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The U.S. labor market in 2003

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The March *Review*

The annual Bureau of Labor Statistics review of labor market developments leads off this issue. As authors Rachel Krantz, Marisa DiNatale, and Thomas J. Krolik chronicle, the first parts of the year were negatively affected by the drawn-out effects of the burst technology bubble, the ensuing recession, related State and local government budget problems, and continued intense competition in a wide variety of product markets. Set against this were generally more favorable conditions in interest-rate sensitive industries such as construction, housing, and related financing institutions.

The study guide version: After rising throughout the first half of 2003, the unemployment rate, by the end of the year, had returned to where it had been in the fourth quarter of 2002. On the employment side, job losses continued to occur in the first three quarters of the year before a small gain was recorded in the final canto.

Stephen M. Pegula reports on work-related fatalities recorded by the Survey of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). Although the self-employed made up about one-tenth of the total employed in the private sector, they accounted for a little over one-fifth of those fatally injured on the job.

Al-Amin Ussif studied workplace injuries in several advanced industrialized eco-nomies. In general, according to a simple econometric model, injury rates are trend-ing down in these countries, but are positively correlated with their employment-to-population ratios. Thus, Ussif concludes that economic recovery and expansion are associated with upward pressure on injury counts.

Labor productivity gains in 2002, 2003

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector, as measured by output per hour, rose 4.2 percent in the nonfarm business sector during 2003, reflecting a 3.7-percent rise in output and a 0.5-percent decline in hours. During 2002, productivity had increased 4.9 percent in nonfarm business, as output rose 2.3 percent and hours of all persons fell 2.5 percent. The 2002 productivity increase was the largest since 1950, when productivity rose 6.6 percent.

When the productivity increases for 2002 and 2003 are combined, productivity for the 2001–03 period rose 4.5 percent in nonfarm businesses. The last comparable 2-year rise occurred over the 1949–51 period, when productivity increased at a 4.6- percent annual rate, incorporating rises of 6.6 percent in 1950 and 2.7 percent in 1951. Additional information is available in "Productivity and Costs, Fourth-Quarter 2003 (Preliminary)," news release USDL 04–119.

Fewer mass layoffs in 2003

During 2003, there were 18,963 mass layoff events, resulting in 1,888,926 initial claims for unemployment insurance. In 2002, there were 20,277 events and 2,245,051 claims. For the second consecutive year, over-the-year decreases in mass-layoff initial claims occurred in each of the four broad regions. The largest decreases in initial claims were in the West and South. California reported the largest over-the-year decrease in initial claims (–108,537), followed by Texas (–36,208), and South Carolina (–30,005). The largest over-the-year increases occurred in New York (+8,005) and Georgia (+7,121).

Juggling work and school

Working while in school was common among high school and college students during the 2000–01 school year. Employment rates rose from 77 percent for those who were age 17 at the start of the 2000–01 school year to 84 percent for those age 19. The vast majority of enrolled youths who worked between the start of the 2000–01 school year and the start of the next school year worked during the school year. Only a small percentage of youths worked exclusively during the summer.

Differences in employment among enrolled youths were apparent by race and Hispanic ethnicity. Non-Hispanic whites were more likely to be employed at all ages. Non-Hispanic white youths were more likely to combine schooling and employment than their non-Hispanic black or Hispanic counterparts. To learn more, see "Employment of Teenagers during the School Year and Summer," news release USDL 04–217.

Multifactor productivity in manufacturing, 2001

Multifactor productivity—measured as output per unit of combined inputs—fell by 0.8 percent in manufacturing in 2001. The decline was the first in 10 years. The decline in multifactor productivity was the result of a 4.5-percent decline in manufacturing output and a 3.7-percent decrease in combined inputs. Capital services posted a 1.5-percent advance in 2001. In contrast, hours fell 5.6 percent. On average, multifactor productivity in manufacturing has grown 1.2 percent annually from 1949 to 2001.

Multifactor productivity is designed to measure the joint influences on economic growth of technological change, efficiency improvements, returns to scale, reallocation of resources, and other factors. Multifactor productivity, therefore, differs from the labor productivity (output per hour) measures that are published quarterly by BLS since it requires information on capital services and other data that are not available on a quarterly basis. Additional information is available in "Multifactor Productivity Trends in Manufacturing, 2001," news release USDL 04–148. □

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The U.S. labor market in 2003: signs of improvement by year's end

Job losses eased in 2003, and the unemployment rate edged down in the second half of the year

Rachel Krantz, Marisa Di Natale, and Thomas J. Krolik

In 2003, total nonfarm employment continued to decline until late in the year. The unemployment rate rose during the first half of the year and then fell, ending the year about where it started.

Several factors affected employment trends last year. Lingering effects from both the late-1990s technology bubble and the 2001 recession, as well as related State and local government budget crises, led to continued job losses or to rates of employment growth slower than those seen in recent years. Strongly competitive markets drove ongoing structural change in several industries, while lackluster tourism translated into little or no growth in some tourism-related industries. In contrast to an otherwise weak labor market, historically low interest rates were a catalyst to job growth in interest-rate-sensitive industries. The data in this article are primarily from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, the Current Population Survey (CPS), and the local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program. (See page 4 for an explanation of differences between the CES survey and the CPS.)

Total nonfarm employment declined through the first three quarters of the year and then registered small gains. Over the year, net payroll employment was down by 243,000. Manufacturing lost 642,000 jobs, the largest drop of any sector. Information, transportation and warehousing, and wholesale trade also posted employment declines. Job losses were not unique to private industry: government employment contracted for the first time since 1982. Private education and health services added 329,000 workers in 2003, more than any other sector, although the rate of growth slowed relative to the rate in recent years. Employment in professional and business services, financial activities, and construction grew faster in 2003 than 2002. Largely on the basis of strength in food services, the leisure and hospitality sector also added workers, while retail trade and the natural resources and mining sector showed little change in employment.

Although the 2001 recession had ended, many of the payroll survey's most sensitive cyclical series did not show signs of improvement until late 2003. While real gross domestic product, consumer and business spending, and the stock markets each grew at an accelerated pace after the 2001 recession, total nonfarm employment continued to contract through the third quarter of 2003. The lack of job growth contributed to a sense of uncertainty regarding the strength of the recovery from the recession by raising concerns about consumers' ability to continue spending.[1] Earnings growth slowed over the year, while average weekly hours for all private industry dipped to an all-time low in mid-2003 and ended the year flat relative to 2002.

Worker hours in manufacturing often lead the business cycle. Average weekly hours in manufacturing hovered near a recession low for much of 2003 before lengthening in the last quarter. Weekly overtime hours in manufacturing had bottomed out at the end of 2001, but growth in overtime stalled in mid-2002, and the workweek did not lengthen again until the end of 2003. Over the year, the manufacturing workweek expanded by 0.2 hour and overtime by 0.3 hour.

The *temporary help services* industry supplies labor to a wide variety of industries, and its employment trend is often considered a leading

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indicator of payroll employment. Employers who face uncertain demand frequently hire temporary workers before hiring permanent workers. The temporary help industry showed clear signs of recovery in 2003 as its employment began to expand in the second quarter. Over the year, the industry added 133,000 workers.

Trucking activity is often considered a cyclical indicator, because it fluctuates with the demand for goods. Truck tonnage is an important measure of the quantity of goods shipped via truck, while employment in *truck transportation* reflects the industry's labor needs. Although tonnage remained below its long-run growth trend in 2003, it strengthened relative to its recent recession levels.[2] Despite some recovery in employment during the second half, employment in truck transportation was flat over the year.

Activity in *machinery* manufacturing also is considered a cyclical indicator, because the industry sells its products to other manufacturers and its expansion generally coincides with increased capital investment. Industrial production of machinery grew in the last quarter of 2003.[3] Over the year, activity was up slightly. Despite the upturn in output, employment in *machinery* declined through the fourth quarter of 2003. The industry lost 59,000 jobs in 2003, although the pace of job loss slowed as the year progressed.

The job situation in the highly cyclical securities industry also showed relative improvement. After contracting by 44,000 jobs in 2002, *securities, commodity contracts, and investments* employment leveled out in 2003. (See table 1.) Demand for financial services corresponded with strengthening in the U.S. stock markets; the Standard and Poor's 500 bottomed out early in the year.

It was not until the final quarter of 2003 that payroll indicators aligned more clearly and hinted at a labor-market recovery. After falling in each of the first three quarters, total nonfarm employment edged up in the fourth. (See chart 1.) Promisingly, the job gains were spread among a number of industries.[4] Aggregate weekly hours for total private industry also appeared to have bottomed out in the third quarter. Another positive factor was relative improvement in manufacturing employment: although job losses in the industry continued through the fourth quarter, the pace and scope diminished in the second half of the year. (See chart 2.) In particular, job losses in durable goods manufacturing slowed dramatically in the fourth quarter; on average, industries in this sector lost 133,000 jobs each of the first three quarters, compared with 23,000 jobs lost in the fourth quarter.

Lingering effects from both the 1990s technology bubble and the 2001 recession continued to influence the employment situation in 2003. Telecommunications and information-technology-related industries continued to deal with overcapacity, while industries associated with commercial construction suffered from lackluster spending. All of these industries shed workers in 2003.

Conceptual differences between employment estimates from establishment and household surveys

The Bureau of Labor Statistics produces two monthly employment series that are independently obtained: the estimate of total nonfarm jobs, derived from the Current Employment Statistics (CES or establishment) survey, and the estimate of total civilian employment, based on the Current Population Survey (CPS or household survey).

The CES survey is an employer-based survey that provides data on the number of payroll jobs in nonfarm industries. The CPS is a survey of households that furnishes data on the labor force status (employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force) of individuals and that includes information on their demographic characteristics. The surveys are largely complementary.

Employment estimates from the CPS include both agricultural and nonagricultural sectors and count persons in any type of work arrangement: wage and salary workers, self-employed persons, private household workers, and unpaid workers who worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a family member. Estimates from the CES survey refer only to persons on wage and salary payrolls and exclude private household workers. As a result, the count of employment from the CPS is larger than that from the CES survey.

Partially offsetting the higher estimates from the CPS is the fact that that survey is a count of persons, and individuals are counted only once, regardless of the number of jobs they hold. In contrast, the CES survey is an estimate of jobs and counts each job for persons who work in more than one establishment.

The surveys' methodology and coverage exhibit other differences as well. For example, the reference period for the CPS is the *week* that includes the 12th day of the month, whereas, for the CES survey, it is the *pay period* that includes the 12th of the month. Pay periods vary in length and can be longer than 1 week. It is therefore possible for the CES survey estimate of employment to reflect a longer reference period than that used for the CPS.

The "universe" for the CPS is the civilian noninstitutional population, which comprises persons 15 years of age and older residing in the United States who are not confined to institutions (for example, correctional, psychiatric, and long-term care facilities) and who are not on active duty in the Armed Forces. (Data are published for those aged 16 and older.) In this regard, the coverage of the CES survey is broader: the survey has no age restriction, wage and salary civilian jobs held by uniformed military personnel are counted, and persons who commute to the United States from Mexico or Canada to work are classified as employed.

