

Exploring low-wage labor with the National Compensation Survey

An analysis based on the National Compensation Survey of Occupational Wages indicates that low-wage work is concentrated in jobs that require low-level skills

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A number of studies have examined the characteristics of low-wage workers and their wage trends.¹ Most of these studies analyze the earnings and characteristics of low-wage workers themselves, in large part because such data are readily available. Less work has focused on the characteristics and, in particular, the skill demands of low-wage jobs.²

This article uses a relatively new data set to examine the skill content of low-wage jobs. The data set is from the National Compensation Survey of Occupational Wages (NCS), a survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and one in which the unit of observation is the job, not the worker.³ That is, information in the NCS relates to narrowly defined occupations and provides data on wages, industries, unionization, full- or part-time status, and other useful characteristics associated with those occupations.

A major advantage of the NCS is the assignment of so-called leveling factors to each job. The factors, described in detail in the next section, are designed to explain the content of the job on a number of dimensions, including knowledge required, complexity, and supervisory responsibilities, among others. The factors provide unique information about the skill demands, job responsibilities, and working conditions of jobs in the current economy.

After describing the low-wage labor market in terms of leveling factors, the article goes on to examine the relationship between job content and wages, focusing on jobs at the bottom of

the wage distribution. Of particular interest is explaining why the wages in such jobs are so low. Certainly, one explanation is that productivity is low in these jobs, but other explanations are possible as well—for example, that workers in low-wage jobs have limited bargaining power. The NCS data on each job's skill requirements and responsibilities, which will be seen to serve as proxies for the level of productivity, provide an opportunity to address this issue. From the data, a low-skill profile is created that groups jobs together wherein only low levels of each of the factors are required. Regression analysis then examines the question of whether the low pay of such jobs can be explained by the job content or whether, after controlling for job content, there remains a negative wage premium. The latter turns out to be the case, for which various interpretations are offered.

The NCS

The data for the analysis that follows come from the 2001 NCS. With the use of appropriate weights, the survey is designed to be representative of private establishments with 1 or more workers (with the exception of agriculture and private households) and State and local governments with 50 or more workers. The Federal Government is excluded from the scope of the survey. The Bureau of Labor Statistics uses the survey to produce statistics on mean

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wages by occupation, for the United States as a whole and for roughly 80 metropolitan areas.

The sample of the NCS is selected in three stages. First, geographic areas are chosen for study, and then, within each area, a representative sample of establishments is drawn. Within each establishment, information is collected on a sample of jobs, with the number of jobs depending on the size of the establishment. The Bureau then collects data on the hourly wage for a given job, which is an average of the wages of all workers in the job. Defined as the organization's most narrow occupational classification, the job is thus the unit of observation used in this study.

The survey contains information on establishment characteristics, as well as on attributes of the job. Of the latter, the most important for the purposes of this article are the variables that measure job content. The survey contains 10 such measures, referred to as *leveling factors*.⁴ All but one of the factors are drawn from the U.S. Office of Personnel Management's Factor Evaluation System, which is used to provide a grade level—and thus establish a pay range—for U.S. Federal Government positions. For each factor, an integer score is given, ranging from 1 up to the highest level possible.⁵ The scores are based on job descriptions and interviews with company representatives. The factors do not give information directly on the amount of education, training, and experience needed for the job, but rather describe different dimensions of the work, with most factors indicating either the level of skills needed to carry out a job successfully or the responsibilities that the incumbent has. In addition, the factors include measures relating to the working conditions of the job.

The *knowledge* factor assesses the nature and extent of information that workers must understand to do acceptable work, as well as the nature and extent of the skills needed to apply their understanding. A related factor, *complexity*, is an index of the intricacy of tasks, the difficulties involved in identifying what work needs to be done, and the degree to which high levels of analytical skills are required to carry out the work. The factor *guidelines* measures whether the employee has discretion in carrying out the work or must follow strict, detailed guidelines. The factor *scope and effect* gauges both the breadth of the work and its impact within and outside the organization. Low scores on this factor are given to those who perform routine work, the influence of which does not extend beyond the immediate organizational unit, while the highest scores are reserved for those involved in planning, developing, and carrying out programs that have a major impact on the mission of an organization. These four factors can be subsumed under the rubric “analytic skills,” although they capture dimensions of the job that go beyond that term's connotation.

Two of the 10 leveling factors serve to establish a worker's place in an organization's hierarchy. *Supervision received*

gives a sense of the autonomy of the worker with respect to his or her supervisor; *supervisory duties* assesses the extent to which the worker supervises other workers. Two other factors also relate to the nature of a worker's job-related interpersonal relationships, not, however, with those ranking directly above or below the worker. A job receives a low rating for *personal contacts* if an employee's interactions are mainly with workers in the same unit or with the public, but in highly structured settings where the worker cannot exercise any discretion. High ratings for this factor go to jobs in which the contacts are with top-ranking officials from outside the company in highly unstructured settings. *Purpose of contacts* rates the nature of the contacts, which range from those merely intended to obtain or provide factual information to those whose “purpose is to justify, defend, negotiate, or settle matters involving significant or controversial issues.”⁶

The final two factors measure physical aspects of the job. The factor *physical demands* gauges whether the work requires significant physical exertion, as well as whether specific physical abilities are required, such as agility or dexterity. Finally, as its name implies, *work environment* has to do with working conditions and is less closely related to a job's skill requirements and responsibilities than are the other factors. *Work environment* considers whether the worker has to be concerned about the risk of injury coming from potentially dangerous machinery or materials, from difficult working conditions, such as working at great heights, or from the threat of physical attack.

Defining low-paid work

In order to describe the low-wage labor market, it is necessary to define what is meant by “low wage.” Because there is no consensus among economists as to how to define the term, three different definitions are set forth in this study. In operationalizing these definitions, jobs are weighted by the number of hours the jobholder works in the course of a year. Thus, the measures presented of the prevalence of low-paid work are in terms of the share of total hours worked for low wages, rather than the proportion of jobs that pay low wages. Two of the definitions of “low wage” are *relative* measures, in that work in a given job is classified on the basis of how that job's hourly wage rate compares with the hourly wage rates of other jobs. The first defines an hour of work as being remunerated at a low wage if the hourly rate of pay is below two-thirds of the median rate of pay, which, in the 2001 NCS data, implies a cutoff of \$8.67. This definition is one that has been used in cross-country comparisons.⁷ With such a definition, a movement toward a more unequal distribution of wages will tend to increase the share of work that is low paid. The second definition defines low wages as those wage rates which fall into the bottom quintile of the wage distribution.

Clearly, with such a definition, the share of hours worked that will be classified as low paid will not change as the distribution of wages changes and will instead be fixed at 20 percent.⁸ The final definition of low paid is an *absolute* one, encompassing all hours for which earnings are below \$8 per hour. This rate was chosen because it is a characteristic wage rate of those in low-wage jobs. It is near the average earned by many welfare leavers⁹ and is also close to the average of jobs in the low-wage profile created from the data later in the analysis.

Before turning to a description of the low-wage labor market on the basis of the measures of job content, it is useful to measure the size of that market and, for purposes of comparison with past work, describe it in terms of job and establishment characteristics that are available in other data sets. As shown in the following tabulation, defining low pay on the basis of two-thirds of the median wage implies that 21.6 percent of hours worked are low paid, not far from the 20 percent that are low paid according to the bottom-quintile definition:

<i>Definition of "low paid"</i>	<i>Share of hours worked that are low paid</i>
Wage rate less than two-thirds median wage rate	21.6
Bottom quintile	20.0
Wage rate less than \$8 per hour	16.3

According to the absolute definition, the share of hours that are low paid is a bit smaller: 16.3 percent.

Characteristics of low-paid jobs

Table 1 shows, for each definition of "low paid," the share of hours worked that is low paid, by establishment characteristic. Among the major industry divisions, retail trade stands out as having by far the largest share of low-paid hours worked, with a majority (or near majority for the absolute definition of low paid) of hours worked falling into this category. The industry division with the next highest concentration of low-paid jobs, services, has a rate of low pay that is close to that for the economy as a whole. Public administration has the lowest rate, although the proportions for mining; construction; and transportation, communications, and public utilities are just a few percentage points more.

Consistent with research which shows that pay tends to increase with employer size,¹⁰ the rate of low pay is highest at small establishments and falls monotonically as establishment size rises. The difference between the smallest and the largest establishments is quite striking, with one-quarter to one-third of hours worked in establishments with fewer than 100 employees being low paid, compared with less than 1 in 20 in establishments with 2,500 or more employees. Jobs in the for-profit sector are considerably more likely to be low paid than those in the realm of nonprofit work, and the same is true for jobs in privately owned establishments relative to those in establishments owned by State and local governments.¹¹

Table 2 presents the share of hours worked that are low

Table 1. Share of hours worked that is low paid, by definition of "low paid" and establishment characteristic

[In percent]			
Characteristic	Wage rate less than two-thirds median wage rate	Bottom quintile	Wage rate less than \$8 per hour
Major industry division			
Mining	5.0	5.0	4.6
Construction	7.8	7.1	4.4
Manufacturing	12.3	10.9	7.8
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	6.6	6.1	4.5
Wholesale trade	15.0	13.6	10.2
Retail trade	55.9	53.8	48.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11.1	9.6	7.1
Services	22.1	20.1	15.6
Public administration	4.4	3.7	2.3
Number of employees in establishment			
1-99	31.0	29.1	24.3
100-249	22.3	20.6	16.6
250-499	17.6	15.8	11.8
500-999	14.1	12.5	9.7
1,000-2,499	10.7	9.3	6.6
2,500 or more	4.7	4.0	2.9
Sector			
For profit	25.0	23.3	19.1
Not for profit	9.9	8.7	6.5
Ownership			
Private	24.4	22.4	18.6
State and local	5.8	5.3	3.2

paid, by a number of job characteristics. Major occupation groups can be divided into three categories in terms of the prevalence of low-wage work. The first category, comprising the three high-level white-collar groups (managers, professional specialty occupations, and technical workers) and the lone group of skilled blue-collar occupations (precision production, craft, and repair workers), has a very small share of work that is low paid. Occupations in the second category—administrative support occupations; machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors; and transportation and material-moving occupations—have a moderate share of low-paid work, ranging from about 10 percent to 20 percent, depending on the definitions. Finally, sales occupations; handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers; and service workers, the major occupation groups with the highest share of low-paid work, ranging from 30 percent to 50 percent, make up the third category of occupations.

There is a large difference in the rates of low pay between nonunion and union jobs, with the rate for the former being roughly 3 times that of the latter. This gap is due to the twin facts that, for a given job, pay tends to be higher in the union than in the nonunion sector¹² and that the rate of unionization among the least skilled workers is lower than it is for other workers.¹³ Part-time jobs are highly likely to be low paid, with three-fifths to two-thirds of hours worked falling into that category, depending upon the definition used. In contrast, the rates for full-time work range from about 10 percent to 15 percent. As with differences in rates of low pay by union status, the gap in wages between part-time and full-time work is attributable to

two factors, in this case (1) the greater prevalence of part-time jobs in industries and occupations in which both part- and full-timers are low paid and (2) lower wage rates paid part-timers for the same jobs that full-timers do.¹⁴

Skill levels of low-paid jobs

As noted earlier, the NCS is unique in that it provides information on the skills, responsibilities, and working conditions associated with each job. Before turning to see where low-wage jobs stand in terms of the job content scores, it is useful to examine the distribution of those scores for the labor market as a whole, shown in table 3. The first factor listed in the table is knowledge, which past research has shown is the job content measure most strongly related to wages.¹⁵ There are nine different levels for this factor; those jobs at level 5 require the sort of knowledge one would acquire by obtaining a bachelor's degree or its equivalent in experience and training. Approximately one-quarter of hours worked require knowledge at level 5 or above, which is in rough accord with the share of employees with 4-year degrees. At the other end of the scale, level 1, some 12 percent of jobs require little or no previous training or experience; just above this level, nearly half of hours worked are at knowledge levels 2 and 3. The distribution of hours worked by level of complexity is broadly similar, with more than 70 percent of work at levels 2 and 3. The pattern is somewhat different for the factor called guidelines and for that titled scope and effect: about one-third of hours worked are at the lowest level, another one-

Table 2. Share of hours worked that is low paid, by definition of "low paid" and job characteristic

[In percent]			
Characteristic	Wage rate less than two-thirds median wage rate	Bottom quintile	Wage rate less than \$8 per hour
Major occupation group			
Executive, administrative, and managerial	0.6	0.6	0.5
Professional specialty .....	.8	.7	.5
Technical	2.6	2.1	1.6
Sales	39.7	38.0	32.9
Administrative support	16.1	13.5	7.6
Service	52.7	50.1	44.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.4	3.0	2.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	21.3	19.5	15.1
Transportation and material moving	15.0	13.1	10.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	40.5	37.5	29.8
Collective bargaining agreement			
Not covered	24.7	22.2	18.7
Covered	7.1	7.7	5.1
Full-time or part-time status			
Part time	67.2	64.4	58.4
Full time	15.8	14.3	10.8

Table 3. Distribution of hours worked, by level of factors

[In percent]

Factor	Level								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Knowledge	12.0	29.2	20.2	13.0	6.8	12.1	5.1	1.4	0.1
Complexity	21.6	36.9	33.9	5.3	2.3	.1	—	—	—
Guidelines	36.8	36.2	22.5	4.2	.4	—	—	—	—
Scope and effect	33.6	35.9	25.8	3.5	1.1	.1	—	—	—
Supervision received	24.3	42.7	27.1	5.4	.6	—	—	—	—
Supervisory duties	79.8	7.7	11.0	1.3	.2	—	—	—	—
Personal contacts	49.4	39.7	10.7	.3	—	—	—	—	—
Purpose of contacts	66.8	25.0	7.8	.4	—	—	—	—	—
Physical demands	39.0	58.8	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work environment	48.2	50.0	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: Dash indicates no such level for factor.

third are at level two, and the remainder is spread across the upper levels.

Turning to factors relating to interpersonal interactions on the job, it is evident that most jobs are structured so that employees receive a fair degree of supervision: only 6 percent of hours worked are in jobs in which the supervision received is at level 4 or above. (At level 4, the supervisor sets the overall objectives, but the employee and supervisor, in consultation, develop the deadlines, projects, and work to be done.) The flip side of the coin is that the vast majority of jobs—the 80 percent of hours rated at level 1—have no supervisory responsibilities whatsoever. More generally, in nearly 90 percent of hours worked, personal contacts are quite restricted: interaction is either with employees in the same establishment or with the general public, but in structured settings (levels 1 and 2). Consistent with this observation, the vast majority of jobs is at the lowest two levels for purpose of contacts as well.

In light of the ongoing shift of the economy from blue-collar to white-collar jobs, it may be surprising that nearly three-fifths of hours worked are in jobs that require some physical exertion, including long periods of standing; recurring bending, crouching, and stooping; and recurring lifting of moderately heavy items. Work is almost evenly divided between that involving normal safety precautions typical of such places as offices, meeting and training rooms, libraries, residences, and commercial vehicles and that involving moderate risks or discomforts requiring special safety precautions, such as those typically utilized in work with machinery, contagious diseases, or irritant chemicals. Only 2 percent of hours worked are in jobs with high risks, either from exposure to dangerous situations or because of unusual environmental stress that requires a range of safety and other precautions.

Table 4 shows the share of hours worked that is low paid

for each level of each factor. For knowledge level 1, for example, 78.5 percent of hours are paid at or below two-thirds of the median hourly wage. It is clear that individuals in a job rated at that level, which requires knowledge of only simple, routine, or repetitive tasks and little or no previous training, are highly likely to be holding positions that are classified as low paid, independently of the definition of low paid. For knowledge level 2, roughly one-quarter to two-fifths of the hours worked are low paid. Workers whose jobs have a knowledge rating of level 3 or above are highly unlikely to have low-paid jobs. The other three factors in the analytic skills category show broadly similar relationships between job level and the share of low-paid workers: at least two-fifths of hours worked at level 1 for these factors are low paid, with the share dropping quickly as one moves to higher levels.

As regards the four interpersonal factors, the patterns are somewhat different. With the exception of supervision received, the share of work at level 1 that is low paid never exceeds 40 percent. The lower share than that for factors in the analytic skills category is partly a consequence of the fact that level 1 of the interpersonal factors—again with the exception of supervision received—tends to contain a larger share of total hours worked than is the case for factors in the analytic skills category. Thus, low-paid hours are less likely to dominate the interpersonal-factor categories. This lesser prevalence is most clearly seen in the case of supervisory duties: with about 80 percent of hours worked at level 1—a level with no supervisory responsibilities—and the share of low-paid work in the neighborhood of 20 percent, the mathematical limit on the rate of low-paid work is about 25 percent.

Even so, it is still the case that, for the interpersonal factors, there is a strong negative relationship between the job level and the share of work that is low paid. This is not true, however, for the two factors gauging physical aspects of the

Table 4. Share of hours worked that is low paid, by level of factors

[In percent]

Factor	Wage rate less than two-thirds median wage rate	Bottom quintile	Wage rate less than \$8 per hour
Knowledge			
1	78.5	75.7	68.5
2	37.5	34.0	25.8
3	6.8	5.6	3.3
4 .....	.9	.7	.4
5 .....	.9	.8	.7
6 .....	.2	.2	.1
7 .....	.0	.0	.0
8 .....	.0	.0	.0
9 .....	.0	.0	.0
Complexity			
1	65.3	61.9	53.5
2	20.8	18.6	13.4
3 .....	.6	.5	.3
4 .....	.0	.0	.0
5 .....	.0	.0	.0
6 .....	.0	.0	.0
Guidelines			
1	53.8	50.4	42.1
2	6.0	5.0	3.1
3 .....	.1	.1	.0
4 .....	.0	.0	.0
5 .....	.0	.0	.0
Scope and effect			
1	53.4	50.0	42.4
2	10.9	9.6	6.3
3 .....	.3	.3	.2
4 .....	.0	.0	.0
5 .....	.0	.0	.0
6 .....	.0	.0	.0
Supervision received			
1	60.3	57.2	49.2
2	17.0	14.9	10.7
3 .....	.4	.4	.2
4 .....	.0	.0	.0
5 .....	.0	.0	.0
Supervisory duties			
1	26.4	24.5	20.1
2	7.0	6.4	4.6
3	3.0	2.6	1.5
4 .....	.1	.1	.1
5 .....	.0	.0	.0
Personal contacts			
1	36.1	33.8	28.0
2	10.3	9.1	6.9
3 .....	.2	.2	.2
4 .....	.0	.0	.0
Purpose of contacts			
1	31.7	29.5	24.1
2	3.1	2.7	1.9
3 .....	.5	.3	.2
4 .....	.0	.0	.0
Physical demands			
1	8.9	7.6	4.9
2	31.2	29.4	24.8
3	7.3	6.0	4.0
Work environment			
1	17.3	15.9	12.4
2	27.1	25.3	21.0
3	4.7	4.0	3.4

job: work requiring some physical exertion is actually more likely to be low paid than both work that is sedentary and work that requires considerable physical exertion. A similar finding is evident for the factor measuring the work environment: jobs with moderate safety risks are more likely to be low paid than both jobs with low risks and jobs with high risks.

Wage penalties and low-skilled work

As expected, the descriptive tables show a fairly clear link between lower levels of skill demands and low wages. The question remains as to the extent to which these skill factors fully explain the wages paid in low-wage jobs. That is, if we consider the hourly wage in the job to be an outcome variable, can the leveling factors, along with other characteristics of the job that are correlated with wages, explain the pay gap between low-wage and higher wage jobs? If not, then to what do we attribute the remaining gap? Is it evidence of a wage penalty suffered by those in low-wage jobs? This section uses regression analysis to examine these questions. The goal is to shed light on the question of whether the pay in less skilled jobs is in accordance with productivity (as represented by the leveling factors) or whether there is an additional wage penalty associated with low-skilled work.

To address this issue, it is necessary to designate which jobs are low skilled. Toward that end, the leveling factors are used to create a low-skill profile. That is, the scores on a combination of factors are used, with levels chosen that are consistent with less skilled job content. For example, jobs with low knowledge requirements (“simple, routine, or repetitive tasks”) and low complexity (“the work consists of tasks that are clear-cut and directly related. There is little or no choice to be made in deciding what needs to be done”) are selected to be in the profile. Jobs within this profile also have no supervisory duties and are in fact tightly controlled by supervisors. Further, the worker’s personal contacts within and without the firm are limited and involve only routine responsibilities, such as those common to a receptionist and not an architect. A complete definition of the low-skill profile is given in table 5.

On average, jobs with the low-wage profile pay an hourly wage of \$8.33, compared with a mean of \$18.37 for the rest of the jobs in the labor market. To begin to explain this gap, the logarithm of hourly wages is regressed on the profile indicator, giving a baseline wage gap between low- and higher skilled jobs. Then, establishment and job characteristics are added, in turn, to the regression, followed, finally, by the factor scores.¹⁶ With each new set of wage determinants, the magnitude and statistical significance of the negative wage premium associated with jobs that have a low-skill profile are examined, with the aim of gauging the extent to which these

other determinants explain the negative premium associated with low-skill work. If the other regressors fully explain the gap (that is, if the coefficient on the profile goes to zero), then there is arguably no wage penalty associated with low-wage work—or at least none that cannot be explained by establishment or job characteristics and skill demands.

The first row of table 6 shows the “raw differential”: the relative difference between the pay of jobs that have a low-skill profile and the pay of other jobs. (This regression contains only the profile indicator and a constant.¹⁷) The coefficient is a highly significant -0.708 ; measured in log points, it implies a negative pay differential of about 51 percent.¹⁸ Adding establishment characteristics reduces the coefficient by about 0.20 log point. The addition of job characteristics has an even larger effect, lowering the profile coefficient by another 0.25 log point. Although these reductions in the raw differential are significant, after controlling for establishment and job characteristics we are still left with a coefficient on the profile of -0.265 with a very large t -statistic, implying that jobs requiring this low-level combination of skills pay about 23 percent less than other jobs, on average. Clearly, this is a large difference.

However, the regression just carried out does not control for the full range of leveling factors. Once they are controlled for, in the fourth row of the table, the absolute value of the coefficient on the low-wage profile falls sharply, to -0.055 , although it is still highly significant. This is obviously of a considerably smaller magnitude, but it still deserves attention because, after all, among labor economists, it is widely held that an extra year of schooling raises wages by an amount only slightly greater in magnitude.

Thus, for jobs that combine low content scores—and many low-wage jobs do—hourly wages are about 5 percent lower than would be predicted by a model that includes job content scores and other highly detailed controls. How is such a result to be interpreted? One possibility is that workers in low-skilled jobs are paid even less than what one would predict on the basis of the skill demands of their jobs. This situation could arise if such workers do not have the bargaining power to

Table 5. Definitions of low-skill and high-skill profiles

Factor	Low-skill profile: level is less than or equal to—	High-skill profile: level is greater than or equal to—
Knowledge	2	5
Complexity	2	3
Guidelines	2	3
Scope and effect	2	3
Supervision received	1	3
Supervisory duties	1	2
Personal contacts	2	2
Purpose of contacts	2	2
Physical demands	2	1
Work environment	2	1

obtain wages commensurate with their productivity.

A second possibility is that the model is overstating the productivity level of those in low-skilled jobs by not taking into account the interactions among the different factors—interactions that are implicit in the definition of the low-skill profile. To take one out of many possible interactions among the factors, the increase in wages that occurs when the level of the knowledge factor rises may depend on the level of the factor for scope and effect; in other words, there may be greater returns to knowledge when work has a greater impact on the organization as a whole. Interactions will then be important in cases where productivity is not just the sum of different skills, but in fact depends on the *combination* of different skills. To take a simple example from the world of sports, to be an effective “serve and volley” tennis player, it is necessary both to have a good serve and to volley well. If one of these two components is mediocre, the serve-and-volley strategy will not work very well.

The data presented do not uniquely determine an interpretation that is most accurate. Given that the job and establishment controls, including industry, occupation, sector, union status, and size of establishment—all of which are significant in these regressions—are fairly extensive, it could be argued, on the one hand, that the model does in fact control for many important correlates of bargaining power, favoring the second, skill-based interpretation. On the other hand, because the NCS is job, and not person, based, the model lacks controls for personal characteristics, including race and gender, which might be associated with lower pay.¹⁹ Take, for example, a low-skilled job like food preparation. It could be that low knowledge and low complexity interact to lead to a less productive outcome, or it could be that such jobs incur a wage penalty even after the model controls for relevant skill demands. Again, we cannot resolve this important interpretive difference, but we can test to see whether the same analytical issue exists with regard to high-skilled jobs.

To do so, we ask whether the same type of premium exists

in reverse for jobs with high factor scores. If not, one might argue that low-wage workers fall uniquely outside of a model in which the pay in jobs is closely tied to productivity; that is, while the earnings associated with high-skilled jobs are fully explained by returns to skill, the pay in low-skilled jobs is not. (Such jobs carry an extra penalty.) Jobs that have a high-skill profile, by the definition presented here (see table 5), are high in knowledge (equivalent to the knowledge that would be acquired by earning a bachelor’s degree), are reasonably complex (“[the] work includes various duties and unrelated processes and methods”), and have guidelines that are not completely spelled out. These jobs also have at least some degree of supervisory duties and involve personal contacts that extend beyond employees in the immediate organization.

Results for the high-skill profile are shown in table 6. The raw differential, a highly significant 0.903, is even larger in absolute value than in the low-skill case. The next two rows show a similar pattern, as the addition of other determinants sharply reduces the high-skill-profile coefficient. However, in contrast to the case for low-skill jobs, when the leveling factors are added to the specification the coefficient falls to nearly zero and is not statistically significant. Unlike the pay in low-skill jobs, pay in high-skill jobs appears to be fully explained by skill content.

However, this result is not robust, in that it is sensitive to how the high-skill profile was defined, in an admittedly arbitrary manner. By changing the definition of the high-skill profile only slightly—supervisory responsibilities were no longer required—the coefficient on the profile remained significant after the leveling factors were controlled for. For example, as shown in the fourth row of the table, the low-wage-profile coefficient is -0.055 (t -statistic = -3.98); the last row shows that the analogous coefficient for the initial high-skill profile is an insignificant 0.021 (t -statistic = 1.62). If, however, the supervisory requirements are lowered slightly, that coefficient rises to 0.034 , with its t -statistic of 2.79

Table 6. Regression coefficients on skill profiles¹

Profile and regression step	Coefficient	t-statistic	R squared
Low-skill profile			
Raw differential	-0.708	-61.68	0.280
Add establishment characteristics ²	-.516	-63.28	.506
Add job characteristics ²	-.265	-37.68	.724
Add leveling factors	-.055	-3.98	.825
High-skill profile			
Raw differential .....	.903	61.40	.195
Add establishment characteristics ².....	.733	54.99	.502
Add job characteristics ².....	.365	21.13	.718
Add leveling factors .....	.021	1.62	.825

Number of observations = 122,081

¹ See text for definition.

² See note 16 in text for a description of specific regressors.

indicating significance at the 1-percent level.

Unfortunately, here again, two legitimate, but contradictory, interpretations remain. The results could support the case that, unlike high-skilled jobs, low-skilled jobs carry a unique wage penalty that remains once skill is controlled for (although this result is sensitive to how we define high-skilled jobs). But the results are also consistent with the argument that the wage penalty is simply a function of skill interactions, an explanation in keeping with pay being commensurate with productivity.

USING THE NCS, THIS ARTICLE HAS EXAMINED the extent of low-wage work in the current labor market. The descriptive analysis presented reveals that, under various definitions of the term, a significant share of hours is devoted to *low-wage work*. For example, just under 22 percent of all hours worked in 2001 paid less than two-thirds the median wage rate (\$8.67), one widely used measure of low earnings. An important feature of the NCS is its *leveling factors*, which delineate in some detail the skill requirements of the jobs in the U.S. labor market. The analysis shows that low-wage work is disproportionately concentrated among low scores on these measures of skill content.

The leveling factors, along with a set of other useful controls, allow some of the determinants of low pay to be tested. A hypothetical low-skill profile aids in examining whether a variable indicating that a job is low skilled has

explanatory power after controlling for skill demands. The analysis reveals that it does, which is consistent with the presence of a penalty to low-skilled work beyond what can be explained by factors describing the skills and knowledge required for the job. Alternatively, low skill levels on a combination of factors (as measured by the postulated low-skill profile) may indicate an interaction effect that leads to productivity levels lower than what is implied by a consideration of the factors in isolation.

An issue that arose during the analysis was whether the finding that the low pay associated with low-skill jobs was not fully accounted for by the level of skill demands was unique to low-skilled workers or whether an analogous situation held for high-skilled workers. A high-skill profile created for the purpose lent some support to the notion that high-skilled jobs do not earn a premium relative to other jobs, after skill content is taken into account. However, this result was not robust to a slight change in the way the high-skill profile was constructed.

In sum, the approach presented in this article does not allow a definitive determination of whether low-skilled jobs are low paid even after taking account of their low skill content or whether such jobs pay less because their combination of low-skill requirements generates a lower productivity and thus a lower wage. Yet, along with the prevalence of low-wage work, the results clearly show that, in accordance with either interpretation, workers in these jobs face significant hurdles.

Notes

¹ See Jared Bernstein and Heidi Hartmann, "Defining and Characterizing the Low-Wage Labor Market," in *The Low-Wage Labor Market: Challenges and Opportunities for Economic Self-Sufficiency* (Washington, DC, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1999), and other papers in that volume.

² An exception is Harry Holzer, *What Employers Want: Job Prospects for Less-Educated Workers* (New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1996).

³ The survey provides comprehensive measures of occupational wages, compensation cost trends, the incidence of benefits, and detailed benefit provisions. The analysis that follows uses data only from that part of the survey concerned with occupational wages.

⁴ The description of the factors is based on *National Compensation Survey: Occupational Wages in the United States*, Bulletin 2552 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 2003).

⁵ One factor, *knowledge*, has nine possible levels, but all the other factors have six or fewer, with two having only three levels.

⁶ *National Compensation Survey*, p. 167.

⁷ See, for example, "Making the Most of the Minimum: Statutory Minimum Wages, Employment and Poverty," *Employment Outlook* (Paris, Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, June 1998).

⁸ Given that the sample is designed to be representative of local areas, it is possible to define the two relative measures in terms of the local distribution of wages or the national one. That is, one can classify hours as low paid when the rate of pay is below two-thirds of the median wage for the Nation or for the area; a similar choice is available for definitions based on the bottom quintile of the wage distribution. It turns out that the results obtained from the local wage distributions are quite similar to those based on the national distribution, so, for the sake of brevity, only the latter are reported.

⁹ See, for example, Elise Richer, Steve Savner, and Mark Greenberg, *Frequently Asked Questions about Working Welfare Leavers* (Washington, DC, Center for Law and Social Policy, 2001), a review of studies of those families leaving welfare.

¹⁰ See, for example, Walter Y. Oi and Todd L. Idson, "Firm Size and Wages," in Orley Ashenfelter and David Card (eds.), *Handbook of Labor Economics*, Vol. III (Amsterdam, North-Holland, 1999), chapter 33, pp. 2166–2214.

¹¹ Establishments owned by State and local governments (recall that the Federal Government is outside the scope of the survey) are not identical to those in public administration, because government-owned institutions, such as schools and hospitals, are classified in the industry division for services.

¹² See H. Gregg Lewis, "Union Relative Wage Effects," in Orley C. Ashenfelter and Richard Layard (eds.), *Handbook of Labor Economics*, Vol. II (Amsterdam, North-Holland, 1986), chapter 20, pp. 1139–81.

¹³ See David Card, "The Effect of Unions on the Structure of Wages: A Longitudinal Analysis," *Econometrica*, vol. 64, no. 4, July 1996, pp. 957–79.

¹⁴ See Michael K. Lettau, "Compensation in Part-Time Jobs versus Full-Time Jobs: What if the Job Is the Same?" *Economics Letters*, vol. 56, no. 1, September 1997, pp. 101–6.

¹⁵ See Brooks Pierce, "Using the National Compensation Survey to Predict Wage Rates," *Compensation and Working Conditions*, winter 1999, pp. 8–16.

¹⁶ The establishment characteristics are the geographic area in which the establishment is located, the two-digit industry it is a part of, whether the establishment is privately owned or is part of a State or local

government, whether it is in the nonprofit sector, and the logarithm of the number of employees working in the establishment. The job characteristics are the two-digit occupation, whether the job is part or full time, whether the job is covered by a collective bargaining agreement, and whether any portion of compensation in the job is tied to incentives.

¹⁷ For all regressions, the calculations of standard errors take account of the survey design of the NCS.

¹⁸ The calculated effect of the profile indicator is $e^a - 1$, where a is the coefficient of the variable indicating whether a job has a low-skill profile.

¹⁹ This omission can be partially rectified by adding, for example, the share of minorities or women in each occupation as variables in the regression.

The working poor in 2001

About 6.8 million workers in 3.7 million families lived below the poverty level in 2001, an increase for the first time since 1992–93; working youth continue to experience high incidence of poverty

Abraham T. Mosisa

Poverty statistics are used to gauge the economic well-being of the Nation. The number and characteristics of people who experience economic hardship because of very low income levels is a function of very complex socioeconomic, family, and individual issues.¹

A number of people who are in poverty also participate significantly in the labor force. In 2001, 32.9 million people of all ages, or 11.7 percent of the population, lived at or below the official poverty level.² Most of them were children, or adults who had not participated in the labor force during the year. However, about 6.8 million were 16 years and older and were in the labor force for 27 weeks or more during the year. These persons, also referred to as the working poor, represented 4.9 percent of all persons 16 years and older who were in the labor force for 27 weeks or more—an increase of 319,000 (0.2 percentage point) from the previous year.

This article defines the working poor³ as individuals who spend at least 27 weeks in the labor force (that is, working or looking for work), but whose incomes fell below the official poverty level. The income thresholds used to determine persons' poverty status differ, depending on whether the individuals are family members or are living alone or with nonrelatives. For family members, the poverty threshold is determined by their families' total income; for persons not living in families, their personal income is used as the determinant. This article presents data on the

relationships between labor force activity and poverty in 2001 for individual workers, including those who were family⁴ members and those who did not live with their families. A variety of economic, demographic, educational, occupational, and family characteristics of the working poor are explored. Also, three major labor market problems that can impede a worker's ability to earn an income above the poverty threshold⁵ are examined. In the final section, the trend in working poor since 1987 is discussed. For the most part, the data used in this article were collected in the 2002 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS).⁶

Overall characteristics

In 2001, the proportion of those who were in the labor force for 27 weeks or more who were classified as working poor continued to be higher for women than for men—5.5 versus 4.4 percent—even though the proportion of working men living in poverty edged up by 0.3 percentage point over the year, while that for women was unchanged. However, the rates for both groups remain well below their decade-high levels in 1993 of 7.3 percent for women and 6.2 percent for men. (See table 1.)

Young workers are more vulnerable to poverty than those in other age groups, partly because their earnings are lower and they are more likely to be unemployed than older workers.

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Table 1. Persons in the labor force for 27 weeks and more: poverty status by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 2001

[Numbers in thousands]

Age and sex	Total	White	Black	Hispanic origin	Below poverty level				Rate ¹			
					Total	White	Black	Hispanic origin	Total	White	Black	Hispanic origin
Total, 16 years and older	138,143	114,874	15,657	16,463	6,802	4,906	1,503	1,659	4.9	4.3	9.6	10.1
16-19 years	4,848	4,136	519	710	506	362	121	102	10.4	8.8	23.3	14.3
20-24 years	13,011	10,667	1,543	2,350	1,292	934	282	254	9.9	8.8	17.1	10.8
25-34 years	31,307	25,314	3,966	5,349	1,988	1,432	474	607	6.3	5.7	11.9	11.3
35-44 years	36,368	29,874	4,399	4,229	1,581	1,134	336	441	4.3	3.8	7.6	10.4
45-54 years	32,128	27,034	3,363	2,530	922	660	190	173	2.9	2.4	5.6	6.8
55-64 years	16,008	13,902	1,386	1,081	443	339	78	70	2.8	2.4	5.6	6.5
65 years and older	4,473	3,948	377	215	70	45	23	12	1.6	1.1	6.2	5.6
Men, 16 years and older	74,316	62,899	7,295	9,787	3,275	2,562	520	992	4.4	4.1	7.1	10.1
16-19 years	2,483	2,119	261	405	232	170	53	59	9.4	8.0	20.2	14.5
20-24 years	6,854	5,708	761	1,451	545	417	85	153	7.9	7.3	11.1	10.6
25-34 years	17,248	14,286	1,843	3,350	953	775	137	377	5.5	5.4	7.4	11.3
35-44 years	19,611	16,490	2,010	2,501	782	616	119	275	4.0	3.7	5.9	11.0
45-54 years	16,949	14,471	1,572	1,348	501	384	77	81	3.0	2.7	4.9	6.0
55-64 years	8,599	7,545	651	602	231	179	41	39	2.7	2.4	6.3	6.5
65 years and older	2,572	2,279	196	129	32	21	9	8	1.2	0.9	4.5	5.9
Women, 16 years and older ..	63,827	51,976	8,363	6,677	3,526	2,344	983	667	5.5	4.5	11.8	10.0
16-19 years	2,365	2,017	258	305	274	192	68	43	11.6	9.5	26.5	14.0
20-24 years	6,157	4,958	886	898	747	517	197	101	12.1	10.4	22.3	11.3
25-34 years	14,059	11,028	2,122	1,999	1,035	657	337	230	7.4	6.0	15.9	11.5
35-44 years	16,757	13,384	2,389	1,728	799	518	216	166	4.8	3.9	9.1	9.6
45-54 years	15,179	12,562	1,790	1,182	421	276	112	91	2.8	2.2	6.3	7.7
55-64 years	7,409	6,357	736	479	212	160	37	31	2.9	2.5	5.0	6.5
65 years and older	1,900	1,669	181	85	38	24	14	4	2.0	1.4	7.9	5.2

¹ Number below the poverty level as a percent of the total in the labor force for 27 weeks or more.

Among the youth who were in the labor force for 27 weeks or more in 2001, 10.4 percent of 16- to 19-year-olds and 9.9 percent of 20- to 24-year-olds were in poverty. These rates were more than double the rate for workers aged 35 to 44 (4.3 percent), and more than triple the rate for workers 45 to 54 years of age (2.9 percent).

Minority teenage workers, in particular, are more likely to be in poverty. Among teenagers who were in the labor force for 27 weeks or more, 23.3 percent of blacks and 14.3 percent of Hispanics were in poverty, compared with 8.8 percent of whites. Overall, Hispanic and black workers were disproportionately represented among the working poor, as they continued to experience poverty at rates that were more than twice that of whites (10.1 and 9.6 percent versus 4.3 percent, respectively).

Education. The incidence of living in poverty greatly diminishes as workers achieve higher levels of education. People with higher levels of education have better access to higher paying jobs, such as managerial and professional specialty occupations, than those with lower levels of education. In 2001, only 1.5 percent of college graduates were counted among the working poor, compared with 5.8 percent of high school graduates (no college), and 13.1 percent of high school

dropouts. At all major educational levels except college graduates, women were more likely than men to be among the working poor. At all major educational levels, blacks were more likely to be among the working poor than were whites. (See table 2.)

Among whites, the differences in the working poor rate by education between men and women were relatively small. For example, the working poor rate for white men without a high school diploma was 11.1 percent, compared with 13.6 percent for the women. Among white college graduates, women were a little less likely than men to be among the working poor—1.2 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively. Among blacks, however, the situation was different; black women were considerably more likely than their male counterparts to be among the working poor. About 25 percent of black women without a high school diploma were among the working poor, compared with 15.4 percent of men; 2.6 percent of black women college graduates were among the working poor, compared with 1.9 percent of men. The gender difference in the working poor rates among blacks by education may partly reflect the fact that 4 of 10 black families are maintained by women.

Occupation. Workers in occupations characterized by relatively low earnings—such as service occupations and farm

Table 2. Persons in the labor force for 27 weeks or more: poverty status by educational attainment, race, and sex, 2001

Educational attainment and race	Rate ¹ total	Men	Women
Total, 16 years and older	4.9	4.4	5.5
Less than a high school diploma	13.1	11.6	15.4
Less than 1 year of high school	15.5	15.4	15.9
1-3 years of high school	12.6	10.5	15.7
4 years of high school, no diploma	8.8	6.5	12.6
High school graduates, no college	5.8	4.9	7.0
Some college, no degree	4.4	3.6	5.2
Associate degree	2.6	2.0	3.2
College graduates	1.5	1.6	1.5
White, 16 years and older	4.3	4.1	4.5
Less than a high school diploma	12.0	11.1	13.6
Less than 1 year of high school	16.1	15.8	16.7
1-3 years of high school	10.7	9.3	12.9
4 years of high school, no diploma	7.2	5.8	9.9
High school graduates, no college	4.7	4.3	5.3
Some college, no degree	3.9	3.4	4.5
Associate degree	2.2	1.8	2.7
College graduates	1.4	1.6	1.2
Black, 16 years and older	9.6	7.1	11.8
Less than a high school diploma	20.0	15.4	25.0
Less than 1 year of high school	17.9	16.2	20.4
1-3 years of high school	21.7	17.1	26.3
4 years of high school, no diploma	14.5	7.2	23.3
High school graduates, no college	12.3	8.7	15.8
Some college, no degree	6.6	4.4	8.5
Associate degree	5.3	2.7	7.0
College graduates	2.3	1.9	2.6

¹ Number below the poverty level as a percent of the total in the labor force for 27 weeks or more.

occupations—had a relatively high likelihood of being among the working poor.⁷ During 2001, farm workers and service employees were more likely to be classified as working poor than were workers in other occupations. In fact, the 2 million working poor in service occupations accounted for 31.3 percent of all those classified as the working poor. Within the category of service workers, 20.4 percent of private household workers (that is, housekeepers, childcare workers, and cooks), were among the working poor. About 11.6 percent of service workers such as bartenders, waiters and waitresses, dental assistants, janitors, and hairdressers (excluding private households or protective services occupations) were classified as working poor. In contrast, persons employed in managerial and professional specialty occupations, occupations with typically high earnings, were least likely to be classified as working poor (1.4 percent). (See table 3.)

Table 3. Poverty status of persons in the labor force for 27 weeks or more who worked during the year by occupation of longest job held, race, and sex, 2001

Occupation and race	Rate ¹ total	Men	Women	White	Black
Total, 16 years and older ²	4.7	4.1	5.3	4.1	8.8
Managerial and professional specialty	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.3	3.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	3.2
Professional specialty	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.4	3.2
Technical, sales, and administrative support	4.2	3.2	4.7	3.5	8.7
Technicians and related support	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	³
Sales occupations	5.9	3.6	8.3	4.8	16.0
Administrative support, including clerical	3.3	3.1	3.4	2.8	5.9
Service occupations	10.8	8.2	12.6	9.5	15.9
Private household	20.4	³	20.3	18.3	28.0
Protective service	3.0	2.2	6.1	1.9	6.3
Service, except private household and protective	11.6	10.2	12.4	10.3	17.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.3	4.2	5.0	4.2	6.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	5.7	5.2	7.3	5.3	7.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.7	4.1	5.7	4.4	5.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.4	4.0	8.1	4.1	4.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.3	7.8	10.4	7.6	11.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	14.3	14.4	14.0	14.4	17.8

¹ Number below the poverty level as a percent of the total in the labor force for 27 weeks or more who worked during the year.

² Includes a small number of persons whose last job was in the Armed Forces.

³ Data not shown where base is less than 80,000.

Family characteristics

Nearly 3.7 million families with at least one member in the labor force for 27 weeks or more (5.9 percent of all such families) lived below the poverty level in 2001, up from 5.6 percent in the previous year. Married-couple families with one member in the labor force for 27 weeks or more had a lower incidence of poverty than did either families maintained by women or families maintained by men (no spouse present). This was true regardless of which member of the married-couple family was in the labor force. (See table 4.)

The poverty threshold for families reflects both the total family income and the number of family members. The more

workers a family has, the higher its income is likely to be and therefore the less likely the family is to be living below the poverty line. For example, only 0.8 percent of families with three or more members in the labor force for 27 weeks or more and 1.7 percent of families with two such labor force participants were among the working poor in 2001. In contrast, 12.2 percent of families with only one member in the labor force for 27 weeks or more were in poverty.

The larger the family, however, the higher the level of income needed to keep the family out of poverty. In addition, the presence of children can reduce the ability of one or both of the parents to participate fully in the labor force. Thus, working families with children, regardless of type of family,

Table 4. Primary families: Poverty status, presence of related children, and work experience of family members in the labor force for 27 weeks or more, 2001

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Total families	Below poverty level	Rate ¹
Total primary families	62,251	3,697	5.9
With related children under age 18	35,542	3,125	8.8
Without children	26,708	573	2.1
With one member in the labor force	25,626	3,121	12.2
With two or more members in the labor force	36,625	576	1.6
With two members	30,712	532	1.7
With three or more members	5,913	44	.8
Married-couple families	47,851	1,632	3.4
With related children under age 18	26,159	1,303	5.0
Without children	21,692	329	1.5
With one member in the labor force	15,550	1,231	7.9
Husband	11,691	944	8.1
Wife	3,224	246	7.6
Relative	635	41	6.5
With two or more members in the labor force	32,301	400	1.2
With two members	27,301	374	1.4
With three or more members	5,000	26	.5
Families maintained by women	10,507	1,725	16.4
With related children under age 18	7,297	1,557	21.3
Without children	3,210	168	5.2
With one member in the labor force	7,657	1,591	20.8
Householder	6,367	1,400	22.0
Relative	1,290	191	14.8
With two or more members in the labor force	2,850	134	4.7
Families maintained by men	3,893	341	8.8
With related children under age 18	2,086	265	12.7
Without children	1,807	76	4.2
With one member in the labor force	2,419	299	12.3
Householder	1,972	240	12.2
Relative	447	59	13.1
With two or more members in the labor force	1,474	42	2.9

1 Number below the poverty level as a percent of the total in the labor force for 27 weeks or more.
 NOTE: Data relate to primary families with at least one member in the labor force for 27 weeks or more

had higher poverty rates than families without children. The difference was greatest among families maintained by women. Among these families, 21.3 percent of those with children were poor in 2001, compared with 5.2 percent of those without children.

Working wives are less likely than working husbands to be poor, primarily because working wives are more likely to be in families with a second earner, usually a husband. In 2001, 1.7 percent of married women who were in the labor force for 27 weeks or more were in poverty, compared with 3.1 percent of married men. In comparison, 17 percent of women who maintained families and who were in the labor force for 27 weeks or more were in poverty, as shown below:

Working poor rate

Husbands	3.1
Wives	1.7
Maintaining families	
Women, no spouse present	17.0
Men, no spouse present	8.3
Unrelated individuals	8.1
Living alone	5.3
Living with others	11.4

Unrelated individuals. Of the 29.4 million unrelated individuals who were in the labor force for 27 weeks or more in 2001, 8.1 percent lived below the poverty level. This was up from 7.6 percent in 2000.

The living situations of unrelated individuals are characterized in one of two ways: some live by themselves, while others share housing with unrelated persons. Unrelated indi-

viduals with low incomes often live with others in order to share expenses and pool resources. But, because poverty status for unrelated individuals is determined by their personal income and not by their household income, the poverty measure for these unrelated individuals living with nonrelatives may overstate their actual economic hardship. Conversely, many of those who live alone do so because they have sufficient incomes to support themselves. Persons living with unrelated individuals and who were labor force participants for more than 27 weeks in 2001 were more than twice as likely as those living alone to be poor (11.4 percent and 5.3 percent, respectively). The proportion living in poverty increased for both of these groups over the year. Teenagers who were in the labor force for 27 weeks or more and were living on their own or with others not related to them were more vulnerable to being poor than other unrelated individuals. In 2001, 39.5 percent of such teenagers lived below the poverty level, up from 36.7 percent in 2000.

Labor market problems

People who usually work full time are far less likely to live in poverty than are others. Yet, there remains a sizable group of full-time workers who live below the poverty threshold. Among those who participated in the labor force for more than half of the year and who usually worked in full-time wage and salary jobs, 3.5 million (or 3.2 percent) were classified as working poor in 2001. This proportion was virtually unchanged from a year earlier, after trending downward from 1994 to 2000. (See table 5.)

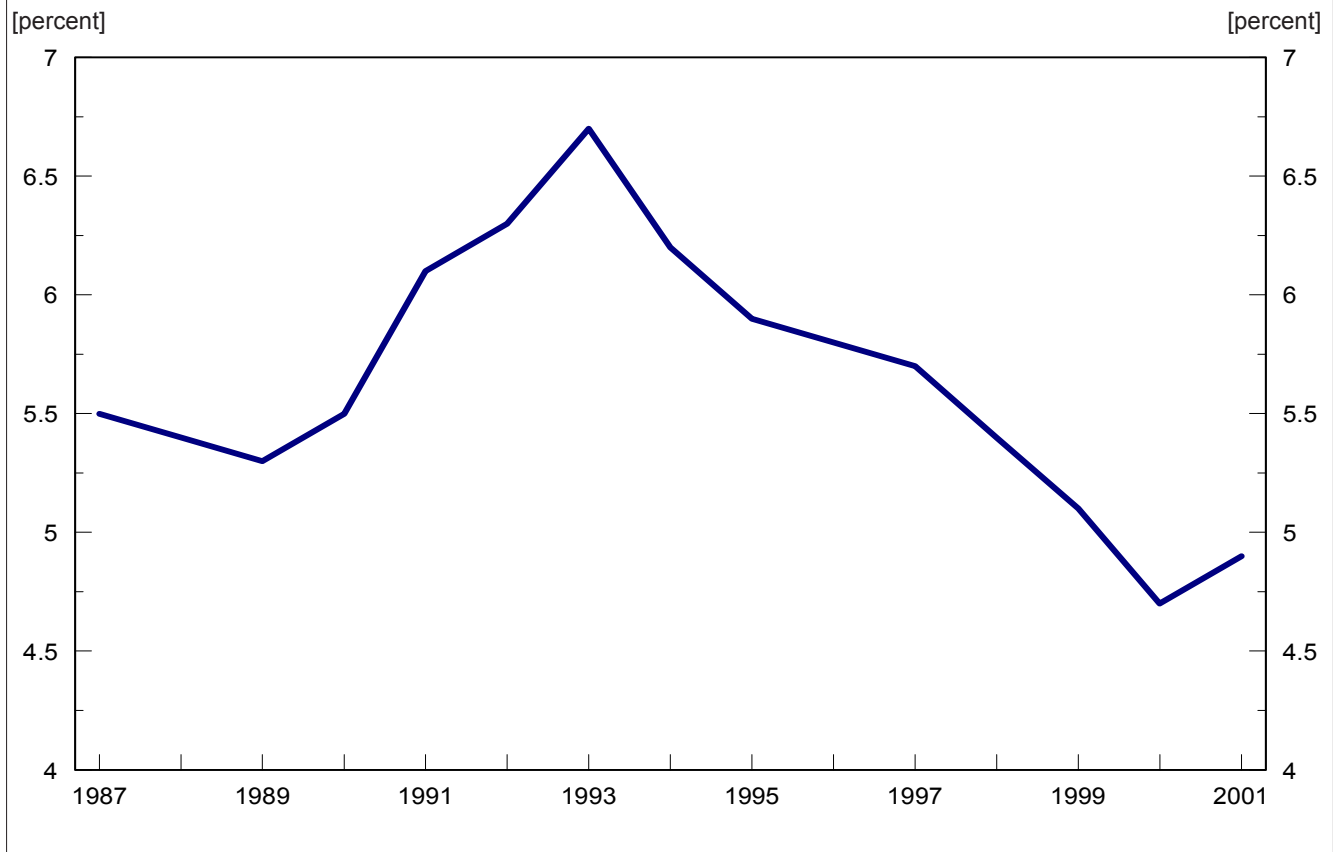
Table 5. Persons in the labor force for 27 weeks or more: Poverty status and labor market problems of full-time wage and salary workers, 2001

[Numbers in thousands]

Poverty status and labor market problems	Total	At or above poverty level	Below poverty level		
			Number	Percent	Rate ¹
Total, full-time wage and salary workers	109,117	105,630	3,487	100.0	3.2
No unemployment, involuntary part-time employment, or low earnings ²	88,769	88,176	593	17.0	0.7
Unemployment only	6,762	6,399	363	10.4	5.4
Involuntary part-time employment only	2,658	2,598	60	1.7	2.2
Low earnings only	7,128	5,601	1,526	43.8	21.4
Unemployment and involuntary part-time employment	1,172	1,079	93	2.7	7.9
Unemployment and low earnings	1,459	959	500	14.3	34.3
Involuntary part-time employment and low earnings	726	557	169	4.8	23.2
Unemployment, involuntary part-time employment, and low earnings	444	261	184	5.3	41.3

¹ Number below the poverty level as a percent of the total in the labor force for 27 weeks or more.

² The low earnings threshold in 2001 was \$260.66 per week.
NOTE: Data refer to persons 16 years and older.

Chart 1. Poverty rates of persons in the labor force for 27 weeks or more, 1987–2001

There are three major labor market problems that can impede such workers' ability to earn an income above the poverty threshold: Low earnings, periods of unemployment, and involuntary part-time employment.⁸

In 2001, about 83 percent of the working poor who usually worked full time experienced at least one of these major labor market problems. Low earnings continued to be the most common condition encountered, with 68.2 percent facing low earnings, either alone or in conjunction with other labor market problems. About 32.7 percent of the working poor experienced unemployment either alone or in conjunction with other problems. Only 5.3 percent experienced all three problems—low earnings, unemployment, and involuntary part-time employment.

Some 593,000, or 17 percent, of the working poor did not experience any of the three primary labor market problems in 2001. Their classification as working poor may be explained by other factors, including short-term employment, some weeks of voluntary part-time work, or a family structure that increases the risk of poverty.

Trend

In 2001, the working poor represented 4.9 percent of all persons who were in the labor force for 27 weeks or more. This was an increase of 0.2 percentage point from the previous year. The rise in the percent of those classified as working poor in 2001 was the first year-to-year increase since 1992-93 and reflected the 2001 recession. Poverty rates of persons who were in the labor force for 27 weeks or more hovered between 5.3 percent and 5.5 percent from 1987 to 1990, and rose from 5.7 and 6.7 percent between 1991 and 1997. From 1998 to 2001, the rates were relatively lower, ranging from 4.7 percent to 5.4 percent. (See chart 1.)

IN SUMMARY, about 6.8 million workers in 3.7 million families lived below the poverty level in 2001. The number and the proportion of those classified as working poor increased over the year for the first time since 1992-93. Still, the proportion in the labor force remains well below the series high in 1993. Working youth in general and minority teens in particular continue to experience high incidence of poverty. The likelihood

of being among the working poor is also higher among families maintained by women (no spouse present), the least edu-

cated, and those employed as farm workers and in service occupations. □

Notes

¹ More detailed information on the working poor in 2001 was discussed in Bureau of Labor Statistics Report 968, June 2003. This article summarizes the findings of that report.

² *Poverty in the United States: 2001, Current Population Reports, Series P60-219*, (U.S. Bureau of the Census, September 2002), p.1.

³ In 1989, BLS researchers Philip Rones and Bruce Klein developed BLS measure of the working poor by linking individuals' labor market efforts to the poverty status of their families. Rones and Klein defined the "working poor" as persons who devoted more than half of the year to working or looking for work and who lived in families with incomes below the official poverty level.

⁴ A family is defined as a group of two or more persons residing together who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. Persons in related subfamilies—married couples or parent-child groups sharing the living quarters of another family member—are included as members of that family and are not distinct family units. The count of families used in this report does not include unrelated subfamilies, such as lodgers, guests, or resident employees living in a household but not related to the householder (the person in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented). Families are classified either as married-couple families or as those maintained by men or women without spouses present. Family status is determined at the time of the March interview, and thus may be different from that of the previous year.

⁵ Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on definitions developed by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and revised by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1981. These definitions originally were based on the Department of Agriculture's Economy Food Plan and reflected the different consumption requirements of families, based on factors such as family size and the number of children less than 18 years of age. The actual poverty thresholds vary in accordance with the makeup of the family. In 2001, the average pov-

erty threshold for a family of four was \$18,104; for a family of nine or more persons, the threshold was \$36,286; and for an unrelated individual aged 65 or older, it was \$8,494. Poverty thresholds are updated each year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). The thresholds do not vary geographically.

⁶ The primary source of data in this report is the *2002 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey* (CPS). The CPS is a monthly survey of 60,000 households conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics to collect demographic, social, and economic information about persons 16 years of age and older.

⁷ Occupation refers to the occupation in which a person worked the most weeks during the calendar year.

⁸ *The low earnings level*, as first developed in 1987, represented the average of the real value of the minimum wage between 1967 and 1987 for a 40-hour workweek. The base year of 1967 was chosen because that was the first year in which minimum-wage legislation covered essentially the same broad group of workers who currently are covered. The low earnings level has subsequently been adjusted each year using the CPI-U, so that the measure maintains the same real value that it held in 1987. In 2001, the low earnings threshold was \$260.66 per week. For a more complete definition, see Bruce W. Klein and Philip L. Rones, "A profile of the working poor," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1989, pp. 3-13. *Involuntary part-time* workers are persons who, in at least 1 week of the year, worked fewer than 35 hours because of slack work or business conditions, or because they could not find full-time work. The number of weeks of involuntary part-time work is accumulated over the year. *Unemployed persons* are those who looked for work while not employed or those who were on layoff from a job and expecting recall. The number of weeks unemployed is accumulated over the entire year.

Multiple jobholding in States, 2002

James Campbell

In 2002, multiple jobholding rates were lower than a year earlier in 31 States, higher in 13 States and the District of

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Columbia, and unchanged in 6 States. The continued downward movement in the majority of States reflected the 0.1-percentage point decrease in the national multiple jobholding rate to 5.3 percent. The largest over-the-year decreases were recorded in Hawaii (-1.6 percentage points), Idaho (-1.1 points), and Rhode Island (-1.0 point). Twelve additional States had declines of at least 0.5 point. Maryland and Vermont reported the largest increases in multiple jobholding rates (+1.1 percentage points each), while six other States had over-

the-year increases of at least one-half point.

