
| Onondaga, NY | 252,476 | .7 | 253 | 32,499 | 3.4 |
| Orange, NY | 119,571 | 1.6 | 199 | 29,357 | 4.6 |
| Queens, NY | 480,676 | 1.3 | 220 | 34,986 | 4.4 |
| Richmond, NY | 88,245 | 1.9 | 174 | 32,149 | 4.2 |
| Rockland, NY | 106,361 | 1.4 | 212 | 37,264 | 4.3 |
| Suffolk, NY | 578,401 | 2.3 | 138 | 37,862 | 6.6 |
| Westchester, NY | 405,440 | 2.3 | 139 | 47,066 | 8.3 |
| Buncombe, NC | 106,036 | .5 | 269 | 27,652 | 3.8 |
| Catawba, NC | 101,321 | 2.6 | 113 | 28,210 | 4.0 |
| Cumberland, NC | 109,858 | 1.2 | 225 | 26,112 | 3.9 |
| Durham, NC | 167,191 | 2.9 | 92 | 49,359 | 12.6 |
| Forsyth, NC | 181,619 | 1.8 | 181 | 34,011 | 6.3 |
| Gaston, NC | 77,176 | -3.6 | 314 | 28,335 | 4.0 |
| Guilford, NC | 279,889 | .6 | 262 | 32,216 | 2.5 |
| Mecklenburg, NC | 514,223 | 3.8 | 41 | 40,538 | 5.4 |
| New Hanover, NC | 87,019 | .4 | 277 | 28,560 | 4.3 |
| Wake, NC | 383,705 | 3.3 | 68 | 35,377 | 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 |

See footnotes at end of table.

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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 ¹ | Employment | | | Average annual pay | |
|--------------------------|------------|--|--|--------------------|--|
| | 2000 | Percent change, 1999-2000 ² | Ranked by percent change, 1999-2000 ³ | 2000 | Percent change, 1999-2000 ² |
| Richmond, VA | 166,923 | 1.4 | 213 | 38,635 | 5.1 |
| Roanoke City, VA | 75,894 | 3.0 | 90 | 29,487 | 4.6 |
| Virginia Beach, VA | 165,610 | 3.6 | 53 | 25,414 | 4.4 |
| Clark, WA | 113,910 | 1.5 | 206 | 32,163 | 6.0 |
| King, WA | 1,162,290 | 2.7 | 106 | 47,459 | 3.0 |
| Pierce, WA | 241,654 | 4.2 | 31 | 29,854 | 4.2 |
| Snohomish, WA | 209,557 | -1.2 | 310 | 35,091 | 3.6 |
| Spokane, WA | 188,843 | 2.9 | 94 | 29,760 | 7.9 |
| Thurston, WA | 84,277 | 1.6 | 200 | 31,745 | 6.9 |
| Yakima, WA | 94,233 | 1.9 | 176 | 23,237 | 3.7 |
| Kanawha, WV | 112,920 | .7 | 255 | 30,156 | 3.1 |
| Brown, WI | 142,359 | 2.1 | 163 | 31,538 | 2.9 |
| Dane, WI | 274,353 | 2.6 | 117 | 32,817 | 5.5 |
| Milwaukee, WI | 528,837 | .5 | 271 | 34,744 | 3.1 |
| Outagamie, WI | 94,364 | 2.9 | 95 | 30,769 | 4.4 |
| Racine, WI | 79,160 | -.9 | 305 | 32,536 | -.6 |
| Waukesha, WI | 222,877 | 1.2 | 227 | 35,767 | 5.2 |
| Winnebago, WI | 90,256 | 2.2 | 152 | 33,622 | 2.7 |
| San Juan, PR | 327,187 | 3.8 | 42 | 21,312 | 3.5 |

¹ Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

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

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

⁴ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico.

⁵ 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 | 13.76 | 14.32 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars)..... | 363.61 | 373.64 | 385.86 | 394.34 | 406.61 | 424.89 | 442.19 | 456.78 | 474.72 | 489.74 |
| Mining: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours..... | 43.9 | 44.3 | 44.8 | 44.7 | 45.3 | 45.4 | 43.9 | 43.2 | 43.1 | 43.5 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars)..... | 14.54 | 14.60 | 14.88 | 15.30 | 15.62 | 16.15 | 16.91 | 17.05 | 17.22 | 17.56 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars)..... | 638.31 | 646.78 | 666.62 | 683.91 | 707.59 | 733.21 | 742.35 | 736.56 | 742.18 | 763.86 |
| Construction: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours..... | 38.0 | 38.5 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 39.1 | 39.3 | 39.3 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars)..... | 14.15 | 14.38 | 14.73 | 15.09 | 15.47 | 16.04 | 16.61 | 17.19 | 17.88 | 18.34 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars)..... | 537.70 | 553.63 | 573.00 | 587.00 | 603.33 | 625.56 | 646.13 | 672.13 | 702.68 | 720.76 |
| 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 | 14.37 | 14.83 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars)..... | 469.86 | 486.04 | 506.94 | 514.59 | 531.23 | 553.14 | 562.53 | 579.63 | 597.79 | 603.58 |
| Transportation and public utilities: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours..... | 38.3 | 39.3 | 39.7 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 38.7 | 38.4 | 38.2 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars)..... | 13.43 | 13.55 | 13.78 | 14.13 | 14.45 | 14.92 | 15.31 | 15.69 | 16.21 | 16.79 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars)..... | 514.37 | 532.52 | 547.07 | 556.72 | 572.22 | 592.32 | 604.75 | 607.20 | 622.46 | 641.38 |
| 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 | 14.59 | 15.22 | 15.86 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars)..... | 435.10 | 448.47 | 463.10 | 476.07 | 492.92 | 516.48 | 538.88 | 558.80 | 585.97 | 605.85 |
| Retail trade: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours..... | 28.8 | 28.8 | 28.9 | 28.8 | 28.8 | 28.9 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 28.9 | 28.9 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars)..... | 7.12 | 7.29 | 7.49 | 7.69 | 7.99 | 8.33 | 8.74 | 9.09 | 9.46 | 9.77 |
| 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 | 36.4 | 36.1 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars)..... | 10.82 | 11.35 | 11.83 | 12.32 | 12.80 | 13.34 | 14.07 | 14.62 | 15.14 | 15.80 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars)..... | 387.36 | 406.33 | 423.51 | 442.29 | 459.52 | 481.57 | 512.15 | 529.24 | 551.10 | 570.38 |
| 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 | 13.93 | 14.67 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars)..... | 342.55 | 350.35 | 358.80 | 369.04 | 382.00 | 400.33 | 418.58 | 435.86 | 455.51 | 479.71 |

25. Employment Cost Index, compensation,¹ by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

| Series | 2000 | | | 2001 | | | | 2002 | | Percent change | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|-----------------|
| | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | 3 months ended | 12 months ended |
| | | | | | | | | | | June 2002 | |
| Civilian workers² | 148.0 | 149.5 | 150.6 | 152.5 | 153.8 | 155.6 | 156.8 | 158.4 | 159.9 | 0.9 | 4.0 |
| Workers, by occupational group: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White-collar workers..... | 149.9 | 151.5 | 152.5 | 154.4 | 156.0 | 157.7 | 158.9 | 160.5 | 162.1 | 1.0 | 3.9 |
| Professional specialty and technical..... | 148.3 | 150.0 | 151.3 | 153.2 | 154.3 | 156.7 | 157.5 | 158.5 | 159.3 | .5 | 3.2 |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial..... | 151.9 | 153.7 | 154.6 | 156.6 | 158.6 | 159.6 | 161.2 | 163.7 | 165.6 | 1.2 | 4.4 |
| Administrative support, including clerical..... | 150.1 | 151.8 | 152.8 | 155.3 | 156.8 | 158.8 | 160.0 | 162.0 | 163.3 | .8 | 4.1 |
| Blue-collar workers..... | 144.1 | 145.6 | 146.5 | 148.2 | 149.3 | 151.1 | 152.0 | 153.7 | 155.1 | .9 | 3.9 |
| Service occupations..... | 147.1 | 148.5 | 150.0 | 152.0 | 153.3 | 155.0 | 156.9 | 158.4 | 159.4 | .6 | 4.0 |
| 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 | 3.6 |
| Manufacturing..... | 147.5 | 148.7 | 149.3 | 151.3 | 152.6 | 153.3 | 154.6 | 156.6 | 158.1 | 1.0 | 3.6 |
| Service-producing..... | 148.4 | 150.1 | 151.1 | 153.0 | 154.4 | 156.4 | 157.6 | 159.1 | 160.7 | 1.0 | 4.1 |
| Services..... | 149.3 | 151.2 | 152.4 | 154.3 | 155.4 | 158.1 | 159.0 | 160.2 | 161.1 | .6 | 3.7 |
| Health services..... | 147.5 | 149.0 | 150.7 | 152.5 | 154.6 | 156.7 | 158.3 | 160.5 | 161.8 | .8 | 4.7 |
| Hospitals..... | 147.7 | 149.5 | 151.3 | 153.2 | 155.6 | 158.2 | 160.0 | 162.3 | 163.8 | .9 | 5.3 |
| Educational services..... | 146.8 | 149.7 | 150.6 | 151.7 | 152.2 | 156.1 | 156.6 | 157.1 | 157.4 | .2 | 3.4 |
| Public administration ³ | 146.1 | 146.9 | 148.3 | 150.6 | 151.9 | 153.8 | 155.2 | 156.5 | 157.5 | .6 | 3.7 |
| Nonmanufacturing..... | 148.0 | 149.6 | 150.7 | 152.6 | 154.0 | 156.0 | 157.2 | 158.7 | 160.2 | .9 | 4.0 |
| Private industry workers | 148.5 | 149.9 | 150.9 | 153.0 | 154.5 | 155.9 | 157.2 | 158.9 | 160.7 | 1.1 | 4.0 |
| Excluding sales occupations..... | 148.2 | 149.8 | 150.9 | 153.0 | 154.4 | 156.0 | 157.2 | 159.0 | 160.5 | .9 | 4.0 |
| 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 | 4.1 |
| Excluding sales occupations..... | 151.3 | 152.9 | 154.1 | 156.5 | 158.1 | 159.6 | 160.9 | 162.8 | 164.3 | .9 | 3.9 |
| Professional specialty and technical occupations..... | 150.7 | 152.2 | 153.7 | 156.3 | 157.5 | 159.2 | 160.3 | 161.5 | 162.5 | .6 | 3.2 |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.. | 152.7 | 154.4 | 155.3 | 157.3 | 159.4 | 160.2 | 161.8 | 164.4 | 166.6 | 1.3 | 4.5 |
| Sales occupations..... | 150.3 | 151.2 | 151.4 | 152.3 | 154.5 | 155.0 | 156.7 | 157.7 | 161.6 | 2.5 | 4.6 |
| Administrative support occupations, including clerical.. | 150.6 | 152.3 | 153.4 | 156.1 | 157.7 | 159.5 | 160.8 | 162.8 | 164.2 | .9 | 4.1 |
| Blue-collar workers..... | 144.1 | 145.5 | 146.4 | 148.2 | 149.3 | 151.0 | 151.9 | 153.6 | 155.1 | 1.0 | 3.9 |
| 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 | 4.0 |
| Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors..... | 145.0 | 146.0 | 146.8 | 148.3 | 149.1 | 150.4 | 151.5 | 153.6 | 154.7 | .7 | 3.8 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations..... | 138.6 | 139.9 | 141.1 | 142.6 | 143.9 | 145.6 | 146.3 | 148.7 | 149.6 | .6 | 4.0 |
| 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 | 4.2 |
| Service occupations..... | 145.4 | 146.6 | 148.1 | 150.0 | 151.3 | 152.6 | 154.8 | 156.4 | 157.4 | .6 | 4.0 |
| Production and nonsupervisory occupations ⁴ | 146.9 | 148.4 | 149.5 | 151.4 | 152.7 | 154.3 | 155.5 | 157.1 | 158.7 | 1.0 | 3.9 |
| 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 | 3.6 |
| Excluding sales occupations..... | 145.9 | 147.2 | 148.2 | 150.1 | 151.5 | 152.5 | 153.7 | 155.5 | 156.9 | .9 | 3.6 |
| White-collar occupations..... | 150.1 | 151.3 | 151.9 | 154.5 | 156.5 | 156.8 | 158.1 | 160.1 | 161.9 | 1.1 | 3.5 |
| Excluding sales occupations..... | 148.4 | 149.6 | 150.5 | 153.0 | 155.0 | 155.3 | 156.5 | 158.4 | 160.2 | 1.1 | 3.4 |
| Blue-collar occupations..... | 144.4 | 145.8 | 146.8 | 148.2 | 149.3 | 150.8 | 151.9 | 153.6 | 154.8 | .8 | 3.7 |
| Construction..... | 143.2 | 145.1 | 146.7 | 148.2 | 150.3 | 151.7 | 153.0 | 154.1 | 155.2 | .7 | 3.3 |
| Manufacturing..... | 147.5 | 148.7 | 149.3 | 151.3 | 152.6 | 153.3 | 154.6 | 156.6 | 158.1 | 1.0 | 3.6 |
| White-collar occupations..... | 150.2 | 151.4 | 151.5 | 154.2 | 156.0 | 156.0 | 156.9 | 159.1 | 161.1 | 1.3 | 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 | 3.0 |
| Blue-collar occupations..... | 145.6 | 146.7 | 147.8 | 149.1 | 150.0 | 151.3 | 152.7 | 154.6 | 155.8 | .8 | 3.9 |
| Durables..... | 148.3 | 149.4 | 150.1 | 151.8 | 153.1 | 154.0 | 155.3 | 156.9 | 158.3 | .9 | 3.4 |
| Nondurables..... | 146.0 | 147.5 | 147.7 | 150.4 | 151.6 | 152.0 | 153.2 | 156.0 | 157.5 | 1.0 | 3.9 |
| Service-producing..... | 149.1 | 150.6 | 151.7 | 153.8 | 155.3 | 156.9 | 158.2 | 159.9 | 161.8 | 1.2 | 4.2 |
| Excluding sales occupations..... | 149.4 | 151.1 | 152.2 | 154.6 | 156.0 | 157.8 | 159.0 | 160.9 | 162.4 | .9 | 4.1 |
| White-collar occupations..... | 151.0 | 152.6 | 153.7 | 155.8 | 157.4 | 159.0 | 160.3 | 162.1 | 164.0 | 1.2 | 4.2 |
| Excluding sales occupations..... | 152.1 | 153.9 | 155.1 | 157.5 | 159.1 | 160.9 | 162.2 | 164.1 | 165.6 | .9 | 4.1 |
| Blue-collar occupations..... | 143.1 | 144.5 | 145.3 | 147.7 | 148.7 | 150.9 | 151.4 | 153.2 | 155.2 | 1.3 | 4.4 |
| Service occupations..... | 145.1 | 146.3 | 147.9 | 149.6 | 150.8 | 152.2 | 154.2 | 155.9 | 157.0 | .7 | 4.1 |
| Transportation and public utilities..... | 145.7 | 147.4 | 148.3 | 150.5 | 152.4 | 153.5 | 155.5 | 157.3 | 158.9 | 1.0 | 4.3 |
| Transportation..... | 141.8 | 142.8 | 143.9 | 145.4 | 146.9 | 148.2 | 151.1 | 152.5 | 153.9 | .9 | 4.8 |
| Public utilities..... | 150.9 | 153.5 | 154.1 | 157.3 | 159.8 | 160.7 | 161.5 | 163.9 | 165.5 | 1.0 | 3.6 |
| Communications..... | 150.9 | 153.9 | 154.7 | 158.3 | 161.1 | 162.8 | 163.4 | 166.0 | 166.1 | .1 | 3.1 |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services..... | 151.0 | 152.9 | 153.4 | 156.0 | 158.1 | 158.1 | 159.1 | 161.3 | 164.8 | 2.2 | 4.2 |
| Wholesale and retail trade..... | 147.3 | 148.3 | 149.4 | 151.0 | 152.6 | 153.7 | 155.5 | 156.5 | 159.5 | 1.9 | 4.5 |
| Excluding sales occupations..... | 148.1 | 149.6 | 150.6 | 152.6 | 153.9 | 155.4 | 157.1 | 157.5 | 160.0 | 1.6 | 4.0 |
| Wholesale trade..... | 151.8 | 152.1 | 154.4 | 155.1 | 157.8 | 158.6 | 159.5 | 161.9 | 166.3 | 2.7 | 5.4 |
| Excluding sales occupations..... | 151.1 | 152.7 | 154.9 | 156.9 | 158.5 | 160.0 | 160.6 | 162.3 | 164.4 | 1.3 | 3.7 |
| Retail trade..... | 144.8 | 146.2 | 146.6 | 148.7 | 149.7 | 150.9 | 153.2 | 153.5 | 155.6 | 1.4 | 3.9 |
| General merchandise stores..... | 141.0 | 142.2 | 144.4 | 147.3 | 149.4 | 149.7 | 150.9 | 152.4 | 154.2 | 1.2 | 3.2 |
| Food stores..... | 142.5 | 143.4 | 144.5 | 146.1 | 148.2 | 149.7 | 151.7 | 152.9 | 154.5 | 1.0 | 4.3 |

See footnotes at end of table.

25. Continued—Employment Cost Index, compensation,¹ by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

| Series | 2000 | | | 2001 | | | | 2002 | | Percent change | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | 3 months ended | 12 months ended |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | .9 | 5.0 |
| Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies..... | 164.2 | 165.8 | 166.5 | 170.8 | 172.7 | 175.4 | 174.5 | 182.1 | 184.2 | 1.2 | 6.7 |
| Insurance..... | 151.3 | 154.8 | 155.2 | 157.6 | 159.3 | 159.9 | 161.3 | 164.0 | 166.1 | 1.3 | 4.3 |
| Services..... | 151.2 | 152.9 | 154.1 | 156.5 | 157.8 | 160.0 | 161.0 | 162.6 | 163.7 | .7 | 3.7 |
| 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 | 150.6 | 152.7 | 154.7 | 156.8 | 158.4 | 160.6 | 162.0 | .9 | 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 | 4.1 |
| 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 ⁵ | 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 ³ | 146.1 | 146.9 | 148.3 | 150.6 | 151.9 | 151.9 | 155.2 | 156.5 | 157.9 | .6 | 3.7 |

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

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

³ Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

⁴ This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings index, which was discontinued in January 1989.

⁵ Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.

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

[June 1989 = 100]

| Series | 2000 | | | | 2001 | | | | 2002 | | Percent change | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|----------------|-----------|
| | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | 3 | 12 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | months ended | months ended | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | June 2002 |
| Civilian workers ¹ | 145.4 | 147.0 | 147.9 | 149.5 | 150.8 | 152.3 | 153.4 | 154.8 | 156.1 | 0.8 | 3.5 | |
| Workers, by occupational group: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White-collar workers..... | 147.6 | 149.2 | 150.2 | 151.7 | 153.1 | 154.5 | 155.6 | 157.0 | 158.4 | .9 | 3.5 | |
| Professional specialty and technical..... | 146.4 | 148.3 | 149.6 | 151.1 | 152.- | 154.2 | 155.1 | 155.6 | 156.2 | .4 | 2.8 | |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial..... | 149.9 | 151.6 | 152.4 | 154.0 | 155.8 | 156.7 | 158.1 | 160.7 | 162.6 | 1.2 | 4.4 | |
| Administrative support, including clerical..... | 146.9 | 148.5 | 149.6 | 151.6 | 152.7 | 154.6 | 155.7 | 157.3 | 158.4 | .7 | 3.4 | |
| Blue-collar workers..... | 140.6 | 142.0 | 142.9 | 144.7 | 146.0 | 147.6 | 148.5 | 149.7 | 151.0 | .9 | 3.3 | |
| Service occupations..... | 144.0 | 145.7 | 147.1 | 148.6 | 149.7 | 151.2 | 153.0 | 154.2 | 155.1 | .6 | 3.6 | |
| 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..... | 146.3 | 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 ² | 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: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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, administrative, 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 ³ | 143.7 | 145.0 | 146.0 | 147.7 | 149.0 | 150.3 | 151.5 | 152.7 | 154.0 | .9 | 3.4 | |
| 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..... | 142.1 | 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..... | 144.9 | 146.0 | 147.2 | 148.9 | 150.5 | 150.8 | 151.7 | 152.9 | 154.4 | 1.0 | 2.7 | |
| Blue-collar occupations..... | 140.5 | 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..... | 142.0 | 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 | |
| Service-producing..... | 146.5 | 147.9 | 148.9 | 150.5 | 151.9 | 153.2 | 151.9 | 156.1 | 157.7 | 1.0 | 3.8 | |
| Excluding sales occupations..... | 146.9 | 148.3 | 149.4 | 151.3 | 152.6 | 154.2 | 156.1 | 157.2 | 158.5 | .8 | 3.9 | |
| White-collar occupations..... | 148.5 | 150.0 | 150.9 | 152.5 | 154.0 | 155.2 | 157.2 | 158.2 | 159.9 | 1.1 | 3.8 | |
| Excluding sales occupations..... | 149.6 | 151.2 | 152.3 | 154.3 | 155.6 | 157.2 | 158.2 | 160.4 | 161.6 | .7 | 3.9 | |
| Blue-collar occupations..... | 140.3 | 141.6 | 142.2 | 144.3 | 145.3 | 147.5 | 148.1 | 149.4 | 151.1 | 1.1 | 4.0 | |
| Service occupations..... | 142.5 | 143.5 | 144.8 | 146.1 | 147.2 | 148.4 | 149.4 | 151.6 | 152.4 | .5 | 3.5 | |
| Transportation and public utilities..... | 140.0 | 141.3 | 142.3 | 143.7 | 145.7 | 146.7 | 149.2 | 150.5 | 152.1 | 1.1 | 4.4 | |
| Transportation..... | 136.2 | 137.4 | 138.6 | 139.8 | 141.6 | 142.6 | 145.7 | 147.4 | 148.6 | .8 | 4.9 | |
| Public utilities..... | 144.9 | 146.4 | 147.1 | 148.7 | 151.0 | 152.0 | 153.6 | 154.3 | 156.4 | 1.4 | 3.6 | |
| Communications..... | 145.0 | 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..... | 144.7 | 145.9 | 146.6 | 148.1 | 149.9 | 150.4 | 151.7 | 153.0 | 155.5 | 1.6 | 3.7 | |
| Wholesale and retail trade..... | 145.5 | 146.4 | 147.4 | 148.4 | 150.1 | 150.6 | 152.1 | 153.0 | 155.7 | 1.8 | 3.7 | |
| Excluding sales occupations..... | 146.8 | 148.2 | 149.0 | 150.7 | 151.9 | 153.1 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Wholesale trade..... | 149.4 | 149.6 | 151.6 | 151.6 | 154.5 | 154.1 | 154.8 | 157.2 | 161.3 | 2.6 | 4.4 | |
| Excluding sales occupations..... | 149.7 | 151.3 | 153.2 | 154.9 | 156.5 | 157.4 | 157.9 | 159.4 | 161.2 | 1.1 | 3.0 | |
| Retail trade..... | 143.5 | 144.8 | 145.2 | 146.9 | 147.8 | 148.8 | 150.7 | 150.9 | 152.7 | 1.2 | 3.3 | |
| General merchandise stores..... | 138.5 | 139.7 | 142.2 | 143.8 | 145.5 | 145.7 | 146.5 | 147.9 | 148.9 | .7 | 2.3 | |
| Food stores..... | 139.5 | 140.2 | 141.6 | 143.3 | 144.5 | 145.7 | 146.7 | 148.0 | 148.9 | .6 | 3.0 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[June 1989 = 100]