Effective with the release of data for January 2003, a number of changes affect estimates from the CPS. These changes were undertaken to benchmark the survey data to more current estimates of the U.S. population; to adopt new standards for data on race, ethnicity, industry, and occupation; and to improve seasonal adjustment procedures. The population benchmark created a break in the CPS employment series between December 2002 and January 2003. Where possible, data in this article were adjusted to control for the resulting increase in the employment level of 576,000 in January 2003. The method used to "smooth" the employment series is discussed in Marisa Di Natale, "Creating Comparability in CPS Employment Series," on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpscomp.pdf**.

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Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 1997–2003

[Numbers in thousands]

Industry	Fourth quarter				Change, fourth quarter to fourth quarter					
	1997	2001	2002	2003	Average change, 1997–2001		2001–02		2002–03	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total nonfarm	124,060	130,911	130,248	130,005	1,713	1.4	–663	–0.5	–243	–0.2
Total private	104,305	109,588	108,654	108,457	1,321	1.2	–934	–.9	–197	–.2
Goods producing	24,116	23,222	22,252	21,677	–224	–.9	–970	–4.2	–575	–2.6
Natural resources and mining	657	599	575	570	–15	–2.3	–24	–4.0	–5	–.9
Logging	82	72	70	67	–3	–3.2	–2	–2.8	–3	–4.3
Mining	575	527	505	503	–12	–2.2	–22	–4.2	–2	–.4
Oil and gas extraction	143	124	120	124	–5	–3.5	–4	–3.2	4	3.3
Mining, except oil and gas	247	218	206	202	–7	–3.1	–12	–5.5	–4	–1.9
Coal mining	88	77	73	70	–3	–3.3	–4	–5.2	–3	–4.1
Support activities for mining	185	186	179	177	0	.1	–7	–3.8	–2	–1.1
Construction	5,907	6,792	6,698	6,770	221	3.6	–94	–1.4	72	1.1
Construction of buildings	1,454	1,585	1,576	1,584	33	2.2	–9	–.6	8	.5
Heavy and civil engineering construction	832	953	915	918	30	3.5	–38	–4.0	3	.3
Specialty trade contractors	3,621	4,255	4,207	4,268	159	4.1	–48	–1.1	61	1.4
Manufacturing	17,552	15,831	14,979	14,337	–430	–2.5	–852	–5.4	–642	–4.3
Durable goods	10,842	9,898	9,286	8,864	–236	–2.3	–612	–6.2	–422	–4.5
Wood products	600	564	547	535	–9	–1.5	–17	–3.0	–12	–2.2
Nonmetallic mineral products	528	532	507	488	1	.2	–25	–4.7	–19	–3.7
Primary metals	643	538	499	464	–26	–4.4	–39	–7.2	–35	–7.0
Fabricated metal products	1,722	1,604	1,525	1,467	–30	–1.8	–79	–4.9	–58	–3.8
Machinery	1,512	1,296	1,199	1,140	–54	–3.8	–97	–7.5	–59	–4.9
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,836	1,634	1,443	1,333	–51	–2.9	–191	–11.7	–110	–7.6
Computer and peripheral equipment	323	267	242	219	–14	–4.6	–25	–9.4	–23	–9.5
Communications equipment	247	213	171	154	–9	–3.6	–42	–19.7	–17	–9.9
Semiconductors and electronic components	658	585	493	451	–18	–2.9	–92	–15.7	–42	–8.5
Electronic instruments	498	467	441	425	–8	–1.6	–26	–5.6	–16	–3.6
Electrical equipment and appliances	588	527	482	451	–15	–2.7	–45	–8.5	–31	–6.4
Transportation equipment	2,062	1,886	1,810	1,765	–44	–2.2	–76	–4.0	–45	–2.5
Furniture and related products	623	618	591	569	–1	–.2	–27	–4.4	–22	–3.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	727	700	682	653	–7	–.9	–18	–2.6	–29	–4.3
Nondurable goods	6,710	5,933	5,693	5,473	–194	–3.0	–240	–4.0	–220	–3.9
Food manufacturing	1,558	1,540	1,518	1,514	–5	–.3	–22	–1.4	–4	–.3
Beverages and tobacco products	208	207	205	199	0	–.1	–2	–1.0	–6	–2.9
Textile mills	435	310	282	244	–31	–8.1	–28	–9.0	–38	–13.5
Textile product mills	217	199	192	174	–5	–2.1	–7	–3.5	–18	–9.4
Apparel	683	388	346	298	–74	–13.2	–42	–10.8	–48	–13.9
Leather and allied products	88	53	49	44	–9	–11.9	–4	–7.5	–5	–10.2
Paper and paper products	630	562	537	512	–17	–2.8	–25	–4.4	–25	–4.7
Printing and related support activities	825	742	690	672	–21	–2.6	–52	–7.0	–18	–2.6
Petroleum and coal products	137	121	117	112	–4	–3.1	–4	–3.3	–5	–4.3
Chemicals	991	944	921	898	–12	–1.2	–23	–2.4	–23	–2.5
Plastics and rubber products	940	867	837	806	–18	–2.0	–30	–3.5	–31	–3.7
Service providing	99,944	107,689	107,995	108,328	1,936	1.9	306	.3	333	.3
Private service-providing	80,189	86,366	86,402	86,780	1,544	1.9	36	.0	378	.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24,924	25,690	25,403	25,250	192	.8	–287	–1.1	–153	–.6
Wholesale trade	5,722	5,708	5,634	5,592	–4	–.1	–74	–1.3	–42	–.7
Durable goods	3,107	3,069	2,986	2,942	–10	–.3	–83	–2.7	–44	–1.5
Nondurable goods	2,024	2,022	2,008	1,991	–1	.0	–14	–.7	–17	–.8

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 1. Continued—Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 1997–2003

[Numbers in thousands]

Industry	Fourth quarter				Change, fourth quarter to fourth quarter					
	1997	2001	2002	2003	Average change, 1997–2001		2001–02		2002–03	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	591	617	639	659	7	1.1	22	3.6	20	3.1
Retail trade	14,503	15,126	14,959	14,917	156	1.1	–167	–1.1	–42	–.3
Motor vehicle and parts dealers[1]	1,728	1,863	1,884	1,892	34	1.9	21	1.1	8	.4
Automobile dealers	1,136	1,234	1,258	1,259	25	2.1	24	1.9	1	.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	490	536	545	544	12	2.3	9	1.7	–1	–.2
Electronics and appliance stores	502	545	521	511	11	2.1	–24	–4.4	–10	–1.9
Building material and garden supply stores	1,045	1,161	1,177	1,208	29	2.7	16	1.4	31	2.6
Food and beverage stores	2,960	2,933	2,866	2,823	–7	–.2	–67	–2.3	–43	–1.5
Health and personal care stores	864	950	934	951	22	2.4	–16	–1.7	17	1.8
Gasoline stations	962	918	888	873	–11	–1.2	–30	–3.3	–15	–1.7
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,256	1,302	1,316	1,299	12	.9	14	1.1	–17	–1.3
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	642	661	649	640	5	.7	–12	–1.8	–9	–1.4
General merchandise stores[1]	2,680	2,827	2,792	2,824	37	1.3	–35	–1.2	32	1.1
Department stores	1,674	1,749	1,653	1,616	19	1.1	–96	–5.5	–37	–2.2
Miscellaneous store retailers	927	979	950	929	13	1.4	–29	–3.0	–21	–2.2
Nonstore retailers	447	452	438	422	1	.3	–14	–3.1	–16	–3.7
Transportation and warehousing	4,083	4,257	4,220	4,163	44	1.0	–37	–.9	–57	–1.4
Air transportation	549	577	566	510	7	1.3	–11	–1.9	–56	–9.9
Rail transportation	222	224	216	215	1	.2	–8	–3.6	–1	–.5
Water transportation	50	53	53	51	1	1.5	0	.0	–2	–3.8
Truck transportation	1,326	1,363	1,334	1,334	9	.7	–29	–2.1	0	.0
Transit and ground passenger transportation	354	367	379	387	3	.9	12	3.3	8	2.1
Pipeline transportation	49	45	41	39	–1	–2.1	–4	–8.9	–2	–4.9
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	25	28	25	29	1	2.9	–3	–10.7	4	16.0
Support activities for transportation	481	528	525	513	12	2.4	–3	–.6	–12	–2.3
Couriers and messengers	561	569	559	564	2	.4	–10	–1.8	5	.9
Warehousing and storage	467	503	524	521	9	1.9	21	4.2	–3	–.6
Utilities	616	599	591	579	–4	–.7	–8	–1.3	–12	–2.0
Information	3,134	3,538	3,321	3,171	101	3.1	–217	–6.1	–150	–4.5
Publishing industries, except Internet	966	995	952	918	7	.7	–43	–4.3	–34	–3.6
Motion picture and sound recording industries	361	377	392	380	4	1.1	15	4.0	–12	–3.1
Broadcasting, except Internet	315	342	332	327	7	2.1	–10	–2.9	–5	–1.5
Internet publishing and broadcasting	25	40	31	30	4	12.5	–9	–22.5	–1	–3.2
Telecommunications	1,080	1,269	1,141	1,063	47	4.1	–128	–10.1	–78	–6.8
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	346	469	426	403	31	7.9	–43	–9.2	–23	–5.4
Other information services	41	45	48	48	1	2.4	3	6.7	0	.0
Financial activities	7,281	7,836	7,893	7,985	139	1.9	57	.7	92	1.2
Finance and insurance	5,388	5,803	5,858	5,923	104	1.9	55	.9	65	1.1
Monetary authorities, central bank	22	23	23	22	0	1.1	0	.0	–1	–4.3
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,470	2,635	2,731	2,791	41	1.6	96	3.6	60	2.2
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,705	1,720	1,738	1,758	4	.2	18	1.0	20	1.2
Commercial banking	1,285	1,273	1,277	1,281	–3	–.2	4	.3	4	.3
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	655	818	774	769	41	5.7	–44	–5.4	–5	–.6
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,168	2,238	2,246	2,260	18	.8	8	.4	14	.6

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 1. Continued—Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 1997–2003

[Numbers in thousands]