The U.S. multiple jobholding rate has edged downward every year since its recent peak of 6.2 percent in 1996. Over that 6-year span, 46 States and the District of Columbia experienced decreases in multiple jobholding. The largest drops in multiple jobholding rates over this time span were registered in Missouri (-3.1 percentage points), Idaho (-2.6 points), Alabama, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin (-2.3 points each), and Oregon (-2.0 points). Only four States

Multiple jobholders as a percentage of total employment by State, 2001 and 2002 annual averages

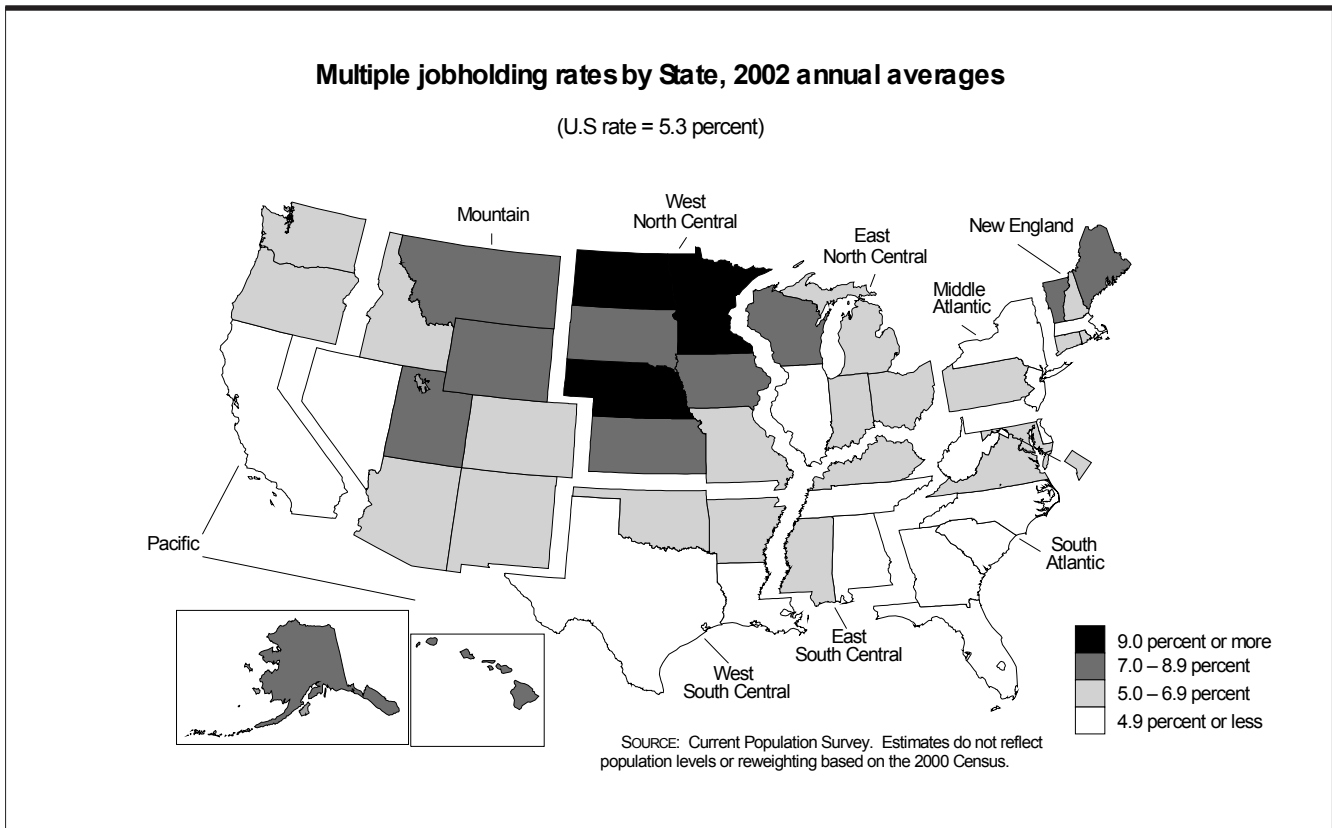
State	2001	2002	State	2001	2002
United States	5.4	5.3	Missouri	6.5	5.9
Alabama	4.1	3.8	Montana	9.3	8.8
Alaska	8.1	7.5	Nebraska	10.4	10.3
Arizona	5.4	5.8	Nevada	4.8	4.5
Arkansas	5.0	5.3	New Hampshire	7.0	6.5
California	4.5	4.5	New Jersey	4.6	4.1
Colorado	5.8	5.7	New Mexico	4.3	5.2
Connecticut	6.4	5.9	New York	4.8	4.8
Delaware	5.2	4.7	North Carolina	5.0	4.9
District of Columbia	4.5	5.2	North Dakota	9.9	9.2
Florida	4.2	3.9	Ohio	6.2	5.9
Georgia	4.1	3.8	Oklahoma	6.0	6.5
Hawaii	9.8	8.2	Oregon	6.1	6.0
Idaho	8.0	6.9	Pennsylvania	5.6	5.6
Illinois	4.9	4.7	Rhode Island	7.2	6.2
Indiana	6.2	6.1	South Carolina	4.7	4.4
Iowa	8.1	8.1	South Dakota	8.7	8.9
Kansas	8.3	8.1	Tennessee	5.5	4.7
Kentucky	5.7	5.7	Texas	4.7	4.7
Louisiana	4.2	3.7	Utah	7.4	7.8
Maine	7.1	7.2	Vermont	7.8	8.9
Maryland	5.6	6.7	Virginia	4.8	5.3
Massachusetts	4.8	4.9	Washington	6.7	5.8
Michigan	5.6	5.5	West Virginia	4.4	3.9
Minnesota	8.4	9.2	Wisconsin	8.0	7.6
Mississippi	4.5	5.0	Wyoming	9.1	8.7

had increased multiple jobholding rates in 2002 relative to 1996: Nebraska (+0.4 percentage point), Oklahoma and Vermont (+0.3 point each), and New York (+0.1 point).

Again in 2002, State multiple jobholding rates varied considerably around the national average, with northern States generally recording higher rates. Overall, 30 States had higher rates than the Nation as a whole, 18 States and the District of Columbia had lower rates, and 2 States matched the U.S. rate. All seven

States in the West North Central division continued to register multiple jobholding rates above that of the Nation, with Nebraska and North Dakota recording the highest rates (10.3 and 9.2 percent, respectively). The northernmost States in the Mountain, New England, and Pacific divisions also had relatively high rates. The high multiple jobholding rates generally coincided with above-average incidence of both part-time employment and agricultural employment, particularly in the Plains States.

In contrast, six of the eight States composing the southern border of the United States had multiple jobholding rates below the U.S. figure. Twelve of the 16 States in the South region and the District of Columbia reported rates below the national figure. The lowest rates were recorded in five States in the South—Louisiana (3.7 percent), Alabama and Georgia (3.8 percent each), and Florida and West Virginia (3.9 percent each). Four additional States (only one of which was in the South) had rates of 4.5 percent or lower. □



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

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

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

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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

Seasonally adjusted data appear in tables 1–14, 16–17, 43, and 47. Seasonally adjusted labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 were revised in the March 2003 issue of the *Review*. Seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14 and 16–17 were revised in the July 2003 *Review*. A brief explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology appears in “Notes on the data.”

Revisions in the productivity data in table 49 are usually introduced in the September issue. Seasonally adjusted indexes and percent changes from month-to-month and quarter-to-quarter are published for numerous Consumer and Producer Price Index series. However, seasonally adjusted indexes are not published for the U.S. average All-Items CPI. Only seasonally adjusted percent changes are available for this series.

Adjustments for price changes. Some data—such as the “real” earnings shown in table 14—are adjusted to eliminate the effect of changes in price. These adjustments are made by dividing current-dollar values by the Consumer Price Index or the appropriate component of the index, then multiplying by 100. For example, given a current hourly wage rate of \$3 and a current price

index number of 150, where 1982 = 100, the hourly rate expressed in 1982 dollars is \$2 ($\$3/150 \times 100 = \2). The \$2 (or any other resulting values) are described as “real,” “constant,” or “1982” dollars.

Sources of information

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

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

<http://www.bls.gov/cps/>

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

<http://www.bls.gov/ces/>

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

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

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

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

<http://www.bls.gov/lpc/>

For additional information on interna-

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

Data on **changes in compensation**,

prices, and productivity are presented in table 2. Measures of rates of change of compensation and wages from the Employment Cost Index program are provided for all civilian nonfarm workers (excluding Federal and household workers) and for all private nonfarm workers. Measures of changes in consumer prices for all urban consumers; producer prices by stage of processing; overall prices by stage of processing; and overall export and import price indexes are given. Measures of productivity (output per hour of all persons) are provided for major sectors.

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–24)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

Unemployed persons are those who

did not work during the survey week, but were available for work except for temporary illness and had looked for jobs within the preceding 4 weeks. Persons who did not look for work because they were on layoff are also counted among the unemployed. **The unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

12 ARIMA for seasonal adjustment of the labor force data and the effects that it had on the data.

At the beginning of each calendar year, historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised, and projected seasonal adjustment factors are calculated for use during the January–June period. The historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised for only the most recent 5 years. In July, new seasonal adjustment factors, which incorporate the experience through June, are produced for the July–December period, but no revisions are made in the historical data.

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

Production workers in the goods-producing industries cover employees, up through the level of working supervisors, who engage directly in the manufacture or construction of the establishment's product. In private service-providing industries, data are collected for nonsupervisory workers, which include most employees except those in executive, managerial, and supervisory positions. Those workers mentioned in tables 11–16 include production workers in manufacturing and natural resources and mining; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in all private service-providing industries. Production and nonsupervisory workers account for about four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

Establishment survey data are annually adjusted to comprehensive counts of employment (called "benchmarks"). The March 2002 benchmark was introduced in June 2003 with the release of data for May 2003, published in the July 2003 issue of the *Review*. With the release in June, CES completed a conversion from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and completed the transition from its original quota sample de-

sign to a probability-based sample design. The industry-coding update included reconstruction of historical estimates in order to preserve time series for data users. Normally 5 years of seasonally adjusted data are revised with each benchmark revision. However, with this release, the entire new time series history for all CES data series were re-seasonally adjusted due to the NAICS conversion, which resulted in the revision of all CES time series.

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

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

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on establishment survey data, contact the Division of

Current Employment Statistics: (202) 691–6555.

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Covered employment and wage data (ES–202)

Description of the series

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

The Covered Employment and Wages data, also referred as ES-202 data, are the most complete enumeration of employment and wage information by industry at the national, State, metropolitan area, and county levels. They have broad economic significance in evaluating labor market trends and major industry developments.

Definitions

In general, ES-202 monthly employment data represent the number of **covered workers** who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that included the 12th day of the month. **Covered private industry employment** includes most corporate officials, executives, supervisory personnel, professionals, clerical workers, wage earners, piece workers, and part-time workers. It excludes proprietors, the unincorporated self-employed, unpaid family members, and certain farm and domestic workers. Certain types of nonprofit employers, such as religious organizations, are given a choice of coverage or exclusion in a number of States. Workers in these organizations are, therefore, reported to a limited degree.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Covered employers in most States report total **wages** paid during the calendar quarter, regardless of when the services were performed. A few State laws, however, specify that wages be reported for, or based on the period during which services are performed rather than the period during which compensation is paid. Under most State laws or regulations, wages include bonuses, stock options, the cash value of meals and lodging, tips

and other gratuities, and, in some States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans.

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

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

Average annual 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

Beginning with the release of data for 2001, publications presenting data from the Covered Employment and Wages (CEW) program have switched to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. NAICS is the product of a cooperative effort on the part of the statistical agencies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Due to difference in NAICS and Stan-

dard Industrial Classification (SIC) structures, industry data for 2001 is not comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years.

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

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

The 2000 county data used to calculate the 2000–2001 changes were adjusted for changes in industry and county classification to make them comparable to data for 2001. As a result, the adjusted 2000 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/nonmetropolitan 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 be-

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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 31.

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 in-

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

Producer Price Indexes (PPI) measure average changes in prices received by domestic producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes currently contains about 3,200 commodities and about 80,000 quotations per month, selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; and gas and electricity and public utilities sectors. The stage-of-processing structure of PPI organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication (that is, finished goods, intermediate goods, and crude materials). The traditional commodity structure of PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry and product structure of PPI organizes data in accordance with the 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, contact the Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691-7705.

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

In addition to general indexes of prices for U.S. exports and imports, indexes are also

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 43-46)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

The productivity measures relate real output to real input. As such, they encompass a family of measures which include single-factor input measures, such as output per hour, output per unit of labor input, or output per unit of capital input, as well as measures of multifactor productivity (output per unit of combined labor and capital inputs). The Bureau indexes show the change in output rela-

tive to changes in the various inputs. The measures cover the business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporate sectors.

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Capital services are the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of

the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories—weighted by rental prices for each type of asset.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Definitions

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

The **labor input** series 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 pur-

chases. 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 em-

ployment-related subsidies. Self-employed workers are included in the all-employed-persons measures by assuming that their hourly compensation is equal to the average for wage and salary employees.

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 50–51)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

The survey continues to measure the num-

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

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

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

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

With the 1992 survey, BLS began publishing details on serious, nonfatal incidents resulting in days away from work. Included are some major characteristics of the injured and ill workers, such as occupation, age, gender, race, and length of service, as well as the

circumstances of their injuries and illnesses (nature of the disabling condition, part of body affected, event and exposure, and the source directly producing the condition). In general, these data are available nationwide for detailed industries and for individual States at more aggregated industry levels.

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

<http://www.bls.gov/iif/>

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries compiles a complete roster of fatal job-related injuries, including detailed data about the fatally injured workers and the fatal events. The program collects and cross checks fatality information from multiple sources, including death certificates, State and Federal workers' compensation reports, Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Mine Safety and Health Administration records, medical examiner and autopsy reports, media accounts, State motor vehicle fatality records, and follow-up questionnaires to employers.

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries contact the BLS Office of Safety, Health, and Working Conditions at (202) 691-6175, or the Internet at:

<http://www.bls.gov/iif/>

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	2001	2002	2001		2002				2003		
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹											
Labor force participation rate.....	66.8	66.6	66.7	66.8	66.6	66.7	66.6	66.5	66.3	66.4	66.2
Employment-population ratio.....	63.7	62.7	63.5	63.0	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.1
Unemployment rate.....	4.7	5.8	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.2	6.1
Men.....	4.8	5.9	4.9	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.5	6.4
16 to 24 years.....	11.4	12.8	11.4	12.7	12.9	12.8	13.1	12.5	12.4	14.2	13.9
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.7	3.7	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.2
Women.....	4.7	5.6	4.8	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.8
16 to 24 years.....	9.6	11.1	10.1	10.7	11.0	11.2	10.9	11.4	11.1	11.9	11.6
25 years and older.....	3.7	4.6	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.7
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹											
Total nonfarm.....	131,826	130,376	131,712	130,920	130,523	130,403	130,239	130,338	130,225	129,984	129,911
Total private.....	110,707	108,886	110,516	109,593	109,105	108,918	108,755	108,792	108,655	108,488	108,442
Goods-producing.....	23,873	22,619	23,684	23,226	22,880	22,673	22,537	22,389	22,213	22,093	21,984
Manufacturing.....	16,441	15,306	16,243	15,833	15,517	15,369	15,246	15,085	14,926	14,744	14,596
Service-providing.....	107,952	107,757	108,028	107,694	107,643	107,730	107,702	107,949	108,012	107,891	107,927
Average hours:											
Total private.....	34.0	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7
Manufacturing.....	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.1	40.4	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.2	40.3
Overtime.....	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.1
Employment Cost Index²											
Percent change in the ECI, compensation:											
All workers (excluding farm, household and Federal workers).....	4.1	3.4	1.2	.8	1.0	.9	.9	.6	1.4	.8	1.1
Private industry workers.....	4.2	3.2	.9	.8	1.1	1.1	.6	.4	1.7	.8	1.0
Goods-producing ³	3.8	3.7	.7	.8	1.2	.9	.6	.9	1.8	.9	.7
Service-providing ³	4.3	3.1	1.0	.8	1.1	1.2	.6	.2	1.5	.8	1.1
State and local government workers.....	4.2	4.1	2.1	.6	.6	.4	2.2	.9	.7	.4	1.7
Workers by bargaining status (private industry):											
Union.....	4.2	4.2	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	.9	1.6	1.2	1.0
Nonunion.....	4.1	3.2	.9	.7	1.1	1.1	.5	.4	1.6	.8	1.0

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-providing industries include all other private sector industries.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, household survey data reflect revised population controls. Nonfarm data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data.

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

Selected measures	2001	2002	2001		2002				2003		
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Compensation data^{1,2}											
Employment Cost Index—compensation (wages, salaries, benefits):											
Civilian nonfarm.....	4.1	3.4	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.1
Private nonfarm.....	4.2	3.2	.9	.8	1.1	1.1	.6	.4	1.7	.8	1.0
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	3.7	2.9	1.0	.7	.9	.8	.7	.4	1.0	.6	.9
Private nonfarm.....	3.8	2.7	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.4	.3	1.1	.7	.8
Price data¹											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	3.4	1.2	.2	−.9	.7	.5	.6	−.1	1.8	−.3	−.2
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	−1.8	−1.2	−.3	−3.2	1.1	.2	.2	−.1	3.7	−.8	.3
Finished consumer goods.....	−2.4	−1.6	−.3	−4.3	1.5	.4	.0	−.3	2.4	1.8	.3
Capital equipment.....	1.0	−.4	−.1	.1	2.9	−.3	−.7	.6	.6	−.6	−.1
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	−.2	−1.2	−1.0	−3.6	.9	1.1	1.1	.1	6.5	−2.1	−.1
Crude materials.....	−8.8	−10.6	−12.0	−12.2	8.0	37.1	1.9	6.5	28.0	−10.6	3.4
Productivity data³											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	2.0	5.3	3.3	8.7	8.7	.8	5.9	1.5	2.7	7.4	7.4
Nonfarm business sector.....	1.9	5.4	3.4	8.3	9.3	1.0	5.9	1.7	2.1	7.0	8.1
Nonfinancial corporations ⁴	2.0	5.8	4.4	10.8	5.0	5.5	3.1	3.8	3.4	8.4	−

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 percent 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					
	2002		2003			2002		2003			
	III	IV	I	II	III	III	IV	I	II	III	
Average hourly compensation: ¹											
All persons, business sector.....	2.1	1.6	3.2	4.1	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	2.0	1.6	2.6	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.7	
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm ².....	.9	.6	1.4	.8	1.1	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.9
Private nonfarm.....	.6	.4	1.7	.8	1.0	3.7	3.2	3.8	3.5	4.0	
Union.....	1.2	.9	1.6	1.2	1.0	4.7	4.2	4.7	5.0	4.8	
Nonunion.....	.5	.4	1.6	.8	1.0	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.8	
State and local governments.....	2.2	.9	.7	.4	1.7	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.6	
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm ².....	.7	.4	1.0	.6	.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.9
Private nonfarm.....	.4	.3	1.1	.7	.8	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.6	3.0	
Union.....	1.0	.8	.5	.7	.6	4.3	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.6	
Nonunion.....	.4	.3	1.2	.7	.9	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.5	3.1	
State and local governments.....	1.8	.6	.4	.3	1.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.3	

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		2002				2003								
	2001	2002	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	215,092	217,570	218,107	218,340	218,548	218,741	219,897	220,114	220,317	220,540	220,768	221,014	221,252	221,507	221,779
Civilian labor force	143,734	144,863	145,634	145,393	145,180	145,150	145,838	145,857	145,793	146,473	146,485	147,096	146,540	146,530	146,545
Participation rate	66.8	66.6	66.8	66.6	66.4	66.4	66.3	66.3	66.2	66.4	66.4	66.6	66.2	66.2	66.1
Employed	136,933	136,485	137,312	136,988	136,542	136,439	137,536	137,408	137,348	137,687	137,487	137,738	137,478	137,625	137,573
Employment-population ratio ²	63.7	62.7	63.0	62.7	62.5	62.4	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.4	62.3	62.3	62.1	62.1	62.0
Unemployed	6,801	8,378	8,321	8,405	8,637	8,711	8,302	8,450	8,445	8,786	8,998	9,358	9,062	8,905	8,973
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.1
Not in the labor force	71,359	72,707	72,473	72,947	73,369	73,591	74,059	74,257	74,524	74,067	74,283	73,918	74,712	74,977	75,234
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	95,181	96,439	96,732	96,860	97,022	97,139	97,635	97,762	97,869	97,979	98,083	98,196	98,304	98,434	98,568
Civilian labor force	72,816	73,630	74,108	73,883	73,770	73,744	73,993	74,254	74,236	74,571	74,506	74,692	74,581	74,561	74,905
Participation rate	76.5	76.3	76.6	76.3	76.0	75.9	75.8	76.0	75.9	76.1	76.0	76.1	75.9	75.7	76.0
Employed	69,776	69,734	70,213	69,921	69,617	69,600	69,967	70,293	70,293	70,364	70,144	70,130	70,193	70,203	70,610
Employment-population ratio ²	73.3	72.3	72.6	72.2	71.8	71.6	71.7	71.9	71.8	71.8	71.5	71.4	71.4	71.3	71.6
Unemployed	3,040	3,896	3,895	3,962	4,153	4,145	4,026	3,962	3,944	4,207	4,362	4,562	4,388	4,357	4,295
Unemployment rate	4.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.7
Not in the labor force	22,365	22,809	22,623	22,977	23,252	23,394	23,642	23,508	23,632	23,408	23,577	23,504	23,724	23,873	23,662
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	103,983	105,136	105,421	105,509	105,594	105,678	106,235	106,322	106,411	106,510	106,613	106,724	106,839	106,957	107,080
Civilian labor force	63,016	63,648	63,858	63,975	63,921	64,036	64,479	64,310	64,477	64,677	64,733	65,148	64,819	64,831	64,554
Participation rate	60.6	60.5	60.6	60.6	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.7	61.0	60.7	60.6	60.3
Employed	60,417	60,420	60,675	60,668	60,697	60,676	61,443	61,073	61,227	61,401	61,436	61,753	61,462	61,470	61,120
Employment-population ratio ²	58.1	57.5	57.6	57.5	57.5	57.4	57.8	57.4	57.5	57.6	57.6	57.9	57.5	57.5	57.1
Unemployed	2,599	3,228	3,184	3,308	3,224	3,360	3,035	3,237	3,250	3,276	3,297	3,395	3,357	3,361	3,434
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3
Not in the labor force	40,967	41,488	41,563	41,533	41,673	41,642	41,757	42,013	41,933	41,834	41,880	41,576	42,020	42,126	42,526
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	15,929	15,994	15,954	15,971	15,933	15,925	16,027	16,030	16,038	16,051	16,072	16,095	16,109	16,116	16,131
Civilian labor force	7,902	7,585	7,667	7,535	7,489	7,369	7,366	7,293	7,079	7,226	7,246	7,256	7,140	7,139	7,086
Participation rate	49.6	47.4	48.1	47.2	47.0	46.3	46.0	45.5	44.1	45.0	45.1	45.1	44.3	44.3	43.9
Employed	6,740	6,332	6,425	6,400	6,228	6,164	6,125	6,042	5,829	5,923	5,907	5,855	5,823	5,952	5,842
Employment-population ratio ²	42.3	39.6	40.3	40.1	39.1	38.7	38.2	37.7	36.3	36.9	36.8	36.4	36.1	36.9	36.2
Unemployed	1,162	1,253	1,243	1,135	1,261	1,206	1,241	1,251	1,251	1,303	1,339	1,401	1,317	1,187	1,243
Unemployment rate	14.7	16.5	16.2	15.1	16.8	16.4	16.8	17.1	17.7	18.0	18.5	19.3	18.4	16.4	17.5
Not in the labor force	8,027	8,409	8,287	8,436	8,444	8,555	8,661	8,736	8,959	8,825	8,826	8,839	8,969	8,977	9,046
White³															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	178,111	179,783	180,146	180,306	180,450	180,580	180,460	180,599	180,728	180,873	181,021	181,184	181,341	181,512	181,696
Civilian labor force	119,399	120,150	120,502	120,479	120,345	120,093	120,084	120,166	120,200	120,575	120,420	120,881	120,623	120,669	120,307
Participation rate	67.0	66.8	66.9	66.8	66.7	66.5	66.5	66.5	66.5	66.7	66.5	66.7	66.5	66.5	66.2
Employed	114,430	114,013	114,373	114,294	114,128	113,910	113,995	114,135	114,089	114,286	113,882	114,203	114,044	114,141	113,934
Employment-population ratio ²	64.2	63.4	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.1	63.2	63.2	63.1	63.2	62.9	63.0	62.9	62.9	62.7
Unemployed	4,969	6,137	6,129	6,184	6,218	6,184	6,089	6,031	6,111	6,289	6,539	6,678	6,580	6,528	6,373
Unemployment rate	4.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3
Not in the labor force	58,713	59,633	59,644	59,828	60,104	60,487	60,376	60,432	60,528	60,298	60,601	60,303	60,717	60,843	61,389
Black or African American³															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	25,138	25,578	25,675	25,717	25,751	25,784	25,484	25,519	25,552	25,587	25,624	25,664	25,702	25,142	25,794
Civilian labor force	16,421	16,565	16,789	16,682	16,540	16,706	16,374	16,395	16,296	16,521	16,618	16,717	16,540	16,579	16,724
Participation rate	65.3	64.8	65.4	64.9	64.2	64.8	64.3	64.2	63.8	64.6	64.9	65.1	64.4	64.4	64.9
Employed	15,006	14,872	15,148	15,027	14,754	14,827	14,684	14,669	14,641	14,723	14,819	14,746	14,697	14,769	14,835
Employment-population ratio ²	59.7	58.1	59.0	58.4	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.5	57.3	57.5	57.8	57.5	57.2	57.4	57.6
Unemployed	1,416	1,693	1,641	1,656	1,786	1,879	1,690	1,726	1,655	1,797	1,799	1,971	1,842	1,810	1,871
Unemployment rate	8.6	10.2	9.8	9.9	10.8	11.2	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.9	10.8	11.8	11.1	10.9	11.2
Not in the labor force	8,717	9,013	8,886	9,034	9,211	9,078	9,110	9,124	9,256	9,066	9,007	8,947	9,162	9,163	9,060

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		2002				2003								
	2001	2002	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	24,942	25,963	26,184	26,272	26,355	26,436	26,994	28	27,191	27,291	27,391	27,494	27,597	27,701	27,808
Civilian labor force.....	17,328	17,943	18,103	18,049	18,169	18,134	18,614	18,658	18,614	18,836	18,811	18,856	18,750	18,829	18,859
Participation rate.....	69.5	69.1	69.1	68.7	68.9	68.6	69.0	68.9	68.5	69.0	68.7	68.6	67.9	68.0	67.8
Employed.....	16,190	16,590	16,739	16,637	16,755	16,708	17,155	17,223	17,215	17,428	17,264	17,271	17,206	17,370	17,448
Employment-population ratio ²	64.9	63.9	63.9	63.3	63.6	63.2	63.5	63.6	63.3	63.9	63.0	62.8	62.3	62.7	62.7
Unemployed.....	1,138	1,353	1,363	1,412	1,414	1,425	1,459	1,436	1,399	1,408	1,548	1,586	1,544	1,460	1,411
Unemployment rate.....	6.6	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.4	8.2	7.8	7.5
Not in the labor force.....	7,614	8,020	8,082	8,223	8,188	8,303	8,380	8,436	8,577	8,455	8,580	8,638	8,847	8,872	8,949

¹ The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

² Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

³ Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white and black or African American) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2002				2003								
	2001	2002	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and over.....	136,933	136,485	137,312	136,988	136,542	136,439	137,536	137,408	137,348	137,687	137,487	137,739	137,628	137,625	137,573
Men.....	73,196	72,903	73,402	73,151	72,773	72,690	72,994	73,249	73,064	73,182	72,981	73,071	73,043	73,195	73,475
Women.....	63,737	63,582	63,910	63,837	63,769	63,749	64,542	64,159	64,284	64,505	64,506	64,667	64,435	64,430	64,098
Married men, spouse present.....	44,007	44,116	44,129	44,245	44,093	44,005	44,401	44,587	44,415	44,552	44,542	44,371	44,739	44,620	44,522
Married women, spouse present.....	34,153	34,153	34,479	34,322	34,264	34,189	34,525	34,620	34,569	34,685	34,443	34,600	34,612	34,655	34,562
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	3,715	4,213	4,356	4,343	4,329	4,273	4,643	4,807	4,696	4,840	4,592	4,499	4,649	4,449	4,975
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,396	2,788	2,814	2,888	2,855	2,893	3,027	3,152	3,123	3,221	3,058	3,153	3,112	3,017	3,203
Could only find part-time work.....	1,006	1,124	1,177	1,133	1,159	1,110	1,297	1,275	1,192	1,266	1,265	1,257	1,304	1,186	1,365
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,790	18,843	18,928	18,685	18,727	18,555	19,314	18,421	18,888	18,886	19,083	19,548	19,027	19,564	18,993
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	3,627	4,119	4,266	4,274	4,272	4,219	4,496	4,675	4,587	4,728	4,478	4,390	4,566	4,380	4,847
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,340	2,726	2,755	2,857	2,816	2,854	2,947	3,062	3,048	3,140	3,003	3,074	3,079	2,963	3,145
Could only find part-time work.....	997	1,114	1,172	1,122	1,158	1,097	1,267	1,257	1,178	1,258	1,234	1,237	1,276	1,179	1,367
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,415	18,487	18,555	18,347	18,361	18,197	18,984	18,134	18,529	18,503	18,664	19,184	18,610	19,142	18,619

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

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

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2002				2003								
	2001	2002	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	4.7	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	14.7	16.5	16.2	15.1	16.8	16.4	16.8	17.1	17.7	18.0	18.5	19.3	18.4	16.6	17.5
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.7
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.1	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3
White, total ¹	4.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	12.7	14.5	14.2	13.9	14.5	13.8	15.2	15.5	15.6	15.4	15.3	16.5	15.8	15.0	15.2
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	13.9	15.9	15.6	14.7	15.8	14.9	16.2	17.3	18.0	17.7	17.0	17.8	18.2	16.0	17.9
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	11.4	13.1	12.7	13.1	13.0	12.7	14.2	13.7	13.1	13.2	13.7	15.2	13.4	14.0	12.4
Men, 20 years and older.....	3.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.3	4.9
Women, 20 years and older.....	3.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6
Black or African American, total ¹	8.6	10.2	9.8	9.9	10.8	11.2	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.9	10.8	11.8	11.1	10.9	11.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	29.0	29.8	28.0	23.9	30.5	33.2	30.4	30.2	33.4	33.1	37.0	39.3	36.0	30.0	32.8
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	30.4	31.3	34.4	24.9	30.0	34.5	33.2	38.1	45.2	37.7	43.1	36.5	37.7	27.4	34.2
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	27.5	28.3	21.5	22.7	31.0	32.1	28.0	22.2	23.1	29.3	32.0	41.7	34.5	32.4	31.6
Men, 20 years and older.....	8.0	9.5	9.4	9.9	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.3	10.4	11.2	11.3	10.2	10.4	11.2
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.0	8.8	8.1	8.5	9.0	9.7	8.4	9.0	8.7	9.2	8.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	6.6	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.4	8.2	7.8	7.5
Married men, spouse present.....	2.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.7
Married women, spouse present.....	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0
Full-time workers.....	4.7	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.2
Part-time workers.....	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.8
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	7.2	8.4	7.9	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.2	9.2	9.7	8.7	9.4	8.6
High school graduates, no college ³	4.2	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.3
Some college or associate degree.....	3.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.8
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2

¹ Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as main race.
² Data refer to persons 25 years and older.
³ Includes high school diploma or equivalent.
⁴ Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.
 NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2002				2003								
	2001	2002	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,853	2,893	2,782	2,797	2,912	2,860	2,772	2,749	2,780	2,814	3,056	3,009	3,009	2,727	2,739
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,196	2,580	2,558	2,515	2,532	2,547	2,577	2,565	2,473	2,630	2,605	2,936	2,699	2,595	2,783
15 weeks and over.....	1,752	2,904	3,019	3,099	3,143	3,296	3,140	3,155	3,104	3,294	3,250	3,572	3,592	3,572	3,524
15 to 26 weeks.....	951	1,369	1,359	1,374	1,317	1,392	1,457	1,281	1,316	1,392	1,321	1,536	1,633	1,637	1,421
27 weeks and over.....	801	1,535	1,660	1,724	1,826	1,904	1,683	1,874	1,788	1,903	1,930	2,036	1,959	1,935	2,102
Mean duration, in weeks.....	13.1	16.6	17.8	17.6	17.9	18.4	18.4	18.6	18.0	19.6	19.2	19.8	19.3	19.0	19.7
Median duration, in weeks.....	6.8	9.1	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.4	9.6	10.2	10.1	12.3	10.0	9.6	10.1

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2002				2003								
	2001	2002	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Job losers ¹	3,476	4,607	4,608	4,828	4,833	4,863	4,583	4,756	4,613	4,765	5,074	5,010	4,951	4,942	5,014
On temporary layoff.....	1,067	1,124	1,044	1,098	1,069	1,110	1,080	1,142	1,157	1,101	1,226	1,199	1,198	1,080	1,108
Not on temporary layoff.....	2,409	3,483	3,565	3,729	3,764	3,753	3,503	3,614	3,456	3,664	3,848	3,811	3,753	3,852	3,905
Job leavers.....	835	866	808	850	834	862	825	772	794	829	772	893	792	847	847
Reentrants.....	2,031	2,368	2,321	2,386	2,394	2,462	2,331	2,395	2,391	2,558	2,499	2,687	2,529	2,540	2,408
New entrants.....	459	536	542	494	586	534	616	579	626	642	634	648	670	628	700
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	51.1	55.0	55.7	56.4	55.9	55.8	54.9	55.9	54.8	54.2	56.5	54.2	55.4	55.6	55.9
On temporary layoff.....	15.7	13.4	12.6	12.8	12.4	12.7	12.9	13.4	13.7	12.5	13.7	13.0	13.4	12.1	12.4
Not on temporary layoff.....	35.4	41.6	42.1	43.6	43.5	43.0	41.9	42.5	41.0	41.7	42.9	41.3	42.0	43.4	43.5
Job leavers.....	12.3	10.3	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.1	9.4	9.4	8.6	9.7	8.9	8.8	9.4
Reentrants.....	29.9	28.3	28.0	27.9	27.7	28.2	27.9	28.2	28.4	29.1	27.8	29.1	28.3	28.6	26.9
New entrants.....	6.8	6.4	6.5	5.8	6.8	6.1	7.4	6.8	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.5	7.1	7.8
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.5	.5	.6
Reentrants.....	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
New entrants.....	.3	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2002				2003								
	2001	2002	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Total, 16 years and older.....	4.7	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.1
16 to 24 years.....	10.6	12.0	11.9	11.8	12.2	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.7	12.7	13.1	13.5	13.0	12.3	13.0
16 to 19 years.....	14.7	16.5	16.2	15.1	16.8	16.4	16.8	17.1	17.7	18.0	18.5	19.3	18.4	16.6	17.5
16 to 17 years.....	17.2	18.8	19.4	16.2	19.4	17.6	18.3	17.9	16.7	18.7	18.5	21.6	20.8	18.7	19.4
18 to 19 years.....	13.1	15.1	14.0	14.3	15.3	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.7	17.8	19.0	17.9	17.1	15.9	16.1
20 to 24 years.....	8.3	9.7	9.6	10.1	9.8	9.7	9.3	9.3	8.9	10.1	10.5	10.7	10.3	10.3	10.9
25 years and older.....	3.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9
25 to 54 years.....	3.8	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1
55 years and older.....	3.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.1	3.9
Men, 16 years and older.....	4.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.4
16 to 24 years.....	11.4	12.8	13.1	12.3	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.4	13.8	14.3	14.3	14.5	12.7	14.4
16 to 19 years.....	16.0	18.1	18.3	16.0	18.0	17.5	18.2	19.5	20.8	20.6	20.8	20.1	20.9	16.9	20.0
16 to 17 years.....	19.1	21.1	21.5	17.2	21.2	18.5	19.3	19.1	18.0	21.4	21.5	23.8	22.8	20.7	22.6
18 to 19 years.....	14.0	16.4	16.3	15.2	16.1	16.7	17.6	19.3	21.5	20.1	20.9	17.7	19.5	15.3	18.3
20 to 24 years.....	9.0	10.2	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.2	9.7	9.2	8.7	10.7	11.4	11.7	11.7	10.8	11.9
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.7	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.0
25 to 54 years.....	3.7	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.2
55 years and older.....	3.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.5	4.6	4.4	4.2
Women, 16 years and older.....	4.7	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.8
16 to 24 years.....	9.6	11.1	10.5	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.1	11.3	11.0	11.5	11.8	12.5	11.3	12.0	11.5
16 to 19 years.....	13.4	14.9	14.0	14.1	15.6	15.2	15.5	14.8	14.6	15.5	16.2	18.5	16.0	16.4	15.1
16 to 17 years.....	15.2	16.6	17.4	15.2	17.4	16.6	17.3	16.8	15.5	16.2	15.8	19.5	18.9	16.7	16.3
18 to 19 years.....	12.2	13.8	11.5	13.3	14.4	14.2	14.1	12.3	13.7	15.5	17.1	18.0	14.5	16.6	13.7
20 to 24 years.....	7.5	9.1	8.7	9.8	9.4	9.3	8.8	9.5	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.5	8.9	9.8	9.7
25 years and older.....	3.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.8
25 to 54 years.....	3.9	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.0
55 years and older ¹	2.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.8	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.5	3.8

¹ Data are not seasonally adjusted.

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Aug. 2002	July 2003 ^P	Aug. 2003 ^P	State	Aug. 2002	July 2003 ^P	Aug. 2003 ^P
Alabama.....	5.9	5.7	5.7	Missouri.....	5.5	5.6	5.6
Alaska.....	8.2	7.9	7.9	Montana.....	4.4	4.7	4.7
Arizona.....	6.2	6.1	6.0	Nebraska.....	3.6	3.9	3.8
Arkansas.....	5.4	5.5	5.4	Nevada.....	5.3	5.4	5.2
California.....	6.7	6.7	6.7	New Hampshire.....	4.9	4.3	4.4
Colorado.....	5.7	5.7	5.7	New Jersey.....	6.0	6.1	5.9
Connecticut.....	4.4	5.2	5.0	New Mexico.....	5.5	6.1	6.1
Delaware.....	4.3	4.1	4.6	New York.....	6.1	6.1	6.2
District of Columbia.....	6.3	6.5	7.3	North Carolina.....	6.6	6.7	6.5
Florida.....	5.5	5.4	5.4	North Dakota.....	4.1	3.6	3.7
Georgia.....	5.2	5.0	4.6	Ohio.....	5.6	6.3	5.8
Hawaii.....	4.0	4.0	4.3	Oklahoma.....	4.5	5.6	5.4
Idaho.....	5.7	5.6	5.6	Oregon.....	7.2	8.2	8.0
Illinois.....	6.5	6.5	6.8	Pennsylvania.....	5.7	5.6	5.2
Indiana.....	5.1	5.4	5.2	Rhode Island.....	5.1	5.6	5.3
Iowa.....	4.2	4.6	4.6	South Carolina.....	5.8	7.0	6.2
Kansas.....	5.1	5.1	4.7	South Dakota.....	2.9	3.3	3.4
Kentucky.....	5.5	6.1	5.8	Tennessee.....	4.8	5.0	5.1
Louisiana.....	6.2	7.4	7.2	Texas.....	6.4	6.6	6.6
Maine.....	4.4	4.9	4.9	Utah.....	6.0	5.2	5.1
Maryland.....	4.3	4.6	4.2	Vermont.....	3.8	4.1	3.9
Massachusetts.....	5.6	5.4	5.8	Virginia.....	4.0	4.0	3.7
Michigan.....	6.1	7.4	7.4	Washington.....	7.2	7.5	7.6
Minnesota.....	4.4	4.6	4.4	West Virginia.....	6.2	6.8	6.6
Mississippi.....	6.7	7.3	6.3	Wisconsin.....	5.5	5.6	5.9
				Wyoming.....	4.1	4.1	4.1

^P = preliminary

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

[In thousands]

State	Aug. 2002	July 2003 ^P	Aug. 2003 ^P	State	Aug. 2002	July 2003 ^P	Aug. 2003 ^P
Alabama.....	2,099,316	2,155,212	2,141,539	Missouri.....	2,978,417	2,978,006	2,978,886
Alaska.....	323,981	344,981	345,126	Montana.....	462,744	477,579	479,625
Arizona.....	2,690,649	2,673,807	2,685,675	Nebraska.....	958,073	984,025	985,491
Arkansas.....	1,291,372	1,303,639	1,304,185	Nevada.....	1,123,221	1,112,944	1,111,265
California.....	17,394,642	17,661,134	17,569,636	New Hampshire.....	706,926	719,083	717,810
Colorado.....	2,444,159	2,478,187	2,483,191	New Jersey.....	4,366,473	4,441,798	4,430,853
Connecticut.....	1,777,454	1,786,536	1,781,786	New Mexico.....	879,778	902,473	899,667
Delaware.....	421,338	419,400	419,923	New York.....	9,392,772	9,372,663	9,377,292
District of Columbia.....	302,296	309,704	310,533	North Carolina.....	4,156,490	4,183,361	4,152,243
Florida.....	8,120,189	8,073,568	8,070,662	North Dakota.....	345,387	350,651	352,974
Georgia.....	4,303,990	4,385,696	4,391,876	Ohio.....	5,814,041	5,900,897	5,864,933
Hawaii.....	580,459	608,991	607,645	Oklahoma.....	1,690,830	1,715,174	1,709,321
Idaho.....	683,570	688,936	685,458	Oregon.....	1,835,754	1,848,687	1,834,518
Illinois.....	6,360,630	6,433,749	6,435,531	Pennsylvania.....	6,297,099	6,196,175	6,187,235
Indiana.....	3,187,135	3,225,356	3,227,153	Rhode Island.....	559,179	573,774	569,929
Iowa.....	1,673,046	1,644,294	1,623,533	South Carolina.....	1,972,200	2,034,109	2,020,722
Kansas.....	1,418,900	1,478,884	1,476,496	South Dakota.....	422,339	422,867	423,165
Kentucky.....	1,963,460	1,998,226	1,987,942	Tennessee.....	2,929,023	2,902,709	2,896,552
Louisiana.....	1,999,540	2,040,891	2,028,405	Texas.....	10,770,682	11,011,013	11,045,444
Maine.....	686,563	692,757	693,947	Utah.....	1,178,908	1,205,935	1,217,685
Maryland.....	2,901,092	2,934,161	2,917,216	Vermont.....	349,638	354,424	353,660
Massachusetts.....	00532	3,448,801	3,456,477	Virginia.....	3,737,176	3,799,478	3,785,957
Michigan.....	4,974,921	5,133,605	5,097,494	Washington.....	3,109,948	3,113,305	3,111,189
Minnesota.....	2,919,521	2,940,540	2,926,594	West Virginia.....	800,175	808,832	806,190
Mississippi.....	1,291,393	1,336,318	1,321,006	Wisconsin.....	3,023,577	3,099,576	3,100,793
				Wyoming.....	269,353	276,016	275,692

^P = preliminary.

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

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2002				2003								
	2001	2002	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
TOTAL NONFARM	131,826	130,376	130,289	130,408	130,409	130,198	130,356	130,235	130,084	130,062	129,986	129,903	129,846	129,805	129,862
TOTAL PRIVATE	110,707	108,886	108,763	108,864	108,869	108,642	108,780	108,647	108,537	108,536	108,502	108,427	108,388	108,349	108,421
GOODS-PRODUCING	23,873	22,619	22,497	22,435	22,409	22,323	22,288	22,191	22,159	22,119	22,098	22,061	22,001	21,972	21,955
Natural resources and															
mining	606	581	573	572	573	572	568	569	565	564	566	569	566	564	562
Logging.....	73.5	69.1	67.5	66.7	67.6	67.9	67.1	66.6	64.6	64.3	64.8	65.7	64.0	63.3	62.7
Mining.....	532.5	511.9	505.7	505.7	505.0	503.6	500.5	502.1	500.4	499.8	501.4	499.8	502.1	500.7	498.8
Oil and gas extraction.....	123.7	122.5	121.4	121.5	122.0	121.6	122.1	121.8	122.9	124.4	125.2	125.7	125.3	124.8	125.0
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	218.7	212.1	210.7	209.7	209.3	208.1	206.9	206.3	206.9	207.5	208.2	208.9	209.6	209.0	206.8
Coal mining.....	74.3	74.9	74.3	73.6	73.8	73.3	72.2	72.3	72.3	72.7	72.6	73.2	73.7	72.8	71.0
Support activities for mining....	190.1	177.2	173.6	174.5	173.7	173.9	171.5	174.0	170.6	167.9	168.0	168.2	167.2	166.9	167.0
Construction	6,826	6,732	6,728	6,720	6,745	6,731	6,738	6,700	6,720	6,760	6,786	6,800	6,804	6,823	6,837
Construction of buildings.....	1,588.9	1,583.9	1,587.9	1,588.0	1,602.9	1,595.3	1,597.7	1,594.4	1,605.6	1,615.8	1,615.0	1,609.7	1,606.7	1,608.9	1,615.9
Heavy and civil engineering....	953.0	929.9	919.3	918.1	915.2	915.3	916.8	912.5	895.0	898.4	902.8	905.8	910.8	915.1	917.3
Specialty trade contractors.....	4,283.9	4,217.9	4,220.7	4,214.2	4,226.4	4,220.7	4,223.8	4,193.2	4,219.5	4,245.5	4,267.8	4,284.1	4,286.3	4,299.0	4,303.3
Manufacturing	16,441	15,306	15,196	15,143	15,091	15,020	14,982	14,922	14,874	14,795	14,746	14,692	14,631	14,585	14,556
Production workers.....	11,677	10,799	10,715	10,685	10,648	10,595	10,564	10,516	10,447	10,379	10,342	10,299	10,257	10,224	10,191
Durable goods	10,335	9,517	9,435	9,400	9,362	9,316	9,282	9,236	9,203	9,147	9,114	9,081	9,034	9,014	8,997
Production workers.....	7,163	6,551	6,492	6,474	6,447	6,417	6,392	6,355	6,314	6,267	6,244	6,221	6,188	6,180	6,159
Wood products.....	574.1	556.8	554.5	554.2	552.3	548.1	549.2	548.5	544.4	546.0	544.9	541.0	540.8	536.9	538.3
Nonmetallic mineral products	544.5	519.0	517.9	516.1	513.6	510.8	507.9	505.9	506.7	504.8	505.1	505.0	501.1	501.1	498.2
Primary metals.....	570.9	510.9	507.5	504.4	503.3	499.7	500.1	496.5	494.7	491.1	486.4	482.0	478.5	476.6	476.6
Fabricated metal products.....	1,676.4	1,547.8	1,537.8	1,532.0	1,523.7	1,516.0	1,508.0	1,497.5	1,495.3	1,489.4	1,482.3	1,476.4	1,470.7	1,468.7	1,465.2
Machinery.....	1,368.3	1,237.4	1,223.8	1,219.6	1,216.1	1,212.4	1,206.5	1,201.6	1,194.8	1,187.4	1,181.2	1,175.8	1,171.9	1,167.6	1,166.0
Computer and electronic															
products ¹	1,748.8	1,521.3	1,492.9	1,483.9	1,477.0	1,462.2	1,448.5	1,438.2	1,432.1	1,423.6	1,413.0	1,407.7	1,398.1	1,394.0	1,390.2
Computer and peripheral															
equipment.....	286.2	249.8	243.3	242.0	241.8	241.0	234.4	230.9	229.8	230.5	226.7	226.5	223.6	222.4	222.3
Communications equipment..	233.9	190.9	186.0	185.5	182.0	180.1	177.6	177.8	176.5	175.5	174.4	173.3	171.9	171.0	171.1
Semiconductors and															
electronic components.....	645.4	531.4	519.2	513.9	507.6	503.7	498.8	496.0	494.1	492.0	487.7	485.1	480.9	479.7	477.0
Electronic instruments.....	475.1	450.6	445.8	444.1	442.5	441.3	441.4	438.7	436.5	433.5	431.5	429.9	429.0	429.0	429.2
Electrical equipment and															
appliances.....	556.9	498.9	492.0	489.1	486.8	485.2	482.4	479.8	477.5	474.8	469.3	467.7	465.9	461.6	459.8
Transportation equipment.....	1,937.9	1,828.5	1,818.0	1,815.5	1,808.7	1,804.7	1,806.5	1,800.7	1,792.5	1,771.9	1,777.6	1,774.3	1,760.2	1,764.8	1,762.6
Furniture and related															
products.....	642.4	604.6	599.8	596.9	594.2	589.1	587.0	582.9	582.0	576.4	576.4	574.1	574.2	572.3	573.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing															
.....	714.5	691.9	690.9	688.3	691.1	687.9	686.0	684.5	683.0	682.0	677.8	676.6	673.0	670.8	668.7
Nondurable goods	6,107	5,789	5,761	5,743	5,729	5,704	5,700	5,686	5,671	5,648	5,632	5,611	5,597	5,571	5,559
Production workers.....	4,514	4,249	4,223	4,211	4,201	4,178	4,172	4,161	4,133	4,112	4,098	4,078	4,069	4,044	4,032
Food manufacturing.....	1,551.2	1,525.1	1,518.0	1,520.0	1,520.0	1,518.5	1,517.1	1,514.7	1,513.3	1,512.3	1,512.4	1,517.5	1,520.9	1,520.9	1,522.7
Beverages and tobacco															
products.....	209.0	205.4	205.3	203.1	200.2	200.2	199.0	198.2	196.1	194.6	195.4	194.5	194.4	194.5	193.7
Textile mills.....	332.9	293.2	289.6	287.5	286.8	284.9	285.2	283.7	281.6	277.8	272.7	270.1	264.7	259.5	257.3
Textile product mills.....	205.7	196.2	195.2	195.4	194.9	193.7	191.7	192.6	192.6	190.6	188.7	186.4	184.2	178.5	179.8
Apparel.....	426.5	357.6	352.0	346.7	343.2	337.2	331.8	325.9	322.1	318.4	313.2	307.8	301.2	297.7	294.1
Leather and allied products....	58.0	49.9	48.7	48.6	47.7	47.3	46.7	46.0	45.8	44.8	44.4	43.3	43.5	43.0	42.9
Paper and paper products.....	577.6	549.8	547.7	545.6	544.6	541.5	539.7	538.5	535.1	534.1	531.9	530.6	527.3	526.2	524.5
Printing and related support															
activities.....	768.4	709.9	702.4	701.3	697.5	689.8	694.5	694.0	696.4	694.8	695.3	694.1	692.2	689.8	686.4
Petroleum and coal products...	121.1	119.1	119.2	118.7	119.4	119.7	120.4	120.4	120.3	119.2	119.3	118.4	118.0	117.1	117.0
Chemicals.....	959.0	929.5	930.5	925.1	924.7	925.8	926.0	924.2	922.5	921.7	920.6	916.5	917.7	915.5	912.6
Plastics and rubber products..	897.4	853.5	852.2	851.0	850.1	845.4	848.0	847.4	845.1	839.2	837.7	831.7	833.3	828.6	827.6
SERVICE-PROVIDING	107,952	107,757	107,792	107,973	108,000	107,875	108,068	108,044	107,925	107,943	107,888	107,842	107,845	107,833	107,907
PRIVATE SERVICE-															
PROVIDING	86,834	86,267	86,266	86,429	86,460	86,319	86,492	86,456	86,378	86,417	86,404	86,366	86,387	86,377	86,466
Trade, transportation,															
and utilities	25,983	25,493	25,430	25,439	25,406	25,378	25,376	25,346	25,338	25,321	25,282	25,238	25,211	25,201	25,218
Wholesale trade	5,772.7	5,641.0	5,625.2	5,618.9	5,604.9	5,603.9	5,596.0	5,596.2	5,594.0	5,590.8	5,582.0	5,570.6	5,560.1	5,550.8	5,545.5
Durable goods.....	3,130	3,007	2,996	2,991	2,984	2,979	2,968	2,967	2,961	2,958	2,952	2,948	2,940	2,935	2,931
Nondurable goods.....	2,031	2,015	2,013	2,010	2,004	2,010	2,012	2,011	2,014	2,013	2,010	2,004	2,001	1,998	1,995
Electronic markets and															
agents and brokers.....	611.1	618.8	616.2	618.0	616.3	615.6	616.6	618.5	619.2	619.8	619.9	619.0	618.3	617.7	620.0
Retail trade	15,238.6	15,047.2	15,016.0	15,025.2	15,014.0	15,005.6	15,009.2	14,987.3	14,994.7	14,999.6	14,979.0	14,964.2	14,958.0	14,959.1	14,969.1
Motor vehicles and parts															
dealers ¹	1,854.6	1,879.2	1,882.6	1,886.8	1,883.8	1,878.9	1,876.8	1,874.9	1,875.5	1,875.4	1,879.2	1,877.9	1,883.2	1,881.7	1,889.3
Automobile dealers.....	1,225.1	1,250.4	1,253.0	1,254.9	1,255.0	1,249.6	1,245.5	1,242.1	1,241.5	1,242.0	1,244.3	1,246.0	1,249.0	1,248.8	1,252.9
Furniture and home															
furnishings stores.....	541.2	539.9	543.5	546.8	548.7	548.4	549.9	552.0	547.6	549.2					

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2002				2003								
	2001	2002	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,151.8	1,179.1	1,182.2	1,184.2	1,184.2	1,183.9	1,190.6	1,183.6	1,181.8	1,189.0	1,188.5	1,194.2	1,196.5	1,203.1	1,209.7
Food and beverage stores.....	2,950.5	2,871.6	2,851.7	2,852.5	2,842.5	2,833.5	2,827.0	2,820.2	2,822.9	2,822.0	2,822.5	2,812.8	2,801.7	2,797.3	2,790.6
Health and personal care stores.....	951.5	946.6	949.7	949.2	949.5	952.5	956.8	960.1	962.6	966.2	965.7	967.9	965.8	965.0	966.1
Gasoline stations.....	925.3	903.6	903.6	903.6	903.7	904.2	905.2	905.0	907.1	910.9	908.8	908.6	904.0	907.3	905.5
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,321.1	1,307.8	1,304.4	1,307.4	1,304.5	1,308.5	1,291.2	1,279.7	1,282.8	1,288.3	1,280.7	1,277.5	1,277.6	1,276.9	1,276.6
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	679.2	660.1	657.8	655.3	650.1	637.8	653.5	652.6	650.8	646.3	645.2	642.0	640.8	638.6	636.4
General merchandise stores ¹	2,842.2	2,820.7	2,809.2	2,809.1	2,817.5	2,827.6	2,834.2	2,838.8	2,846.4	2,835.8	2,833.1	2,831.5	2,838.9	2,846.3	2,851.4
Department stores.....	1,768.3	1,709.8	1,694.5	1,696.6	1,712.0	1,727.5	1,720.9	1,718.6	1,710.6	1,695.5	1,690.3	1,689.9	1,690.3	1,692.7	1,693.6
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	993.3	962.5	960.8	960.8	957.2	954.6	952.4	949.1	949.8	948.6	944.1	941.8	942.5	940.3	941.1
Nonstore retailers.....	473.5	447.3	445.9	443.1	443.0	445.9	440.0	444.4	442.6	442.7	442.0	440.6	443.5	440.6	438.9
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,372.0	4,205.3	4,188.4	4,194.6	4,188.9	4,170.7	4,174.6	4,166.7	4,153.8	4,136.3	4,128.5	4,113.9	4,103.7	4,101.0	4,112.9
Air transportation.....	615.3	559.3	559.0	556.3	556.3	553.9	551.3	545.8	537.3	525.6	516.4	510.0	502.4	503.0	506.2
Rail transportation.....	226.7	218.1	215.5	215.1	216.8	216.3	215.7	215.3	215.3	216.5	216.1	217.2	217.1	214.8	216.6
Water transportation.....	54.0	51.6	50.4	50.4	50.3	50.3	50.6	50.5	50.1	49.9	50.3	50.1	50.0	49.8	49.2
Truck transportation.....	1,386.8	1,339.1	1,330.4	1,336.2	1,333.2	1,331.9	1,327.6	1,324.3	1,328.1	1,324.4	1,324.4	1,326.9	1,324.0	1,330.3	1,328.9
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	374.8	371.5	364.7	365.1	363.3	360.8	358.0	357.5	351.9	353.0	350.4	345.4	347.8	346.6	348.9
Pipeline transportation.....	45.4	41.5	40.5	40.4	40.2	40.2	40.0	39.8	40.2	40.3	40.3	39.7	39.5	38.9	38.6
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	29.1	25.9	26.7	26.2	25.7	25.6	24.0	25.6	27.1	28.5	29.1	29.9	29.5	29.3	29.1
Support activities for transportation.....	539.2	526.7	525.1	528.1	528.2	531.2	527.7	527.9	525.9	522.7	527.8	523.2	520.2	517.5	521.1
Couriers and messengers.....	587.0	558.0	558.6	557.5	556.3	545.0	561.4	558.9	563.3	561.6	560.8	560.9	560.6	558.7	558.8
Warehousing and storage.....	513.8	513.6	517.5	519.3	518.6	515.5	518.3	521.1	514.6	513.8	512.9	510.6	513.0	512.1	515.5
Utilities.....	599.4	599.8	600.1	600.6	598.3	597.3	596.4	595.9	595.3	594.6	592.3	589.5	589.6	590.4	590.0
Information.....	3,629	3,420	3,383	3,392	3,382	3,353	3,328	3,308	3,305	3,303	3,294	3,285	3,278	3,264	3,260
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	1,020.7	969.4	965.1	964.7	962.6	962.2	954.0	955.3	953.5	950.8	947.2	945.1	941.4	942.2	940.9
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	376.8	387.1	384.0	394.7	394.3	381.6	377.8	367.0	369.3	371.1	373.4	371.7	373.7	367.8	370.1
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	344.6	333.8	330.5	330.3	331.0	332.1	327.2	325.0	325.7	325.0	324.4	324.2	324.1	322.9	324.4
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	45.5	34.8	33.9	34.2	33.0	32.9	33.0	33.3	33.6	33.8	33.5	34.0	34.5	34.3	34.1
Telecommunications.....	1,302.1	1,200.9	1,180.2	1,177.7	1,174.9	1,162.5	1,158.7	1,151.4	1,146.9	1,145.0	1,138.1	1,132.5	1,127.8	1,122.5	1,119.6
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	493.6	447.4	443.1	444.0	439.1	435.8	430.3	429.5	430.4	431.3	431.4	432.1	430.9	429.0	425.4
Other information services.....	46.1	46.6	46.3	46.5	46.9	45.8	46.5	46.3	46.0	46.0	45.5	45.1	45.1	45.3	45.5
Financial activities.....	7,807	7,843	7,851	7,872	7,880	7,889	7,902	7,916	7,930	7,956	7,971	7,972	7,981	7,979	7,989
Finance and insurance.....	5,773.1	5,814.9	5,820.8	5,841.1	5,851.1	5,861.0	5,872.4	5,885.2	5,894.8	5,912.0	5,923.2	5,923.3	5,928.6	5,925.7	5,935.8
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	23.0	23.1	23.0	22.9	23.0	22.7	22.7	22.3	22.3	22.2	22.2	22.1	22.1	22.0	22.0
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,597.7	2,682.3	2,696.5	2,714.0	2,722.8	2,729.1	2,734.9	2,741.9	2,752.3	2,765.8	2,781.8	2,783.5	2,789.4	2,789.8	2,791.9
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,701.2	1,738.2	1,741.4	1,745.6	1,748.3	1,751.3	1,755.1	1,757.1	1,762.3	1,764.4	1,767.9	1,768.5	1,771.5	1,771.7	1,771.4
Commercial banking.....	1,258.4	1,284.7	1,285.7	1,288.8	1,291.2	1,292.8	1,296.1	1,297.5	1,300.4	1,300.6	1,302.4	1,302.3	1,304.1	1,304.1	1,301.9
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	830.5	800.8	797.6	796.9	798.2	799.4	802.3	803.1	799.3	798.8	796.9	796.7	796.6	794.8	798.3
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,233.7	2,223.1	2,219.0	2,222.2	2,222.7	2,225.7	2,228.5	2,233.9	2,236.8	2,241.8	2,239.4	2,238.9	1,138.1	2,236.2	2,240.0
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	88.3	85.6	84.7	85.1	84.4	84.1	84.0	84.0	84.1	83.4	82.9	82.1	82.4	82.9	83.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2,034.5	2,027.8	2,030.4	2,031.1	2,029.2	2,028.3	2,029.2	2,030.6	2,034.7	2,044.2	2,047.8	2,048.6	2,052.7	2,053.6	2,053.4
Real estate.....	1,339.5	1,347.7	1,350.7	1,354.4	1,357.3	1,355.7	1,353.8	1,356.9	1,359.9	1,366.4	1,367.3	1,365.2	1,368.9	1,370.5	1,372.1
Rental and leasing services.....	666.3	652.3	652.1	648.9	644.9	645.8	648.7	646.7	647.0	649.4	651.4	654.2	654.6	653.6	651.3
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	28.7	27.8	27.6	27.8	27.0	26.8	26.7	27.0	27.8	28.4	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.5	30.0
Professional and business services.....	16,476	16,010	16,008	16,036	16,014	15,972	16,015	16,043	15,980	15,989	16,002	16,006	16,063	16,058	16,124
Professional and technical services ¹	6,902.2	6,715.0	6,714.8	6,738.3	6,731.9	6,716.9	6,745.3	6,790.5	6,758.4	6,742.2	6,698.1	6,674.9	6,661.6	6,652.1	6,680.2
Legal services.....	1,091.3	1,111.8	1,116.2	1,121.7	1,120.6	1,120.2	1,119.8	1,124.1	1,125.7	1,127.5	1,125.6	1,125.2	1,122.8	1,121.2	1,123.6
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	872.2	867.1	876.4	882.7	884.3	872.6	910.6	941.2	913.5	899.3	866.0	848.9	847.9	850.3	854.4
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,274.7	1,251.1	1,248.8	1,251.3	1,252.1	1,252.5	1,238.6	1,247.9	1,246.0	1,242.9	1,241.4	1,236.0	1,240.9	1,238.5	1,247.1