| Series | 2000 | | | 2001 | | | | 2002 | | Percent change | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|--------|
| | Mar. | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | 3 | 12 |
| | | | | | | | | | | months | months |
| | | | | | | | | | | ended | ended |
| June 2002 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate..... | 148.7 | 151.7 | 151.7 | 153.9 | 154.6 | 155.8 | 156.0 | 160.3 | 162.0 | 1.1 | 4.8 |
| Excluding sales occupations..... | 150.2 | 153.3 | 154.1 | 156.6 | 157.6 | 159.1 | 159.1 | 164.5 | 165.7 | .7 | 5.1 |
| Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies..... | 162.0 | 165.0 | 165.7 | 169.4 | 170.8 | 173.2 | 171.7 | 181.2 | 182.8 | .9 | 7.0 |
| Insurance..... | 145.5 | 150.7 | 150.8 | 152.4 | 153.3 | 153.6 | 155.0 | 157.1 | 158.6 | 1.0 | 3.5 |
| Services..... | 147.4 | 150.6 | 151.8 | 153.8 | 155.0 | 157.1 | 158.2 | 159.5 | 160.3 | .5 | 3.4 |
| Business services..... | 152.0 | 155.3 | 156.0 | 158.2 | 160.8 | 162.8 | 163.7 | 164.0 | 164.0 | .0 | 2.0 |
| Health services..... | 143.5 | 146.6 | 148.1 | 149.8 | 151.8 | 153.6 | 155.4 | 157.3 | 158.4 | .7 | 4.3 |
| Hospitals..... | 141.8 | 144.9 | 146.8 | 148.5 | 151.0 | 153.3 | 155.4 | 157.1 | 158.6 | 1.0 | 5.0 |
| Educational services..... | 148.9 | 153.4 | 154.3 | 155.4 | 156.1 | 159.6 | 160.5 | 161.2 | 161.2 | .0 | 3.3 |
| Colleges and universities..... | 148.9 | 152.5 | 152.9 | 154.1 | 155.0 | 158.4 | 159.6 | 159.9 | 159.9 | .0 | 3.2 |
| Nonmanufacturing..... | 143.9 | 146.9 | 147.9 | 149.5 | 150.9 | 152.2 | 153.5 | 155.0 | 156.5 | 1.0 | 3.7 |
| White-collar workers..... | 146.5 | 149.6 | 150.6 | 152.3 | 153.8 | 155.0 | 156.4 | 158.0 | 159.6 | 1.0 | 3.8 |
| Excluding sales occupations..... | 147.4 | 150.7 | 151.9 | 153.9 | 155.3 | 156.9 | 158.3 | 160.1 | 161.3 | .7 | 3.9 |
| Blue-collar occupations..... | 137.4 | 140.3 | 140.9 | 142.8 | 143.9 | 145.8 | 146.4 | 147.5 | 149.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |
| Service occupations..... | 140.9 | 143.4 | 144.7 | 146.0 | 147.1 | 148.2 | 150.1 | 151.4 | 152.3 | .6 | 3.5 |
| State and local government workers..... | 144.3 | 147.2 | 148.3 | 150.2 | 151.2 | 154.3 | 155.2 | 156.1 | 156.7 | .3 | 3.2 |
| Workers, by occupational group: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White-collar workers..... | 144.1 | 147.1 | 148.0 | 149.0 | 149.8 | 152.7 | 153.3 | 153.9 | 154.4 | .3 | 3.1 |
| Professional specialty and technical..... | 144.3 | 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 | 3.5 |
| Administrative support, including clerical..... | 142.4 | 145.0 | 146.2 | 147.0 | 147.6 | 149.8 | 150.9 | 151.9 | 152.8 | .6 | 3.5 |
| Blue-collar workers..... | 141.5 | 143.9 | 145.1 | 146.0 | 146.5 | 149.1 | 150.8 | 151.6 | 152.1 | .3 | 3.8 |
| Workers, by industry division: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Services..... | 144.6 | 147.9 | 148.7 | 149.5 | 150.2 | 153.7 | 154.2 | 154.6 | 155.0 | .3 | 3.2 |
| Services excluding schools ¹ | 144.3 | 146.7 | 147.9 | 149.1 | 150.7 | 153.2 | 154.9 | 156.7 | 157.3 | .4 | 4.4 |
| Health services..... | 145.3 | 147.7 | 149.3 | 149.9 | 151.9 | 154.2 | 155.8 | 157.8 | 158.6 | .6 | 4.5 |
| Hospitals..... | 145.3 | 147.7 | 149.2 | 149.5 | 151.8 | 154.2 | 155.7 | 157.7 | 158.8 | .7 | 4.6 |
| Educational services..... | 144.5 | 148.0 | 148.7 | 149.5 | 150.0 | 153.6 | 154.0 | 154.2 | 154.5 | .2 | 3.0 |
| Schools..... | 144.7 | 148.1 | 148.9 | 149.7 | 150.2 | 153.8 | 154.1 | 154.3 | 154.6 | .2 | 2.9 |
| Elementary and secondary..... | 144.5 | 147.9 | 148.5 | 149.0 | 149.5 | 152.8 | 153.1 | 153.4 | 153.6 | .1 | 2.7 |
| Colleges and universities..... | 144.9 | 148.3 | 149.5 | 151.4 | 151.8 | 156.5 | 156.7 | 156.8 | 157.3 | .3 | 3.6 |
| Public administration ² | 142.5 | 144.6 | 146.1 | 147.6 | 148.7 | 150.3 | 151.6 | 152.5 | 153.4 | .6 | 3.2 |

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

² Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

³ This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings index, which was discontinued in January 1989.

⁴ Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.

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

[June 1989 = 100]

| Series | 2000 | | | 2001 | | | | 2002 | | Percent change | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|--------|
| | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | 3 | 12 |
| | | | | | | | | | | months | months |
| | | | | | | | | | | ended | 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..... | 156.0 | 157.9 | 159.4 | 162.6 | 164.6 | 167.1 | 168.4 | 170.7 | 173.3 | 1.5 | 5.3 |
| Manufacturing..... | 153.9 | 154.9 | 154.8 | 157.1 | 157.9 | 158.5 | 160.4 | 163.7 | 165.5 | 1.1 | 4.8 |
| Nonmanufacturing..... | 156.1 | 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]

June 1989 = 100

| Series | 2000 | | | | 2001 | | | | 2002 | | Percent change | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|-----------------|--|--|
| | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | 3 months ended | 12 months ended | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | June 2002 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COMPENSATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Workers, by bargaining status ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Union..... | 144.4 | 146.1 | 146.9 | 147.9 | 149.5 | 151.0 | 153.1 | 154.8 | 156.3 | 1.0 | 4.5 | | |
| Goods-producing..... | 144.8 | 146.8 | 147.3 | 147.9 | 149.3 | 150.6 | 151.6 | 153.4 | 154.7 | .8 | 3.6 | | |
| Service-producing..... | 143.9 | 145.2 | 146.4 | 147.6 | 149.5 | 151.2 | 154.2 | 156.0 | 157.6 | 1.0 | 5.4 | | |
| Manufacturing..... | 145.4 | 147.1 | 147.4 | 147.9 | 148.8 | 149.9 | 151.4 | 153.4 | 154.6 | .8 | 3.9 | | |
| Nonmanufacturing..... | 143.4 | 145.0 | 146.2 | 147.3 | 149.4 | 151.1 | 153.5 | 155.0 | 156.6 | 1.0 | 4.8 | | |
| Nonunion..... | 149.1 | 150.6 | 151.6 | 153.8 | 155.3 | 156.7 | 157.8 | 159.6 | 161.4 | 1.1 | 3.9 | | |
| Goods-producing..... | 147.2 | 148.4 | 149.3 | 151.6 | 153.1 | 154.0 | 155.3 | 157.2 | 158.6 | .9 | 3.6 | | |
| Service-producing..... | 149.6 | 151.2 | 152.3 | 154.4 | 155.9 | 157.5 | 158.6 | 160.3 | 162.2 | 1.2 | 4.0 | | |
| Manufacturing..... | 148.2 | 149.2 | 149.9 | 152.4 | 153.7 | 154.4 | 155.5 | 157.6 | 159.1 | 1.0 | 3.5 | | |
| Nonmanufacturing..... | 149.1 | 150.7 | 151.8 | 153.9 | 155.4 | 157.0 | 158.2 | 159.9 | 161.7 | 1.1 | 4.1 | | |
| Workers, by region ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast..... | 147.6 | 149.3 | 150.3 | 151.6 | 153.7 | 155.2 | 156.3 | 158.3 | 159.9 | 1.0 | 4.0 | | |
| South..... | 146.7 | 147.6 | 148.6 | 151.1 | 152.3 | 153.5 | 154.6 | 156.2 | 157.6 | .9 | 3.5 | | |
| Midwest (formerly North Central)..... | 150.7 | 152.2 | 153.3 | 154.8 | 156.0 | 157.4 | 158.6 | 161.1 | 162.2 | .9 | 4.2 | | |
| West..... | 148.8 | 150.8 | 151.8 | 154.3 | 156.0 | 157.6 | 159.4 | 160.4 | 162.9 | 1.6 | 4.4 | | |
| Workers, by area size ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metropolitan areas..... | 148.6 | 150.1 | 151.0 | 153.1 | 154.6 | 156.0 | 157.4 | 159.1 | 160.9 | 1.1 | 4.1 | | |
| Other areas..... | 147.7 | 148.8 | 150.3 | 152.1 | 153.7 | 154.8 | 155.6 | 157.5 | 158.5 | .6 | 3.1 | | |
| WAGES AND SALARIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Workers, by bargaining status ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Union..... | 138.5 | 140.0 | 141.2 | 142.1 | 143.7 | 145.1 | 147.4 | 148.4 | 149.8 | .9 | 4.2 | | |
| Goods-producing..... | 138.4 | 140.2 | 141.3 | 142.4 | 144.2 | 145.3 | 146.3 | 147.2 | 158.6 | 1.0 | 3.1 | | |
| Service-producing..... | 138.9 | 140.1 | 141.5 | 142.2 | 143.7 | 145.4 | 148.9 | 150.0 | 151.4 | .9 | 5.4 | | |
| Manufacturing..... | 139.7 | 141.4 | 142.6 | 143.9 | 145.5 | 146.7 | 148.0 | 149.0 | 150.2 | .8 | 3.2 | | |
| Nonmanufacturing..... | 137.8 | 139.2 | 140.4 | 141.1 | 142.7 | 144.3 | 147.1 | 148.1 | 149.6 | 1.0 | 4.8 | | |
| Nonunion..... | 146.7 | 148.1 | 149.0 | 150.8 | 152.2 | 153.4 | 154.4 | 155.9 | 157.5 | 1.0 | 3.5 | | |
| Goods-producing..... | 144.7 | 145.8 | 146.8 | 148.8 | 150.3 | 151.1 | 152.1 | 153.5 | 154.8 | .8 | 3.0 | | |
| Service-producing..... | 147.3 | 148.7 | 149.6 | 151.4 | 152.7 | 154.1 | 155.1 | 156.7 | 158.3 | 1.0 | 3.7 | | |
| Manufacturing..... | 146.1 | 147.2 | 148.0 | 150.1 | 151.6 | 152.2 | 153.1 | 154.7 | 156.1 | .9 | 3.0 | | |
| Nonmanufacturing..... | 146.6 | 148.0 | 148.9 | 150.7 | 152.0 | 153.3 | 154.4 | 155.9 | 157.5 | 1.0 | 3.6 | | |
| Workers, by region ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast..... | 143.7 | 145.3 | 146.0 | 147.3 | 149.2 | 150.6 | 151.7 | 153.5 | 154.9 | .9 | 3.8 | | |
| South..... | 144.6 | 145.3 | 146.3 | 148.3 | 149.3 | 150.2 | 151.2 | 152.5 | 153.6 | .7 | 2.9 | | |
| Midwest (formerly North Central)..... | 147.1 | 148.6 | 149.6 | 150.9 | 152.3 | 153.6 | 154.7 | 157.1 | 158.5 | .9 | 4.1 | | |
| West..... | 146.3 | 148.2 | 149.2 | 151.3 | 152.9 | 154.3 | 156.0 | 156.4 | 158.7 | 1.5 | 3.8 | | |
| Workers, by area size ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metropolitan areas..... | 145.7 | 147.1 | 148.0 | 149.8 | 151.2 | 152.4 | 153.7 | 155.1 | 156.7 | 1.0 | 3.6 | | |
| Other areas..... | 143.7 | 144.7 | 146.0 | 147.4 | 148.8 | 149.7 | 150.5 | 151.7 | 152.6 | .6 | 2.6 | | |

¹ 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): | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | - | - |
| Unpaid paternity leave..... | - | - | - | - | 16 | 18 | 26 | 53 | - | - |
| Unpaid family leave..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 84 | 93 |
| Insurance plans | | | | | | | | | | |
| Participants in medical care plans..... | 97 | 97 | 97 | 95 | 90 | 92 | 83 | 82 | 77 | 76 |
| Percent of participants with coverage for: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Home health care..... | - | - | 46 | 66 | 76 | 75 | 81 | 86 | 78 | 85 |
| Extended care facilities..... | 58 | 62 | 62 | 70 | 79 | 80 | 80 | 82 | 73 | 78 |
| Physical exam..... | - | - | 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: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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..... | 84 | 84 | 82 | 76 | 63 | 63 | 59 | 56 | 52 | 50 |
| Percent of participants with: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Normal retirement prior to age 65..... | 55 | 58 | 63 | 64 | 59 | 62 | 55 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| Early retirement available..... | 98 | 97 | 97 | 98 | 98 | 97 | 98 | 95 | 96 | 95 |
| Ad hoc pension increase in last 5 years..... | - | - | 47 | 35 | 26 | 22 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Terminal earnings formula..... | 53 | 52 | 54 | 57 | 55 | 64 | 56 | 61 | 58 | 56 |
| Benefit coordinated with Social Security..... | 45 | 45 | 56 | 62 | 62 | 63 | 54 | 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 | 13 |
| Reimbursement accounts ² | - | - | - | 5 | 12 | 23 | 36 | 52 | 38 | 32 |
| Premium conversion plans..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 7 |

¹ 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-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 per-disability bene-

fits at less than full pay.

² 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 | Small private establishments | | | | State and local governments | | | |
|---|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 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): | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 53 | — |
| Average minutes per day..... | 27 | 26 | — | — | 29 | 29 | 29 | — |
| Paid funeral leave..... | 47 | 50 | 50 | 51 | 56 | 63 | 65 | 62 |
| Average days per occurrence..... | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Paid holidays..... | 84 | 82 | 82 | 80 | 81 | 74 | 75 | 73 |
| Average days per year ¹ | 9.5 | 9.2 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 10.9 | 13.6 | 14.2 | 11.5 |
| Paid personal leave..... | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 38 | 39 | 38 | 38 |
| Average days per year..... | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Paid vacations..... | 88 | 88 | 88 | 86 | 72 | 67 | 67 | 66 |
| Paid sick leave ² | 47 | 53 | 50 | 50 | 97 | 95 | 95 | 94 |
| Unpaid leave..... | 17 | 18 | — | — | 57 | 51 | 59 | — |
| Unpaid paternity leave..... | 8 | 7 | — | — | 30 | 33 | 44 | — |
| Unpaid family leave..... | — | — | 47 | 48 | — | — | — | 93 |
| Insurance plans | | | | | | | | |
| Participants in medical care plans..... | 69 | 71 | 66 | 64 | 93 | 93 | 90 | 87 |
| Percent of participants with coverage for: | | | | | | | | |
| Home health care..... | 79 | 80 | — | — | 76 | 82 | 87 | 84 |
| Extended care facilities..... | 83 | 84 | — | — | 78 | 79 | 84 | 81 |
| Physical exam..... | 26 | 28 | — | — | 36 | 36 | 47 | 55 |
| Percent of participants with employee contribution required for: | | | | | | | | |
| Self coverage..... | 42 | 47 | 52 | 52 | 35 | 38 | 43 | 47 |
| Average monthly contribution..... | \$25.13 | \$36.51 | \$40.97 | \$42.63 | \$15.74 | \$25.53 | \$28.97 | \$30.20 |
| Family coverage..... | 67 | 73 | 76 | 75 | 71 | 65 | 72 | 71 |
| Average monthly contribution..... | \$109.34 | \$150.54 | \$159.63 | \$181.53 | \$71.89 | \$117.59 | \$139.23 | \$149.70 |
| Participants in life insurance plans..... | 64 | 64 | 61 | 62 | 85 | 88 | 89 | 87 |
| Percent of participants with: | | | | | | | | |
| Accidental death and dismemberment insurance..... | 78 | 76 | 79 | 77 | 67 | 67 | 74 | 64 |
| Survivor income benefits..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Retiree protection available..... | 19 | 25 | 20 | 13 | 55 | 45 | 46 | 46 |
| Participants in long-term disability insurance plans..... | 19 | 23 | 20 | 22 | 31 | 27 | 28 | 30 |
| Participants in sickness and accident insurance plans..... | 6 | 26 | 26 | — | 14 | 21 | 22 | 21 |
| Participants in short-term disability plans ² | — | — | — | 29 | — | — | — | — |
| Retirement plans | | | | | | | | |
| Participants in defined benefit pension plans..... | 20 | 22 | 15 | 15 | 93 | 90 | 87 | 91 |
| Percent of participants with: | | | | | | | | |
| Normal retirement prior to age 65..... | 54 | 50 | — | 47 | 92 | 89 | 92 | 92 |
| Early retirement available..... | 95 | 95 | — | 92 | 90 | 88 | 89 | 87 |
| Ad hoc pension increase in last 5 years..... | 7 | 4 | — | — | 33 | 16 | 10 | 13 |
| Terminal earnings formula..... | 58 | 54 | — | 53 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 |
| Benefit coordinated with Social Security..... | 49 | 46 | — | 44 | 18 | 8 | 10 | 49 |
| Participants in defined contribution plans..... | 31 | 33 | 34 | 38 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Participants in plans with tax-deferred savings arrangements..... | 17 | 24 | 23 | 28 | 28 | 45 | 45 | 24 |
| Other benefits | | | | | | | | |
| Employees eligible for: | | | | | | | | |
| Flexible benefits plans..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Reimbursement accounts ³ | 8 | 14 | 19 | 12 | 5 | 31 | 50 | 64 |
| Premium conversion plans..... | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | — |

¹ 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.

² 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 per-disability benefits at less than full pay.

³ 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

| Measure | Annual totals | | 2001 | | | | | | 2002 ^P | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|-------|------------------|------------------|-------|------------------|------------------|------|-------------------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|--|
| | 2000 | 2001 | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug. | |
| Number of stoppages: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning in period..... | 39 | 29 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | |
| In effect during period..... | 40 | 30 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | |
| Workers involved: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning in period (in thousands)..... | 394 | 99 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 24.9 | .0 | 6.0 | .0 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 6.7 | 3.5 | |
| In effect during period (in thousands)..... | 397 | 102 | 6.9 | 4.1 | 29.0 | 1.6 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 7.0 | 9.2 | 5.3 | 8.2 | 6.2 | |
| Days idle: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number (in thousands)..... | 20,419 | 1,151 | 71.5 | 55.7 | 316.4 | 11.2 | 55.0 | 21.0 | 9.0 | 43.5 | 80.7 | 138.2 | 36.0 | 54.0 | 50.6 | |
| Percent of estimated working time ¹ | .06 | .00 | (²) | (²) | .01 | (²) | (²) | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | |

¹ 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.

² Less than 0.005.