Industry	Fourth quarter				Change, fourth quarter to fourth quarter					
	1997	2001	2002	2003	Average change, 1997–2001		2001–02		2002–03	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	72	89	84	80	4	5.4	–5	–5.6	–4	–4.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,893	2,033	2,035	2,063	35	1.8	2	.1	28	1.4
Real estate	1,250	1,346	1,368	1,394	24	1.9	22	1.6	26	1.9
Rental and leasing services	619	659	641	639	10	1.6	–18	–2.7	–2	–.3
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	24	29	27	30	1	4.8	–2	–6.9	3	11.1
Professional and business services	14,662	16,137	15,926	16,114	369	2.4	–211	– 1.3	188	1.2
Professional and technical services[1]	5,793	6,812	6,644	6,648	255	4.1	–168	–2.5	4	.1
Legal services	997	1,102	1,129	1,142	26	2.5	27	2.5	13	1.2
Accounting and bookkeeping services	778	873	816	811	24	2.9	–57	–6.5	–5	–.6
Architectural and engineering services	1,082	1,263	1,240	1,234	45	3.9	–23	–1.8	–6	–.5
Computer systems design and related services	874	1,237	1,128	1,106	91	9.1	–109	–8.8	–22	–2.0
Management and technical consulting services	591	737	740	760	37	5.7	3	.4	20	2.7
Management of companies and enterprises	1,742	1,749	1,687	1,670	2	.1	–62	–3.5	–17	–1.0
Administrative and waste services	7,126	7,576	7,596	7,796	113	1.5	20	.3	200	2.6
Administrative and support services[1]	6,833	7,257	7,278	7,475	106	1.5	21	.3	197	2.7
Employment services[1]	3,048	3,222	3,245	3,427	44	1.4	23	.7	182	5.6
Temporary help services	2,137	2,174	2,185	2,318	9	.4	11	.5	133	6.1
Business support services	752	775	752	748	6	.8	–23	–3.0	–4	–.5
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,436	1,601	1,620	1,640	41	2.8	19	1.2	20	1.2
Waste management and remediation services	292	319	318	321	7	2.2	–1	–.3	3	.9
Education and health services	14,232	15,873	16,377	16,706	410	2.8	504	3.2	329	2.0
Educational services	2,185	2,560	2,669	2,722	94	4.0	109	4.3	53	2.0
Health care and social assistance	12,046	13,313	13,708	13,984	317	2.5	395	3.0	276	2.0
Ambulatory health care services[1]	4,134	4,520	4,704	4,820	97	2.3	184	4.1	116	2.5
Offices of physicians	1,683	1,934	1,985	2,024	63	3.5	51	2.6	39	2.0
Outpatient care centers	356	405	420	424	12	3.3	15	3.7	4	1.0
Home health care services	703	652	701	738	–13	–1.9	49	7.5	37	5.3
Hospitals	3,844	4,097	4,201	4,277	63	1.6	104	2.5	76	1.8
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	2,465	2,712	2,763	2,794	62	2.4	51	1.9	31	1.1
Nursing care facilities[1]	1,483	1,561	1,579	1,584	20	1.3	18	1.2	5	.3
Social assistance	1,603	1,985	2,040	2,093	96	5.5	55	2.8	53	2.6
Child day care services	581	727	745	768	37	5.8	18	2.5	23	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	11,074	11,979	12,086	12,173	226	2.0	107	.9	87	.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,611	1,818	1,812	1,798	52	3.1	–6	–.3	–14	–.8
Performing arts and spectator sports	352	380	377	371	7	1.9	–3	–.8	–6	–1.6
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	95	115	114	113	5	4.9	–1	–.9	–1	–.9
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,165	1,323	1,320	1,314	40	3.2	–3	–.2	–6	–.5
Accommodations and food services	9,463	10,160	10,275	10,374	174	1.8	115	1.1	99	1.0
Accommodations	1,741	1,788	1,801	1,748	12	.7	13	.7	–53	–2.9
Food services and drinking places	7,722	8,372	8,473	8,626	163	2.0	101	1.2	153	1.8
Other services	4,882	5,314	5,395	5,381	108	2.1	81	1.5	–14	–.3
Repair and maintenance	1,178	1,251	1,243	1,235	18	1.5	–8	–.6	–8	–.6
Personal and laundry services	1,185	1,254	1,258	1,252	17	1.4	4	.3	–6	–.5

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 1. Continued—Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 1997–2003

[Numbers in thousands]

Industry	Fourth quarter				Change, fourth quarter to fourth quarter					
	1997	2001	2002	2003	Average change, 1997–2001		2001–02		2002–03	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Membership associations and organizations	2,519	2,808	2,893	2,895	72	2.8	85	3.0	2	.1
Government	19,755	21,323	21,593	21,548	392	1.9	270	1.3	–45	–.2
Federal	2,792	2,754	2,778	2,727	–10	–.3	24	.9	–51	–1.8
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,921	1,891	1,958	1,929	–8	–.4	67	3.5	–29	–1.5
U.S. Postal Service	871	863	820	798	–2	–.2	–43	–5.0	–22	–2.7
State government	4,583	4,979	5,024	5,024	99	2.1	45	.9	0	.0
State government education	1,906	2,176	2,246	2,284	68	3.4	70	3.2	38	1.7
State government, excluding education	2,677	2,803	2,778	2,740	32	1.2	–25	–.9	–38	–1.4
Local government	12,380	13,590	13,791	13,797	303	2.4	201	1.5	6	.0
Local government education	6,828	7,560	7,697	7,686	183	2.6	137	1.8	–11	–.1
Local government, excluding education	5,551	6,030	6,095	6,111	120	2.1	65	1.1	16	.3

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

Driven by high expectations of growth in demand, telecommunications companies quickly expanded their transmission capacity during the 1990s. When it later became clear that these expectations would not be met, companies speedily cut their prices to capture as much demand—and revenue—as possible. Facing stiff competition and hefty debts, telecommunications companies also shed workers as they struggled to profit.[5] Employment in *telecommunications* reached a peak in the first quarter of 2001 and shrank 19.9 percent through 2003. The industry lost 78,000 jobs in 2003, the largest portion of job losses in the information sector. While the job situation in telecommunications continued to weaken in 2003, the pace of job loss slowed over the year. Employment declines were concentrated in *wired telecommunications carriers*—an industry which includes companies that facilitate communications via landlines—and in *telecommunications resellers*.

Spurred by the popularity of Internet and e-mail applications, as well as by concerns of a year-2000 computer glitch, investment and spending on information processing equipment and software grew an average of 20 percent per year between 1995 and 2000. The information-technology-related components of manufacturing, namely, *computer and peripheral equipment*, *communications equipment*, and *semiconductors and electronic components*, together averaged 2.4-percent annual employment growth over the 5-year span. Spending on information processing equipment reached a high in the last quarter of 2000 and contracted each quarter of the next year.[6] The peak in information-technology-related manufacturing employment lagged spending by one quarter, although the industry continued to shed workers through 2003, 2 years after spending had begun to recover. Employment did show relative improvement in 2003, as the pace of job loss slowed by one-third compared with 2002.

The job situation in *computer systems design and related services* also mirrored the technology bubble's expansion and contraction. After reaching a high in the first quarter of 2001, employment in computer systems design fell 17.5 percent from the second quarter of 2001 to the end of 2003. The pace of job loss moderated over the year, although the industry still lost 22,000 jobs. The practice of outsourcing computer-related jobs offshore is yet another factor underlying the industry's weak employment situation.[7]

The technology bust and the 2001 recession were characterized by cutbacks in business spending. Besides slashing spending on information processing equipment and software, businesses reduced their investment in structures. The rate of expansion of telecommunications infrastructure dropped once the industry revised its expectations of future demand. Employment in *utility system construction*, which includes construction of communication lines and related structures, followed this boom and bust: from the second quarter of 2001 through mid-2003, the industry shed 30,000 jobs; after that, construction improved somewhat. The result was that, over the year, employment was flat.

Architectural and structural metals manufacturing, which produces materials such as prefabricated metal buildings and concrete-reinforcing bars for commercial construction projects, shed 13.4 percent of its workforce from 2000 through mid-2003. Job losses moderated in 2003, although the indus-

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try still shed 10,000 jobs over the year. Employment in *commercial building construction* contracted 7.1 percent from mid-2001 through 2003 and declined by 16,000 over the year. Employment in *industrial building construction* dropped by 8,000 in 2003, marking the industry's third consecutive year of decline.

Long-term structural change driven by foreign and domestic competition, as well as technological advances, led to continued job losses. Manufacturing employment declined by 4.3 percent over the year. Until the fourth quarter, the losses were more severe in durable goods manufacturing; for the year, the pace of job loss exceeded 3 percent in both durable and nondurable manufacturing. In recent years, cyclical factors exacerbated manufacturing's long-run employment decline, and the pace of job loss accelerated, with the industry having lost 2.9 million jobs since 2000. Foreign competition has played an important role, both in driving the adoption of laborsaving technologies in the United States and in moving manufacturing jobs offshore. This relationship is evidenced by the long-run growth of both manufactured imports and industrial production, coupled with manufacturing's downward trend in employment.[8]

Primary metals manufacturing lost 35,000 jobs in 2003, continuing an employment slide that accelerated markedly in 2001. Intense competition among U.S. and foreign competitors has forced the steel industry to consolidate in recent years by shedding excess capacity and workers. In March 2002, steel tariffs were implemented in order to protect the industry from foreign competition while it underwent major restructuring. After the tariffs took effect, the industry's pace of job loss slowed from 12.6 percent in 2001 to 7.2 percent, on average, in 2002 and 2003.[9] In December 2003, the tariffs were lifted, reducing the likelihood of retaliatory trade actions from foreign steel-producing countries.

Although conditions in the steel industry improved after the tariffs were put into place, *motor vehicle parts* manufacturers were hurt by higher steel input prices. With profits squeezed between higher steel costs and automobile producers' demands for low-priced parts, the industry shed 30,000 jobs in 2003. Data on producer prices illustrate this constriction well: the cost of steel mill products rose 11.3 percent from 2001 to 2003, while prices received by producers of motor vehicle parts and accessories shrank 1.3 percent over the same period.[10]

In contrast to motor vehicle parts manufacturers, *motor vehicles* manufacturing *added* 7,000 workers over the year, after shedding employees the previous 2 years. Before the labor negotiations that began in July 2003, the "Big 3" auto producers were locked into contracts that restricted them from closing plants. Suffering from overcapacity, high retiree health and pension costs, and a shrinking market share, the Big 3 convinced the United Auto Workers labor union of the need for closings. New contracts were ratified in September 2003, and the first of several plant closings occurred the following month.[11] While the traditional automobile industry struggled in 2003, foreign automobile producers expanded their market share and production in North America.[12]

Apparel, textile, and leather products manufacturing industries have each been shedding workers for several decades. *Apparel* shed 48,000 workers, and *textile mills*, which manufacture basic fibers into products such as yarn and fabric, lost 38,000 jobs over the year. *Textile product mills*, which purchase primary textiles and manufacture nonapparel textile products such as sheets and towels, also shrank in 2003, as the industry cut 9.4 percent of its workforce. Employment in *leather and allied products* decreased by 5,000 in 2003, a decline that was part of an ongoing contraction that has separated about two-thirds of the industry's workers since 1990.

Competition from foreign producers is one factor that has led to the employment declines. Indeed, U.S. industrial production of textiles contracted each year from 2000 to 2003, and the production of apparel and leather goods declined each year from 1997 to 2003.[13] Also in recent years, imports of textiles and of leather and allied products have grown.[14] Automation is yet another factor affecting employment trends in these industries.[15]

Paper and paper products manufacturing lost 25,000 jobs over the year, and employment in the industry has fallen by 129,000 since 1994. Over the long term, the industry has struggled with overcapacity and increased global competition and has shed jobs through consolidation. The pace of job loss accelerated during the 2001 recession.[16]

The *U.S. Postal Service*, too, has closed and consolidated several facilities in recent years. Since mid-1999, the Postal Service has cut 10.9 percent of its workforce. In 2003, employment declined by 22,000 workers. In recent years, the Postal Service has reduced its labor needs by adopting technologies that facilitate automated mail sorting. Decreased mail volume also has reduced the need for workers. Mail volume has shrunk due to the popularity of on-line bill paying, e-mail, increased competition, and economic "softness."[17] *Couriers*, an industry that includes private parcel delivery, has also become more automated in recent years. This industry has shed 58,000 workers since 2000, although, in 2003, employment was flat.