See notes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2002				2003								
	2001	2002	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug ^p	Sept. ^p
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,297.8	1,162.7	1,150.7	1,153.4	1,150.1	1,142.7	1,142.8	1,144.3	1,144.5	1,151.9	1,146.6	1,142.0	1,130.6	1,123.6	1,126.0
Management and technical consulting services.....	746.2	731.8	736.1	734.0	733.4	739.8	734.8	736.2	735.5	732.9	734.0	731.8	735.0	735.9	740.7
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,779.0	1,711.1	1,706.0	1,703.9	1,699.0	1,694.2	1,696.8	1,697.1	1,697.9	1,697.0	1,696.0	1,690.8	1,698.5	1,691.1	1,693.5
Administrative and waste services.....	7,794.9	7,583.8	7,587.3	7,594.0	7,583.0	7,561.0	7,572.9	7,555.7	7,523.3	7,549.4	7,608.3	7,639.8	7,702.5	7,714.9	7,750.2
Administrative and support services ¹	7,477.6	7,266.8	7,273.6	7,279.2	7,271.1	7,244.9	7,255.5	7,239.9	7,207.8	7,230.5	7,288.6	7,323.0	7,380.3	7,396.8	7,432.1
Employment services ¹	3,437.1	3,248.8	3,255.2	3,260.8	3,256.8	3,259.2	3,292.7	3,287.8	3,245.9	3,242.2	3,291.7	3,318.3	3,374.8	3,379.0	3,409.5
Temporary help services.....	2,337.7	2,185.7	2,202.1	2,192.6	2,174.4	2,159.4	2,170.2	2,151.6	2,135.9	2,131.2	2,177.6	2,207.9	2,226.6	2,244.5	2,277.7
Business support services.....	779.7	757.0	742.8	749.1	755.8	757.0	746.0	743.8	746.5	748.1	747.9	747.8	745.0	749.6	751.8
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,606.2	1,597.3	1,611.0	1,606.7	1,601.0	1,591.7	1,585.8	1,580.4	1,576.4	1,587.4	1,596.3	1,601.8	1,609.9	1,615.0	1,612.4
Waste management and remediation services.....	317.3	316.9	313.7	314.8	311.9	316.1	317.4	315.8	315.5	318.9	319.7	316.8	322.2	318.1	318.1
Educational and health services.....	15,645	16,184	16,273	16,315	16,357	16,373	16,405	16,430	16,452	16,483	16,509	16,503	16,487	16,512	16,521
Educational services.....	2,510.6	2,650.6	2,671.3	2,681.3	2,690.3	2,695.1	2,700.0	2,707.4	2,711.5	2,708.8	2,718.1	2,689.7	2,676.7	2,674.1	2,668.8
Health care and social assistance.....	13,134.0	13,533.2	13,601.4	13,633.3	13,666.5	13,677.5	13,704.5	13,722.6	13,740.5	13,774.2	13,790.7	13,813.2	13,810.0	13,837.4	13,852.2
Ambulatory health care services ¹	4,461.5	4,633.4	4,675.0	4,692.0	4,708.5	4,712.5	4,718.5	4,727.6	4,739.1	4,753.7	4,764.8	4,777.4	4,781.6	4,790.0	4,792.5
Offices of physicians.....	1,911.2	1,982.6	2,001.3	2,009.0	2,017.7	2,022.1	2,023.4	2,031.5	2,037.4	2,041.7	2,045.9	2,050.2	2,052.7	2,055.2	2,055.7
Outpatient care centers.....	399.7	409.7	411.1	412.2	412.3	412.2	412.0	411.8	412.1	412.8	413.1	414.7	412.9	413.9	413.3
Home health care services.....	638.6	675.1	681.9	687.9	689.6	693.0	694.2	693.0	698.6	702.9	705.3	709.0	711.1	712.2	712.7
Hospitals.....	4,050.9	4,153.1	4,173.7	4,179.0	4,187.0	4,190.4	4,197.8	4,204.7	4,210.9	4,214.0	4,218.1	4,227.0	4,226.8	4,236.6	4,240.2
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	2,675.8	2,743.2	2,751.7	2,757.1	2,763.4	2,766.1	2,770.1	2,770.8	2,776.4	2,784.4	2,787.9	2,790.7	2,787.2	2,789.4	2,794.1
Nursing care facilities.....	1,546.8	1,573.7	1,579.6	1,580.8	1,580.9	1,579.2	1,582.0	1,582.5	1,582.7	1,586.2	1,587.0	1,589.6	1,586.0	1,584.0	1,586.8
Social assistance ¹	1,945.9	2,003.5	2,001.0	2,005.2	2,007.6	2,008.5	2,018.1	2,019.5	2,014.1	2,022.1	2,019.9	2,018.1	2,014.4	2,021.4	2,025.4
Child day care services.....	714.6	734.2	725.7	726.2	725.9	725.2	727.1	729.0	724.5	724.9	724.9	722.7	759.3	731.2	731.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	12,036	11,969	11,975	12,032	12,069	12,019	12,132	12,084	12,050	12,043	12,026	12,039	12,051	12,048	12,045
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,824.4	1,778.0	1,772.9	1,790.1	1,806.2	1,817.8	1,835.6	1,809.5	1,781.8	1,764.8	1,759.2	1,758.4	1,763.8	1,763.0	1,771.0
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	382.3	357.9	353.6	360.9	369.1	367.2	358.7	358.4	359.0	356.7	348.8	346.5	347.4	347.0	354.5
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	115.0	112.5	111.4	111.2	111.2	110.5	111.6	111.2	109.9	108.4	109.8	109.8	110.0	109.9	109.7
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,327.1	1,307.6	1,307.9	1,318.0	1,325.9	1,340.1	1,365.3	1,339.9	1,312.9	1,299.7	1,300.6	1,302.1	1,306.4	1,306.1	1,306.8
Accommodations and food services.....	10,211.3	10,191.2	10,201.7	10,241.6	10,262.5	10,200.8	10,296.1	10,274.8	10,267.7	10,278.6	10,266.7	10,280.4	10,286.9	10,284.6	10,274.4
Accommodations.....	1,852.2	1,779.4	1,778.2	1,789.1	1,802.3	1,805.2	1,812.0	1,801.7	1,788.4	1,769.0	1,763.6	1,769.1	1,778.6	1,769.3	1,749.2
Food services and drinking places.....	8,359.1	8,411.7	8,423.5	8,452.5	8,460.6	8,395.6	8,484.1	8,473.1	8,479.3	8,509.6	8,503.1	8,511.3	8,508.3	8,515.3	8,525.2
Other services.....	5,258	5,348	5,346	5,343	5,352	5,335	5,334	5,329	5,323	5,322	5,320	5,323	5,316	5,315	5,309
Repair and maintenance.....	1,256.5	1,240.6	1,233.7	1,230.4	1,236.3	1,224.3	1,218.6	1,215.3	1,213.8	1,215.6	1,215.1	1,218.6	1,219.5	1,222.7	1,222.2
Personal and laundry services.....	1,255.0	1,246.7	1,240.0	1,237.5	1,236.2	1,232.7	1,235.6	1,234.8	1,229.5	1,227.0	1,226.3	1,225.0	1,224.6	1,223.3	1,219.8
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,746.4	2,860.7	2,871.9	2,875.3	2,879.7	2,878.2	2,879.4	2,879.0	2,880.0	2,879.1	2,878.7	2,879.5	2,872.1	2,869.3	2,867.0
Government.....	21,118	21,489	21,526	21,544	21,540	21,556	21,576	21,588	21,547	21,526	21,484	21,476	21,458	21,456	21,441
Federal.....	2,764	2,767	2,774	2,781	2,782	2,778	2,786	2,791	2,789	2,769	2,761	2,749	2,747	2,746	2,750
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	1,891.0	1,922.5	1,937.7	1,947.5	1,954.2	1,956.4	1,960.3	1,966.2	1,964.8	1,946.0	1,937.0	1,928.2	1,928.9	1,930.6	1,937.9
U.S. Postal Service.....	873.0	844.8	836.1	833.6	827.3	821.7	825.3	824.8	823.9	823.0	823.6	821.1	817.7	815.6	812.1
State.....	4,905	5,006	4,993	4,984	4,983	4,984	4,974	4,979	4,958	4,952	4,941	4,925	4,920	4,919	4,927
Education.....	2,112.9	2,218.8	2,212.5	2,203.0	2,203.0	2,202.5	2,196.8	2,205.1	2,188.7	2,186.5	2,180.8	2,174.3	2,175.5	2,177.0	2,179.4
Other State government.....	2,791.8	2,787.4	2,780.5	2,780.8	2,780.0	2,781.0	2,777.3	2,773.4	2,769.7	2,765.3	2,759.9	2,751.1	2,744.7	2,742.0	2,747.3
Local.....	13,449	13,716	13,759	13,779	13,775	13,794	13,816	13,818	13,800	13,805	13,782	13,802	13,791	13,791	13,764
Education.....	7,479.3	7,657.2	7,683.9	7,691.5	7,697.0	7,698.1	7,708.5	7,712.4	7,693.6	7,703.5	7,689.1	7,718.7	7,723.5	7,728.6	7,685.0
Other local government.....	5,970.0	6,058.5	6,075.1	6,087.7	6,077.9	6,095.8	6,107.6	6,105.7	6,106.5	6,101.1	6,092.6	6,083.5	6,067.2	6,062.6	6,079.3

¹ Includes other industries not shown separately.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American industry

Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision, preliminary.

13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2002				2003								
	2001	2002	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	34.0	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7
GOODS-PRODUCING	39.9	39.9	40.0	39.7	39.7	39.8	40.0	39.6	39.9	39.5	39.7	39.8	39.6	39.7	39.9
Natural resources and mining	44.6	43.2	43.0	43.0	42.3	43.0	43.1	43.3	44.2	43.4	43.8	43.7	43.2	43.7	44.0
Construction	38.7	38.4	38.7	38.2	38.0	38.2	38.9	37.6	38.7	37.9	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.6	38.4
Manufacturing	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.1	40.2	40.3	40.1	40.2	40.4
Overtime hours.....	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2
Durable goods.....	40.6	40.8	40.8	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.3	40.5	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.8
Overtime hours.....	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3
Wood products.....	40.2	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.8	39.9	40.0	39.9	40.1	40.0	39.9	40.3	40.7	40.4	40.4
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	41.6	42.0	42.0	41.9	41.6	41.9	42.1	42.0	42.6	42.0	42.4	42.2	41.6	42.1	41.9
Primary metals.....	42.4	42.4	42.1	42.4	42.2	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.2	42.2	42.0	41.7	41.8	42.1
Fabricated metal products.....	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.3	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.7
Machinery.....	40.9	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.9	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.3	40.6	41.0
Computer and electronic products.....	39.8	39.7	40.3	39.3	40.2	40.5	39.9	39.8	40.3	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.5	41.2	40.7
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	39.8	40.1	40.0	39.9	40.2	40.6	40.3	40.8	40.6	40.0	40.3	41.0	40.4	40.4	40.3
Transportation equipment.....	41.9	42.5	42.6	42.4	42.2	42.4	42.5	42.2	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.3	40.7	41.9
Furniture and related products.....	38.3	39.2	38.8	38.7	38.7	39.9	38.8	38.6	38.2	37.9	38.4	38.9	38.9	39.1	39.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.8	38.6	38.5	38.8	38.6	38.8	38.9	38.6	38.3	38.0	38.1	38.6	38.4	38.3	38.5
Nondurable goods	39.1	40.1	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.0	39.8	39.9	40.0	39.8	39.7	39.7	39.4	39.6	39.8
Overtime hours.....	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.1
Food manufacturing.....	39.6	39.6	39.4	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.1	39.1	39.6	39.4	39.3	39.4	39.0	39.2	39.3
Beverage and tobacco products.....	40.9	39.4	37.9	39.4	39.0	38.5	39.3	39.3	39.4	39.6	39.0	39.0	38.5	38.9	38.8
Textile mills.....	40.0	40.7	40.2	40.0	40.1	40.4	39.2	40.0	39.5	39.1	38.4	38.6	37.7	38.7	39.2
Textile product mills.....	38.6	39.2	38.9	38.9	38.7	39.3	39.2	39.2	39.0	38.5	39.0	39.1	39.8	39.9	40.7
Apparel.....	36.0	36.7	36.9	35.8	36.5	36.3	36.2	36.0	35.9	35.6	35.4	35.0	34.6	34.7	35.3
Leather and allied products.....	36.4	37.5	37.9	38.5	38.9	39.0	39.3	39.4	39.7	39.3	39.3	38.8	39.8	39.0	38.6
Paper and paper products.....	42.1	41.9	41.8	41.5	41.5	41.8	41.6	41.8	41.8	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.2
Printing and related support activities.....	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.3	38.5	38.0	37.9	38.1	38.0	38.0	38.1
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.8	43.0	42.9	43.5	43.6	44.0	43.9	45.1	45.8	44.3	44.1	44.1	43.9	44.4	44.5
Chemicals.....	41.9	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.6	42.3	42.3	42.8	42.7	42.4	42.2	42.2	42.1	42.3	42.6
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.0	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.2	40.3	40.2	40.0	40.3	40.1	40.0	40.2	40.5
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.5
Wholesale trade.....	38.4	38.0	38.0	37.8	37.9	37.8	37.6	37.7	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8
Retail trade.....	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.6	30.8	30.9
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.7	36.8	37.1	36.9	37.0	37.0	36.9	36.7	36.8	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.9	36.8	36.9
Utilities.....	41.4	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.0	40.9	41.0	40.9	40.8	40.2
Information	36.9	36.5	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.4	35.9	36.2	36.3	36.2	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.2
Financial activities	35.8	35.6	35.6	35.5	35.6	35.7	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.5	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.4
Professional and business services	34.2	34.2	34.4	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.0	34.1	34.1	34.0	33.9	34.0
Education and health services	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.7	32.7
Leisure and hospitality	25.8	25.8	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.6	25.5	25.3	25.4	25.5
Other services	32.3	32.0	32.1	32.0	32.0	31.9	31.8	31.9	31.9	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.7	31.7	31.7

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.
p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

14. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2002				2003								
	2001	2002	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^p	Sept. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$14.53	16.29	\$15.05	\$15.10	\$15.14	\$15.20	\$15.22	\$15.29	\$15.29	\$15.30	\$15.35	\$15.38	\$15.43	\$15.46	\$15.45
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.11	8.24	8.24	8.26	8.27	8.30	8.28	8.26	8.22	8.27	8.31	8.30	8.32	8.30	8.28
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	15.78	16.33	16.44	16.48	16.52	16.60	16.63	16.65	16.68	16.71	16.76	16.79	16.81	16.87	16.89
Natural resources and mining.....	17.00	17.22	17.29	17.21	17.48	17.37	17.45	17.45	17.54	17.67	17.55	17.60	17.62	17.66	17.65
Construction.....	18.00	18.51	18.65	18.66	18.69	18.81	18.77	18.84	18.83	18.90	18.95	18.96	18.96	18.99	19.02
Manufacturing.....	14.76	15.29	15.38	15.45	15.48	15.55	15.59	15.63	15.64	15.63	15.68	15.72	15.73	15.79	15.84
Excluding overtime.....	14.06	14.54	14.62	14.68	14.70	14.77	14.78	14.84	14.88	14.89	14.92	14.98	14.96	15.05	15.06
Durable goods.....	15.38	16.01	16.12	16.19	16.25	16.28	16.33	16.35	16.34	16.33	16.37	16.42	16.42	16.51	16.56
Nondurable goods.....	13.75	14.15	14.22	14.29	14.29	14.41	14.44	14.50	14.55	14.56	14.61	14.63	14.66	14.70	14.70
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	14.16	14.56	14.67	14.72	14.76	14.81	14.82	14.92	14.91	14.91	14.97	15.00	15.06	15.08	15.06
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	13.70	14.02	14.10	14.13	14.17	14.19	14.21	14.29	14.26	14.24	14.31	14.34	14.40	14.40	14.40
Wholesale trade.....	16.77	16.97	17.05	17.09	17.14	17.13	17.16	17.25	17.22	17.25	17.29	17.34	17.36	17.40	17.41
Retail trade.....	11.29	11.67	11.75	11.77	11.79	11.83	11.85	11.88	11.85	11.83	11.90	11.92	11.96	11.96	11.95
Transportation and warehousing.....	15.33	15.77	15.83	15.92	16.02	16.02	16.05	16.22	16.22	16.18	16.25	16.30	16.40	16.36	16.36
Utilities.....	23.58	23.94	24.09	23.96	24.02	24.09	24.05	24.19	24.36	24.33	24.48	24.62	24.73	24.93	24.89
Information.....	19.80	20.23	20.43	20.49	20.55	20.74	20.70	20.79	20.90	20.97	21.09	21.13	21.26	21.32	21.16
Financial activities.....	15.59	16.17	16.40	16.51	16.51	16.56	16.69	16.77	16.78	16.93	17.02	17.17	17.33	17.34	17.27
Professional and business services.....	16.33	16.81	16.89	16.99	17.04	17.09	17.02	17.17	17.20	17.23	17.24	17.22	17.23	17.24	17.22
Education and health services.....	14.64	15.22	15.36	15.42	15.45	15.52	15.57	15.61	15.63	15.57	15.64	15.67	15.72	15.78	15.82
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.35	8.57	8.61	8.62	8.66	8.73	8.71	8.77	8.72	8.71	8.73	8.75	8.76	8.75	8.78
Other services.....	13.27	13.72	13.81	13.86	13.89	13.94	13.98	14.03	14.02	13.98	13.97	13.98	13.98	13.99	14.00

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.
p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

15. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2002				2003								
	2001	2002	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug ^P	Sept. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$14.53	\$14.95	\$15.11	\$15.12	\$15.16	\$15.26	\$15.27	\$15.35	\$15.34	\$15.31	\$15.31	\$15.34	\$15.32	\$15.36	\$15.48
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	15.05	15.10	15.14	15.20	15.22	15.29	15.29	15.30	15.35	15.38	15.43	15.46	15.45
GOODS-PRODUCING	15.78	16.33	16.53	16.55	16.55	16.66	16.56	16.54	16.59	16.66	16.71	16.78	16.84	16.91	16.99
Natural resources and mining	17.00	17.22	17.32	17.25	17.45	17.40	17.49	17.43	17.58	17.76	17.47	17.52	17.61	17.60	17.68
Construction	18.00	18.51	18.79	18.79	18.70	18.90	18.68	18.69	18.73	18.83	18.85	18.90	18.99	19.05	19.15
Manufacturing	14.76	15.29	15.41	15.45	15.51	15.65	15.61	15.62	15.62	15.63	15.64	15.69	15.69	15.77	15.87
Durable goods.....	15.38	16.01	16.16	16.20	16.29	16.39	16.34	16.34	16.33	16.30	16.33	16.40	16.31	16.48	16.61
Wood products.....	11.99	12.33	12.42	12.37	12.43	12.49	12.52	12.51	12.51	12.48	12.57	12.70	12.81	12.78	12.84
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	14.86	15.39	15.54	15.59	15.46	15.55	15.62	15.48	15.52	15.69	15.73	15.70	15.83	15.81	15.82
Primary metals.....	17.06	17.68	17.84	17.93	17.99	18.09	18.05	17.96	17.86	18.03	17.93	18.02	18.23	18.11	18.25
Fabricated metal products.....	14.19	14.68	14.79	14.78	14.85	14.97	14.95	14.92	14.97	14.94	14.92	14.92	15.00	15.04	15.08
Machinery.....	15.49	15.93	16.05	15.97	16.06	16.20	16.11	16.16	16.19	16.20	16.23	16.33	16.39	16.35	16.42
Computer and electronic products.....	15.42	16.19	16.34	16.24	16.26	16.41	16.32	16.55	16.55	16.59	16.56	16.75	16.76	16.79	16.78
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	13.78	13.97	14.01	14.02	14.03	14.16	14.08	14.18	14.25	14.25	14.19	14.28	14.29	14.45	14.58
Transportation equipment.....	19.48	20.64	20.83	21.13	21.41	21.42	21.22	21.16	21.07	20.94	21.08	21.20	20.77	21.32	21.60
Furniture and related products.....	12.14	12.62	12.77	12.74	12.79	12.93	12.93	12.91	12.93	12.89	12.90	12.96	12.98	13.05	13.13
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	12.46	12.91	13.05	13.01	13.06	13.08	13.12	13.14	13.22	13.20	13.19	13.13	13.25	13.24	13.44
Nondurable goods.....	13.75	14.15	14.25	14.27	14.31	14.48	14.47	14.49	14.53	14.57	14.56	14.58	14.72	14.67	14.72
Food manufacturing.....	12.18	12.54	12.61	12.66	12.61	12.81	12.70	12.66	12.70	12.72	12.71	12.70	12.81	12.77	12.88
Beverages and tobacco products.....	17.67	17.68	17.61	17.62	17.60	18.04	17.68	17.53	17.69	17.70	17.93	17.56	17.74	17.57	17.10
Textile mills.....	11.40	11.73	11.76	11.70	11.71	11.83	11.99	11.92	11.92	11.95	11.95	11.92	11.97	11.94	12.09
Textile product mills.....	10.60	10.96	11.11	11.02	11.07	11.20	11.12	11.11	10.98	11.14	11.13	11.18	11.29	11.47	11.46
Apparel.....	8.82	9.10	9.16	9.15	9.19	9.30	9.30	9.33	9.45	9.47	9.49	9.47	9.68	9.75	9.81
Leather and allied products.....	10.69	11.01	10.87	11.01	11.23	11.51	11.53	11.62	11.62	11.76	11.71	11.59	11.57	11.70	11.69
Paper and paper products.....	16.38	16.89	17.09	17.09	17.09	17.26	17.21	17.22	17.22	17.38	17.38	17.33	17.59	17.45	17.53
Printing and related support activities.....	14.48	14.93	15.15	15.15	15.19	15.35	15.28	15.32	15.33	15.35	15.26	15.26	15.41	15.40	15.52
Petroleum and coal products.....	22.90	23.06	23.33	23.46	23.35	23.65	23.58	24.29	24.17	23.92	23.36	25.53	23.21	23.02	23.51
Chemicals.....	17.57	17.97	18.11	18.00	18.29	18.34	18.28	18.29	18.33	18.35	18.46	18.55	18.53	18.60	18.56
Plastics and rubber products.....	13.21	13.55	13.62	13.66	13.70	13.81	13.91	13.95	14.00	14.07	14.09	14.18	14.37	14.25	14.30
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	14.16	14.56	14.71	14.72	14.77	14.88	14.92	15.04	15.00	14.94	14.92	14.94	14.91	14.93	15.05
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13.70	14.02	14.17	14.13	14.12	14.12	14.24	14.36	14.34	14.31	14.28	14.33	14.31	14.33	14.43
Wholesale trade.....	16.77	16.97	17.12	17.05	17.14	17.22	17.18	17.32	17.29	17.26	17.24	17.33	17.29	17.32	17.38
Retail trade.....	11.29	11.67	11.81	11.78	11.73	11.76	11.88	11.92	11.90	11.90	11.88	11.91	11.90	11.90	12.03
Transportation and warehousing.....	15.33	15.77	15.86	15.94	16.03	16.04	16.02	16.26	16.23	16.21	16.19	16.29	16.38	16.36	16.35
Utilities.....	23.58	23.94	24.28	23.93	24.12	24.26	24.02	24.16	24.41	24.47	24.52	24.58	24.60	24.77	25.11
Information	19.80	20.23	20.56	20.59	20.67	20.90	20.79	20.88	20.88	20.98	21.01	21.03	21.10	21.21	21.26
Financial activities	15.59	16.17	16.47	16.48	16.49	16.64	16.70	16.95	16.89	16.93	16.97	17.16	17.24	17.31	17.24
Professional and business services	16.33	16.81	16.91	16.89	17.01	17.28	17.14	17.40	17.36	17.21	17.18	17.25	17.11	17.06	17.13
Education and health services	14.64	15.22	15.39	15.42	15.46	15.55	15.61	15.61	15.62	15.56	15.58	15.61	15.69	15.77	15.84
Leisure and hospitality	8.35	8.57	8.62	8.65	8.69	8.81	8.74	8.80	8.73	8.69	8.72	8.69	8.66	8.67	8.77
Other services	13.27	13.72	13.84	13.86	13.88	14.01	14.00	14.02	14.02	13.99	13.99	13.97	13.89	13.90	13.97

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

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

16. Average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2002				2003								
	2001	2002	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^p	Sept. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$493.20	\$506.22	\$516.76	\$511.06	\$510.89	\$520.37	\$510.02	\$517.30	518.49.	\$511.35	\$515.95	\$523.09	\$517.82	\$522.24	\$523.22
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	510.20	510.38	511.73	513.76	514.44	515.27	516.80	515.61	517.30	518.31	518.45	521.00	520.67
GOODS-PRODUCING	630.04	651.60	667.81	662.00	657.04	668.07	654.12	645.06	658.62	654.74	665.06	672.88	665.18	678.09	686.40
Natural resources and mining	757.92	743.11	753.42	748.65	732.90	748.20	743.33	747.75	777.00	765.46	766.93	776.14	760.75	776.16	786.76
Construction	695.89	711.61	738.45	727.17	706.86	710.64	707.97	678.45	715.49	708.01	731.38	737.10	740.61	754.38	748.77
Manufacturing	595.19	618.87	628.73	625.73	629.71	644.78	625.96	626.36	629.49	623.64	628.73	635.45	621.32	633.95	649.08
Durable goods.....	624.54	652.83	664.18	659.34	664.63	681.82	661.77	660.14	663.00	655.26	663.00	672.40	650.77	669.09	684.33
Wood products.....	481.36	491.98	504.25	497.27	490.99	499.60	490.78	490.39	497.90	497.95	505.31	520.70	521.37	521.42	527.72
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	618.79	646.74	666.67	659.46	643.14	645.33	640.42	634.68	651.84	655.84	677.24	673.53	664.86	675.09	675.51
Primary metals.....	723.95	749.08	758.20	758.44	762.78	783.30	765.32	759.71	760.84	760.87	760.23	760.44	749.25	753.38	775.63
Fabricated metal products.....	576.60	596.44	604.91	601.55	604.40	619.76	605.48	601.28	604.79	599.09	605.75	608.74	598.50	609.12	616.77
Machinery.....	632.77	645.81	650.03	645.19	653.64	670.68	650.84	657.71	658.93	654.48	662.18	671.16	652.32	662.18	670.76
Computer and electronic products.....	613.07	642.86	661.77	639.86	660.16	681.02	647.90	657.04	668.62	660.28	667.37	680.05	668.72	688.39	687.98
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	548.00	560.09	561.80	562.20	571.02	591.89	564.61	575.71	577.13	570.00	569.02	588.34	567.31	579.45	587.57
Transportation equipment.....	817.08	877.84	895.69	898.03	901.36	921.06	895.48	886.60	874.41	864.82	874.82	888.28	824.57	871.99	918.00
Furniture and related products.....	464.57	494.14	499.31	491.76	494.97	522.37	493.93	494.45	493.93	488.53	491.49	505.44	504.92	515.48	519.95
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	483.44	499.09	503.73	506.09	506.73	515.35	505.12	504.58	508.97	500.28	502.54	506.82	502.18	505.77	517.44
Nondurable goods.....	548.41	567.11	575.70	572.23	576.69	586.44	571.57	572.36	579.75	575.52	576.58	580.28	577.02	582.40	593.22
Food manufacturing.....	481.67	496.78	506.92	505.13	505.66	513.68	491.49	487.41	496.57	493.54	496.96	500.38	498.31	504.42	516.49
Beverages and tobacco products.....	721.68	697.09	679.75	695.99	689.92	699.95	675.38	669.65	686.37	695.61	704.65	695.38	690.09	688.74	673.74
Textile mills.....	456.64	476.70	476.28	466.83	469.57	480.30	467.61	472.03	473.22	472.03	461.27	463.69	440.50	462.08	477.56
Textile product mills.....	408.56	429.49	431.07	426.47	426.20	449.12	431.46	429.96	431.51	431.12	432.96	441.61	448.21	459.95	468.71
Apparel.....	317.15	333.77	338.00	327.57	337.27	338.52	332.01	333.08	340.20	336.19	336.90	337.13	332.02	339.30	346.29
Leather and allied products.....	388.83	413.05	413.06	426.09	440.22	451.19	447.36	456.67	463.64	468.05	459.03	454.33	452.39	455.13	450.07
Paper and paper products.....	690.06	707.36	724.62	712.65	716.07	735.28	714.22	711.19	716.35	717.79	714.32	717.46	719.43	715.86	731.42
Printing and related support activities.....	560.89	573.42	590.85	586.31	587.85	597.12	580.64	582.16	591.74	580.23	573.78	578.35	580.96	586.74	602.18
Petroleum and coal products.....	1,003.34	992.05	1,014.86	1,022.86	1,025.07	1,040.60	1,039.88	1,095.48	1,109.40	1,052.48	1,006.82	1,047.09	1,025.88	1,008.28	1,055.60
Chemicals.....	735.54	759.57	773.30	765.00	784.64	786.79	769.59	780.98	780.86	776.21	777.17	786.52	772.70	784.92	794.37
Plastics and rubber products.....	528.69	549.57	554.33	554.60	552.11	566.21	556.40	558.00	561.40	561.39	569.24	572.87	564.74	571.83	583.03
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	460.32	473.10	482.49	476.93	478.55	488.06	477.44	488.80	487.50	481.07	481.92	490.03	484.58	486.39	486.12
Trade, transportation, and utilities	459.53	471.09	481.78	473.36	470.20	478.67	467.07	476.75	478.96	475.09	476.95	487.22	483.68	485.45	485.95
Wholesale trade.....	643.45	643.99	657.41	642.79	649.61	657.80	639.10	654.70	655.29	647.25	651.67	663.74	651.83	658.16	658.70
Retail trade.....	346.16	360.53	368.47	361.65	357.77	366.91	356.40	362.37	364.14	362.95	365.90	373.97	372.47	373.66	372.00
Transportation and warehousing.....	562.70	580.68	591.58	586.59	593.11	603.10	581.53	593.49	595.64	586.80	590.94	604.36	604.42	606.96	608.22
Utilities.....	977.18	978.44	1,005.19	985.92	996.16	997.09	987.22	992.98	1,003.25	1,005.72	1,000.42	1,010.24	1,006.14	1,013.50	1,024.49
Information	731.11	739.41	754.55	753.59	758.59	769.12	742.20	760.03	757.94	753.18	758.46	773.90	768.04	774.17	774.35
Financial activities	558.02	575.43	596.21	581.74	585.40	604.03	587.84	611.90	608.04	595.94	599.04	621.19	606.85	612.42	607.20
Professional and business services	557.84	574.59	585.09	577.64	580.04	596.16	579.33	598.56	597.18	585.14	584.12	598.58	581.74	581.06	579.67
Education and health services	473.39	493.02	503.25	499.61	502.45	506.93	507.33	508.89	509.21	502.59	503.23	510.45	509.93	515.03	512.85
Leisure and hospitality	215.19	221.15	224.12	222.31	221.60	227.30	217.63	224.40	224.36	219.86	222.36	226.81	226.03	227.76	221.88
Other services	428.64	439.65	445.65	443.52	442.77	449.72	442.40	445.84	447.24	443.48	443.48	447.04	441.70	443.73	443.48

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

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American

Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

Dash indicates data not available. p = preliminary.

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
1999.....	56.3	64.7	56.7	65.8	64.2	61.9	63.3	59.9	57.6	64.4	69.1	64.4
2000.....	65.5	60.3	65.5	58.8	47.7	61.7	65.5	52.9	52.3	54.1	57.7	53.2
2001.....	52.3	49.6	48.6	36.5	41.4	38.1	35.6	38.5	39.0	35.6	37.8	36.0
2002.....	40.5	37.0	37.6	41.0	41.7	43.7	39.0	41.7	43.3	43.9	42.4	37.2
2003.....	44.2	36.7	44.1	46.9	43.3	37.2	43.2	39.6	47.1			
Over 3-month span:												
1999.....	61.5	64.9	61.0	65.8	66.4	69.1	66.9	64.4	62.2	62.9	66.7	69.6
2000.....	70.1	66.0	68.3	68.3	58.5	56.3	58.1	62.2	55.9	53.1	54.0	58.3
2001.....	54.9	50.7	50.5	43.5	37.2	39.7	36.2	35.8	34.5	32.2	31.7	30.9
2002.....	34.4	38.3	36.5	35.4	36.7	38.8	39.7	41.4	38.1	39.0	37.8	34.9
2003.....	36.0	35.6	36.0	41.2	43.0	40.6	37.6	33.8	40.1			
Over 6-month span:												
1999.....	66.9	64.9	63.7	64.0	65.6	65.8	66.7	66.2	69.4	68.7	66.4	66.5
2000.....	67.6	68.7	71.4	71.9	68.5	66.2	67.3	60.4	58.3	55.0	61.0	55.2
2001.....	53.2	51.4	50.7	47.1	42.8	38.8	37.6	34.5	31.1	32.9	31.3	31.7
2002.....	30.6	29.9	31.1	31.3	33.3	35.8	36.9	37.4	37.8	39.9	38.3	35.8
2003.....	37.4	36.5	35.1	34.7	37.4	36.5	38.7	34.4	40.6			
Over 12-month span:												
1999.....	70.5	68.7	68.2	68.0	68.3	68.3	68.0	68.0	67.8	69.1	68.3	69.1
2000.....	70.9	69.2	73.2	71.0	69.8	71.0	70.0	70.3	70.3	65.6	63.8	62.1
2001.....	59.5	59.5	53.4	49.3	48.6	45.0	43.3	43.9	39.9	37.8	37.1	34.9
2002.....	33.6	31.7	30.2	30.2	30.4	30.6	30.8	31.8	31.5	30.0	33.5	33.3
2003.....	33.8	33.3	34.5	35.4	36.5	35.4	35.8	34.5	37.9			
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
1999.....	42.3	38.7	33.3	39.3	52.4	34.5	50.0	40.5	41.7	50.6	56.0	51.8
2000.....	50.6	53.6	54.8	42.9	39.9	53.6	62.5	28.6	24.4	35.1	41.1	38.7
2001.....	24.4	22.0	24.4	14.3	14.3	19.6	14.3	13.7	17.9	16.7	16.7	9.5
2002.....	19.0	22.6	20.8	33.9	30.4	32.1	34.5	25.0	31.0	19.6	21.4	25.0
2003.....	36.3	19.0	27.4	20.2	30.4	25.6	31.5	22.0	28.6			
Over 3-month span:												
1999.....	33.9	40.5	37.5	35.7	41.7	43.5	42.3	38.1	41.1	44.6	49.4	56.5
2000.....	54.2	54.8	58.3	51.8	41.7	41.1	54.8	48.2	29.2	25.6	25.0	42.3
2001.....	34.5	24.4	17.9	14.3	11.9	14.3	10.7	7.7	8.3	9.5	8.9	8.3
2002.....	11.9	11.9	16.7	20.2	21.4	20.2	28.6	25.6	25.6	17.9	14.9	10.7
2003.....	14.9	15.5	19.6	16.7	17.9	14.3	20.2	16.1	19.6			
Over 6-month span:												
1999.....	37.5	32.7	30.4	33.3	36.9	38.1	38.1	34.5	40.5	46.4	41.1	48.2
2000.....	47.0	51.2	56.5	57.1	49.4	47.6	56.0	44.0	36.9	35.1	34.5	31.0
2001.....	23.8	24.4	20.8	17.9	14.9	11.9	13.7	9.5	8.3	6.5	6.5	6.0
2002.....	7.7	8.9	7.7	8.9	12.5	16.7	19.6	19.6	23.8	17.9	16.7	13.7
2003.....	13.7	14.3	12.5	11.9	12.5	15.5	13.1	14.9	13.7			
Over 12-month span:												
1999.....	35.7	32.1	29.8	32.1	32.7	32.1	34.5	32.1	33.3	39.3	41.1	42.9
2000.....	41.7	39.3	47.0	50.0	46.4	52.4	51.8	49.4	46.4	40.5	35.1	33.3
2001.....	29.8	32.1	20.8	19.0	13.1	12.5	10.7	11.9	11.9	10.1	8.3	6.0
2002.....	7.1	6.0	6.0	7.1	7.7	5.4	6.0	8.9	7.7	9.5	13.1	13.1
2003.....	13.7	15.5	16.7	13.1	15.5	16.1	13.1	13.1	12.5			

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

18. Establishment size and employment covered under UI, private ownership, by Supersector, first quarter 2001

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	7,665,968	4,526,062	1,304,741	858,606	598,438	208,084	121,189	31,149	11,678	6,021
Employment, March	108,932,804	6,886,752	8,633,337	11,588,220	18,104,061	14,323,060	18,158,276	10,611,556	7,917,065	12,710,477
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	127,969	74,644	23,304	15,169	9,501	2,935	1,700	499	167	50
Employment, March	1,566,104	110,942	154,199	203,845	285,486	200,360	254,358	172,011	109,973	74,930
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	765,649	494,254	127,017	75,983	47,230	13,591	6,040	1,176	293	65
Employment, March	6,481,334	714,992	832,978	1,020,982	1,410,131	925,178	890,282	390,630	197,146	99,015
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	398,837	148,682	67,510	60,267	58,942	28,633	22,490	7,636	3,198	1,479
Employment, March	16,806,452	255,376	453,750	830,685	1,836,858	2,009,224	3,456,620	2,622,512	2,166,352	3,175,075
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,840,104	969,760	376,578	244,890	153,450	53,110	32,898	6,970	1,813	635
Employment, March	25,518,430	1,629,626	2,507,906	3,278,074	4,630,611	3,670,363	4,888,033	2,343,794	1,191,894	1,378,129
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	150,855	84,672	20,636	17,119	14,772	6,698	4,475	1,476	674	333
Employment, March	3,692,948	113,812	137,426	234,492	457,236	465,567	685,746	507,063	462,533	629,073
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	716,808	458,390	128,266	71,615	37,529	11,731	6,084	1,808	897	488
Employment, March	7,623,126	750,421	843,311	952,198	1,121,825	801,994	917,250	621,240	609,199	1,005,688
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,238,267	825,617	173,773	107,694	73,807	29,139	19,405	5,654	2,177	1,001
Employment, March	16,441,289	1,170,098	1,140,772	1,451,932	2,245,729	2,022,745	2,951,873	1,933,668	1,480,878	2,043,594
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	679,762	321,428	155,333	96,121	61,097	22,789	15,989	3,721	1,690	1,594
Employment, March	14,712,829	603,470	1,027,913	1,291,605	1,836,799	1,589,809	2,383,443	1,274,120	1,178,727	3,526,943
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	627,875	249,542	104,548	110,374	117,264	33,939	9,463	1,725	667	353
Employment, March	11,590,048	390,258	705,222	1,542,760	3,560,715	2,263,935	1,344,217	586,269	453,703	742,969
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	954,627	750,261	115,619	55,756	24,254	5,498	2,630	484	102	23
Employment, March	4,187,740	977,871	752,689	734,980	703,687	372,499	384,044	160,249	66,660	35,061

¹ Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2001.

² Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Data reflect the movement of Indian Tribal Council establishments from private industry to the public sector. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

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)					
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
2001	7,984,529	129,635,800	4,695,225,123	36,219	697
UI covered					
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
2001	7,933,536	126,883,182	4,560,511,280	35,943	691
Private industry covered					
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
2001	7,724,965	109,304,802	3,952,152,155	36,157	695
State government covered					
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
2001	64,583	4,452,237	168,358,331	37,814	727
Local government covered					
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
2001	143,989	13,126,143	440,000,795	33,521	645
Federal Government covered (UCFE)					
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
2001	50,993	2,752,619	134,713,843	48,940	941

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Data reflect the movement of Indian Tribal Council establishments from private industry to the public sector. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

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	
	2001	2000-2001 change	2001	2000-2001 change	2001	2000-2001 change	2001	2000-2001 change
Total United States	7,984,529	154,540	129,635,800	-185,779	\$4,695,225,123	\$109,884,920	\$697	\$18
Alabama	112,356	30	1,854,462	-23,500	55,822,097	1,284,088	579	21
Alaska	19,287	467	283,033	7,479	10,237,292	553,237	696	20
Arizona	118,706	3,546	2,243,652	22,942	74,963,072	2,546,248	643	16
Arkansas	72,814	587	1,127,151	-3,731	30,725,592	963,862	524	18
California	1,065,699	74,645	14,981,757	138,284	619,146,651	7,497,476	795	3
Colorado	153,824	5,347	2,201,379	14,728	83,547,602	2,274,669	730	15
Connecticut	108,201	414	1,665,607	-9,121	78,272,099	2,095,243	904	29
Delaware	25,253	505	406,736	482	15,629,636	787,067	739	36
District of Columbia	28,414	9	635,749	-1,535	35,543,559	1,790,086	1,075	56
Florida	454,077	9,367	7,153,589	92,606	225,713,701	9,933,356	607	19
Georgia	230,232	5,219	3,871,763	-10,941	136,039,438	3,195,926	676	18
Hawaii	35,439	1,412	557,146	3,961	17,412,210	469,266	601	12
Idaho	46,480	1,084	571,314	8,137	15,864,510	263,832	534	1
Illinois	319,588	-2,723	5,886,248	-54,259	230,054,835	4,050,811	752	20
Indiana	151,376	-1,328	2,871,236	-63,392	91,246,189	183,520	611	14
Iowa	91,006	-5,825	1,429,543	-13,432	41,223,534	919,492	555	18
Kansas	80,521	52	1,319,667	5,984	39,792,114	1,221,387	580	15
Kentucky	108,025	302	1,736,575	-26,160	52,133,417	1,367,028	577	23
Louisiana	115,807	-2,386	1,869,966	827	54,473,146	2,345,871	560	24
Maine	46,206	1,344	593,166	2,472	17,092,043	750,886	554	22
Maryland	147,158	622	2,421,899	16,392	92,644,873	5,096,016	736	36
Massachusetts	191,824	6,848	3,276,224	21,104	147,348,234	3,574,494	865	16
Michigan	259,556	5,809	4,476,659	-107,880	167,385,129	-2,295,158	719	7
Minnesota	156,031	487	2,609,669	1,325	95,479,188	3,107,396	704	23
Mississippi	63,207	-748	1,111,255	-25,520	28,806,869	151,385	499	14
Missouri	163,121	138	2,652,876	-23,960	86,009,694	2,000,438	623	19
Montana	40,477	2,136	383,905	4,862	9,672,371	472,112	485	18
Nebraska	52,653	836	883,920	1,516	25,083,293	646,745	546	13
Nevada	49,635	1,770	1,043,748	25,919	34,569,506	1,717,063	637	16
New Hampshire	46,070	171	610,192	3,685	21,650,267	582,754	682	14
New Jersey	256,536	-13,793	3,876,194	-1,221	171,793,642	2,443,618	852	12
New Mexico	48,439	522	729,422	12,293	20,935,825	1,216,191	552	23
New York	538,898	9,822	8,423,312	-47,446	393,598,666	9,383,346	899	27
North Carolina	224,426	2,208	3,805,498	-57,272	121,866,007	1,858,872	616	19
North Dakota	23,326	38	311,632	2,412	8,011,085	378,510	494	19
Ohio	285,567	4,705	5,434,769	-77,865	180,885,154	1,681,299	640	15
Oklahoma	90,603	1,574	1,463,622	11,771	41,004,250	1,821,743	539	20
Oregon	111,073	2,150	1,596,753	-11,175	53,018,365	317,098	639	9
Pennsylvania	331,405	16,187	5,552,366	-5,535	194,211,696	5,158,632	673	19
Rhode Island	33,636	311	468,952	1,351	15,758,369	507,610	646	19
South Carolina	114,979	5,613	1,786,899	-33,210	52,275,679	986,967	563	21
South Dakota	27,365	221	364,715	598	9,337,014	306,302	492	15
Tennessee	125,165	140	2,625,746	-41,005	82,762,402	1,275,641	606	18
Texas	494,088	4,509	9,350,770	62,437	337,047,962	12,484,223	693	21
Utah	68,607	2,470	1,050,674	6,551	31,600,715	1,082,204	578	16
Vermont	24,156	287	298,020	1,558	9,011,468	439,492	581	25
Virginia	195,639	3,048	3,436,172	8,411	126,222,350	5,662,779	706	30
Washington	221,450	1,775	2,689,507	-14,921	100,746,663	413,740	720	7
West Virginia	46,620	-186	685,754	-845	19,187,832	726,836	538	21
Wisconsin	148,227	2,374	2,717,660	-18,388	85,713,725	1,733,629	607	17
Wyoming	21,288	429	237,278	6,446	6,654,092	459,596	539	23
Puerto Rico	51,733	-633	1,007,919	-18,234	19,884,381	578,173	379	17
Virgin Islands	3,236	-17	44,330	1,981	1,294,885	120,936	562	29

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 249 largest U.S. counties

County ¹	Employment			Average annual pay	
	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001 ²	Ranked by percent change, 2000-2001 ³	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001 ²
United States ⁴	129,635,800	-.1	-	36,219	2.5
Jefferson, AL	380,680	-1.0	197	35,453	4.2
Madison, AL	156,169	1.3	54	37,089	3.5
Mobile, AL	167,000	-1.5	212	29,502	3.1
Montgomery, AL	129,878	-9	192	29,979	3.8
Anchorage, AK	133,842	3.1	16	37,998	3.7
Maricopa, AZ	1,561,773	1.2	61	35,689	1.6
Pima, AZ	326,917	-6	170	30,690	5.1
Pulaski, AR	240,754	-7	175	32,261	4.7
Alameda, CA	697,181	-1	135	46,489	3.1
Contra Costa, CA	337,444	.7	80	44,744	5.7
Fresno, CA	322,084	-1	136	27,878	6.5
Kern, CA	242,232	1.5	49	30,106	5.3
Los Angeles, CA	4,103,370	.6	87	40,891	3.1
Marin, CA	111,939	1.3	55	43,547	2.2
Monterey, CA	166,186	.8	75	31,735	5.9
Orange, CA	1,411,944	1.6	46	40,252	2.6
Placer, CA	116,185	6.1	1	34,773	4.1
Riverside, CA	491,535	4.2	8	29,971	2.8
Sacramento, CA	588,426	3.0	18	39,173	3.8
San Bernardino, CA	545,113	2.8	21	30,995	3.6
San Diego, CA	1,218,982	2.0	37	38,418	2.3
San Francisco, CA	586,085	-3.3	246	61,068	6.1
San Joaquin, CA	204,504	1.9	39	30,818	5.3
San Mateo, CA	369,868	.1	120	62,288	-7.2
Santa Barbara, CA	177,234	.8	76	33,626	3.2
Santa Clara, CA	1,002,637	-2.3	233	65,931	-13.5
Santa Cruz, CA	102,669	.9	64	35,022	-2.2
Solano, CA	121,402	3.0	19	33,496	5.7
Sonoma, CA	194,922	2.1	32	36,145	1.1
Stanislaus, CA	164,473	2.2	30	29,591	4.9
Tulare, CA	132,878	.0	130	24,732	4.2
Ventura, CA	293,208	1.5	50	37,783	1.9
Adams, CO	146,043	.6	88	34,753	4.0
Arapahoe, CO	285,963	-2	144	44,999	-2.7
Boulder, CO	184,755	3.2	13	44,310	-2.8
Denver, CO	461,996	-6	171	46,134	4.0
El Paso, CO	240,100	.9	65	34,391	4.1
Jefferson, CO	210,375	-1	121	37,819	4.5
Larimer, CO	121,880	2.3	29	33,248	2.6
Fairfield, CT	421,211	-1.0	198	63,163	3.3
Hartford, CT	497,280	-5	163	45,050	3.2
New Haven, CT	363,265	-1.1	201	39,483	2.9
New London, CT	124,684	1.6	47	38,505	4.8
New Castle, DE	282,318	.2	112	42,849	5.8
Washington, DC	635,734	-2	145	55,909	5.6
Alachua, FL	119,148	.7	81	26,917	2.9
Brevard, FL	184,725	1.7	43	32,798	2.2
Broward, FL	663,954	2.1	33	33,966	2.2
Collier, FL	110,230	5.9	2	30,839	2.9
Duval, FL	436,663	1.8	41	33,721	2.9
Escambia, FL	121,285	.8	77	28,610	7.1
Hillsborough, FL	595,768	1.8	42	32,874	3.7
Lee, FL	171,902	4.5	5	29,432	4.6
Leon, FL	142,981	.9	66	30,287	3.5
Manatee, FL	118,788	5.2	4	26,629	4.4
Miami-Dade, FL	993,834	1.6	48	34,524	3.6
Orange, FL	602,668	.2	113	32,218	3.5
Palm Beach, FL	499,688	3.9	9	35,957	2.1
Pinellas, FL	448,788	3.3	12	31,742	1.5
Polk, FL	184,471	.1	122	28,890	3.6
Sarasota, FL	147,206	4.5	6	29,030	1.9
Seminole, FL	145,147	2.2	31	31,951	3.6
Volusia, FL	142,478	-2	146	26,064	3.9
Chatham, GA	122,608	-2	147	30,549	3.0
Clayton, GA	114,982	-3	151	38,301	4.2
Cobb, GA	301,520	-1	137	40,174	3.6
Dekalb, GA	305,903	-7	176	39,648	2.7
Fulton, GA	754,870	-1	123	47,761	1.5
Gwinnett, GA	289,538	2.9	20	39,405	.9
Richmond, GA	104,694	-9	193	29,431	2.9

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 249 largest U.S. counties

County ¹	Employment			Average annual pay	
	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001 ²	Ranked by percent change, 2000-2001 ³	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001 ²
Honolulu, HI	409,669	.4	99	32,531	2.1
Ada, ID	182,309	2.7	23	33,081	-4.0
Cook, IL	2,630,768	-1.5	213	44,108	2.8
Du Page, IL	580,938	-2	148	43,470	2.1
Kane, IL	194,374	-1	138	33,362	3.7
Lake, IL	316,150	-3	152	43,970	3.2
Peoria, IL	102,764	-1.8	223	33,288	6.1
Sangamon, IL	145,195	.2	114	36,259	4.3
Will, IL	145,570	.1	124	34,280	6.1
Winnebago, IL	139,815	-2.9	241	31,951	1.4
Allen, IN	183,329	-2.3	234	32,830	1.7
Elkhart, IN	113,524	-6.8	249	30,797	1.5
Lake, IN	194,624	-1.9	226	32,017	1.4
Marion, IN	591,406	-1.3	210	37,885	3.8
St. Joseph, IN	124,967	-3.1	244	30,769	3.7
Vanderburgh, IN	109,418	.1	125	30,494	3.1
Linn, IA	119,914	-1.7	219	34,649	1.6
Polk, IA	263,469	-2	149	34,944	3.8
Johnson, KS	292,984	2.4	27	37,204	-1
Sedgwick, KS	249,863	.1	126	33,937	3.8
Shawnee, KS	100,462	.3	105	30,513	3.9
Fayette, KY	167,714	-2.4	237	32,237	5.0
Jefferson, KY	431,347	-1.7	220	34,688	4.1
Caddo, LA	120,877	1.3	56	29,354	2.0
East Baton Rouge, LA	243,392	-1.1	202	30,397	3.9
Jefferson, LA	213,911	-4	160	29,326	4.6
Lafayette, LA	119,294	4.5	7	32,364	8.2
Orleans, LA	263,427	.1	127	32,880	3.7
Cumberland, ME	168,147	1.3	57	32,327	5.1
Anne Arundel, MD	200,174	2.8	22	37,190	4.9
Baltimore, MD	360,128	.2	115	36,240	6.2
Howard, MD	132,935	1.3	58	40,191	6.1
Montgomery, MD	449,881	.9	67	45,893	5.0
Prince Georges, MD	304,022	.5	94	38,986	5.2
Baltimore City, MD	381,155	.4	100	40,508	5.0
Bristol, MA	218,818	-1.1	203	32,012	4.1
Essex, MA	306,111	.2	116	39,242	.5
Hampden, MA	204,824	.9	68	33,357	3.6
Middlesex, MA	850,295	1.4	52	51,734	.0
Norfolk, MA	327,067	.7	82	44,173	2.2
Plymouth, MA	166,471	.8	78	34,929	3.4
Suffolk, MA	602,983	.1	128	58,906	4.0
Worcester, MA	321,044	.3	106	37,299	-9
Genesee, MI	160,442	-3.0	242	35,995	-9
Ingham, MI	174,290	-3	153	35,753	2.3
Kalamazoo, MI	116,728	-1.7	221	33,908	3.8
Kent, MI	339,510	-1.8	224	34,570	1.7
Macomb, MI	326,600	-3.2	245	40,481	-1.0
Oakland, MI	755,451	-1.4	211	45,038	1.2
Ottawa, MI	115,880	-2.5	239	32,246	.9
Washtenaw, MI	195,562	.2	117	40,249	.2
Wayne, MI	848,463	-2.4	238	42,968	1.2
Anoka, MN	109,521	-3	154	34,585	1.9
Dakota, MN	155,662	1.3	59	35,683	3.8
Hennepin, MN	863,674	-8	186	45,495	3.8
Ramsey, MN	333,380	.0	131	40,400	3.4
Hinds, MS	134,285	-9	194	31,138	1.8
Greene, MO	140,739	-9	195	28,065	4.1
Jackson, MO	384,942	-2.3	235	37,405	3.7
St. Louis, MO	641,151	-8	187	38,929	2.1
St. Louis City, MO	245,192	-2.2	231	40,834	5.8
Douglas, NE	325,629	-7	177	32,866	1.6
Lancaster, NE	148,200	.9	69	29,352	2.9
Clark, NV	720,184	3.2	14	32,648	1.6
Washoe, NV	193,571	2.4	28	34,231	4.5
Hillsborough, NH	192,712	.0	132	39,320	.3
Rockingham, NH	130,917	.7	83	36,642	2.3
Atlantic, NJ	141,240	.9	70	32,555	4.8
Bergen, NJ	453,626	1.5	51	46,828	1.1
Burlington, NJ	187,398	3.6	11	38,776	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 249 largest U.S. counties

County ¹	Employment			Average annual pay	
	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001 ²	Ranked by percent change, 2000-2001 ³	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001 ²
Camden, NJ	199,869	.5	95	36,530	4.0
Essex, NJ	361,569	-5	164	46,526	4.2
Hudson, NJ	237,253	.0	133	47,638	.4
Mercer, NJ	215,524	2.6	25	46,831	4.9
Middlesex, NJ	399,332	1.3	60	47,726	2.7
Monmouth, NJ	240,757	3.2	15	40,399	1.8
Morris, NJ	277,653	-.4	101	53,829	-11.0
Ocean, NJ	133,657	3.7	10	31,034	1.9
Passaic, NJ	175,108	-1.1	204	39,192	3.8
Somerset, NJ	176,713	1.7	44	55,769	1.8
Union, NJ	236,609	-1	139	46,204	2.0
Bernalillo, NM	309,166	.7	84	31,663	4.9
Albany, NY	229,957	-5	165	37,848	5.7
Bronx, NY	214,227	.4	102	34,248	4.3
Dutchess, NY	112,912	2.5	26	38,748	7.4
Erie, NY	454,839	-1.1	205	32,103	1.9
Kings, NY	439,343	-1	140	31,952	3.9
Monroe, NY	393,783	-.7	178	36,597	3.3
Nassau, NY	593,368	-.8	188	40,599	1.4
New York, NY	2,342,338	-1.5	214	74,883	3.2
Oneida, NY	108,686	-1.8	225	28,381	4.0
Onondaga, NY	249,754	-1.1	206	33,469	3.0
Orange, NY	120,903	.7	85	30,218	2.9
Queens, NY	478,661	-.7	179	36,963	5.7
Rockland, NY	107,348	.4	103	38,720	3.9
Suffolk, NY	581,938	.1	129	38,706	2.2
Westchester, NY	404,974	-.4	161	48,716	3.5
Buncombe, NC	105,378	-.3	155	28,701	3.8
Cumberland, NC	106,381	-2.8	240	26,981	3.3
Durham, NC	169,609	.3	107	48,076	-2.6
Forsyth, NC	180,155	-.7	180	34,693	2.0
Guilford, NC	274,077	-2.0	229	33,217	3.1
Mecklenburg, NC	514,036	.3	108	41,775	3.1
Wake, NC	385,777	.9	71	36,996	4.6
Butler, OH	126,863	-.5	166	32,325	2.6
Cuyahoga, OH	796,353	-1.6	217	37,533	2.8
Franklin, OH	702,628	.2	118	36,090	3.2
Hamilton, OH	559,852	-1.1	207	38,339	2.0
Lorain, OH	103,115	-3.5	247	32,194	.6
Lucas, OH	234,678	-1.7	222	33,088	2.6
Mahoning, OH	108,769	-3.7	248	26,860	3.5
Montgomery, OH	298,982	-1.5	215	34,783	.7
Stark, OH	173,888	-1.6	218	29,197	2.4
Summit, OH	261,098	-2.1	230	33,416	2.1
Oklahoma, OK	415,507	.4	104	30,161	3.2
Tulsa, OK	342,502	.6	89	32,771	5.2
Clackamas, OR	133,997	-.2	150	33,699	3.7
Lane, OR	137,574	-1.9	227	28,983	4.0
Marion, OR	126,999	-.6	172	28,785	2.4
Multnomah, OR	444,393	-1.1	208	37,668	2.4
Washington, OR	228,453	1.4	53	42,222	-5.0
Allegheny, PA	711,532	.3	109	38,086	3.7
Berks, PA	165,263	-.7	181	32,807	2.5
Bucks, PA	246,491	.6	90	35,239	3.5
Chester, PA	217,148	.6	91	44,216	1.0
Cumberland, PA	122,649	-.6	173	33,996	3.6
Dauphin, PA	173,292	.3	110	34,855	3.5
Delaware, PA	214,106	1.0	63	38,494	4.5
Erie, PA	128,893	-2.3	236	29,293	3.3
Lancaster, PA	218,415	-.3	156	31,493	2.2
Lehigh, PA	172,860	.2	119	35,564	.8
Luzerne, PA	141,944	-.8	189	28,924	3.8
Montgomery, PA	485,822	.5	96	44,366	1.3
Philadelphia, PA	658,827	-.7	182	40,813	2.8
Westmoreland, PA	134,128	-.4	162	28,827	3.0
York, PA	165,879	-1.0	199	31,936	3.3
Providence, RI	288,650	-.7	183	34,566	3.5
Charleston, SC	180,711	-1.0	200	29,013	4.8
Greenville, SC	226,362	-3.0	243	32,622	4.3
Richland, SC	205,841	-.5	167	30,591	3.3

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 249 largest U.S. counties

County ¹	Employment			Average annual pay	
	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001 ²	Ranked by percent change, 2000-2001 ³	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001 ²
Spartanburg, SC	117,262	-2.2	232	31,856	4.1
Minnehaha, SD	106,717	1.1	62	29,205	3.5
Davidson, TN	434,006	-1	141	35,509	1.9
Hamilton, TN	187,724	-3	157	31,240	2.2
Knox, TN	203,470	.6	92	30,765	2.2
Shelby, TN	496,647	-5	168	35,791	4.2
Bexar, TX	655,195	.9	72	31,032	3.7
Cameron, TX	111,374	2.1	34	22,142	2.7
Collin, TX	181,007	5.7	3	41,338	2.0
Dallas, TX	1,550,835	-.6	174	44,909	1.2
Denton, TX	122,552	.9	73	30,788	5.1
El Paso, TX	248,407	-1.2	209	25,847	3.1
Harris, TX	1,864,100	1.7	45	43,751	4.5
Hidalgo, TX	168,610	3.1	17	22,313	2.8
Jefferson, TX	118,764	-1.9	228	32,570	4.1
Lubbock, TX	118,042	2.1	35	26,577	1.1
Nueces, TX	143,470	.7	86	29,406	4.3
Tarrant, TX	709,162	.5	97	37,287	5.2
Travis, TX	534,861	-.7	184	41,698	.9
Salt Lake, UT	530,497	-1	142	33,210	3.2
Utah, UT	143,423	.5	98	28,266	1.3
Arlington, VA	159,170	.3	111	55,390	4.8
Chesterfield, VA	107,721	-1	143	32,957	3.4
Fairfax, VA	542,984	2.7	24	52,641	2.1
Henrico, VA	169,827	2.0	38	37,869	4.8
Norfolk, VA	146,414	.8	79	33,504	4.1
Richmond, VA	164,906	-.7	185	40,173	4.0
Virginia Beach, VA	166,007	.9	74	26,750	5.3
Clark, WA	114,716	2.1	36	33,125	3.0
King, WA	1,146,191	-.9	196	47,186	-.6
Pierce, WA	238,600	-1.5	216	31,261	4.7
Snohomish, WA	209,657	-.3	158	36,388	3.6
Spokane, WA	190,057	.0	134	29,310	-1.5
Kanawha, WV	111,552	-.8	190	31,601	4.8
Brown, WI	141,950	-.3	159	32,631	3.5
Dane, WI	279,208	1.9	40	34,097	3.9
Milwaukee, WI	522,022	-.8	191	35,736	2.9
Waukesha, WI	224,721	.6	93	37,092	3.7
San Juan, PR	324,791	-.5	169	22,179	4.1

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 249 counties that are comparable over the year.