^P = 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 | | | | | | 2002 | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. |
| CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All items..... | 172.2 | 177.1 | 177.5 | 178.3 | 177.7 | 177.4 | 176.7 | 177.1 | 177.8 | 178.8 | 179.8 | 179.8 | 179.9 | 180.1 | 180.7 |
| All items (1967 = 100)..... | 515.8 | 530.4 | 531.8 | 534.0 | 532.2 | 531.3 | 5292.0 | 530.6 | 532.7 | 535.5 | 538.6 | 538.5 | 538.9 | 539.5 | 541.2 |
| Food and beverages..... | 168.4 | 173.6 | 174.4 | 174.6 | 175.3 | 175.2 | 175.2 | 176.2 | 176.4 | 176.6 | 176.7 | 176.4 | 176.4 | 176.6 | 176.6 |
| Food..... | 167.8 | 173.1 | 173.9 | 174.1 | 174.9 | 174.6 | 174.7 | 175.8 | 175.9 | 176.1 | 176.2 | 175.8 | 175.8 | 176.0 | 176.0 |
| Food at home..... | 167.9 | 173.4 | 174.2 | 174.3 | 175.2 | 174.7 | 174.7 | 176.2 | 176.0 | 176.3 | 176.4 | 175.5 | 175.0 | 175.2 | 174.9 |
| Cereals and bakery products..... | 188.3 | 193.8 | 195.9 | 195.1 | 195.2 | 194.9 | 195.3 | 196.7 | 197.6 | 197.0 | 198.1 | 198.2 | 198.7 | 198.7 | 198.6 |
| Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs..... | 154.5 | 161.3 | 162.4 | 162.4 | 163.5 | 162.7 | 162.0 | 162.1 | 161.8 | 162.8 | 162.5 | 162.4 | 161.9 | 162.3 | 162.2 |
| Dairy and related products ¹ | 160.7 | 167.1 | 168.9 | 169.4 | 170.8 | 171.2 | 170.8 | 169.9 | 170.1 | 169.4 | 168.7 | 169.0 | 168.0 | 167.6 | 167.2 |
| Fruits and vegetables..... | 204.6 | 212.2 | 208.8 | 212.1 | 213.5 | 212.9 | 214.4 | 224.8 | 223.3 | 225.8 | 223.4 | 221.0 | 217.4 | 217.4 | 217.0 |
| Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials..... | 137.8 | 139.2 | 140.0 | 139.2 | 139.9 | 139.5 | 18.5 | 139.5 | 140.0 | 140.1 | 140.1 | 138.0 | 137.5 | 138.3 | 137.6 |
| Other foods at home..... | 155.6 | 159.6 | 161.0 | 160.2 | 160.9 | 160.3 | 160.9 | 161.3 | 160.4 | 159.9 | 161.5 | 160.0 | 160.8 | 161.0 | 160.6 |
| Sugar and sweets..... | 154.0 | 155.7 | 156.1 | 156.6 | 156.4 | 154.9 | 156.1 | 158.4 | 158.5 | 157.2 | 159.6 | 157.9 | 158.0 | 160.2 | 159.9 |
| Fats and oils..... | 147.4 | 155.7 | 158.5 | 158.5 | 159.5 | 155.6 | 156.9 | 158.3 | 157.2 | 156.4 | 156.5 | 155.9 | 154.6 | 154.9 | 154.1 |
| Other foods..... | 172.2 | 176.0 | 177.6 | 176.2 | 177.0 | 177.6 | 177.9 | 177.4 | 176.3 | 175.9 | 177.8 | 176.1 | 177.4 | 177.3 | 176.9 |
| Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2} | 107.5 | 108.9 | 109.5 | 108.9 | 108.9 | 110.6 | 108.5 | 108.9 | 108.0 | 107.8 | 108.0 | 108.9 | 109.0 | 110.1 | 109.3 |
| Food away from home ¹ | 169.0 | 173.9 | 174.7 | 175.1 | 175.6 | 175.8 | 176.0 | 176.4 | 177.0 | 177.1 | 177.2 | 177.6 | 178.2 | 178.7 | 178.8 |
| Other food away from home ^{1,2} | 109.0 | 113.4 | 114.3 | 115.3 | 115.4 | 115.5 | 115.5 | 115.5 | 115.8 | 116.3 | 116.9 | 117.1 | 117.6 | 117.7 | 118.1 |
| Alcoholic beverages..... | 174.7 | 179.3 | 180.0 | 180.4 | 180.8 | 181.2 | 180.9 | 181.8 | 182.6 | 182.5 | 182.9 | 183.3 | 183.5 | 183.8 | 184.2 |
| Housing..... | 169.6 | 176.4 | 178.0 | 177.4 | 176.7 | 176.9 | 176.9 | 177.6 | 178.5 | 179.1 | 179.5 | 179.7 | 180.7 | 181.2 | 209.6 |
| Shelter..... | 193.4 | 200.6 | 202.4 | 202.0 | 202.4 | 202.9 | 203.2 | 204.5 | 206.1 | 207.0 | 207.5 | 207.5 | 208.1 | 208.8 | 200.2 |
| Rent of primary residence..... | 183.9 | 192.1 | 193.1 | 193.9 | 194.7 | 195.5 | 196.4 | 197.0 | 197.7 | 198.2 | 198.5 | 198.8 | 199.3 | 199.8 | 200.2 |
| Lodging away from home..... | 117.5 | 118.6 | 125.2 | 116.8 | 114.5 | 111.6 | 108.0 | 113.1 | 119.3 | 121.9 | 122.1 | 120.1 | 120.9 | 121.7 | 123.6 |
| Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³ | 198.7 | 206.3 | 207.3 | 208.1 | 209.0 | 210.1 | 210.9 | 211.6 | 212.2 | 212.8 | 213.3 | 213.7 | 214.3 | 214.9 | 215.4 |
| Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2} | 103.7 | 106.2 | 106.6 | 106.7 | 106.9 | 106.9 | 106.3 | 106.4 | 106.8 | 106.8 | 107.2 | 107.6 | 107.8 | 108.6 | 109.6 |
| Fuels and utilities..... | 137.9 | 150.2 | 152.7 | 150.6 | 144.6 | 143.5 | 142.2 | 141.5 | 140.0 | 140.2 | 140.3 | 141.5 | 146.2 | 146.8 | 146.8 |
| Fuels..... | 122.8 | 135.4 | 138.0 | 135.7 | 129.1 | 127.8 | 126.2 | 125.3 | 123.7 | 123.8 | 123.8 | 125.1 | 130.3 | 130.8 | 130.7 |
| Fuel oil and other fuels..... | 129.7 | 129.3 | 122.1 | 125.3 | 121.5 | 118.3 | 112.7 | 112.9 | 112.3 | 112.8 | 115.1 | 114.4 | 112.7 | 111.6 | 112.1 |
| Gas (piped) and electricity..... | 128.0 | 142.4 | 146.0 | 143.1 | 135.9 | 134.7 | 133.5 | 132.4 | 130.6 | 130.7 | 130.6 | 132.1 | 138.0 | 138.6 | 138.5 |
| Household furnishings and operations..... | 128.2 | 129.1 | 129.1 | 129.4 | 129.0 | 129.1 | 128.9 | 128.7 | 128.6 | 128.7 | 128.9 | 128.9 | 128.7 | 128.6 | 128.1 |
| Apparel..... | 129.6 | 127.3 | 122.6 | 126.8 | 129.5 | 128.0 | 123.7 | 120.4 | 123.5 | 128.2 | 128.8 | 127.1 | 122.7 | 118.7 | 120.5 |
| Men's and boys' apparel..... | 129.7 | 125.7 | 121.4 | 123.7 | 127.5 | 127.4 | 122.8 | 120.8 | 122.0 | 125.2 | 125.6 | 124.3 | 120.8 | 118.4 | 118.3 |
| Women's and girls' apparel..... | 121.5 | 119.3 | 112.1 | 120.3 | 122.1 | 119.4 | 114.8 | 109.7 | 115.3 | 121.3 | 122.2 | 122.9 | 113.7 | 107.6 | 111.0 |
| Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹ | 130.6 | 129.2 | 126.3 | 129.3 | 131.5 | 132.4 | 128.5 | 125.0 | 127.2 | 129.9 | 198.9 | 127.4 | 124.9 | 122.9 | 124.3 |
| Footwear..... | 123.8 | 123.0 | 121.9 | 122.9 | 124.9 | 123.7 | 120.6 | 117.1 | 119.5 | 123.5 | 124.5 | 124.5 | 121.2 | 118.5 | 119.7 |
| Transportation..... | 153.3 | 154.3 | 153.3 | 155.5 | 152.3 | 150.2 | 148.5 | 148.6 | 148.4 | 150.5 | 153.7 | 153.8 | 153.4 | 153.7 | 153.9 |
| Private transportation..... | 149.1 | 150.0 | 148.8 | 151.2 | 148.1 | 146.1 | 144.3 | 144.4 | 144.1 | 146.3 | 149.6 | 149.5 | 149.1 | 149.5 | 149.7 |
| New and used motor vehicles ² | 100.8 | 101.3 | 100.5 | 100.2 | 100.6 | 101.3 | 101.6 | 101.0 | 100.1 | 99.6 | 99.3 | 99.1 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 98.7 |
| New vehicles..... | 142.8 | 142.1 | 140.3 | 140.2 | 141.0 | 142.6 | 143.5 | 142.7 | 141.2 | 140.7 | 140.4 | 139.8 | 139.2 | 138.7 | 138.1 |
| Used cars and trucks..... | 155.8 | 158.7 | 158.0 | 157.3 | 157.8 | 157.4 | 157.2 | 155.6 | 153.9 | 152.1 | 152.8 | 151.8 | 152.2 | 152.7 | 153.4 |
| Motor fuel..... | 129.3 | 124.7 | 121.9 | 131.4 | 116.3 | 104.5 | 96.1 | 97.9 | 98.2 | 107.7 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 120.1 | 120.8 | 121.5 |
| Gasoline (all types)..... | 128.6 | 124.0 | 121.2 | 130.7 | 115.6 | 103.8 | 95.4 | 97.2 | 97.6 | 107.1 | 120.8 | 120.8 | 119.5 | 120.3 | 120.9 |
| Motor vehicle parts and equipment..... | 101.5 | 104.8 | 104.9 | 105.2 | 105.5 | 105.8 | 105.8 | 106.2 | 106.1 | 106.5 | 106.8 | 106.8 | 106.7 | 107.4 | 107.7 |
| Motor vehicle maintenance and repair..... | 177.3 | 183.5 | 184.0 | 185.1 | 186.0 | 186.4 | 186.4 | 187.1 | 188.0 | 188.5 | 189.0 | 189.9 | 190.0 | 189.8 | 191.0 |
| Public transportation..... | 209.6 | 210.6 | 213.7 | 212.7 | 209.1 | 205.1 | 204.8 | 205.8 | 207.3 | 207.9 | 209.7 | 211.3 | 211.3 | 209.7 | 209.4 |
| Medical care..... | 260.8 | 272.8 | 274.4 | 275.0 | 275.9 | 276.7 | 277.3 | 279.6 | 281.0 | 282.0 | 283.2 | 284.1 | 284.7 | 286.6 | 287.3 |
| Medical care commodities..... | 238.1 | 247.6 | 249.1 | 249.6 | 250.2 | 250.6 | 251.6 | 252.6 | 253.7 | 254.1 | 254.8 | 255.4 | 256.4 | 257.5 | 257.7 |
| Medical care services..... | 266.0 | 278.8 | 280.5 | 281.0 | 282.0 | 283.0 | 283.5 | 286.2 | 287.7 | 288.9 | 290.2 | 291.2 | 291.7 | 293.8 | 294.7 |
| Professional services..... | 237.7 | 246.5 | 247.7 | 247.9 | 248.4 | 248.8 | 248.9 | 250.6 | 251.4 | 251.9 | 252.5 | 252.9 | 253.2 | 255.0 | 254.9 |
| Hospital and related services..... | 317.3 | 338.3 | 341.2 | 342.6 | 344.8 | 347.1 | 348.3 | 353.1 | 356.4 | 359.4 | 362.4 | 364.5 | 365.3 | 367.6 | 371.3 |
| Recreation ² | 103.3 | 104.9 | 105.1 | 105.2 | 105.3 | 105.5 | 105.3 | 105.7 | 105.9 | 106.1 | 106.5 | 106.4 | 106.2 | 106.2 | 106.3 |
| Video and audio ^{1,2} | 101.0 | 101.5 | 101.7 | 101.3 | 101.3 | 101.4 | 101.2 | 102.1 | 102.9 | 102.9 | 102.9 | 103.1 | 103.0 | 102.6 | 102.4 |
| Education and communication ² | 102.5 | 105.2 | 105.8 | 106.6 | 107.1 | 107.0 | 106.9 | 107.2 | 107.3 | 106.6 | 106.2 | 106.6 | 106.9 | 107.6 | 108.9 |
| Education ² | 112.5 | 118.5 | 119.5 | 121.7 | 122.2 | 122.3 | 122.0 | 122.6 | 123.2 | 123.3 | 123.3 | 123.5 | 124.3 | 124.8 | 127.1 |
| Educational books and supplies..... | 279.9 | 295.9 | 298.0 | 305.4 | 307.2 | 304.7 | 294.7 | 303.0 | 314.4 | 314.2 | 314.4 | 315.6 | 317.4 | 318.3 | 319.6 |
| Tuition, other school fees, and child care..... | 324.0 | 341.1 | 343.9 | 350.0 | 351.5 | 352.0 | 352.2 | 353.2 | 353.9 | 354.1 | 354.1 | 354.6 | 358.8 | 358.3 | 365.6 |
| Communication ^{1,2} | 93.6 | 93.3 | 93.5 | 93.1 | 93.6 | 93.3 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.1 | 92.0 | 91.2 | 91.9 | 91.8 | 92.6 | 93.2 |
| Information and information processing ^{1,2} | 92.8 | 92.3 | 92.4 | 92.0 | 92.5 | 92.2 | 92.3 | 92.2 | 92.0 | 90.8 | 90.0 | 90.7 | 90.6 | 90.8 | 91.5 |
| Telephone services ^{1,2} | 98.5 | 99.3 | 99.6 | 99.2 | 99.9 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 100.3 | 100.3 | 99.1 | 98.2 | 99.3 | 99.2 | 99.5 | 100.6 |
| Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4} | 25.9 | 21.3 | 20.7 | 20.3 | 20.2 | 20.0 | 19.8 | 19.4 | 19.0 | 18.8 | 18.6 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.3 |
| Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2} | 41.1 | 29.5 | 27.8 | 26.7 | 26.4 | 25.8 | 25.3 | 24.6 | 23.8 | 23.1 | 22.9 | 23.0 | 22.6 | 22.3 | 22.0 |
| Other goods and services..... | 271.1 | 282.6 | 283.3 | 287.8 | 285.6 | 289.2 | 286.4 | 287.2 | 290.2 | 288.5 | 292.9 | 291.5 | 294.4 | 294.5 | 295.9 |
| Tobacco and smoking products..... | 394.9 | 425.2 | 424.6 | 444.0 | 429.9 | 446.7 | 431.7 | 432.8 | 449.3 | 433.4 | 461.4 | 449.0 | 467.4 | 467.2 | 478.2 |
| Personal care ¹ | 165.6 | 170.5 | 171.2 | 171.9 | 172.3 | 172.6 | 172.6 | 173.2 | 173.7 | 174.1 | 174.4 | 174.7 | 174.9 | 175.0 | 174.9 |
| Personal care products ¹ | 153.7 | 155.1 | 154.7 | 155.5 | 155.4 | 155.4 | 155.4 | 155.2 | 155.5 | 155.1 | 155.4 | 154.8 | 155.4 | 154.6 | 154.3 |
| Personal care services..... | 178.1 | 184.3 | 185.2 | 185.5 | 185.9 | 186.8 | 186.4 | 186.3 | 186.4 | 187.3 | 187.9 | 188.3 | 188.3 | 188.7 | 189.1 |