Automation, such as self-scanning equipment at checkout counters, has become more prevalent in *food and beverage stores* in recent years and is one factor behind the industry's job decline.[18] Fierce competition is another factor. Employment in food and beverage stores has contracted by 180,000 since reaching a peak in mid-2000; employment fell by 43,000 in 2003. Shrinking employment in *grocery stores* has driven the decline, although *specialty food stores* also have

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shed workers in recent years. Warehouse clubs and supercenters, which sell groceries as well as general merchandise, have captured a large portion of grocery stores' traditional markets.[19]

Employment in *warehouse clubs and supercenters* expanded by 63,000 over the year. Bargain-hunting and convenience-seeking consumers have supported growth in this industry by increasingly shopping at warehouse stores and supercenters, rather than at more traditional stores. Indeed, warehouse clubs and supercenters have registered double-digit sales growth in recent years, while traditional-style department stores have struggled to compete.[20] The job situation in *department stores, except discount stores* reflects the woes of traditional-style department stores, as 55,000 jobs were lost over the year. Since reaching a high in mid-2001, employment in the industry has contracted by 17.3 percent. Over the same time span, employment in *discount department stores* has been relatively flat. Unlike traditional-style department stores, discounters generally have cashiers located at stores' exits; they differ from warehouse clubs and supercenters because they do not sell groceries. Despite dynamic job trends within the retail trade sector, overall retail employment was essentially flat in 2003.

The public sector was not immune to the weakening job situation in 2003, and government employment contracted for the first time in more than two decades. (See chart 3.) Although cutbacks by the U.S. Postal Service account for a portion of the job decline, employment in the *Federal Government, except U.S. Postal Service* also fell over the year. Job growth stalled in *State government* and *local government.*

Strong tax revenues during the 1990s facilitated escalated government spending. However, when the 2001 recession hit, tax revenues shrank considerably and pushed government budgets out of balance. State governments also were saddled with growing unemployment compensation and Medicaid costs, while both State and local governments were burdened by increased security costs.[21] In addition, nearly all State and local governments are required, by law, to balance their annual budgets.[22]

One-time accounting fixes that shifted spending from one fiscal year to the next, increased fees, and tobacco settlement funds helped States avoid job cutbacks overall in 2002.[23] With continued budget woes in 2003, however, States were forced to make difficult spending decisions. In *State government, excluding education*, the rate of job loss accelerated over the year and employment declined by 38,000. Appreciating property values drove local tax revenues and helped local governments balance cutbacks in State aid. Still, employment in *local government, excluding education* grew only 16,000 over the year, compared with an average growth of 120,000 workers per year from 1997 to 2001.

Job growth in education, both public and private, slowed in 2003. Employment in *local government education* was flat over the year, after adding an average of 183,000 jobs per year from 1997 to 2001. Employment in *State government education*, which includes mostly public universities and colleges, grew by 38,000 over the year, compared with an average growth of 68,000 per year from 1997 to 2001. Employment in private *educational services* grew by 53,000 in 2003, about one-half of the category's growth in 2002; both primary and secondary schools, as well as private colleges, experienced slower growth over the year. Private colleges suffered from shrunken endowments and cutbacks in donation levels, while public universities and colleges faced reductions in government funding.[24]

Health care and social assistance services also rely on government support, and in recent years health-care-related industries have faced cuts in Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement rates. The reduced benefits to these industries coincided with increased spending on liability insurance and disaster readiness and also with slower employment growth.[25] *Social assistance* maintained its 2002 rate of growth in 2003, adding 53,000 jobs over the year. Overall, the pace of job growth in health care and social assistance slackened in 2003, but the industry still experienced considerable growth and added more jobs than any other industry.

Tourism remained muted in 2003, as did employment in related industries. *Transportation and warehousing* shed 57,000 workers over the year, with *air transportation* accounting for the majority of the decline. Airlines continued to struggle with overcapacity in 2003. Geopolitical and terrorist concerns played a role in the lackluster demand for air travel, especially in the first half of the year. Beginning in 2001, reduced business travel crimped the airlines' revenues. A sharp decline in air travel after September 11, 2001, further intensified the airlines' difficulties. With its customers financially distressed, *aerospace product and parts* manufacturers shared the airlines' pain,[26] shedding 26,000 jobs in 2003. Overall, the industry has lost 83,000 jobs since the third quarter of 2001.

Leisure and hospitality added 87,000 workers over the year, with strength in food services bolstering weakness in accommodations and entertainment. Employment growth in *food services and drinking places* corresponded with strong sales in the industry.[27] However, with business and leisure travel in a slump, the job situation in *hotels and motels, except casino hotels* remained lackluster. Since reaching a peak in 2000, employment in this industry has decreased by 137,000—55,000 alone in 2003. *Arts, entertainment, and recreation* shed workers, too, and reduced its employment by 14,000 over the year.

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Low long-term interest rates fueled employment growth in mortgage- and housing-related industries, generating a pocket of contrast to an otherwise weak employment situation in 2003. Housing became more affordable as mortgage rates dipped to record lows that spurred both sales and refinancing activity.[28]

In 2003, housing starts increased from already high levels and drove job growth in *construction*. An employment increase of 61,000 in *specialty trade contractors* reflected greater demand for residential construction. The pace of new- and existing-home sales accelerated over the year and drove employment growth in *real estate*.[29] The job situation in *building material and garden supply stores* also reflected the housing market's strength. The industry's employment expanded by 31,000 over the year, marking the 12th consecutive year of job growth. Sales at building material and garden supply stores accelerated slightly in each of the last 3 years, reaching 6.6 percent in 2003.[30]

Refinancing activity reached historically high levels as homeowners took advantage of low mortgage rates. *Credit intermediation and related activities* added workers to meet the increased demand for refinancing, and employment swelled by 60,000 over the year. All of the industry's growth occurred in the first three quarters of the year; by the final quarter of 2003, refinancing activity had slowed somewhat, and the credit intermediation industry cut back its workforce.

Unemployment rose in mid-2003, but began to decline at year's end. Estimates from the CPS showed that the unemployment rate in the fourth quarter of 2003, 5.9 percent, was unchanged from the jobless rate in the fourth quarter of 2002. After having ticked up to 6.1 percent during the second quarter of the year, the unemployment rate began a slight downward movement during the last half of the year. (See chart 4.) Unemployment rates for all the major demographic groups—adult men, adult women, teens, whites, blacks, and Hispanics—peaked at midyear and then declined to their 2002 levels, or below in the case of Hispanics. (See table 2.) The unemployment level also was little changed, on net, over the year, and the number of unemployed persons totaled 8.6 million by year's end.

The number of employed persons rose fairly steadily by 1 million in 2003. Employment growth, however, was slower than population growth, and the employment-population ratio fell by 0.2 percentage point from the fourth quarter of 2002. The employment-population ratio declined throughout 2003, to a rate of 62.3 percent in the fourth quarter, the lowest level in 10 years. Since the end of the recession in the fourth quarter of 2001, the employment-population ratio has declined by 0.7 percentage point.

The labor force grew by 1 million from the fourth quarter of 2002 to the fourth quarter of 2003, due mainly to the increase in employment over the year. The labor force participation rate fell during the year from 66.5 percent in the fourth quarter of 2002 to 66.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 2003. The drop was caused by population growth that outpaced the growth in the labor force.

Adult women and men (those aged 20 years and older) fared somewhat better than teenagers during 2003. The unemployment levels of both men and women did not increase significantly over the year, and the unemployment rates for both sexes were unchanged as well, at 5.5 percent and 5.1 percent, respectively. Nor did labor force participation rates or employment-population ratios change much for both men and women over the year. The participation rate for women was 60.5 percent in the fourth quarter of 2003, and the rate for men was 76.0 percent. After a half century of relatively steady growth, women's labor force participation has moved little since 1998. Employment for adult women increased by 505,000 over the year, while that for men increased by 858,000, largely on the strength of the fourth quarter.

Continuing a declining trend, the number of teenagers in the labor force fell by 418,000 over the year, to a level of 7.0 million, and the labor force participation rate of teenagers declined by 3.2 percentage points, to 43.6 percent, close to the lowest ever recorded for this group. Teenagers are less likely to participate in the labor force during economic contractions, and the teen labor force participation rate had been declining since the mid-1990's, due at least in part to increased rates of school enrollment.[31] The employment level for teenagers declined by 349,000 over the year, to 5.9 million, and the group's employment-population ratio declined by 2.6 percentage points, to 36.5 percent. At 1.1 million, the unemployment level for those aged 16 to 19 was about unchanged over the year. The unemployment rate for teenagers peaked at 18.3 percent in the second quarter of 2003. This was the highest unemployment rate for the group since the second quarter of 1993. The rate began falling in the third quarter of 2003 and ended the year at 16.3 percent, the same as in 2002.

Among the major racial and ethnic groups, Hispanics saw improvements in their unemployment level and rate, while the levels and rates for whites and blacks were little changed over the year. By year's end, the number of unemployed blacks was 1.8 million, and their unemployment rate was 10.7 percent, both measures little changed from 2002. The black unemployment rate was more than double the unemployment rate for whites. The number of employed blacks edged down by 126,000 over the year, to 14.7 million, and the employment-population ratio for the group fell from 57.7 percent to 57.0 percent. While the employment level for whites was unchanged over the year, Hispanics saw an increase of 523,000. Still, at 63.1 percent, the Hispanic employment-population ratio was little changed over the year. Unemployment levels for whites were about unchanged over the year, while the un-

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Table 2. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and older, by selected characteristics, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2000–03