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

Note: Data pertain to workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. The 248 U.S. counties comprise 66.2 percent of the total covered workers in the United States.

22. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	1993	1994 ¹	1995	1996	1997 ¹	1998 ¹	1999 ¹	2000 ¹	2001	2002
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	194,838	196,814	198,584	200,591	203,133	205,220	207,753	212,577	215,092	217,570
Civilian labor force.....	129,200	131,056	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863
Labor force participation rate.....	66.3	66.6	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6
Employed.....	120,259	123,060	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485
Employment-population ratio.....	61.7	62.5	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7
Unemployed.....	8,940	7,996	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378
Unemployment rate.....	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8
Not in the labor force.....	65,638	65,758	66,280	66,647	66,836	67,547	68,385	69,994	71,359	72,707

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.**23. Annual data: Employment levels by industry**

[In thousands]

Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total private employment.....	91,855	95,016	97,866	100,169	103,113	106,021	108,686	110,996	110,707	108,886
Total nonfarm employment.....	110,844	114,291	117,298	119,708	122,770	125,930	128,993	131,785	131,826	130,376
Goods-producing.....	22,219	22,774	23,156	23,410	23,886	24,354	24,465	24,649	23,873	22,619
Natural resources and mining.....	666	659	641	637	654	645	598	599	606	581
Construction.....	4,779	5,095	5,274	5,536	5,813	6,149	6,545	6,787	6,826	6,732
Manufacturing.....	16,744	17,021	17,241	17,237	17,419	17,560	17,322	17,263	16,441	15,306
Private service-providing.....	69,636	72,242	74,710	76,759	79,227	81,667	84,221	86,346	86,834	86,267
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	22,378	23,128	23,834	24,239	24,700	25,186	25,771	26,225	25,983	25,493
Wholesale trade.....	5,093.2	5,247.3	5,433.1	5,522.0	5,663.9	5,795.2	5,892.5	5,933.2	5,772.7	5,641.0
Retail trade.....	13,020.5	13,490.8	13,896.7	14,142.5	14,388.9	14,609.3	14,970.1	15,279.8	15,238.6	15,047.2
Transportation and warehousing.....	3,553.8	3,701.0	3,837.8	3,935.3	4,026.5	4,168.0	4,300.3	4,410.3	4,372.0	4,205.3
Utilities.....	710.7	689.3	666.2	639.6	620.9	613.4	608.5	601.3	599.4	599.8
Information.....	2,668	2,738	2,843	2,940	3,084	3,218	3,419	3,631	3,629	3,420
Financial activities.....	6,709	6,867	6,827	6,969	7,178	7,462	7,648	7,687	7,807	7,843
Professional and business services.....	11,495	12,174	12,844	13,462	14,335	15,147	15,957	16,666	16,476	16,010
Education and health services.....	12,303	12,807	13,289	13,683	14,087	14,446	14,798	15,109	15,645	16,184
Leisure and hospitality.....	9,732	10,100	10,501	10,777	11,018	11,232	11,543	11,862	12,036	11,969
Other services.....	4,350	4,428	4,572	4,690	4,825	4,976	5,087	5,168	5,258	5,348
Government.....	18,989	19,275	19,432	19,539	19,664	19,909	20,307	20,790	21,118	21,489

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. 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	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Private sector:										
Average weekly hours.....	34.3	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.5	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.0	33.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.03	11.32	11.64	12.03	12.49	13.00	13.47	14.00	14.53	14.95
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	378.40	390.73	399.53	412.74	431.25	448.04	462.49	480.41	493.20	506.22
Goods-producing:										
Average weekly hours.....	40.6	41.1	40.8	40.8	41.1	40.8	40.8	40.7	39.9	39.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.28	12.63	12.96	13.38	13.82	14.23	14.71	15.27	15.78	16.33
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	498.82	519.58	528.62	546.48	568.43	580.99	599.99	621.86	630.04	651.60
Natural resources and mining										
Average weekly hours.....	44.9	45.3	45.3	46.0	46.2	44.9	44.2	44.4	44.6	43.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.12	14.41	14.78	15.10	15.57	16.20	16.33	16.55	17.00	17.22
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	634.77	653.14	670.32	695.07	720.11	727.28	721.74	734.92	757.92	743.11
Construction:										
Average weekly hours.....	38.4	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.8	39.0	39.2	38.7	38.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.04	14.38	14.73	15.11	15.67	16.23	16.80	17.48	18.00	18.51
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	539.81	558.53	571.57	588.48	609.48	629.75	655.11	685.78	695.89	711.61
Manufacturing:										
Average weekly hours.....	41.1	41.7	41.3	41.3	41.7	41.4	41.4	41.3	40.3	40.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.70	12.04	12.34	12.75	13.14	13.45	13.85	14.32	14.76	15.29
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	480.80	502.12	509.26	526.55	548.22	557.12	573.17	590.65	595.19	618.87
Private service-providing:										
Average weekly hours.....	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	10.60	10.87	11.19	11.57	12.05	12.59	13.07	13.60	14.16	14.56
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	345.03	354.97	364.14	376.72	394.77	412.78	427.30	445.00	460.32	473.10
Trade, transportation, and utilities:										
Average weekly hours.....	34.1	34.3	34.1	34.1	34.3	34.2	33.9	33.8	33.5	33.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	10.55	10.80	11.10	11.46	11.90	12.39	12.82	13.31	13.70	14.02
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	359.33	370.38	378.79	390.64	407.57	423.30	434.31	449.88	459.53	471.09
Wholesale trade:										
Average weekly hours.....	38.5	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.57	12.93	13.34	13.80	14.41	15.07	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.97
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	484.46	501.17	515.14	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	643.99
Retail trade:										
Average weekly hours.....	30.7	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	8.36	8.61	8.85	9.21	9.59	10.05	10.45	10.86	11.29	11.67
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	484.46	501.17	515.14	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	643.99
Transportation and warehousing:										
Average weekly hours.....	38.9	39.5	38.9	39.1	39.4	38.7	37.6	37.4	36.7	36.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.71	12.84	13.18	13.45	13.78	14.12	14.55	15.05	15.33	15.77
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	494.36	507.27	513.37	525.60	542.55	546.86	547.97	562.31	562.70	580.68
Utilities:										
Average weekly hours.....	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.4	40.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	17.95	18.66	19.19	19.78	20.59	21.48	22.03	22.75	23.58	23.94
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	756.35	789.98	811.52	830.74	865.26	902.94	924.59	955.66	977.18	978.44
Information:										
Average weekly hours.....	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.4	36.3	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.86	15.32	15.68	16.30	17.14	17.67	18.40	19.07	19.80	20.23
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	535.25	551.28	564.98	592.68	622.40	646.52	675.32	700.89	731.11	739.41
Financial activities:										
Average weekly hours.....	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.7	36.0	35.8	35.9	35.8	35.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.36	11.82	12.28	12.71	13.22	13.93	14.47	14.98	15.59	16.17
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	403.02	419.20	436.12	451.49	472.37	500.95	517.57	537.37	558.02	575.43
Professional and business services:										
Average weekly hours.....	34.0	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.3	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.2	34.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.96	12.15	12.53	13.00	13.57	14.27	14.85	15.52	16.33	16.81
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	406.20	414.16	426.44	442.81	465.51	490.00	510.99	535.07	557.84	574.59
Education and health services:										
Average weekly hours.....	32.0	32.0	32.0	31.9	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.21	11.50	11.80	12.17	12.56	13.00	13.44	13.95	14.64	15.22
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	359.08	368.14	377.73	388.27	404.65	418.82	431.35	449.29	473.39	493.02
Leisure and hospitality:										
Average weekly hours.....	25.9	26.0	25.9	25.9	26.0	26.2	26.1	26.1	25.8	25.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	6.32	6.46	6.62	6.82	7.13	7.48	7.76	8.11	8.35	8.57
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	163.45	168.00	171.43	176.48	185.81	195.82	202.87	211.79	215.19	221.15
Other services:										
Average weekly hours.....	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	9.90	10.18	10.51	10.85	11.29	11.79	12.26	12.73	13.27	13.72
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	322.69	332.44	342.36	352.62	368.63	384.25	398.77	413.41	428.64	439.65

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

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

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001		2002				2003			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept 2003										
Civilian workers²	155.6	156.8	158.4	159.9	161.3	162.2	164.5	165.8	167.6	1.1	3.9
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers.....	157.7	158.9	160.5	162.1	163.5	164.3	166.7	167.9	169.9	1.2	3.9
Professional specialty and technical.....	156.7	157.5	158.5	159.3	161.4	162.4	164.1	165.0	167.0	1.2	3.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial.....	159.6	161.2	163.7	165.6	166.3	166.7	171.1	172.0	174.0	1.2	4.6
Administrative support, including clerical.....	158.8	160.0	162.0	163.3	164.9	166.1	168.3	170.0	171.7	1.0	4.1
Blue-collar workers.....	151.1	152.0	153.7	155.1	156.4	157.5	159.8	161.4	162.9	.9	4.2
Service occupations.....	155.0	156.9	158.4	159.4	161.3	162.2	164.1	165.0	166.8	1.1	3.4
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing.....	153.2	154.4	156.3	157.7	158.7	169.2	163.1	164.6	165.8	.7	4.5
Manufacturing.....	153.3	154.6	156.6	158.1	159.1	160.5	164.0	165.4	166.5	.7	4.7
Service-producing.....	156.4	157.6	159.1	160.7	162.2	162.8	165.0	166.2	168.2	1.2	3.7
Services.....	158.1	159.0	160.2	161.1	163.2	163.9	165.3	166.3	168.5	1.3	3.2
Health services.....	156.7	158.3	160.5	161.8	163.1	164.5	166.4	167.6	169.3	1.0	3.8
Hospitals.....	158.2	160.0	162.3	163.8	165.7	167.6	169.9	170.8	173.1	1.3	4.5
Educational services.....	156.1	156.6	157.1	157.4	161.6	162.8	163.6	164.2	166.9	1.6	3.3
Public administration ³	153.8	155.2	156.5	157.5	160.2	161.7	163.4	164.3	167.3	1.8	4.4
Nonmanufacturing.....	156.0	157.2	158.7	160.2	161.7	162.4	164.5	165.8	167.8	1.2	3.8
Private industry workers	155.9	157.2	158.9	160.7	161.6	162.3	165.0	166.4	168.1	1.0	4.0
Excluding sales occupations.....	156.0	157.2	159.0	160.5	161.6	162.4	165.1	166.6	168.1	.9	4.0
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers.....	158.7	160.1	161.9	163.8	164.6	165.2	168.1	169.4	171.2	1.1	4.0
Excluding sales occupations.....	159.6	160.9	162.8	164.3	165.3	165.9	169.1	170.4	172.1	1.0	4.1
Professional specialty and technical occupations.....	159.2	160.3	161.5	162.5	163.6	164.4	166.5	167.7	169.4	1.0	3.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations..	160.2	161.8	164.4	166.6	167.0	167.2	172.1	173.1	175.0	1.1	4.8
Sales occupations.....	155.0	156.7	157.7	161.6	161.6	161.9	163.5	165.1	167.2	1.3	3.5
Administrative support occupations, including clerical...	159.5	160.8	162.8	164.2	165.6	166.7	169.0	170.9	172.3	.8	4.0
Blue-collar workers.....	151.0	151.9	153.6	155.1	156.3	157.3	159.7	161.4	162.8	.9	4.2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	151.8	152.5	153.7	155.7	156.9	157.8	160.0	162.0	163.1	.7	4.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	150.4	151.5	153.6	154.7	155.4	156.7	159.9	161.1	162.6	.9	4.6
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	145.6	146.3	148.7	149.6	151.0	151.8	153.2	155.1	156.7	1.0	3.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers....	154.9	156.5	158.7	159.9	161.4	162.9	164.9	166.8	168.6	1.1	4.5
Service occupations.....	152.6	154.8	156.4	157.4	159.0	159.8	161.7	162.6	163.8	.7	3.0
Production and nonsupervisory occupations ⁴	154.3	155.5	157.1	158.7	159.7	160.5	162.6	164.1	165.7	1.0	3.8
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing.....	153.1	154.4	156.2	157.6	158.6	160.1	163.0	164.5	165.7	.7	4.5
Excluding sales occupations.....	152.5	153.7	155.5	156.9	157.9	159.2	162.4	163.8	165.0	.7	4.5
White-collar occupations.....	156.8	158.1	160.1	161.9	162.9	164.3	167.8	169.2	170.1	.5	4.4
Excluding sales occupations.....	155.3	156.5	158.4	160.2	161.1	162.3	166.3	167.5	168.5	.6	4.5
Blue-collar occupations.....	150.8	151.9	153.6	154.8	155.9	157.3	159.9	161.5	162.9	.9	4.5
Construction.....	151.7	153.0	154.1	155.2	156.3	157.9	159.1	161.1	162.3	.7	3.8
Manufacturing.....	153.3	154.6	156.6	158.1	159.1	160.5	164.0	165.4	166.5	.7	4.7
White-collar occupations.....	156.0	156.9	159.1	161.1	162.2	163.3	167.1	168.7	169.5	.5	4.5
Excluding sales occupations.....	153.8	154.7	156.7	158.6	159.6	160.7	165.1	166.4	167.4	.6	4.9
Blue-collar occupations.....	151.3	152.7	154.6	155.8	156.7	158.3	161.6	162.8	164.1	.8	4.7
Durables.....	154.0	155.3	156.9	158.3	158.9	160.6	164.4	165.5	166.6	.7	4.8
Nondurables.....	152.0	153.2	156.0	157.5	159.2	160.3	163.1	164.9	166.0	.7	4.3
Service-producing.....	156.9	158.2	159.9	161.8	162.7	163.1	165.6	167.0	168.8	1.1	3.7
Excluding sales occupations.....	157.8	159.0	160.9	162.4	163.5	164.0	166.6	168.0	169.7	1.0	3.8
White-collar occupations.....	159.0	160.3	162.1	164.0	164.7	165.1	167.9	169.2	171.2	1.2	3.9
Excluding sales occupations.....	160.9	162.2	164.1	165.6	166.5	167.0	169.9	171.3	173.1	1.1	4.0
Blue-collar occupations.....	150.9	151.4	153.2	155.2	156.6	156.9	158.7	160.8	162.2	.9	3.6
Service occupations.....	152.2	154.2	155.9	157.0	158.5	159.3	161.1	162.0	163.2	.7	3.0
Transportation and public utilities.....	153.5	155.5	157.3	158.9	160.8	161.7	163.2	165.4	166.5	.7	3.5
Transportation.....	148.2	151.1	152.5	153.9	155.4	156.1	157.8	158.9	159.4	.3	2.6
Public utilities.....	160.7	161.5	163.9	165.5	168.2	169.2	170.5	174.2	176.4	1.3	4.9
Communications.....	162.8	163.4	166.0	166.1	169.0	170.1	171.3	175.5	178.4	1.7	5.6
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	158.1	159.1	161.3	164.8	167.2	168.1	169.5	172.6	173.8	.7	3.9
Wholesale and retail trade.....	153.7	155.5	156.5	159.5	159.6	159.7	161.3	162.5	164.3	1.1	2.9
Excluding sales occupations.....	155.4	157.1	157.5	160.0	160.3	160.4	161.8	162.7	165.0	1.4	2.9
Wholesale trade.....	158.6	159.5	161.9	166.3	165.9	166.7	169.5	171.3	172.0	.4	3.7
Excluding sales occupations.....	160.0	160.6	162.3	164.4	166.1	167.2	168.4	169.9	171.2	.8	3.1
Retail trade.....	150.9	153.2	153.5	155.6	156.0	155.8	156.6	157.4	159.9	1.6	2.5
General merchandise stores.....	149.7	150.9	152.4	154.2	156.1	155.1	156.4	159.2	161.2	1.3	3.3
Food stores.....	149.7	151.7	152.9	154.5	156.3	156.3	157.5	158.6	159.3	.4	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001		2002				2002			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	160.9	161.3	165.2	167.3	168.0	168.5	176.7	178.3	180.2	1.1	7.3
Excluding sales occupations.....	164.7	165.0	169.8	171.3	172.1	173.1	182.0	184.0	1,853.0	.7	7.7
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies..	175.4	174.5	182.1	184.2	184.6	185.3	204.3	206.3	207.6	.6	12.5
Insurance.....	159.9	161.3	164.0	166.1	167.1	167.9	172.1	173.9	175.1	.7	4.8
Services.....	160.0	161.0	162.6	163.7	164.9	165.4	167.1	168.4	170.4	1.2	3.3
Business services.....	165.2	166.2	166.3	166.6	167.2	167.5	168.5	169.2	171.9	1.6	2.8
Health services.....	156.8	158.4	160.6	162.0	163.2	164.4	166.5	167.9	169.4	.9	3.8
Hospitals.....	158.4	160.3	162.8	164.5	166.2	168.1	170.8	171.9	173.9	1.2	4.6
Educational services.....	166.4	167.6	168.5	169.0	173.5	175.2	176.3	177.1	180.2	1.8	3.9
Colleges and universities.....	166.2	167.5	168.1	168.4	172.0	173.7	174.5	175.4	178.4	1.7	3.7
Nonmanufacturing.....	156.3	157.6	159.3	161.1	162.0	162.5	164.9	166.4	168.1	1.0	3.8
White-collar workers.....	159.0	160.5	162.2	164.1	164.8	165.3	168.0	169.3	171.2	1.1	3.9
Excluding sales occupations.....	160.9	162.3	164.2	165.7	166.6	167.1	170.0	171.4	173.2	1.1	4.0
Blue-collar occupations.....	150.2	150.6	152.2	154.0	155.4	155.9	157.5	159.7	161.1	.9	3.7
Service occupations.....	152.1	154.1	155.9	156.9	158.4	159.2	161.1	162.0	163.2	.7	3.0
State and local government workers.....	154.3	155.2	156.1	156.7	160.1	161.5	162.6	163.2	165.9	1.7	3.6
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers.....	153.7	154.4	155.2	155.7	159.3	160.7	161.7	162.2	164.9	1.7	3.5
Professional specialty and technical.....	152.8	153.2	153.6	154.1	158.1	159.4	160.2	160.8	163.4	1.6	3.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial.....	156.4	157.6	159.5	159.6	162.3	163.8	165.3	165.7	168.0	1.4	3.5
Administrative support, including clerical.....	154.2	155.6	156.9	158.0	161.0	162.4	163.8	164.4	167.9	2.1	4.3
Blue-collar workers.....	151.5	153.2	154.0	154.7	158.4	159.8	161.3	161.7	163.6	1.2	3.3
Workers, by industry division:											
Services.....	154.4	154.9	155.5	155.9	159.7	160.9	161.8	162.3	164.9	1.6	3.3
Services excluding schools ⁵	154.5	156.1	157.9	158.7	161.0	162.8	164.0	164.2	166.8	1.6	3.6
Health services.....	157.1	158.5	160.4	161.4	163.5	165.5	166.4	166.7	169.5	1.7	3.7
Hospitals.....	157.4	159.1	160.7	161.8	164.1	166.2	167.0	167.3	170.3	1.8	3.8
Educational services.....	154.1	154.5	154.8	155.1	159.2	160.3	161.1	161.7	164.3	1.6	3.2
Schools.....	154.4	154.8	155.1	155.4	159.6	160.7	161.4	162.0	164.7	1.7	3.2
Elementary and secondary.....	152.8	153.1	153.4	153.6	157.7	158.8	159.4	160.0	163.0	1.9	3.4
Colleges and universities.....	153.8	159.6	160.0	160.4	164.7	165.8	167.0	167.5	169.2	1.0	2.7
Public administration ³	151.9	155.2	156.5	157.9	160.2	161.7	163.4	164.3	167.3	1.8	4.4

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	2001		2002				2003			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2003										
Civilian workers¹	152.3	153.4	154.8	156.1	157.2	157.8	159.3	160.3	161.8	0.9	2.9
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers.....	154.5	155.6	157.0	158.4	159.6	160.1	161.9	162.9	164.5	1.0	3.1
Professional specialty and technical.....	154.2	155.1	155.6	156.2	158.0	158.6	159.3	160.1	161.8	1.1	2.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial.....	156.7	158.1	160.7	162.6	163.5	163.8	167.9	169.0	170.5	.9	4.3
Administrative support, including clerical.....	154.6	155.7	157.3	158.4	159.6	160.6	161.8	163.1	164.3	.7	2.9
Blue-collar workers.....	147.6	148.5	149.7	151.0	151.9	152.6	153.8	154.8	155.8	.6	2.6
Service occupations.....	151.2	153.0	154.2	155.1	156.2	156.9	158.0	158.7	159.8	.7	2.3
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing.....	149.5	150.5	151.8	153.1	153.9	155.1	156.3	157.5	158.3	.5	2.9
Manufacturing.....	150.7	151.7	153.1	154.5	155.4	156.5	158.0	159.0	159.7	.6	2.8
Service-producing.....	153.4	154.5	155.9	157.2	156.4	158.8	160.5	161.4	163.0	1.0	2.9
Services.....	156.2	157.1	158.1	158.8	160.7	161.1	161.9	162.8	164.7	1.2	2.5
Health services.....	153.7	155.5	157.3	158.5	159.6	160.9	162.0	163.2	164.7	.9	3.2
Hospitals.....	15.5	155.5	157.2	158.6	160.3	162.2	163.5	164.4	166.3	1.2	3.7
Educational services.....	154.6	155.1	155.3	155.6	159.3	160.1	160.4	160.7	162.7	1.2	2.1
Public administration ²	150.3	151.6	152.5	153.4	154.8	155.8	157.2	158.0	159.4	.9	3.0
Nonmanufacturing.....	152.6	153.8	155.0	156.4	157.5	158.0	159.6	160.5	162.1	1.0	2.9
Private industry workers	152.1	153.3	154.7	156.3	157.0	157.5	159.3	160.4	161.7	.8	3.0
Excluding sales occupations.....	152.2	153.3	154.9	156.1	157.0	157.9	159.4	160.5	161.7	.7	3.0
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers.....	154.8	156.1	157.7	159.4	160.0	160.4	162.6	163.8	165.3	.9	3.3
Excluding sales occupations.....	155.7	156.9	158.6	160.0	160.8	160.8	163.6	164.8	166.2	.8	3.4
Professional specialty and technical occupations.....	154.8	155.9	156.7	157.4	158.2	158.5	159.5	160.5	162.1	1.0	2.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	157.2	158.6	161.3	163.6	164.3	164.5	169.1	170.3	171.8	.9	4.6
Sales occupations.....	151.2	152.6	153.6	157.0	156.9	156.8	158.1	159.3	161.6	1.4	3.0
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	155.3	156.5	158.2	159.2	160.3	161.3	162.6	164.0	165.1	.7	3.0
Blue-collar workers.....	147.5	148.3	149.6	150.9	151.7	152.4	153.6	154.6	155.6	.6	2.6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	147.7	148.4	149.2	151.0	151.8	152.3	153.4	154.7	155.5	.5	2.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	148.1	149.0	150.5	151.6	152.0	153.2	154.7	155.3	156.8	1.0	3.2
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	142.1	142.8	144.8	145.2	146.3	146.9	147.8	149.0	149.8	.5	2.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	151.0	152.4	154.2	155.1	156.0	157.2	158.4	159.0	159.9	.6	2.5
Service occupations.....	148.7	150.6	152.0	152.8	153.9	154.4	155.5	156.1	157.1	.6	2.1
Production and nonsupervisory occupations ³	150.3	151.5	152.7	154.0	154.7	155.2	156.4	157.4	158.8	.9	2.7
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing.....	149.5	150.5	151.7	153.1	153.9	155.0	156.3	157.4	158.3	.6	2.9
Excluding sales occupations.....	148.7	149.7	150.9	152.2	153.0	154.0	155.4	156.5	157.4	.6	2.9
White-collar occupations.....	152.6	153.6	155.0	156.6	157.9	158.6	160.0	161.4	161.9	.3	2.8
Excluding sales occupations.....	150.8	151.7	152.9	154.5	155.4	156.3	158.0	159.2	159.9	.4	2.9
Blue-collar occupations.....	147.4	148.4	149.6	150.7	151.5	152.6	153.8	154.8	155.9	.7	2.9
Construction.....	145.1	146.3	147.0	148.2	149.0	150.2	150.6	152.4	153.6	.8	3.1
Manufacturing.....	150.7	151.7	153.1	154.4	155.4	156.5	158.0	159.0	159.7	.4	2.8
White-collar occupations.....	152.8	153.3	154.9	156.6	157.7	158.6	160.1	161.6	162.0	.2	2.7
Excluding sales occupations.....	150.5	151.0	152.3	153.9	155.0	155.9	157.7	158.9	159.5	.4	2.9
Blue-collar occupations.....	149.1	150.3	151.7	152.8	153.5	154.7	156.3	156.9	157.9	.6	2.9
Durables.....	151.5	151.7	153.9	155.3	156.0	157.3	158.8	159.7	160.6	.6	2.9
Nondurables.....	149.3	153.9	151.9	153.1	154.4	155.2	156.6	157.8	158.3	.3	2.5
Service-producing.....	153.2	151.9	156.1	157.7	158.4	158.6	160.6	161.7	163.3	1.0	3.1
Excluding sales occupations.....	154.2	156.1	157.2	158.5	159.3	159.6	161.7	162.8	164.2	.9	3.1
White-collar occupations.....	155.2	157.2	158.2	159.9	160.5	160.7	163.0	164.1	166.0	1.2	3.4
Excluding sales occupations.....	157.2	158.2	160.4	161.6	162.5	162.8	165.3	166.5	168.2	1.0	3.5
Blue-collar occupations.....	147.5	148.1	149.4	151.1	151.8	152.0	153.2	154.3	155.1	.5	2.2
Service occupations.....	148.4	149.4	151.6	152.4	153.5	154.1	155.1	155.6	156.6	.6	2.0
Transportation and public utilities.....	146.7	149.2	150.5	152.1	153.4	154.1	154.8	155.6	156.0	.3	1.7
Transportation.....	142.6	145.7	147.4	148.6	149.6	150.1	150.5	150.6	150.4	-.1	.5
Public utilities.....	152.0	153.6	154.3	156.4	158.2	159.3	160.4	162.1	163.4	.8	3.3
Communications.....	153.3	155.2	155.3	157.1	159.6	160.7	161.9	163.4	165.4	1.2	3.6
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	150.4	151.7	153.0	155.5	156.5	157.4	158.6	160.4	161.0	.4	2.9
Wholesale and retail trade.....	150.6	152.1	153.0	155.7	155.5	155.5	156.7	157.5	159.2	1.1	2.4
Excluding sales occupations.....	153.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade.....	154.1	154.8	157.2	161.3	160.4	161.0	163.4	164.7	164.8	.1	2.7
Excluding sales occupations.....	157.4	157.9	159.4	161.2	162.6	163.7	163.9	165.2	165.7	.3	1.9
Retail trade.....	148.8	150.7	150.9	152.7	152.9	152.7	153.1	153.8	156.3	1.6	2.2
General merchandise stores.....	145.7	146.5	147.9	148.9	150.1	149.2	149.8	152.0	153.1	.7	2.0
Food stores.....	145.7	146.7	148.0	148.9	150.1	150.3	151.0	151.6	152.2	.4	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001		2002				2003			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2003	
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	155.8	156.0	160.3	162.0	162.4	162.6	171.1	172.4	174.1	1.0	7.2
Excluding sales occupations.....	159.1	159.1	164.5	165.7	166.1	167.3	176.7	178.5	179.2	.4	7.9
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies..	173.2	171.7	181.2	182.8	182.7	183.9	206.4	208.7	209.1	.2	14.4
Insurance.....	153.6	155.0	157.1	158.6	159.6	159.1	161.6	163.0	163.9	.6	2.7
Services.....	157.1	158.2	159.5	160.3	161.5	161.7	162.8	164.0	165.9	1.2	2.7
Business services.....	162.8	163.7	164.0	164.0	164.6	164.8	165.6	166.4	169.1	1.6	2.7
Health services.....	153.6	155.4	157.3	158.4	159.9	160.7	161.9	163.2	164.6	.9	3.2
Hospitals.....	153.3	155.4	157.1	158.6	160.2	162.1	163.6	164.6	166.5	1.2	3.9
Educational services.....	159.6	160.5	161.2	161.2	165.2	166.5	167.1	167.5	170.3	1.6	3.1
Colleges and universities.....	158.4	159.6	159.9	159.9	163.1	164.3	164.4	165.1	167.6	1.5	2.8
Nonmanufacturing.....	152.2	153.5	155.0	156.5	157.2	157.5	159.4	160.5	162.1	1.0	3.1
White-collar workers.....	155.0	156.4	158.0	159.6	160.2	160.5	162.8	163.9	165.7	1.1	3.4
Excluding sales occupations.....	156.9	158.3	160.1	161.3	162.1	162.5	164.9	166.1	167.7	1.0	3.5
Blue-collar occupations.....	145.8	146.4	147.5	149.0	149.8	150.2	151.1	152.4	153.4	.7	2.4
Service occupations.....	148.2	150.1	151.4	152.3	153.4	154.0	155.0	155.5	156.5	.6	2.0
State and local government workers.....	154.3	155.2	156.1	156.7	160.1	161.5	162.6	163.2	165.9	1.0	2.3
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers.....	152.7	153.3	153.9	154.4	157.4	158.4	158.9	159.2	161.0	1.1	2.3
Professional specialty and technical.....	153.0	153.4	153.6	154.1	157.5	158.4	158.8	159.1	161.0	1.2	2.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial.....	153.9	155.1	156.6	156.8	159.0	160.1	160.9	161.0	162.5	.9	2.2
Administrative support, including clerical.....	149.8	150.9	151.9	152.8	155.1	156.0	156.9	157.2	159.1	1.2	2.6
Blue-collar workers.....	149.1	150.8	151.6	152.1	154.5	155.1	156.2	156.5	157.6	.7	2.0
Workers, by industry division:											
Services.....	153.7	154.2	154.6	155.0	158.4	159.2	159.5	159.8	161.6	1.1	2.0
Services excluding schools ⁴	153.2	154.9	156.7	157.3	159.1	160.3	161.4	161.8	163.2	.9	2.6
Health services.....	154.2	155.8	157.8	158.6	160.5	162.2	162.9	163.5	165.1	1.0	2.9
Hospitals.....	154.2	155.7	157.7	158.8	160.6	162.5	163.1	163.8	165.5	1.0	3.1
Educational services.....	153.6	154.0	154.2	154.5	158.1	158.9	159.1	159.3	161.2	1.2	2.0
Schools.....	153.8	154.1	154.3	154.6	158.3	159.0	159.2	159.5	161.4	1.2	2.0
Elementary and secondary.....	152.8	153.1	153.4	153.6	157.4	158.1	158.2	158.5	160.6	1.3	2.0
Colleges and universities.....	156.5	156.7	156.8	157.3	160.7	161.6	162.1	162.1	163.5	.9	1.7
Public administration ²	150.3	151.6	152.5	153.4	154.8	155.8	157.2	158.0	159.4	.9	3.0

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	2001		2002				2003			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2003	
Private industry workers.....	165.2	166.7	169.3	171.6	173.1	174.6	179.6	182.0	184.3	1.3	6.5
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers.....	169.5	171.2	173.5	176.1	177.2	178.5	183.6	185.5	187.7	1.2	5.9
Blue-collar workers.....	158.3	159.2	162.2	164.0	166.2	167.8	172.7	176.1	178.4	1.3	7.3
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing.....	160.8	162.6	165.8	167.4	168.8	171.0	178.0	180.2	182.3	1.2	8.0
Service-producing.....	167.1	168.4	170.7	173.3	174.9	175.9	179.9	182.3	184.7	1.3	5.6
Manufacturing.....	158.5	160.4	163.7	165.5	166.8	168.9	176.9	179.0	181.1	1.2	8.6
Nonmanufacturing.....	167.4	168.6	171.1	173.5	175.2	176.3	180.3	182.8	185.1	1.3	5.7

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

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001		2002				2003			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2003	
COMPENSATION											
Workers, by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	151.0	153.1	154.8	156.3	158.1	159.5	162.1	164.1	165.7	1.0	4.8
Goods-producing.....	150.6	151.6	153.4	154.7	156.2	157.8	161.4	163.4	164.7	.8	5.4
Service-producing.....	151.2	154.2	156.0	157.6	159.9	161.1	162.6	164.6	166.5	1.2	4.1
Manufacturing.....	149.9	151.4	153.4	154.6	155.9	157.9	162.3	163.8	165.0	.7	5.8
Nonmanufacturing.....	151.1	153.5	155.0	156.6	158.8	159.9	161.4	163.7	165.5	1.1	4.2
Nonunion.....	156.7	157.8	159.6	161.4	162.5	162.8	165.4	166.8	168.4	1.0	3.8
Goods-producing.....	154.0	155.3	157.2	158.6	159.5	160.8	163.6	164.9	166.1	.7	4.1
Service-producing.....	157.5	158.6	160.3	162.2	162.9	163.3	165.9	167.2	169.0	1.1	3.7
Manufacturing.....	154.4	155.5	157.6	159.1	160.1	161.3	164.5	165.8	166.9	.7	4.2
Nonmanufacturing.....	157.0	158.2	159.9	161.7	162.4	162.9	165.4	166.7	168.5	1.1	3.8
Workers, by region¹											
Northeast.....	155.2	156.3	158.3	159.9	160.5	161.3	163.8	165.2	166.9	1.0	4.0
South.....	153.5	154.6	156.2	157.6	158.9	159.0	160.6	161.6	163.2	1.0	2.7
Midwest (formerly North Central).....	157.4	158.6	161.1	162.2	163.5	164.6	169.0	170.4	171.7	.8	5.0
West.....	157.6	159.4	160.4	162.9	163.8	165.0	167.3	169.5	171.4	1.1	4.6
Workers, by area size¹											
Metropolitan areas.....	156.0	157.4	159.1	160.9	161.8	162.5	165.2	166.6	168.3	1.0	4.0
Other areas.....	154.8	155.6	157.5	158.5	160.0	169.8	163.5	165.0	166.1	.7	3.8
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers, by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	145.1	147.4	148.4	149.8	151.3	152.5	153.3	154.3	155.3	.6	2.6
Goods-producing.....	145.3	146.3	147.2	158.6	150.0	151.2	152.4	153.9	154.8	.6	3.2
Service-producing.....	145.4	148.9	150.0	151.4	152.9	154.1	154.6	155.1	156.3	.8	2.2
Manufacturing.....	146.7	148.0	149.0	150.2	151.6	153.1	154.6	155.9	156.7	.5	3.4
Nonmanufacturing.....	144.3	147.1	148.1	149.6	151.1	152.1	152.5	153.5	154.6	.7	2.3
Nonunion.....	153.4	154.4	155.9	157.5	158.1	158.5	160.4	161.5	163.0	.9	3.1
Goods-producing.....	151.1	152.1	153.5	154.8	155.5	156.6	157.8	158.9	159.7	.5	2.7
Service-producing.....	154.1	155.1	156.7	158.3	158.9	159.0	161.2	162.3	164.0	1.0	3.2
Manufacturing.....	152.2	153.1	154.7	156.1	156.8	157.8	159.3	160.2	160.9	.4	2.6
Nonmanufacturing.....	153.3	154.4	155.9	157.5	158.1	158.3	160.4	161.5	163.1	1.0	3.2
Workers, by region¹											
Northeast.....	150.6	151.7	153.5	154.9	155.1	155.7	157.3	158.4	160.0	1.0	3.2
South.....	150.2	151.2	152.5	153.6	154.7	154.6	155.3	156.1	157.4	.8	1.7
Midwest (formerly North Central).....	153.6	154.7	157.1	158.5	159.2	160.2	164.1	165.0	166.1	.7	4.3
West.....	154.3	156.0	156.4	158.7	159.3	160.1	161.3	163.1	164.7	1.0	3.4
Workers, by area size¹											
Metropolitan areas.....	152.4	153.7	155.1	156.7	157.4	157.9	159.6	160.7	162.2	.9	3.0
Other areas.....	149.7	150.5	151.7	152.6	153.8	154.8	156.8	158.0	158.9	.6	3.3

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						2003 ^p								
	2001	2002	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	29	19	3	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	2	0
In effect during period.....	30	20	3	3	2	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	99	46	13.7	1.2	4.3	1.4	17.5	.0	4.0	4.0	1.3	4.0	.0	3.2	.0
In effect during period (in thousands)	102	47	13.7	13.5	4.3	1.4	18.8	.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.2	3.2
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	1,151	6,596	40.3	133.4	23.9	28.6	48.8	0.0	18.5	40.0	40.0	16.0	12.0	10.9	51.3
Percent of estimated working time ¹.....	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	(²)	.00	.00	.00	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

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.

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		2002				2003							
	2001	2002	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	July	Aug.	Sept.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS														
All items.....	177.1	179.9	181.0	181.0	181.3	180.9	181.7	183.1	184.2	183.8	183.5	183.9	184.6	185.2
All items (1967 = 100).....	530.4	538.8	542.1	543.2	543.1	541.9	544.2	548.5	551.8	550.5	549.7	550.9	553.0	554.7
Food and beverages.....	173.6	176.8	176.9	177.1	177.4	177.8	178.1	178.9	179.2	179.0	179.4	180.3	180.9	181.3
Food.....	173.1	176.2	176.4	176.5	176.8	177.3	177.5	178.3	178.6	178.4	178.8	179.7	180.4	180.7
Food at home.....	173.4	175.6	175.2	175.1	175.5	176.1	176.7	177.6	177.7	177.3	177.8	178.9	179.7	180.1
Cereals and bakery products.....	193.8	198.0	198.4	198.9	198.3	197.3	199.8	201.8	202.1	201.9	203.0	204.5	204.5	203.5
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	161.3	162.1	161.8	161.3	162.1	162.4	161.6	164.7	164.8	165.2	164.7	168.2	169.7	171.1
Dairy and related products ¹	167.1	168.1	166.3	166.5	167.1	167.3	166.4	167.2	167.1	165.8	165.4	164.7	167.5	170.3
Fruits and vegetables.....	212.2	220.9	218.4	217.4	219.8	224.9	227.1	223.3	223.6	221.3	226.2	226.6	224.9	224.4
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	139.2	139.2	140.2	140.5	139.1	139.8	140.6	140.8	140.3	140.5	140.3	138.4	139.7	139.2
Other foods at home.....	159.6	160.8	160.8	160.9	161.1	161.1	161.8	162.2	162.6	162.1	162.1	167.7	163.2	163.1
Sugar and sweets.....	155.7	159.0	159.6	159.9	158.5	159.1	169.7	161.8	162.5	161.4	162.3	162.7	162.5	162.3
Fats and oils.....	155.7	155.4	154.1	155.9	153.4	152.8	155.8	158.7	157.5	156.1	157.6	156.3	157.7	157.6
Other foods.....	176.0	177.1	177.0	177.0	178.3	178.2	177.9	178.6	178.5	178.5	177.8	179.0	179.4	179.4
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	108.9	109.2	109.7	109.8	110.3	110.2	109.7	110.5	110.1	110.4	110.1	111.3	109.9	111.0
Food away from home ¹	173.9	178.3	179.2	179.6	179.8	180.1	179.9	180.7	181.0	181.1	181.5	182.2	182.6	182.8
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	113.4	117.7	118.8	119.1	119.7	119.8	119.9	120.2	120.4	120.4	120.5	121.3	121.4	121.8
Alcoholic beverages.....	179.3	183.6	183.9	184.7	185.1	184.9	185.8	185.9	186.6	186.4	186.7	187.2	187.1	187.9
Housing.....	176.4	180.3	181.5	181.4	181.2	181.1	182.3	183.2	184.3	184.1	184.5	185.9	186.1	185.8
Shelter.....	200.6	208.1	209.2	201.3	209.6	209.5	210.9	211.6	212.1	212.1	212.8	213.8	214.3	213.8
Rent of primary residence.....	192.1	199.7	200.7	201.3	202.0	202.5	203.3	203.7	204.1	204.5	204.9	205.6	206.1	206.6
Lodging away from home.....	118.6	118.3	117.6	117.0	113.2	109.2	114.3	117.6	119.7	118.7	121.4	124.8	125.1	118.5
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	206.3	214.7	216.2	216.8	217.3	217.9	218.5	218.7	218.9	218.9	219.1	219.6	220.1	220.7
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	106.2	108.7	110.0	110.0	111.4	112.3	113.9	114.1	114.0	114.2	114.3	115.6	115.8	115.9
Fuels and utilities.....	150.2	143.6	147.2	144.4	143.6	144.2	146.1	148.3	154.5	153.1	153.7	159.4	159.2	159.6
Fuels.....	135.4	127.2	131.0	127.9	127.0	127.5	129.5	131.9	138.5	136.8	137.5	143.6	143.0	143.4
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	129.3	115.5	115.2	119.3	121.8	125.6	136.6	156.3	169.0	147.9	137.0	130.5	130.7	130.5
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	142.4	134.4	138.7	134.9	133.7	134.1	135.6	136.9	143.5	143.0	144.5	151.6	151.0	151.5
Household furnishings and operations.....	129.1	128.3	128.1	128.0	127.8	127.0	127.4	127.7	127.1	127.2	126.3	126.1	125.5	125.2
Apparel.....	127.3	124.0	124.6	126.8	125.5	121.5	118.1	120.6	123.6	123.9	122.5	116.2	117.2	122.0
Men's and boys' apparel.....	125.7	121.7	120.1	122.8	123.2	119.3	116.1	117.3	121.0	120.8	119.5	113.8	113.4	117.3
Women's and girls' apparel.....	119.3	115.8	118.0	120.5	118.0	113.1	107.6	112.4	117.2	117.8	115.5	106.1	107.9	115.5
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	129.2	126.4	126.2	127.7	127.5	125.3	121.1	122.3	124.1	123.4	123.6	117.9	120.8	124.1
Footwear.....	123.0	121.4	121.6	123.0	122.7	120.7	119.7	119.8	119.8	119.9	119.7	117.5	117.8	120.3
Transportation.....	154.3	152.9	154.0	154.9	155.2	154.2	155.5	158.9	161.0	159.3	157.2	156.8	158.3	159.4
Private transportation.....	150.0	148.8	150.0	151.1	151.5	150.4	151.8	155.3	157.3	155.5	153.1	152.4	154.1	155.4
New and used motor vehicles ²	101.3	99.2	98.7	98.9	98.8	98.7	98.2	98.0	98.0	97.8	97.4	96.5	96.0	95.1
New vehicles.....	142.1	140.0	138.7	139.5	140.4	140.6	139.7	139.2	139.3	138.7	138.1	137.7	136.8	136.4
Used cars and trucks ¹	158.7	152.0	152.2	150.7	148.8	148.5	148.3	148.4	148.5	148.4	147.9	145.7	143.3	139.0
Motor fuel.....	124.7	116.6	121.7	124.5	124.4	119.7	126.3	140.4	148.1	140.6	131.3	130.6	139.0	147.1
Gasoline (all types).....	124.0	116.0	121.1	123.9	123.8	119.1	125.7	139.7	147.4	139.9	130.6	130.0	138.4	146.5
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	104.8	106.9	107.4	106.9	107.2	107.0	107.8	108.2	107.9	107.7	107.8	107.6	107.9	107.7
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	183.5	190.2	191.4	191.8	192.8	193.3	193.7	194.5	194.3	194.6	194.9	196.0	195.7	196.2
Public transportation.....	210.6	207.4	206.5	203.4	202.3	203.0	202.2	203.6	206.1	207.2	211.6	216.7	213.8	211.2
Medical care.....	272.8	285.6	287.7	289.2	290.5	291.3	292.6	293.7	294.2	294.6	295.5	297.6	298.4	299.2
Medical care commodities.....	247.6	256.4	257.9	258.3	259.1	259.5	260.3	260.4	261.4	261.6	261.8	263.6	264.1	264.9
Medical care services.....	278.8	292.9	295.2	297.1	298.5	299.4	300.8	302.3	302.6	303.1	304.2	306.4	307.2	308.2
Professional services.....	246.5	253.9	254.8	256.0	256.5	257.0	257.8	258.8	259.1	259.8	261.1	260.9	261.7	262.2
Hospital and related services.....	338.3	367.8	373.3	376.7	380.7	382.4	385.7	388.2	388.7	388.7	388.9	394.7	398.6	399.6
Recreation ²	104.9	106.2	106.2	106.4	106.4	106.5	106.9	107.2	107.4	107.4	107.6	107.7	107.7	107.7
Video and audio ^{1,2}	101.5	102.6	102.3	102.6	103.0	103.2	103.4	103.8	103.7	103.8	103.8	103.7	103.7	103.5
Education and communication ²	105.2	107.9	109.5	109.4	109.3	109.2	109.7	109.7	109.4	109.0	108.6	108.9	110.1	110.9
Education ²	118.5	126.0	129.6	129.9	130.0	130.0	130.6	131.0	131.1	131.2	131.4	132.6	136.2	138.7
Educational books and supplies.....	295.9	317.6	323.2	323.2	324.0	323.3	329.5	332.8	333.2	332.3	332.5	335.0	338.5	338.2
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	341.1	362.1	372.8	373.8	374.1	374.0	375.5	376.3	376.5	377.1	377.7	381.2	392.1	400.0
Communication ^{1,2}	93.3	92.3	92.5	92.2	91.8	91.8	92.0	91.9	91.3	90.5	89.8	89.4	89.0	88.6
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	92.3	90.8	90.7	90.4	90.0	90.0	90.3	90.1	89.5	88.6	87.9	87.5	87.0	86.7
Telephone services ^{1,2}	99.3	99.7	100.1	99.9	99.8	99.9	100.4	100.5	99.7	98.7	98.1	98.1	97.8	97.4
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	21.3	18.3	17.8	17.7	17.3	17.2	17.1	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.4	16.0	15.7	15.6
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	29.5	22.2	21.1	20.7	20.0	19.7	19.5	19.1	19.0	18.7	18.0	17.2	16.7	16.3
Other goods and services.....	282.6	293.2	297.0	295.4	295.6	295.8	296.5	297.5	297.3	298.1	298.1	299.2	299.6	299.9
Tobacco and smoking products.....	425.2	461.5	485.8	470.6	470.4	472.5	472.4	472.7	467.2	467.9	465.6	469.1	471.8	486.7
Personal care ¹	170.5	174.7	174.9	175.3	175.5	175.4	175.9	176.7	177.2	177.7	177.9	178.4	178.4	179.6
Personal care products ¹	155.1	154.7	154.4	154.6	154.2	153.4	153.0	153.3	153.3	154.1	153.6	154.2	153.5	153.4
Personal care services ¹	184.3	188.4	189.2	189.3	189.9	189.9	190.6	190.9	191.7	192.5	193.0	193.2	193.9	195.4

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		2002				2003								
	2001	2002	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Miscellaneous personal services.....	263.1	274.4	275.2	276.0	276.6	276.9	278.1	280.4	281.4	282.0	282.7	283.8	284.1	284.3	285.3
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	150.7	149.7	150.2	150.7	150.6	149.7	150.0	152.0	153.1	152.2	150.9	150.4	150.0	150.9	152.0
Food and beverages.....	173.6	176.8	176.9	177.1	177.4	177.8	178.1	178.9	179.2	179.0	179.4	180.2	180.3	180.9	181.3
Commodities less food and beverages.....	137.2	134.2	134.8	135.5	135.2	133.6	133.9	136.4	138.0	136.7	134.6	133.6	132.9	133.9	135.4
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	147.1	145.1	147.2	148.4	148.0	145.2	146.1	151.2	154.5	152.3	148.9	147.4	146.6	149.2	153.1
Apparel.....	127.3	124.0	124.6	126.8	125.5	121.5	118.1	120.6	123.6	123.9	122.5	119.5	116.2	117.2	122.0
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	163.4	162.2	165.2	166.0	166.0	163.9	167.4	174.1	177.8	173.9	169.2	168.6	169.2	173.0	176.4
Durables.....	124.6	121.4	120.6	120.6	120.5	120.2	119.9	119.7	119.5	119.2	118.5	118.0	117.4	116.7	115.7
Services.....	203.4	209.8	211.5	211.7	211.8	211.9	213.1	214.0	215.1	215.1	215.9	216.8	217.6	218.0	218.1
Rent of shelter ³	208.9	216.7	217.9	218.4	218.2	218.1	219.5	220.3	220.9	220.8	221.5	221.7	222.6	223.1	222.6
Transportation services.....	201.9	209.1	210.1	210.9	212.0	212.0	213.4	214.2	215.3	216.3	216.3	217.1	218.0	217.2	216.8
Other services.....	238.0	246.4	249.1	249.7	249.9	250.2	251.4	252.4	252.6	252.5	252.8	253.0	253.7	255.5	257.0
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	177.8	180.5	181.8	182.2	182.1	181.6	182.4	183.9	185.2	184.7	184.3	184.5	184.6	185.3	186.0
All items less shelter.....	169.7	170.8	171.9	172.2	172.3	171.7	172.3	174.0	175.3	174.7	174.1	174.3	174.2	175.0	176.0
All items less medical care.....	171.9	174.3	175.3	175.6	175.6	175.1	175.9	177.3	178.4	178.0	177.7	177.9	178.0	178.7	179.2
Commodities less food.....	138.9	136.0	136.7	137.3	137.0	135.6	135.8	138.3	139.8	138.6	136.5	135.5	134.9	135.9	137.3
Nondurables less food.....	149.1	147.4	149.3	150.6	150.2	147.6	148.4	153.3	156.5	154.3	151.1	151.1	149.0	151.5	155.2
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	164.1	163.3	166.1	166.9	166.9	165.0	168.2	174.4	177.7	174.2	169.9	169.4	170.0	173.4	176.6
Nondurables.....	160.6	161.1	162.2	163.0	162.9	161.6	162.2	165.3	167.2	165.9	164.3	163.9	163.5	165.2	167.4
Services less rent of shelter ³	212.3	217.5	220.0	219.9	220.2	220.5	221.6	222.8	224.4	224.6	225.5	227.2	228.0	228.4	229.2
Services less medical care services.....	196.6	202.5	204.1	204.2	204.3	204.3	205.5	206.4	207.4	207.5	208.2	209.1	209.8	210.3	210.3
Energy.....	129.3	121.7	126.1	125.8	125.3	123.3	127.5	135.4	142.6	138.1	134.0	136.5	136.8	140.6	144.6
All items less energy.....	183.5	187.7	188.4	188.8	188.9	188.6	189.0	189.7	190.2	190.2	190.3	190.3	190.5	190.8	191.0
All items less food and energy.....	186.1	190.5	191.3	191.8	191.8	191.4	191.8	192.5	193.0	193.1	193.2	193.0	193.2	193.5	193.6
Commodities less food and energy.....	145.3	143.7	143.6	143.9	143.6	142.5	141.7	142.1	142.6	142.5	141.7	140.8	139.9	139.7	140.2
Energy commodities.....	125.2	117.1	122.0	124.8	124.9	120.7	127.5	142.1	150.1	141.7	132.3	130.9	131.3	139.2	146.9
Services less energy.....	209.6	217.5	218.9	219.5	219.8	219.8	221.0	221.9	222.4	222.5	223.1	223.5	224.3	224.9	224.9
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items.....	173.5	175.9	177.0	177.3	177.4	177.0	177.7	179.2	180.3	179.8	179.4	179.6	179.6	180.6	181.0
All items (1967 = 100).....	516.8	523.9	527.3	528.2	528.4	527.2	529.2	533.7	537.1	535.5	534.3	534.3	535.0	537.1	539.2
Food and beverages.....	173.0	176.1	176.2	176.3	176.6	177.1	177.4	178.3	178.5	178.3	178.7	179.5	179.6	180.2	180.7
Food.....	172.5	176.5	175.7	175.7	176.0	176.5	176.8	177.7	177.9	177.7	178.1	178.9	179.1	179.7	180.2
Food at home.....	172.4	175.1	174.3	174.2	174.5	175.1	175.7	176.7	176.8	176.4	176.8	177.9	178.0	178.8	179.4
Cereals and bakery products.....	193.6	197.1	198.4	198.9	198.2	197.1	199.9	201.9	202.1	201.8	202.9	203.7	204.4	204.5	203.5
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	161.2	162.0	161.5	161.2	162.1	162.3	161.5	164.5	164.8	165.2	164.6	167.0	168.2	169.5	170.9
Dairy and related products ¹	167.1	167.2	166.1	166.4	166.9	167.2	166.3	167.1	166.7	166.6	165.1	163.5	164.4	167.0	170.2
Fruits and vegetables.....	210.8	222.9	217.5	216.2	218.0	222.9	225.7	221.8	222.2	220.0	224.3	225.7	225.3	223.8	223.4
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	138.4	138.6	139.6	139.9	138.6	139.1	139.9	140.1	139.5	139.6	139.7	139.6	137.5	138.9	138.5
Other foods at home.....	159.1	160.4	160.3	160.3	160.7	160.6	161.3	161.9	162.1	161.7	161.7	163.0	162.3	162.6	162.8
Sugar and sweets.....	155.6	158.8	159.5	159.5	158.2	158.9	160.4	161.3	162.1	160.9	162.1	162.4	162.3	162.1	162.1
Fats and oils.....	155.4	155.3	155.2	155.8	153.4	152.9	155.7	158.7	157.7	156.2	157.6	156.5	156.2	157.7	157.6
Other foods.....	176.3	177.6	177.2	177.2	178.8	178.5	178.5	178.9	179.0	187.1	180.5	179.4	179.7	180.0	
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	109.1	109.7	110.1	110.1	111.0	110.7	110.1	110.9	110.5	110.9	110.5	112.1	111.6	110.0	111.3
Food away from home ¹	173.8	178.2	179.0	179.4	179.7	180.0	179.8	180.5	181.0	181.0	181.4	181.7	182.1	182.4	182.7
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	113.6	118.1	119.3	119.6	120.0	120.1	120.2	120.4	120.7	120.8	120.8	121.3	121.4	121.6	122.0
Alcoholic beverages.....	178.8	183.3	183.4	184.3	184.6	184.7	185.5	185.7	186.8	186.6	186.8	186.8	187.0	186.9	187.7
Housing.....	172.1	175.7	177.0	176.9	176.9	176.9	177.9	178.7	179.9	179.7	180.0	180.9	181.4	181.6	181.6
Shelter.....	194.5	201.9	203.0	203.5	203.7	203.9	204.9	205.5	205.9	205.9	206.4	206.5	207.2	207.7	207.6
Rent of primary residence.....	191.5	199.0	200.0	200.6	201.3	201.9	202.6	203.0	203.4	203.7	204.1	204.4	204.8	205.3	205.8
Lodging away from home ²	118.4	118.4	117.7	117.7	114.0	109.6	114.3	118.0	120.4	119.0	122.2	122.6	125.0	125.2	119.8
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	187.6	195.1	196.4	196.9	197.4	198.0	198.5	198.6	198.8	198.8	199.0	199.0	199.4	199.9	200.4
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	106.4	108.7	110.1	110.1	111.2	112.3	113.7	113.9	113.8	114.0	114.0	115.0	115.4	115.7	115.8
Fuels and utilities.....	149.5	142.9	146.5	143.6	143.0	143.5	145.3	147.4	153.6	152.4	153.0	158.6	158.9	158.7	159.1
Fuels.....	134.2	126.1	129.9	126.7	126.0	126.4	128.3	130.5	137.0	135.7	136.3	142.2	142.4	141.9	142.3
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	129.2	115.0	114.5	118.6	121.0	125.0	135.8	155.7	167.9	146.9	136.1	131.6	129.6	129.6	129.4
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	141.5	133.4	137.6	133.8	132.9	133.2	134.7	136.0	142.6	142.3	143.5	150.3	150.6	150.1	150.6
Household furnishings and operations.....	125.8	124.4	123.9	123.9	123.7	123.0	123.2	123.5	122.8	122.8	122.0	121.9	121.9	121.4	121.0
Apparel.....	126.1	123.1	123.5	125.5	124.6	120.9	117.3	119.4	122.5	122.8	121.5	118.7	115.2	116.1	121.0
Men's and boys' apparel.....	125.8	121.7	119.8	122.3	122.7	118.8	115.7	116.8	120.6	120.4	119.1	116.2	113.4	112.9	116.5
Women's and girls' apparel.....	117.3	114.6	116.8	119.3	117.2	112.3	106.7	111.0	116.4	116.4	114.2	110.4	105.0	106.9	114.5
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	130.9	128.6	128.4	129.5	129.7	127.2	122.4	123.6	125.8	125.5	125.7	122.9	120.3	122.9	126.5
Footwear.....	123.1	121.2	121.4	122.3	122.5	120.8	119.5	119.3	119.6	119.8	119.9	118.5	116.9	117.2	119.6
Transportation.....	153.6	151.8	153.1	154.0	154.2	153.0	154.6	158.2	160.3	158.5	156.2	155.7	155.5	157.1	158.1
Private transportation.....	150.8	149.0	150.4	151.4	151.6	150.4	152.0	155.7	157.8	155.9	153.3	152.8	152.5	154.2	155.3
New and used motor vehicles ²	101.9	99.4	99.0	99.0	98.7	98.5	98.2	97.9	98.0	97.7	96.9</				