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 average | | 2001 | | | | | | 2002 | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. |
| Miscellaneous personal services..... | 252.3 | 263.1 | 265.5 | 266.4 | 267.3 | 268.0 | 268.5 | 270.4 | 271.8 | 272.9 | 273.2 | 274.2 | 274.6 | 275.1 | 275.4 |
| Commodity and service group: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commodities..... | 149.2 | 150.7 | 149.8 | 151.5 | 150.5 | 149.5 | 147.9 | 147.8 | 148.1 | 149.4 | 151.0 | 150.5 | 149.8 | 149.3 | 149.6 |
| Food and beverages..... | 168.4 | 173.6 | 174.4 | 174.6 | 175.3 | 175.2 | 175.2 | 176.2 | 176.4 | 176.6 | 176.7 | 176.4 | 176.4 | 176.6 | 176.6 |
| Commodities less food and beverages..... | 137.7 | 137.2 | 135.4 | 138.0 | 136.1 | 134.6 | 132.3 | 131.6 | 132.1 | 133.7 | 136.0 | 135.4 | 134.4 | 133.6 | 134.0 |
| Nondurables less food and beverages..... | 147.4 | 147.1 | 144.8 | 149.6 | 146.0 | 142.8 | 138.4 | 137.9 | 139.6 | 143.6 | 148.4 | 147.4 | 145.7 | 144.4 | 145.4 |
| Apparel..... | 129.6 | 127.3 | 122.6 | 126.8 | 129.5 | 128.0 | 123.7 | 120.4 | 123.5 | 128.2 | 128.8 | 127.1 | 122.7 | 118.7 | 120.5 |
| Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel..... | 162.5 | 163.4 | 162.1 | 167.5 | 160.4 | 156.2 | 151.6 | 152.6 | 153.6 | 157.3 | 164.7 | 164.1 | 164.0 | 164.3 | 164.8 |
| Durables..... | 125.4 | 124.6 | 123.6 | 123.4 | 123.6 | 124.2 | 124.3 | 123.6 | 122.7 | 122.1 | 121.9 | 121.7 | 121.3 | 121.1 | 120.7 |
| Services..... | 195.3 | 203.4 | 205.2 | 204.9 | 204.7 | 205.1 | 205.3 | 206.3 | 207.3 | 208.0 | 208.4 | 208.8 | 209.8 | 210.7 | 211.5 |
| Rent of shelter ³ | 201.3 | 208.9 | 210.8 | 210.3 | 210.8 | 211.3 | 211.7 | 213.0 | 214.7 | 215.6 | 216.1 | 216.1 | 216.8 | 217.4 | 218.3 |
| Transportation services..... | 196.1 | 201.9 | 202.7 | 202.8 | 203.4 | 204.2 | 204.5 | 205.2 | 206.5 | 207.3 | 207.9 | 208.9 | 209.0 | 209.6 | 210.1 |
| Other services..... | 229.9 | 238.0 | 239.4 | 240.6 | 241.4 | 241.9 | 241.9 | 242.9 | 243.5 | 243.6 | 243.8 | 244.5 | 245.1 | 246.4 | 248.2 |
| Special indexes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All items less food..... | 173.0 | 177.8 | 178.2 | 179.0 | 178.2 | 177.8 | 177.0 | 177.4 | 178.2 | 179.2 | 180.4 | 180.4 | 180.6 | 180.8 | 181.5 |
| All items less shelter..... | 165.7 | 169.7 | 169.7 | 170.9 | 169.9 | 169.3 | 168.2 | 168.4 | 168.7 | 169.7 | 170.9 | 170.9 | 170.9 | 170.9 | 171.3 |
| All items less medical care..... | 167.3 | 171.9 | 172.3 | 173.0 | 172.4 | 172.0 | 171.3 | 171.7 | 172.4 | 173.3 | 174.3 | 174.2 | 174.4 | 174.5 | 175.0 |
| Commodities less food..... | 139.2 | 138.9 | 137.2 | 139.7 | 137.8 | 136.4 | 134.1 | 133.5 | 133.9 | 135.6 | 137.8 | 137.3 | 136.3 | 135.5 | 135.9 |
| Nondurables less food..... | 149.1 | 149.1 | 146.9 | 151.5 | 148.1 | 145.1 | 140.9 | 140.5 | 142.2 | 145.9 | 150.4 | 149.5 | 148.0 | 146.7 | 147.7 |
| Nondurables less food and apparel..... | 162.9 | 164.1 | 163.0 | 168.0 | 161.5 | 157.7 | 153.4 | 154.5 | 155.4 | 158.7 | 165.5 | 165.0 | 164.9 | 165.2 | 165.8 |
| Nondurables..... | 158.2 | 160.6 | 159.7 | 162.3 | 160.8 | 159.1 | 156.8 | 157.0 | 158.0 | 160.2 | 162.7 | 162.1 | 161.2 | 160.6 | 161.2 |
| Services less rent of shelter ³ | 202.9 | 212.3 | 214.0 | 213.9 | 213.0 | 213.3 | 213.2 | 213.9 | 214.3 | 214.8 | 215.1 | 216.0 | 217.5 | 218.6 | 219.5 |
| Services less medical care services..... | 188.9 | 196.6 | 198.4 | 198.1 | 197.8 | 198.2 | 198.3 | 199.2 | 200.2 | 200.8 | 201.2 | 201.6 | 202.6 | 203.2 | 204.2 |
| Energy..... | 124.6 | 129.3 | 129.4 | 132.5 | 122.1 | 116.0 | 111.4 | 111.7 | 111.0 | 115.6 | 122.2 | 122.9 | 124.9 | 125.5 | 125.8 |
| All items less energy..... | 178.6 | 183.5 | 184.1 | 184.5 | 185.1 | 185.4 | 185.2 | 185.7 | 186.5 | 187.1 | 187.5 | 187.4 | 187.3 | 187.5 | 188.1 |
| All items less food and energy..... | 181.3 | 186.1 | 186.6 | 187.1 | 187.6 | 188.1 | 187.8 | 188.2 | 189.2 | 189.8 | 190.3 | 190.2 | 190.1 | 190.3 | 191.0 |
| Commodities less food and energy..... | 144.9 | 145.3 | 143.8 | 145.2 | 145.6 | 146.0 | 144.7 | 143.7 | 144.2 | 144.6 | 145.1 | 144.4 | 143.4 | 142.5 | 142.6 |
| Energy commodities..... | 129.5 | 125.2 | 122.0 | 131.0 | 116.9 | 105.8 | 97.6 | 99.3 | 99.5 | 108.6 | 121.6 | 121.6 | 120.3 | 120.9 | 121.5 |
| Services less energy..... | 202.1 | 209.6 | 211.2 | 211.2 | 211.7 | 212.3 | 212.6 | 213.8 | 215.1 | 215.9 | 216.3 | 216.6 | 217.2 | 218.0 | 219.0 |
| CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All items..... | 163.2 | 173.5 | 173.8 | 174.8 | 174.0 | 173.7 | 172.9 | 173.2 | 173.7 | 174.7 | 175.8 | 175.8 | 175.9 | 176.0 | 176.6 |
| All items (1967 = 100)..... | 486.2 | 516.8 | 517.6 | 520.6 | 518.3 | 517.3 | 515.0 | 515.0 | 517.5 | 520.2 | 523.7 | 523.6 | 524.0 | 524.5 | 526.0 |
| Food and beverages..... | 163.8 | 173.0 | 173.8 | 174.0 | 174.8 | 174.5 | 174.6 | 175.7 | 175.8 | 176.1 | 176.1 | 175.7 | 175.7 | 176.0 | 175.9 |
| Food..... | 163.4 | 172.5 | 173.4 | 173.5 | 174.3 | 174.1 | 174.1 | 175.2 | 175.3 | 175.6 | 175.5 | 175.1 | 175.2 | 175.4 | 175.3 |
| Food at home..... | 163.0 | 172.4 | 173.3 | 173.4 | 174.3 | 173.7 | 173.7 | 175.3 | 175.1 | 175.5 | 175.3 | 174.4 | 174.1 | 174.3 | 174.0 |
| Cereals and bakery products..... | 184.7 | 193.6 | 195.6 | 194.8 | 195.1 | 194.7 | 195.1 | 196.7 | 197.5 | 197.0 | 197.9 | 198.2 | 198.6 | 198.7 | 198.5 |
| Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs..... | 147.6 | 161.2 | 162.0 | 162.3 | 163.2 | 162.6 | 161.8 | 162.0 | 161.6 | 162.7 | 162.1 | 162.1 | 161.8 | 162.2 | 162.0 |
| Dairy and related products ¹ | 159.4 | 167.1 | 168.9 | 169.4 | 170.8 | 171.2 | 170.6 | 169.7 | 170.0 | 169.2 | 168.7 | 168.7 | 167.8 | 167.4 | 167.0 |
| Fruits and vegetables..... | 201.8 | 210.8 | 208.0 | 211.0 | 212.2 | 211.5 | 212.8 | 223.2 | 222.2 | 224.9 | 222.0 | 219.1 | 216.4 | 216.4 | 216.2 |
| Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials..... | 133.2 | 138.4 | 139.3 | 138.4 | 139.2 | 138.7 | 137.7 | 138.8 | 139.5 | 139.7 | 139.4 | 137.3 | 136.9 | 137.6 | 136.9 |
| Other foods at home..... | 152.8 | 159.1 | 160.5 | 159.8 | 160.4 | 159.7 | 160.5 | 161.0 | 160.1 | 159.6 | 161.0 | 159.7 | 160.4 | 160.5 | 160.1 |
| Sugar and sweets..... | 152.2 | 155.6 | 156.1 | 156.2 | 156.2 | 154.7 | 155.9 | 158.5 | 158.5 | 157.1 | 153.4 | 157.6 | 158.8 | 159.9 | 159.6 |
| Fats and oils..... | 147.9 | 155.4 | 158.0 | 158.1 | 159.1 | 155.1 | 156.5 | 158.0 | 157.0 | 156.3 | 156.2 | 155.7 | 154.3 | 154.7 | 154.0 |
| Other foods..... | 168.8 | 176.3 | 177.9 | 176.5 | 177.3 | 177.8 | 178.3 | 177.9 | 176.8 | 176.5 | 178.2 | 176.7 | 177.9 | 177.6 | 177.3 |
| Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2} | 104.6 | 109.1 | 109.7 | 109.2 | 109.5 | 110.8 | 109.0 | 109.3 | 108.5 | 108.3 | 108.5 | 109.5 | 109.6 | 110.8 | 109.9 |
| Food away from home ¹ | 165.0 | 173.8 | 174.7 | 175.0 | 175.6 | 175.8 | 176.0 | 176.4 | 176.9 | 177.0 | 177.1 | 177.5 | 178.0 | 178.4 | 178.7 |
| Other food away from home ^{1,2} | 105.1 | 113.6 | 114.4 | 115.6 | 115.7 | 115.8 | 115.8 | 116.0 | 116.8 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.7 | 118.1 | 118.2 | 118.9 |
| Alcoholic beverages..... | 168.8 | 178.8 | 179.7 | 180.1 | 180.5 | 180.8 | 180.5 | 181.4 | 182.1 | 182.2 | 182.8 | 183.1 | 183.2 | 183.6 | 183.8 |
| Housing..... | 160.0 | 172.1 | 173.5 | 173.2 | 172.5 | 172.8 | 172.9 | 173.4 | 173.9 | 174.4 | 174.8 | 175.1 | 176.1 | 176.5 | 176.9 |
| Shelter..... | 181.6 | 194.5 | 195.9 | 196.0 | 196.6 | 197.2 | 197.7 | 198.7 | 199.8 | 200.6 | 201.0 | 201.2 | 20.7 | 202.3 | 202.9 |
| Rent of primary residence..... | 177.1 | 191.5 | 192.4 | 193.3 | 194.0 | 194.9 | 195.7 | 196.3 | 197.0 | 197.5 | 197.8 | 98.1 | 198.7 | 199.2 | 199.6 |
| Lodging away from home ² | 122.2 | 118.4 | 124.4 | 116.8 | 114.8 | 111.8 | 108.8 | 113.2 | 119.4 | 122.2 | 122.0 | 120.7 | 120.4 | 121.3 | 122.9 |
| Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³ | 175.7 | 187.6 | 188.5 | 189.2 | 190.0 | 190.9 | 191.7 | 192.3 | 192.9 | 193.3 | 193.9 | 194.2 | 194.7 | 195.2 | 195.7 |
| Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2} | 101.6 | 106.4 | 106.8 | 106.8 | 107.0 | 107.1 | 106.3 | 106.4 | 106.8 | 106.9 | 107.5 | 107.6 | 107.9 | 108.7 | 109.7 |
| Fuels and utilities..... | 128.7 | 149.5 | 152.2 | 150.1 | 144.0 | 142.8 | 141.5 | 140.8 | 139.4 | 139.6 | 139.6 | 140.7 | 145.6 | 146.1 | 146.2 |
| Fuels..... | 113.0 | 134.2 | 137.0 | 134.7 | 127.9 | 126.7 | 125.2 | 124.2 | 122.7 | 122.8 | 122.7 | 123.9 | 129.1 | 129.6 | 129.6 |
| Fuel oil and other fuels..... | 91.7 | 129.2 | 121.5 | 125.3 | 121.4 | 118.5 | 112.7 | 113.0 | 112.4 | 112.7 | 114.7 | 114.0 | 112.2 | 110.9 | 111.3 |
| Gas (piped) and electricity..... | 120.4 | 141.5 | 145.2 | 142.2 | 135.0 | 133.7 | 132.5 | 131.4 | 129.7 | 129.8 | 129.6 | 131.0 | 136.9 | 137.5 | 137.4 |
| Household furnishings and operations..... | 124.7 | 125.8 | 125.7 | 126.0 | 125.5 | 125.6 | 125.4 | 125.0 | 124.9 | 124.9 | 125.1 | 125.0 | 124.8 | 124.7 | 124.2 |
| Apparel..... | 130.1 | 126.1 | 121.6 | 125.6 | 128.3 | 127.2 | 123.0 | 119.6 | 122.4 | 126.9 | 127.9 | 126.2 | 122.0 | 118.0 | 119.6 |
| Men's and boys' apparel..... | 131.2 | 125.8 | 121.6 | 123.7 | 127.3 | 127.3 | 122.7 | 121.0 | 122.2 | 125.2 | 125.8 | 124.6 | 121.1 | 118.6 | 118.2 |
| Women's and girls' apparel..... | 121.3 | 117.3 | 110.1 | 118.3 | 120.2 | 118.0 | 113.5 | 108.5 | 113.8 | 119.7 | 120.9 | 118.2 | 112.7 | 106.5 | 109.6 |
| Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹ | 130.3 | 130.9 | 128.3 | 131.1 | 133.5 | 134.3 | 130.3 | 126.7 | 128.4 | 131.7 | 131.7 | 129.9 | 127.5 | 125.3 | 126.8 |
| Footwear..... | 126.2 | 123.1 | 122.0 | 123.0 | 124.9 | 124.2 | 121.0 | 117.7 | 119.3 | 122.8 | 124.4 | 124.4 | 121.0 | 118.2 | 119.6 |
| Transportation..... | 143.4 | 153.6 | 152.5 | 155.1 | 151.4 | 149.2 | 147.4 | 147.5 | 147.1 | 149.2 | 152.7 | 152.7 | 152.4 | 152.7 | 153.0 |
| Private transportation..... | 140.7 | 150.8 | 149.5 | 152.3 | 148.6 | 146.4 | 144.5 | 144.6 | 144.2 | 146.4 | 149.8 | 149.8 | 149.5 | 149.9 | 150.2 |
| New and used motor vehicles ² | 100.4 | 101.9 | 101.0 | 100.7 | 101.1 | 101.7 | 102.0 | 101.3 | 100.3 | 99.7 | 99.5 | 99.3 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 99.1 |

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 average | | 2001 | | | | | | 2002 | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. |
| New vehicles..... | 143.9 | 143.2 | 141.4 | 141.3 | 142.1 | 143.8 | 144.7 | 143.8 | 142.3 | 141.8 | 141.5 | 140.9 | 140.3 | 139.8 | 139.1 |
| Used cars and trucks ¹ | 157.1 | 159.8 | 159.0 | 158.2 | 158.7 | 158.3 | 158.1 | 156.5 | 154.8 | 153.0 | 152.6 | 152.7 | 153.0 | 153.6 | 154.2 |
| Motor fuel..... | 129.5 | 124.9 | 122.0 | 132.4 | 116.2 | 104.4 | 96.3 | 98.2 | 98.5 | 108.0 | 121.7 | 121.8 | 120.4 | 121.2 | 121.8 |
| Gasoline (all types)..... | 128.8 | 124.2 | 121.3 | 131.7 | 115.5 | 103.8 | 95.7 | 97.6 | 97.9 | 107.5 | 121.2 | 121.2 | 119.9 | 120.6 | 121.3 |
| Motor vehicle parts and equipment..... | 100.9 | 104.0 | 104.1 | 104.4 | 104.7 | 105.0 | 104.9 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 105.7 | 106.0 | 106.0 | 105.9 | 106.7 | 107.0 |
| Motor vehicle maintenance and repair..... | 178.8 | 185.1 | 185.6 | 186.7 | 187.5 | 187.8 | 187.9 | 188.6 | 189.5 | 189.9 | 190.5 | 191.4 | 191.5 | 191.4 | 192.5 |
| Public transportation..... | 203.4 | 204.9 | 207.7 | 207.0 | 203.7 | 200.4 | 200.1 | 201.0 | 202.5 | 203.0 | 204.5 | 206.3 | 205.9 | 204.7 | 204.5 |
| Medical care..... | 259.9 | 271.8 | 273.4 | 273.9 | 274.9 | 275.6 | 276.2 | 278.5 | 279.8 | 280.9 | 281.9 | 282.9 | 283.6 | 285.5 | 286.3 |
| Medical care commodities..... | 233.6 | 242.7 | 244.1 | 244.6 | 245.2 | 245.6 | 246.7 | 247.6 | 248.5 | 249.0 | 249.6 | 250.3 | 251.3 | 252.3 | 252.3 |
| Medical care services..... | 265.9 | 278.5 | 280.2 | 280.7 | 281.7 | 282.6 | 283.0 | 285.7 | 287.2 | 288.4 | 289.6 | 290.6 | 291.3 | 293.5 | 294.5 |
| Professional services..... | 239.6 | 248.7 | 249.9 | 250.1 | 250.5 | 250.9 | 251.0 | 252.8 | 253.6 | 254.0 | 254.6 | 255.3 | 255.3 | 257.2 | 256.9 |
| Hospital and related services..... | 313.2 | 333.8 | 337.0 | 338.3 | 340.5 | 342.7 | 343.6 | 348.2 | 351.4 | 354.3 | 357.1 | 359.4 | 360.6 | 363.2 | 367.1 |
| Recreation ² | 102.4 | 103.6 | 103.9 | 103.8 | 103.8 | 104.0 | 103.8 | 104.2 | 104.5 | 104.6 | 105.0 | 104.9 | 104.6 | 104.6 | 104.7 |
| Video and audio ^{1,2} | 100.7 | 100.9 | 101.0 | 100.6 | 100.6 | 100.7 | 100.5 | 101.4 | 102.2 | 102.1 | 102.2 | 102.3 | 102.2 | 101.8 | 101.6 |
| Education and communication ² | 102.7 | 105.3 | 105.8 | 106.5 | 107.1 | 106.9 | 106.9 | 107.1 | 107.2 | 106.5 | 106.0 | 106.5 | 106.7 | 107.4 | 108.6 |
| Education ² | 112.8 | 118.7 | 119.6 | 121.7 | 122.3 | 122.3 | 122.1 | 122.7 | 123.3 | 123.3 | 123.5 | 123.5 | 124.4 | 124.8 | 126.9 |
| Educational books and supplies..... | 283.3 | 299.9 | 302.2 | 309.8 | 311.7 | 308.9 | 297.3 | 305.2 | 315.2 | 315.1 | 315.3 | 316.3 | 318.2 | 319.1 | 320.4 |
| Tuition, other school fees, and child care..... | 318.2 | 334.7 | 337.3 | 342.9 | 344.4 | 344.9 | 345.2 | 346.2 | 347.0 | 347.2 | 347.2 | 347.7 | 350.3 | 351.4 | 357.7 |
| Communication ^{1,2} | 94.6 | 94.5 | 94.7 | 94.3 | 94.9 | 94.5 | 94.6 | 94.7 | 94.5 | 93.3 | 92.6 | 93.3 | 93.1 | 93.9 | 94.6 |
| Information and information processing ^{1,2} | 94.1 | 93.8 | 94.0 | 93.6 | 94.2 | 93.8 | 93.9 | 94.0 | 93.7 | 92.6 | 91.7 | 92.5 | 92.4 | 92.7 | 93.4 |
| Telephone services ^{1,2} | 98.7 | 99.4 | 99.8 | 99.4 | 100.1 | 99.7 | 99.9 | 100.4 | 100.5 | 99.3 | 98.4 | 99.4 | 99.3 | 99.7 | 100.8 |
| Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4} | 26.8 | 22.1 | 21.5 | 21.2 | 21.0 | 20.8 | 20.6 | 20.1 | 19.7 | 19.5 | 19.3 | 19.2 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 18.9 |
| Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2} | 40.5 | 29.1 | 27.4 | 26.6 | 26.1 | 25.5 | 25.0 | 24.3 | 23.5 | 22.8 | 22.5 | 22.7 | 22.3 | 22.1 | 21.7 |
| Other goods and services..... | 276.5 | 289.5 | 290.0 | 295.5 | 292.4 | 297.3 | 293.3 | 294.0 | 298.3 | 295.2 | 301.7 | 299.1 | 303.5 | 303.5 | 306.0 |
| Tobacco and smoking products..... | 395.2 | 426.1 | 425.6 | 444.7 | 430.9 | 448.3 | 432.9 | 433.5 | 450.7 | 434.1 | 462.7 | 450.1 | 468.7 | 468.8 | 480.7 |
| Personal care ¹ | 165.5 | 170.3 | 170.9 | 171.4 | 171.9 | 172.3 | 172.3 | 172.7 | 173.2 | 173.7 | 173.9 | 174.0 | 174.4 | 174.4 | 174.3 |
| Personal care products ¹ | 154.2 | 155.7 | 155.5 | 156.1 | 156.1 | 156.1 | 156.0 | 155.9 | 156.3 | 156.0 | 156.2 | 155.4 | 156.2 | 155.3 | 155.1 |
| Personal care services ¹ | 178.6 | 184.9 | 185.9 | 186.1 | 186.5 | 187.4 | 187.1 | 187.0 | 187.1 | 188.0 | 188.7 | 189.1 | 189.0 | 189.4 | 189.8 |
| Miscellaneous personal services..... | 251.9 | 262.8 | 264.9 | 265.6 | 266.8 | 267.5 | 268.0 | 269.8 | 271.4 | 272.5 | 272.6 | 273.6 | 274.1 | 274.7 | 275.2 |
| Commodity and service group: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commodities..... | 149.8 | 151.4 | 150.5 | 152.5 | 151.2 | 150.1 | 148.4 | 148.3 | 148.6 | 149.8 | 151.7 | 151.2 | 150.5 | 150.1 | 150.4 |
| Food and beverages..... | 167.7 | 173.0 | 173.8 | 174.0 | 174.8 | 174.5 | 174.6 | 175.7 | 175.8 | 176.1 | 176.1 | 175.7 | 175.7 | 175.7 | 175.9 |
| Commodities less food and beverages..... | 139.0 | 138.7 | 136.9 | 139.8 | 137.4 | 135.9 | 133.4 | 132.7 | 133.1 | 134.7 | 137.5 | 136.8 | 135.9 | 135.2 | 135.6 |
| Nondurables less food and beverages..... | 149.1 | 149.0 | 146.5 | 152.0 | 147.4 | 144.2 | 139.4 | 138.9 | 140.7 | 144.8 | 150.5 | 149.3 | 147.8 | 146.5 | 147.7 |
| Apparel..... | 128.3 | 126.1 | 121.6 | 125.6 | 128.3 | 127.2 | 123.0 | 119.6 | 122.4 | 126.9 | 127.9 | 126.2 | 122.0 | 118.0 | 119.6 |
| Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel..... | 165.3 | 166.3 | 164.8 | 171.4 | 162.7 | 158.2 | 153.1 | 154.2 | 155.4 | 159.4 | 168.1 | 167.2 | 167.3 | 167.6 | 168.5 |
| Durables..... | 125.8 | 125.3 | 124.3 | 124.1 | 124.3 | 124.8 | 124.9 | 124.1 | 123.1 | 122.3 | 122.1 | 122.0 | 121.6 | 121.5 | 121.3 |
| Services..... | 191.6 | 199.6 | 201.2 | 201.1 | 201.0 | 201.4 | 201.7 | 202.5 | 203.3 | 203.9 | 204.2 | 204.8 | 205.8 | 206.6 | 207.3 |
| Rent of shelter ³ | 180.5 | 187.3 | 188.7 | 188.7 | 189.3 | 189.9 | 190.4 | 191.4 | 192.5 | 193.2 | 193.7 | 193.9 | 194.3 | 194.8 | 195.5 |
| Transportation services..... | 192.9 | 199.1 | 199.8 | 200.1 | 200.9 | 202.3 | 202.6 | 203.4 | 204.7 | 205.6 | 206.2 | 207.1 | 207.3 | 208.0 | 208.6 |
| Other services..... | 225.9 | 233.7 | 235.1 | 235.9 | 236.8 | 237.2 | 237.3 | 238.3 | 239.0 | 238.8 | 238.9 | 239.7 | 240.4 | 241.6 | 243.4 |
| Special indexes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All items less food..... | 169.1 | 173.6 | 173.7 | 174.9 | 173.8 | 173.4 | 172.5 | 172.7 | 173.3 | 174.3 | 175.7 | 175.8 | 175.9 | 176.1 | 176.7 |
| All items less shelter..... | 163.8 | 167.6 | 167.5 | 168.8 | 167.6 | 166.9 | 165.7 | 165.8 | 166.1 | 167.1 | 168.5 | 168.4 | 168.4 | 168.4 | 168.9 |
| All items less medical care..... | 164.7 | 169.1 | 169.3 | 170.3 | 169.5 | 169.1 | 168.3 | 168.5 | 169.0 | 170.0 | 171.1 | 171.0 | 171.2 | 171.3 | 171.8 |
| Commodities less food..... | 140.4 | 140.2 | 138.5 | 141.3 | 139.0 | 137.6 | 135.1 | 134.5 | 134.8 | 136.5 | 139.1 | 138.5 | 137.6 | 136.9 | 137.4 |
| Nondurables less food..... | 150.7 | 150.8 | 148.5 | 153.8 | 149.4 | 146.4 | 141.8 | 141.8 | 143.1 | 147.0 | 152.5 | 151.4 | 150.0 | 148.7 | 149.8 |
| Nondurables less food and apparel..... | 165.4 | 166.7 | 165.4 | 171.5 | 163.5 | 159.5 | 154.7 | 154.7 | 157.0 | 160.7 | 168.7 | 167.9 | 168.0 | 168.3 | 169.2 |
| Nondurables..... | 158.9 | 161.4 | 160.5 | 163.5 | 161.5 | 159.7 | 157.3 | 157.5 | 158.5 | 160.8 | 163.7 | 162.9 | 162.2 | 161.6 | 162.2 |
| Services less rent of shelter ³ | 180.1 | 188.5 | 190.1 | 189.9 | 189.0 | 189.3 | 189.2 | 189.8 | 190.1 | 190.5 | 190.7 | 181.6 | 193.2 | 194.1 | 194.9 |
| Services less medical care services..... | 185.4 | 193.1 | 194.7 | 194.6 | 194.4 | 194.8 | 195.0 | 195.7 | 196.5 | 197.0 | 197.4 | 197.9 | 198.9 | 199.6 | 200.4 |
| Energy..... | 124.8 | 128.7 | 128.6 | 132.6 | 121.2 | 114.8 | 110.0 | 110.5 | 109.8 | 114.7 | 121.6 | 122.2 | 124.1 | 124.7 | 125.0 |
| All items less energy..... | 175.1 | 179.8 | 180.1 | 180.7 | 181.3 | 181.8 | 181.5 | 181.6 | 182.5 | 182.9 | 183.4 | 183.3 | 183.2 | 183.3 | 183.8 |
| All items less food and energy..... | 177.1 | 181.7 | 181.9 | 182.6 | 183.2 | 183.8 | 183.5 | 183.6 | 184.4 | 184.9 | 185.5 | 185.4 | 185.3 | 185.4 | 186.0 |
| Commodities less food and energy..... | 145.4 | 146.1 | 144.6 | 146.0 | 146.3 | 146.9 | 145.6 | 144.4 | 144.8 | 145.0 | 145.8 | 145.0 | 144.2 | 143.2 | 143.7 |
| Energy commodities..... | 129.7 | 125.3 | 122.1 | 132.1 | 116.7 | 105.5 | 97.5 | 99.2 | 99.5 | 108.7 | 121.9 | 121.9 | 120.5 | 121.2 | 121.8 |
| Services less energy..... | 198.7 | 206.0 | 207.3 | 207.6 | 208.3 | 209.0 | 209.4 | 210.4 | 211.5 | 212.1 | 212.6 | 213.0 | 213.3 | 214.3 | 215.1 |

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

² Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.

³ Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.