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Fourth quarter			2003				Change, fourth quarter, 2002, to fourth quarter, 2003[1]	Change adjusted for population revisions
	2000	2001	2002	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV		
Total									
Civilian labor force	142,965	144,265	145,236	145,864	146,585	146,628	146,986	1,750	1,045
Participation rate	66.9	66.8	66.5	66.3	66.4	66.2	66.1	–.4	...
Employed	137,357	136,253	136,694	137,355	137,585	137,647	138,369	1,675	1,012
Employment-population ratio	64.3	63.0	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.1	62.3	–.2	...
Unemployed	5,608	8,011	8,542	8,509	9,000	8,981	8,616	74	33
Unemployment rate	3.9	5.6	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.9	.0	...
Men, 20 years and older									
Civilian labor force	72,307	73,187	73,775	74,155	74,569	74,749	75,058	1,283	910
Participation rate	76.6	76.5	76.1	75.9	76.0	75.9	76.0	–.1	...
Employed	69,870	69,539	69,719	70,109	70,221	70,396	70,930	1,211	858
Employment-population ratio	74.0	72.7	71.9	71.7	71.6	71.5	71.8	–.1	...
Unemployed	2,437	3,648	4,055	4,046	4,349	4,353	4,128	73	53
Unemployment rate	3.4	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.5	.0	...
Women, 20 years and older									
Civilian labor force	62,457	63,268	64,007	64,446	64,773	64,760	64,887	880	558
Participation rate	60.5	60.6	60.6	60.6	60.8	60.5	60.5	–.1	...
Employed	60,351	60,175	60,736	61,238	61,450	61,379	61,547	811	505
Employment-population ratio	58.4	57.6	57.5	57.6	57.6	57.4	57.4	–.1	...
Unemployed	2,106	3,092	3,271	3,208	3,323	3,381	3,340	69	53
Unemployment rate	3.4	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	.0	...
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	8,201	7,810	7,454	7,263	7,243	7,119	7,040	–414	–418
Participation rate	51.7	48.8	46.8	45.3	45.1	44.2	43.6	–3.2	...
Employed	7,137	6,539	6,239	6,008	5,914	5,872	5,892	–347	–349
Employment-population ratio.	45.0	40.9	39.1	37.5	36.8	36.4	36.5	–2.6	...
Unemployed	1,064	1,271	1,215	1,255	1,328	1,248	1,148	–67	–69
Unemployment rate	13.0	16.3	16.3	17.3	18.3	17.5	16.3	.0	...
White									
Civilian labor force	118,845	119,814	120,249	120,195	120,600	120,571	120,842	593	64
Participation rate	67.1	67.0	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.4	66.4	–.2	...
Employed	114,753	133,923	114,063	114,053	114,140	114,085	114,665	602	101
Employment-population ratio	64.8	63.7	63.2	63.2	63.1	62.9	63.0	–.2	...
Unemployed	4,092	5,891	6,187	6,142	6,460	6,486	6,177	–10	–37
Unemployment rate	3.4	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.1	.0	...
Black									
Civilian labor force	16,327	16,440	16,627	16,406	16,597	16,608	16,493	–134	–139
Participation rate	65.6	64.9	64.6	64.3	64.8	64.5	63.8	–.8	...
Employed	15,125	14,824	14,850	14,687	14,769	14,775	14,729	–121	–126
Employment-population ratio	60.8	58.6	57.7	57.6	57.6	57.4	57.0	–.7	...
Unemployed	1,202	1,615	1,776	1,720	1,828	1,834	1,764	–12	–13
Unemployment rate	7.4	9.8	10.7	10.5	11.0	11.0	10.7	.0	...
Hispanic origin									
Civilian labor force	16,943	17,607	18,150	18,595	18,794	18,830	19,033	883	198
Participation rate	69.7	69.5	68.9	68.6	68.6	68.0	67.9	–1.0	...
Employed	15,996	16,303	16,724	17,151	17,296	17,362	17,683	959	523
Employment-population ratio.	65.8	64.4	63.5	63.3	63.1	62.7	63.1	–.4	...
Unemployed	947	1,304	1,426	1,444	1,498	1,468	1,350	–76	–326
Unemployment rate	5.6	7.4	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.1	–.8	...

[1]Data in this column may differ from data in the text because the data in the text were "smoothed" to adjust for revisions to population controls in January 2003 and January 2004. The technique used to smooth these series is discussed in Marisa Di Natale, "Creating Comparability in CPS Employment Series," unpublished paper appearing on the BLS website, **http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpscomp.pdf**, December 2003.

NOTE: Beginning in 2003, data reflect revised population controls. Details for race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals, because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

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employment level for Hispanics dropped by 326,000. The unemployment rate for Hispanics fell by 0.8 percentage point, to 7.1 percent, between the third and fourth quarters of 2003, after having stayed flat throughout the first three quarters of the year. The unemployment rate for whites was about unchanged over the year and stood at 5.1 percent in the fourth quarter.

The labor force participation rates for most of the major age groups dropped markedly during the latest recession and during the initial recovery, relative to the previous recession in the early 1990s.[32] (See chart 5.) The sharpest decline in the participation rate during the most recent period occurred among youths 16 to 24 years of age. Women in the prime working-age group, 25 to 54 years, also experienced a large decline in their participation rate relative to their change in participation during the early 1990s. The labor force participation rate for women in that age group increased during the previous downturn of 1990–92 and decreased during the most recent recession and recovery period.[33]

These data are supported by Social Security Administration data which show that the number of women under age 55 who received Social Security disability benefits more than doubled over the same period.

For further discussion of these women's declining participation rates, see Steven Hipple, "Labor Force Participation during Recent Labor Market Downturns, "*Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 03–03, September 2003.

The lone exception to the trend of declining labor force participation has been among persons aged 55 and older. This group's participation rate increased by 3.2 percentage points over the most recent period, compared with a decrease of 0.7 percentage point during the previous recession.

Workers at most education levels experienced little change in their unemployment rates over the year, except for high school graduates without college-level training.[34] At 8.5 percent, the unemployment rate of persons with less than a high school diploma was higher than that of persons with more education. (See chart 6.) In the fourth quarter of 2003, persons with a bachelor's degree or higher had an unemployment rate of 3.0 percent, a figure that was unchanged over the year after having doubled between 2000 and 2002. The 4.7-percent unemployment rate of those with some college training, but without a degree, also was little changed over the year. The only group for whom the unemployment rate rose over the year—by 0.3 percentage point, to 5.5 percent—was high school graduates with no college. The rate for this group reached a peak of 5.6 percent during the second quarter of 2003. (See table 3.)

Large employment gains in professional occupations and in installation, maintenance, and repair occupations accounted for much of the employment growth over the year. Employment in professional and related occupations grew by 840,000 during 2003.[35] (See table 4.) The occupations within this category that experienced the largest employment increases were education, training, and library occupations and health-care practitioner and technical occupations. The gains in these occupations were shared by both women and men. Life, physical, and social science occupations also saw small increases in employment. The other occupations within the professional category were little changed over the year.

Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations posted an over-the-year employment increase of 693,000. While all the components of this group rose over the year, about three-fifths of the gain occurred in installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.

The gains described for the preceding occupation groups were partly offset by relatively small employment declines in production, transportation, and material moving occupations. The number of persons employed in production occupations fell over the year, accounting for more than two-thirds of the overall decline in the broad group. The majority of persons employed in production occupations work in the manufacturing industry, which continued to experience substantial job losses in 2003. Employment in transportation and material moving occupations also declined over the year. Most of these workers are employed in the transportation industry, a cyclical industry that is still recovering from the 2001 recession. Employment in service occupations and in sales and office occupations was flat over the year.

The number of self-employed persons in nonagricultural industries rose by 312,000 over the year, to 9.5 million. Since the official end of the recession in the fourth quarter of 2001, self-employment has risen by 567,000, or 6 percent. In the recession of 1990–91, by contrast, self-employment was unchanged 2 years after the official end of the recession in the first quarter of 1991. (See chart 7.)

The number of persons working part time involuntarily increased in the second half of 2003, pointing to labor underutilization other than unemployment. One measure of underutilized labor is the number of persons who are working part time involuntarily, also referred to as those working part time for economic reasons. These individuals are persons who prefer a full-time job, but who cannot work full time due to slack work or business conditions or because they can find only part-time work. Over the year, the number of persons who were working part time for economic reasons increased by 480,000, to a level of 4.8 million. (See chart 8.) This number has increased by 1.5 million since the fourth quarter of 2000. The measure of persons working part time involuntarily is sensitive to business cycles, and the level increased more, proportionately, during the recession of 2001 than in the previous recession.

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Table 3. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 25 years and older, by educational attainment, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2000–03

[Numbers in thousands]

Educational attainment	Fourth quarter			2003				Change, fourth quarter, 2002, to fourth quarter, 2003
	2000	2001	2002	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
Total civilian noninstitutional population[1]	179,144	181,025	183,049	184,373	184,927	185,572	186,210	3,161
Less than a high school diploma:								
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	28,580	28,402	27,989	28,490	28,303	27,808	28,021	32
Percent of total population	16.0	15.7	15.3	15.5	15.3	15.0	15	–.2
Civilian labor force	12,531	12,666	12,530	12,678	12,629	12,572	12,716	186
Percent of population	43.8	44.6	44.8	44.5	44.6	45.2	45.4	.6
Employed	11,742	11,655	11,415	11,574	11,494	11,449	11,635	220
Employment-population ratio	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.6	41.2	41.5	.7
Unemployed	789	1,011	1,115	1,104	1,135	1,123	1,081	–34
Unemployment rate	6.3	8.0	8.9	8.7	9.0	8.9	8.5	–.4
High school graduate, no college:[2]								
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	58,728	58,616	59,497	59,422	59,220	59,432	59,844	347
Percent of total population	32.8	32.4	32.5	32.2	32.0	32.0	32.1	–.4
Civilian labor force	37,703	37,424	37,900	37,794	37,943	37,931	38,029	129
Percent of population	64.2	63.8	63.7	63.6	64.1	63.8	63.5	–.2
Employed	36,378	35,590	35,934	35,771	35,803	35,881	35,951	17
Employment-population ratio	61.9	60.7	60.4	60.2	60.5	60.4	60.1	–.3
Unemployed	1,326	1,834	1,966	2,023	2,140	2,050	2,077	111
Unemployment rate	3.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.5	.3
Less than a bachelor's degree:[3]								
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	45,266	46,036	46,648	46,641	46,572	46,974	46,777	129
Percent of total population	25.3	25.4	25.5	25.3	25.2	25.3	25.1	–.4
Civilian labor force	33,258	33,818	33,995	34,122	34,181	34,066	33,834	–161
Percent of population	73.5	73.5	72.9	73.2	73.4	72.5	72.3	–.6
Employed	32,402	32,398	32,367	32,493	32,534	32,420	32,245	–122
Employment-population ratio	71.6	70.4	69.4	69.7	69.9	69.0	68.9	–.5
Unemployed	856	1,421	1,628	1,629	1,647	1,646	1,588	–40
Unemployment rate	2.6	4.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	–.1
College graduate:								
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	46,570	47,971	48,914	49,820	50,832	51,358	51,568	2,654
Percent of total population	26.0	26.5	26.7	27.0	27.5	27.7	27.7	1.0
Civilian labor force	36,866	37,898	38,535	39,147	39,647	39,861	40,518	1,983
Percent of population	79.2	79.0	78.8	78.6	78.0	77.6	78.6	–.2
Employed	36,299	36,817	37,389	37,968	38,426	38,615	39,283	1,894
Employment-population ratio	77.9	76.7	76.4	76.2	75.6	75.2	76.2	–.2
Unemployed	567	1,081	1,145	1,179	1,221	1,246	1,235	90
Unemployment rate	1.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	.0

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation. Beginning in 2003, data reflect revised population controls.