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		2002				2003								
	2001	2002	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
New vehicles.....	143.2	141.1	139.8	140.7	141.5	141.7	140.9	140.3	140.4	139.7	139.1	138.4	137.7	137.9	137.6
Used cars and trucks ¹	159.8	152.8	153.1	151.5	149.7	149.3	149.2	149.2	149.2	149.2	148.7	148.1	146.4	144.0	139.8
Motor fuel.....	124.9	117.0	122.1	124.9	124.8	120.0	126.7	140.9	148.5	140.8	131.5	130.4	130.9	139.4	147.5
Gasoline (all types).....	124.2	116.4	121.6	124.4	124.3	119.4	126.1	140.3	147.8	140.2	130.9	129.8	130.4	138.9	147.0
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	104.0	106.1	106.7	106.2	106.5	106.3	107.1	107.5	107.2	107.1	107.2	107.1	107.0	107.3	107.2
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	185.1	191.7	192.9	193.3	194.3	195.0	195.4	196.2	196.0	196.3	196.5	196.8	197.7	197.3	197.9
Public transportation.....	204.9	202.6	201.9	199.2	198.5	199.2	198.1	199.8	202.0	203.0	208.5	210.8	212.8	210.5	208.4
Medical care.....	271.8	284.6	286.7	288.3	289.6	290.6	291.8	293.0	293.5	293.7	294.6	295.5	296.7	297.4	298.3
Medical care commodities.....	242.7	251.1	252.5	252.8	253.5	254.0	254.8	255.1	256.1	256.2	256.4	256.7	258.2	258.6	259.4
Medical care services.....	278.5	292.5	294.9	296.9	298.4	299.5	300.9	302.3	302.7	303.0	304.1	305.1	306.3	307.0	307.9
Professional services.....	248.7	256.0	256.8	258.2	258.7	259.2	260.0	261.0	261.3	261.9	263.3	263.5	264.1	263.9	264.4
Hospital and related services.....	333.8	363.2	368.9	372.6	376.7	379.1	382.2	384.8	385.3	384.9	385.0	388.1	390.9	394.2	395.8
Recreation ²	103.6	104.6	104.4	104.6	104.5	104.7	105.1	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.5	105.5	105.6	105.7	105.5
Video and audio ^{1,2}	100.9	102.0	101.4	101.8	102.2	102.4	102.7	103.0	102.9	103.0	103.0	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.7
Education and communication ²	105.3	107.6	109.1	109.0	108.8	108.8	109.2	109.2	108.9	108.4	108.0	107.8	108.2	109.1	109.7
Education ²	118.7	125.9	129.3	129.6	129.7	129.7	130.3	130.7	130.8	130.9	131.1	131.8	132.3	135.5	137.8
Educational books and supplies.....	299.9	318.5	323.9	324.2	325.0	324.5	330.6	333.6	333.9	333.4	333.6	335.5	336.3	339.6	339.6
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	334.7	354.8	364.9	365.7	366.0	366.0	367.2	368.0	368.2	368.8	369.3	371.1	372.6	382.1	389.2
Communication ^{1,2}	94.5	93.7	93.9	93.6	93.3	93.2	93.5	93.4	92.8	92.0	91.3	90.7	90.9	90.5	90.2
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	93.8	92.7	92.4	92.4	92.0	93.0	92.3	92.2	91.6	90.7	90.0	89.6	89.6	89.1	89.1
Telephone services ^{1,2}	99.4	99.9	100.3	100.2	100.1	100.1	100.7	100.7	99.9	98.9	98.3	97.7	98.3	98.0	97.6
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	22.1	19.0	18.5	18.3	17.9	17.8	17.7	17.5	17.4	17.4	17.0	16.8	16.5	16.3	16.1
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	29.1	21.8	20.8	20.4	19.7	19.3	19.1	18.6	18.6	18.5	17.8	16.9	16.9	16.3	16.0
Other goods and services.....	289.5	302.0	307.8	304.9	305.0	305.1	305.6	306.4	305.6	306.4	306.0	306.0	307.5	308.0	307.9
Tobacco and smoking products.....	426.1	463.2	488.4	473.1	472.8	474.3	474.3	474.8	469.1	469.8	464.8	464.8	470.5	473.2	469.9
Personal care ¹	170.3	174.1	174.4	174.8	174.9	174.7	175.2	175.7	176.1	176.7	176.9	177.2	177.5	177.4	177.9
Personal care products ¹	155.7	155.5	155.2	155.5	155.0	154.2	154.8	154.0	153.8	154.6	154.2	154.4	154.8	154.3	154.0
Personal care services ¹	184.9	189.1	190.0	190.1	190.6	190.7	189.1	191.6	192.4	193.2	193.6	193.5	193.9	194.6	196.1
Miscellaneous personal services.....	262.8	274.0	274.9	275.9	276.6	276.7	277.9	279.9	281.1	281.6	282.4	283.9	284.0	284.4	285.2
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	151.4	150.4	151.0	151.4	151.3	150.3	150.7	152.8	154.0	153.0	151.6	151.1	150.7	151.6	152.7
Food and beverages.....	173.0	176.1	176.2	176.3	176.6	177.1	177.4	178.3	178.5	178.3	178.7	179.5	179.6	180.2	180.7
Commodities less food and beverages.....	138.7	135.5	136.4	136.9	136.5	135.0	135.5	138.0	139.6	138.2	136.0	135.0	134.2	135.4	136.7
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	149.0	147.0	149.4	159.6	150.2	147.3	148.3	153.8	157.3	154.8	151.1	149.6	148.7	151.7	155.9
Apparel.....	126.1	123.1	123.5	125.5	124.6	120.9	117.3	119.4	122.5	122.8	121.5	118.7	115.2	116.1	121.0
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	166.3	165.3	169.1	169.7	169.6	167.2	171.0	178.7	182.6	178.3	173.0	172.3	173.0	177.4	181.2
Durables.....	125.3	121.8	121.1	121.0	120.6	120.4	120.1	119.9	119.8	119.4	118.8	118.3	117.6	116.9	115.5
Services.....	199.6	205.9	207.6	207.8	208.1	208.3	209.4	210.2	211.2	211.3	212.0	212.9	213.6	214.0	214.3
Rent of shelter ³	187.3	194.5	195.5	196.1	196.2	196.3	197.3	197.9	198.3	198.3	198.8	198.9	199.5	200.0	199.9
Transportation services.....	199.1	207.7	208.8	210.0	211.4	211.7	212.2	213.2	213.9	215.0	216.1	216.7	217.4	216.8	216.8
Other services.....	233.7	241.6	244.1	244.6	244.8	245.1	246.2	247.1	247.0	246.8	246.8	247.2	247.9	249.3	250.6
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	173.6	175.8	177.1	177.5	177.5	177.0	177.7	179.3	180.6	180.0	179.5	179.5	179.6	180.3	181.0
All items less shelter.....	167.6	168.3	169.5	169.7	169.7	169.1	169.7	171.5	172.9	172.2	171.4	171.7	171.5	172.3	173.3
All items less medical care.....	169.1	171.1	172.2	172.5	172.5	172.1	172.7	174.2	175.4	174.8	174.4	174.5	174.5	175.2	176.0
Commodities less food.....	140.2	137.3	138.1	138.6	138.3	136.8	137.1	139.7	141.4	140.0	137.9	136.9	136.1	137.2	138.6
Nondurables less food.....	150.8	149.2	151.5	152.6	152.3	149.6	150.5	155.8	159.2	156.8	153.2	151.8	151.0	151.0	157.9
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	166.7	166.1	169.6	179.3	170.2	168.0	171.6	178.7	182.3	178.4	173.5	172.8	173.5	177.5	181.1
Nondurables.....	161.4	161.4	163.2	163.9	163.9	162.6	163.2	166.5	168.5	167.1	165.3	164.9	164.6	166.4	168.8
Services less rent of shelter ³	188.5	193.1	195.3	195.2	195.6	195.9	196.9	197.9	199.5	199.7	200.4	202.2	202.8	203.1	203.7
Services less medical care services.....	193.1	198.9	200.6	200.7	200.9	201.1	202.1	202.9	204.0	204.0	204.7	205.2	206.2	206.6	206.8
Energy.....	128.7	120.9	125.3	125.2	124.8	122.6	126.9	135.1	142.2	137.7	133.2	135.6	135.9	140.0	144.2
All items less energy.....	179.8	183.6	184.3	184.7	184.8	184.6	184.8	185.5	185.9	185.8	185.9	185.9	185.9	186.2	186.4
All items less food and energy.....	181.7	185.6	186.5	186.9	187.0	186.7	186.9	187.5	188.0	188.0	188.0	187.7	187.7	187.9	188.1
Commodities less food and energy.....	146.1	144.4	144.4	144.5	144.1	143.1	142.2	142.6	143.1	143.0	142.2	141.3	140.3	140.1	140.2
Energy commodities.....	125.3	17.3	122.2	125.1	125.2	120.7	127.6	142.1	150.0	141.7	132.3	131.0	131.4	139.5	147.2
Services less energy.....	206.0	213.9	215.4	216.1	216.5	216.7	217.7	218.5	218.8	219.0	219.6	219.8	220.5	221.0	221.3

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 schedule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2003						2003					
		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
U.S. city average.....	M	183.8	183.5	183.7	183.9	184.6	185.2	179.8	179.4	179.6	179.6	180.3	181.0
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	192.6	192.7	192.8	193.5	194.3	195.0	189.4	189.2	189.2	190.0	190.7	191.9
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	194.4	194.6	194.9	195.5	196.6	197.3	189.8	189.8	190.0	190.8	191.8	193.0
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	114.4	114.2	113.9	114.5	114.4	115.0	114.5	114.2	113.9	114.5	114.5	115.1
Midwest urban ⁴	M	177.8	177.7	178.4	178.1	178.8	179.5	173.1	172.9	173.7	173.3	174.1	174.6
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	179.7	179.7	180.7	180.5	181.2	182.0	174.3	174.2	175.1	174.8	175.5	176.4
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	113.2	113.0	113.2	113.1	113.6	113.9	112.6	112.4	112.7	112.5	113.0	113.2
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	171.7	171.7	172.6	171.4	172.1	172.3	169.3	169.3	170.1	169.1	169.8	170
South urban.....	M	177.4	176.8	177.2	177.3	177.9	178.3	174.7	174.0	174.3	174.3	174.8	175.3
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	178.9	178.6	179.0	179.1	179.8	180.1	176.3	175.7	176.2	176.2	177.0	177.5
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	113.3	112.8	113.1	113.1	113.4	113.8	112.3	111.8	112.0	111.9	112.1	112.4
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	175.5	174.7	174.9	175.0	175.9	176.3	175.4	174.6	174.8	174.6	174.5	175.9
West urban.....	M	188.8	188.5	188.1	188.4	189.2	189.6	184.2	183.8	183.3	183.4	184.2	185
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	191.7	191.2	190.9	190.9	191.7	192.3	185.4	185.0	184.5	183.4	185.3	185.4
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	114.9	114.7	114.4	115.1	115.5	115.6	114.7	114.4	114.1	114.6	114.8	115.3
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	168.0	167.9	168.2	168.3	169.0	169.6	166.3	166.1	166.3	166.3	167.2	168
B/C ³	M	113.7	113.4	113.4	113.6	113.9	114.3	113.1	112.7	112.8	112.9	113.1	113.5
D.....	M	176.3	176.1	176.4	184.1	177.1	177.4	174.9	174.5	174.9	174.4	175.3	175.6
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	183.4	183.4	184.1	184.1	184.5	186.1	177.4	177.3	178.0	177.8	178.3	179.8
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	187.6	186.4	186.3	186.3	186.9	188.2	180.9	179.9	179.6	179.6	180.5	181.9
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	196.7	196.8	196.9	197.7	199.1	199.6	191.8	191.7	191.9	192.8	194.1	195
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	—	202.3	—	203.0	—	206.8	—	201.8	—	202.2	—	206.2
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	—	175.1	—	176.0	—	178.5	—	166.3	—	167.0	—	169.5
Dallas—Ft Worth, TX.....	1	—	176.9	—	176.5	—	177.0	—	176.4	—	175.9	—	176.7
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	—	115.7	—	116.8	—	117.2	—	115.1	—	116.2	—	116.9
Atlanta, GA.....	2	182.1	—	181.5	—	179.7	—	179.2	—	178.7	—	179.4	—
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	182.2	—	182.8	—	183.6	—	176.4	—	176.7	—	177.5	—
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	162.5	—	162.5	—	164.1	—	160.9	—	160.7	—	162.5	—
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	180.6	—	179.4	—	180.9	—	178.4	—	176.8	—	178.3	—
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	187.2	—	189.7	—	191.1	—	186.3	—	187.8	—	189.2	—
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	197.3	—	196.3	—	196.3	—	193.6	—	192.2	—	192.3	—
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	192.3	—	191.7	—	194.4	—	187	—	185.7	—	188.2	—

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,

AK; Cincinnati, OH—KY—IN; Kansas City, MO—KS; Milwaukee—Racine, WI—MN—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.

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

Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1982-84 = 100]

Series	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:										
All items:										
Index.....	144.5	148.2	152.4	156.9	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9
Percent change.....	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.6
Food and beverages:										
Index.....	141.6	144.9	148.9	153.7	157.7	161.1	164.6	168.4	173.6	176.8
Percent change.....	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.8
Housing:										
Index.....	141.2	144.8	148.5	152.8	156.8	160.4	163.9	169.6	176.4	180.3
Percent change.....	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.2
Apparel:										
Index.....	133.7	133.4	132.0	131.7	132.9	133.0	131.3	129.6	127.3	124.0
Percent change.....	1.4	-2	-1.0	-2	.9	.1	-1.3	-1.3	-1.8	-2.6
Transportation:										
Index.....	130.4	134.3	139.1	143.0	144.3	141.6	144.4	153.3	154.3	152.9
Percent change.....	3.1	3.0	3.6	2.8	0.9	-1.9	2.0	6.2	0.7	-9
Medical care:										
Index.....	201.4	211.0	220.5	228.2	234.6	242.1	250.6	260.8	272.8	285.6
Percent change.....	5.9	4.8	4.5	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.7
Other goods and services:										
Index.....	192.9	198.5	206.9	215.4	224.8	237.7	258.3	271.1	282.6	293.2
Percent change.....	5.2	2.9	4.2	4.1	4.4	5.7	8.7	5.0	4.2	3.8
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:										
All items:										
Index.....	142.1	145.6	149.8	154.1	157.6	159.7	163.2	168.9	173.5	175.9
Percent change.....	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.3	2.2	3.5	2.7	1.4

35. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2002				2003								
	2001	2002	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
Finished goods	140.7	138.8	139.1	140.7	139.7	139.0	140.8	142.3	144.2	142.1	142.0	143.0	143.0	143.5	143.9
Finished consumer goods.....	141.5	139.4	140.0	141.6	140.4	139.6	141.9	144.0	146.3	143.8	143.7	145.0	145.1	145.7	146.3
Finished consumer foods.....	141.3	140.0	138.7	139.2	139.2	139.5	142.0	142.3	142.8	144.0	144.6	145.2	144.9	146.2	147.9
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	141.4	138.8	140.2	142.2	140.5	139.3	141.6	144.4	147.4	143.5	143.0	144.6	144.8	145.1	145.3
Nondurable goods less food.....	142.8	139.8	142.8	143.8	142.0	140.6	143.8	147.9	151.7	146.9	146.3	148.9	149.2	149.7	150.2
Durable goods.....	133.9	133.0	131.1	134.8	133.6	132.8	133.2	133.1	134.4	132.5	132.4	131.8	131.7	131.6	131.1
Capital equipment.....	139.7	139.1	138.3	139.9	139.5	139.1	139.3	139.2	139.9	139.1	139.0	138.9	138.9	139.3	139.1
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	128.7	127.8	129.3	129.7	129.7	129.4	131.1	133.5	136.2	133.0	132.5	133.5	133.7	134.0	134.1
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	127.4	126.1	126.9	127.4	127.6	127.2	127.9	129.5	130.1	129.4	129.3	129.6	129.2	130.0	129.8
Materials for food manufacturing.....	124.3	123.2	123.9	124.3	125.0	126.9	128.9	129.6	129.0	129.6	130.8	134.2	133.3	135.5	137.1
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	131.8	129.2	131.5	132.9	132.8	131.4	133.4	138.1	140.1	137.6	137.0	137.4	136.3	137.9	136.3
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	125.2	124.7	125.9	125.9	126.3	126.2	126.1	126.8	126.9	126.7	128.8	126.8	127.1	127.9	128.9
Components for manufacturing.....	126.3	126.1	125.9	125.8	126.0	125.9	125.8	125.8	126.0	126.0	126.1	126.0	125.8	125.9	125.9
Materials and components for construction.....	150.6	151.3	152.1	151.7	151.2	151.1	151.4	152.1	152.3	152.9	152.9	153.0	153.6	153.8	155.1
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	104.5	96.3	100.6	101.6	101.2	100.9	106.9	113.6	124.8	110.8	108.0	112.1	113.7	113.6	113.3
Containers.....	153.1	152.1	152.5	153.3	153.4	153.2	153.4	153.7	153.8	154.0	153.9	154.1	153.8	153.6	153.6
Supplies.....	138.6	138.9	139.6	139.5	139.6	139.6	140.1	140.7	141.2	141.3	141.5	141.5	141.5	141.4	141.7
Crude materials for further processing	121.3	108.1	110.9	112.6	116.1	118.1	127.3	134.0	152.2	128.0	130.9	136.5	132.6	131.4	135.6
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	106.2	99.5	100.7	99.9	99.4	100.5	105.6	106.3	105.7	107.0	111.0	110.4	107.6	111.5	118.7
Crude nonfood materials.....	127.3	111.4	115.4	119.0	125.3	128.2	140.4	151.7	184.4	140.6	142.4	152.8	148.2	142.9	144.5
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	140.4	138.3	139.0	140.8	139.6	138.7	140.3	142.1	144.3	141.5	141.1	142.2	142.2	142.6	142.6
Finished energy goods.....	96.8	88.8	93.0	94.5	91.3	90.7	95.3	101.7	107.4	100.0	98.9	103.1	103.4	104.3	105.0
Finished goods less energy.....	147.5	147.3	146.4	147.9	147.6	147.0	147.9	147.9	148.6	148.2	148.3	148.3	148.2	148.7	149.0
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	150.8	150.8	149.9	151.3	151.0	150.2	151.5	151.6	152.3	152.1	152.3	152.4	152.3	152.7	153.3
Finished goods less food and energy.....	150.0	150.2	149.5	151.3	150.9	149.9	150.3	151.0	151.0	150.0	150.0	149.8	149.8	149.9	149.7
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	156.9	157.6	157.1	159.1	158.6	157.2	157.7	157.6	158.4	157.4	157.4	157.1	157.1	157.0	156.9
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	175.1	177.5	178.3	178.5	178.9	176.7	177.4	177.3	177.7	177.5	177.6	177.7	177.8	177.6	177.8
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	130.5	128.5	130.0	130.4	130.3	130.0	131.7	134.2	137.0	133.7	133.1	134.0	134.2	134.6	134.5
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	115.9	115.5	118.0	117.4	117.5	118.8	120.4	121.2	121.0	121.2	122.8	125.1	124.4	125.1	128.0
Intermediate energy goods.....	104.1	95.9	100.4	101.6	101.0	100.0	105.8	113.2	124.2	110.1	107.1	111.3	113.0	113.5	112.4
Intermediate goods less energy.....	135.1	134.5	135.3	135.4	135.5	135.5	136.1	137.1	137.6	137.3	137.5	137.6	137.4	137.7	138.0
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	136.4	135.8	136.5	136.6	136.7	136.6	137.1	138.1	138.7	138.4	138.5	138.4	138.3	138.6	138.8
Crude energy materials.....	122.8	102.0	105.9	111.3	120.0	124.0	140.1	153.9	200.2	138.8	141.4	156.2	148.7	139.9	140.7
Crude materials less energy.....	112.2	108.7	110.6	109.9	109.8	110.5	115.1	116.9	116.5	117.0	120.0	119.4	118.0	121.7	127.9
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	130.6	135.7	140.0	139.3	139.8	139.9	143.0	148.3	148.1	146.7	146.5	146.3	148.8	152.0	155.5

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

[December 1984 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

SIC	Industry	Annual average		2002				2003								
		2001	2002	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
-	Total mining industries.....	114.3	96.6	100.1	104.5	110.5	113.8	126.0	137.4	169.1	124.5	126.3	137.1	131.6	125.2	126.2
10	Metal mining.....	70.8	93.6	73.6	72.8	74.2	74.5	78.0	78.5	76.8	73.9	77.8	80.1	80.6	80.6	83.1
12	Coal mining (12/85 = 100).....	91.3	93.9	92.8	93.4	93.6	93.1	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.8	94.6	94.4	94.0	94.0	94.3
13	Oil and gas extraction (12/85 = 100).....	127.5	107.0	112.8	119.5	128.8	133.9	152.5	170.2	220.0	150.2	152.7	169.3	160.7	150.7	152.0
14	Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels.....	141.0	143.5	143.5	143.7	143.8	144.2	144.9	145.4	145.9	146.3	146.4	146.6	146.7	146.7	146.9
-	Total manufacturing industries.....	134.6	133.7	135.0	135.6	134.6	134.0	135.7	137.6	138.7	136.3	135.8	136.3	136.4	137.0	137.1
20	Food and kindred products.....	132.8	132.0	136.1	131.6	131.6	132.6	133.9	134.5	134.8	135.1	135.7	137.1	137.0	137.7	138.8
21	Tobacco manufactures.....	386.1	401.9	408.5	408.6	409.2	380.3	379.7	379.8	380.9	375.5	376.4	376.1	376.2	376.3	376.8
22	Textile mill products.....	116.9	115.8	115.6	115.6	115.8	116.1	115.3	115.2	115.1	115.2	115.3	115.4	115.3	115.7	115.5
23	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	125.8	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	124.8	124.7	124.7	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.8	124.9	124.9
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	156.2	155.3	155.3	154.6	154.1	154.2	154.4	155.7	155.3	156.0	156.4	157.2	160.2	160.9	166.8
25	Furniture and fixtures.....	145.1	146.3	147.0	147.2	147.0	146.8	147.0	147.1	147.2	147.3	147.4	147.5	147.6	147.5	147.6
26	Paper and allied products.....	146.2	143.7	144.1	144.6	145.1	144.9	144.8	144.9	144.9	145.1	145.3	145.1	144.9	144.7	144.6
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	188.7	193.0	193.4	193.6	194.0	194.1	196.4	196.7	196.7	197.0	197.3	197.6	197.6	197.8	197.9
28	Chemicals and allied products.....	158.4	157.3	158.7	159.5	159.7	159.3	160.9	162.3	165.2	166.7	165.8	165.0	164.5	164.5	164.5
29	Petroleum refining and related products.....	105.3	98.8	109.6	117.5	106.7	102.4	116.5	138.0	145.9	118.7	111.0	116.0	118.3	124.0	122.1
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	125.9	125.5	126.3	126.3	125.8	125.8	126.3	127.2	128.1	129.1	129.2	128.8	128.6	128.8	128.6
31	Leather and leather products.....	141.3	141.1	141.9	141.8	142.1	142.5	142.4	142.4	142.4	142.7	142.2	142.7	142.9	142.5	142.6
32	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products.....	136.0	137.1	137.6	137.4	137.3	137.3	137.6	137.8	137.7	138.1	138.0	137.7	137.8	138.0	138.1
33	Primary metal industries.....	116.1	116.2	117.9	118.0	118.3	118.1	117.9	118.0	118.0	117.8	117.8	117.8	117.7	118.1	118.3
34	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment.....	131.0	131.7	132.1	132.1	132.0	132.2	132.4	132.5	132.7	132.7	132.7	132.7	132.9	132.9	133.1
35	Machinery, except electrical.....	118.0	117.2	116.8	116.8	116.6	116.5	116.5	116.2	116.0	116.1	116.0	116.0	117.2	116.8	116.8
36	Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	107.0	105.7	105.4	105.1	105.0	104.3	104.2	103.8	104.0	104.0	104.0	103.6	103.3	102.5	102.3
37	Transportation.....	137.9	137.3	135.1	139.4	138.3	137.6	138.1	138.3	139.8	137.5	137.5	136.8	136.8	137.0	136.5
38	Measuring and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	127.3	128.5	128.7	128.8	128.8	128.8	129.4	129.8	129.7	129.9	129.8	129.9	129.8	130.0	129.9
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (12/85 = 100).....	132.4	133.3	133.5	133.6	133.5	133.8	133.7	134.0	133.8	133.9	133.9	133.9	134.1	134.3	134.2
	Service industries:															
42	Motor freight transportation and warehousing (06/93 = 100).....	123.1	124.5	125.1	125.5	125.9	125.9	126.5	126.8	127.3	127.4	127.4	127.4	128.1	128.3	128.7
43	U.S. Postal Service (06/89 = 100).....	143.4	150.2	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0
44	Water transportation (12/92 = 100).....	129.8	134.6	139.0	141.0	141.3	142.2	142.9	140.7	140.9	139.9	147.6	147.6	151.1	151.1	151.7
45	Transportation by air (12/92 = 100).....	157.2	157.8	158.6	160.1	159.4	159.8	161.4	160.2	161.8	162.2	162.0	162.3	162.6	162.9	162.9
46	Pipelines, except natural gas (12/92 = 100).....	110.3	111.9	112.5	112.7	112.3	111.8	110.6	110.6	111.0	110.6	111.8	111.9	112.0	111.9	112.2

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

[1982 = 100]

Index	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Finished goods										
Total.....	124.7	125.5	127.9	131.3	131.8	130.7	133.0	138.0	140.7	138.8
Foods.....	125.7	126.8	129.0	133.6	134.5	134.3	135.1	137.2	141.3	140.0
Energy.....	78.0	77.0	78.1	83.2	83.4	75.1	78.8	94.1	96.8	88.8
Other.....	135.8	137.1	140.0	142.0	142.4	143.7	146.1	148.0	150.0	150.2
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components										
Total.....	116.2	118.5	124.9	125.7	125.6	123.0	123.2	129.2	129.7	127.8
Foods.....	115.6	118.5	119.5	125.3	123.2	123.2	120.8	119.2	124.3	123.3
Energy.....	84.6	83.0	84.1	89.8	89.0	80.8	84.3	101.7	104.1	95.9
Other.....	123.8	127.1	135.2	134.0	134.2	133.5	133.1	136.6	136.4	135.8
Crude materials for further processing										
Total.....	102.4	101.8	102.7	113.8	111.1	96.8	98.2	120.6	121.3	108.1
Foods.....	108.4	106.5	105.8	121.5	112.2	103.9	98.7	100.2	106.2	99.5
Energy.....	76.7	72.1	69.4	85.0	87.3	68.6	78.5	122.1	122.8	101.8
Other.....	94.1	97.0	105.8	105.7	103.5	84.5	91.1	118.0	101.8	100.8

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

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2002				2003								
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
0	Food and live animals.....	107.7	106.4	106.7	105.8	105.6	106.1	105.9	105.5	108.0	107.5	107.1	107.6	112.2
01	Meat and meat preparations.....	89.8	89.1	87.8	90.3	90.4	95.4	96.4	97.9	101.5	102.9	104.6	108.9	117.3
04	Cereals and cereal preparations.....	133.4	130.5	131.7	126.3	123.0	123.2	122.2	120.0	124.2	118.5	115.4	115.7	124.1
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry.....	98.9	97.8	98.9	98.3	100.6	97.4	95.1	96.0	96.9	99.6	101.2	99.7	101.2
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels.....	97.3	96.8	98.3	98.5	99.8	101.0	102.3	103.6	104.5	103.9	103.9	102.3	106.3
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits.....	114.1	107.2	116.9	116.2	119.4	116.6	116.6	118.9	127.4	122.7	124.8	109.2	121.1
24	Cork and wood.....	90.0	90.7	90.7	90.3	90.9	91.1	91.2	91.3	91.0	90.4	90.6	90.9	91.7
25	Pulp and waste paper.....	86.5	88.5	87.8	85.2	82.6	86.4	88.9	90.4	89.9	90.1	85.5	85.3	88.9
26	Textile fibers and their waste.....	94.2	94.2	96.4	98.3	100.2	101.6	105.0	106.0	104.2	103.2	106.2	107.0	109.6
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	93.9	94.1	91.8	96.3	99.6	104.6	105.8	107.8	105.8	109.0	112.3	117.8	120.1
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products.....	102.8	109.3	104.5	99.5	112.0	124.1	130.1	107.5	102.5	107.6	109.8	114.9	108.7
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes.....	114.0	114.0	114.0	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.9	111.9	112.2	112.1	111.2	111.2	111.6
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials.....	98.0	105.8	99.6	92.2	108.1	122.9	130.2	102.8	96.4	102.7	105.9	113.0	104.2
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	96.8	97.1	96.8	96.6	97.9	99.2	100.6	101.4	100.9	100.8	99.6	100.0	100.0
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.....	101.3	101.3	101.2	101.2	102.1	104.1	104.1	103.9	103.9	104.8	105.8	105.5	105.3
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations.....	97.4	97.3	97.2	97.3	95.4	96.0	96.2	95.3	95.2	97.3	97.5	97.6	97.8
57	Plastics in primary forms	92.9	97.3	93.5	92.9	95.1	97.1	99.5	100.5	97.6	96.6	95.1	94.8	95.3
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms.....	96.9	97.6	97.7	95.9	97.1	97.5	97.2	98.4	98.5	98.8	98.4	98.4	98.1
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	98.3	98.6	98.5	98.8	100.6	100.6	100.7	101.5	100.9	101.6	102.0	101.9	101.8
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials.....	99.1	99.1	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.4	99.4	99.8	99.7	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.1
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	205.9	105.7	105.4	105.6	107.1	108.8	108.4	108.6	108.5	110.1	110.1	109.5	109.2
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard.....	96.3	96.8	96.6	96.8	97.3	97.2	96.7	96.9	97.3	98.3	98.5	98.3	98.4
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	102.2	101.4	101.3	101.3	100.5	100.4	100.2	100.3	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.2	99.5
68	Nonferrous metals.....	84.4	83.4	83.2	83.5	82.2	83.3	84.3	82.0	79.4	80.3	79.8	80.9	81.6
7	Machinery and transport equipment.....	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.5	98.5	97.8	98.0	97.9	97.8
71	Power generating machinery and equipment.....	104.6	104.7	105.2	105.1	106.5	106.8	106.9	107.1	107.1	107.2	107.4	107.4	107.3
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries.....	101.8	101.8	101.7	101.7	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.5	102.4	102.6	103.2	103.2	103.1
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts.....	102.3	102.2	102.3	101.6	102.0	102.3	102.1	102.2	102.2	102.4	102.5	102.5	102.7
75	Computer equipment and office machines.....	89.3	89.1	88.6	88.6	88.8	89.1	88.6	88.8	88.9	88.1	88.2	88.0	87.7
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment.....	96.4	96.3	96.3	96.2	95.4	95.4	95.0	94.2	94.1	93.8	93.4	93.4	93.4
77	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	93.6	93.3	93.4	92.9	92.3	92.1	92.2	92.1	92.0	89.7	89.8	89.8	89.4
78	Road vehicles.....	100.6	100.9	100.9	101.0	101.2	101.1	100.9	101.1	101.0	101.1	101.3	101.3	101.3
87	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus.....	101.4	101.6	101.5	101.7	101.9	101.9	101.5	101.6	101.9	102.2	102.4	102.3	102.2

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

[2000 = 100]

Rev. 3	Industry	2002				2003								
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
0	Food and live animals.....	98.8	97.6	97.6	98.8	100.4	100.0	101.2	101.6	99.8	99.4	100.2	99.5	100.1
01	Meat and meat preparations.....	103.4	102.0	101.2	106.8	101.7	107.4	108.5	108.8	110.3	102.9	106.6	108.2	112.8
03	Fish and crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates.....	84.9	81.4	82.0	82.5	81.1	82.0	81.4	84.3	83.4	81.3	83.5	82.3	82.4
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry.....	106.7	107.5	106.2	105.6	111.5	104.7	110.7	108.5	103.9	108.9	106.9	105.5	104.9
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof.....	93.5	94.3	98.6	99.9	104.0	106.7	100.2	100.5	99.1	94.8	95.3	96.6	98.6
1	Beverages and tobacco.....	102.6	102.4	102.5	102.7	103.0	103.3	104.0	104.5	104.6	103.9	104.1	104.0	104.1
11	Beverages.....	102.2	102.1	102.2	102.4	102.3	102.7	103.0	103.6	103.8	103.7	104.0	103.9	104.0
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels.....	96.4	95.7	94.9	94.5	95.2	97.4	98.5	98.4	98.8	99.5	100.7	100.5	105.2
24	Cork and wood.....	98.3	96.3	96.0	94.0	94.7	96.8	95.0	93.4	94.0	94.4	100.1	99.3	112.9
25	Pulp and waste paper.....	82.3	82.3	80.5	78.9	77.9	80.3	86.5	92.6	95.3	95.3	93.6	91.9	85.6
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	93.3	93.8	93.9	94.7	95.5	99.1	99.9	99.5	99.3	99.7	100.3	102.9	103.6
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	104.0	101.6	99.9	101.4	103.6	102.3	102.6	102.3	103.5	104.9	99.4	96.8	95.7
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products.....	96.3	97.0	90.4	94.9	109.6	121.2	126.0	101.6	96.0	101.7	106.0	106.5	101.5
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials.....	97.8	97.7	89.8	94.2	108.1	119.8	118.1	98.6	92.6	97.6	103.4	105.6	99.3
34	Gas, natural and manufactured.....	81.1	87.3	92.1	97.0	117.8	129.3	185.9	120.5	119.0	130.1	121.5	108.8	114.4
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	98.7	98.3	98.0	98.2	99.1	99.8	101.1	100.4	99.0	100.1	100.0	99.2	99.3
52	Inorganic chemicals.....	100.1	101.5	102.5	102.5	104.2	106.5	110.8	107.5	105.8	106.4	105.4	106.0	105.4
53	Dying, tanning, and coloring materials.....	96.6	95.8	95.9	96.7	96.5	97.5	97.6	97.8	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.3	98.4
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.....	99.6	99.5	99.3	99.2	101.8	101.5	101.3	101.5	101.2	102.5	103.1	102.5	101.9
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations.....	98.4	98.4	98.8	99.2	97.2	97.9	98.4	99.2	98.9	99.4	99.0	91.8	91.7
57	Plastics in primary forms.....	97.9	96.4	96.0	94.8	97.3	97.9	99.3	99.5	101.7	106.1	104.3	103.1	102.7
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms.....	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.6	100.2	100.1	100.4	100.6	100.8	100.8	101.3	101.4	101.3
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	92.4	91.0	90.8	91.6	92.1	93.1	97.6	96.7	93.2	92.3	93.3	91.9	91.7
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials.....	93.5	93.5	93.6	93.7	93.2	94.2	94.1	94.1	93.7	94.4	94.9	95.4	95.7
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.3	99.1	99.1	99.0	99.2	99.1	99.2	98.6	98.5	98.5
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard.....	93.7	93.3	93.3	93.0	92.6	92.6	93.0	93.6	93.2	93.5	93.2	94.9	94.5
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	97.5	97.6	97.6	97.7	97.6	97.7	97.6	97.6	97.5	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.7
68	Nonferrous metals.....	76.4	76.0	76.6	77.3	76.1	79.2	80.0	78.5	75.8	78.1	78.0	79.1	80.7
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	98.6	98.5	98.3	98.3	97.5	98.0	97.9	97.5	97.6	98.3	98.2	98.4	98.3
7	Machinery and transport equipment.....	96.7	96.4	96.2	96.1	96.0	95.9	95.8	95.8	95.7	95.8	95.7	95.6	95.5
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries.....	98.3	98.5	98.7	99.2	99.4	100.3	100.7	100.6	100.6	101.4	102.6	102.5	102.1
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts.....	98.4	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.6	99.4	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.8	100.8	100.4	100.1
75	Computer equipment and office machines.....	86.4	84.9	84.6	84.2	83.9	83.3	82.7	82.8	82.1	81.8	80.6	80.6	80.5
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment.....	92.8	92.3	91.1	92.0	91.7	90.4	90.0	89.5	89.4	89.3	88.7	88.8	88.7
77	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	96.5	96.0	95.9	95.6	95.4	95.7	95.3	95.5	95.2	95.4	96.1	96.0	95.8
78	Road vehicles.....	100.3	100.8	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.5
85	Footwear.....	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.8	99.6	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.8
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.	98.4	98.5	98.3	98.5	98.8	99.2	99.4	99.6	99.3	100.0	100.1	99.6	99.3

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2002				2003								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
ALL COMMODITIES	98.8	98.7	98.8	98.6	98.9	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.8
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	109.8	107.6	109.6	108.7	108.7	108.3	108.2	108.5	111.8	111.3	110.8	109.4	115.4
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	110.7	108.2	110.4	109.5	109.4	108.8	108.1	108.6	112.1	111.2	111.0	109.5	116.4
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	101.3	102.1	102.0	102.3	102.8	104.6	110.0	108.0	110.2	113.1	109.3	109.5	106.1
Industrial supplies and materials.....	95.9	96.4	96.1	96.0	97.3	99.2	100.6	100.1	99.4	100.1	99.6	100.0	100.2
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	98.4	98.4	100.1	101.9	103.3	103.8	104.8	104.6	103.5	104.4	104.7	105.5	107.2
Fuels and lubricants.....	92.9	94.0	91.6	91.3	96.2	103.8	108.0	96.3	94.5	97.0	97.0	100.4	97.5
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	96.4	96.8	96.5	96.4	97.3	98.8	99.9	100.7	100.2	100.7	100.0	100.1	100.4
Selected building materials.....	96.2	96.6	96.6	96.2	96.1	96.5	96.4	96.6	96.5	96.3	97.5	98.0	98.5
Capital goods.....	98.4	98.3	98.3	98.1	98.2	98.4	98.3	98.3	98.3	97.6	97.7	97.7	97.5
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	102.0	102.1	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.5	101.6	101.5	101.5	101.6	101.8	101.6	101.7
Nonelectrical machinery.....	96.0	95.8	95.7	95.4	95.4	95.7	95.6	95.6	95.5	94.5	94.6	94.5	94.3
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	101.1	101.4	101.4	101.3	101.5	101.6	101.5	101.6	101.5	101.6	101.8	101.8	101.7
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	99.3	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.1	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.4	99.4
Nondurables, manufactured.....	98.7	98.8	98.6	98.7	98.2	98.9	98.7	98.5	98.5	98.8	98.8	98.7	98.5
Durables, manufactured.....	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.9	100.1	100.2	99.9	100.1
Agricultural commodities.....	108.6	106.6	108.7	108.2	108.3	107.9	107.5	107.9	110.6	110.0	109.9	108.8	114.9
Nonagricultural commodities.....	98.0	98.1	98.0	97.8	98.2	98.8	99.1	99.0	98.8	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.6

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2002				2003								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
ALL COMMODITIES	95.5	95.5	94.6	95.2	96.9	98.5	99.1	96.0	95.3	96.2	96.7	96.7	96.2
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	99.7	100.0	99.9	100.2	101.3	101.2	102.6	102.5	101.3	100.7	101.5	101.3	101.8
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	105.4	106.1	105.8	106.0	107.9	107.8	109.6	108.9	107.5	107.1	107.7	107.6	108.2
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	87.3	86.6	87.1	87.5	86.8	87.4	86.9	88.4	87.7	86.6	88.0	87.4	87.6
Industrial supplies and materials.....	95.2	95.4	92.3	94.6	101.3	107.4	109.7	97.6	95.3	98.2	100.2	100.5	98.9
Fuels and lubricants.....	96.2	96.7	89.8	94.7	109.1	120.9	125.2	99.3	94.9	100.3	103.9	104.2	99.4
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	97.1	97.0	89.0	94.0	107.7	119.9	118.6	96.3	91.5	96.4	101.4	103.2	97.1
Paper and paper base stocks.....	90.5	90.1	89.7	89.1	88.6	89.2	91.0	93.5	94.1	94.1	93.6	94.7	92.2
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	99.4	99.7	99.7	100.1	101.5	102.4	104.2	103.5	102.5	103.0	102.9	102.3	102.4
Selected building materials.....	97.6	96.9	96.4	95.0	95.6	96.9	96.3	95.4	96.2	96.7	101.8	102.7	110.5
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods.....	89.7	89.9	90.5	91.5	90.5	93.3	92.8	91.7	89.9	92.2	92.2	92.9	93.4
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	96.9	96.9	96.9	97.1	96.9	97.4	97.9	97.1	97.3	98.2	97.9	97.3	97.8
Capital goods.....	94.7	94.0	94.0	93.9	93.9	93.8	93.7	93.8	93.6	93.8	93.8	93.6	93.5
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	95.7	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.3	95.5	95.5	95.6	96.1	96.6	96.8	96.6	95.8
Nonelectrical machinery.....	93.7	92.9	92.9	92.8	92.7	92.6	92.5	92.5	92.2	92.3	92.3	92.1	92.0
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	100.3	100.7	100.4	100.5	100.3	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.5
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	98.1	98.1	97.9	98.0	98.0	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	98.1	98.1	97.9	97.9
Nondurables, manufactured.....	99.5	99.5	99.3	99.7	99.7	99.5	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.7
Durables, manufactured.....	96.8	96.8	96.7	96.5	96.4	96.4	96.2	96.1	96.2	96.5	96.3	96.2	96.2
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	95.4	95.4	95.2	95.4	95.5	95.5	95.7	95.6	95.6	96.2	95.7	95.6	95.7

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2001		2002				2003		
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.
Air freight (inbound).....	94.9	95.2	93.9	98.3	100.3	105.9	108.8	109.5	112.6
Air freight (outbound).....	97.6	97.9	95.9	98.4	97.3	95.4	97.2	95.4	95.4
Air passenger fares (U.S. carriers).....	107.6	103.5	103.3	110.7	114.3	107.9	112.0	119.3	119.7
Air passenger fares (foreign carriers).....	110.2	100.8	99.4	110.9	118.5	107.2	111.7	123.2	124.9
Ocean liner freight (inbound).....	98.1	93.6	91.7	90.3	93.5	93.3	94.0	116.2	116.2

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2000		2001				2002				2003		
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	116.8	117.5	117.4	117.8	118.8	121.3	123.9	124.1	125.9	126.4	127.2	129.5	131.9
Compensation per hour.....	134.6	135.9	137.4	138.2	139.1	139.8	141.0	142.4	143.1	143.7	145.4	146.9	147.2
Real compensation per hour.....	111.4	111.7	111.9	111.6	112.1	112.8	113.4	113.5	113.5	113.4	113.7	114.7	114.2
Unit labor costs.....	115.3	115.6	117.1	117.3	117.1	115.2	113.8	114.7	113.6	113.7	114.2	113.5	111.6
Unit nonlabor payments.....	111.0	111.9	112.0	113.3	115.1	117.0	119.7	118.8	120.9	122.1	122.3	124.3	129.0
Implicit price deflator.....	113.7	114.3	115.2	115.8	116.4	115.9	116.0	116.2	116.3	116.8	117.2	117.5	118.0
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	116.4	117.0	116.9	117.4	118.3	120.7	123.4	123.7	125.5	126.0	126.7	128.9	131.4
Compensation per hour.....	134.2	135.3	136.7	137.4	138.2	138.9	140.2	141.5	142.2	142.8	144.2	145.0	146.1
Real compensation per hour.....	111.0	111.2	111.3	111.0	111.4	112.1	112.8	112.9	112.8	112.7	112.4	113.2	113.4
Unit labor costs.....	115.3	115.6	117.0	117.1	116.8	115.1	113.6	114.4	113.3	113.3	113.4	112.5	111.2
Unit nonlabor payments.....	112.6	113.3	113.5	114.9	116.8	119.0	121.5	121.2	123.1	124.3	125.2	127.5	131.0
Implicit price deflator.....	114.3	114.8	115.7	116.3	116.8	116.5	116.4	116.8	116.9	117.3	117.7	117.9	118.4
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	119.4	119.4	118.7	120.0	121.3	124.5	126.0	127.7	128.7	129.9	131.0	133.7	-
Compensation per hour.....	130.3	131.6	131.2	132.6	133.8	134.7	135.9	137.3	138.2	139.2	140.5	141.8	-
Real compensation per hour.....	107.8	108.1	106.8	107.1	107.8	108.7	109.4	109.5	109.7	109.9	109.9	110.7	-
Total unit costs.....	108.6	109.8	110.8	111.3	111.7	109.8	109.5	109.4	109.6	109.3	109.3	107.8	-
Unit labor costs.....	109.1	110.2	110.6	110.4	110.3	108.2	107.9	107.5	107.4	107.1	107.2	106.1	-
Unit nonlabor costs.....	107.1	108.9	111.6	113.5	115.5	114.1	114.0	114.5	115.4	115.2	114.9	112.6	-
Unit profits.....	109.5	98.6	93.1	95.4	97.9	107.6	107.6	107.8	104.6	110.1	112.4	126.8	-
Unit nonlabor payments.....	107.7	106.3	106.9	108.9	111.0	112.4	112.4	112.8	112.6	113.9	114.3	116.2	-
Implicit price deflator.....	108.6	108.9	109.3	109.9	110.5	109.6	109.4	109.3	109.1	109.4	109.6	109.4	-
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	135.4	135.9	135.2	135.8	137.8	139.9	142.9	144.8	147.2	147.0	148.5	149.6	152.7
Compensation per hour.....	132.2	131.5	132.0	133.6	135.0	136.7	138.3	140.5	141.3	142.4	144.3	146.1	147.6
Real compensation per hour.....	109.4	108.0	107.5	107.9	108.8	110.3	111.3	112.0	112.1	112.4	112.9	114.1	114.6
Unit labor costs.....	97.7	96.8	97.6	98.4	97.9	97.7	96.8	97.0	96.0	96.9	97.2	97.6	96.7

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

[1996 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	75.8	90.2	91.3	94.8	95.4	96.6	97.3	100.0	102.0	105.9	107.7	111.0	112.4
Output per unit of capital services.....	103.3	99.7	96.5	98.0	98.7	100.4	99.8	100.0	100.3	99.3	98.2	96.6	92.8
Multifactor productivity.....	88.8	95.5	94.5	96.7	97.1	98.2	98.4	100.0	101.2	102.5	103.4	105.0	103.9
Output.....	59.4	83.6	82.6	85.7	88.5	92.8	95.8	100.0	105.2	110.5	115.7	120.4	120.2
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	71.9	89.4	88.3	89.3	91.8	95.6	98.0	100.0	103.5	106.1	109.0	110.1	109.5
Capital services.....	57.6	83.8	85.7	87.5	89.7	92.5	96.0	100.0	104.9	111.3	117.9	124.5	129.6
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	67.0	87.5	87.4	88.7	91.1	94.6	97.3	100.0	104.0	107.1	111.9	114.7	115.7
Capital per hour of all persons.....	73.4	90.4	94.6	96.8	96.6	96.2	97.5	100.0	101.9	105.8	109.7	114.8	121.1
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	77.3	90.3	91.4	94.8	95.3	96.5	97.5	100.0	102.0	104.7	107.1	110.3	111.6
Output per unit of capital services.....	107.6	100.4	97.0	98.2	99.0	100.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	97.6	95.9	92.0
Multifactor productivity.....	91.0	95.8	94.8	96.7	97.2	98.2	98.6	100.0	101.0	102.2	102.9	104.4	103.3
Output.....	59.6	83.5	82.5	85.5	88.4	92.6	95.8	100.0	105.1	110.5	115.7	120.2	120.1
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	70.7	89.2	87.9	89.0	91.8	95.4	97.8	100.0	103.6	106.4	109.5	110.6	110.1
Capital services.....	55.4	83.2	85.1	87.0	89.4	92.2	95.8	100.0	105.1	111.7	118.5	125.4	130.5
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	65.9	87.2	87.0	88.4	91.0	94.5	97.2	100.0	104.1	108.1	112.4	115.2	116.3
Capital per hour of all persons.....	71.8	89.9	94.3	96.5	96.3	96.1	97.6	100.0	101.9	105.8	109.7	115.0	121.3
Manufacturing (1996 = 100)													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	62.1	82.3	84.2	88.6	90.3	93.0	96.6	100.0	104.2	109.3	114.9	119.5	—
Output per unit of capital services.....	97.4	97.5	93.6	96.0	97.0	99.7	100.6	100.0	101.8	101.9	102.3	101.1	—
Multifactor productivity.....	81.2	93.1	92.2	93.8	94.8	97.4	99.2	100.0	103.3	105.4	108.1	110.1	—
Output.....	64.4	83.2	81.6	65.5	88.3	93.0	96.9	100.0	106.0	111.0	115.7	118.6	—
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons.....	103.7	101.1	96.9	96.5	97.8	99.9	100.4	100.0	101.8	101.5	100.7	99.3	—
Capital services.....	66.2	85.3	87.2	89.1	91.1	93.2	96.4	100.0	104.1	108.9	113.1	117.3	—
Energy.....	86.3	93.2	93.4	93.3	96.7	99.9	102.1	100.0	98.5	105.0	101.8	104.6	—
Nonenergy materials.....	63.6	78.3	79.2	84.6	87.1	90.0	93.0	100.0	102.0	110.0	114.9	115.9	—
Purchased business services.....	67.3	84.8	84.4	91.7	94.1	96.2	100.5	100.0	104.5	103.1	104.4	105.5	—
Combined units of all factor inputs.....	79.3	89.4	88.4	91.2	93.1	95.5	97.7	100.0	102.6	105.3	107.0	107.7	—

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	1960	1970	1980	1990	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	49.5	67.1	80.3	95.3	101.7	102.3	105.1	107.4	110.2	113.0	116.5	118.8	125.1
Compensation per hour.....	13.9	23.5	54.1	90.7	104.4	106.5	109.9	113.2	119.4	124.8	133.5	138.6	142.5
Real compensation per hour.....	60.7	78.6	88.9	96.3	99.7	99.4	99.8	100.7	104.8	107.2	111.0	112.1	113.5
Unit labor costs.....	28.0	35.1	67.3	95.2	102.6	104.1	104.6	105.4	108.4	110.4	114.6	116.7	113.9
Unit nonlabor payments.....	25.1	31.7	61.7	94.0	106.4	109.4	113.2	117.0	114.3	113.7	111.8	114.3	120.4
Implicit price deflator.....	27.0	33.9	65.2	94.8	104.0	106.0	107.7	109.7	110.6	111.6	113.5	115.8	116.3
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	52.4	68.8	81.7	95.3	101.8	102.7	105.3	107.4	110.2	112.8	116.1	118.3	124.7
Compensation per hour.....	14.5	23.7	54.3	90.5	104.3	106.5	109.8	113.0	119.1	124.3	133.0	137.8	141.7
Real compensation per hour.....	63.2	79.0	89.3	96.1	99.6	99.4	99.7	100.5	104.5	106.8	110.6	111.4	112.8
Unit labor costs.....	27.6	34.4	66.4	93.7	106.9	110.4	113.4	117.9	115.5	115.3	113.3	116.1	122.5
Unit nonlabor payments.....	24.5	31.3	60.6	93.6	106.9	110.4	113.5	118.0	115.7	115.5	113.5	116.4	122.5
Implicit price deflator.....	26.5	33.3	64.3	94.5	104.1	106.1	107.6	109.8	110.8	112.1	114.1	116.3	116.9
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	55.4	70.4	81.1	95.5	103.1	104.1	107.5	108.4	111.7	114.7	118.7	121.1	128.1
Compensation per hour.....	15.6	25.3	56.5	90.9	104.2	106.1	108.9	110.3	115.9	121.0	129.1	133.0	137.7
Real compensation per hour.....	68.1	84.4	92.9	96.5	99.5	99.0	98.9	98.1	101.6	104.0	107.3	107.6	109.6
Total unit costs.....	26.8	34.8	68.4	95.9	101.1	102.0	101.2	101.5	103.3	104.9	108.2	110.9	109.4
Unit labor costs.....		35.9	69.6	95.2	101.0	101.9	101.4	101.8	103.8	105.5	108.8	109.9	107.5
Unit nonlabor costs.....	23.3	31.9	65.1	98.0	101.3	102.2	100.6	100.9	102.2	103.4	106.7	113.7	114.8
Unit profits.....	50.2	44.4	68.8	94.3	131.7	139.0	152.2	156.9	141.7	131.5	111.6	98.5	107.5
Unit nonlabor payments.....	30.2	35.1	66.0	97.1	109.0	111.6	113.8	115.2	112.3	110.6	108.0	109.8	112.9
Implicit price deflator.....	28.8	35.6	68.4	95.8	103.7	105.1	105.5	106.2	106.6	107.2	108.5	109.8	109.3
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	41.8	54.2	70.1	92.9	105.0	109.0	112.8	117.6	123.3	129.7	134.9	137.1	145.5
Compensation per hour.....	14.9	23.7	55.6	90.8	105.6	107.9	109.4	111.5	117.4	122.1	131.1	134.3	140.6
Real compensation per hour.....	65.0	79.2	91.4	96.4	101.0	100.6	99.4	99.1	103.0	104.9	109.0	108.6	112.0
Unit labor costs.....	35.6	43.8	79.3	97.8	100.7	99.0	96.9	94.8	95.2	94.1	97.2	97.9	96.7
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.8	29.3	80.2	99.8	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	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 NAICS industries, 1990-2001

1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Mining													
21	Mining.....	86.1	86.9	95.4	96.3	99.6	101.8	101.8	100.0	103.5	111.1	109.2	107.4
211	Oil and gas extraction.....	78.4	78.8	81.9	85.1	90.3	95.5	98.9	100.0	101.6	107.9	114.5	116.6
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	79.3	80.0	86.8	89.9	93.0	94.0	96.0	100.0	104.6	105.9	106.8	109.0
2121	Coal mining.....	68.1	69.3	75.3	79.9	83.9	88.2	94.9	100.0	106.5	110.3	115.8	114.4
2122	Metal ore mining.....	79.9	82.7	91.7	102.2	104.1	98.5	95.3	100.0	109.5	112.7	124.4	131.8
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying.....	92.3	89.5	96.1	93.6	96.9	97.3	97.1	100.0	101.2	101.2	96.2	99.4
Utilities													
2211	Power generation and supply.....	71.2	73.8	74.1	78.7	83.0	88.6	95.5	100.0	103.8	104.1	107.0	106.4
2212	Natural gas distribution.....	71.4	72.7	75.8	79.8	82.2	89.0	96.1	100.0	99.1	103.1	113.4	110.2
Manufacturing													
3111	Animal food.....	90.1	89.3	90.2	90.2	87.3	94.0	87.5	100.0	109.4	109.5	109.7	127.2
3112	Grain and oilseed milling.....	89.0	91.3	91.2	94.0	94.8	99.1	91.4	100.0	107.6	114.1	112.5	117.4
3113	Sugar and confectionery products.....	91.0	93.8	90.6	92.6	93.9	94.2	98.3	100.0	104.0	107.2	112.1	109.8
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty.....	86.4	89.7	90.7	93.9	95.0	97.2	98.2	100.0	106.8	108.5	109.9	117.2
3115	Dairy products.....	90.9	92.1	95.5	94.0	95.5	99.0	98.2	100.0	99.2	94.5	96.1	96.3
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing.....	94.6	97.0	101.6	101.0	97.6	98.7	94.4	100.0	99.9	100.4	101.9	102.8
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging.....	117.5	112.0	115.3	113.9	114.1	108.4	116.2	100.0	117.0	130.2	137.6	147.3
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing.....	92.6	92.2	95.4	96.0	96.7	99.7	97.8	100.0	103.6	105.5	105.2	106.2
3119	Other food products.....	92.0	93.6	96.0	102.9	100.3	101.2	103.1	100.0	107.0	108.8	110.3	103.4
3121	Beverages.....	86.5	90.0	93.7	93.1	97.7	99.6	101.2	100.0	98.6	92.4	90.7	91.8
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	81.4	77.3	79.6	73.7	89.8	97.5	99.4	100.0	98.1	92.1	98.0	100.0
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills.....	73.9	74.7	80.1	84.6	87.2	92.0	98.7	100.0	102.2	104.6	102.6	110.5
3132	Fabric mills.....	75.0	77.7	81.5	85.0	91.9	95.8	98.0	100.0	103.9	109.8	110.2	109.1
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills.....	81.7	80.4	83.7	86.0	87.8	84.5	85.0	100.0	100.6	101.7	104.0	109.7
3141	Textile furnishings mills.....	88.1	88.6	92.8	93.7	90.0	92.5	93.2	100.0	99.9	101.2	106.6	106.9
3149	Other textile product mills.....	91.1	89.9	92.0	90.2	94.7	95.8	96.3	100.0	97.0	110.5	110.5	105.0
3151	Apparel knitting mills.....	85.6	88.7	93.5	102.6	104.5	109.5	122.0	100.0	96.6	102.0	110.4	108.2
3152	Cut and sew apparel.....	70.1	72.0	73.2	76.6	80.4	85.5	90.7	100.0	104.0	118.8	127.8	131.8
3159	Accessories and other apparel.....	100.9	97.3	98.7	99.0	104.6	112.4	112.6	100.0	110.8	103.3	104.9	114.8
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing.....	60.8	56.6	76.7	83.1	75.9	78.6	91.5	100.0	98.0	101.6	110.0	109.7
3162	Footwear.....	77.1	74.7	83.1	81.7	90.4	95.6	103.4	100.0	100.9	116.8	124.1	142.7
3169	Other leather products.....	102.5	100.2	97.0	94.3	80.0	73.2	79.7	100.0	109.2	100.4	107.6	114.1
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation.....	79.2	81.6	86.1	82.6	85.1	91.0	96.2	100.0	100.8	105.4	106.5	109.0
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products.....	102.3	107.4	114.7	109.1	105.8	101.8	101.2	100.0	105.6	99.9	100.6	104.8
3219	Other wood products.....	105.4	104.7	104.2	103.0	99.2	100.3	100.7	100.0	101.6	105.3	104.0	104.7
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	88.5	88.1	92.2	92.6	97.4	101.9	97.4	100.0	103.0	111.3	115.6	117.2
3222	Converted paper products.....	90.4	93.5	93.5	96.3	97.5	97.0	98.2	100.0	102.5	101.5	101.8	100.9
3231	Printing and related support activities.....	96.7	95.4	101.4	100.2	98.4	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.5	103.5	105.0	105.7
3241	Petroleum and coal products.....	76.7	75.8	79.1	84.6	85.7	90.2	94.8	100.0	102.2	108.0	113.2	112.2
3251	Basic chemicals.....	91.5	90.2	89.5	90.0	95.2	92.4	90.1	100.0	102.7	114.8	118.4	111.0
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers.....	75.7	74.8	80.7	83.8	93.4	95.9	93.3	100.0	105.4	108.9	108.1	103.8
3253	Agricultural chemicals.....	84.6	81.0	81.3	85.6	87.4	90.7	92.1	100.0	98.8	87.6	91.4	91.1
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines.....	91.4	92.7	88.1	88.1	92.4	96.3	99.9	100.0	92.9	94.6	93.4	97.3
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives.....	85.1	85.9	87.6	90.9	94.1	92.7	98.3	100.0	99.1	98.8	98.5	102.1
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries.....	83.2	84.2	83.4	87.0	88.6	93.9	95.7	100.0	96.6	91.2	99.3	102.6
3259	Other chemical products and preparations.....	76.6	78.0	84.7	90.6	92.6	94.4	94.2	100.0	99.4	109.2	120.0	111.3
3261	Plastics products.....	84.7	86.3	90.4	91.7	94.4	94.4	97.0	100.0	103.4	109.3	111.3	113.1
3262	Rubber products.....	83.0	83.9	84.8	90.3	90.2	92.9	94.3	100.0	100.5	101.4	103.8	104.1
3271	Clay products and refractories.....	89.2	87.4	91.5	91.8	96.6	97.3	102.7	100.0	101.1	103.4	103.5	97.6
3272	Glass and glass products.....	80.0	79.3	84.5	86.1	87.6	88.7	96.7	100.0	102.6	108.6	109.8	105.2
3273	Cement and concrete products.....	95.0	93.7	94.9	96.5	95.0	98.2	100.6	100.0	103.4	104.3	100.4	97.1
3274	Lime and gypsum products.....	84.1	82.7	88.5	90.1	87.8	88.8	92.4	100.0	113.1	102.7	97.0	100.1
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products.....	79.8	81.4	90.2	89.3	90.5	91.7	96.5	100.0	98.8	95.5	95.6	96.8
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production.....	69.6	67.2	74.1	81.7	87.2	89.7	94.1	100.0	101.7	106.5	108.5	106.7
3312	Steel products from purchased steel.....	83.7	86.2	89.6	95.8	100.0	100.2	100.2	100.0	100.2	94.0	96.1	97.0
3313	Alumina and aluminum production.....	91.9	93.3	96.8	96.0	100.3	96.8	95.9	100.0	101.1	104.3	97.8	96.9
3314	Other nonferrous metal production.....	95.7	95.8	98.7	101.8	105.1	103.0	105.6	100.0	111.1	108.8	103.1	100.5
3315	Foundries.....	85.1	84.4	85.7	89.7	91.4	93.1	96.2	100.0	101.5	104.7	103.8	109.4
3321	Forging and stamping.....	88.6	86.5	91.7	94.6	93.7	94.2	97.6	100.0	103.7	110.9	121.3	121.8
3322	Cutlery and hand tools.....	85.1	85.4	87.2	91.7	94.4	97.8	104.4	100.0	100.0	107.8	105.8	110.2
3323	Architectural and structural metals.....	87.8	89.2	92.6	93.4	95.1	93.8	94.2	100.0	101.0	101.8	101.0	100.7
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers.....	90.4	92.6	95.3	94.8	100.5	97.8	100.7	100.0	101.3	98.9	97.7	98.2
3325	Hardware.....	84.4	83.8	86.9	89.6	95.7	97.3	102.6	100.0	101.0	106.5	115.8	114.6
3326	Spring and wire products.....	85.2	88.4	90.9	95.3	91.5	99.5	102.8	100.0	111.6	112.9	114.6	110.6
3327	Machine shops and threaded products.....	78.8	79.6	87.2	86.9	91.5	98.8	100.0	100.0	99.3	103.8	107.3	107.4

See note at end of table.