⁴ 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 sched- ule ¹ | All Urban Consumers | | | | | | | Urban Wage Earners | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 2002 | | | | | | | 2002 | | | | | | |
| | | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. |
| U.S. city average..... | M | 177.8 | 178.8 | 179.9 | 179.8 | 179.9 | 180.1 | 180.7 | 173.7 | 174.7 | 175.8 | 175.8 | 175.9 | 176.1 | 176.6 |
| Region and area size² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast urban..... | M | 186.1 | 187.0 | 187.8 | 187.7 | 187.8 | 188.3 | 189.3 | 182.3 | 183.1 | 184.2 | 184.1 | 184.2 | 184.7 | 185.7 |
| Size A—More than 1,500,000..... | M | 187.8 | 188.6 | 189.3 | 189.2 | 189.5 | 190.1 | 191.3 | 182.8 | 183.6 | 184.5 | 184.3 | 184.6 | 185.2 | 186.4 |
| Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³ | M | 110.5 | 111.2 | 111.9 | 112.0 | 111.6 | 111.8 | 112.0 | 110.1 | 110.8 | 111.7 | 111.7 | 111.4 | 111.7 | 112.0 |
| Midwest urban..... | M | 172.5 | 173.6 | 174.7 | 174.8 | 175.3 | 175.3 | 175.8 | 168.1 | 169.1 | 170.3 | 170.3 | 170.7 | 170.8 | 171.3 |
| Size A—More than 1,500,000..... | M | 174.7 | 176.0 | 177.3 | 177.2 | 177.7 | 177.5 | 178.2 | 169.4 | 170.6 | 172.2 | 172.0 | 172.3 | 172.1 | 172.8 |
| Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³ | M | 109.6 | 110.2 | 110.7 | 110.8 | 111.2 | 111.3 | 111.4 | 109.2 | 109.7 | 110.2 | 110.7 | 110.7 | 110.9 | 111.0 |
| Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)..... | M | 166.6 | 167.1 | 168.1 | 168.2 | 168.9 | 169.4 | 169.7 | 164.3 | 164.8 | 166.0 | 166.1 | 166.7 | 167.3 | 167.6 |
| South urban..... | M | 171.0 | 172.1 | 173.1 | 173.2 | 173.5 | 173.6 | 173.8 | 168.6 | 169.6 | 170.8 | 170.8 | 171.1 | 171.1 | 171.3 |
| Size A—More than 1,500,000..... | M | 172.4 | 173.3 | 172.4 | 174.6 | 174.9 | 174.8 | 175.4 | 169.5 | 170.5 | 171.7 | 171.9 | 172.3 | 172.2 | 172.7 |
| Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³ | M | 109.3 | 110.0 | 110.8 | 110.7 | 110.9 | 111.0 | 110.9 | 108.7 | 109.3 | 110.2 | 110.1 | 110.2 | 110.2 | 110.2 |
| Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)..... | M | 168.6 | 169.9 | 170.5 | 170.6 | 171.6 | 172.2 | 172.7 | 168.9 | 170.2 | 171.2 | 171.1 | 171.8 | 172.1 | 172.8 |
| West urban..... | M | 183.2 | 184.0 | 185.1 | 184.8 | 184.5 | 184.7 | 185.3 | 178.1 | 179.0 | 180.0 | 180.0 | 179.7 | 179.8 | 180.3 |
| Size A—More than 1,500,000..... | M | 185.4 | 186.2 | 187.2 | 187.5 | 187.2 | 187.4 | 187.9 | 178.6 | 179.5 | 180.5 | 181.0 | 180.7 | 180.8 | 181.3 |
| Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³ | M | 112.4 | 112.8 | 113.7 | 112.5 | 112.2 | 112.5 | 113.0 | 111.8 | 112.2 | 112.9 | 112.3 | 112.0 | 112.2 | 112.5 |
| Size classes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 163.4 |
| A ⁵ | M | 162.5 | 163.4 | 164.2 | 164.3 | 164.5 | 164.6 | 165.3 | 160.5 | 161.3 | 162.4 | 162.5 | 162.6 | 162.7 | 111.0 |
| B/C ³ | M | 110.1 | 110.7 | 111.4 | 111.2 | 111.3 | 111.4 | 111.5 | 109.5 | 110.1 | 110.9 | 110.7 | 110.7 | 110.9 | 172.5 |
| D..... | M | 170.7 | 171.5 | 172.4 | 172.4 | 173.0 | 173.3 | 173.9 | 169.3 | 170.2 | 171.3 | 171.1 | 171.7 | 172.0 | 175.5 |
| Selected local areas⁶ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI..... | M | 178.7 | 179.8 | 180.9 | 181.4 | 182.1 | 181.2 | 181.6 | 172.4 | 173.5 | 174.8 | 175.3 | 175.9 | 175.1 | 175.5 |
| Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA..... | M | 180.1 | 181.1 | 182.2 | 182.6 | 181.9 | 182.2 | 183.0 | 172.8 | 173.8 | 174.8 | 175.4 | 174.7 | 175.0 | 175.6 |
| New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA..... | M | 189.9 | 191.1 | 191.8 | 191.4 | 191.5 | 192.0 | 192.1 | 184.7 | 185.6 | 186.6 | 186.4 | 186.5 | 187.1 | 188.1 |
| Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT..... | 1 | — | 194.7 | — | 194.8 | — | 195.7 | — | — | 193.2 | — | 193.3 | — | 194.1 | — |
| Cleveland—Akron, OH..... | 1 | — | 173.7 | — | 173.0 | — | 173.4 | — | — | 164.1 | — | 164.0 | — | 164.5 | — |
| Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX..... | 1 | — | 172.1 | — | 172.9 | — | 172.9 | — | — | 171.4 | — | 172.5 | — | 172.6 | — |
| Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷ | 1 | — | 111.9 | — | 112.8 | — | 113.4 | — | — | 111.4 | — | 112.4 | — | 113.1 | — |
| Atlanta, GA..... | 2 | 176.1 | — | 178.6 | — | 179.1 | — | 179.7 | 173.2 | — | 175.5 | — | 176.5 | — | 176.8 |
| Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI..... | 2 | 176.2 | — | 179.0 | — | 179.0 | — | 180.9 | 170.5 | — | 173.4 | — | 173.2 | — | 175.0 |
| Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX..... | 2 | 156.6 | — | 158.8 | — | 158.3 | — | 160.1 | 154.3 | — | 156.8 | — | 156.7 | — | 158.0 |
| Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL..... | 2 | 175.0 | — | 175.0 | — | 174.4 | — | 175.2 | 172.3 | — | 172.5 | — | 172.0 | — | 172.8 |
| Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD..... | 2 | 182.0 | — | 183.1 | — | 186.3 | — | 188.3 | 181.4 | — | 182.3 | — | 184.7 | — | 186.7 |
| San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA..... | 2 | 191.3 | — | 193.0 | — | 193.2 | — | 193.5 | 186.8 | — | 188.8 | — | 189.1 | — | 189.3 |
| Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA..... | 2 | 187.6 | — | 188.8 | — | 189.4 | — | 190.3 | 182.5 | — | 183.6 | — | 184.1 | — | 184.8 |

¹ 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.

² Regions defined as the four Census regions.

³ Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

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

⁵ Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

⁶ 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,

MO—KS; Milwaukee—Racine, WI; Minneapolis—St. Paul, MN—WI; Pittsburgh, PA; Portland—Salem, OR—WA; St. Louis, MO—IL; San Diego, CA; Tampa—St. Petersburg—Clearwater, FL.

⁷ 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

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 average | | 2001 | | | | | 2002 | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. |
| Finished goods..... | 138.0 | 140.7 | 141.1 | 141.7 | 139.6 | 139.7 | 137.2 | 137.4 | 137.7 | 138.7 | 138.8 | 138.8 | 139.2 | 138.9 | 138.7 |
| Finished consumer goods..... | 138.2 | 141.5 | 142.0 | 142.9 | 139.9 | 138.4 | 136.8 | 137.2 | 137.5 | 138.9 | 139.2 | 139.2 | 139.8 | 139.6 | 139.5 |
| Finished consumer foods..... | 137.2 | 141.3 | 142.6 | 142.9 | 141.8 | 140.5 | 140.4 | 141.1 | 142.3 | 143.4 | 139.4 | 139.4 | 139.6 | 139.6 | 139.2 |
| Finished consumer goods excluding foods..... | 138.4 | 141.4 | 141.6 | 142.7 | 139.0 | 137.3 | 135.1 | 135.4 | 135.4 | 136.9 | 138.9 | 138.8 | 139.6 | 139.3 | 139.3 |
| Nondurable goods less food..... | 138.7 | 142.8 | 143.5 | 145.1 | 139.2 | 136.8 | 134.0 | 134.4 | 134.3 | 136.7 | 139.8 | 139.7 | 140.9 | 140.9 | 141.3 |
| Durable goods..... | 133.9 | 133.9 | 133.0 | 133.2 | 134.4 | 134.5 | 133.9 | 133.9 | 134.1 | 133.6 | 133.5 | 133.1 | 133.0 | 132.0 | 131.3 |
| Capital equipment..... | 138.8 | 139.7 | 139.5 | 139.4 | 139.8 | 139.9 | 139.7 | 139.7 | 139.8 | 139.5 | 139.3 | 139.2 | 139.1 | 138.6 | 138.2 |
| Intermediate materials, supplies, and components..... | 129.2 | 128.7 | 129.8 | 130.1 | 127.6 | 126.7 | 125.4 | 125.5 | 125.2 | 126.1 | 127.2 | 127.2 | 127.9 | 128.1 | 128.5 |
| Materials and components for manufacturing..... | 128.1 | 127.4 | 126.9 | 126.6 | 125.9 | 125.2 | 124.7 | 124.5 | 124.6 | 125.1 | 125.5 | 135.7 | 126.0 | 126.3 | 126.7 |
| Materials for food manufacturing..... | 119.2 | 124.3 | 128.1 | 127.5 | 126.1 | 123.9 | 122.5 | 122.1 | 122.6 | 122.9 | 121.8 | 121.4 | 122.1 | 122.8 | 123.1 |
| Materials for nondurable manufacturing..... | 132.6 | 131.8 | 130.1 | 129.9 | 128.7 | 127.4 | 126.2 | 125.4 | 125.4 | 126.5 | 128.0 | 128.3 | 128.8 | 129.5 | 130.7 |
| Materials for durable manufacturing..... | 129.0 | 125.2 | 124.6 | 124.2 | 123.4 | 122.8 | 122.5 | 122.5 | 122.6 | 123.5 | 123.7 | 124.2 | 124.9 | 125.2 | 125.6 |
| Components for manufacturing..... | 126.2 | 126.3 | 126.2 | 125.9 | 125.9 | 125.9 | 126.0 | 126.3 | 126.3 | 126.4 | 126.3 | 126.4 | 126.3 | 126.2 | 126.2 |
| Materials and components for construction..... | 150.7 | 150.6 | 151.0 | 150.8 | 150.4 | 150.3 | 149.0 | 150.2 | 150.2 | 150.7 | 151.1 | 151.3 | 151.3 | 151.7 | 152.1 |
| Processed fuels and lubricants..... | 102.0 | 104.5 | 106.0 | 108.4 | 97.4 | 94.7 | 89.3 | 90.0 | 88.8 | 91.3 | 95.3 | 95.2 | 97.3 | 97.1 | 97.3 |
| Containers..... | 151.6 | 153.1 | 153.2 | 153.0 | 152.4 | 152.2 | 152.2 | 152.6 | 151.9 | 151.7 | 151.2 | 151.1 | 151.2 | 151.4 | 151.7 |
| Supplies..... | 136.9 | 138.6 | 138.7 | 138.6 | 138.3 | 138.3 | 138.1 | 138.2 | 138.1 | 138.3 | 138.5 | 138.4 | 138.7 | 139.1 | 139.4 |
| Crude materials for further processing..... | 120.6 | 121.3 | 113.4 | 108.0 | 97.7 | 104.8 | 94.8 | 98.9 | 98.0 | 103.7 | 108.3 | 110.5 | 106.4 | 106.7 | 108.3 |
| Foodstuffs and feedstuffs..... | 100.2 | 106.2 | 108.9 | 108.5 | 104.7 | 98.3 | 96.4 | 99.6 | 102.0 | 102.8 | 96.5 | 98.4 | 97.1 | 97.8 | 99.6 |
| Crude nonfood materials..... | 130.4 | 127.3 | 112.4 | 103.8 | 89.4 | 105.5 | 90.2 | 95.0 | 91.4 | 100.9 | 114.0 | 116.5 | 110.3 | 110.1 | 111.5 |
| Special groupings: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finished goods, excluding foods..... | 138.1 | 140.4 | 140.5 | 141.3 | 138.8 | 137.7 | 136.1 | 136.3 | 136.3 | 137.2 | 138.5 | 138.4 | 138.9 | 138.5 | 138.4 |
| Finished energy goods..... | 94.1 | 96.8 | 97.8 | 100.1 | 90.1 | 85.5 | 80.7 | 81.3 | 81.3 | 85.0 | 88.8 | 88.9 | 90.3 | 90.6 | 91.0 |
| Finished goods less energy..... | 144.9 | 147.5 | 147.7 | 147.9 | 147.9 | 147.7 | 147.6 | 147.7 | 148.1 | 148.2 | 147.3 | 147.2 | 147.3 | 146.8 | 146.5 |
| Finished consumer goods less energy..... | 147.4 | 150.8 | 151.1 | 151.4 | 151.3 | 151.0 | 150.9 | 151.1 | 151.6 | 151.9 | 150.6 | 150.5 | 150.7 | 150.3 | 150.0 |
| Finished goods less food and energy..... | 148.0 | 150.0 | 149.7 | 149.8 | 150.4 | 150.6 | 150.4 | 150.4 | 150.4 | 150.2 | 150.4 | 150.2 | 150.3 | 149.7 | 149.4 |
| Finished consumer goods less food and energy..... | 154.0 | 156.9 | 156.6 | 156.8 | 157.5 | 157.8 | 158.0 | 157.6 | 157.6 | 157.4 | 157.9 | 157.7 | 157.9 | 157.2 | 157.0 |
| Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy..... | 169.8 | 175.1 | 175.3 | 175.6 | 175.8 | 176.4 | 176.4 | 176.4 | 176.2 | 176.3 | 177.6 | 177.4 | 178.0 | 177.7 | 177.9 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and feeds..... | 130.1 | 130.5 | 130.4 | 130.7 | 128.2 | 127.3 | 126.0 | 126.1 | 125.9 | 126.8 | 127.9 | 128.0 | 128.7 | 128.8 | 129.2 |
| Intermediate foods and feeds..... | 111.7 | 115.9 | 119.4 | 118.7 | 117.3 | 115.5 | 114.3 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 114.3 | 113.6 | 113.0 | 113.8 | 115.6 | 116.5 |
| Intermediate energy goods..... | 101.7 | 104.1 | 105.6 | 107.9 | 97.1 | 94.3 | 89.0 | 89.6 | 88.4 | 90.9 | 94.9 | 94.9 | 97.1 | 96.5 | 96.7 |
| Intermediate goods less energy..... | 135.0 | 135.1 | 134.9 | 134.7 | 134.2 | 133.7 | 133.4 | 133.3 | 133.3 | 133.8 | 134.0 | 134.1 | 134.4 | 134.8 | 135.2 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and energy..... | 136.6 | 136.4 | 136.0 | 135.8 | 135.3 | 134.9 | 134.6 | 134.6 | 134.6 | 135.0 | 135.4 | 135.5 | 135.7 | 136.1 | 136.5 |
| Crude energy materials..... | 122.1 | 122.8 | 104.2 | 93.1 | 75.2 | 96.5 | 76.7 | 82.8 | 76.9 | 89.9 | 107.3 | 109.1 | 99.4 | 98.5 | 100.1 |
| Crude materials less energy..... | 111.7 | 112.2 | 113.6 | 113.3 | 109.8 | 104.8 | 103.4 | 106.2 | 108.5 | 109.3 | 105.5 | 107.9 | 107.5 | 108.6 | 110.0 |
| Crude nonfood materials less energy..... | 145.2 | 130.6 | 128.4 | 128.5 | 125.8 | 124.5 | 124.2 | 126.1 | 128.1 | 129.0 | 131.8 | 136.1 | 138.2 | 140.0 | 140.5 |

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

[December 1984 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

| SIC | Industry | Annual average | | 2001 | | | | | | | 2002 | | | | | | |
|-----|--|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| | | 2000 | 2001 | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | |
| - | Total mining industries..... | 113.5 | 114.3 | 98.9 | 90.8 | 78.3 | 88.3 | 77.6 | 81.9 | 78.0 | 87.5 | 99.8 | 101.7 | 94.6 | 92.6 | 93.6 | |
| 10 | Metal mining..... | 73.8 | 70.8 | 69.8 | 71.7 | 69.8 | 68.9 | 68.9 | 71.0 | 72.3 | 72.9 | 73.4 | 73.9 | 74.4 | 75.1 | 74.4 | |
| 12 | Coal mining (12/85 = 100)..... | 84.8 | 91.3 | 92.0 | 92.1 | 92.9 | 95.4 | 92.5 | 95.3 | 94.5 | 94.6 | 94.4 | 94.3 | 94.2 | 94.0 | 93.8 | |
| 13 | Oil and gas extraction (12/85 = 100)..... | 126.8 | 127.5 | 107.0 | 95.9 | 79.1 | 92.0 | 78.3 | 84.0 | 77.9 | 92.7 | 111.9 | 111.4 | 103.6 | 100.4 | 102.1 | |
| 14 | Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels..... | 137.0 | 141.0 | 141.4 | 141.5 | 141.8 | 141.6 | 141.5 | 142.5 | 143.4 | 143.5 | 143.4 | 143.5 | 143.6 | 143.6 | 143.7 | |
| - | Total manufacturing industries..... | 133.5 | 134.6 | 134.6 | 135.6 | 133.7 | 132.7 | 131.6 | 131.7 | 132.0 | 132.8 | 133.8 | 133.6 | 133.6 | 133.6 | 133.7 | |
| 20 | Food and kindred products..... | 128.5 | 132.8 | 134.6 | 134.5 | 134.1 | 132.4 | 131.7 | 131.5 | 132.0 | 132.0 | 131.5 | 131.0 | 131.2 | 131.4 | 131.3 | |
| 21 | Tobacco manufactures..... | 345.8 | 386.1 | 391.0 | 391.1 | 391.1 | 398.3 | 398.2 | 391.7 | 391.7 | 392.2 | 407.8 | 408.0 | 408.2 | 408.6 | 408.6 | |
| 22 | Textile mill products..... | 116.7 | 116.9 | 116.8 | 116.4 | 116.5 | 116.3 | 116.1 | 116.3 | 115.8 | 115.8 | 115.8 | 115.5 | 115.8 | 115.8 | 115.6 | |
| 23 | Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials..... | 125.7 | 125.8 | 125.9 | 125.9 | 125.9 | 125.6 | 125.3 | 125.2 | 125.1 | 125.2 | 125.0 | 125.1 | 125.3 | 125.1 | 125.4 | |
| 24 | Lumber and wood products, except furniture..... | 158.1 | 156.2 | 158.1 | 157.3 | 154.6 | 154.0 | 153.4 | 154.0 | 154.8 | 156.7 | 156.8 | 156.2 | 155.0 | 155.5 | 155.7 | |
| 25 | Furniture and fixtures..... | 143.3 | 145.1 | 145.2 | 145.4 | 145.5 | 145.5 | 145.5 | 145.6 | 145.8 | 145.7 | 145.7 | 145.9 | 146.0 | 146.1 | 146.2 | |
| 26 | Paper and allied products..... | 145.8 | 146.2 | 145.6 | 145.5 | 145.1 | 144.6 | 144.8 | 144.1 | 143.2 | 142.9 | 143.3 | 142.4 | 142.7 | 143.0 | 143.9 | |
| 27 | Printing, publishing, and allied industries..... | 182.9 | 188.7 | 189.1 | 189.4 | 189.7 | 190.2 | 192.0 | 192.0 | 192.1 | 192.1 | 192.6 | 192.6 | 192.6 | 193.1 | 193.0 | |
| 28 | Chemicals and allied products..... | 156.7 | 158.4 | 156.3 | 156.6 | 155.7 | 155.4 | 154.3 | 154.0 | 154.3 | 155.1 | 155.9 | 156.6 | 156.9 | 158.1 | 158.5 | |
| 29 | Petroleum refining and related products..... | 112.8 | 105.3 | 104.7 | 114.9 | 94.6 | 86.3 | 75.9 | 77.7 | 79.5 | 89.2 | 100.5 | 99.4 | 98.9 | 100.7 | 103.1 | |
| 30 | Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products..... | 124.6 | 125.9 | 125.7 | 125.6 | 125.5 | 125.6 | 125.2 | 125.1 | 124.4 | 124.6 | 124.8 | 125.4 | 125.9 | 125.7 | 126.4 | |
| 31 | Leather and leather products..... | 137.9 | 141.3 | 142.3 | 141.5 | 141.2 | 140.9 | 140.3 | 140.2 | 139.8 | 140.0 | 140.1 | 140.8 | 140.9 | 140.9 | 141.7 | |
| 32 | Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products..... | 134.6 | 136.0 | 136.0 | 136.4 | 136.6 | 136.9 | 136.7 | 136.9 | 136.4 | 136.3 | 136.6 | 136.9 | 136.7 | 136.9 | 137.3 | |
| 33 | Primary metal industries..... | 119.8 | 116.1 | 115.6 | 115.3 | 114.6 | 114.2 | 114.0 | 113.7 | 113.7 | 114.4 | 114.7 | 115.4 | 116.7 | 116.9 | 117.5 | |
| 34 | Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment..... | 1,310.3 | 131.0 | 131.1 | 131.1 | 131.0 | 131.1 | 131.2 | 131.2 | 131.2 | 131.2 | 131.3 | 131.4 | 131.6 | 131.8 | 132.0 | |
| 35 | Machinery, except electrical..... | 117.5 | 118.0 | 117.9 | 117.9 | 117.9 | 117.9 | 117.8 | 117.7 | 117.6 | 117.7 | 117.6 | 117.6 | 117.5 | 117.2 | 116.8 | |
| 36 | Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies..... | 108.3 | 107.0 | 106.4 | 106.5 | 106.4 | 106.5 | 106.6 | 106.7 | 106.6 | 106.6 | 106.1 | 106.3 | 106.0 | 105.7 | 105.7 | |
| 37 | Transportation..... | 136.8 | 137.9 | 137.4 | 137.3 | 138.5 | 138.3 | 138.6 | 138.0 | 138.5 | 137.9 | 137.7 | 137.1 | 136.9 | 136.0 | 135.4 | |
| 38 | Measuring and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks..... | 126.2 | 127.3 | 127.4 | 127.5 | 127.6 | 127.8 | 127.7 | 128.3 | 128.6 | 128.9 | 128.2 | 128.2 | 128.4 | 128.3 | 128.4 | |
| 39 | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (12/85 = 100)..... | 130.9 | 132.4 | 132.7 | 132.8 | 132.7 | 132.6 | 132.4 | 132.7 | 133.4 | 132.9 | 133.3 | 134.0 | 133.6 | 133.3 | 133.2 | |
| | Service industries: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Motor freight transportation and warehousing (06/93 = 100)..... | 119.4 | 123.1 | 123.5 | 123.8 | 123.6 | 123.4 | 123.1 | 123.2 | 123.4 | 123.5 | 123.7 | 123.8 | 124.3 | 124.2 | 124.6 | |
| 43 | U.S. Postal Service (06/89 = 100)..... | 135.2 | 143.4 | 145.4 | 145.4 | 145.4 | 145.4 | 145.4 | 145.4 | 145.4 | 145.4 | 145.4 | 145.4 | 145.4 | 155.0 | 155.0 | |
| 44 | Water transportation (12/92 = 100)..... | 122.6 | 129.8 | 133.2 | 133.9 | 133.5 | 130.2 | 129.7 | 129.3 | 128.9 | 128.7 | 127.9 | 131.5 | 134.6 | 135.5 | 135.4 | |
| 45 | Transportation by air (12/92 = 100)..... | 147.7 | 157.2 | 159.0 | 158.5 | 158.9 | 156.8 | 157.1 | 157.1 | 157.1 | 156.8 | 156.3 | 156.4 | 156.6 | 157.4 | 158.9 | |
| 46 | Pipelines, except natural gas (12/92 = 100)..... | 102.3 | 110.3 | 111.2 | 111.7 | 111.8 | 112.0 | 112.0 | 111.1 | 111.3 | 111.6 | 111.5 | 111.3 | 111.3 | 112.3 | 112.5 | |