[2] Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

[3] Includes the categories of some college, no degree; and associate's degree.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Broad measures of underutilization changed little over the year; the numbers of marginally attached and discouraged persons, rose in early 2003, but declined by year's end. In addition to estimating the number of persons who are employed and the number who are unemployed, the CPS provides data on persons who are not in the labor force, but who have some attachment to the job market. The labor force is defined as the sum of those who are employed and those who are unemployed, but who are actively seeking work. All other persons are considered to be outside of the labor force. Among these persons are some who indicate that they want a job, but who were not actively searching for work or were unavailable to take work. The number of persons outside the labor force who said they wanted a job was little changed over the year, at about 4.4 million. Another measure of underutilized labor is the number of persons who are marginally attached to the labor force. Marginally attached persons, a subset of those who say they want a job, are those who looked for a job sometime during the year prior to the survey and who would be available to take a job if one were offered to them. At 1.5 million, the number of marginally attached persons was up by 98,000 over the year.[36] Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, are persons who have given up searching for work specifically because they believe that no jobs are

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Table 4. Medium usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by occupation, annual average, 2003, and employment by occupation, fourth quarter, not seasonally adjusted, 2002–03

[Employment in thousands]

Occupation	Median usual weekly earnings	Total				Men				Women			
		Fourth quarter		Change, fourth quarter, 2002, to fourth quarter, 2003[1]	Change adjusted for population revisions	Fourth quarter		Change, fourth quarter, 2002, to fourth quarter, 2003[1]	Change adjusted for population revisions	Fourth quarter		Change, fourth quarter, 2002, to fourth quarter, 2003[1]	Change adjusted for population revisions
		2002	2003			2002	2003			2002	2003		
Total, 16 years and older	$620	136,945	138,625	1,680	1,512	72,889	73,925	1,036	932	64,056	64,700	644	580
Management, professional, and related occupations	887	47,142	48,182	1,040	930	23,381	23,756	375	335	23,761	24,426	665	595
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	961	19,586	19,725	139	90	11,420	11,420	0	0	8,166	8,305	139	90
Professional and related occupations	845	27,556	28,457	901	840	11,961	12,336	375	350	15,596	16,121	525	490
Service occupations	403	21,985	21,751	–234	–229	9,538	9,259	–279	–274	12,447	12,491	44	43
Sales and office occupations	545	35,433	35,765	332	263	12,691	13,017	326	259	22,742	22,749	7	6
Sales and related occupations	598	16,071	16,313	242	200	8,134	8,270	136	112	7,937	8,044	107	88
Office and administrative support occupations	523	19,362	19,452	90	64	4,557	4,747	190	134	14,805	14,705	–100	–71
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	608	13,960	14,671	711	693	13,282	13,993	711	693	678	678	0	0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	369	987	1,078	91	97	764	853	89	95	223	225	2	2
Construction and extraction occupations	599	8,138	8,355	217	207	7,893	8,123	230	219	245	232	–13	–12
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	673	4,835	5,238	403	389	4,625	5,017	392	378	210	221	11	11
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	519	18,424	18,256	–168	–144	13,997	13,900	–97	–83	4,427	4,356	–71	–61
Production occupations	519	9,896	9,754	–142	–122	6,808	6,740	–68	–58	3,087	3,014	–73	–63
Transportation and material moving occupations	520	8,528	8,502	–26	–21	7,189	7,160	–29	–23	1,340	1,342	2	2

[1] Data in this column may differ from data in the text because the data in the text were "smoothed" to adjust for revisions to population controls in January 2003 and January 2004. The technique used to smooth these series is discussed in Marisa Di Natale, "Creating Comparability in CPS Employment Series," unpublished paper appearing on the BLS website, **http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpscomp.pdf**, December 2003.

NOTE: Occupations reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census occupational classification system derived from the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system into the Current Population Survey. Beginning in 2003, data reflect revised population controls.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

available for them. The number of discouraged workers rose sharply in the first quarter of 2003, but then remained at about 450,000 throughout the year, about 69,000 higher than at the end of 2002. (See table 5.)

The majority of the unemployed had lost their jobs, although the number of job losers did not increase over the year. Those who were unemployed found it increasingly difficult to find work in 2003, as the average duration of unemployment was up over the year. The number of newly unemployed persons (those unemployed for 5 or fewer weeks) continued a downward trend that began in 2002. (See chart 9.) By the fourth quarter, the number of newly unemployed was 2.7 million, down 200,000 from a year earlier. This group made up just under one-third of total unemployment at the end of the year.

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Table 5. Persons not in the labor force, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2000–03

[In thousands]

Category	Fourth quarter			2003				Change, fourth quarter, 2002, to fourth quarter, 2003
	2000	2001	2002	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
Total not in the labor force	70,697	72,082	73,549	74,511	74,071	74,527	75,523	1,974
Persons who currently want a job	4,104	4,383	4,276	4,679	4,980	4,874	4,372	96
Marginally attached[1]	1,090	1,353	1,416	1,588	1,432	1,591	1,514	98
Reasons not currently looking:								
Discouragement over job prospects[2]	246	336	382	458	466	454	451	69
Reasons other than discouragement[3]	845	1,018	1,034	1,131	966	1,138	1,064	30

[1] Data refer to persons who searched for work during the previous 12 months and were available to take a job during the reference week.

[2] Includes "Thinks no work available," "Could not find work," "Lacks schooling or training," "Employer thinks too young or old," and "Other types of discrimination."

[3] Includes those who did not actively look for work in the previous 4 weeks for such reasons as childcare and transportation problems, as well as a small number for which the reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

The number of persons who are newly unemployed typically rises at the beginning of a recession, when job losses start accumulating. After the recession is underway, unemployed persons who are unable to find work swell the ranks of the long-term unemployed.

The number of persons unemployed for 15 or more weeks increased by 292,000 over the year, to 3.5 million; the group made up about 40 percent of the unemployed. A subset of this group, the long-term unemployed (those unemployed for 27 or more weeks), increased by 197,000 over the year, to 2 million, and made up 23 percent of total unemployment. The 23-percent figure is the highest proportion of total unemployment that the long-term unemployed have been since the third quarter of 1983. The average number of weeks unemployed for all unemployed groups combined rose by 1.7 weeks over the year, to 19.7 weeks. (See table 6.)

The reasons persons are unemployed afford interesting insights into the labor market. Historically, most of the unemployed have been persons who have lost their jobs. Since this series began in 1967, job losers have made up roughly half of the unemployed. The series is sensitive to business cycles and has tended to peak during recessions. The proportion of the unemployed who had lost a job began trending upward in the second quarter of 2000 and continued this upward trend until the fourth quarter of 2001, when the percentage peaked at 55 percent. The proportion has remained at that level since then. (See chart 10.) By contrast, the number of persons who were unemployed because they left their jobs is negatively correlated with business cycles. Workers are less likely to leave a job when the prospect of finding a new one is more uncertain. Reentrants follow the same cyclical pattern as job leavers do over recessions, and new entrants have a weaker relationship to business cycles. At 2.4 million, the number of reentrants to the labor force was about unchanged, and the number of new entrants increased by 111,000 over the year, to 655,000.[37] (See table 6.) Reentrants made up 28 percent of total unemployment, and new entrants constituted 7.6 percent. The number of persons unemployed because they had left a job was 835,000, and these job leavers made up about 10 percent of the unemployed.

The median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers rose over the year, but the increase was offset by rises in consumer prices.[38] From 2002 to 2003, median weekly earnings for all workers, as measured by the CPS, rose to $620, an increase of 2.0 percent. However, over the same period, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased by 2.3 percent. Women's median earnings rose 4.3 percent over the year, faster than the men's 2.4-percent increase; still, women's earnings were $552, compared with $695 for men. Over the year, the ratio of women's earnings to men's earnings rose to 79.4 percent, up from 77.9 percent in 2002. Since 1979, the year the Bureau began collecting data on usual weekly earnings, the ratio of women's to men's earnings has increased by 16 percentage points. (Note that the comparisons of earnings set forth in this section are on a broad level and do not control for many factors that can be significant in explaining earnings differences.[39])

All the major demographic groups saw earnings growth over the year, and all groups' earnings growth outpaced the rise in consumer prices, except for white men's. Among women, blacks had the largest earnings growth, 3.8 percent, followed by whites, at 3.7 percent. Hispanic women experienced a slightly lower earnings growth of 3.3 percent. Black men's earnings grew by 5.9 percent over the year, the largest increase in earnings among all the demographic groups. His-

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Table 6. Unemployed persons by reason for, and duration of, unemployment, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2000–03

[In thousands]

Reason and duration	Fourth quarter			2003				Change, fourth quarter, 2002, to fourth quarter, 2003
	2000	2001	2002	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
Reason for unemployment								
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2,532	4,441	4,785	4,737	4,948	4,944	4,738	–47
On temporary layoff	896	1,212	1,101	1,129	1,162	1,125	1,071	–30
Not on temporary layoff	1,636	3,229	3,685	3,608	3,786	3,819	3,667	–18
Job leavers	772	879	847	803	829	808	835	–12
Reentrants	1,905	2,239	2,413	2,401	2,556	2,496	2,441	28
New entrants	438	502	544	605	637	665	655	111
Duration of unemployment								
Less than 5 weeks	2,498	3,079	2,861	2,788	2,928	2,741	2,661	–200
5 to 14 weeks	1,784	2,637	2,547	2,563	2,676	2,688	2,530	–17
15 or more weeks	1,330	2,299	3,163	3,173	3,374	3,544	3,455	292
15 to 26 weeks	708	1,246	1,379	1,358	1,426	1,532	1,474	95
27 or more weeks	623	1,053	1,784	1,815	1,948	2,012	1,981	197
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	12.5	14.0	18.0	18.4	19.4	19.4	19.7	1.7
Median duration, in weeks	6.1	7.7	9.5	9.6	10.6	10.1	10.4	.9

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

panic men's earnings grew by 2.9 percent, higher than the white men's rate of 1.9 percent.

Workers in management, business, and financial operations occupations continued to have the highest median earnings of any intermediate occupation group, $961 per week in 2003. The group also had the second-highest earnings growth rate over the year, 4.2 percent. Professional and related occupations continued to be the second-highest paid group, with weekly earnings of $845 in 2003; the group's earnings increased at a rate of 2.7 percent. All the other occupation groups had earnings growth rates lower than the increase in consumer prices. The smallest growth rate in earnings, 1 percent, was among sales and related occupations. (See table 7.)

Among the four major educational attainment groups, high school graduates with no college and workers with a bachelor's degree or higher had earnings growth of 3.4 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively, both figures outpacing the increase in consumer prices.

Labor market conditions were little changed throughout much of the country in 2003. All four census regions and about two-thirds of the States and the District of Columbia recorded unemployment rate shifts of one-half percentage point or less between the fourth quarters of 2002 and 2003.[40] (See box on page 21 for information on the methodologies used to develop unemployment data for local areas.) Among the census regions, jobless rates in the Northeast, South, and West were little changed or down slightly, following 2 years of increases. (See table 8.) In the Midwest, though, the unemployment rate ticked up again in 2003. The Midwest has been the region hardest hit by manufacturing job losses in recent years, and 2003 marked the fourth consecutive year during which its unemployment rate rose. In the fourth quarter of 2003, the South registered the lowest regional jobless rate. At the same time, the West continued to post the highest rate, for the 12th straight year.

States. Over the year, unemployment rates were up in 26 States and the District of Columbia, down in 20 States, and unchanged in 4 States. (See chart 11.) Michigan and Tennessee experienced the most marked increases in joblessness, 1.2 percentage points and 1 point, respectively. For 10 States, 2003 was the fourth consecutive year during which the unemployment rate increased relative to the previous year on a fourth-quarter-to-fourth-quarter basis. Half of these 10 States were located in the Midwest, including Michigan, where the jobless rate cumulatively more than doubled during the 4-year period. The most sizeable unemployment rate *decreases* in 2003 were reported by Mississippi and Arizona, 1.1 percentage points and 1 percentage point, respectively.