46. Continued—Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1990–2001

[1997 = 100]

NAICS	Industry	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals	81.6	77.9	86.7	91.7	96.4	102.6	102.8	100.0	101.5	101.3	105.8	104.7
3329	Other fabricated metal products	86.6	85.9	90.5	92.0	94.9	97.0	98.7	100.0	102.2	100.2	100.7	98.0
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery	82.9	77.3	79.6	84.1	91.0	95.7	96.0	100.0	104.3	95.1	101.2	99.5
3332	Industrial machinery	80.6	81.1	79.5	84.9	90.0	97.9	98.8	100.0	94.4	105.2	129.7	104.6
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery	91.6	89.8	96.6	101.9	101.2	103.2	106.5	100.0	107.8	111.3	101.6	94.4
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment	88.8	88.2	90.8	93.8	97.3	96.6	97.8	100.0	106.6	110.4	108.3	110.8
3335	Metalworking machinery	85.3	82.2	89.3	89.2	93.9	98.9	98.1	100.0	99.0	100.4	106.4	102.0
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment	85.0	84.4	81.2	84.7	93.2	92.0	97.8	100.0	106.4	113.2	116.9	130.1
3339	Other general purpose machinery	86.0	85.2	85.2	89.9	91.5	94.5	95.0	100.0	103.1	105.6	113.0	109.4
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment	14.3	15.8	20.6	27.9	35.9	51.2	72.6	100.0	138.7	190.3	225.2	237.0
3342	Communications equipment	47.3	49.3	59.3	62.1	70.1	74.6	84.3	100.0	102.7	134.0	165.5	155.2
3343	Audio and video equipment	75.5	82.8	92.1	98.8	108.5	140.0	104.7	100.0	103.1	116.2	123.3	126.3
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components	21.4	24.5	29.6	34.1	43.1	63.4	81.8	100.0	125.3	174.5	233.3	231.6
3345	Electronic instruments	76.0	80.4	83.0	85.8	88.8	96.7	97.6	100.0	101.3	105.0	114.2	116.0
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction	86.6	91.2	93.0	96.8	106.1	106.7	103.8	100.0	105.4	106.8	104.0	98.6
3351	Electric lighting equipment	87.2	88.4	93.7	90.7	94.5	92.1	95.4	100.0	103.7	102.4	101.8	105.4
3352	Household appliances	76.5	76.6	82.4	89.0	95.1	92.8	93.3	100.0	105.2	104.4	117.6	122.6
3353	Electrical equipment	73.5	72.7	78.7	85.7	88.9	98.0	100.1	100.0	99.6	98.8	100.6	100.9
3359	Other electrical equipment and components	75.3	74.3	81.7	86.9	89.5	92.1	95.9	100.0	105.6	115.1	120.6	113.7
3361	Motor vehicles	86.0	82.4	91.2	89.8	90.2	88.6	91.0	100.0	113.2	123.2	110.4	108.9
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers	75.9	71.7	88.2	96.3	97.8	97.2	98.5	100.0	102.5	103.2	98.6	99.4
3363	Motor vehicle parts	75.7	74.7	82.6	88.6	91.8	92.4	93.1	100.0	104.8	110.5	112.6	114.7
3364	Aerospace products and parts	87.7	92.0	94.0	98.1	93.7	93.7	98.0	100.0	118.5	118.1	101.0	114.8
3365	Railroad rolling stock	77.2	80.0	81.1	82.3	83.1	82.0	80.9	100.0	102.9	116.0	117.7	124.7
3366	Ship and boat building	99.7	92.7	98.6	101.4	99.0	93.2	94.1	100.0	100.3	112.3	120.1	119.9
3369	Other transportation equipment	62.6	62.1	88.3	99.7	93.3	92.8	99.8	100.0	110.6	113.1	131.0	146.9
3371	Household and institutional furniture	87.7	88.1	92.8	93.7	93.9	97.0	99.4	100.0	102.5	103.5	102.6	106.1
3372	Office furniture and fixtures	80.9	78.8	86.3	88.0	83.4	84.5	85.6	100.0	100.3	98.5	100.2	97.1
3379	Other furniture-related products	88.1	88.6	88.4	90.5	93.6	94.5	96.7	100.0	107.2	102.5	100.1	105.3
3391	Medical equipment and supplies	81.2	83.1	88.1	91.1	90.8	95.0	100.0	100.0	108.9	109.6	114.2	119.0
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing	90.2	90.7	90.0	92.3	93.1	96.0	99.6	100.0	102.1	105.3	113.1	110.9
	Wholesale trade												
42	Wholesale trade	78.3	79.5	86.5	89.6	91.4	93.1	95.9	100.0	104.8	111.6	114.7	116.6
423	Durable goods	65.6	66.1	75.0	80.4	84.2	88.5	93.5	100.0	106.3	116.6	121.2	119.7
4231	Motor vehicles and parts	76.6	73.3	82.2	88.0	94.1	93.6	94.9	100.0	104.7	119.8	114.0	114.1
4232	Furniture and furnishings	82.4	87.2	92.0	95.9	93.3	96.8	97.0	100.0	97.5	100.8	105.5	105.4
4233	Lumber and construction supplies	115.0	113.2	119.6	113.9	112.0	103.6	102.9	100.0	102.9	104.9	101.7	108.6
4234	Commercial equipment	32.7	36.1	46.6	54.3	58.4	72.1	85.3	100.0	122.4	150.2	160.6	158.9
4235	Metals and minerals	108.1	109.1	116.0	117.4	114.3	103.8	104.0	100.0	102.4	96.0	99.1	101.9
4236	Electric goods	47.4	48.2	51.9	59.6	68.6	79.6	88.0	100.0	105.9	126.2	151.7	148.1
4237	Hardware and plumbing	96.3	93.3	102.6	99.8	105.8	101.0	100.6	100.0	103.5	107.8	111.1	102.6
4238	Machinery and supplies	76.2	72.0	77.8	82.6	84.1	88.8	93.4	100.0	104.2	101.4	104.1	102.7
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods	91.8	98.7	114.1	114.9	107.3	100.0	101.4	100.0	101.8	112.6	116.7	116.1
424	Nondurable goods	98.2	99.6	103.0	102.8	101.6	99.6	99.2	100.0	102.8	104.1	103.5	106.9
4241	Paper and paper products	81.3	85.7	96.8	97.5	101.7	99.1	96.6	100.0	100.5	105.6	105.5	109.0
4242	Druggists' goods	84.7	89.2	93.9	90.9	94.2	96.4	98.8	100.0	99.6	101.7	96.8	101.2
4243	Apparel and piece goods	104.9	104.2	100.7	98.2	104.2	92.5	99.1	100.0	104.1	103.5	102.6	102.4
4244	Grocery and related products	96.6	98.4	103.8	105.2	103.3	103.0	99.9	100.0	101.9	103.6	105.2	109.4
4245	Farm product raw materials	75.9	80.9	80.9	80.0	77.5	85.7	89.6	100.0	100.4	114.3	119.0	120.1
4246	Chemicals	107.3	106.7	112.6	110.1	110.6	102.2	100.1	100.0	99.3	98.0	95.8	93.7
4247	Petroleum	97.4	107.1	118.3	119.2	115.9	108.7	105.9	100.0	115.0	112.0	108.9	108.4
4248	Alcoholic beverages	109.4	111.2	107.4	105.5	105.9	102.4	104.4	100.0	109.6	110.0	111.0	111.5
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods	107.2	98.1	93.8	97.5	94.8	96.1	98.7	100.0	101.7	99.6	106.2	104.2
42511	Business to business electronic markets	69.2	70.7	78.5	83.1	86.8	89.1	94.3	100.0	104.3	123.4	143.3	168.9
42512	Wholesale trade agents and brokers	71.2	74.5	83.5	87.3	89.2	92.9	97.8	100.0	104.9	110.5	116.5	114.2
	Retail trade												
44-45	Retail trade	83.8	84.0	87.5	90.2	93.5	95.0	98.0	100.0	104.3	110.0	114.4	117.4
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	90.1	88.8	92.9	94.2	97.1	97.2	98.9	100.0	102.6	106.4	107.4	109.1
4411	Automobile dealers	91.9	90.7	94.6	95.8	97.9	97.1	98.9	100.0	102.6	106.4	106.9	108.0
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers	72.7	75.6	82.6	87.7	92.9	93.0	98.6	100.0	106.0	113.0	108.6	112.4
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores	87.3	86.3	91.4	92.4	97.0	99.0	98.8	100.0	105.7	110.0	112.0	109.3
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	81.3	81.7	88.8	88.9	90.8	94.4	99.5	100.0	101.7	109.5	115.5	116.5
4421	Furniture stores	82.1	83.5	88.9	89.0	88.9	92.5	97.8	100.0	102.1	108.2	114.8	119.2
4422	Home furnishings stores	79.9	79.0	88.4	88.5	93.2	96.6	101.7	100.0	101.3	111.2	116.6	113.5
443	Electronics and appliance stores	45.1	48.4	56.1	64.7	77.0	88.8	94.7	100.0	123.8	153.6	180.1	202.7
444	Building material and garden supply stores	82.3	80.7	84.6	88.5	94.2	94.1	97.8	100.0	106.7	112.2	113.1	115.7

See note at end of table.

46. Continued—Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1990-2001

1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
4441	Building material and supplies dealers.....	83.6	81.1	85.2	89.6	95.3	95.1	97.8	100.0	107.6	113.5	113.8	115.2
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	75.6	78.6	81.5	82.6	87.7	87.7	97.6	100.0	101.3	103.7	108.5	119.7
445	Food and beverage stores.....	108.8	108.3	108.8	106.8	105.3	103.1	100.7	100.0	99.9	103.6	105.1	107.7
4451	Grocery stores.....	107.9	108.0	108.4	107.0	105.7	103.5	101.0	100.0	100.3	104.3	104.9	107.5
4452	Specialty food stores.....	141.4	132.3	128.7	121.0	114.1	107.3	98.3	100.0	94.7	99.4	105.3	110.8
4453	Beer, wine and liquor stores.....	100.1	100.2	101.0	94.4	92.9	96.2	103.1	100.0	105.8	99.8	111.1	110.4
446	Health and personal care stores.....	92.9	92.3	91.3	92.6	92.3	93.1	95.7	100.0	103.9	106.9	111.5	112.4
447	Gasoline stations.....	88.5	89.3	92.2	95.9	99.1	101.5	100.3	100.0	105.6	110.6	106.5	110.0
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	70.2	71.1	75.9	79.4	83.7	91.6	98.1	100.0	105.4	112.9	120.3	123.7
4481	Clothing stores.....	69.8	72.2	78.0	80.0	82.5	90.7	97.4	100.0	106.7	113.4	120.9	125.3
4482	Shoe stores.....	73.7	73.1	78.2	79.2	88.3	93.7	102.4	100.0	97.8	104.9	109.6	115.8
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores.....	68.6	64.5	65.0	77.1	85.0	94.1	97.3	100.0	107.7	119.2	128.6	124.1
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	81.2	86.1	84.1	84.7	88.4	92.7	95.4	100.0	108.2	114.1	120.8	124.4
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores	79.6	85.6	82.4	83.0	86.8	92.3	93.9	100.0	112.2	119.6	129.2	131.4
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores.....	84.4	86.8	87.4	88.1	91.4	93.5	98.2	100.0	101.2	104.1	105.7	110.8
452	General merchandise stores.....	75.3	79.0	83.0	88.5	90.6	92.1	96.9	100.0	105.1	113.0	120.1	124.3
4521	Department stores.....	84.1	88.3	91.6	95.0	95.1	94.5	98.3	100.0	100.8	104.3	106.5	104.1
4529	Other general merchandise stores.....	61.5	64.8	69.6	77.9	82.7	87.5	94.5	100.0	113.5	129.6	146.2	162.6
453	Miscellaneous store retailers.....	68.0	65.4	74.0	80.4	87.8	89.5	95.6	100.0	106.8	107.7	109.2	107.7
4531	Florists.....	75.2	76.0	85.1	91.4	85.4	83.5	96.1	100.0	101.2	117.3	115.6	121.1
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores.....	62.0	63.5	71.8	77.9	89.2	90.9	93.4	100.0	111.1	114.6	122.0	136.1
4533	Used merchandise stores.....	80.8	79.0	87.8	88.6	86.9	89.9	96.9	100.0	111.3	105.9	112.6	103.6
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers.....	75.7	65.9	74.5	81.4	90.3	90.6	97.8	100.0	103.6	100.3	97.2	84.4
454	Nonstore retailers.....	55.3	56.2	62.2	66.5	75.3	80.1	91.5	100.0	113.4	126.6	155.0	161.8
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses.....	43.5	46.7	50.6	58.3	62.9	71.9	84.4	100.0	118.2	141.5	159.8	177.5
4542	Vending machine operators.....	97.6	95.8	95.1	92.8	94.1	89.3	96.9	100.0	114.1	119.8	131.2	115.0
4543	Direct selling establishments.....	83.2	80.0	87.4	87.2	99.9	98.4	105.4	100.0	96.7	92.2	110.0	105.5
	Transportation and warehousing												
481	Air transportation.....	77.5	78.2	81.4	84.7	90.8	95.3	98.8	100.0	97.6	98.2	98.2	91.9
482111	Line-haul railroads.....	69.8	75.3	82.3	85.7	88.6	92.0	98.4	100.0	102.1	107.5	115.4	123.1
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance.....	88.5	92.5	97.5	95.6	98.1	95.4	95.7	100.0	99.1	102.1	105.2	103.3
491	U.S. Postal service.....	96.1	95.8	96.5	99.0	98.5	98.3	96.7	100.0	101.4	102.4	104.9	106.1
	Information												
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers.....	97.2	95.8	95.3	94.9	92.8	93.3	92.8	100.0	105.1	109.4	110.3	107.6
5112	Software publishers.....	41.3	44.2	61.6	68.5	79.1	83.2	93.7	100.0	115.7	115.5	111.1	109.4
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition.....	113.5	113.0	108.2	107.8	105.8	101.5	100.8	100.0	99.8	102.0	106.5	104.6
5151	Radio and television broadcasting.....	100.9	101.1	103.2	102.4	106.1	106.3	103.1	100.0	100.6	101.8	103.4	98.2
5152	Cable and other subscription programming.....	102.1	97.6	99.3	96.8	95.4	98.1	96.2	100.0	100.1	99.4	95.9	91.7
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers.....	65.5	70.8	76.8	81.7	85.8	90.6	97.5	100.0	106.9	114.6	122.3	124.3
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	76.0	73.5	85.6	94.8	97.1	98.3	103.0	100.0	114.2	133.9	138.2	171.6
	Finance and insurance												
52211	Commercial banking.....	80.7	83.2	83.4	90.2	92.7	95.9	99.1	100.0	98.4	101.5	105.1	102.3
	Real estate and rental and leasing												
532111	Passenger car rental.....	89.8	97.8	104.4	106.1	107.9	101.1	108.9	100.0	102.1	114.4	113.3	113.4
53212	Truck, trailer and RV rental and leasing.....	72.2	73.1	70.9	76.2	83.0	91.2	97.1	100.0	104.7	108.8	104.8	102.9
	Professional, scientific, and technical services												
	Advertising agencies.....	79.8	74.5	86.1	89.5	90.1	88.6	96.5	100.0	94.3	111.2	116.7	118.1
	Accommodation and food services												
54181	Traveler accommodations.....	102.8	100.2	108.7	105.5	108.0	107.2	105.4	100.0	100.3	102.2	107.1	103.2
7211	Food services and drinking places.....	103.4	102.2	101.6	102.4	101.1	100.9	99.4	100.0	101.3	101.7	104.4	104.9
722	Full-service restaurants.....	99.7	98.2	97.4	97.8	98.2	96.9	96.5	100.0	100.1	99.4	101.1	101.1
7221	Limited-service eating places.....	104.0	103.1	102.6	105.7	104.0	105.0	102.5	100.0	102.7	103.5	107.0	109.2
7222	Special food services.....	107.2	106.8	106.3	103.8	101.1	99.3	97.6	100.0	102.1	106.0	111.7	108.4
7223	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	125.7	121.2	121.4	112.7	102.6	104.5	102.4	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.3	98.1
7224													
	Other services (except public administration)												
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	92.8	86.5	90.0	91.2	96.7	102.9	98.9	100.0	105.3	106.6	108.1	109.3
81211	Hair, nail and skin care services.....	81.6	79.8	85.6	84.3	88.7	92.4	97.1	100.0	102.7	103.7	102.9	107.9
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services.....	96.1	94.3	104.7	100.4	103.6	100.4	97.9	100.0	103.8	100.5	94.4	93.7
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	95.5	93.2	94.9	93.8	95.7	98.9	101.5	100.0	105.0	109.5	114.1	120.7
81292	Photofinishing.....	117.3	115.6	116.2	123.6	124.9	114.7	103.2	100.0	99.4	106.8	107.4	113.6

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

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

Country	Annual average		2001				2002			
	2001	2002	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
United States.....	4.8	5.8	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.9
Canada.....	6.4	7.0	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.9
Australia.....	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.1
Japan ¹	5.1	5.4	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5
France ¹	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.9
Germany ¹	8.0	8.4	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.6
Italy ²	9.6	9.1	10.0	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0
Sweden ¹	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.4
United Kingdom ¹	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.1

¹ Preliminary for 2002 for Japan, France, Germany, 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, 1959-2002* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Apr. 14, 2003), on the Internet at

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

Monthly and quarterly unemployment rates, updated monthly, are also on this site.

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	2002
Civilian labor force											
United States.....	128,105	129,200	131,056	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863
Canada.....	14,177	14,308	14,400	14,517	14,669	14,958	15,237	15,536	15,789	16,027	16,475
Australia.....	8,557	8,613	8,771	8,995	9,115	9,204	9,339	9,466	9,678	9,817	9,964
Japan.....	65,040	65,470	65,780	65,990	66,450	67,200	67,240	67,090	66,990	66,870	66,240
France.....	24,440	24,480	24,670	24,750	25,000	25,130	25,440	25,800	26,500	26,340	–
Germany.....	39,010	39,100	39,070	38,980	39,140	39,420	39,750	39,800	39,750	39,780	–
Italy.....	22,910	22,570	22,450	22,460	22,570	22,680	22,960	23,130	23,340	23,540	23,750
Netherlands.....	6,920	7,020	7,150	7,200	7,390	7,530	7,610	7,830	8,130	8,290	–
Sweden.....	4,520	4,443	4,418	4,460	4,459	4,418	4,402	4,430	4,489	4,530	4,542
United Kingdom.....	28,410	28,050	27,990	28,040	28,140	28,270	28,380	28,610	28,780	28,870	–
Participation rate¹											
United States.....	66.4	66.3	66.6	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.9
Canada.....	65.9	65.5	65.2	64.9	64.7	65.0	65.4	65.8	65.9	66.0	66.8
Australia.....	63.9	63.5	63.9	64.6	64.6	64.3	64.3	64.2	64.7	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	60.8
France.....	55.6	55.4	55.5	55.4	55.6	55.5	55.9	56.3	56.5	56.8	–
Germany.....	58.2	57.7	57.4	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.7	57.6	57.4	57	–
Italy.....	47.5	47.9	47.3	47.1	47.1	47.2	47.6	47.8	48.1	48.3	48.6
Netherlands.....	57.5	58.0	58.6	58.7	60.0	60.8	61.0	62.4	64.4	65.4	–
Sweden.....	65.7	64.5	63.7	64.1	64.0	63.3	62.8	62.8	63.8	63.7	63.6
United Kingdom.....	63.1	62.5	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.4	62.5	62.7	62.8	62.7	–
Employed											
United States.....	118,492	120,259	123,060	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485
Canada.....	12,672	12,770	13,027	13,271	13,380	13,705	14,068	14,456	14,827	14,997	15,325
Australia.....	7,660	7,699	7,942	8,256	8,364	8,444	8,618	8,808	9,068	9,157	9,334
Japan.....	63,620	63,810	63,860	63,890	64,200	64,900	64,450	63,920	63,790	63,470	62,650
France.....	22,000	21,710	21,750	21,950	22,040	22,170	22,580	23,070	23,670	24,100	–
Germany.....	36,390	35,990	35,760	35,780	35,640	35,510	36,060	36,360	36,540	36,590	–
Italy.....	21,230	20,270	19,940	19,820	19,920	19,990	20,210	20,460	20,840	21,270	21,580
Netherlands.....	6,550	6,570	6,660	6,730	6,950	7,160	7,310	7,580	7,900	8,090	–
Sweden.....	4,265	4,028	3,992	4,056	4,019	3,973	4,034	4,117	4,229	4,303	4,308
United Kingdom.....	25,530	25,120	25,320	25,600	25,850	26,290	26,600	26,890	27,200	27,400	–
Employment-population ratio²											
United States.....	61.5	61.7	62.5	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7
Canada.....	58.9	58.5	59.0	59.4	59.1	59.7	60.4	61.3	62.1	61.9	62.4
Australia.....	57.2	56.8	57.8	59.2	59.3	59.0	59.3	59.8	60.6	60.4	60.6
Japan.....	62.0	61.7	61.3	60.9	60.9	61.0	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5
France.....	50.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.0	49.0	49.6	50.4	51.4	51.9	–
Germany.....	54.2	53.2	52.6	52.4	52.0	51.6	52.3	52.6	52.7	52.6	–
Italy.....	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.9	42.3	42.9	43.6	44.1
Netherlands.....	54.5	54.2	54.6	54.9	56.4	57.8	58.6	60.4	62.6	63.9	–
Sweden.....	62.0	58.5	57.6	58.3	57.7	56.9	57.6	58.4	60.1	60.5	60.3
United Kingdom.....	56.7	56.0	56.4	56.9	57.3	58.1	58.6	59.0	59.4	59.5	–
Unemployed											
United States.....	9,613	8,940	7,996	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378
Canada.....	1,505	1,539	1,373	1,246	1,289	1,252	1,169	1,080	962	1,031	1,150
Australia.....	897	914	829	739	751	760	721	658	611	661	629
Japan.....	1,420	1,660	1,920	2,100	2,250	2,300	2,790	3,170	3,200	3,400	3,590
France.....	2,430	2,770	2,920	2,800	2,970	2,960	2,870	2,730	2,380	2,240	–
Germany.....	2,620	3,110	3,320	3,200	3,510	3,910	3,690	3,440	3,210	3,190	–
Italy.....	1,680	2,300	2,510	2,640	2,650	2,690	2,750	2,670	2,500	2,270	2,160
Netherlands.....	370	440	490	480	440	370	300	250	220	200	–
Sweden.....	255	415	426	404	440	445	368	313	260	227	234
United Kingdom.....	2,880	2,930	2,670	2,440	2,290	1,980	1,780	1,720	1,580	1,470	–
Unemployment rate											
United States.....	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8
Canada.....	10.6	10.8	9.5	8.6	8.8	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.4	7.0
Australia.....	10.5	10.6	9.4	8.2	8.2	8.3	7.7	7.0	6.3	6.7	6.3
Japan.....	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4
France.....	9.9	11.3	11.8	11.3	11.9	11.8	11.3	10.6	9.1	8.5	8.8
Germany.....	6.7	8.0	8.5	8.2	9.0	9.9	9.3	8.6	8.1	8.0	8.4
Italy.....	7.3	10.2	11.2	11.8	11.7	11.9	12.0	11.5	10.7	9.6	9.1
Netherlands.....	5.3	6.3	6.9	6.7	6.0	4.9	3.9	3.2	2.7	2.4	–
Sweden.....	5.6	9.3	9.6	9.1	9.9	10.1	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.2
United Kingdom.....	10.1	10.4	9.5	8.7	8.1	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2

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, Apr. 14, 2003), 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	149.7	158.0	160.4
United Kingdom.....	30.0	43.2	54.3	89.2	93.8	103.9	107.1	104.9	103.8	105.2	107.0	111.6	118.0	119.8
Output														
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	78.2	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	87.9	80.9	78.8	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	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers ³												
	1989 ¹	1990	1991	1992	1993 ⁴	1994 ⁴	1995 ⁴	1996 ⁴	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 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	5.7
Lost workday cases.....	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays.....	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	7.3
Lost workday cases.....	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Lost workdays.....	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays.....	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	7.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays.....	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General building contractors:													
Total cases	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8	6.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5
Lost workdays.....	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except building:													
Total cases	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0
Lost workdays.....	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trades contractors:													
Total cases	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2
Lost workday cases.....	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1
Lost workdays.....	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	8.1
Lost workday cases.....	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.1
Lost workdays.....	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods:													
Total cases	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	-	8.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	-	4.3
Lost workdays.....	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products:													
Total cases	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	10.6
Lost workday cases.....	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.5
Lost workdays.....	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures:													
Total cases	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Lost workdays.....	-	-	-	128.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products:													
Total cases	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4	10.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.1
Lost workdays.....	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries:													
Total cases	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6	10.7
Lost workday cases.....	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3	5.3
Lost workdays.....	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1
Fabricated metal products:													
Total cases	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9	11.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3
Lost workdays.....	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery and equipment:													
Total cases	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	6.0
Lost workdays.....	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment:													
Total cases	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5
Lost workdays.....	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:													
Total cases	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.6
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0
Lost workdays.....	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instruments and related products:													
Total cases	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
Lost workdays.....	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:													
Total cases	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.4
Lost workday cases.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Lost workdays.....	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry and type of case ²	Incidence rates per 100 workers ³											
	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	7.
Lost workday cases.....	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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	6.
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.
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	5.
Lost workday cases.....	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.
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.
Lost workday cases.....	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.
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	5.
Lost workday cases.....	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.
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.
Lost workday cases.....	.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	.5	.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.
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.
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.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

51. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 1997-2002

Event or exposure ¹	Fatalities			
	1997-2001 average	2001 ²	2002	
		Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	6,036	5,915	5,524	100
Transportation incidents.....	2,593	2,524	2,381	43
Highway incident.....	1,421	1,409	1,372	25
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	697	727	635	11
Moving in same direction.....	126	142	155	3
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	254	257	202	4
Moving in intersection.....	148	138	145	3
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment.....	300	297	326	6
Noncollision incident.....	369	339	373	7
Jackknifed or overturned—no collision.....	300	273	312	6
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises) incident.....	368	326	322	6
Overturned.....	202	158	164	3
Aircraft.....	248	247	192	3
Worker struck by a vehicle.....	382	383	356	6
Water vehicle.....	99	90	71	1
Rail vehicle.....	68	62	64	1
Assaults and violent acts.....	964	908	840	15
Homicides.....	709	643	609	11
Shooting.....	567	509	469	8
Stabbing.....	64	58	58	1
Other, including bombing.....	78	76	82	1
Self-inflicted injuries.....	221	230	199	4
Contact with objects and equipment.....	995	962	873	16
Struck by object.....	562	553	506	9
Struck by falling object.....	352	343	303	5
Struck by flying object.....	58	60	38	1
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	290	266	231	4
Caught in running equipment or machinery.....	156	144	110	2
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials.....	126	122	116	2
Falls.....	737	810	714	13
Fall to lower level.....	654	700	634	11
Fall from ladder.....	111	123	126	2
Fall from roof.....	155	159	143	3
Fall from scaffold, staging.....	91	91	87	2
Fall on same level.....	61	84	63	1
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	529	499	538	10
Contact with electric current.....	291	285	289	5
Contact with overhead power lines.....	134	124	122	2
Contact with temperature extremes.....	41	35	60	1
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances.....	106	96	98	2
Inhalation of substances.....	52	49	49	1
Oxygen deficiency.....	89	83	90	2
Drowning, submersion.....	71	59	60	1
Fires and explosions.....	197	188	165	3
Other events or exposures³.....	21	24	13	-

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

² The BLS news release issued Sept. 25, 2002, reported a total of 5,900 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2001. Since then, an additional 15 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2001 to 5,915.

Totals for 2001 exclude fatalities from the September 11 terrorist attacks.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2002			2003									
	2001	2002	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	215,092	217,570	218,340	218,548	218,741	219,897	220,114	220,317	220,540	220,768	221,014	221,252	221,507	221,779	222,039
Civilian labor force.....	143,734	144,863	145,393	145,180	145,150	145,838	145,857	145,793	146,473	146,485	147,096	146,540	146,530	146,545	146,793
Participation rate.....	66.8	66.6	66.6	66.4	66.4	66.3	66.3	66.2	66.4	66.4	66.6	66.2	66.2	66.1	66.1
Employed.....	136,933	136,485	136,988	136,542	136,439	137,536	137,408	137,348	137,687	137,487	137,738	137,478	137,625	137,573	138,014
Employment-population ratio ²	63.7	62.7	62.7	62.5	62.4	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.4	62.3	62.3	62.1	62.1	62.0	62.2
Unemployed.....	6,801	8,378	8,405	8,637	8,711	8,302	8,450	8,445	8,786	8,998	9,358	9,062	8,905	8,973	8,779
Unemployment rate.....	4.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0
Not in the labor force.....	71,359	72,707	72,947	73,369	73,591	74,059	74,257	74,524	74,067	74,283	73,918	74,712	74,977	75,234	75,246
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	95,181	96,439	96,860	97,022	97,139	97,635	97,762	97,869	97,979	98,083	98,196	98,304	98,434	98,568	98,696
Civilian labor force.....	72,816	73,630	73,883	73,770	73,744	73,993	74,254	74,236	74,571	74,506	74,692	74,581	74,561	74,905	74,860
Participation rate.....	76.5	76.3	76.3	76.0	75.9	75.8	76.0	75.9	76.1	76.0	76.1	75.9	75.7	76.0	75.8
Employed.....	69,776	69,734	69,921	69,617	69,600	69,967	70,293	70,293	70,364	70,144	70,130	70,193	70,203	70,610	70,665
Employment-population ratio ²	73.3	72.3	72.2	71.8	71.6	71.7	71.9	71.8	71.8	71.5	71.4	71.4	71.3	71.6	71.6
Unemployed.....	3,040	3,896	3,962	4,153	4,145	4,026	3,962	3,944	4,207	4,362	4,562	4,388	4,357	4,295	4,195
Unemployment rate.....	4.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6
Not in the labor force.....	22,365	22,809	22,977	23,252	23,394	23,642	23,508	23,632	23,408	23,577	23,504	23,724	23,873	23,662	23,837
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	103,983	105,136	105,509	105,594	105,678	106,235	106,322	106,411	106,510	106,613	106,724	106,839	106,957	107,080	107,197
Civilian labor force.....	63,016	63,648	63,975	63,921	64,036	64,479	64,310	64,477	64,677	64,733	65,148	64,819	64,831	64,554	64,904
Participation rate.....	60.6	60.5	60.6	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.7	61.0	60.7	60.6	60.3	60.5
Employed.....	60,417	60,420	60,668	60,697	60,676	61,443	61,073	61,227	61,401	61,436	61,753	61,462	61,470	61,120	61,519
Employment-population ratio ²	58.1	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.4	57.8	57.4	57.5	57.6	57.6	57.9	57.5	57.5	57.1	57.4
Unemployed.....	2,599	3,228	3,308	3,224	3,360	3,035	3,237	3,250	3,276	3,297	3,395	3,357	3,361	3,434	3,384
Unemployment rate.....	4.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2
Not in the labor force.....	40,967	41,488	41,533	41,673	41,642	41,757	42,013	41,933	41,834	41,880	41,576	42,020	42,126	42,526	42,294
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	15,929	15,994	15,971	15,933	15,925	16,027	16,030	16,038	16,051	16,072	16,095	16,109	16,116	16,131	16,145
Civilian labor force.....	7,902	7,585	7,535	7,489	7,369	7,366	7,293	7,079	7,226	7,246	7,256	7,140	7,139	7,086	7,030
Participation rate.....	49.6	47.4	47.2	47.0	46.3	46.0	45.5	44.1	45.0	45.1	45.1	44.3	44.3	43.9	43.5
Employed.....	6,740	6,332	6,400	6,228	6,164	6,125	6,042	5,829	5,923	5,907	5,855	5,823	5,952	5,842	5,830
Employment-population ratio ²	42.3	39.6	40.1	39.1	38.7	38.2	37.7	36.3	36.9	36.8	36.4	36.1	36.9	36.2	36.1
Unemployed.....	1,162	1,253	1,135	1,261	1,206	1,241	1,251	1,251	1,303	1,339	1,401	1,317	1,187	1,243	1,200
Unemployment rate.....	14.7	16.5	15.1	16.8	16.4	16.8	17.1	17.7	18.0	18.5	19.3	18.4	16.7	17.5	17.1
Not in the labor force.....	8,027	8,409	8,436	8,444	8,555	8,661	8,736	8,959	8,825	8,826	8,839	8,969	8,977	9,046	9,115
White³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	178,111	179,783	180,306	180,450	180,580	180,460	180,599	180,728	180,873	181,021	181,184	181,341	181,512	181,696	181,871
Civilian labor force.....	119,399	120,150	120,479	120,345	120,093	120,084	120,166	120,200	120,575	120,420	120,881	120,623	120,669	120,307	120,722
Participation rate.....	67.0	66.8	66.8	66.7	66.5	66.5	66.5	66.5	66.7	66.5	66.7	66.5	66.5	66.2	66.4
Employed.....	114,430	114,013	114,294	114,128	113,910	113,995	114,135	114,089	114,286	113,882	114,203	114,044	114,141	113,934	114,567
Employment-population ratio ²	64.2	63.4	63.4	63.2	63.1	63.2	63.2	63.1	63.2	62.9	63.0	62.9	62.9	62.7	63.0
Unemployed.....	4,969	6,137	6,184	6,218	6,184	6,089	6,031	6,111	6,289	6,539	6,678	6,580	6,528	6,373	6,155
Unemployment rate.....	4.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1
Not in the labor force.....	58,713	59,633	59,828	60,104	60,487	60,376	60,432	60,528	60,298	60,601	60,303	60,717	60,843	61,389	61,149
Black or African American³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	25,138	25,578	25,717	25,751	25,784	25,484	25,519	25,552	25,587	25,624	25,664	25,702	25,742	25,784	25,825
Civilian labor force.....	16,421	16,565	16,682	16,540	16,706	16,374	16,395	16,296	16,521	16,618	16,717	16,540	16,579	16,724	16,572
Participation rate.....	65.3	64.8	64.9	64.2	64.8	64.3	64.2	63.8	64.6	64.9	65.1	64.4	64.4	64.9	64.2
Employed.....	15,006	14,872	15,027	14,754	14,827	14,684	14,669	14,641	14,723	14,819	14,746	14,697	14,769	14,835	14,658
Employment-population ratio ²	59.7	58.1	58.4	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.5	57.3	57.5	57.8	57.5	57.2	57.4	57.6	56.8
Unemployed.....	1,416	1,693	1,656	1,786	1,879	1,690	1,726	1,655	1,797	1,799	1,971	1,842	1,810	1,871	1,913
Unemployment rate.....	8.6	10.2	9.9	10.8	11.2	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.9	10.8	11.8	11.1	10.9	11.2	11.5
Not in the labor force.....	8,717	9,013	9,034	9,211	9,078	9,110	9,124	9,256	9,066	9,007	8,947	9,162	9,163	9,060	9,254

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		2002			2003									
	2001	2002	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	24,942	25,963	26,272	26,355	26,436	26,994	28	27,191	27,291	27,391	27,494	27,597	27,701	27,808	27,913
Civilian labor force.....	17,328	17,943	18,049	18,169	18,134	18,614	18,658	18,614	18,836	18,811	18,856	18,750	18,829	18,859	18,915
Participation rate.....	69.5	69.1	68.7	68.9	68.6	69.0	68.9	68.5	69.0	68.7	68.6	67.9	68.0	67.8	67.8
Employed.....	16,190	16,590	16,637	16,755	16,708	17,155	17,223	17,215	17,428	17,264	17,271	17,206	17,370	17,448	17,546
Employment-population ratio ²	64.9	63.9	63.3	63.6	63.2	63.5	63.6	63.3	63.9	63.0	62.8	62.3	62.7	62.7	62.9
Unemployed.....	1,138	1,353	1,412	1,414	1,425	1,459	1,436	1,399	1,408	1,548	1,586	1,544	1,460	1,411	1,369
Unemployment rate.....	6.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.4	8.2	7.8	7.5	7.2
Not in the labor force.....	7,614	8,020	8,223	8,188	8,303	8,380	8,436	8,577	8,455	8,580	8,638	8,847	8,872	8,949	8,998

¹ The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

² Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

³ Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white and black or African American) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2002			2003									
	2001	2002	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and over.....	136,933	136,485	136,988	136,542	136,439	137,536	137,408	137,348	137,687	137,487	137,739	137,628	137,625	137,573	138,014
Men.....	73,196	72,903	73,151	72,773	72,690	72,994	73,249	73,064	73,182	72,981	73,071	73,043	73,195	73,475	73,569
Women.....	63,737	63,582	63,837	63,769	63,749	64,542	64,159	64,284	64,505	64,506	64,667	64,435	64,430	64,098	64,446
Married men, spouse present.....	44,007	44,116	44,245	44,093	44,005	44,401	44,587	44,415	44,552	44,542	44,371	44,739	44,620	44,522	44,674
Married women, spouse present.....	34,153	34,153	34,322	34,264	34,189	34,525	34,620	34,569	34,685	34,443	34,600	34,612	34,655	34,562	35,096
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	3,715	4,213	4,343	4,329	4,273	4,643	4,807	4,696	4,840	4,592	4,499	4,649	4,449	4,975	4,836
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,396	2,788	2,888	2,855	2,893	3,027	3,152	3,123	3,221	3,058	3,153	3,112	3,017	3,203	2,989
Could only find part-time work.....	1,006	1,124	1,133	1,159	1,110	1,297	1,275	1,192	1,266	1,265	1,257	1,304	1,186	1,365	1,396
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,790	18,843	18,685	18,727	18,555	19,314	18,421	18,888	18,886	19,083	19,548	19,027	19,564	18,993	18,879
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	3,627	4,119	4,274	4,272	4,219	4,496	4,675	4,587	4,728	4,478	4,390	4,566	4,380	4,847	4,714
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,340	2,726	2,857	2,816	2,854	2,947	3,062	3,048	3,140	3,003	3,074	3,079	2,963	3,145	2,925
Could only find part-time work.....	997	1,114	1,122	1,158	1,097	1,267	1,257	1,178	1,258	1,234	1,237	1,276	1,179	1,367	1,374
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,415	18,487	18,347	18,361	18,197	18,984	18,134	18,529	18,503	18,664	19,184	18,610	19,142	18,619	18,608

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

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

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2002			2003									
	2001	2002	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	4.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	14.7	16.5	15.1	16.8	16.4	16.8	17.1	17.7	18.0	18.5	19.3	18.4	16.6	17.5	17.1
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2
White, total ¹	4.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	12.7	14.5	13.9	14.5	13.8	15.2	15.5	15.6	15.4	15.3	16.5	15.8	15.0	15.2	14.2
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	13.9	15.9	14.7	15.8	14.9	16.2	17.3	18.0	17.7	17.0	17.8	18.2	16.0	17.9	15.8
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	11.4	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.7	14.2	13.7	13.1	13.2	13.7	15.2	13.4	14.0	12.4	12.5
Men, 20 years and older.....	3.7	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.8
Women, 20 years and older.....	3.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.4
Black or African American, total ¹	8.6	10.2	9.9	10.8	11.2	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.9	10.8	11.8	11.1	10.9	11.2	11.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	29.0	29.8	23.9	30.5	33.2	30.4	30.2	33.4	33.1	37.0	39.3	36.0	30.0	32.8	37.2
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	30.4	31.3	24.9	30.0	34.5	33.2	38.1	45.2	37.7	43.1	36.5	37.7	27.4	34.2	40.5
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	27.5	28.3	22.7	31.0	32.1	28.0	22.2	23.1	29.3	32.0	41.7	34.5	32.4	31.6	33.6
Men, 20 years and older.....	8.0	9.5	9.9	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.3	10.4	11.2	11.3	10.2	10.4	11.2	10.5
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.0	8.8	8.5	9.0	9.7	8.4	9.0	8.7	9.2	8.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.1	10.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	6.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.4	8.2	7.8	7.5	7.2
Married men, spouse present.....	2.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8
Married women, spouse present.....	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.7
Full-time workers.....	4.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1
Part-time workers.....	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.8	5.5
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	7.2	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.2	9.2	9.7	8.7	9.4	8.6	8.9
High school graduates, no college ³	4.2	5.3	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5
Some college or associate degree.....	3.3	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.8
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	2.3	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.0

¹ Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; ¹³ Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, ¹⁴ reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as their main race.

² Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

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

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2002			2003									
	2001	2002	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,853	2,893	2,797	2,912	2,860	2,772	2,749	2,780	2,814	3,056	3,009	3,009	2,727	2,739	2,731
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,196	2,580	2,515	2,532	2,547	2,577	2,565	2,473	2,630	2,605	2,936	2,699	2,595	2,783	2,577
15 weeks and over.....	1,752	2,904	3,099	3,143	3,296	3,140	3,155	3,104	3,294	3,250	3,572	3,592	3,572	3,524	3,463
15 to 26 weeks.....	951	1,369	1,374	1,317	1,392	1,457	1,281	1,316	1,392	1,321	1,536	1,633	1,637	1,421	1,444
27 weeks and over.....	801	1,535	1,724	1,826	1,904	1,683	1,874	1,788	1,903	1,930	2,036	1,959	1,935	2,102	2,020
Mean duration, in weeks.....	13.1	16.6	17.6	17.9	18.4	18.4	18.6	18.0	19.6	19.2	19.8	19.3	19.0	19.7	19.1
Median duration, in weeks.....	6.8	9.1	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.4	9.6	10.2	10.1	12.3	10.0	9.6	10.1	10.3

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2002			2003									
	2001	2002	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Job losers ¹	3,476	4,607	4,828	4,833	4,863	4,583	4,756	4,613	4,765	5,074	5,010	4,951	4,942	5,014	4,936
On temporary layoff.....	1,067	1,124	1,098	1,069	1,110	1,080	1,142	1,157	1,101	1,226	1,199	1,198	1,080	1,108	1,097
Not on temporary layoff.....	2,409	3,483	3,729	3,764	3,753	3,503	3,614	3,456	3,664	3,848	3,811	3,753	3,852	3,905	3,838
Job leavers.....	835	866	850	834	862	825	772	794	829	772	893	792	847	847	783
Reentrants.....	2,031	2,368	2,386	2,394	2,462	2,331	2,395	2,391	2,558	2,499	2,687	2,529	2,540	2,408	2,544
New entrants.....	459	536	494	586	534	616	579	626	642	634	648	670	628	700	655
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	51.1	55.0	56.4	55.9	55.8	54.9	55.9	54.8	54.2	56.5	54.2	55.4	55.6	55.9	55.3
On temporary layoff.....	15.7	13.4	12.8	12.4	12.7	12.9	13.4	13.7	12.5	13.7	13.0	13.4	12.1	12.4	12.3
Not on temporary layoff.....	35.4	41.6	43.6	43.5	43.0	41.9	42.5	41.0	41.7	42.9	41.3	42.0	43.4	43.5	43.0
Job leavers.....	12.3	10.3	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.1	9.4	9.4	8.6	9.7	8.9	8.8	9.4	8.8
Reentrants.....	29.9	28.3	27.9	27.7	28.2	27.9	28.2	28.4	29.1	27.8	29.1	28.3	28.6	26.9	28.5
New entrants.....	6.8	6.4	5.8	6.8	6.1	7.4	6.8	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.5	7.1	7.8	7.3
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	2.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.5	.5	.6	.5
Reentrants.....	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
New entrants.....	.3	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	.4

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2002			2003									
	2001	2002	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total, 16 years and older.....	4.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0
16 to 24 years.....	10.6	12.0	11.8	12.2	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.7	12.7	13.1	13.5	13.0	12.3	13.0	12.3
16 to 19 years.....	14.7	16.5	15.1	16.8	16.4	16.8	17.1	17.7	18.0	18.5	19.3	18.4	16.6	17.5	17.1
16 to 17 years.....	17.2	18.8	16.2	19.4	17.6	18.3	17.9	16.7	18.7	18.5	21.6	20.8	18.7	19.4	20.9
18 to 19 years.....	13.1	15.1	14.3	15.3	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.7	17.8	19.0	17.9	17.1	15.9	16.1	14.9
20 to 24 years.....	8.3	9.7	10.1	9.8	9.7	9.3	9.3	8.9	10.1	10.5	10.7	10.3	10.3	10.9	10.0
25 years and older.....	3.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9
25 to 54 years.....	3.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
55 years and older.....	3.0	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7
Men, 16 years and older.....	4.8	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.2
16 to 24 years.....	11.4	12.8	12.3	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.4	13.8	14.3	14.3	14.5	12.7	14.4	13.2
16 to 19 years.....	16.0	18.1	16.0	18.0	17.5	18.2	19.5	20.8	20.6	20.8	20.1	20.9	16.9	20.0	18.7
16 to 17 years.....	19.1	21.1	17.2	21.2	18.5	19.3	19.1	18.0	21.4	21.5	23.8	22.8	20.7	22.6	20.3
18 to 19 years.....	14.0	16.4	15.2	16.1	16.7	17.6	19.3	21.5	20.1	20.9	17.7	19.5	15.3	18.3	17.8
20 to 24 years.....	9.0	10.2	10.4	10.2	10.2	9.7	9.2	8.7	10.7	11.4	11.7	11.7	10.8	11.9	10.7
25 years and older.....	3.6	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.0
25 to 54 years.....	3.7	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.3
55 years and older.....	3.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.5	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9
Women, 16 years and older.....	4.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7
16 to 24 years.....	9.6	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.1	11.3	11.0	11.5	11.8	12.5	11.3	12.0	11.5	11.3
16 to 19 years.....	13.4	14.9	14.1	15.6	15.2	15.5	14.8	14.6	15.5	16.2	18.5	16.0	16.4	15.1	15.4
16 to 17 years.....	15.2	16.6	15.2	17.4	16.6	17.3	16.8	15.5	16.2	15.8	19.5	18.9	16.7	16.3	21.5
18 to 19 years.....	12.2	13.8	13.3	14.4	14.2	14.1	12.3	13.7	15.5	17.1	18.0	14.5	16.6	13.7	12.0
20 to 24 years.....	7.5	9.1	9.8	9.4	9.3	8.8	9.5	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.5	8.9	9.8	9.7	9.2
25 years and older.....	3.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7
25 to 54 years.....	3.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.0
55 years and older ¹	2.7	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.8	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.5	3.8	3.4

¹ Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Sept. 2002	Aug. 2003 ^P	Sept. 2003 ^P	State	Sept. 2002	Aug. 2003 ^P	Sept. 2003 ^P
Alabama.....	5.9	5.7	5.5	Missouri.....	5.5	5.6	5.5
Alaska.....	8.2	7.9	7.8	Montana.....	4.5	4.7	4.9
Arizona.....	6.2	6.0	5.6	Nebraska.....	3.6	3.8	4.0
Arkansas.....	5.5	5.4	6.0	Nevada.....	5.0	5.2	5.3
California.....	6.7	6.7	6.5	New Hampshire.....	4.8	4.4	4.5
Colorado.....	5.8	5.7	5.6	New Jersey.....	6.0	5.9	5.8
Connecticut.....	4.5	5.0	5.0	New Mexico.....	5.5	6.1	6.1
Delaware.....	4.3	4.6	4.5	New York.....	6.0	6.2	6.4
District of Columbia.....	6.3	7.3	6.1	North Carolina.....	6.6	6.5	6.4
Florida.....	5.4	5.4	5.3	North Dakota.....	4.2	3.7	3.7
Georgia.....	5.2	4.6	4.4	Ohio.....	5.6	5.8	5.8
Hawaii.....	4.0	4.3	4.2	Oklahoma.....	4.5	5.4	5.1
Idaho.....	5.8	5.6	5.4	Oregon.....	7.2	8.0	8.0
Illinois.....	6.7	6.8	7.1	Pennsylvania.....	5.7	5.2	5.3
Indiana.....	5.1	5.2	5.2	Rhode Island.....	5.3	5.3	4.5
Iowa.....	4.2	4.6	4.6	South Carolina.....	5.9	6.2	6.4
Kansas.....	5.2	4.7	4.8	South Dakota.....	2.9	3.4	3.5
Kentucky.....	5.4	5.8	5.9	Tennessee.....	4.9	5.1	5.4
Louisiana.....	6.1	7.2	6.1	Texas.....	6.4	6.6	6.6
Maine.....	4.4	4.9	5.0	Utah.....	6.2	5.1	5.1
Maryland.....	4.3	4.2	4.2	Vermont.....	3.7	3.9	4.3
Massachusetts.....	5.5	5.8	5.7	Virginia.....	3.9	3.7	3.7
Michigan.....	6.1	7.4	7.5	Washington.....	7.2	7.6	7.6
Minnesota.....	4.3	4.4	4.6	West Virginia.....	6.2	6.6	5.8
Mississippi.....	6.7	6.3	5.4	Wisconsin.....	5.5	5.9	5.7
				Wyoming.....	4.2	4.1	4.0

^P = preliminary

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

[In thousands]

State	Sept. 2002	Aug. 2003 ^P	Sept. 2003 ^P	State	Sept. 2002	Aug. 2003 ^P	Sept. 2003 ^P
Alabama.....	2,097,443	2,141,539	2,148,526	Missouri.....	2,979,997	2,978,886	2,978,128
Alaska.....	324,729	345,126	347,645	Montana.....	463,611	479,625	480,669
Arizona.....	2,686,431	2,685,675	2,668,293	Nebraska.....	959,835	985,491	988,892
Arkansas.....	1,295,959	1,304,185	1,311,454	Nevada.....	1,120,954	1,111,265	1,107,736
California.....	17,422,261	17,569,636	17,588,557	New Hampshire.....	708,730	717,810	720,373
Colorado.....	2,445,706	2,483,191	2,481,887	New Jersey.....	4,370,939	4,430,853	4,434,768
Connecticut.....	1,778,223	1,781,786	1,778,137	New Mexico.....	880,265	899,667	900,403
Delaware.....	421,706	419,923	421,703	New York.....	9,401,072	9,377,292	9,395,575
District of Columbia.....	302,438	310,533	310,752	North Carolina.....	4,155,030	4,152,243	4,185,074
Florida.....	8,087,043	8,070,662	8,111,562	North Dakota.....	346,381	352,974	353,982
Georgia.....	4,309,184	4,391,876	4,400,383	Ohio.....	5,810,730	5,864,933	5,865,019
Hawaii.....	581,651	607,645	607,758	Oklahoma.....	1,693,018	1,709,321	1,714,264
Idaho.....	682,482	685,458	686,282	Oregon.....	1,832,589	1,834,518	1,809,800
Illinois.....	6,357,931	6,435,531	6,449,085	Pennsylvania.....	6,299,196	6,187,235	6,163,319
Indiana.....	3,183,458	3,227,153	3,205,153	Rhode Island.....	559,784	569,929	568,354
Iowa.....	1,677,089	1,623,533	1,621,539	South Carolina.....	1,974,735	2,020,722	2,029,111
Kansas.....	1,420,756	1,476,496	1,480,255	South Dakota.....	422,848	423,165	423,807
Kentucky.....	1,960,202	1,987,942	1,998,651	Tennessee.....	2,932,171	2,896,552	2,905,241
Louisiana.....	1,998,034	2,028,405	2,047,050	Texas.....	10,781,758	11,045,444	11,052,287
Maine.....	685,986	693,947	700,687	Utah.....	1,180,714	1,217,685	1,223,610
Maryland.....	2,901,603	2,917,216	2,918,238	Vermont.....	349,826	353,660	353,126
Massachusetts.....	3,505,496	3,456,477	3,456,467	Virginia.....	3,737,028	3,785,957	3,799,926
Michigan.....	4,967,754	5,097,494	5,113,567	Washington.....	3,118,965	3,111,189	3,111,728
Minnesota.....	2,915,546	2,926,594	2,925,954	West Virginia.....	798,918	806,190	801,045
Mississippi.....	1,292,434	1,321,006	1,316,202	Wisconsin.....	3,020,304	3,100,793	3,106,534
				Wyoming.....	269,635	275,692	276,607

^P = preliminary.