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 Rev. 3 | Industry | 2001 | | | | | 2002 | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. |
| 0 | Food and live animals..... | 102.6 | 103.3 | 102.7 | 100.9 | 101.2 | 102.7 | 100.0 | 100.3 | 100.6 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 101.0 | 103.7 |
| 01 | Meat and meat preparations..... | 106.4 | 107.8 | 107.8 | 99.2 | 97.8 | 93.1 | 91.3 | 93.2 | 92.0 | 91.6 | 90.0 | 87.9 | 88.8 |
| 04 | Cereals and cereal preparations..... | 104.5 | 106.4 | 103.9 | 105.2 | 107.2 | 108.4 | 106.0 | 105.4 | 105.2 | 103.8 | 106.5 | 112.7 | 119.1 |
| 05 | Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry..... | 102.4 | 100.8 | 102.1 | 99.7 | 100.6 | 110.5 | 102.4 | 102.5 | 103.7 | 103.8 | 99.0 | 97.8 | 98.6 |
| 2 | Crude materials, inedible, except fuels..... | 91.1 | 89.5 | 87.1 | 86.3 | 87.1 | 87.1 | 86.9 | 87.7 | 89.7 | 90.9 | 95.3 | 99.8 | 97.8 |
| 22 | Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits..... | 104.3 | 99.0 | 89.8 | 89.1 | 90.9 | 91.6 | 89.4 | 92.0 | 93.8 | 95.1 | 102.9 | 117.0 | 113.6 |
| 24 | Cork and wood..... | 92.9 | 90.2 | 89.7 | 88.7 | 88.0 | 88.1 | 87.6 | 87.2 | 87.3 | 87.4 | 87.1 | 88.1 | 99.8 |
| 25 | Pulp and waste paper..... | 76.6 | 77.3 | 77.7 | 77.4 | 77.2 | 75.8 | 73.9 | 74.1 | 77.1 | 81.0 | 89.3 | 96.2 | 88.7 |
| 26 | Textile fibers and their waste..... | 89.3 | 87.7 | 84.5 | 82.0 | 84.0 | 85.3 | 86.6 | 86.2 | 86.8 | 84.9 | 88.6 | 94.6 | 93.9 |
| 28 | Metalliferous ores and metal scrap..... | 86.2 | 85.1 | 82.7 | 81.4 | 81.3 | 84.9 | 87.0 | 87.3 | 91.7 | 98.9 | 100.4 | 100.4 | 98.7 |
| 3 | Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products..... | 97.5 | 103.3 | 93.4 | 88.3 | 82.4 | 87.1 | 84.3 | 89.8 | 99.7 | 95.4 | 93.9 | 97.1 | 97.1 |
| 32 | Coal, coke, and briquettes..... | 107.9 | 108.8 | 108.9 | 108.9 | 108.8 | 109.5 | 109.7 | 110.8 | 111.4 | 111.4 | 110.9 | 114.3 | 114.3 |
| 33 | Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials..... | 95.2 | 103.6 | 88.4 | 80.9 | 74.6 | 80.1 | 76.5 | 83.6 | 95.8 | 90.2 | 87.9 | 91.6 | 92.0 |
| 5 | Chemicals and related products, n.e.s. | 94.1 | 93.8 | 93.8 | 93.6 | 92.8 | 92.2 | 92.3 | 93.2 | 94.8 | 95.1 | 95.4 | 96.0 | 96.4 |
| 54 | Medicinal and pharmaceutical products..... | 100.8 | 101.1 | 100.9 | 100.9 | 100.9 | 101.1 | 100.8 | 100.5 | 100.3 | 100.2 | 100.4 | 100.8 | 101.3 |
| 55 | Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations..... | 99.0 | 99.1 | 99.0 | 98.9 | 98.8 | 97.5 | 97.1 | 97.6 | 97.5 | 97.1 | 97.3 | 97.1 | 97.5 |
| 57 | Plastics in primary forms | 90.0 | 88.6 | 89.2 | 88.5 | 86.5 | 85.4 | 85.8 | 87.6 | 90.5 | 92.2 | 92.5 | 93.0 | 92.8 |
| 58 | Plastics in nonprimary forms..... | 96.9 | 97.2 | 95.9 | 95.8 | 95.8 | 95.9 | 95.7 | 95.8 | 95.3 | 95.6 | 96.0 | 96.4 | 96.6 |
| 59 | Chemical materials and products, n.e.s. | 98.7 | 99.0 | 98.6 | 98.7 | 97.6 | 98.1 | 97.6 | 98.0 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 97.5 | 97.3 | 98.0 |
| 6 | Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials..... | 98.4 | 98.2 | 97.3 | 96.6 | 96.7 | 97.3 | 97.2 | 96.7 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 98.0 | 98.5 | 98.6 |
| 62 | Rubber manufactures, n.e.s. | 101.0 | 101.0 | 100.6 | 100.5 | 100.9 | 100.4 | 100.4 | 100.8 | 101.1 | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.5 |
| 64 | Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard..... | 95.1 | 95.6 | 95.1 | 95.2 | 95.2 | 95.3 | 94.1 | 92.5 | 92.9 | 93.1 | 94.8 | 95.7 | 96.3 |
| 66 | Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s. | 101.0 | 101.1 | 101.1 | 101.4 | 102.1 | 101.7 | 101.4 | 102.1 | 101.9 | 102.0 | 102.2 | 102.1 | 102.2 |
| 68 | Nonferrous metals..... | 93.0 | 90.2 | 86.9 | 81.8 | 83.1 | 85.3 | 85.9 | 85.1 | 86.5 | 86.5 | 85.3 | 85.2 | 84.9 |
| 7 | Machinery and transport equipment..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.6 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 99.3 | 98.9 | 98.7 | 98.7 |
| 71 | Power generating machinery and equipment..... | 102.8 | 103.0 | 103.1 | 104.1 | 104.0 | 104.6 | 104.4 | 104.6 | 104.6 | 104.6 | 104.5 | 104.5 | 104.6 |
| 72 | Machinery specialized for particular industries..... | 99.5 | 99.5 | 100.6 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 100.7 | 100.8 | 101.1 | 101.4 | 102.0 | 101.8 | 102.1 | 101.9 |
| 74 | General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts..... | 101.8 | 101.9 | 101.8 | 101.9 | 101.7 | 102.1 | 102.0 | 102.2 | 102.1 | 102.3 | 102.3 | 102.1 | 102.2 |
| 75 | Computer equipment and office machines..... | 94.8 | 94.8 | 94.6 | 94.2 | 92.9 | 92.5 | 92.9 | 93.1 | 92.5 | 91.7 | 90.3 | 90.5 | 89.6 |
| 76 | Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment..... | 98.7 | 98.5 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 97.7 | 96.1 | 95.9 |
| 77 | Electrical machinery and equipment..... | 97.7 | 97.6 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 94.8 | 94.6 | 94.7 | 94.8 | 94.6 | 93.8 | 93.2 | 93.4 |
| 78 | Road vehicles..... | 100.2 | 100.2 | 100.3 | 100.2 | 100.3 | 100.1 | 100.2 | 100.3 | 100.3 | 100.4 | 100.3 | 100.4 | 100.6 |
| 87 | Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus..... | 100.8 | 100.9 | 101.0 | 100.9 | 100.9 | 100.8 | 101.1 | 101.2 | 101.3 | 101.3 | 101.3 | 101.4 | 101.4 |

39. U.S. import price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification

[2000 = 100]

| SITC Rev. 3 | Industry | 2001 | | | | | 2002 | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. |
| 0 | Food and live animals..... | 94.9 | 95.1 | 94.7 | 95.1 | 94.8 | 95.8 | 94.3 | 96.4 | 97.0 | 96.4 | 94.5 | 96.4 | 96.0 |
| 01 | Meat and meat preparations..... | 108.9 | 113.5 | 114.8 | 118.0 | 109.8 | 105.5 | 107.4 | 109.8 | 110.1 | 105.4 | 104.0 | 105.9 | 105.4 |
| 03 | Fish and crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates..... | 86.8 | 86.3 | 84.6 | 82.8 | 82.9 | 82.3 | 82.0 | 80.4 | 80.1 | 80.0 | 79.8 | 82.1 | 83.1 |
| 05 | Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry..... | 98.2 | 98.5 | 99.1 | 101.5 | 99.3 | 106.8 | 98.1 | 104.0 | 104.9 | 108.1 | 102.2 | 104.9 | 102.5 |
| 07 | Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof..... | 78.8 | 80.1 | 77.3 | 77.2 | 78.5 | 77.5 | 78.8 | 83.3 | 88.5 | 83.8 | 84.6 | 84.2 | 84.2 |
| 1 | Beverages and tobacco..... | 102.1 | 120.0 | 102.7 | 102.6 | 103.0 | 102.9 | 102.9 | 102.1 | 102.0 | 102.7 | 103.0 | 102.6 | 102.6 |
| 11 | Beverages..... | 102.4 | 102.4 | 102.6 | 102.6 | 103.1 | 103.2 | 103.2 | 102.5 | 102.3 | 102.4 | 102.8 | 102.4 | 102.4 |
| 2 | Crude materials, inedible, except fuels..... | 95.8 | 96.6 | 94.5 | 91.3 | 89.9 | 90.1 | 92.7 | 95.8 | 96.3 | 97.0 | 96.4 | 96.8 | 97.2 |
| 24 | Cork and wood..... | 109.6 | 112.2 | 105.1 | 97.5 | 91.7 | 92.6 | 98.6 | 106.6 | 108.1 | 105.2 | 103.1 | 103.4 | 101.9 |
| 25 | Pulp and waste paper..... | 79.3 | 77.3 | 76.8 | 78.0 | 77.7 | 78.1 | 77.2 | 74.9 | 73.4 | 74.7 | 77.1 | 80.2 | 82.3 |
| 28 | Metalliferous ores and metal scrap..... | 93.1 | 92.8 | 91.6 | 89.8 | 91.2 | 91.4 | 92.7 | 93.7 | 95.0 | 95.6 | 95.9 | 96.4 | 95.2 |
| 29 | Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s. | 81.0 | 83.8 | 93.4 | 93.1 | 96.0 | 92.2 | 91.7 | 92.3 | 90.5 | 103.8 | 92.8 | 91.1 | 100.2 |
| 3 | Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products..... | 85.6 | 85.8 | 72.3 | 65.0 | 61.2 | 64.0 | 65.2 | 76.4 | 87.1 | 89.0 | 86.0 | 88.6 | 90.4 |
| 33 | Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials.... | 86.1 | 86.8 | 73.0 | 63.0 | 59.8 | 62.6 | 65.6 | 77.4 | 86.8 | 89.1 | 85.8 | 89.4 | 91.9 |
| 34 | Gas, natural and manufactured..... | 80.9 | 77.8 | 65.7 | 75.9 | 68.7 | 70.8 | 58.2 | 64.8 | 86.0 | 84.3 | 83.6 | 78.3 | 75.2 |
| 5 | Chemicals and related products, n.e.s. | 98.4 | 98.3 | 98.8 | 97.8 | 97.5 | 97.7 | 96.7 | 96.3 | 97.3 | 97.5 | 97.0 | 98.5 | 98.7 |
| 52 | Inorganic chemicals..... | 98.0 | 98.1 | 99.4 | 98.9 | 97.6 | 97.0 | 97.1 | 97.8 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 98.6 | 100.0 | 99.8 |
| 53 | Dyeing, tanning, and coloring materials..... | 95.7 | 96.3 | 97.1 | 96.8 | 97.1 | 97.8 | 97.4 | 97.2 | 95.6 | 95.6 | 96.2 | 96.4 | 97.2 |
| 54 | Medicinal and pharmaceutical products..... | 97.3 | 97.0 | 97.5 | 97.3 | 97.0 | 97.1 | 96.3 | 96.0 | 96.6 | 96.7 | 98.0 | 98.8 | 100.1 |
| 55 | Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations..... | 98.1 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 100.1 | 100.1 | 99.9 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.1 | 99.9 | 100.4 | 101.2 |
| 57 | Plastics in primary forms..... | 100.5 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 98.6 | 97.1 | 91.5 | 91.4 | 91.1 | 91.8 | 95.9 | 95.7 |
| 58 | Plastics in nonprimary forms..... | 100.7 | 99.3 | 101.6 | 101.1 | 100.9 | 100.8 | 100.6 | 100.6 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 100.3 | 99.7 | 99.5 |
| 59 | Chemical materials and products, n.e.s. | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.2 | 98.6 | 97.8 | 96.1 | 95.2 | 93.6 | 94.5 | 94.3 | 93.6 | 93.5 | 93.5 |
| 6 | Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials..... | 95.0 | 94.8 | 93.8 | 92.4 | 92.0 | 92.4 | 92.3 | 92.2 | 92.6 | 92.3 | 92.8 | 93.0 | 93.3 |
| 62 | Rubber manufactures, n.e.s. | 98.7 | 98.7 | 98.5 | 97.8 | 97.9 | 97.3 | 97.6 | 97.6 | 97.9 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 98.0 | 98.1 |
| 64 | Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard..... | 99.9 | 99.3 | 98.6 | 97.6 | 96.1 | 95.0 | 93.7 | 93.4 | 92.5 | 91.9 | 91.7 | 91.7 | 93.1 |
| 66 | Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s. | 99.1 | 99.3 | 97.5 | 97.2 | 97.5 | 97.2 | 97.0 | 96.9 | 96.9 | 97.0 | 97.0 | 97.2 | 97.4 |
| 68 | Nonferrous metals..... | 83.4 | 82.2 | 78.7 | 73.7 | 73.8 | 76.4 | 77.2 | 76.9 | 79.2 | 79.7 | 79.7 | 79.2 | 78.4 |
| 69 | Manufactures of metals, n.e.s. | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.7 | 99.5 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 98.2 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 98.1 | 98.5 |
| 7 | Machinery and transport equipment..... | 98.1 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 97.9 | 97.7 | 97.4 | 97.2 | 97.1 | 97.2 | 97.0 | 97.1 | 96.9 | 97.0 |
| 72 | Machinery specialized for particular industries..... | 98.6 | 99.1 | 99.2 | 99.0 | 98.7 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 98.6 | 98.8 | 99.0 | 99.5 | 100.0 |
| 74 | General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts..... | 97.8 | 98.0 | 98.7 | 98.1 | 97.8 | 98.1 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 97.6 | 97.4 | 97.8 | 98.1 | 98.4 |
| 75 | Computer equipment and office machines..... | 91.7 | 90.0 | 89.1 | 89.0 | 88.8 | 88.6 | 88.2 | 88.1 | 88.2 | 88.0 | 87.9 | 87.4 | 87.3 |
| 76 | Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment..... | 97.1 | 96.8 | 96.5 | 96.4 | 96.3 | 95.7 | 95.1 | 94.8 | 94.8 | 94.5 | 94.4 | 94.0 | 93.3 |
| 77 | Electrical machinery and equipment..... | 98.7 | 98.6 | 98.7 | 98.6 | 97.0 | 96.9 | 97.0 | 96.8 | 97.0 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 96.6 | 96.7 |
| 78 | Road vehicles..... | 88.7 | 100.0 | 100.3 | 100.2 | 100.3 | 1,001.0 | 100.2 | 100.1 | 100.2 | 100.0 | 100.2 | 100.2 | 100.3 |
| 85 | Footwear..... | 100.5 | 100.4 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 100.3 | 99.3 | 99.6 | 99.5 | 99.0 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 99.3 | 99.4 |
| 88 | Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s. | 97.9 | 98.2 | 98.6 | 98.5 | 98.4 | 97.7 | 97.3 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 97.4 | 97.8 | 98.5 | 98.9 |

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

[2000 = 100]

| Category | 2001 | | | | | 2002 | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. |
| ALL COMMODITIES..... | 98.8 | 99.0 | 98.3 | 97.8 | 97.6 | 97.5 | 97.3 | 97.6 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 98.3 | 98.4 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages..... | 102.6 | 102.6 | 101.2 | 99.7 | 100.6 | 102.0 | 98.9 | 99.7 | 100.3 | 100.4 | 101.5 | 104.0 | 106.3 |
| Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages..... | 104.0 | 103.6 | 102.2 | 100.7 | 101.6 | 102.6 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 100.8 | 100.9 | 101.7 | 104.5 | 106.9 |
| Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products..... | 90.2 | 92.9 | 91.9 | 90.9 | 90.4 | 96.3 | 94.5 | 98.3 | 96.2 | 96.1 | 100.7 | 100.0 | 101.2 |
| Industrial supplies and materials..... | 94.8 | 95.2 | 93.6 | 92.3 | 91.4 | 91.5 | 91.4 | 91.9 | 93.4 | 93.8 | 94.6 | 95.6 | 95.4 |
| Agricultural industrial supplies and materials..... | 97.2 | 96.8 | 93.8 | 92.1 | 93.3 | 92.3 | 92.9 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 93.0 | 95.8 | 97.9 | 97.8 |
| Fuels and lubricants..... | 97.6 | 103.2 | 93.6 | 88.5 | 83.5 | 85.6 | 83.8 | 85.6 | 90.3 | 87.9 | 86.7 | 88.3 | 87.9 |
| Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials..... | 94.0 | 93.8 | 93.4 | 92.8 | 92.3 | 92.3 | 92.2 | 92.6 | 94.0 | 94.8 | 95.7 | 96.6 | 96.4 |
| Selected building materials..... | 96.8 | 95.5 | 95.1 | 94.4 | 94.1 | 94.4 | 94.4 | 94.2 | 94.3 | 94.1 | 94.1 | 94.8 | 95.3 |
| Capital goods..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.4 | 99.1 | 99.2 | 99.4 | 99.5 | 99.2 | 98.7 | 98.4 | 98.4 |
| Electric and electrical generating equipment..... | 101.5 | 101.6 | 101.6 | 101.6 | 101.5 | 102.1 | 102.0 | 102.1 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 102.0 | 101.8 | 101.9 |
| Nonelectrical machinery..... | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 97.7 | 97.2 | 97.3 | 97.5 | 97.6 | 97.3 | 96.5 | 96.2 | 6.1 |
| Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines..... | 100.5 | 100.4 | 100.5 | 100.4 | 100.5 | 100.7 | 100.8 | 100.9 | 100.7 | 100.9 | 100.9 | 100.8 | 100.9 |
| Consumer goods, excluding automotive..... | 99.5 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.5 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 98.9 | 99.0 | 99.1 | 99.2 | 99.3 |
| Nondurables, manufactured..... | 98.9 | 99.1 | 99.0 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 98.2 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 98.2 | 98.3 | 98.5 | 98.6 | 98.8 |
| Durables, manufactured..... | 100.2 | 100.4 | 100.6 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 100.6 | 99.9 | 99.7 | 99.3 | 99.2 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 99.5 |
| Agricultural commodities..... | 102.8 | 102.5 | 100.7 | 99.2 | 100.2 | 100.9 | 98.3 | 98.9 | 99.6 | 99.5 | 100.7 | 103.3 | 105.3 |
| Nonagricultural commodities..... | 98.5 | 98.6 | 98.1 | 97.7 | 97.3 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 97.5 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 97.7 | 97.8 | 97.8 |