In the fourth quarter of 2003, Alaska recorded the highest unemployment rate, 8.1 percent. Michigan, Oregon, and

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Table 7. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by selected characteristics, annual averages, 2002–03

Characteristic	2002	2003	Percent change
Total, 16 years and older	$608	$620	2.0
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	922	961	4.2
Professional and related occupations	823	845	2.7
Service occupations	396	403	1.8
Sales and related occupations	592	598	1.0
Office and administrative support occupations	511	523	2.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	340	369	8.5
Construction and extraction occupations	589	599	1.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	663	673	1.5
Production occupations	508	519	2.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	514	520	1.2
Men	679	695	2.4
Women	529	552	4.3
White	623	636	2.1
Men	702	715	1.9
Women	547	567	3.7
Black	498	514	3.2
Men	524	555	5.9
Women	473	491	3.8
Hispanic origin	424	440	3.8
Men	451	464	2.9
Women	397	410	3.3
Less than a high school diploma	388	396	2.1
High school graduate, no college	536	554	3.4
Some college or associate's degree	629	639	1.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	941	964	2.4

NOTE: Earnings figures by educational attainment pertain to persons aged 25 and older.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table 8. Unemployment rates for regions and divisions, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 2002–03

[Rates in percent]

Region and division	Fourth quarter, 2002	2003				Over-the-year change
		Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
Northeast region	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.7	–.1
New England division	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	.3
Middle Atlantic division	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.8	–.2
Midwest region	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.9	.3
East North Central division	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	.4
West North Central division	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.0	.3
South region	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.6	–.1
South Atlantic division	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.0	–.3
East South Central division	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.9	.2
West South Central division	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.5	.2
West region	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.3	–.2
Mountain division	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.4	–.3
Pacific division	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.8	.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics. Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

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Table 9. Unemployment rates and changes in rates for selected large metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted, fourth quarter, 2002–03

[Rates in percent]

Metropolitan area	2002		2003	
	Unemployment rate	Over-the-year change	Unemployment rate	Over-the-year change
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	6.3	.1	6.6	.3
New York, NY	7.6	1.1	7.3	–.3
Chicago, IL	6.5	.8	6.4	–.1
Philadelphia, PA-NJ	5.4	.9	5.1	–.3
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV	3.4	–.2	3.1	–.3
Detroit, MI	5.7	.5	6.8	1.1
Houston, TX	5.8	1.2	6.2	.4
Atlanta, GA	5.3	1.1	4.2	–1.1
Dallas, TX	6.7	.7	6.2	–.5
Boston, MA-NH	4.7	.9	4.7	.0
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	6.0	.8	5.7	–.3
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	5.5	.3	4.2	–1.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	3.8	.2	4.2	.4
Orange County, CA	4.1	.6	3.6	–.5
San Diego, CA	4.4	.8	4.0	–.4
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	4.1	.3	4.0	–.1
St. Louis, MO-IL	5.5	.5	5.3	–.2
Baltimore, MD	4.6	–.1	4.6	.0
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	6.4	.3	6.3	–.1
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	4.5	.2	4.0	–.5
Oakland, CA	6.2	1.2	5.6	–.6
Pittsburgh, PA	5.3	1.0	4.7	–.6
Miami, FL	7.3	–.8	6.5	–.8
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH	6.0	.6	5.9	–.1
Denver, CO	5.8	.9	5.8	.0
Newark, NJ	6.0	1.0	5.5	–.5
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	7.3	.0	7.2	–.1
Kansas City, MO-KS	5.8	1.1	5.3	–.5
San Francisco, CA	5.8	.7	4.9	–.9
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	5.8	.9	5.5	–.3
San Jose, CA	8.7	1.7	7.1	–1.6
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	4.3	.1	4.5	.2
Orlando, FL	4.9	–.5	4.6	–.3
Sacramento, CA	5.4	1.1	5.4	.0
Fort Lauderdale, FL	5.8	–.2	5.1	–.7
Indianapolis, IN	4.5	.6	4.6	.1
San Antonio, TX	5.1	.6	5.0	–.1
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC	3.8	.0	3.8	.0
Las Vegas, NV-AZ	5.0	–1.9	4.6	–.4
Columbus, OH	4.3	1.1	4.2	–.1
Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI	5.6	.8	5.2	–.4
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	6.1	.4	6.6	.5

NOTE: Data for 2003 have not been benchmarked. Areas are listed in descending order of population as of July 1, 2002.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

Washington also posted rates of more than 7 percent. Unemployment rates were little changed or unchanged over the year in the three Pacific division States (Alaska, Oregon, and Washington), in contrast to the notable increase in Michigan. The lowest jobless rates at the close of 2003 were reported by North Dakota and South Dakota, 3.8 percent each, followed closely by Virginia and Nebraska, 3.9 and 4 percent, respectively.

Total nonfarm employment increased in 28 States and decreased in 22 States and the District of Columbia in 2003.[41] (See chart 12.) Florida added the most jobs over the year (131,900). Nevada and Arizona recorded the next-largest job increases (40,600 and 32,500, respectively). In percentage terms, the most robust employment expansion occurred in Nevada (3.8 percent), followed at some distance by Hawaii (1.9 percent) and Florida and Wyoming (1.8 percent each). Alaska, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Wyoming are notable for being the only States that posted at least some job growth during each of the last 3 years on a fourth-quarter-to-fourth-quarter basis.

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Table 10. Total nonfarm employment and changes in employment for selected large metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted, fourth quarter, 2002–03

[Numbers in thousands]

Metropolitan area	Fourth quarter, 2002			Fourth quarter, 2003		
	Employment	Over-the-year change		Employment	Over-the-year change	
		Level	Percent		Level	Percent
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	4,052.7	–17.2	–.4	4,014.2	–38.5	–.9
New York, NY	4,177.1	–23.1	–.5	4,124.7	–52.4	–1.3
Chicago, IL	4,153.2	–42.6	–1.0	4,125.4	–27.8	–.7
Philadelphia, PA-NJ	2,431.6	3.0	.1	2,434.2	2.6	.1
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV	2,836.4	27.7	1.0	2,860.5	24.1	.8
Detroit, MI	2,114.0	–25.7	–1.2	2,062.8	–51.2	–2.4
Houston, TX	2,120.1	-7.9	–.4	2,104.0	–16.1	–.8
Atlanta, GA	2,188.4	.3	.0	2,177.0	–11.4	–.5
Dallas, TX	1,929.2	–38.1	–1.9	1,913.6	–15.6	–.8
Boston, MA-NH	1,983.7	–42.5	–2.1	1,935.0	–48.7	–2.5
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	1,085.1	38.1	3.6	1,100.4	15.3	1.4
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	1,623.9	21.0	1.3	1,651.7	27.8	1.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	1,738.7	–14.5	–.8	1,744.6	5.9	.3
Orange County, CA	1,423.6	13.1	.9	1,441.6	18.0	1.3
San Diego, CA	1,244.9	14.6	1.2	1,254.1	9.2	.7
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	1,235.6	3.2	.3	1,244.5	8.9	.7
St. Louis, MO-IL	1,313.1	–12.6	–1.0	1,301.5	–11.6	–.9
Baltimore, MD	1,258.6	–7.8	–.6	1,257.3	–1.3	–.1
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	1,356.1	–28.5	–2.1	1,350.1	–6.0	–.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	1,220.2	.5	.0	1,239.0	18.8	1.5
Oakland, CA	1,049.0	.0	.0	1,025.1	–23.9	–2.3
Pittsburgh, PA	1,127.8	–7.9	–.7	1,113.6	–14.2	–1.3
Miami, FL	1,010.6	–12.3	–1.2	1,014.2	3.6	.4
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH	1,114.5	–27.9	–2.4	1,120.8	6.3	.6
Denver, CO	1,147.3	–18.3	–1.6	1,143.2	–4.1	–.4
Newark, NJ	1,015.9	–3.7	–.4	1,024.0	8.1	.8
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	943.7	–8.7	–.9	930.5	–13.2	–1.4
Kansas City, MO-KS	954.0	–14.0	–1.4	946.9	–7.1	–.7
San Francisco, CA	985.0	–38.2	–3.7	949.8	–35.2	–3.6
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	785.2	–5.4	–.7	779.9	–5.3	–.7
San Jose, CA	882.6	–74.2	–7.8	848.7	–33.9	–3.8
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	868.0	–8.7	–1.0	876.5	8.5	1.0
Orlando, FL	920.0	13.4	1.5	940.6	20.6	2.2
Sacramento, CA	750.8	10.3	1.4	758.0	7.2	1.0
Fort Lauderdale, FL	716.3	11.8	1.7	727.0	10.7	1.5
Indianapolis, IN	894.5	.5	.1	894.8	.3	.0
San Antonio, TX	730.6	5.8	.8	726.9	–3.7	–.5
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC	730.2	5.2	.7	741.6	11.4	1.6
Las Vegas, NV-AZ	804.6	25.4	3.3	839.0	34.4	4.3
Columbus, OH	885.2	–10.0	–1.1	880.4	–4.8	–.5
Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI	844.4	–6.5	–.8	835.8	–8.6	–1.0
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	833.5	.9	.1	833.7	.2	.0

NOTE: Areas are listed in descending order of population as of July 1, 2002.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, State and Area Current Employment Statistics.

Two East North Central division States experienced the largest total nonfarm employment declines in 2003: Michigan (70,000) and Ohio (63,600). California, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Texas also shed more than 30,000 jobs each. On a relative basis, Oklahoma recorded the sharpest employment contraction (2.2 percent), followed by Massachusetts (1.8 percent) and Michigan (1.6 percent). For 17 States, 2003 was the third consecutive year of over-the-year total nonfarm employment losses. In Michigan, New York, and Ohio, the cumulative declines since the fourth quarter of 2000 exceed a quarter of a million jobs each.

Metropolitan areas.[42] Thirty of the 42 most populous metropolitan areas saw their unemployment rates fall in 2003.[43] (See table 9.) Three areas—Atlanta, Georgia; Phoenix-Mesa, Arizona; and San Jose, California—registered declines of

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Local Area Unemployment Statistics

The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program uses multiple methodologies to produce monthly estimates of the civilian labor force, employment, unemployment, and unemployment rates for areas below the national level, including census regions and divisions, the States and the District of Columbia, and metropolitan areas. The same concepts that are used in the Current Population Survey (CPS) for the Nation as a whole are applied in the LAUS methodologies, so that data are conceptually comparable across geographic levels.

The LAUS methodologies vary with the availability of inputs—a relationship that tends to reflect differences in geographic level. A signal-plus-noise modeling approach is used for areas where data from the CPS can reliably serve as inputs. Model-based areas include the States and the District of Columbia. Estimates for regions and divisions are aggregated from the model-based estimates for their constituent States. Because of the methodological differences, estimates for regions and divisions may not sum to those for the United States. Metropolitan area estimates are developed through a building-block approach according to which categories of unemployed workers are classified on the basis of their previous status with respect to the labor force. Both the model approach and the building-block approach incorporate administrative data from the Unemployment Insurance (UI) systems and establishment payroll data produced by other BLS programs.

more than a full percentage point each. Of the seven areas where jobless rates rose, only Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, North Carolina-South Carolina; and Detroit, Michigan, experienced increases of one-half percentage point or more.

In the fourth quarter of 2003, unemployment rates were above 7 percent in New York, New York; Portland-Vancouver, Oregon-Washington; and San Jose, California. Unlike San Jose, New York and Portland-Vancouver had rates that were little changed from a year earlier. At the same time, jobless rates were below 4 percent in Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, Virginia-North Carolina; Orange County, California; and Washington, DC-Maryland-Virginia-West Virginia. While Orange County posted a decline of one-half percentage point from the fourth quarter of 2002, neither of the other two low-rate areas recorded a notable change in rate over the year.