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

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2002			2003									
	2001	2002	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
TOTAL NONFARM	131,826	130,376	130,408	130,409	130,198	130,356	130,235	130,084	130,062	129,986	129,903	129,846	129,881	130,006	130,132
TOTAL PRIVATE	110,707	108,886	108,864	108,869	108,642	108,780	108,647	108,537	108,536	108,502	108,427	108,388	108,411	108,528	108,644
GOODS-PRODUCING	23,873	22,619	22,435	22,409	22,323	22,288	22,191	22,159	22,119	22,098	22,061	22,001	21,982	21,969	21,952
Natural resources and mining	606	581	572	573	572	568	569	565	564	566	569	566	565	564	565
Logging.....	73.5	69.1	66.7	67.6	67.9	67.1	66.6	64.6	64.3	64.8	65.7	64.0	63.6	63.5	64.1
Mining.....	532.5	511.9	505.7	505.0	503.6	500.5	502.1	500.4	499.8	501.4	502.8	502.1	501.1	500.1	500.5
Oil and gas extraction.....	123.7	122.5	121.5	122.0	121.6	122.1	121.8	122.9	124.4	125.2	125.7	125.3	125.0	125.5	126.0
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	218.7	212.1	209.7	209.3	208.1	206.9	206.3	206.9	207.5	208.2	208.9	209.6	209.1	207.4	207.6
Coal mining.....	74.3	74.9	73.6	73.8	73.3	72.2	72.3	72.3	72.7	72.6	73.2	73.7	72.9	71.4	71.5
Support activities for mining.....	190.1	177.2	174.5	173.7	173.9	171.5	174.0	170.6	167.9	168.0	168.2	167.2	167.0	167.2	167.0
Construction	6,826	6,732	6,720	6,745	6,731	6,738	6,700	6,720	6,760	6,786	6,800	6,804	6,825	6,841	6,847
Construction of buildings.....	1,588.9	1,583.9	1,588.0	1,602.9	1,595.3	1,597.7	1,594.4	1,605.6	1,615.8	1,615.0	1,609.7	1,606.7	1,610.9	1,620.3	1,621.5
Heavy and civil engineering.....	953.0	929.9	918.1	915.2	915.3	916.8	912.5	895.0	898.4	902.8	905.8	910.8	913.9	915.8	912.8
Specialty trade contractors.....	4,283.9	4,217.9	4,214.2	4,226.4	4,220.7	4,223.8	4,193.2	4,219.5	4,245.5	4,267.8	4,284.1	4,286.3	4,300.3	4,305.3	4,313.3
Manufacturing	16,441	15,306	15,143	15,091	15,020	14,982	14,922	14,874	14,795	14,746	14,692	14,631	14,592	14,564	14,540
Production workers.....	11,677	10,799	10,685	10,648	10,595	10,564	10,516	10,447	10,379	10,342	10,299	10,257	10,229	10,198	10,176
Durable goods	10,335	9,517	9,400	9,362	9,316	9,282	9,236	9,203	9,147	9,114	9,081	9,034	9,018	9,000	8,990
Production workers.....	7,163	6,551	6,474	6,447	6,417	6,392	6,355	6,314	6,267	6,244	6,221	6,188	6,182	6,161	6,149
Wood products.....	574.1	556.8	554.2	552.3	548.1	549.2	548.5	544.4	546.0	544.9	541.0	540.8	538.2	541.1	542.7
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	544.5	519.0	516.1	513.6	510.8	507.9	505.9	506.7	504.8	505.1	505.0	501.1	501.4	498.1	496.7
Primary metals.....	570.9	510.9	504.4	503.3	499.7	500.1	496.5	494.7	491.1	486.4	482.0	478.5	475.9	471.9	469
Fabricated metal products.....	1,676.4	1,547.8	1,532.0	1,523.7	1,516.0	1,508.0	1,497.5	1,495.3	1,489.4	1,482.3	1,476.4	1,470.7	1,469.2	1,464.4	1,466.2
Machinery.....	1,368.3	1,237.4	1,219.6	1,216.1	1,212.4	1,206.5	1,201.6	1,194.8	1,187.4	1,181.2	1,175.8	1,171.9	1,168.0	1,166.6	1,165.1
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,748.8	1,521.3	1,483.9	1,477.0	1,462.2	1,448.5	1,438.2	1,432.1	1,423.6	1,413.0	1,407.7	1,398.1	1,392.5	1,685.9	1,379.3
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	286.2	249.8	242.0	241.8	241.0	234.4	230.9	229.8	230.5	226.7	226.5	223.6	221.9	221.5	219.2
Communications equipment.....	233.9	190.9	185.5	182.0	180.1	177.6	177.8	176.5	175.5	174.4	173.3	171.9	170.9	170.0	169.3
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	645.4	531.4	513.9	507.6	503.7	498.8	496.0	494.1	492.0	487.7	485.1	480.9	479.5	474.2	470.1
Electronic instruments.....	475.1	450.6	444.1	442.5	441.3	441.4	438.7	436.5	433.5	431.5	429.9	429.0	429.0	429.0	428.8
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	556.9	498.9	489.1	486.8	485.2	482.4	479.8	477.5	474.8	469.3	467.7	465.9	462.1	461.1	460.3
Transportation equipment.....	1,937.9	1,828.5	1,815.5	1,808.7	1,804.7	1,806.5	1,800.7	1,792.5	1,771.9	1,777.6	1,774.3	1,760.2	1,767.6	1,769.1	1,769.1
Furniture and related products.....	642.4	604.6	596.9	594.2	589.1	587.0	582.9	582.0	576.4	576.4	574.1	574.2	572.7	573.6	574.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	714.5	691.9	688.3	691.1	687.9	686.0	684.5	683.0	682.0	677.8	676.6	673.0	670.4	667.9	666.6
Nondurable goods	6,107	5,789	5,743	5,729	5,704	5,700	5,686	5,671	5,648	5,632	5,611	5,597	5,574	5,564	5,550
Production workers.....	4,514	4,249	4,211	4,201	4,178	4,172	4,161	4,133	4,112	4,098	4,078	4,069	4,047	4,037	4,027
Food manufacturing.....	1,551.2	1,525.1	1,520.0	1,520.0	1,518.5	1,517.1	1,514.7	1,513.3	1,512.3	1,512.4	1,517.5	1,520.9	1,521.7	1,524.8	1,524.1
Beverages and tobacco products.....	209.0	205.4	203.1	200.2	200.2	199.0	198.2	196.1	194.6	195.4	194.5	194.4	194.8	194.4	194.5
Textile mills.....	332.9	293.2	287.5	286.8	284.9	285.2	283.7	281.6	277.8	272.7	270.1	264.7	259.6	257.7	254.8
Textile product mills.....	205.7	196.2	195.4	194.9	193.7	191.7	192.6	192.6	190.6	188.7	186.4	184.2	178.4	179.6	179.6
Apparel.....	426.5	357.6	346.7	343.2	337.2	331.8	325.9	322.1	318.4	313.2	307.8	301.2	299.0	295.3	294.6
Leather and allied products.....	58.0	49.9	48.6	47.7	47.3	46.7	46.0	45.8	44.8	44.4	43.3	43.5	43.1	43.0	42.5
Paper and paper products.....	577.6	549.8	545.6	544.6	541.5	539.7	538.5	535.1	534.1	531.9	530.6	527.3	526.4	525.0	523.9
Printing and related support activities.....	768.4	709.9	701.3	697.5	689.8	694.5	694.0	696.4	694.8	695.3	694.1	692.2	690.0	687.0	684.2
Petroleum and coal products.....	121.1	119.1	118.7	119.4	119.7	120.4	120.4	120.3	119.2	119.3	118.4	118.0	116.9	116.0	115.5
Chemicals.....	959.0	929.5	925.1	924.7	925.8	926.0	924.2	922.5	921.7	920.6	916.5	917.7	914.8	912.1	909.3
Plastics and rubber products.....	897.4	853.5	851.0	850.1	845.4	848.0	847.4	845.1	839.2	837.7	831.7	833.3	829.3	829.1	827.3
SERVICE-PROVIDING	107,952	107,757	107,973	108,000	107,875	108,068	108,044	107,925	107,943	107,888	107,842	107,845	107,899	108,037	108,180
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	86,834	86,267	86,429	86,460	86,319	86,492	86,456	86,378	86,417	86,404	86,366	86,387	86,429	86,559	86,692
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,983	25,493	25,439	25,406	25,378	25,376	25,346	25,338	25,321	25,282	25,238	25,211	25,217	25,241	25,269
Wholesale trade	5,772.7	5,641.0	5,618.9	5,604.9	5,603.9	5,596.0	5,596.2	5,590.4	5,590.8	5,582.0	5,570.6	5,560.0	5,550.0	5,548.8	5,547.6
Durable goods.....	3,130.4	3,007.2	2,990.8	2,984.3	2,978.7	2,967.9	2,967.0	2,961.2	2,957.7	2,952.2	2,947.5	2,940.4	2,934.5	2,930.9	2,932.4
Nondurable goods.....	2,031.3	2,015.1	2,010.1	2,004.3	2,009.6	2,011.5	2,010.7	2,013.6	2,013.3	2,009.9	2,004.1	2,001.4	1,997.7	1,998.4	1,994.0
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	611.1	618.8	618.0	616.3	615.6	616.6	618.5	619.2	619.8	619.9	619.0	618.3	617.8	621.5	621.2
Retail trade	15,238.6	15,047.2	15,025.2	15,014.0	15,005.6	15,009.2	14,987.3	14,994.7	14,999.6	14,979.0	14,964.2	14,958.0	14,975.1	14,984.9	15,015.2
Motor vehicles and parts dealers ¹	1,854.6	1,879.2	1,886.8	1,883.8	1,878.9	1,876.8	1,874.9	1,875.5	1,875.4	1,879.2	1,877.9	1,883.2	1,880.5	1,884.3	1,884.9
Automobile dealers.....	1,225.1	1,250.4	1,254.9	1,255.0	1,249.6	1,245.5	1,242.1	1,241.5	1,242.0	1,244.3	1,246.0	1,249.0	1,248.1	1,250.1	1,250.2
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	541.2	539.9	546.8	548.7	548.4	549.9	552.0	547.6	549.2	545.4	546.5	543.9	541.6	542.8	543.2
Electronics and appliance stores.....	554.5	528.8	526.4	529.3	529.8	531.6	526.9	524.8	525.2	523.8	522.9	519.6	519.9	519.9	520.6

See notes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2002			2003									
	2001	2002	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,151.8	1,179.1	1,184.2	1,184.2	1,183.9	1,190.6	1,183.6	1,181.8	1,189.0	1,188.5	1,194.2	1,196.5	1,203.3	1,210.8	1,215.8
Food and beverage stores.....	2,950.5	2,871.6	2,852.5	2,842.5	2,833.5	2,827.0	2,820.2	2,822.9	2,822.0	2,822.5	2,812.8	2,801.7	2,798.0	2,791.9	2,804.9
Health and personal care stores.....	951.5	946.6	949.2	949.5	952.5	956.8	960.1	962.6	966.2	965.7	967.9	965.8	965.9	968.3	972.1
Gasoline stations.....	925.3	903.6	903.6	903.7	904.2	905.2	905.0	907.1	910.9	908.8	908.6	904.0	907.1	903.5	901.0
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,321.1	1,307.8	1,307.4	1,304.5	1,308.5	1,291.2	1,279.7	1,282.8	1,288.3	1,280.7	1,277.5	1,277.6	1,278.9	1,278.4	1,283.5
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	679.2	660.1	655.3	650.1	637.8	653.5	652.6	650.8	646.3	645.2	642.0	640.8	640.6	640.6	641.2
General merchandise stores ¹	2,842.2	2,820.7	2,809.1	2,817.5	2,827.6	2,834.2	2,838.8	2,846.4	2,835.8	2,833.1	2,831.5	2,838.9	2,857.7	2,863.8	2,867.6
Department stores.....	1,768.3	1,709.8	1,696.6	1,712.0	1,727.5	1,720.9	1,718.6	1,710.6	1,695.5	1,690.3	1,689.9	1,690.3	1,703.6	1,705.6	1,706.3
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	993.3	962.5	960.8	957.2	954.6	952.4	949.1	949.8	948.6	944.1	941.8	942.5	941.0	942.0	942.7
Nonstore retailers.....	473.5	447.3	443.1	443.0	445.9	440.0	444.4	442.6	442.7	442.0	440.6	443.5	440.6	438.6	437.7
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,372.0	4,205.3	4,194.6	4,188.9	4,170.7	4,174.6	4,166.7	4,153.8	4,136.3	4,128.5	4,113.9	4,103.7	4,101.2	4,115.8	4,114.3
Air transportation.....	615.3	559.3	556.3	556.3	553.9	551.3	545.8	537.3	525.6	516.4	510.0	502.4	500.0	502.5	497.4
Rail transportation.....	226.7	218.1	215.1	216.8	216.3	215.7	215.3	215.3	216.5	216.1	217.2	217.1	214.8	216.6	216.1
Water transportation.....	54.0	51.6	50.4	50.3	50.3	50.6	50.5	50.1	49.9	50.3	50.1	50.0	49.9	48.6	49.2
Truck transportation.....	1,386.8	1,339.1	1,336.2	1,333.2	1,331.9	1,327.6	1,324.3	1,328.1	1,324.4	1,324.4	1,326.9	1,324.0	1,331.0	1,329.9	1,332.0
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	374.8	371.5	365.1	363.3	360.8	358.0	357.5	351.9	353.0	350.4	345.4	347.4	348.3	355.7	358.0
Pipeline transportation.....	45.4	41.5	40.4	40.2	40.2	40.0	39.8	40.2	40.3	40.3	39.7	39.5	38.9	38.9	38.8
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	29.1	25.9	26.2	25.7	25.6	24.0	25.6	27.1	28.5	29.1	29.9	29.5	30.0	29.9	30.2
Support activities for transportation.....	539.2	526.7	528.1	528.2	531.2	527.7	527.9	525.9	522.7	527.8	523.2	520.2	519.1	522.7	522.7
Couriers and messengers.....	587.0	558.0	557.5	556.3	545.0	561.4	558.9	563.3	561.6	560.8	560.9	560.6	557.8	557.3	555.3
Warehousing and storage.....	513.8	513.6	519.3	518.6	515.5	518.3	521.1	514.6	513.8	512.9	510.6	513.0	511.4	513.7	514.6
Utilities.....	599.4	599.8	600.6	598.3	597.3	596.4	595.9	595.3	594.6	592.3	589.5	589.6	590.8	591.1	591.4
Information.....	3,629	3,420	3,392	3,382	3,353	3,328	3,308	3,305	3,303	3,294	3,285	3,278	3,267	3,265	3,257
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	1,020.7	969.4	964.7	962.6	962.2	954.0	955.3	953.5	950.8	947.2	945.1	941.4	941.5	939.7	937.8
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	376.8	387.1	394.7	394.3	381.6	377.8	367.0	369.3	371.1	373.4	371.7	373.7	367.2	369.3	367.5
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	344.6	333.8	330.3	331.0	332.1	327.2	325.0	325.7	325.0	324.4	324.2	324.1	322.9	325.4	324.1
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	45.5	34.8	34.2	33.0	32.9	33.0	33.3	33.6	33.8	33.5	34.0	34.5	34.2	34.1	33.7
Telecommunications.....	1,302.1	1,200.9	1,177.7	1,174.9	1,162.5	1,158.7	1,151.4	1,146.9	1,145.0	1,138.1	1,132.5	1,127.8	1,125.7	1,124.3	1,120.9
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	493.6	447.4	444.0	439.1	435.8	430.3	429.5	430.4	431.3	431.4	432.1	430.9	429.7	426.8	426.6
Other information services.....	46.1	46.6	46.5	46.9	45.8	46.5	46.3	46.0	46.0	45.5	45.1	45.1	45.5	45.7	46.0
Financial activities.....	7,807	7,843	7,872	7,880	7,889	7,902	7,916	7,930	7,956	7,971	7,972	7,981	7,980	7,989	7,980
Finance and insurance.....	5,773.1	5,814.9	5,841.1	5,851.1	5,861.0	5,872.4	5,885.2	5,894.8	5,912.0	5,923.2	5,923.3	5,928.6	5,924.4	5,935.1	5,923.5
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	23.0	23.1	22.9	23.0	22.7	22.7	22.3	22.3	22.2	22.2	22.1	22.1	22.0	22.0	21.8
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,597.7	2,682.3	2,714.0	2,722.8	2,729.1	2,734.9	2,741.9	2,752.3	2,765.8	2,781.8	2,783.5	2,789.4	2,788.8	2,791.5	2,781.8
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,701.2	1,738.2	1,745.6	1,748.3	1,751.3	1,755.1	1,757.1	1,762.3	1,764.4	1,767.9	1,768.5	1,771.5	1,772.4	1,772.8	1,774.4
Commercial banking.....	1,258.4	1,284.7	1,288.8	1,291.2	1,292.8	1,296.1	1,297.5	1,300.4	1,300.6	1,302.4	1,302.3	1,304.1	1,304.8	1,303.2	1,303.6
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	830.5	800.8	796.9	798.2	799.4	802.3	803.1	799.3	798.8	796.9	796.7	796.6	794.9	799.3	800.8
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,233.7	2,223.1	2,222.2	2,222.7	2,225.7	2,228.5	2,233.9	2,236.8	2,241.8	2,239.4	2,238.9	1,138.1	2,237.1	2,240.4	2,238.4
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	88.3	85.6	85.1	84.4	84.1	84.0	84.0	84.1	83.4	82.9	82.1	82.4	81.6	81.9	80.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2,034.5	2,027.8	2,031.1	2,029.2	2,028.3	2,029.2	2,030.6	2,034.7	2,044.2	2,047.8	2,048.6	2,052.7	2,055.2	2,053.7	2,056.0
Real estate.....	1,339.5	1,347.7	1,354.4	1,357.3	1,355.7	1,353.8	1,356.9	1,359.9	1,366.4	1,367.3	1,365.2	1,368.9	1,371.5	1,376.5	1,375.5
Rental and leasing services.....	666.3	652.3	648.9	644.9	645.8	648.7	646.7	647.0	649.4	651.4	654.2	654.6	654.2	650.2	650.1
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	28.7	27.8	27.8	27.0	26.8	26.7	27.0	27.8	28.4	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.5	30.0	30.4
Professional and business services.....	16,476	16,010	16,036	16,014	15,972	16,015	16,043	15,980	15,989	16,002	16,006	16,063	16,054	16,124	16,167
Professional and technical services ¹	6,902.2	6,715.0	6,738.3	6,731.9	6,716.9	6,745.3	6,790.5	6,758.4	6,742.2	6,698.1	6,674.9	6,661.6	6,657.3	6,696.1	6,719.6
Legal services.....	1,091.3	1,111.8	1,121.7	1,120.6	1,120.2	1,119.8	1,124.1	1,125.7	1,127.5	1,125.6	1,125.2	1,122.8	1,121.9	1,125.1	1,128.2
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	872.2	867.1	882.7	884.3	872.6	910.6	941.2	913.5	899.3	866.0	848.9	847.9	854.3	859.8	863.1
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,274.7	1,251.1	1,251.3	1,252.1	1,252.5	1,238.6	1,247.9	1,246.0	1,242.9	1,241.4	1,236.0	1,240.9	1,238.1	1,247.1	1,246.6

See notes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2002			2003									
	2001	2002	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,297.8	1,162.7	1,153.4	1,150.1	1,142.7	1,142.8	1,144.3	1,144.5	1,151.9	1,146.6	1,142.0	1,130.6	1,125.4	1,134.8	1,140.1
Management and technical consulting services.....	746.2	731.8	734.0	733.4	739.8	734.8	736.2	735.5	732.9	734.0	731.8	735.0	736.1	74 2.0	748.9
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,779.0	1,711.1	1,703.9	1,699.0	1,694.2	1,696.8	1,697.1	1,697.9	1,697.0	1,696.0	1,690.8	1,698.5	1,690.8	1,691.1	1,689.2
Administrative and waste services.....	7,794.9	7,583.8	7,594.0	7,583.0	7,561.0	7,572.9	7,555.7	7,523.3	7,549.4	7,608.3	7,639.8	7,702.5	7,706.1	7,737.2	7,758.2
Administrative and support services ¹	7,477.6	7,266.8	7,279.2	7,271.1	7,244.9	7,255.5	7,239.9	7,207.8	7,230.5	7,288.6	7,323.0	7,380.3	7,389.2	7,420.3	7,443.1
Employment services ¹	3,437.1	3,248.8	3,260.8	3,256.8	3,259.2	3,292.7	3,287.8	3,245.9	3,242.2	3,291.7	3,318.3	3,374.8	3,373.7	3,399.0	3,427.7
Temporary help services.....	2,337.7	2,185.7	2,192.6	2,174.4	2,159.4	2,170.2	2,151.6	2,135.9	2,131.2	2,177.6	2,207.9	2,226.6	2,236.6	2,264.3	2,281.2
Business support services.....	779.7	757.0	749.1	755.8	757.0	746.0	743.8	746.5	748.1	747.9	747.8	745.0	750.4	753.7	753.9
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,606.2	1,597.3	1,606.7	1,601.0	1,591.7	1,585.8	1,580.4	1,576.4	1,587.4	1,596.3	1,601.8	1,609.9	1,613.5	1,610.6	1,605.8
Waste management and remediation services.....	317.3	316.9	314.8	311.9	316.1	317.4	315.8	315.5	318.9	319.7	316.8	322.2	316.9	316.9	315.1
Educational and health services.....	15,645	16,184	16,315	16,357	16,373	16,405	16,430	16,452	16,483	16,509	16,503	16,487	16,541	16,569	16,625
Educational services.....	2,510.6	2,650.6	2,681.3	2,690.3	2,695.1	2,700.0	2,707.4	2,711.5	2,708.8	2,718.1	2,689.7	2,676.7	2,699.8	2,714.8	2,737.3
Health care and social assistance.....	13,134.0	13,533.2	13,633.3	13,666.5	13,677.5	13,704.5	13,722.6	13,740.5	13,774.2	13,790.7	13,813.2	13,810.0	13,840.8	13,854.1	13,887.3
Ambulatory health care services ¹	4,461.5	4,633.4	4,692.0	4,708.5	4,712.5	4,718.5	4,727.6	4,739.1	4,753.7	4,764.8	4,777.4	4,781.6	4,791.7	4,792.0	4,809.7
Offices of physicians.....	1,911.2	1,982.6	2,009.0	2,017.7	2,022.1	2,023.4	2,031.5	2,037.4	2,041.7	2,045.9	2,050.2	2,052.7	2,056.6	2,058.0	2,067.2
Outpatient care centers.....	399.7	409.7	412.2	412.3	412.2	412.0	411.8	412.1	412.8	413.1	414.7	412.9	413.7	413.3	413.3
Home health care services.....	638.6	675.1	687.9	689.6	693.0	694.2	693.0	698.6	702.9	705.3	709.0	711.1	711.8	711.1	713.1
Hospitals.....	4,050.9	4,153.1	4,179.0	4,187.0	4,190.4	4,197.8	4,204.7	4,210.9	4,214.0	4,218.1	4,227.0	4,226.8	4,235.2	4,237.6	4,240.3
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	2,675.8	2,743.2	2,757.1	2,763.4	2,766.1	2,770.1	2,770.8	2,776.4	2,784.4	2,787.9	2,790.7	2,787.2	2,789.7	2,794.0	2,799.0
Nursing care facilities.....	1,546.8	1,573.7	1,580.8	1,580.9	1,579.2	1,582.0	1,582.5	1,582.7	1,586.2	1,587.0	1,589.6	1,586.0	1,538.8	1,586.4	1,588.6
Social assistance ¹	1,945.9	2,003.5	2,005.2	2,007.6	2,008.5	2,018.1	2,019.5	2,014.1	2,022.1	2,019.9	2,018.1	2,014.4	2,024.2	2,030.5	2,038.9
Child day care services.....	714.6	734.2	726.2	725.9	725.2	727.1	729.0	724.5	724.9	724.9	722.7	759.3	732.4	733.4	739.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	12,036	11,969	12,032	12,069	12,019	12,132	12,084	12,050	12,043	12,026	12,039	12,051	12,051	12,058	12,081
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,824.4	1,778.0	1,790.1	1,806.2	1,817.8	1,835.6	1,809.5	1,781.8	1,764.8	1,759.2	1,758.4	1,763.8	1,759.8	1,765.2	1,772.9
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	382.3	357.9	360.9	369.1	367.2	358.7	358.4	359.0	356.7	348.8	346.5	347.4	347.3	354.1	357.5
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	115.0	112.5	111.2	111.2	110.5	111.6	111.2	109.9	108.4	109.8	109.8	110.0	109.8	108.9	109.5
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,327.1	1,307.6	1,318.0	1,325.9	1,340.1	1,365.3	1,339.9	1,312.9	1,299.7	1,300.6	1,302.1	1,306.4	1,302.7	1,302.2	1,305.9
Accommodations and food services.....	10,211.3	10,191.2	10,241.6	10,262.5	10,200.8	10,296.1	10,274.8	10,267.7	10,278.6	10,266.7	10,280.4	10,286.9	10,290.8	10,293.0	10,307.8
Accommodations.....	1,852.2	1,779.4	1,789.1	1,802.3	1,805.2	1,812.0	1,801.7	1,788.4	1,769.0	1,763.6	1,769.1	1,778.6	1,769.1	1,751.0	1,742.4
Food services and drinking places.....	8,359.1	8,411.7	8,452.5	8,460.6	8,395.6	8,484.1	8,473.1	8,479.3	8,509.6	8,503.1	8,511.3	8,508.3	8,521.7	8,542.0	8,565.4
Other services.....	5,258	5,348	5,343	5,352	5,335	5,334	5,329	5,323	5,322	5,320	5,323	5,316	5,319	5,313	5,313
Repair and maintenance.....	1,256.5	1,240.6	1,230.4	1,236.3	1,224.3	1,218.6	1,215.3	1,213.8	1,215.6	1,215.1	1,218.6	1,219.5	1,222.3	1,220.0	1,218.1
Personal and laundry services.....	1,255.0	1,246.7	1,237.5	1,236.2	1,232.7	1,235.6	1,234.8	1,229.5	1,227.0	1,226.3	1,225.0	1,224.6	1,223.5	1,218.8	1,221.2
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,746.4	2,860.7	2,875.3	2,879.7	2,878.2	2,879.4	2,879.0	2,880.0	2,879.1	2,878.7	2,879.5	2,872.1	2,872.7	2,873.8	2,873.5
Government.....	21,118	21,489	21,544	21,540	21,556	21,576	21,588	21,547	21,526	21,484	21,476	21,458	21,470	21,478	21,488
Federal.....	2,764	2,767	2,781	2,782	2,778	2,786	2,791	2,789	2,769	2,761	2,749	2,747	2,745	2,765	2,740
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	1,891.0	1,922.5	1,947.5	1,954.2	1,956.4	1,960.3	1,966.2	1,964.8	1,946.0	1,937.0	1,928.2	1,928.9	1,929.5	1,952.4	1,928.4
U.S. Postal Service.....	873.0	844.8	833.6	827.3	821.7	825.3	824.8	823.9	823.0	823.6	821.1	817.7	815.8	812.6	811.4
State.....	4,905	5,006	4,984	4,983	4,984	4,974	4,979	4,958	4,952	4,941	4,925	4,920	4,928	4,944	4,951
Education.....	2,112.9	2,218.8	2,203.0	2,203.0	2,202.5	2,196.8	2,205.1	2,188.7	2,186.5	2,180.8	2,174.3	2,175.5	2,186.6	2,199.8	2,207.2
Other State government.....	2,791.8	2,787.4	2,780.8	2,780.0	2,781.0	2,777.3	2,773.4	2,769.7	2,765.3	2,759.9	2,751.1	2,744.7	2,741.6	2,744.0	2,743.6
Local.....	13,449	13,716	13,779	13,775	13,794	13,816	13,818	13,800	13,805	13,782	13,802	13,791	13,797	13,769	13,797
Education.....	7,479.3	7,657.2	7,691.5	7,697.0	7,698.1	7,708.5	7,712.4	7,693.6	7,703.5	7,689.1	7,718.7	7,723.5	7,735.1	7,687.0	7,707.7
Other local government.....	5,970.0	6,058.5	6,087.7	6,077.9	6,095.8	6,107.6	6,105.7	6,106.5	6,101.1	6,092.6	6,083.5	6,067.2	6,061.9	6,081.7	6,089.5

¹ Includes other industries not shown separately.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American industry

Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision. preliminary.

13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2002			2003									
	2001	2002	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	34.0	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.8
GOODS-PRODUCING	39.9	39.9	39.7	39.7	39.8	40.0	39.6	39.9	39.5	39.7	39.8	39.6	39.8	39.9	39.9
Natural resources and mining	44.6	43.2	43.0	42.3	43.0	43.1	43.3	44.2	43.4	43.8	43.7	43.2	43.7	43.7	43.6
Construction	38.7	38.4	38.2	38.0	38.2	38.9	37.6	38.7	37.9	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.6	38.4	38.4
Manufacturing	40.3	40.5	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.1	40.2	40.3	40.1	40.2	40.5	40.5
Overtime hours.....	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2
Durable goods.....	40.6	40.8	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.3	40.5	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.8	40.9
Overtime hours.....	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3
Wood products.....	40.2	39.9	39.9	39.8	39.9	40.0	39.9	40.1	40.0	39.9	40.3	40.7	40.4	40.4	40.7
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	41.6	42.0	41.9	41.6	41.9	42.1	42.0	42.6	42.0	42.4	42.2	41.6	42.1	41.9	42.0
Primary metals.....	42.4	42.4	42.4	42.2	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.2	42.2	42.0	41.7	41.9	42.2	42.4
Fabricated metal products.....	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.3	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.8
Machinery.....	40.9	40.5	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.9	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.3	40.7	41.1	40.9
Computer and electronic products.....	39.8	39.7	39.3	40.2	40.5	39.9	39.8	40.3	40.1	40.5	40.5	41.1	40.5	40.6	40.6
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	39.8	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.6	40.3	40.8	40.6	40.0	40.3	41.0	40.4	40.6	40.6	40.0
Transportation equipment.....	41.9	42.5	42.4	42.2	42.4	42.5	42.2	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.3	40.7	42.0	41.9
Furniture and related products.....	38.3	39.2	38.7	38.7	39.9	38.8	38.6	38.2	37.9	38.4	38.9	38.9	39.1	39.2	39.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.8	38.6	38.8	38.6	38.8	38.9	38.6	38.3	38.0	38.1	38.6	38.4	38.2	38.3	38.2
Nondurable goods.....	39.1	40.1	39.9	40.0	40.0	39.8	39.9	40.0	39.8	39.7	39.7	39.4	39.7	39.8	40.0
Overtime hours.....	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.1
Food manufacturing.....	39.6	39.6	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.1	39.1	39.6	39.4	39.3	39.4	39.0	39.3	39.4	39.4
Beverage and tobacco products.....	40.9	39.4	39.4	39.0	38.5	39.3	39.3	39.4	39.6	39.0	39.0	38.5	38.8	38.8	38.6
Textile mills.....	40.0	40.7	40.0	40.1	40.4	39.2	40.0	39.5	39.1	38.4	38.6	37.7	38.7	39.0	39.0
Textile product mills.....	38.6	39.2	38.9	38.7	39.3	39.2	39.2	39.0	38.5	39.0	39.1	39.8	39.9	40.8	40.5
Apparel.....	36.0	36.7	35.8	36.5	36.3	36.2	36.0	35.9	35.6	35.4	35.0	34.6	34.7	35.2	35.9
Leather and allied products.....	36.4	37.5	38.5	38.9	39.0	39.3	39.4	39.7	39.3	39.3	38.8	39.8	39.0	38.5	39.1
Paper and paper products.....	42.1	41.9	41.5	41.5	41.8	41.6	41.8	41.8	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.5
Printing and related support activities.....	38.7	38.4	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.3	38.5	38.0	37.9	38.1	38.0	38.0	38.2	38.5
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.8	43.0	43.5	43.6	44.0	43.9	45.1	45.8	44.3	44.1	44.1	43.9	44.4	44.5	45.2
Chemicals.....	41.9	42.3	42.5	42.6	42.3	42.3	42.8	42.7	42.4	42.2	42.2	42.1	42.3	42.2	42.0
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.0	40.6	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.2	40.3	40.2	40.0	40.3	40.1	40.0	40.2	40.5	40.8
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.6
Wholesale trade.....	38.4	38.0	37.8	37.9	37.8	37.6	37.7	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.9	37.8	38.0
Retail trade.....	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.6	30.8	30.9	30.9
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.7	36.8	36.9	37.0	37.0	36.9	36.7	36.8	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.9	36.9	37.0	37.1
Utilities.....	41.4	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.0	40.9	41.0	40.9	40.9	40.5	41.3
Information	36.9	36.5	36.5	36.6	36.4	35.9	36.2	36.3	36.2	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.2	36.2
Financial activities	35.8	35.6	35.5	35.6	35.7	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.5	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.4	35.4
Professional and business services	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.0	34.1	34.1	34.0	33.9	33.9	33.9
Education and health services	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.7	32.5	32.6
Leisure and hospitality	25.8	25.8	25.9	25.9	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.6	25.5	25.3	25.4	25.5	25.6
Other services	32.3	32.0	32.0	32.0	31.9	31.8	31.9	31.9	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.7

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.
p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

14. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2002			2003									
	2001	2002	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$14.53	16.29	\$15.10	\$15.14	\$15.20	\$15.22	\$15.29	\$15.29	\$15.30	\$15.35	\$15.38	\$15.43	\$15.45	\$15.45	\$15.46
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.11	8.24	8.26	8.27	8.30	8.28	8.26	8.22	8.27	8.31	8.30	8.32	8.30	8.28	-
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	15.78	16.33	16.48	16.52	16.60	16.63	16.65	16.68	16.71	16.76	16.79	16.81	16.86	16.91	16.88
Natural resources and mining.....	17.00	17.22	17.21	17.48	17.37	17.45	17.45	17.54	17.67	17.55	17.60	17.62	17.69	17.71	17.74
Construction.....	18.00	18.51	18.66	18.69	18.81	18.77	18.84	18.83	18.90	18.95	18.96	18.96	18.99	19.04	19.04
Manufacturing.....	14.76	15.29	15.45	15.48	15.55	15.59	15.63	15.64	15.63	15.68	15.72	15.73	15.79	15.84	15.81
Excluding overtime.....	14.06	14.54	14.68	14.70	14.77	14.78	14.84	14.88	14.89	14.92	14.98	14.96	15.02	15.06	15.03
Durable goods.....	15.38	16.01	16.19	16.25	16.28	16.33	16.35	16.34	16.33	16.37	16.42	16.42	16.49	16.56	16.51
Nondurable goods.....	13.75	14.15	14.29	14.29	14.41	14.44	14.50	14.55	14.56	14.61	14.63	14.66	14.70	14.71	14.71
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	14.16	14.56	14.72	14.76	14.81	14.82	14.92	14.91	14.91	14.97	15.00	15.06	15.06	15.05	15.07
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	13.70	14.02	14.13	14.17	14.19	14.21	14.29	14.26	14.24	14.31	14.34	14.40	14.39	14.38	14.39
Wholesale trade.....	16.77	16.97	17.09	17.14	17.13	17.16	17.25	17.22	17.25	17.29	17.34	17.36	17.40	17.40	17.41
Retail trade.....	11.29	11.67	11.77	11.79	11.83	11.85	11.88	11.85	11.83	11.90	11.92	11.96	11.96	11.95	11.95
Transportation and warehousing.....	15.33	15.77	15.92	16.02	16.02	16.05	16.22	16.22	16.18	16.25	16.30	16.40	16.36	16.35	16.38
Utilities.....	23.58	23.94	23.96	24.02	24.09	24.05	24.19	24.36	24.33	24.48	24.62	24.73	24.95	24.91	25.06
Information.....	19.80	20.23	20.49	20.55	20.74	20.70	20.79	20.90	20.97	21.09	21.13	21.26	21.32	21.30	21.31
Financial activities.....	15.59	16.17	16.51	16.51	16.56	16.69	16.77	16.78	16.93	17.02	17.17	17.33	17.33	17.31	17.33
Professional and business services.....	16.33	16.81	16.99	17.04	17.09	17.02	17.17	17.20	17.23	17.24	17.22	17.23	17.24	17.22	17.26
Education and health services.....	14.64	15.22	15.42	15.45	15.52	15.57	15.61	15.63	15.57	15.64	15.67	15.72	15.76	15.77	15.81
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.35	8.57	8.62	8.66	8.73	8.71	8.77	8.72	8.71	8.73	8.75	8.76	8.75	8.78	8.79
Other services.....	13.27	13.72	13.86	13.89	13.94	13.98	14.03	14.02	13.98	13.97	13.98	13.98	13.98	13.98	13.97

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.
p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

15. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average					2003									
	2001	2002	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$14.53	\$14.95	\$15.12	\$15.16	\$15.26	\$15.27	\$15.35	\$15.34	\$15.31	\$15.31	\$15.34	\$15.32	\$15.35	\$15.48	\$15.48
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	15.10	15.14	15.20	15.22	15.29	15.29	15.30	15.35	15.38	15.43	15.45	15.45	15.46
GOODS-PRODUCING	15.78	16.33	16.55	16.55	16.66	16.56	16.54	16.59	16.66	16.71	16.78	16.84	16.92	17.01	16.93
Natural resources and mining	17.00	17.22	17.25	17.45	17.40	17.49	17.43	17.58	17.76	17.47	17.52	17.61	17.61	17.74	17.67
Construction	18.00	18.51	18.79	18.70	18.90	18.68	18.69	18.73	18.83	18.85	18.90	18.99	19.06	19.19	19.11
Manufacturing	14.76	15.29	15.45	15.51	15.65	15.61	15.62	15.62	15.63	15.64	15.69	15.69	15.76	15.87	15.79
Durable goods.....	15.38	16.01	16.20	16.29	16.39	16.34	16.34	16.33	16.30	16.33	16.40	16.31	16.47	16.61	16.52
Wood products.....	11.99	12.33	12.37	12.43	12.49	12.52	12.51	12.51	12.48	12.57	12.70	12.81	12.76	12.83	12.78
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	14.86	15.39	15.59	15.46	15.55	15.62	15.48	15.52	15.69	15.73	15.70	15.83	15.81	15.81	15.90
Primary metals.....	17.06	17.68	17.93	17.99	18.09	18.05	17.96	17.86	18.03	17.93	18.02	18.23	18.10	18.25	18.22
Fabricated metal products.....	14.19	14.68	14.78	14.85	14.97	14.95	14.92	14.97	14.94	14.92	14.92	15.00	15.04	15.09	15.03
Machinery.....	15.49	15.93	15.97	16.06	16.20	16.11	16.16	16.19	16.20	16.23	16.33	16.39	16.35	16.43	16.35
Computer and electronic products.....	15.42	16.19	16.24	16.26	16.41	16.32	16.55	16.55	16.59	16.56	16.75	16.76	14.43	14.49	14.38
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	13.78	13.97	14.02	14.03	14.16	14.08	14.18	14.25	14.25	14.19	14.28	14.29	14.13	14.49	14.38
Transportation equipment.....	19.48	20.64	21.13	21.41	21.42	21.22	21.16	21.07	20.94	21.08	21.20	20.77	21.30	21.55	21.27
Furniture and related products.....	12.14	12.62	12.74	12.79	12.93	12.93	12.91	12.93	12.89	12.90	12.96	12.98	13.05	13.11	13.02
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	12.46	12.91	13.01	13.06	13.08	13.12	13.14	13.22	13.20	13.19	13.13	13.25	13.26	13.41	13.50
Nondurable goods.....	13.75	14.15	14.27	14.31	14.48	14.47	14.49	14.53	14.57	14.56	14.58	14.72	14.67	14.74	14.66
Food manufacturing.....	12.18	12.54	12.66	12.61	12.81	12.70	12.66	12.70	12.72	12.71	12.70	12.81	12.78	12.88	12.71
Beverages and tobacco products.....	17.67	17.68	17.62	17.60	18.04	17.68	17.53	17.69	17.70	17.93	17.56	17.74	17.60	17.33	17.70
Textile mills.....	11.40	11.73	11.70	11.71	11.83	11.99	11.92	11.92	11.95	11.95	11.92	11.97	11.94	12.08	12.03
Textile product mills.....	10.60	10.96	11.02	11.07	11.20	11.12	11.11	10.98	11.14	11.13	11.18	11.29	11.47	11.44	11.32
Apparel.....	8.82	9.10	9.15	9.19	9.30	9.30	9.33	9.45	9.47	9.49	9.47	9.68	9.75	9.77	9.70
Leather and allied products.....	10.69	11.01	11.01	11.23	11.51	11.53	11.62	11.62	11.76	11.71	11.59	11.57	11.73	11.70	11.93
Paper and paper products.....	16.38	16.89	17.09	17.09	17.26	17.21	17.22	17.22	17.38	17.38	17.33	17.59	17.46	17.54	17.55
Printing and related support activities.....	14.48	14.93	15.15	15.19	15.35	15.28	15.32	15.33	15.35	15.26	15.26	15.41	15.37	15.50	15.45
Petroleum and coal products.....	22.90	23.06	23.46	23.35	23.65	23.58	24.29	24.17	23.92	23.36	25.53	23.21	23.01	23.53	23.75
Chemicals.....	17.57	17.97	18.00	18.29	18.34	18.28	18.29	18.33	18.35	18.46	18.55	18.53	18.61	18.66	18.68
Plastics and rubber products.....	13.21	13.55	13.66	13.70	13.81	13.91	13.95	14.00	14.07	14.09	14.18	14.37	14.26	14.29	14.13
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	14.16	14.56	14.72	14.77	14.88	14.92	15.04	15.00	14.94	14.92	14.94	14.91	14.92	15.05	15.05
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13.70	14.02	14.13	14.12	14.12	14.24	14.36	14.34	14.31	14.28	14.33	14.31	14.32	14.43	14.36
Wholesale trade.....	16.77	16.97	17.05	17.14	17.22	17.18	17.32	17.29	17.26	17.24	17.33	17.29	17.32	17.37	17.36
Retail trade.....	11.29	11.67	11.78	11.73	11.76	11.88	11.92	11.90	11.90	11.88	11.91	11.90	11.90	12.01	11.89
Transportation and warehousing.....	15.33	15.77	15.94	16.03	16.04	16.02	16.26	16.23	16.21	16.19	16.29	16.38	16.36	16.36	16.38
Utilities.....	23.58	23.94	23.93	24.12	24.26	24.02	24.16	24.41	24.47	24.52	24.58	24.60	24.78	25.11	25.02
Information	19.80	20.23	20.59	20.67	20.90	20.79	20.88	20.88	20.98	21.01	21.03	21.10	21.21	21.43	21.37
Financial activities	15.59	16.17	16.48	16.49	16.64	16.70	16.95	16.89	16.93	16.97	17.16	17.24	17.30	17.29	17.29
Professional and business services	16.33	16.81	16.89	17.01	17.28	17.14	17.40	17.36	17.21	17.18	17.25	17.11	17.07	17.14	17.17
Education and health services	14.64	15.22	15.42	15.46	15.55	15.61	15.61	15.62	15.56	15.58	15.61	15.69	15.75	15.78	15.80
Leisure and hospitality	8.35	8.57	8.65	8.69	8.81	8.74	8.80	8.73	8.69	8.72	8.69	8.66	8.66	8.78	8.81
Other services	13.27	13.72	13.86	13.88	14.01	14.00	14.02	14.02	13.99	13.99	13.97	13.89	13.91	13.99	13.93

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

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

16. Average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2002			2003									
	2001	2002	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$493.20	\$506.22	\$511.06	\$510.89	\$520.37	\$510.02	\$517.30	518.49.	\$511.35	\$515.95	\$523.09	\$517.82	\$521.90	\$523.22	\$520.67
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	510.38	511.73	513.76	514.44	515.27	516.80	515.61	517.30	518.31	518.45	520.67	520.67	522.55
GOODS-PRODUCING	630.04	651.60	662.00	657.04	668.07	654.12	645.06	658.62	654.74	665.06	672.88	665.18	678.49	685.50	680.59
Natural resources and mining	757.92	743.11	748.65	732.90	748.20	743.33	747.75	777.00	765.46	766.93	776.14	760.75	776.60	782.33	775.71
Construction	695.89	711.61	727.17	706.86	710.64	707.97	678.45	715.49	708.01	731.38	737.10	740.61	752.87	750.33	743.38
Manufacturing	595.19	618.87	625.73	629.71	644.78	625.96	626.36	629.49	623.64	628.73	635.45	621.32	633.55	647.50	642.65
Durable goods.....	624.54	652.83	659.34	664.63	681.82	661.77	660.14	663.00	655.26	663.00	672.40	650.77	668.68	684.33	678.97
Wood products.....	481.36	491.98	497.27	490.99	499.60	490.78	490.39	497.90	497.95	505.31	520.70	521.37	519.33	526.03	525.26
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	618.79	646.74	659.46	643.14	645.33	640.42	634.68	651.84	655.84	677.24	673.53	664.86	673.51	675.09	672.26
Primary metals.....	723.95	749.08	758.44	762.78	783.30	765.32	759.71	760.84	760.87	760.23	760.44	749.25	752.96	775.63	772.53
Fabricated metal products.....	576.60	596.44	601.55	604.40	619.76	605.48	601.28	604.79	599.09	605.75	608.74	598.50	609.12	617.18	614.73
Machinery.....	632.77	645.81	645.19	653.64	670.68	650.84	657.71	658.93	654.48	662.18	671.16	652.32	662.18	675.27	667.08
Computer and electronic products.....	613.07	642.86	639.86	660.16	681.02	647.90	657.04	668.62	660.28	667.37	680.05	668.72	686.30	682.13	681.32
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	548.00	560.09	562.20	571.02	591.89	564.61	575.71	577.13	570.00	569.02	588.34	567.31	581.53	589.74	591.02
Transportation equipment.....	817.08	877.84	898.03	901.36	921.06	895.48	886.60	874.41	864.82	874.82	888.28	824.57	871.17	918.03	901.85
Furniture and related products.....	464.57	494.14	491.76	494.97	522.37	493.93	494.45	493.93	488.53	491.49	505.44	504.92	514.17	519.16	509.08
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	483.44	499.09	506.09	506.73	515.35	505.12	504.58	508.97	500.28	502.54	506.82	502.18	505.21	514.94	517.05
Nondurable goods.....	548.41	567.11	572.23	576.69	586.44	571.57	572.36	579.75	575.52	576.58	580.28	577.02	582.40	594.02	587.87
Food manufacturing.....	481.67	496.78	505.13	505.66	513.68	491.49	487.41	496.57	493.54	496.96	500.38	498.31	507.37	518.49	504.59
Beverages and tobacco products.....	721.68	697.09	695.99	689.92	699.95	675.38	669.65	686.37	695.61	704.65	695.38	690.09	688.16	684.54	686.76
Textile mills.....	456.64	476.70	466.83	469.57	480.30	467.61	472.03	473.22	472.03	461.27	463.69	440.50	468.16	484.54	486.76
Textile product mills.....	408.56	429.49	426.47	426.20	449.12	431.46	429.96	431.51	431.12	432.96	441.61	448.21	462.08	475.95	470.37
Apparel.....	317.15	333.77	327.57	337.27	338.52	332.01	333.08	340.20	336.19	336.90	337.13	332.02	338.33	342.93	350.17
Leather and allied products.....	388.83	413.05	426.09	440.22	451.19	447.36	456.67	463.64	468.05	459.03	454.33	452.39	455.12	449.28	468.85
Paper and paper products.....	690.06	707.36	712.65	716.07	735.28	714.22	711.19	716.35	717.79	714.32	717.46	719.43	715.86	731.42	731.84
Printing and related support activities.....	560.89	573.42	586.31	587.85	597.12	580.64	582.16	591.74	580.23	573.78	578.35	580.96	585.60	601.40	599.46
Petroleum and coal products.....	1,003.34	992.05	1,022.86	1,025.07	1,040.60	1,039.88	1,095.48	1,109.40	1,052.48	1,006.82	1,047.09	1,025.88	1,010.14	1,056.50	1,080.63
Chemicals.....	735.54	759.57	765.00	784.64	786.79	769.59	780.98	780.86	776.21	777.17	786.52	772.70	785.34	793.05	784.56
Plastics and rubber products.....	528.69	549.57	554.60	552.11	566.21	556.40	558.00	561.40	561.39	569.24	572.87	564.74	571.83	583.03	579.33
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	460.32	473.10	476.93	478.55	488.06	477.44	488.80	487.50	481.07	481.92	490.03	484.58	486.39	486.12	486.12
Trade, transportation, and utilities	459.53	471.09	473.36	470.20	478.67	467.07	476.75	478.96	475.09	476.95	487.22	483.68	485.45	486.29	482.50
Wholesale trade.....	643.45	643.99	642.79	649.61	657.80	639.10	654.70	655.29	647.25	651.67	663.74	651.83	658.16	658.32	659.68
Retail trade.....	346.16	360.53	361.65	357.77	366.91	356.40	362.37	364.14	362.95	365.90	373.97	372.47	373.66	372.31	366.21
Transportation and warehousing.....	562.70	580.68	586.59	593.11	603.10	581.53	593.49	595.64	586.80	590.94	604.36	604.42	606.96	608.59	607.70
Utilities.....	977.18	978.44	985.92	996.16	997.09	987.22	992.98	1,003.25	1,005.72	1,000.42	1,010.24	1,006.14	1,013.50	1,024.49	1,038.33
Information	731.11	739.41	753.59	758.59	769.12	742.20	760.03	757.94	753.18	758.46	773.90	768.04	774.17	775.77	773.59
Financial activities	558.02	575.43	581.74	585.40	604.03	587.84	611.90	608.04	595.94	599.04	621.19	606.85	612.42	608.61	608.61
Professional and business services	557.84	574.59	577.64	580.04	596.16	579.33	598.56	597.18	585.14	584.12	598.58	581.74	581.08	579.33	579.33
Education and health services	473.39	493.02	499.61	502.45	506.93	507.33	508.89	509.21	502.59	503.23	510.45	509.93	515.03	512.85	513.50
Leisure and hospitality	215.19	221.15	222.31	221.60	227.30	217.63	224.40	224.36	219.86	222.36	226.81	226.03	227.76	222.13	224.66
Other services	428.64	439.65	443.52	442.77	449.72	442.40	445.84	447.24	443.48	443.48	447.04	441.70	443.73	443.48	443.58

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

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American

Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

Dash indicates data not available. p = preliminary.

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
1999.....	56.3	64.7	56.7	65.8	64.2	61.9	63.3	59.9	57.6	64.4	69.1	64.4
2000.....	65.5	60.3	65.5	58.8	47.7	61.7	65.5	52.9	52.3	54.1	57.7	53.2
2001.....	52.3	49.6	48.6	36.5	41.4	38.1	35.6	38.5	39.0	35.6	37.8	36.0
2002.....	40.5	37.0	37.6	41.0	41.7	43.7	39.0	41.7	43.3	43.9	42.4	37.2
2003.....	44.2	36.7	44.1	46.9	43.3	37.2	43.2	40.8	50.4	48.2		
Over 3-month span:												
1999.....	61.5	64.9	61.0	65.8	66.4	69.1	66.9	64.4	62.2	62.9	66.7	69.6
2000.....	70.1	66.0	68.3	68.3	58.5	56.3	58.1	62.2	55.9	53.1	54.0	58.3
2001.....	54.9	50.7	50.5	43.5	37.2	39.7	36.2	35.8	34.5	32.2	31.7	30.9
2002.....	34.4	38.3	36.5	35.4	36.7	38.8	39.7	41.4	38.1	39.0	37.8	34.9
2003.....	36.0	35.6	36.0	41.2	43.0	40.6	37.6	34.5	41.7	48.2		
Over 6-month span:												
1999.....	66.9	64.9	63.7	64.0	65.6	65.8	66.7	66.2	69.4	68.7	66.4	66.5
2000.....	67.6	68.7	71.4	71.9	68.5	66.2	67.3	60.4	58.3	55.0	61.0	55.2
2001.....	53.2	51.4	50.7	47.1	42.8	38.8	37.6	34.5	31.1	32.9	31.3	31.7
2002.....	30.6	29.9	31.1	31.3	33.3	35.8	36.9	37.4	37.8	39.9	38.3	35.8
2003.....	37.4	36.5	35.1	34.7	37.4	36.5	38.7	35.1	39.9	40.3		
Over 12-month span:												
1999.....	70.5	68.7	68.2	68.0	68.3	68.3	68.0	68.0	67.8	69.1	68.3	69.1
2000.....	70.9	69.2	73.2	71.0	69.8	71.0	70.0	70.3	70.3	65.6	63.8	62.1
2001.....	59.5	59.5	53.4	49.3	48.6	45.0	43.3	43.9	39.9	37.8	37.1	34.9
2002.....	33.6	31.7	30.2	30.2	30.4	30.6	30.8	31.8	31.5	30.0	33.5	33.3
2003.....	33.8	33.3	34.5	35.4	36.5	35.4	35.8	33.6	38.3	36.0		
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
1999.....	42.3	38.7	33.3	39.3	52.4	34.5	50.0	40.5	41.7	50.6	56.0	51.8
2000.....	50.6	53.6	54.8	42.9	39.9	53.6	62.5	28.6	24.4	35.1	41.1	38.7
2001.....	24.4	22.0	24.4	14.3	14.3	19.6	14.3	13.7	17.9	16.7	16.7	9.5
2002.....	19.0	22.6	20.8	33.9	30.4	32.1	34.5	25.0	31.0	19.6	21.4	25.0
2003.....	36.3	19.0	27.4	20.2	30.4	25.6	31.5	25.6	29.8	29.8		
Over 3-month span:												
1999.....	33.9	40.5	37.5	35.7	41.7	43.5	42.3	38.1	41.1	44.6	49.4	56.5
2000.....	54.2	54.8	58.3	51.8	41.7	41.1	54.8	48.2	29.2	25.6	25.0	42.3
2001.....	34.5	24.4	17.9	14.3	11.9	14.3	10.7	7.7	8.3	9.5	8.9	8.3
2002.....	11.9	11.9	16.7	20.2	21.4	20.2	28.6	25.6	25.6	17.9	14.9	10.7
2003.....	14.9	15.5	19.6	16.7	17.9	14.3	20.2	18.5	22.6	26.8		
Over 6-month span:												
1999.....	37.5	32.7	30.4	33.3	36.9	38.1	38.1	34.5	40.5	46.4	41.1	48.2
2000.....	47.0	51.2	56.5	57.1	49.4	47.6	56.0	44.0	36.9	35.1	34.5	31.0
2001.....	23.8	24.4	20.8	17.9	14.9	11.9	13.7	9.5	8.3	6.5	6.5	6.0
2002.....	7.7	8.9	7.7	8.9	12.5	16.7	19.6	19.6	23.8	17.9	16.7	13.7
2003.....	13.7	14.3	12.5	11.9	12.5	15.5	13.1	13.7	14.3	17.9		
Over 12-month span:												
1999.....	35.7	32.1	29.8	32.1	32.7	32.1	34.5	32.1	33.3	39.3	41.1	42.9
2000.....	41.7	39.3	47.0	50.0	46.4	52.4	51.8	49.4	46.4	40.5	35.1	33.3
2001.....	29.8	32.1	20.8	19.0	13.1	12.5	10.7	11.9	11.9	10.1	8.3	6.0
2002.....	7.1	6.0	6.0	7.1	7.7	5.4	6.0	8.9	7.7	9.5	13.1	13.1
2003.....	13.7	15.5	16.7	13.1	15.5	16.1	13.1	14.3	12.5	11.9		

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

31. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual totals					2003 ^p									
	2001	2002	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	29	19	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	5
In effect during period.....	30	20	3	2	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	5
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	99	46	1.2	4.3	1.4	17.5	.0	4.0	4.0	1.3	4.0	.0	3.2	.0	92.9
In effect during period (in thousands).	102	47	13.5	4.3	1.4	18.8	.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.2	3.2	92.9
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	1,151	6,596	133.4	23.9	28.6	48.8	0.0	18.5	40.0	40.0	16.0	12.0	10.9	51.3	1,318.3
Percent of estimated working time ¹.....	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	(²)	.00	.00	.00	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

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.