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

[2000 = 100]

| Category | 2001 | | | | | 2002 | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. |
| ALL COMMODITIES..... | 96.0 | 95.9 | 93.7 | 92.3 | 91.4 | 91.6 | 91.6 | 92.8 | 94.3 | 94.4 | 94.1 | 94.5 | 94.8 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages..... | 94.5 | 95.0 | 94.5 | 95.2 | 94.6 | 95.7 | 93.8 | 95.0 | 96.0 | 97.2 | 96.2 | 97.0 | 97.2 |
| Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages..... | 96.9 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 99.5 | 98.3 | 99.9 | 97.2 | 99.5 | 100.9 | 102.7 | 101.3 | 102.4 | 102.4 |
| Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products..... | 89.5 | 89.2 | 87.8 | 86.4 | 86.8 | 87.0 | 86.8 | 85.5 | 85.5 | 85.2 | 85.2 | 85.2 | 86.1 |
| Industrial supplies and materials..... | 91.0 | 91.0 | 84.3 | 79.9 | 77.6 | 79.1 | 79.8 | 84.9 | 90.3 | 90.8 | 89.8 | 91.5 | 92.3 |
| Fuels and lubricants..... | 86.0 | 86.1 | 72.9 | 65.7 | 61.6 | 64.5 | 65.9 | 76.4 | 87.1 | 88.5 | 85.8 | 88.6 | 90.0 |
| Petroleum and petroleum products..... | 86.1 | 86.7 | 73.4 | 63.6 | 59.9 | 63.0 | 65.7 | 76.9 | 86.7 | 88.4 | 85.3 | 89.0 | 90.9 |
| Paper and paper base stocks..... | 95.1 | 93.9 | 93.1 | 92.3 | 90.7 | 90.0 | 88.8 | 88.0 | 87.0 | 86.7 | 87.1 | 88.0 | 89.9 |
| Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials..... | 98.0 | 97.9 | 98.0 | 96.7 | 96.2 | 96.3 | 96.0 | 95.9 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 97.2 | 98.1 | 89.9 |
| Selected building materials..... | 102.9 | 103.7 | 99.9 | 96.1 | 92.9 | 93.1 | 96.1 | 100.7 | 101.0 | 99.6 | 99.1 | 99.9 | 99.1 |
| Unfinished metals associated with durable goods... | 87.4 | 87.1 | 85.1 | 82.1 | 82.1 | 83.2 | 83.8 | 83.8 | 86.2 | 86.6 | 88.6 | 89.6 | 89.1 |
| Nonmetals associated with durable goods..... | 100.2 | 100.4 | 99.9 | 98.9 | 99.0 | 98.4 | 97.6 | 97.2 | 97.6 | 96.8 | 96.9 | 97.3 | 97.3 |
| Capital goods..... | 97.1 | 96.8 | 96.7 | 96.5 | 96.2 | 95.7 | 95.4 | 95.2 | 95.2 | 95.1 | 95.1 | 94.9 | 95.1 |
| Electric and electrical generating equipment..... | 101.3 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 101.2 | 100.6 | 97.3 | 96.7 | 95.5 | 95.3 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.4 | 96.5 |
| Nonelectrical machinery..... | 96.0 | 95.6 | 95.4 | 95.3 | 94.9 | 94.8 | 94.5 | 94.4 | 94.5 | 94.4 | 94.4 | 94.0 | 94.1 |
| Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines..... | 99.6 | 99.9 | 100.1 | 100.0 | 100.1 | 99.8 | 100.1 | 99.9 | 100.1 | 99.9 | 100.1 | 100.1 | 100.1 |
| Consumer goods, excluding automotive..... | 99.2 | 99.1 | 98.9 | 98.8 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 98.4 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 98.2 | 98.2 |
| Nondurables, manufactured..... | 100.0 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 99.2 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 99.3 | 99.5 |
| Durables, manufactured..... | 98.6 | 98.7 | 98.4 | 98.3 | 98.0 | 97.8 | 97.4 | 97.3 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 97.1 |
| Nonmanufactured consumer goods..... | 97.4 | 97.9 | 95.8 | 95.7 | 96.4 | 95.8 | 95.7 | 96.1 | 95.8 | 97.6 | 95.6 | 95.3 | 95.7 |

42. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services

[2000 = 100]

| Category | 2000 | | | 2001 | | | 2002 | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 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 | | | 2000 | | | | 2001 | | | | 2002 | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II |
| Business | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons..... | 112.5 | 113.6 | 115.2 | 115.3 | 117.2 | 117.3 | 117.9 | 117.5 | 117.4 | 117.9 | 120.1 | 122.5 | 123.0 |
| Compensation per hour..... | 124.3 | 123.4 | 127.0 | 131.4 | 132.4 | 135.0 | 136.8 | 137.3 | 137.5 | 137.8 | 138.3 | 139.6 | 140.9 |
| Real compensation per hour..... | 107.1 | 107.3 | 107.8 | 110.5 | 110.5 | 111.7 | 111.9 | 111.8 | 111.0 | 111.1 | 111.6 | 112.2 | 112.4 |
| Unit labor costs..... | 110.5 | 110.4 | 110.2 | 114.0 | 113.0 | 115.1 | 115.6 | 116.9 | 117.1 | 116.8 | 115.1 | 113.9 | 114.9 |
| Unit nonlabor payments..... | 113.2 | 114.1 | 115.3 | 110.7 | 114.1 | 111.2 | 112.0 | 112.3 | 113.6 | 115.5 | 117.2 | 119.6 | 118.9 |
| Implicit price deflator..... | 111.5 | 111.8 | 112.1 | 112.8 | 113.4 | 113.7 | 114.3 | 115.2 | 115.8 | 116.4 | 115.9 | 116.0 | 116.1 |
| Nonfarm business | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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..... | 110.3 | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 121.3 | 122.8 | 124.3 |
| Compensation per hour..... | 120.4 | 121.2 | 122.7 | 126.9 | 127.8 | 130.4 | 131.7 | 131.3 | 131.9 | 132.7 | 133.6 | 134.9 | 136.3 |
| Real compensation per hour..... | 103.8 | 103.7 | 104.1 | 106.7 | 106.6 | 107.9 | 108.2 | 106.9 | 106.5 | 107.0 | 107.8 | 108.5 | 108.7 |
| Total unit costs..... | 104.5 | 105.4 | 106.1 | 107.8 | 108.9 | 110.4 | 111.9 | 112.9 | 113.3 | 113.7 | 111.8 | 111.6 | 111.5 |
| Unit labor costs..... | 105.2 | 105.7 | 106.5 | 108.7 | 109.4 | 110.9 | 112.2 | 112.6 | 12.5 | 112.3 | 110.2 | 109.9 | 109.7 |
| Unit nonlabor costs..... | 102.6 | 104.6 | 105.1 | 105.4 | 107.7 | 108.9 | 111.0 | 113.7 | 115.6 | 117.6 | 116.2 | 116.0 | 116.5 |
| Unit profits..... | 135.5 | 127.8 | 126.5 | 120.5 | 120.4 | 111.4 | 110.4 | 94.9 | 97.2 | 99.7 | 109.6 | 109.4 | 108.4 |
| Unit nonlabor payments..... | 111.0 | 110.5 | 110.6 | 109.3 | 110.9 | 109.5 | 108.3 | 108.9 | 110.9 | 113.1 | 114.5 | 114.3 | 114.4 |
| Implicit price deflator..... | 107.1 | 107.3 | 107.8 | 108.9 | 209.9 | 110.5 | 110.9 | 111.4 | 112.0 | 112.5 | 111.6 | 111.4 | 111.3 |
| Manufacturing | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 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 |
| Unit 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 | 100.9 | 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 | 105.1 | 110.6 | 110.6 |
| Inputs: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 101.5 | 104.7 | 104.7 |
| Manufacturing (1992 = 100) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Productivity: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons..... | 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 |
| Output per unit of capital services..... | 124.3 | 116.5 | 100.9 | 101.6 | 97.5 | 100.0 | 101.1 | 104.0 | 105.0 | 104.5 | 105.6 | 106.5 | 106.5 |
| Multifactor productivity..... | 72.7 | 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..... | 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 |
| Inputs: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hours of all persons..... | 92.0 | 104.2 | 107.5 | 104.8 | 100.4 | 100.0 | 101.4 | 103.6 | 104.0 | 103.7 | 105.5 | 105.2 | 105.2 |
| Capital services..... | 30.9 | 48.5 | 74.7 | 95.8 | 97.9 | 100.0 | 102.2 | 104.5 | 108.0 | 111.9 | 116.9 | 122.8 | 122.8 |
| Energy..... | 51.3 | 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..... | 38.2 | 44.8 | 75.0 | 92.5 | 93.6 | 100.0 | 105.7 | 111.3 | 112.8 | 120.4 | 120.4 | 127.2 | 127.2 |
| Purchased business services..... | 28.2 | 48.8 | 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 | 114.4 | 116.5 |
| 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 | 112.0 | 114.7 |
| 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 | 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 | 108.0 | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 105.1 | 109.8 | 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 | 122.1 | 131.1 | 133.1 |
| 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 | — |
| Implicit price deflator..... | 30.2 | 35.0 | 79.9 | 99.0 | 100.9 | 102.0 | 103.9 | 104.8 | 104.1 | 100.4 | 100.7 | 103.2 | — |

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 | 118.3 | 110.0 | 122.6 |
| Gold and silver ores..... | 104 | 122.3 | 127.4 | 141.6 | 159.8 | 160.8 | 144.2 | 138.3 | 158.5 | 187.6 | 197.5 | 239.9 |
| Bituminous coal and lignite mining..... | 122 | 118.7 | 122.4 | 133.0 | 141.2 | 148.1 | 155.9 | 168.0 | 176.6 | 188.0 | 194.9 | 207.0 |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas..... | 131 | 97.0 | 97.9 | 102.1 | 105.9 | 112.4 | 119.4 | 123.9 | 125.2 | 127.5 | 134.5 | 142.5 |
| Crushed and broken stone..... | 142 | 102.2 | 99.8 | 105.0 | 103.6 | 108.7 | 105.4 | 107.2 | 112.6 | 110.2 | 105.0 | 101.9 |
| Manufacturing | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meat products..... | 201 | 97.1 | 99.6 | 104.6 | 104.3 | 101.2 | 102.3 | 97.4 | 102.5 | 102.3 | 101.8 | 102.9 |
| Dairy products..... | 202 | 107.3 | 108.3 | 111.4 | 109.6 | 111.8 | 116.4 | 116.0 | 119.3 | 119.3 | 112.7 | 113.5 |
| Preserved fruits and vegetables..... | 203 | 95.6 | 99.2 | 100.5 | 106.8 | 107.6 | 109.1 | 109.2 | 110.7 | 117.8 | 120.4 | 123.5 |
| Grain mill products..... | 204 | 105.4 | 104.9 | 107.8 | 109.2 | 108.4 | 115.4 | 108.0 | 118.2 | 126.2 | 129.3 | 127.5 |
| Bakery products..... | 205 | 92.7 | 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 | 113.7 | 116.7 | 123.0 | 127.0 | 130.5 |
| Fats and oils..... | 207 | 118.1 | 120.1 | 114.1 | 112.6 | 111.8 | 120.3 | 110.1 | 120.2 | 137.3 | 154.4 | 151.4 |
| Beverages..... | 208 | 117.0 | 120.0 | 127.1 | 126.4 | 130.1 | 133.5 | 135.0 | 135.5 | 136.4 | 129.7 | 128.6 |
| Miscellaneous food and kindred products..... | 209 | 99.2 | 101.7 | 101.5 | 105.2 | 100.9 | 102.9 | 109.1 | 104.0 | 112.4 | 113.9 | 116.3 |
| Cigarettes..... | 211 | 113.2 | 107.6 | 111.6 | 106.5 | 126.6 | 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 | 136.2 | 139.3 | 140.2 |
| Broadwoven fabric mills, manmade..... | 222 | 111.3 | 116.2 | 126.2 | 131.7 | 142.5 | 145.3 | 147.6 | 162.2 | 168.6 | 175.3 | 167.4 |
| Narrow fabric mills..... | 224 | 96.5 | 99.6 | 112.9 | 111.4 | 120.1 | 118.9 | 126.3 | 110.8 | 117.7 | 124.9 | 117.1 |
| Knitting mills..... | 225 | 107.5 | 114.0 | 119.3 | 127.9 | 134.1 | 138.3 | 150.3 | 138.0 | 135.9 | 146.6 | 155.6 |
| Textile finishing, except wool..... | 226 | 83.4 | 79.9 | 78.6 | 79.3 | 81.2 | 78.5 | 79.2 | 94.3 | 93.7 | 94.4 | 97.2 |
| Carpets 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 |
| Yarn 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 |
| Miscellaneous textile goods..... | 229 | 109.2 | 104.6 | 106.5 | 110.4 | 118.5 | 123.7 | 123.1 | 118.7 | 120.1 | 128.0 | 134.4 |
| Men's and boys' furnishings..... | 232 | 102.1 | 108.4 | 109.1 | 108.4 | 111.7 | 123.4 | 134.7 | 162.1 | 174.8 | 190.9 | 200.3 |
| Women'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 |
| Women'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 |
| Hats, 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 |
| Miscellaneous apparel and accessories..... | 238 | 90.6 | 91.8 | 91.3 | 94.0 | 105.5 | 116.8 | 120.1 | 101.5 | 108.0 | 105.8 | 111.3 |
| Miscellaneous fabricated textile products..... | 239 | 99.9 | 100.7 | 107.5 | 108.5 | 107.8 | 109.2 | 105.6 | 119.2 | 117.3 | 128.8 | 132.5 |
| Sawmills 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 |
| Millwork, 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 |
| Wood containers..... | 244 | 111.2 | 113.1 | 109.4 | 100.1 | 100.9 | 106.1 | 106.7 | 106.2 | 106.5 | 103.9 | 104.6 |
| Wood 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 |
| Miscellaneous 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 |
| Household furniture..... | 251 | 104.5 | 107.1 | 110.5 | 110.6 | 112.5 | 116.9 | 121.6 | 121.3 | 125.7 | 128.9 | 128.4 |
| Office furniture..... | 252 | 95.0 | 94.1 | 102.5 | 103.2 | 100.5 | 101.1 | 106.4 | 118.3 | 113.1 | 108.9 | 111.2 |
| Public 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 |
| Partitions 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 |
| Miscellaneous 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 |
| Pulp mills..... | 261 | 116.7 | 128.3 | 137.3 | 122.5 | 128.9 | 131.9 | 132.6 | 82.3 | 86.6 | 84.8 | 78.8 |
| Paper mills..... | 262 | 102.3 | 99.2 | 103.3 | 102.4 | 110.2 | 118.6 | 111.6 | 112.0 | 114.8 | 126.2 | 133.5 |
| Paperboard mills..... | 263 | 100.6 | 101.4 | 104.4 | 108.4 | 114.9 | 119.5 | 118.0 | 126.7 | 127.8 | 134.9 | 135.3 |
| Paperboard 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 |
| Miscellaneous 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 |
| Newspapers..... | 271 | 90.6 | 85.8 | 81.5 | 79.4 | 79.9 | 79.0 | 77.4 | 79.0 | 83.6 | 86.0 | 88.3 |
| Periodicals..... | 272 | 93.9 | 89.5 | 92.9 | 89.5 | 81.9 | 87.8 | 89.1 | 100.1 | 112.2 | 111.2 | 109.9 |
| Books..... | 273 | 96.6 | 100.8 | 97.7 | 103.5 | 103.0 | 101.6 | 99.3 | 102.6 | 100.9 | 106.1 | 106.1 |
| Miscellaneous publishing..... | 274 | 92.2 | 95.9 | 105.8 | 104.5 | 97.5 | 94.8 | 93.6 | 114.5 | 119.4 | 127.2 | 127.8 |
| Commercial printing..... | 275 | 102.5 | 102.0 | 108.0 | 106.9 | 106.5 | 107.2 | 108.3 | 108.8 | 109.9 | 115.0 | 118.7 |
| Manifold business forms..... | 276 | 93.0 | 89.1 | 94.5 | 91.1 | 82.0 | 76.9 | 75.2 | 77.9 | 76.7 | 70.6 | 69.4 |
| Greeting cards..... | 277 | 100.6 | 92.7 | 96.7 | 91.4 | 89.0 | 92.5 | 90.8 | 92.2 | 104.1 | 109.3 | 105.1 |
| Blankbooks and bookbinding..... | 278 | 99.4 | 96.1 | 103.6 | 98.7 | 105.4 | 108.7 | 114.5 | 114.2 | 116.5 | 123.8 | 126.2 |
| Printing trade services..... | 279 | 99.3 | 100.6 | 112.0 | 115.3 | 111.0 | 116.7 | 126.2 | 123.3 | 126.7 | 121.5 | 119.6 |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals..... | 281 | 106.8 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 105.6 | 102.3 | 109.3 | 110.1 | 116.8 | 145.8 | 148.5 | 141.3 |
| Plastics materials and synthetics..... | 282 | 100.9 | 100.0 | 107.5 | 112.0 | 125.3 | 128.3 | 125.3 | 135.4 | 142.2 | 148.6 | 151.0 |
| Drugs..... | 283 | 103.8 | 104.5 | 99.5 | 99.7 | 104.6 | 108.7 | 112.5 | 112.4 | 104.3 | 105.6 | 106.2 |
| Soaps, cleaners, and toilet goods..... | 284 | 103.8 | 105.3 | 104.4 | 108.7 | 111.2 | 118.6 | 120.9 | 126.4 | 122.7 | 114.8 | 124.8 |
| Paints and allied products..... | 285 | 106.3 | 104.3 | 102.9 | 108.8 | 116.7 | 118.0 | 125.6 | 126.4 | 126.8 | 122.7 | 124.6 |
| Industrial organic chemicals..... | 286 | 101.4 | 95.8 | 94.6 | 92.2 | 99.9 | 98.6 | 99.0 | 111.3 | 105.7 | 120.6 | 127.8 |
| Agricultural chemicals..... | 287 | 104.7 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 103.8 | 105.0 | 108.5 | 110.0 | 119.8 | 118.0 | 104.6 | 112.0 |

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 |
|--|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Miscellaneous chemical products..... | 289 | 97.3 | 96.1 | 101.8 | 107.1 | 105.7 | 107.8 | 110.1 | 120.3 | 120.8 | 123.3 | 125.6 |
| Petroleum refining..... | 291 | 109.2 | 106.6 | 111.3 | 120.1 | 123.8 | 132.3 | 142.0 | 149.2 | 155.8 | 170.2 | 180.2 |
| Asphalt paving and roofing materials..... | 295 | 98.0 | 94.1 | 100.4 | 108.0 | 104.9 | 111.2 | 113.1 | 123.1 | 124.7 | 123.4 | 126.1 |
| Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products..... | 299 | 94.8 | 90.6 | 101.5 | 104.2 | 96.3 | 87.4 | 87.1 | 96.5 | 98.5 | 86.5 | 82.9 |
| Tires and inner tubes..... | 301 | 103.0 | 102.4 | 107.8 | 116.5 | 124.1 | 131.1 | 138.8 | 149.1 | 144.1 | 142.1 | 145.9 |
| 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 | 115.4 |
| 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 | 144.7 |
| 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 | 145.4 |
| Footwear, except rubber..... | 314 | 101.1 | 94.4 | 104.2 | 105.2 | 113.0 | 117.1 | 126.1 | 121.4 | 110.9 | 132.6 | 146.2 |
| Flat glass..... | 321 | 84.5 | 83.6 | 92.7 | 97.7 | 97.6 | 99.6 | 101.5 | 107.6 | 114.0 | 129.4 | 140.4 |
| 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 | 135.8 |
| Products of purchased glass..... | 323 | 92.6 | 97.7 | 101.5 | 106.2 | 105.9 | 106.1 | 122.0 | 125.1 | 122.0 | 130.2 | 137.2 |
| Cement, hydraulic..... | 324 | 112.4 | 108.3 | 115.1 | 119.9 | 125.6 | 124.3 | 128.7 | 133.1 | 134.1 | 138.6 | 136.9 |
| Structural clay products..... | 325 | 109.6 | 109.8 | 111.4 | 106.8 | 114.0 | 112.6 | 119.6 | 111.9 | 114.8 | 123.5 | 124.8 |
| Pottery and related products..... | 326 | 98.7 | 95.9 | 99.5 | 100.3 | 108.5 | 109.4 | 119.4 | 124.2 | 127.4 | 122.0 | 121.2 |
| Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products..... | 327 | 102.3 | 101.2 | 102.5 | 104.6 | 101.5 | 104.5 | 107.3 | 107.6 | 112.8 | 111.1 | 105.1 |
| Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products..... | 329 | 95.4 | 94.0 | 104.3 | 104.5 | 106.3 | 107.8 | 110.4 | 114.7 | 114.9 | 113.3 | 116.1 |
| Blast furnace and basic steel products..... | 331 | 109.7 | 107.8 | 117.0 | 133.6 | 142.4 | 142.6 | 147.5 | 155.0 | 151.0 | 155.6 | 160.1 |
| Iron and steel foundries..... | 332 | 106.1 | 104.5 | 107.2 | 112.1 | 113.0 | 112.7 | 116.2 | 120.8 | 121.1 | 128.9 | 132.1 |
| Primary nonferrous metals..... | 333 | 102.3 | 110.7 | 101.9 | 107.9 | 105.3 | 111.0 | 110.8 | 112.0 | 118.9 | 117.7 | 111.9 |
| Nonferrous 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 |
| Miscellaneous 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 |
| Metal 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 |
| Plumbing 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 | 132.2 |
| Fabricated structural metal products..... | 344 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 103.9 | 104.8 | 107.7 | 105.8 | 106.5 | 111.9 | 112.7 | 112.8 | 112.8 |
| Metal 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 |
| Metal 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 |
| Ordinance 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 |
| Miscellaneous 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 |
| Engines 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 |
| Farm 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 | 139.8 |
| Metalworking 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 | 131.7 | 124.5 | 138.6 | 172.2 |
| General industrial machinery..... | 356 | 101.5 | 101.6 | 101.6 | 104.8 | 106.7 | 109.0 | 109.4 | 110.0 | 111.2 | 113.1 | 118.7 |
| Computer and office equipment..... | 357 | 138.1 | 149.6 | 195.7 | 258.6 | 328.6 | 469.4 | 681.3 | 960.2 | 1356.6 | 1862.5 | 2172.0 |
| Refrigeration and service machinery..... | 358 | 103.6 | 100.7 | 104.9 | 108.6 | 110.7 | 112.7 | 114.7 | 115.0 | 121.4 | 124.0 | 122.3 |
| Industrial machinery, n.e.c..... | 359 | 107.3 | 109.0 | 117.0 | 118.5 | 127.4 | 138.8 | 141.4 | 129.3 | 127.5 | 135.8 | 141.8 |
| Electric 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 |
| Electrical 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 |
| Household appliances..... | 363 | 105.8 | 106.5 | 115.0 | 123.4 | 131.4 | 127.3 | 127.4 | 142.9 | 150.2 | 149.5 | 162.4 |
| Electric lighting and wiring equipment..... | 364 | 99.9 | 97.5 | 105.7 | 107.8 | 113.4 | 113.7 | 116.9 | 121.8 | 129.2 | 132.4 | 134.8 |
| Communications equipment..... | 366 | 123.8 | 129.1 | 154.9 | 163.1 | 186.4 | 200.7 | 229.5 | 275.4 | 284.5 | 371.9 | 448.8 |
| Electronic components and accessories..... | 367 | 133.4 | 154.7 | 189.3 | 217.9 | 274.0 | 401.5 | 515.0 | 613.4 | 768.6 | 1062.6 | 1440.1 |
| Miscellaneous 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 |
| Motor 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 |
| Aircraft 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 |
| Ship 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 |
| Railroad equipment..... | 374 | 141.1 | 146.9 | 147.9 | 151.0 | 152.5 | 150.0 | 148.3 | 184.2 | 189.1 | 212.8 | 218.4 |
| Motorcycles, 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 |
| Guided 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 |
| Search 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 |
| Measuring 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 |
| Medical instruments and supplies..... | 384 | 116.9 | 118.7 | 123.5 | 127.3 | 126.7 | 131.5 | 139.8 | 147.4 | 158.6 | 160.4 | 167.0 |
| Ophthalmic goods..... | 385 | 121.2 | 125.1 | 144.5 | 157.8 | 160.6 | 167.2 | 188.2 | 196.3 | 199.0 | 235.2 | 250.2 |
| Photographic equipment & supplies..... | 386 | 107.8 | 110.2 | 116.4 | 126.9 | 132.7 | 129.5 | 128.7 | 121.5 | 128.0 | 160.6 | 169.4 |
| Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware..... | 391 | 99.3 | 95.8 | 96.7 | 96.7 | 99.5 | 100.2 | 102.6 | 114.2 | 113.1 | 134.3 | 144.9 |
| Musical instruments..... | 393 | 97.1 | 96.9 | 96.0 | 95.6 | 88.7 | 86.9 | 78.8 | 82.9 | 81.4 | 97.1 | 105.3 |