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		2002			2003								
	2001	2002	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS														
All items.....	177.1	179.9	181.0	181.3	180.9	181.7	183.1	184.2	183.8	183.5	183.9	184.6	185.2	185.0
All items (1967 = 100).....	530.4	538.8	543.2	543.1	541.9	544.2	548.5	551.8	550.5	549.7	550.9	553.0	554.7	554.3
Food and beverages.....	173.6	176.8	177.1	177.4	177.8	178.1	178.9	179.2	179.0	179.4	180.3	180.9	181.3	182.2
Food.....	173.1	176.2	176.5	176.8	177.3	177.5	178.3	178.6	178.4	178.8	179.7	180.4	180.7	181.7
Food at home.....	173.4	175.6	175.1	175.5	176.1	176.7	177.6	177.7	177.3	177.8	178.9	179.7	180.1	181.5
Cereals and bakery products.....	193.8	198.0	198.9	198.3	197.3	199.8	201.8	202.1	201.9	203.0	204.5	204.5	203.5	203.1
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	161.3	162.1	161.3	162.1	162.4	161.6	164.7	164.8	165.2	164.7	168.2	169.7	171.1	174.0
Dairy and related products ¹	167.1	168.1	166.5	167.1	167.3	166.4	167.2	167.1	165.8	165.4	164.7	167.5	170.3	171.8
Fruits and vegetables.....	212.2	220.9	217.4	219.8	224.9	227.1	223.3	223.6	221.3	226.2	226.6	224.9	224.4	226.3
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	139.2	139.2	140.5	139.1	139.8	140.6	140.8	140.3	140.5	140.3	138.4	139.7	139.2	140.5
Other foods at home.....	159.6	160.8	160.9	161.1	161.1	161.8	162.2	162.6	162.1	162.1	167.7	163.2	163.1	163.0
Sugar and sweets.....	155.7	159.0	159.9	158.5	159.1	169.7	161.8	162.5	161.4	162.3	162.7	162.5	162.3	162.5
Fats and oils.....	155.7	155.4	155.9	153.4	152.8	155.8	158.7	157.5	156.1	157.6	156.3	157.7	157.6	159.7
Other foods.....	176.0	177.1	177.0	178.3	178.2	178.2	177.9	178.6	178.5	177.8	179.0	179.4	179.4	178.7
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	108.9	109.2	109.8	110.3	110.2	109.7	110.5	110.1	110.4	110.1	111.3	109.9	111.0	110.7
Food away from home ¹	173.9	178.3	179.6	179.8	180.1	179.9	180.7	181.0	181.1	181.5	182.2	182.6	182.8	183.3
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	113.4	117.7	119.1	119.7	119.8	119.9	120.2	120.4	120.4	120.5	121.3	121.4	121.8	122.3
Alcoholic beverages.....	179.3	183.6	184.7	185.1	184.9	185.8	185.9	186.6	186.4	186.7	187.2	187.1	187.9	188.1
Housing.....	176.4	180.3	181.4	181.2	181.1	182.3	183.2	184.3	184.1	184.5	185.9	186.1	185.8	185.7
Shelter.....	200.6	208.1	201.3	209.6	209.5	210.9	211.6	212.1	212.1	212.8	213.8	214.3	213.8	214.7
Rent of primary residence.....	192.1	199.7	201.3	202.0	202.5	203.3	203.7	204.1	204.5	204.9	205.6	206.1	206.6	206.9
Lodging away from home.....	118.6	118.3	117.0	113.2	109.2	114.3	117.6	119.7	118.7	121.4	124.8	125.1	118.5	120.9
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	206.3	214.7	216.8	217.3	217.9	218.5	218.7	218.9	219.1	219.6	220.1	220.7	220.7	221.4
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	106.2	108.7	110.0	111.4	112.3	113.9	114.1	114.0	114.2	114.3	115.6	115.8	115.9	116.0
Fuels and utilities.....	150.2	143.6	144.4	143.6	144.2	146.1	148.3	154.5	153.1	153.7	159.4	159.2	159.6	155.0
Fuels.....	135.4	127.2	127.9	127.0	127.5	129.5	131.9	138.5	136.8	137.5	143.6	143.0	143.4	138.2
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	129.3	115.5	119.3	121.8	125.6	136.6	156.3	169.0	147.9	137.0	130.5	130.7	130.5	131.4
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	142.4	134.4	134.9	133.7	134.1	135.6	136.9	143.5	143.0	144.5	151.6	151.0	151.5	145.6
Household furnishings and operations.....	129.1	128.3	128.0	127.8	127.0	127.4	127.7	127.1	127.2	126.3	126.1	125.5	125.2	125.1
Apparel.....	127.3	124.0	126.8	125.5	121.5	118.1	120.6	123.6	123.9	122.5	116.2	117.2	122.0	124.8
Men's and boys' apparel.....	125.7	121.7	122.8	123.2	119.3	116.1	117.3	121.0	120.8	119.5	113.8	113.4	117.3	120.8
Women's and girls' apparel.....	119.3	115.8	120.5	118.0	113.1	107.6	112.4	117.2	117.8	115.5	106.1	107.9	115.5	118.8
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	129.2	126.4	127.7	127.5	125.3	121.1	123.3	124.1	123.4	123.6	117.9	120.8	124.1	125.2
Footwear.....	123.0	121.4	123.0	122.7	120.7	119.7	119.8	119.8	119.9	119.7	117.5	117.8	120.3	121.8
Transportation.....	154.3	152.9	154.9	155.2	154.2	155.5	158.9	161.0	159.3	157.2	156.8	158.3	159.4	157.1
Private transportation.....	150.0	148.8	151.1	151.5	150.4	151.8	155.3	157.3	155.5	153.1	152.4	154.1	155.4	153.0
New and used motor vehicles ²	101.3	99.2	98.9	98.8	98.7	98.2	98.0	98.0	97.8	97.4	96.5	96.0	95.1	94.6
New vehicles.....	142.1	140.0	139.5	140.4	140.6	139.7	139.2	139.3	138.7	138.1	137.7	136.8	136.4	136.5
Used cars and trucks ¹	158.7	152.0	150.7	148.8	148.5	148.3	148.4	148.5	148.4	147.9	145.7	143.3	139.0	135.1
Motor fuel.....	124.7	116.6	124.5	124.4	119.7	126.3	140.4	148.1	140.6	131.3	130.6	139.0	147.1	136.6
Gasoline (all types).....	124.0	116.0	123.9	123.8	119.1	125.7	139.7	147.4	139.9	130.6	130.0	138.4	146.5	136.0
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	104.8	106.9	106.9	107.2	107.0	107.8	108.2	107.9	107.7	107.8	107.6	107.9	107.7	107.9
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	183.5	190.2	191.8	192.8	193.3	193.7	194.5	194.3	194.6	194.9	196.0	195.7	196.2	196.9
Public transportation.....	210.6	207.4	203.4	202.3	203.0	202.2	203.6	206.1	207.2	211.6	216.7	213.8	211.2	211.3
Medical care.....	272.8	285.6	289.2	290.5	291.3	292.6	293.7	294.2	294.6	295.5	297.6	298.4	299.2	299.9
Medical care commodities.....	247.6	256.4	258.3	259.1	259.5	260.3	260.4	261.4	261.6	261.8	263.6	264.1	264.9	264.7
Medical care services.....	278.8	292.9	297.1	298.5	299.4	300.8	302.3	302.6	303.1	304.2	306.4	307.2	308.2	309.1
Professional services.....	246.5	253.9	256.0	256.5	257.0	257.8	258.8	259.1	259.8	261.1	260.9	261.7	262.2	263.0
Hospital and related services.....	338.3	367.8	376.7	380.7	382.4	385.7	388.2	388.7	388.7	388.9	394.7	398.6	399.6	400.7
Recreation ²	104.9	106.2	106.4	106.4	106.5	106.9	107.2	107.4	107.4	107.6	107.7	107.7	107.7	107.6
Video and audio ^{1,2}	101.5	102.6	102.6	103.0	103.2	103.4	103.8	103.7	103.8	103.8	103.7	103.7	103.5	103.5
Education and communication ²	105.2	107.9	109.4	109.3	109.2	109.7	109.7	109.4	109.0	108.6	108.9	110.1	110.9	110.9
Education ²	118.5	126.0	129.9	130.0	130.0	130.6	131.0	131.1	131.2	131.4	132.6	136.2	138.7	139.1
Educational books and supplies.....	295.9	317.6	323.2	324.0	323.3	329.5	332.8	333.2	332.3	332.5	335.0	338.5	338.2	339.7
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	341.1	362.1	373.8	374.1	374.0	375.5	376.3	376.5	377.1	377.7	381.2	392.1	400.0	401.1
Communication ^{1,2}	93.3	92.3	92.2	91.8	91.8	92.0	91.9	91.3	90.5	89.8	89.4	89.0	88.6	88.4
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	92.3	90.8	90.4	90.0	90.0	90.3	90.1	89.5	88.6	87.9	87.5	87.0	86.7	86.4
Telephone services ^{1,2}	99.3	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.9	100.4	100.5	99.7	98.7	98.1	98.1	97.8	97.4	97.1
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	21.3	18.3	17.7	17.3	17.2	17.1	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.4	16.0	15.7	15.6	15.6
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	29.5	22.2	20.7	20.0	19.7	19.5	19.1	19.0	18.7	18.0	17.2	16.7	16.3	16.5
Other goods and services.....	282.6	293.2	295.4	295.6	295.8	296.5	297.5	297.3	298.1	298.1	299.2	299.6	299.9	300.2
Tobacco and smoking products.....	425.2	461.5	470.6	470.4	472.5	472.4	472.7	467.2	467.9	465.6	469.1	471.8	468.7	469.5
Personal care ¹	170.5	174.7	175.3	175.5	175.4	175.9	176.7	177.2	177.7	177.9	178.4	178.4	179.0	179.1
Personal care products ¹	155.1	154.7	154.6	154.2	154.2	153.0	153.3	153.3	154.1	153.6	154.2	153.5	153.4	153.6
Personal care services ¹	184.3	188.4	189.3	189.9	189.9	190.6	190.9	191.7	192.5	193.0	193.2	193.9	195.4	195.6

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		2002			2003									
	2001	2002	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Miscellaneous personal services.....	263.1	274.4	276.0	276.6	276.9	278.1	280.4	281.4	282.0	282.7	283.8	284.1	284.3	285.3	285.8
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	150.7	149.7	150.7	150.6	149.7	150.0	152.0	153.1	152.2	150.9	150.4	150.0	150.9	152.0	151.4
Food and beverages.....	173.6	176.8	177.1	177.4	177.8	178.1	178.9	179.2	179.0	179.4	180.2	180.3	180.9	181.3	182.2
Commodities less food and beverages.....	137.2	134.2	135.5	135.2	133.6	133.9	136.4	138.0	136.7	134.6	133.6	132.9	133.9	135.4	134.1
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	147.1	145.1	148.4	148.0	145.2	146.1	151.2	154.5	152.3	148.9	147.4	146.6	149.2	153.1	151.2
Apparel.....	127.3	124.0	126.8	125.5	121.5	118.1	120.6	123.6	123.9	122.5	119.5	116.2	117.2	122.0	124.8
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	163.4	162.2	166.0	166.0	163.9	167.4	174.1	177.8	173.9	169.2	168.6	169.2	173.0	176.4	171.6
Durables.....	124.6	121.4	120.6	120.5	120.2	119.9	119.7	119.5	119.2	118.5	118.0	117.4	116.7	115.7	115.2
Services.....	203.4	209.8	211.7	211.8	211.9	213.1	214.0	215.1	215.1	215.9	216.8	217.6	218.0	218.1	218.4
Rent of shelter ³	208.9	216.7	218.4	218.2	218.1	219.5	220.3	220.9	220.8	221.5	221.7	222.6	223.1	222.6	223.5
Transportation services.....	201.9	209.1	210.9	212.0	212.0	212.3	213.4	214.2	215.3	216.3	217.1	218.0	217.2	216.8	218.9
Other services.....	238.0	246.4	249.7	249.9	250.2	251.4	252.4	252.6	252.5	252.8	253.0	253.7	255.5	257.0	257.2
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	177.8	180.5	182.2	182.1	181.6	182.4	183.9	185.2	184.7	184.3	184.5	184.6	185.3	186.0	185.6
All items less shelter.....	169.7	170.8	172.2	172.3	171.7	172.3	174.0	175.3	174.7	174.1	174.3	174.2	175.0	176.0	175.5
All items less medical care.....	171.9	174.3	175.6	175.6	175.1	175.9	177.3	178.4	178.0	177.7	177.9	178.0	178.7	179.2	179.1
Commodities less food.....	138.9	136.0	137.3	137.0	135.6	135.8	138.3	139.8	138.6	136.5	135.5	134.9	135.9	137.3	136.1
Nondurables less food.....	149.1	147.4	150.6	150.2	147.6	148.4	153.3	156.5	154.3	151.1	151.1	149.0	151.5	155.2	153.3
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	164.1	163.3	166.9	166.9	165.0	168.2	174.4	177.7	174.2	169.9	169.4	170.0	173.4	176.6	172.2
Nondurables.....	160.6	161.1	163.0	162.9	161.6	162.2	165.3	167.2	165.9	164.3	163.9	163.5	165.2	167.4	166.8
Services less rent of shelter ³	212.3	217.5	219.9	220.2	220.5	221.6	222.8	224.4	224.6	225.5	227.2	228.0	228.4	229.2	228.7
Services less medical care services.....	196.6	202.5	204.2	204.3	204.3	205.5	206.4	207.4	207.5	208.2	209.1	209.8	210.3	210.3	210.5
Energy.....	129.3	121.7	125.8	125.3	123.3	127.5	135.4	142.6	138.1	134.0	136.5	136.8	140.6	144.6	136.9
All items less energy.....	183.5	187.7	188.8	188.9	188.6	189.0	189.7	190.2	190.2	190.3	190.3	190.5	190.8	191.0	191.7
All items less food and energy.....	186.1	190.5	191.8	191.8	191.4	191.8	192.5	193.0	193.1	193.2	193.0	193.2	193.5	193.6	194.3
Commodities less food and energy.....	145.3	143.7	143.9	143.6	142.5	141.7	142.1	142.6	142.5	141.7	140.8	139.9	139.7	140.2	140.4
Energy commodities.....	125.2	117.1	124.8	124.9	120.7	127.5	142.1	150.1	141.7	132.3	130.9	131.3	139.2	146.9	137.0
Services less energy.....	209.6	217.5	219.5	219.8	219.8	221.0	221.9	222.4	222.5	223.1	223.5	224.3	224.9	224.9	225.8
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items.....	173.5	175.9	177.3	177.4	177.0	177.7	179.2	180.3	179.8	179.4	179.6	179.6	180.6	181.0	180.7
All items (1967 = 100).....	516.8	523.9	528.2	528.4	527.2	529.2	533.7	537.1	535.5	534.3	534.3	535.0	537.1	539.2	538.2
Food and beverages.....	173.0	176.1	176.3	176.6	177.1	177.4	178.3	178.5	178.3	178.7	179.5	179.6	180.2	180.7	181.7
Food.....	172.5	176.5	175.7	176.0	176.5	176.8	177.7	177.9	177.7	178.1	178.9	179.1	179.7	180.2	181.2
Food at home.....	172.4	175.1	174.2	174.5	175.1	175.7	176.7	176.8	176.4	176.8	177.9	178.0	178.8	179.4	180.7
Cereals and bakery products.....	193.6	197.1	198.9	198.2	197.1	199.9	201.9	202.1	201.8	202.9	203.7	204.4	204.5	203.5	203.2
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	161.2	162.0	161.2	162.1	162.3	161.5	164.5	164.8	165.2	164.6	167.0	168.2	169.5	170.9	173.8
Dairy and related products ¹	167.1	167.2	166.4	166.9	167.2	166.3	167.1	166.7	165.6	165.1	163.5	164.4	167.0	170.2	171.7
Fruits and vegetables.....	210.8	222.9	216.2	218.0	222.9	225.7	221.8	222.2	220.0	224.3	225.7	225.3	223.8	223.4	224.9
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	138.4	138.6	139.9	138.6	139.1	139.9	140.1	139.5	139.6	139.7	139.6	137.5	138.9	138.5	139.8
Other foods at home.....	159.1	160.4	160.3	160.7	160.6	161.3	161.9	162.1	161.7	161.7	163.0	162.3	162.6	162.8	162.5
Sugar and sweets.....	155.6	158.8	159.5	158.2	158.9	160.4	161.3	162.1	160.9	162.1	162.4	162.3	162.1	162.1	162.1
Fats and oils.....	155.4	155.3	155.8	153.4	152.9	155.7	158.7	157.7	156.2	157.6	156.5	156.2	157.7	157.6	159.6
Other foods.....	176.3	177.6	177.2	178.8	178.5	178.5	178.5	178.9	179.0	187.1	180.5	179.4	179.7	180.0	179.0
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	109.1	109.7	110.1	111.0	110.7	110.1	110.9	110.5	110.9	110.5	112.1	111.6	110.0	111.3	111.2
Food away from home ¹	173.8	178.2	179.4	179.7	180.0	179.8	180.5	181.0	181.0	181.4	181.7	182.1	182.4	182.7	183.3
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	113.6	118.1	119.6	120.0	120.1	120.2	120.4	120.7	120.8	120.8	121.3	121.4	121.6	122.0	122.5
Alcoholic beverages.....	178.8	183.3	184.3	184.6	184.7	185.5	185.7	186.8	186.6	186.8	186.8	187.0	186.9	187.7	188.1
Housing.....	172.1	175.7	176.9	176.9	176.9	177.9	179.7	179.7	179.7	180.0	180.9	181.4	181.6	181.6	181.3
Shelter.....	194.5	201.9	203.5	203.7	203.9	204.9	205.5	205.9	205.9	206.4	206.5	207.2	207.7	207.6	208.3
Rent of primary residence.....	191.5	199.0	200.6	201.3	201.9	202.6	203.0	203.4	203.7	204.1	204.4	204.8	205.3	205.8	206.1
Lodging away from home ²	118.4	118.4	117.7	114.0	109.6	114.3	118.0	120.4	119.0	122.2	122.6	125.0	125.2	119.8	121.7
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	187.6	195.1	196.9	197.4	198.0	198.5	198.6	198.8	198.8	199.0	199.0	199.4	199.9	200.4	201.0
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	106.4	108.7	110.1	111.2	112.3	113.7	113.9	113.8	114.0	114.0	115.0	115.4	115.7	115.8	116.0
Fuels and utilities.....	149.5	142.9	143.6	143.0	143.5	145.3	147.4	153.6	152.4	153.0	158.6	158.9	158.7	159.1	154.3
Fuels.....	134.2	126.1	126.7	126.0	126.4	128.3	130.5	137.0	135.7	136.3	142.2	142.4	141.9	142.3	137.0
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	129.2	115.0	118.6	121.0	125.0	135.8	155.7	167.9	146.9	136.1	131.6	129.6	129.6	129.4	130.7
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	141.5	133.4	133.8	132.9	133.2	134.7	136.0	142.6	142.3	143.5	150.3	150.6	150.1	150.6	144.6
Household furnishings and operations.....	125.8	124.4	123.9	123.7	123.0	123.2	123.5	122.8	122.8	122.0	121.9	121.9	121.4	121.0	120.9
Apparel.....	126.1	123.1	125.5	124.6	120.9	117.3	119.4	122.5	122.8	121.5	118.7	115.2	116.1	121.0	123.9
Men's and boys' apparel.....	125.8	121.7	122.3	122.7	118.8	115.7	116.8	120.6	120.4	119.1	116.2	113.4	112.9	116.5	120.0
Women's and girls' apparel.....	117.3	114.6	119.3	117.2	112.3	106.7	111.0	116.4	116.4	114.2	110.4	105.0	106.9	114.5	118.2
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	130.9	128.6	129.5	129.7	127.2	122.4	123.6	125.8	125.5	125.7	122.9	120.3	122.9	126.5	127.7
Footwear.....	123.1	121.2	122.3	122.5	120.8	119.5	119.3	119.6	119.8	119.9	118.5	116.9	117.2	119.6	121.1
Transportation.....	153.6	151.8	154.0	154.2	153.0	154.6	158.2	160.3	158.5	156.2	155.7	155.5	157.1	158.1	155.4
Private transportation.....	150.8	149.0	151.4	151.6	150.4	152.0	155.7	157.8	155.9	153.3	152.8	152.5	154.2	155.3	152.5
New and used motor vehicles ²	101.9	99.4	99.0	98.7	98.5	98.2									

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		2002			2003									
	2001	2002	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
New vehicles.....	143.2	141.1	140.7	141.5	141.7	140.9	140.3	140.4	139.7	139.1	138.4	137.7	137.9	137.6	137.8
Used cars and trucks ¹	159.8	152.8	151.5	149.7	149.3	149.2	149.2	149.2	149.2	148.7	148.1	146.4	144.0	139.8	135.9
Motor fuel.....	124.9	117.0	124.9	124.8	120.0	126.7	140.9	148.5	140.8	131.5	130.4	130.9	139.4	147.5	136.9
Gasoline (all types).....	124.2	116.4	124.4	124.3	119.4	126.1	140.3	147.8	140.2	130.9	129.8	130.4	138.9	147.0	136.4
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	104.0	106.1	106.2	106.5	106.3	107.1	107.5	107.2	107.1	107.2	107.1	107.0	107.3	107.2	107.5
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	185.1	191.7	193.3	194.3	195.0	195.4	196.2	196.0	196.3	196.5	196.8	197.7	197.3	197.9	198.6
Public transportation.....	204.9	202.6	199.2	198.5	199.2	198.1	199.8	202.0	203.0	208.5	210.8	212.8	210.5	208.4	208.7
Medical care.....	271.8	284.6	288.3	289.6	290.6	291.8	293.0	293.5	293.7	294.6	295.5	296.7	297.4	298.3	299.1
Medical care commodities.....	242.7	251.1	252.8	253.5	254.0	254.8	255.1	256.1	256.2	256.4	256.7	258.2	258.6	259.4	259.2
Medical care services.....	278.5	292.5	296.9	298.4	299.5	300.9	302.3	302.7	303.0	304.1	305.1	306.3	307.0	307.9	309.1
Professional services.....	248.7	256.0	258.2	258.7	259.2	260.0	261.0	261.3	261.9	263.3	263.5	264.1	263.9	264.4	265.2
Hospital and related services.....	333.8	363.2	372.6	376.7	379.1	382.2	384.8	385.3	384.9	385.0	388.1	390.9	394.2	395.8	397.5
Recreation ²	103.6	104.6	104.6	104.5	104.7	105.1	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.5	105.5	105.6	105.7	105.5	105.4
Video and audio ^{1,2}	100.9	102.0	101.8	102.2	102.4	102.7	103.0	102.9	103.0	103.0	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.7	102.8
Education and communication ²	105.3	107.6	109.0	108.8	108.8	109.2	109.2	108.9	108.4	108.0	107.8	108.2	109.1	109.7	109.7
Education ²	118.7	125.9	129.6	129.7	129.7	130.3	130.7	130.8	130.9	131.1	131.8	132.3	135.5	137.8	138.1
Educational books and supplies.....	299.9	318.5	324.2	325.0	324.5	330.6	333.6	333.9	333.4	333.6	335.5	336.3	339.6	339.6	340.6
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	334.7	354.8	365.7	366.0	366.0	367.2	368.0	368.2	368.8	369.3	371.1	372.6	382.1	389.2	390.1
Communication ^{1,2}	94.5	93.7	93.6	93.3	93.2	93.5	93.4	92.8	92.0	91.3	90.7	90.9	90.5	90.2	89.9
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	93.8	92.7	92.4	92.0	93.0	92.3	92.2	91.6	90.7	90.0	89.6	89.6	89.1	89.1	88.5
Telephone services ^{1,2}	99.4	99.9	100.2	100.1	100.1	100.7	100.7	99.9	98.9	98.3	97.7	98.3	98.0	97.6	97.3
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	22.1	19.0	18.3	17.9	17.8	17.7	17.5	17.4	17.4	17.0	16.8	16.5	16.3	16.1	16.2
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	29.1	21.8	20.4	19.7	19.3	19.1	18.6	18.6	18.5	17.8	16.9	16.9	16.3	16.0	16.2
Other goods and services.....	289.5	302.0	304.9	305.0	305.1	305.6	306.4	305.6	306.4	306.0	306.0	307.5	308.0	307.9	308.2
Tobacco and smoking products.....	426.1	463.2	473.1	472.8	474.3	474.3	474.8	469.1	469.8	464.8	464.8	470.5	473.2	469.9	470.7
Personal care ¹	170.3	174.1	174.8	174.9	174.7	175.2	175.7	176.1	176.7	176.9	177.2	177.5	177.4	177.9	178.0
Personal care products ¹	155.7	155.5	155.5	155.0	154.2	154.8	154.0	153.8	154.6	154.2	154.4	154.8	154.3	154.0	154.1
Personal care services ¹	184.9	189.1	190.1	190.6	190.7	189.1	191.6	192.4	193.2	193.6	193.5	193.9	194.6	196.1	196.3
Miscellaneous personal services.....	262.8	274.0	275.9	276.6	276.7	277.9	279.9	281.1	281.6	282.4	283.9	284.0	284.4	285.2	285.6
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	151.4	150.4	151.4	151.3	150.3	150.7	152.8	154.0	153.0	151.6	151.1	150.7	151.6	152.7	151.9
Food and beverages.....	173.0	176.1	176.3	176.6	177.1	177.4	178.3	178.5	178.3	178.7	179.5	179.6	180.2	180.7	181.7
Commodities less food and beverages.....	138.7	135.5	136.9	135.5	135.0	135.5	138.0	139.6	138.2	136.0	135.0	134.2	135.4	136.7	135.2
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	149.0	147.0	159.6	150.2	147.3	148.3	153.8	157.3	154.8	151.1	149.6	148.7	151.7	155.9	153.6
Apparel.....	126.1	123.1	125.5	124.6	120.9	117.3	119.4	122.5	122.8	121.5	118.7	115.2	116.1	121.0	123.9
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	166.3	165.3	169.7	169.6	167.2	171.0	178.7	182.6	178.3	173.0	172.3	173.0	177.4	181.2	175.7
Durables.....	125.3	121.8	121.0	120.6	120.4	120.1	119.9	119.8	119.4	118.8	118.3	117.6	116.9	115.5	114.7
Services.....	199.6	205.9	207.8	208.1	208.3	209.4	210.2	211.2	211.3	212.0	212.9	213.6	214.0	214.3	214.4
Rent of shelter ³	187.3	194.5	196.1	196.2	196.3	197.3	197.9	198.3	198.3	198.8	198.9	199.5	200.0	199.9	200.6
Transportation services.....	199.1	207.7	210.0	211.4	211.7	212.2	213.2	213.9	215.0	216.1	216.7	217.4	216.8	216.8	219.0
Other services.....	233.7	241.6	244.6	244.8	245.1	246.2	247.1	247.0	246.8	246.8	247.2	247.9	249.3	250.6	250.7
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	173.6	175.8	177.5	177.5	177.0	177.7	179.3	180.6	180.0	179.5	179.5	179.6	180.3	181.0	180.4
All items less shelter.....	167.6	168.3	169.7	169.7	169.1	169.7	171.5	172.9	172.2	171.4	171.7	171.5	172.3	173.3	172.6
All items less medical care.....	169.1	171.1	172.5	172.5	172.1	172.7	174.2	175.4	174.8	174.4	174.5	174.5	175.2	176.0	175.6
Commodities less food.....	140.2	137.3	138.6	138.3	136.8	137.1	139.7	141.4	140.0	137.9	136.9	136.1	137.2	138.6	137.0
Nondurables less food.....	150.8	149.2	152.6	152.3	149.6	150.5	155.8	159.2	156.8	153.2	151.8	151.0	151.0	157.9	155.7
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	166.7	166.1	179.3	170.2	168.0	171.6	178.7	182.3	178.4	173.5	172.8	173.5	177.5	181.1	176.1
Nondurables.....	161.4	161.4	163.9	163.9	162.6	163.2	166.5	168.5	167.1	165.3	164.9	164.6	166.4	168.8	168.1
Services less rent of shelter ³	188.5	193.1	195.2	195.6	195.9	196.9	197.9	199.5	199.7	200.4	202.2	202.8	203.1	203.7	203.2
Services less medical care services.....	193.1	198.9	200.7	200.9	201.1	202.1	202.9	204.0	204.0	204.7	205.2	206.2	206.6	206.8	206.9
Energy.....	128.7	120.9	125.2	124.8	122.6	126.9	135.1	142.2	137.7	133.2	135.6	135.9	140.0	144.2	136.3
All items less energy.....	179.8	183.6	184.7	184.8	184.6	184.8	185.5	185.9	185.8	185.9	185.9	185.9	186.2	186.4	187.0
All items less food and energy.....	181.7	185.6	186.9	187.0	186.7	186.9	187.5	188.0	188.0	188.0	187.7	187.7	187.9	188.6	188.6
Commodities less food and energy.....	146.1	144.4	144.5	144.1	143.1	142.2	142.6	143.1	143.0	142.2	141.3	140.3	140.1	140.2	140.3
Energy commodities.....	125.3	17.3	125.1	125.2	120.7	127.6	142.1	150.0	141.7	132.3	131.0	131.4	139.5	147.2	137.2
Services less energy.....	206.0	213.9	216.1	216.5	216.7	217.7	218.5	218.8	219.0	219.6	219.8	220.5	221.0	221.3	222.1

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					
		2003						2003					
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
U.S. city average.....	M	183.5	183.7	183.9	184.6	185.2	185.0	179.4	179.6	179.6	180.3	181.0	180.7
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	192.7	192.8	193.5	194.3	195.0	195.4	189.2	189.2	190.0	190.7	191.9	192.1
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	194.6	194.9	195.5	196.6	197.3	197.7	189.8	190.0	190.8	191.8	193.0	193.2
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	114.2	113.9	114.5	114.4	115.0	115.2	114.2	113.9	114.5	114.5	115.1	115.3
Midwest urban ⁴	M	177.7	178.4	178.1	178.8	179.5	179.1	172.9	173.7	173.3	174.1	174.6	174.1
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	179.7	180.7	180.5	181.2	182.0	181.7	174.2	175.1	174.8	175.5	176.4	176.1
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	113.0	113.2	113.1	113.6	113.9	113.6	112.4	112.7	112.5	113.0	113.2	112.7
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	171.7	172.6	171.4	172.1	172.3	171.8	169.3	170.1	169.1	169.8	170	169.3
South urban.....	M	176.8	177.2	177.3	177.9	178.3	178.1	174.0	174.3	174.3	174.8	175.3	174.9
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	178.6	179.0	179.1	179.8	180.1	180.1	175.7	176.2	176.2	177.0	177.5	177.3
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	112.8	113.1	113.1	113.4	113.8	113.6	111.8	112.0	111.9	112.1	112.4	112.1
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	174.7	174.9	175.0	175.9	176.3	175.6	174.6	174.8	174.6	174.5	175.9	174.8
West urban.....	M	188.5	188.1	188.4	189.2	189.6	189.4	183.8	183.3	183.4	184.2	185.0	184.4
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	191.2	190.9	190.9	191.7	192.3	191.9	185.0	184.5	184.3	185.3	186.1	185.4
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	114.7	114.4	115.1	115.5	115.6	115.5	114.4	114.1	114.6	114.8	115.3	115.0
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	167.9	168.2	168.3	169.0	169.6	169.5	166.1	166.3	166.3	167.2	168.0	167.7
B/C ³	M	113.4	113.4	113.6	113.9	114.3	114.1	112.7	112.8	112.9	113.1	113.5	113.2
D.....	M	176.1	176.4	184.1	177.1	177.4	176.9	174.5	174.9	174.4	175.3	175.6	174.9
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	183.4	184.1	184.1	184.5	186.1	186.1	177.3	178.0	177.8	178.3	179.8	179.1
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	186.4	186.3	186.3	186.9	188.2	187.8	179.9	179.6	179.6	180.5	181.9	181.2
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	196.8	196.9	197.7	199.1	199.6	200.0	191.7	191.9	192.8	194.1	195	195.2
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	202.3	—	203.0	—	206.8	—	201.8	—	202.2	—	206.2	—
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	175.1	—	176.0	—	178.5	—	166.3	—	167.0	—	169.5	—
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	176.9	—	176.5	—	177.0	—	176.4	—	175.9	—	176.7	—
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	115.7	—	116.8	—	117.2	—	115.1	—	116.2	—	116.9	—
Atlanta, GA.....	2	—	181.5	—	179.7	—	180.1	—	178.7	—	179.4	—	177.6
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	—	182.8	—	183.6	—	183.3	—	176.7	—	177.5	—	178.2
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	—	162.5	—	164.1	—	166.1	—	160.7	—	162.5	—	164.0
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	—	179.4	—	180.9	—	181.6	—	176.8	—	178.3	—	179
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	—	189.7	—	191.1	—	190.3	—	187.8	—	189.2	—	190.2
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	—	196.3	—	196.3	—	196.3	—	192.2	—	192.3	—	191.9
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	—	191.7	—	194.4	—	193.7	—	185.7	—	188.2	—	187.8

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,

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

⁷ Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

Dash indicates data not available.

35. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual \pm average		2002			2003									
	2001	2002	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
Finished goods.....	140.7	138.8	140.7	139.7	139.0	140.8	142.3	144.2	142.1	142.0	143.0	143.0	143.5	143.9	145.5
Finished consumer goods.....	141.5	139.4	141.6	140.4	139.6	141.9	144.0	146.3	143.8	143.7	145.0	145.1	145.7	146.3	147.7
Finished consumer goods.....	141.3	140.0	139.2	139.2	139.5	142.0	142.3	142.8	144.0	144.6	145.2	144.9	146.2	147.9	151.0
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	141.4	138.8	142.2	140.5	139.3	141.6	144.4	147.4	143.5	143.0	144.6	144.8	145.1	145.3	146.1
Nondurable goods less food.....	142.8	139.8	143.8	142.0	140.6	143.8	147.9	151.7	146.9	146.3	148.9	149.2	149.7	150.2	149.2
Durable goods.....	133.9	133.0	134.8	133.6	132.8	133.2	133.1	134.4	132.5	132.4	131.8	131.7	131.6	131.1	135.5
Capital equipment.....	139.7	139.1	139.9	139.5	139.1	139.3	139.2	139.9	139.1	139.0	138.9	138.9	139.3	139.1	141.1
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	128.7	127.8	129.7	129.7	129.4	131.1	133.5	136.2	133.0	132.5	133.5	133.7	134.0	134.1	134.1
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	127.4	126.1	127.4	127.6	127.2	127.9	129.5	130.1	129.4	129.3	129.6	129.2	130.0	129.8	130.5
Materials for food manufacturing.....	124.3	123.2	124.3	125.0	126.9	128.9	129.6	129.0	129.6	130.8	134.2	133.3	135.5	137.1	142.0
Materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	131.8	129.2	132.9	132.8	131.4	133.4	138.1	140.1	137.6	137.0	137.4	136.3	137.9	136.3	137.1
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	125.2	124.7	125.9	126.3	126.2	126.1	126.8	126.9	126.7	128.8	126.8	127.1	127.9	128.9	129.6
Components for manufacturing.....	126.3	126.1	125.8	126.0	125.9	125.8	125.8	126.0	126.0	126.1	126.0	125.8	125.9	125.9	125.8
Materials and components for construction.....	150.6	151.3	151.7	151.2	151.1	151.4	152.1	152.3	152.9	152.9	153.0	153.6	153.8	155.1	155.2
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	104.5	96.3	101.6	101.2	100.9	106.9	113.6	124.8	110.8	108.0	112.1	113.7	113.6	113.3	111.9
Containers.....	153.1	152.1	153.3	153.4	153.2	153.4	153.7	153.8	154.0	153.9	154.1	153.8	153.6	153.6	153.2
Supplies.....	138.6	138.9	139.5	139.6	139.6	140.1	140.7	141.2	141.3	141.5	141.5	141.5	141.4	141.7	141.8
Crude materials for further processing.....	121.3	108.1	112.6	116.1	118.1	127.3	134.0	152.2	128.0	130.9	136.5	132.6	131.4	135.6	138.3
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	106.2	99.5	99.9	99.4	100.5	105.6	106.3	105.7	107.0	111.0	110.4	107.6	111.5	118.7	127.9
Crude nonfood materials.....	127.3	111.4	119.0	125.3	128.2	140.4	151.7	184.4	140.6	142.4	152.8	148.2	142.9	144.5	141.9
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	140.4	138.3	140.8	139.6	138.7	140.3	142.1	144.3	141.5	141.1	142.2	142.2	142.6	142.6	143.8
Finished energy goods.....	96.8	88.8	94.5	91.3	90.7	95.3	101.7	107.4	100.0	98.9	103.1	103.4	104.3	105.0	103.2
Finished goods less energy.....	147.5	147.3	147.9	147.6	147.0	147.9	147.9	148.6	148.2	148.3	148.3	148.2	148.7	149.0	151.4
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	150.8	150.8	151.3	151.0	150.2	151.5	151.6	152.3	152.1	152.3	152.4	152.3	152.7	153.3	155.9
Finished goods less food and energy.....	150.0	150.2	151.3	150.9	149.9	150.3	151.0	151.0	150.0	150.0	149.8	149.8	149.9	149.7	152.0
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	156.9	157.6	159.1	158.6	157.2	157.7	157.6	158.4	157.4	157.4	157.1	157.1	157.0	156.9	159.2
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	175.1	177.5	178.5	178.9	176.7	177.4	177.3	177.7	177.5	177.6	177.7	177.8	177.6	177.8	178.1
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	130.5	128.5	130.4	130.3	130.0	131.7	134.2	137.0	133.7	133.1	134.0	134.2	134.6	134.5	134.4
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	115.9	115.5	117.4	117.5	118.8	120.4	121.2	121.0	121.2	122.8	125.1	124.4	125.1	128.0	131.7
Intermediate energy goods.....	104.1	95.9	101.6	101.0	100.0	105.8	113.2	124.2	110.1	107.1	111.3	113.0	113.5	112.4	111.1
Intermediate goods less energy.....	135.1	134.5	135.4	135.5	135.5	136.1	137.1	137.6	137.3	137.5	137.6	137.4	137.7	138.0	138.5
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	136.4	135.8	136.6	136.7	136.6	137.1	138.1	138.7	138.4	138.5	138.4	138.3	138.6	138.8	139.0
Crude energy materials.....	122.8	102.0	111.3	120.0	124.0	140.1	153.9	200.2	138.8	141.4	156.2	148.7	139.9	140.7	135.7
Crude materials less energy.....	112.2	108.7	109.9	109.8	110.5	115.1	116.9	116.5	117.0	120.0	119.4	118.0	121.7	127.9	135.5
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	130.6	135.7	139.3	139.8	139.9	143.0	148.3	148.1	146.7	146.5	146.3	148.8	152.0		158.8

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

[December 1984 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

SIC	Industry	Annual average		2002			2003									
		2001	2002	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
-	Total mining industries.....	114.3	96.6	104.5	110.5	113.8	126.0	137.4	169.1	124.5	126.3	137.1	131.6	125.2	126.2	123.2
10	Metal mining.....	70.8	93.6	72.8	74.2	74.5	78.0	78.5	76.8	73.9	77.8	80.1	80.6	83.1	84.0	
12	Coal mining (12/85 = 100).....	91.3	93.9	93.4	93.6	93.1	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.8	94.6	94.4	94.0	94.0	94.3	95.0
13	Oil and gas extraction (12/85 = 100).....	127.5	107.0	119.5	128.8	133.9	152.5	170.2	220.0	150.2	152.7	169.3	160.7	150.7	152.0	
14	Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels.....	141.0	143.5	143.7	143.8	144.2	144.9	145.4	145.9	146.3	146.4	146.6	146.7	146.7	146.9	147.0
-	Total manufacturing industries.....	134.6	133.7	135.6	134.6	134.0	135.7	137.6	138.7	136.3	135.8	136.3	136.4	137.0	137.1	138.3
20	Food and kindred products.....	132.8	132.0	131.6	131.6	132.6	133.9	134.5	134.8	135.1	135.7	137.1	137.0	137.7	138.8	141.6
21	Tobacco manufactures.....	386.1	401.9	408.6	409.2	380.3	379.7	379.8	380.9	375.5	376.4	376.1	376.2	376.3	376.8	378.7
22	Textile mill products.....	116.9	115.8	115.6	115.8	116.1	115.3	115.2	115.1	115.2	115.3	115.4	115.3	115.7	115.5	116.6
23	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	125.8	125.1	125.1	125.1	124.8	124.7	124.7	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.8	124.9	124.9	125.0
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture.....	156.2	155.3	154.6	154.1	154.2	154.4	155.7	155.3	156.0	156.4	157.2	160.2	160.9	166.8	167.4
25	Furniture and fixtures.....	145.1	146.3	147.2	147.0	146.8	147.0	147.1	147.2	147.3	147.4	147.5	147.6	147.5	147.6	147.9
26	Paper and allied products.....	146.2	143.7	144.6	145.1	144.9	144.8	144.9	144.9	145.1	145.3	145.1	144.9	144.7	144.6	144.3
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	188.7	193.0	193.6	194.0	194.1	196.4	196.7	196.7	197.0	197.3	197.6	197.6	197.8	197.9	198.2
28	Chemicals and allied products.....	158.4	157.3	159.5	159.7	159.3	160.9	162.3	165.2	166.7	165.8	165.0	164.5	164.5	164.5	164.9
29	Petroleum refining and related products.....	105.3	98.8	117.5	106.7	102.4	116.5	138.0	145.9	118.7	111.0	116.0	118.3	124.0	122.1	121.1
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	125.9	125.5	126.3	125.8	125.8	126.3	127.2	128.1	129.1	129.2	128.8	128.6	128.8	128.6	128.5
31	Leather and leather products.....	141.3	141.1	141.8	142.1	142.5	142.4	142.4	142.4	142.7	142.2	142.7	142.9	142.5	142.6	143.2
32	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products.....	136.0	137.1	137.4	137.3	137.3	137.6	137.8	137.7	138.1	138.0	137.7	137.8	138.0	138.1	137.9
33	Primary metal industries.....	116.1	116.2	118.0	118.3	118.1	117.9	118.0	118.0	117.8	117.8	117.7	118.1	118.3	119.0	
34	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment.....	131.0	131.7	132.1	132.0	132.2	132.4	132.5	132.7	132.7	132.7	132.7	132.9	132.9	133.1	133.2
35	Machinery, except electrical.....	118.0	117.2	116.8	116.6	116.5	116.5	116.2	116.0	116.1	116.0	116.0	117.2	116.8	116.8	116.0
36	Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	107.0	105.7	105.1	105.0	104.3	104.2	103.8	104.0	104.0	104.0	103.6	103.3	102.5	102.3	102.2
37	Transportation.....	137.9	137.3	139.4	138.3	137.6	138.1	138.3	139.8	137.5	137.5	136.8	136.8	137.0	136.5	141.4
38	Measuring and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	127.3	128.5	128.8	128.8	128.8	129.4	129.8	129.7	129.9	129.8	129.9	129.8	130.0	129.9	130.2
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (12/85 = 100).....	132.4	133.3	133.6	133.5	133.8	133.7	134.0	133.8	133.9	133.9	133.9	134.1	134.3	134.2	134.0
	Service industries:															
42	Motor freight transportation and warehousing (06/93 = 100).....	123.1	124.5	125.5	125.9	125.9	126.5	126.8	127.3	127.4	127.4	127.4	128.1	128.3	128.7	128.6
43	U.S. Postal Service (06/89 = 100).....	143.4	150.2	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0
44	Water transportation (12/92 = 100).....	129.8	134.6	141.0	141.3	142.2	142.9	140.7	140.9	139.9	147.6	147.6	151.1	151.1	151.7	151.7
45	Transportation by air (12/92 = 100).....	157.2	157.8	160.1	159.4	159.8	161.4	160.2	161.8	162.2	162.0	162.3	162.6	162.9	162.9	164.1
46	Pipelines, except natural gas (12/92 = 100).....	110.3	111.9	112.7	112.3	111.8	110.6	110.6	111.0	110.6	111.8	111.9	112.0	111.9	112.2	112.1

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

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2002			2003									
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
0	Food and live animals.....	106.4	106.7	105.8	105.6	106.1	105.9	105.5	108.0	107.5	107.1	107.6	112.2	111.9
01	Meat and meat preparations.....	89.1	87.8	90.3	90.4	95.4	96.4	97.9	101.5	102.9	104.6	108.9	117.3	122.7
04	Cereals and cereal preparations.....	130.5	131.7	126.3	123.0	123.2	122.2	120.0	124.2	118.5	115.4	115.7	124.1	119.5
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry.....	97.8	98.9	98.3	100.6	97.4	95.1	96.0	96.9	99.6	101.2	99.7	101.2	102.3
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels.....	96.8	98.3	98.5	99.8	101.0	102.3	103.6	104.5	103.9	103.9	102.3	106.3	111.1
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits.....	107.2	116.9	116.2	119.4	116.6	116.6	118.9	127.4	122.7	124.8	109.2	121.1	136.7
24	Cork and wood.....	90.7	90.7	90.3	90.9	91.1	91.2	91.3	91.0	90.4	90.6	90.9	91.7	91.9
25	Pulp and waste paper.....	88.5	87.8	85.2	82.6	86.4	88.9	90.4	89.9	90.1	85.5	85.3	88.9	91.0
26	Textile fibers and their waste.....	94.2	96.4	98.3	100.2	101.6	105.0	106.0	104.2	103.2	106.2	107.0	109.6	121.4
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	94.1	91.8	96.3	99.6	104.6	105.8	107.8	105.8	109.0	112.3	117.8	120.1	121.1
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products.....	109.3	104.5	99.5	112.0	124.1	130.1	107.5	102.5	107.6	109.8	114.9	108.7	107.9
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes.....	114.0	114.0	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.9	111.9	112.2	112.1	111.2	111.2	111.6	111.6
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials.....	105.8	99.6	92.2	108.1	122.9	130.2	102.8	96.4	102.7	105.9	113.0	104.2	104.1
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	97.1	96.8	96.6	97.9	99.2	100.6	101.4	100.9	100.8	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.5
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.....	101.3	101.2	101.2	102.1	104.1	104.1	103.9	103.9	104.8	105.8	105.5	105.3	105.6
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations.....	97.3	97.2	97.3	95.4	96.0	96.2	95.3	95.2	97.3	97.5	97.6	97.8	99.4
57	Plastics in primary forms.....	97.3	93.5	92.9	95.1	97.1	99.5	100.5	97.6	96.6	95.1	94.8	95.3	95.3
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms.....	97.6	97.7	95.9	97.1	97.5	97.2	98.4	98.5	98.8	98.4	98.4	98.1	98.3
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	98.6	98.5	98.8	100.6	100.6	100.7	101.5	100.9	101.6	102.0	101.9	101.8	102.4
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials.....	99.1	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.4	99.4	99.8	99.7	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.3
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	105.7	105.4	105.6	107.1	108.8	108.4	108.6	108.5	110.1	110.1	109.5	109.2	109.4
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard.....	96.8	96.6	96.8	97.3	97.2	96.7	96.9	97.3	98.3	98.5	98.3	98.4	97.5
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	101.4	101.3	101.3	100.5	100.4	100.2	100.3	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.2	99.5	99.5
68	Nonferrous metals.....	83.4	83.2	83.5	82.2	83.3	84.3	82.0	79.4	80.3	79.8	80.9	81.6	82.0
7	Machinery and transport equipment.....	98.7	98.7	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.5	98.5	97.8	98.0	97.9	97.8	97.8
71	Power generating machinery and equipment.....	104.7	105.2	105.1	106.5	106.8	106.9	107.1	107.1	107.2	107.4	107.4	107.3	107.9
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries.....	101.8	101.7	101.7	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.5	102.4	102.6	103.2	103.2	103.1	103.1
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts.....	102.2	102.3	101.6	102.0	102.3	102.1	102.2	102.2	102.4	102.5	102.5	102.7	102.6
75	Computer equipment and office machines.....	89.1	88.6	88.6	88.8	89.1	88.6	88.8	88.9	88.1	88.2	88.0	87.7	87.8
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment.....	96.3	96.3	96.2	95.4	95.4	95.0	94.2	94.1	93.8	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.6
77	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	93.3	93.4	92.9	92.3	92.1	92.2	92.1	92.0	89.7	89.8	89.8	89.4	88.7
78	Road vehicles.....	100.9	100.9	101.0	101.2	101.1	100.9	101.1	101.0	101.1	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.5
87	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus.....	101.6	101.5	101.7	101.9	101.9	101.5	101.6	101.9	102.2	102.4	102.3	102.2	102.1

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

[2000 = 100]

Rev. 3	Industry	2002			2003									
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
0	Food and live animals.....	97.6	97.6	98.8	100.4	100.0	101.2	101.6	99.8	99.4	100.2	99.5	100.1	100.3
01	Meat and meat preparations.....	102.0	101.2	106.8	101.7	107.4	108.5	108.8	110.3	102.9	106.6	108.2	112.8	116.0
03	Fish and crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates.....	81.4	82.0	82.5	81.1	82.0	81.4	84.3	83.4	81.3	83.5	82.3	82.4	79.7
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry.....	107.5	106.2	105.6	111.5	104.7	110.7	108.5	103.9	108.9	106.9	105.5	104.9	106.3
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof.....	94.3	98.6	99.9	104.0	106.7	100.2	100.5	99.1	94.8	95.3	96.6	98.6	95.5
1	Beverages and tobacco.....	102.4	102.5	102.7	103.0	103.3	104.0	104.5	104.6	103.9	104.1	104.0	104.1	104.4
11	Beverages.....	102.1	102.2	102.4	102.3	102.7	103.0	103.6	103.8	103.7	104.0	103.9	104.0	104.3
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels.....	95.7	94.9	94.5	95.2	97.4	98.5	98.4	98.8	99.5	100.7	100.5	105.2	104.3
24	Cork and wood.....	96.3	96.0	94.0	94.7	96.8	95.0	93.4	94.0	94.4	100.1	99.3	112.9	105.7
25	Pulp and waste paper.....	82.3	80.5	78.9	77.9	80.3	86.5	92.6	95.3	95.3	93.6	91.9	85.6	91.5
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	93.8	93.9	94.7	95.5	99.1	99.9	99.5	99.3	99.7	100.3	102.9	103.6	104.0
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	101.6	99.9	101.4	103.6	102.3	102.6	102.3	103.5	104.9	99.4	96.8	95.7	95.1
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products.....	97.0	90.4	94.9	109.6	121.2	126.0	101.6	96.0	101.7	106.0	106.5	101.5	101.0
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials.....	97.7	89.8	94.2	108.1	119.8	118.1	98.6	92.6	97.6	103.4	105.6	99.3	99.8
34	Gas, natural and manufactured.....	87.3	92.1	97.0	117.8	129.3	185.9	120.5	119.0	130.1	121.5	108.8	114.4	106.2
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	98.3	98.0	98.2	99.1	99.8	101.1	100.4	99.0	100.1	100.0	99.2	99.3	99.9
52	Inorganic chemicals.....	101.5	102.5	102.5	104.2	106.5	110.8	107.5	105.8	106.4	105.4	106.0	105.4	106.4
53	Dying, tanning, and coloring materials.....	95.8	95.9	96.7	96.5	97.5	97.6	97.8	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.3	98.4	97.5
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.....	99.5	99.3	99.2	101.8	101.5	101.3	101.5	101.2	102.5	103.1	102.5	101.9	102.0
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations.....	98.4	98.8	99.2	97.2	97.9	98.4	99.2	98.9	99.4	99.0	91.8	91.7	91.1
57	Plastics in primary forms.....	96.4	96.0	94.8	97.3	97.9	99.3	99.5	101.7	106.1	104.3	103.1	102.7	105.4
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms.....	99.4	99.5	99.6	100.2	100.1	100.4	100.6	100.8	100.8	101.3	101.4	101.3	101.3
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	91.0	90.8	91.6	92.1	93.1	97.6	96.7	93.2	92.3	93.3	91.9	91.7	92.3
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials.....	93.5	93.6	93.7	93.2	94.2	94.1	94.1	93.7	94.4	94.9	95.4	95.7	96.4
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	99.3	99.4	99.3	99.1	99.1	99.0	99.2	99.1	99.2	98.6	98.5	98.5	98.5
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard.....	93.3	93.3	93.0	92.6	92.6	93.0	93.6	93.2	93.5	93.2	94.9	94.5	94.7
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	97.6	97.6	97.7	97.6	97.7	97.6	97.6	97.5	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.7	97.9
68	Nonferrous metals.....	76.0	76.6	77.3	76.1	79.2	80.0	78.5	75.8	78.1	78.0	79.1	80.7	82.1
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	98.5	98.3	98.3	97.5	98.0	97.9	97.5	97.6	98.3	98.2	98.4	98.3	98.7
7	Machinery and transport equipment.....	96.4	96.2	96.1	96.0	95.9	95.8	95.8	95.7	95.8	95.7	95.6	95.5	95.3
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries.....	98.5	98.7	99.2	99.4	100.3	100.7	100.6	100.6	101.4	102.6	102.5	102.1	102.5
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts.....	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.6	99.4	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.8	100.8	100.4	100.1	100.4
75	Computer equipment and office machines.....	84.9	84.6	84.2	83.9	83.3	82.7	82.8	82.1	81.8	80.6	80.6	80.5	78.7
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment.....	92.3	91.1	92.0	91.7	90.4	90.0	89.5	89.4	89.3	88.7	88.8	88.7	87.8
77	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	96.0	95.9	95.6	95.4	95.7	95.3	95.5	95.2	95.4	96.1	96.0	95.8	95.9
78	Road vehicles.....	100.8	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.5	101.3
85	Footwear.....	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.8	99.6	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.8
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.	98.5	98.3	98.5	98.8	99.2	99.4	99.6	99.3	100.0	100.1	99.6	99.3	99.2

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2002			2003									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
ALL COMMODITIES	98.7	98.8	98.6	98.9	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.5	99.4	99.8	99.8	100.1
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	107.6	109.6	108.7	108.7	108.3	108.2	108.5	111.8	111.3	110.8	109.4	115.4	117.2
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	108.2	110.4	109.5	109.4	108.8	108.1	108.6	112.1	111.2	111.0	109.5	116.4	118.4
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	102.1	102.0	102.3	102.8	104.6	110.0	108.0	110.2	113.1	109.3	109.5	106.1	105.4
Industrial supplies and materials.....	96.4	96.1	96.0	97.3	99.2	100.6	100.1	99.4	100.1	99.6	100.0	100.2	101.0
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	98.4	100.1	101.9	103.3	103.8	104.8	104.6	103.5	104.4	104.7	105.5	107.2	113.5
Fuels and lubricants.....	94.0	91.6	91.3	96.2	103.8	108.0	96.3	94.5	97.0	97.0	100.4	97.5	97.2
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	96.8	96.5	96.4	97.3	98.8	99.9	100.7	100.2	100.7	100.0	100.1	100.4	101.1
Selected building materials.....	96.6	96.6	96.2	96.1	96.5	96.4	96.6	96.5	96.3	97.5	98.0	98.5	98.8
Capital goods.....	98.3	98.3	98.1	98.2	98.4	98.3	98.3	98.3	97.6	97.7	97.7	97.5	97.4
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	102.1	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.5	101.6	101.5	101.5	101.6	101.8	101.6	101.7	101.5
Nonelectrical machinery.....	95.8	95.7	95.4	95.4	95.7	95.6	95.6	95.5	94.5	94.6	94.5	94.3	94.1
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	101.4	101.4	101.3	101.5	101.6	101.5	101.6	101.5	101.6	101.8	101.8	101.7	101.9
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.1	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.4	99.4	99.8
Nondurables, manufactured.....	98.8	98.6	98.7	98.2	98.9	98.7	98.5	98.5	98.8	98.8	98.7	98.5	98.9
Durables, manufactured.....	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.9	100.1	100.2	99.9	100.1	100.4
Agricultural commodities.....	106.6	108.7	108.2	108.3	107.9	107.5	107.9	110.6	110.0	109.9	108.8	114.9	117.6
Nonagricultural commodities.....	98.1	98.0	97.8	98.2	98.8	99.1	99.0	98.8	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.6	98.7

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2002			2003									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
ALL COMMODITIES	95.5	94.6	95.2	96.9	98.5	99.1	96.0	95.3	96.2	96.7	96.7	96.2	96.2
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	100.0	99.9	100.2	101.3	101.2	102.6	102.5	101.3	100.7	101.5	101.3	101.8	102.0
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	106.1	105.8	106.0	107.9	107.8	109.6	108.9	107.5	107.1	107.7	107.6	108.2	109.1
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	86.6	87.1	87.5	86.8	87.4	86.9	88.4	87.7	86.6	88.0	87.4	87.6	86.2
Industrial supplies and materials.....	95.4	92.3	94.6	101.3	107.4	109.7	97.6	95.3	98.2	100.2	100.5	98.9	99.3
Fuels and lubricants.....	96.7	89.8	94.7	109.1	120.9	125.2	99.3	94.9	100.3	103.9	104.2	99.4	99.8
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	97.0	89.0	94.0	107.7	119.9	118.6	96.3	91.5	96.4	101.4	103.2	97.1	98.5
Paper and paper base stocks.....	90.1	89.7	89.1	88.6	89.2	91.0	93.5	94.1	94.1	93.6	94.7	92.2	94.2
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	99.7	99.7	100.1	101.5	102.4	104.2	103.5	102.5	103.0	102.9	102.3	102.4	103.0
Selected building materials.....	96.9	96.4	95.0	95.6	96.9	96.3	95.4	96.2	96.7	101.8	102.7	110.5	109.6
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods.....	89.9	90.5	91.5	90.5	93.3	92.8	91.7	89.9	92.2	92.2	92.9	93.4	94.4
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	96.9	96.9	97.1	96.9	97.4	97.9	97.1	97.3	98.2	97.9	97.3	97.8	97.6
Capital goods.....	94.0	94.0	93.9	93.9	93.8	93.7	93.8	93.6	93.8	93.8	93.6	93.5	93.0
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.3	95.5	95.5	95.6	96.1	96.6	96.8	96.6	95.8	96.1
Nonelectrical machinery.....	92.9	92.9	92.8	92.7	92.6	92.5	92.5	92.2	92.3	92.3	92.1	92.0	91.4
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	100.7	100.4	100.5	100.3	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.5	101.2
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	98.1	97.9	98.0	98.0	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	98.1	98.1	97.9	97.9	97.8
Nondurables, manufactured.....	99.5	99.3	99.7	99.7	99.5	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.7	99.7
Durables, manufactured.....	96.8	96.7	96.5	96.4	96.4	96.2	96.1	96.2	96.5	96.3	96.2	96.2	96.0
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	95.4	95.2	95.4	95.5	95.5	95.7	95.6	95.6	96.2	95.7	95.6	95.7	95.8