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..... | 394 | 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 ¹ | 4213 | 111.1 | 116.9 | 123.4 | 126.6 | 129.5 | 125.4 | 130.9 | 132.4 | 129.9 | 131.6 | 131.2 |
| United States postal service..... | 431 | 104.0 | 103.7 | 104.5 | 107.1 | 106.6 | 106.5 | 104.7 | 108.3 | 109.8 | 110.9 | 113.6 |
| Air transportation..... | 4512,13,22(pts.) | 92.9 | 92.5 | 96.9 | 100.2 | 105.7 | 108.6 | 111.1 | 111.6 | 108.4 | 109.1 | 110.7 |
| Utilities | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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..... | 491,3(pts.) | 110.1 | 113.4 | 115.2 | 24.1 | 50.5 | 80.8 | 116.8 | 150.0 | 159.6 | 162.0 | 169.6 |
| Gas utilities..... | 492,3(pts.) | 105.8 | 109.6 | 111.1 | 121.8 | 125.6 | 137.1 | 145.9 | 158.6 | 144.4 | 147.2 | 160.6 |
| Trade | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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..... | 533 | 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..... | 539 | 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 |
| Men's and boy's wear stores..... | 561 | 115.6 | 121.9 | 122.3 | 119.5 | 121.7 | 121.4 | 129.8 | 136.3 | 145.2 | 154.5 | 165.0 |
| Women's clothing stores..... | 562 | 106.6 | 111.2 | 123.6 | 130.0 | 130.4 | 139.9 | 154.2 | 157.3 | 176.0 | 190.2 | 205.7 |
| Family clothing stores..... | 565 | 107.8 | 111.5 | 118.6 | 121.5 | 127.7 | 141.8 | 146.9 | 150.2 | 153.1 | 155.9 | 160.4 |
| Shoe stores..... | 566 | 107.9 | 107.8 | 115.5 | 117.3 | 130.7 | 139.2 | 151.9 | 148.4 | 145.0 | 152.9 | 160.2 |
| Furniture and home furnishings 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..... | 591 | 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 | 109.3 | 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 |
| Hotels and motels..... | 701 | 96.2 | 99.3 | 108.0 | 106.5 | 109.9 | 110.5 | 110.0 | 108.2 | 108.2 | 109.9 | 114.1 |
| Laundry, cleaning, and garment services..... | 721 | 102.3 | 99.9 | 99.3 | 99.9 | 105.0 | 106.6 | 109.8 | 109.0 | 116.0 | 120.8 | 123.6 |
| Photographic studios, portrait..... | 722 | 98.2 | 92.1 | 95.8 | 101.8 | 108.3 | 116.2 | 110.7 | 114.1 | 121.6 | 107.7 | 112.0 |
| Beauty shops..... | 723 | 97.5 | 95.8 | 100.9 | 97.0 | 101.1 | 104.8 | 107.6 | 108.5 | 110.5 | 113.4 | 114.5 |
| Barber shops..... | 724 | 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 |
| Automotive repair shops..... | 753 | 107.9 | 100.1 | 105.1 | 105.7 | 114.3 | 121.6 | 116.1 | 117.2 | 124.9 | 126.4 | 128.5 |
| Motion picture theaters..... | 783 | 118.1 | 118.2 | 114.8 | 113.8 | 110.4 | 105.0 | 104.1 | 103.4 | 106.1 | 108.7 | 112.3 |

¹ Refers to output per employee.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

² Refers to output per full-time equivalent employee year on fiscal basis.

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

| Country | Annual average | | 2000 | | | | 2001 | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|
| | 2000 | 2001 | I | II | III | IV | I | II | 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 ¹ | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.5 |
| France ¹ | 9.4 | 8.7 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.9 |
| Germany ¹ | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.1 |
| Italy ^{1,2} | 10.7 | 9.6 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 9.3 |
| Sweden ¹ | 5.8 | 5.0 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| United Kingdom ¹ | 5.5 | — | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.1 | — |

¹ Preliminary for 2001 for Japan, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

² Quarterly rates are for the first month of the quarter.

NOTE: Quarterly figures for France and Germany are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data, and therefore should be viewed as less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures.

See "Notes on the data" for information on breaks in series. 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>

Monthly and quarterly unemployment rates, updated monthly, are also on this site. Dash indicates data not available.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

| 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..... | 14,177 | 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..... | 39,010 | 39,100 | 39,070 | 38,980 | 39,140 | 39,420 | 39,750 | 39,800 | 39,750 | — |
| Italy..... | 22,910 | 22,570 | 22,450 | 22,460 | 22,570 | 22,680 | 22,960 | 23,130 | 23,340 | 23,540 |
| Netherlands..... | 6,950 | 7,100 | 7,190 | 7,260 | 7,370 | 7,530 | 7,690 | 7,900 | 8,050 | — |
| Sweden..... | 4,520 | 4,443 | 4,418 | 4,460 | 4,459 | 4,418 | 4,402 | 4,430 | 4,489 | 4,537 |
| United Kingdom..... | 28,410 | 28,430 | 28,440 | 28,560 | 28,720 | 28,910 | 29,040 | 29,300 | 29,450 | — |
| Participation rate¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 66.4 | 66.3 | 66.6 | 66.6 | 66.8 | 67.1 | 67.1 | 67.1 | 67.2 | 66.9 |
| Canada..... | 65.9 | 65.5 | 65.2 | 64.9 | 64.7 | 65.0 | 65.4 | 65.8 | 65.9 | 66.0 |
| Australia..... | 63.9 | 63.5 | 63.9 | 64.6 | 64.6 | 64.3 | 64.3 | 64.2 | 64.7 | 64.7 |
| Japan..... | 63.4 | 63.3 | 63.1 | 62.9 | 63.0 | 63.2 | 62.8 | 62.4 | 62.0 | 61.6 |
| France..... | 55.9 | 55.8 | 55.8 | 55.6 | 55.8 | 55.7 | 56.1 | 56.4 | 56.4 | — |
| Germany..... | 58.2 | 57.7 | 57.4 | 57.1 | 57.1 | 57.3 | 57.7 | 57.6 | 57.5 | — |
| Italy..... | 47.5 | 47.9 | 47.3 | 47.1 | 47.1 | 47.2 | 47.6 | 47.8 | 48.1 | — |
| Netherlands..... | 57.8 | 58.6 | 59.0 | 59.2 | 59.8 | 60.8 | 61.7 | 62.8 | 63.5 | — |
| Sweden..... | 65.7 | 64.5 | 63.7 | 64.1 | 64.0 | 63.3 | 62.8 | 62.8 | 63.8 | 64.2 |
| United Kingdom..... | 63.1 | 62.8 | 62.7 | 62.7 | 62.8 | 62.9 | 62.9 | 63.2 | 63.3 | — |
| Employed | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 118,492 | 120,259 | 123,060 | 124,900 | 126,708 | 129,558 | 131,463 | 133,488 | 135,208 | 135,073 |
| Canada..... | 12,672 | 12,770 | 13,027 | 13,271 | 13,380 | 13,705 | 14,068 | 14,456 | 14,827 | 14,997 |
| Australia..... | 7,660 | 7,699 | 7,942 | 8,256 | 8,364 | 8,444 | 8,618 | 8,808 | 9,068 | 9,157 |
| Japan..... | 63,620 | 63,810 | 63,860 | 63,890 | 64,200 | 64,900 | 64,450 | 63,920 | 63,790 | 63,470 |
| France..... | 22,020 | 21,740 | 21,720 | 21,910 | 21,960 | 22,090 | 22,510 | 22,940 | 23,530 | — |
| Germany..... | 36,390 | 35,990 | 35,760 | 35,780 | 35,640 | 35,510 | 36,060 | 36,360 | 36,540 | — |
| Italy..... | 21,230 | 20,270 | 19,940 | 19,820 | 19,920 | 19,990 | 20,210 | 20,460 | 20,840 | 21,280 |
| Netherlands..... | 6,560 | 6,630 | 6,670 | 6,760 | 6,900 | 7,130 | 7,380 | 7,640 | 7,810 | — |
| Sweden..... | 4,265 | 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 ratio² | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 61.5 | 61.7 | 62.5 | 62.9 | 63.2 | 63.8 | 64.1 | 64.3 | 64.5 | 63.8 |
| Canada..... | 58.9 | 58.5 | 59.0 | 59.4 | 59.1 | 59.7 | 60.4 | 61.3 | 62.1 | 61.9 |
| Australia..... | 57.2 | 56.8 | 57.8 | 59.2 | 59.3 | 59.0 | 59.3 | 59.8 | 60.6 | 60.3 |
| Japan..... | 62.0 | 61.7 | 61.3 | 60.9 | 60.9 | 61.0 | 60.2 | 59.4 | 59.0 | 58.4 |
| France..... | 50.1 | 49.2 | 48.9 | 49.0 | 48.8 | 48.8 | 49.5 | 50.1 | 51.1 | — |
| Germany..... | 54.2 | 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..... | 54.5 | 54.7 | 54.7 | 55.1 | 56.0 | 57.5 | 59.2 | 60.8 | 61.6 | — |
| Sweden..... | 62.0 | 58.5 | 57.6 | 58.3 | 57.7 | 56.9 | 57.6 | 58.4 | 60.1 | 61.0 |
| United Kingdom..... | 56.7 | 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..... | 1,505 | 1,539 | 1,373 | 1,246 | 1,289 | 1,252 | 1,169 | 1,080 | 962 | 1,031 |
| Australia..... | 897 | 914 | 829 | 739 | 751 | 760 | 721 | 658 | 611 | 661 |
| Japan..... | 1,420 | 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..... | 2,620 | 3,110 | 3,320 | 3,200 | 3,510 | 3,910 | 3,690 | 3,440 | 3,210 | — |
| Italy..... | 1,680 | 2,300 | 2,510 | 2,640 | 2,650 | 2,690 | 2,750 | 2,670 | 2,500 | 2,270 |
| Netherlands..... | 390 | 470 | 520 | 500 | 470 | 400 | 310 | 270 | 240 | — |
| Sweden..... | 255 | 415 | 426 | 404 | 440 | 445 | 368 | 313 | 260 | 228 |
| United Kingdom..... | 2,880 | 2,980 | 2,720 | 2,490 | 2,340 | 2,030 | 1,830 | 1,770 | 1,620 | — |
| Unemployment rate | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 7.5 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.8 |
| Canada..... | 10.6 | 10.8 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 6.4 |
| Australia..... | 10.5 | 10.6 | 9.4 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 6.7 |
| Japan..... | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.1 |
| France..... | 10.4 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 9.4 | 8.7 |
| Germany..... | 6.7 | 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..... | 5.6 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.0 | — |
| Sweden..... | 5.6 | 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 | — |

¹ Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.

² Employment as a percent of the working-age population.

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

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>

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 | 147.7 | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States..... | — | — | 75.8 | 101.6 | 98.3 | 103.5 | 111.1 | 118.4 | 121.3 | 127.9 | 133.1 | 141.2 | 147.0 | 141.3 |
| 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 | 143.9 |
| 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 | 99.1 |
| 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 | 121.7 |
| 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 | 126.7 |
| 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 | 108.9 |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 97.1 |
| 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 | 123.9 |
| 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 | 77.4 |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 117.8 |
| 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 | 115.0 |
| 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 | 126.6 |
| 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 | 137.7 |
| 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 | 132.6 |
| 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 | 137.2 |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States..... | — | — | 78.8 | 93.7 | 97.6 | 100.6 | 98.5 | 94.8 | 93.5 | 91.9 | 92.8 | 90.2 | 91.7 | 91.4 |
| 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 | 89.8 |
| 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 | 93.9 |
| 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 | 101.7 |
| 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 | 86.5 |
| 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 | 106.6 |
| 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 | 91.4 |
| 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 | 79.2 | 79.2 |
| 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 | 93.6 |
| 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 | 67.0 |
| 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 | 73.7 |
| 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 | 62.5 |
| 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 | 76.2 |
| 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 | 48.2 |
| United Kingdom..... | 15.6 | 19.1 | 77.7 | 93.9 | 100.1 | 85.6 | 86.4 | 91.9 | 93.2 | 100.4 | 105.7 | 106.4 | 98.3 | 95.5 |

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,¹ United States

| Industry and type of case ² | 1989 ¹ | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 ⁴ | 1994 ⁴ | 1995 ⁴ | 1996 ⁴ | 1997 ⁴ | 1998 ⁴ | 1999 ⁴ | 2000 ⁴ |
|---|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| PRIVATE SECTOR⁵ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.1 |
| Lost workday cases..... | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Lost workdays..... | 78.7 | 84.0 | 86.5 | 93.8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁵ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 10.9 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.1 |
| Lost workday cases..... | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| Lost workdays..... | 100.9 | 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..... | 4.8 | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 14.3 | 14.2 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 10.6 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.3 |
| Lost workday cases..... | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Lost workdays..... | 143.3 | 147.9 | 148.1 | 161.9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| General building contractors: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 13.9 | 13.4 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 7.8 |
| Lost workday cases..... | 6.5 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| 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..... | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| Lost workdays..... | 147.1 | 144.6 | 160.1 | 165.8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Special trades contractors: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 14.6 | 14.7 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 11.1 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.6 |
| Lost workday cases..... | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| Lost workdays..... | 144.9 | 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: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 14.1 | 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 | 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: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 18.4 | 18.1 | 16.8 | 16.3 | 15.9 | 15.7 | 14.9 | 14.2 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 12.1 |
| Lost workday cases..... | 9.4 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.1 |
| Lost workdays..... | 177.5 | 172.5 | 172.0 | 165.8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Furniture and fixtures: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 16.1 | 16.9 | 15.9 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 13.9 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.2 |
| Lost workday cases..... | 7.2 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| Lost workdays..... | — | — | — | 128.4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Stone, clay, and glass products: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 15.5 | 15.4 | 14.8 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 10.7 | 10.4 |
| Lost workday cases..... | 7.4 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 5.5 |
| 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 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| Lost workdays..... | 168.3 | 180.2 | 169.1 | 175.5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Fabricated metal products: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 18.5 | 18.7 | 17.4 | 16.8 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 15.8 | 14.4 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 12.6 | 11.9 |
| Lost workday cases..... | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 5.5 |
| Lost workdays..... | 147.6 | 155.7 | 146.6 | 144.0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Industrial machinery and equipment: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 12.1 | 12.0 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 8.2 |
| Lost workday cases..... | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| Lost workdays..... | 86.8 | 88.9 | 86.6 | 87.7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 9.1 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| Lost workday cases..... | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| Lost workdays..... | 77.5 | 79.4 | 83.0 | 81.2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Transportation equipment: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 17.7 | 17.8 | 18.3 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 19.6 | 18.6 | 16.3 | 15.4 | 14.6 | 13.7 | 13.7 |
| Lost workday cases..... | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.3 |
| Lost workdays..... | 138.6 | 153.7 | 166.1 | 186.6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Instruments and related products: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.5 |
| 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: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 8.9 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 7.2 |
| Lost workday cases..... | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.6 |
| Lost workdays..... | 97.6 | 113.1 | 104.0 | 108.2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

See footnotes at end of table.

50. Continued—Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,¹ United States

| Industry and type of case ² | 1989 ¹ | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 ⁴ | 1994 ⁴ | 1995 ⁴ | 1996 ⁴ | 1997 ⁴ | 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..... | 5.5 | 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..... | 9.3 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 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..... | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 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 | 10.3 | 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..... | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 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..... | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| Lost workdays..... | 80.5 | 92.1 | 99.9 | 104.6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Paper and allied products: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 12.7 | 12.1 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| Lost workday cases..... | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| 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 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Lost workdays..... | 63.8 | 69.8 | 74.5 | 74.8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chemicals and allied products: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| 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..... | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Lost workdays..... | 68.1 | 77.3 | 68.2 | 71.2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 16.2 | 16.2 | 15.1 | 14.5 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 12.9 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 10.1 | 10.7 |
| Lost workday cases..... | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| 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..... | 6.5 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 4.3 |
| Lost workdays..... | 130.4 | 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..... | 5.3 | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.1 | — |
| Lost workday cases..... | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | — |
| 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..... | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | — |
| Lost workdays..... | 71.9 | 71.5 | 79.2 | 82.4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Retail trade: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.1 | — |
| Lost workday cases..... | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | — |
| Lost workdays..... | 60.0 | 63.2 | 69.1 | 79.2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 | .7 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Lost workday cases..... | .9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .9 | .9 | .5 | .8 | .8 |
| Lost workdays..... | 17.6 | 27.3 | 24.1 | 32.9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Services | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 5.5 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Lost workday cases..... | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Lost workdays..... | 51.2 | 56.4 | 60.0 | 68.6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

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

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

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

Dash indicates data not available.

51. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 1996-2001

| Event or exposure ¹ | Fatalities | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | 1996-2000 | 2000 ² | 2001 ³ | |
| | Average | Number | Number | Percent |
| Total..... | 6,094 | 5,920 | 5,900 | 100 |
| Transportation incidents..... | 2,608 | 2,573 | 2,517 | 43 |
| Highway incident..... | 1,408 | 1,365 | 1,404 | 24 |
| Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment..... | 685 | 696 | 723 | 12 |
| Moving in same direction..... | 117 | 136 | 142 | 2 |
| Moving in opposite directions, oncoming..... | 247 | 243 | 256 | 4 |
| Moving in intersection..... | 151 | 154 | 137 | 2 |
| Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment..... | 289 | 279 | 295 | 5 |
| Noncollision incident..... | 372 | 356 | 339 | 6 |
| Jackknifed or overturned—no collision..... | 298 | 304 | 273 | 5 |
| Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises) incident..... | 378 | 399 | 324 | 5 |
| Overturned..... | 212 | 213 | 157 | 3 |
| Aircraft..... | 263 | 280 | 247 | 4 |
| Worker struck by a vehicle..... | 376 | 370 | 383 | 6 |
| Water vehicle incident..... | 105 | 84 | 90 | 2 |
| Railway..... | 71 | 71 | 62 | 1 |
| Assaults and violent acts..... | 1,015 | 930 | 902 | 15 |
| Homicides..... | 766 | 677 | 639 | 11 |
| Shooting..... | 617 | 533 | 505 | 9 |
| Stabbing..... | 68 | 66 | 58 | 1 |
| Other, including bombing..... | 80 | 78 | 76 | 1 |
| Self-inflicted injuries..... | 216 | 221 | 228 | 4 |
| Contact with objects and equipment..... | 1,005 | 1,006 | 962 | 16 |
| Struck by object..... | 567 | 571 | 553 | 9 |
| Struck by falling object..... | 364 | 357 | 343 | 6 |
| Struck by flying object..... | 57 | 61 | 60 | 1 |
| Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects..... | 293 | 294 | 266 | 5 |
| Caught in running equipment or machinery..... | 157 | 157 | 144 | 2 |
| Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials..... | 128 | 123 | 122 | 2 |
| Falls..... | 714 | 734 | 808 | 14 |
| Fall to lower level..... | 636 | 659 | 698 | 12 |
| Fall from ladder..... | 106 | 110 | 122 | 2 |
| Fall from roof..... | 153 | 150 | 159 | 3 |
| Fall from scaffold, staging..... | 90 | 85 | 91 | 2 |
| Fall on same level..... | 55 | 56 | 84 | 1 |
| Exposure to harmful substances or environments..... | 535 | 481 | 499 | 8 |
| Contact with electric current..... | 290 | 256 | 285 | 5 |
| Contact with overhead power lines..... | 132 | 128 | 124 | 2 |
| Contact with temperature extremes..... | 40 | 29 | 35 | 1 |
| Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances..... | 112 | 100 | 96 | 2 |
| Inhalation of substances..... | 57 | 48 | 49 | 1 |
| Oxygen deficiency..... | 92 | 94 | 83 | 1 |
| Drowning, submersion..... | 73 | 75 | 59 | 1 |
| Fires and explosions..... | 196 | 177 | 188 | 3 |
| Other events or exposures⁴..... | 20 | 19 | 24 | — |

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures.

² The BLS news release issued Aug. 14, 2001, reported a total of 5,915 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2000. Since then, an additional five job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2000 to 5,920.

³ Total excludes 2,886 work-related fatalities resulting from events of September 11.

⁴ Includes the category "Bodily reaction and exertion."
NOTE: Totals for major categories may include sub-categories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dash indicates less than 0.5 percent.

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