Twenty-two of the most populous metropolitan areas experienced declines in their total nonfarm employment levels in 2003. (See table 10.) The heaviest job losses were registered in New York, New York (52,400); Detroit, Michigan (51,200); and Boston, Massachusetts-New Hampshire (48,700). For the third straight year, San Jose, California, reported the steepest percent decline in employment (3.8 percent), and neighboring San Francisco had the second-largest contraction (3.6 percent). Boston, Detroit, and Oakland, California, also posted declines of more than 2 percent in 2003. Eighteen of the 42 most populous metropolitan areas have lost jobs during each of the past 3 years.

Twenty large metropolitan areas experienced increases in total nonfarm employment in 2003. The most jobs were added in Las Vegas, Nevada-Arizona (34,400); Phoenix-Mesa, Arizona (27,800); Washington, DC-Maryland-Virginia-West Virginia (24,100); and Orlando, Florida (20,600). In percentage terms, Las Vegas posted the largest employment expansion (4.3 percent), followed by Orlando (2.2 percent). Growth rates of more than a full percentage point were recorded by six other large areas in 2003. Seven areas—Fort Lauderdale, Florida; Las Vegas; Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, Virginia-North Carolina; Orange County, California; Riverside-San Bernardino, California; Sacramento, California; and San Diego, California—are notable for having reported employment gains during each of the past 3 years. □

Notes

[1] See Martin Feldstein, "There's no such thing as a 'jobless' recovery," *Wall Street Journal*, Oct. 13, 2003, p. A18; and Greg Ip, "Economy gained jobs last month as nonfarm payrolls expanded," *Wall Street Journal*, Oct. 6, 2003, p. A3.

[2] American Trucking Association, December 2003 report, vol. 37, no. 12, and February 2004 report, vol. 38, no. 2.

[3] Data on industrial production are published by the Federal Reserve on the Internet at **http://www.federalreserve.gov** (visited February 2004).

[4] Diffusion indexes of employment change measure the dispersion of employment growth across industries and over a specified time span. See the 1-month span diffusion index of employment change produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and available on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/ces/home.htm** (visited February 2004).

[5] See "Beyond the Bubble," *The Economist*, Oct. 9, 2003; on the Internet at **http://www.economist.com**.

[6] Data on spending and investment are available from the Bureau of Economic Analysis on the Internet at **http://www.bea.gov** (visited February 2004).

[7] See Eric C. Fleming, "U.S. Tech firms increasingly move jobs overseas," *Barron's Online*, June 30, 2003; and Manjeet Kripalani and Pete Engardio, "Industrial Management: Outsourcing," *Business Week*, January 20, 2003, p. 70F.

[8] Data on industrial production are available from the Federal Reserve on the Internet at **http://www.federalreserve.gov** (visited February 2004). Data on trade are available from the U.S. International Trade Commission's "*Interactive* Tariff and Trade Data Web," on the Internet at **http://dataweb.usitc.gov** (visited February 2004).

[9] See Jonathan Weisman, "Tariffs help lift U.S. steel industry, trade panel reports," *Washington Post*, Sept. 21, 2003, p. A12.

[10] Data are from the Producer Price Commodities Index for steel mill products and the Producer Price Industry Index for motor vehicle parts and accessories. Data are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov** (visited February 2004).

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[11] See Sholnn Freeman, "GM, Ford, win UAW permission to close or sell eight facilities," *Wall Street Journal*, Sept. 22, 2003, p. B2; and "America's motor industry: The year of the car," *The Economist*, Jan. 4, 2004, p. 47.

[12] Data on North American car and truck production are published by the Automotive News Data Center at **www.automotivenews.com**. See also Jeffrey Ball, Lee Hawkins, Jr., and Sholnn Freeman, "Amid foreign pressure, auto makers, union look to set standardized deal," *Wall Street Journal*, Sept. 8, 2003, p. A2.

[13] Data on industrial production for textile mills and textile product mills are combined. Data on industrial production in each industry are published by the Federal Reserve on the Internet at **http://www.federalreserve.gov** (visited February 2004).

[14] Data on trade are available on the Internet at **http://dataweb.usitc.gov** visited February 2004).

[15] See Edmund L. Andrews, "Textile towns appeal for help but quotas may not suffice," *New York Times*, Nov . 20, 2003, p. C1; andKen Gepfert, "Maybe NAFTA was actually a good thing for region," *Wall Street Journal*, Sept. 8, 1999, p. F1.

[16] See Jim Carlton, "Timber firms hope to smooth rough edges of cycles," *Wall Street Journal*, Aug. 27, 1999, p. B4.

[17] See United States Postal Service, "Transformation plan progress report," November 2003, available on the Internet at **http://www.usps.com/strategicdirection/_pdf/TP-Progress-Rpt_11-03.pdf** (visited December 2003).

[18] See David Litwak, "Automating the front end: increasingly, shoppers are doing the work of cashiers, as more U.S. supermarkets install self-scanning equipment to help speed patrons through the checkout lanes," *Grocery Headquarters*, Feb. 1, 2003, p. 95; and Deena M. Amato-McCoy, "The road toward wireless: IT budgets may be tight, but that is not stopping innovative retailers from taking advantage of hard returns, increased productivity and cost efficiencies associated with the latest wireless mobile devices," *Ibid.*, Aug. 1, 2003, p. 53.

[19] See Patricia Callahan and Ann Zimmerman, "Wal-Mart tops grocery list with supercenter format," *Wall Street Journal*, May 27, 2003, p. B1.

[20] Data on retail sales are available from the U.S. Census Bureau on the Internet at **http://www.census.gov** (visited February 2004). See RoxAnna Sway, "The department store: headed for the dustbin or ready to re-energize?" *Display and Design Ideas*, June 1, 2003, p. 20.

[21]At midyear 2003, the Federal Government offered State and local governments assistance with post-September 11, 2001, security costs. See Jackie Calmes, "States ask: what recovery?" *Wall Street Journal*, Dec. 10, 2003, p. A4.

[22] See Jackie Calmes, "State tax hikes pick up steam, undermining Bush stimulus plan," *Wall Street Journal*, June 9, 2003, p. A1; Gary S. Becker, Edward P. Lazear, and Kevin M. Murphy, "The double benefit of tax cuts," *Wall Street Journal*, Oct. 7, 2003, p. A20.

[23] See Calmes, "States ask."

[24] See National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, "Increase in private college tuition remains steady for 2003–04," May 19, 2003; William C. Symonds, "Colleges in Crisis," *Business Week*, Apr. 28, 2003, p. 72; and Sandy Baum, "Affordability in higher education," *Congressional Testimony by Federal Document Clearing House*, July 10, 2003.

[25] See "Healthcare financing: Hospitals leaders urge Congress to help them care for communities," *Managed Care Weekly Digest*, Feb. 3, 2003, p. 4; Stanley B. Siegel, "How to tame healthcare costs," *Journal of Accountancy*, Aug. 1, 2003, p. 83; and Vicki Kemper, "Medicaid feeling the effects of the States' fiscal crisis," *Los Angeles Times*, Sept. 23, 2003, p. A13.

[26] See J. Lynn Lunsford, "Trends: aviation; bigger planes, smaller planes, parked planes," *Wall Street Journal*, Feb. 9, 2004, p. R4.

[27] Data on retail sales are available from the U.S. Census Bureau on the Internet at **http://www.census.gov** (visited February 2004).

[28] Data on the sale of new homes are available from the U.S. Census Bureau on the Internet at **http://www.census.gov** (visited February 2004). Data on the affordability of housing are available from the National Association of Realtors on the Internet at **http://www.realtor.org** (visited February 2004). Data on refinancing activity are available from the Mortgage Bankers Association of America on the Internet at **http://www.mbaa.org** (visited February 2004). Information on historic mortgage rates is available from Freddie Mac on the Internet at **http://www.freddiemac.com** (visited February 2004).

[29] Data on the sale of new homes are available from the U.S. Census Bureau on the Internet at **http://www.census.gov** (visited February 2004). Data on the sale of existing homes are available from the National Association of Realtors on the Internet at **http://www.realtor.org** (visited February 2004).

[30] At the time of publication of this article, the latest available data were for November 2003. The over-the-year sales growth compares January to November 2002 with January to November 2003. Data on retail sales are available from the U.S. Census Bureau on the Internet at **http://www.census.gov** (visited February 2004).

[31] For further discussion of recent trends in teen labor force participation, see Katie Kirkland, "Declining Teen Labor Force Participation," in *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 02–06 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2002).

[32] The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), the generally recognized arbiter of business cycle turning points, designated March 1991 as the trough of the recession that began in July 1990. Although this recession thus officially ended in March 1991, labor market conditions continued to be sluggish until late 1992. NBER also designated March 2001 as the starting date of the most recent recession and November 2001 as the end point. Labor market conditions again remained sluggish well after the official trough of the recession. This section and the accompanying table compare data for the quarter containing the NBER-designated peaks with the eighth quarter after the official NBER troughs.

[33] Evidence from the March CPS indicates that the proportion of women aged 25 to 54 who said that they were out of the labor force due to an illness or a disability increased from 12.6 percent in 1991 to 21.9 percent in 2001. These data are supported by Social Security Administration data which show that the number of women under age 55 who received Social Security disability benefits more than doubled over the same period. For further discussion of these women's declining participation rates see Steven Hipple, "Labor Force Participation during Recent Labaor Market Downturns," *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 03–03 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2003).

[34] Data in this section refer to persons aged 25 and older.

[35] Data presented in this section were "smoothed " to adjust for the "bump "in the population in January 2003. The technique used to smooth these series differs from that used for the other series. Here,

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the total effect of the population revision in January 2003 was subtracted from the change from the fourth quarter of 2002 to the fourth quarter of 2003. The technique for the other series involves wedging this population effect back to the beginning of the reference period for the revision.

[36] The figure represents the highest fourth-quarter level since 1995.

[37] Estimates for these categories are seasonally adjusted independently and do not sum to total unemployment.

[38] Data in this section compare 2003 annual averages with 2002 annual averages.

[39] See *Highlights of Women's Earnings in 2002* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2003) for more information on women's earnings.

[40] The four census regions and the nine divisions they jointly comprise are composed of the following States and the District of Columbia:

Northeast: *New England division*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont; *Middle Atlantic division*—New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

Midwest: *East North Central division*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin; *West North Central division*—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

South: *South Atlantic division*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia; *East South Central division*—Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee; *West South Central division*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

West: *Mountain division*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming; *Pacific division*—Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

[41] Total nonfarm employment data are produced by the State and Area Current Employment Statistics program. (See box on page 4 for conceptual differences between employment estimates from establishment and household surveys.)

[42] The analysis of the metropolitan area data presented in this article is limited to the 42 areas with a population of 1.5 million or more as of July 1, 2002. The data reflect metropolitan area standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget on June 30, 1993.

[43] Neither unemployment nor total nonfarm employment data are available on a seasonally adjusted basis at the metropolitan area level. The estimates presented here are quarterly data that are not seasonally adjusted, thereby precluding any analysis of over-the-quarter changes. Unemployment rate data for metropolitan areas are preliminary; revised estimates for 2003 are scheduled to be issued on May 5, 2004.

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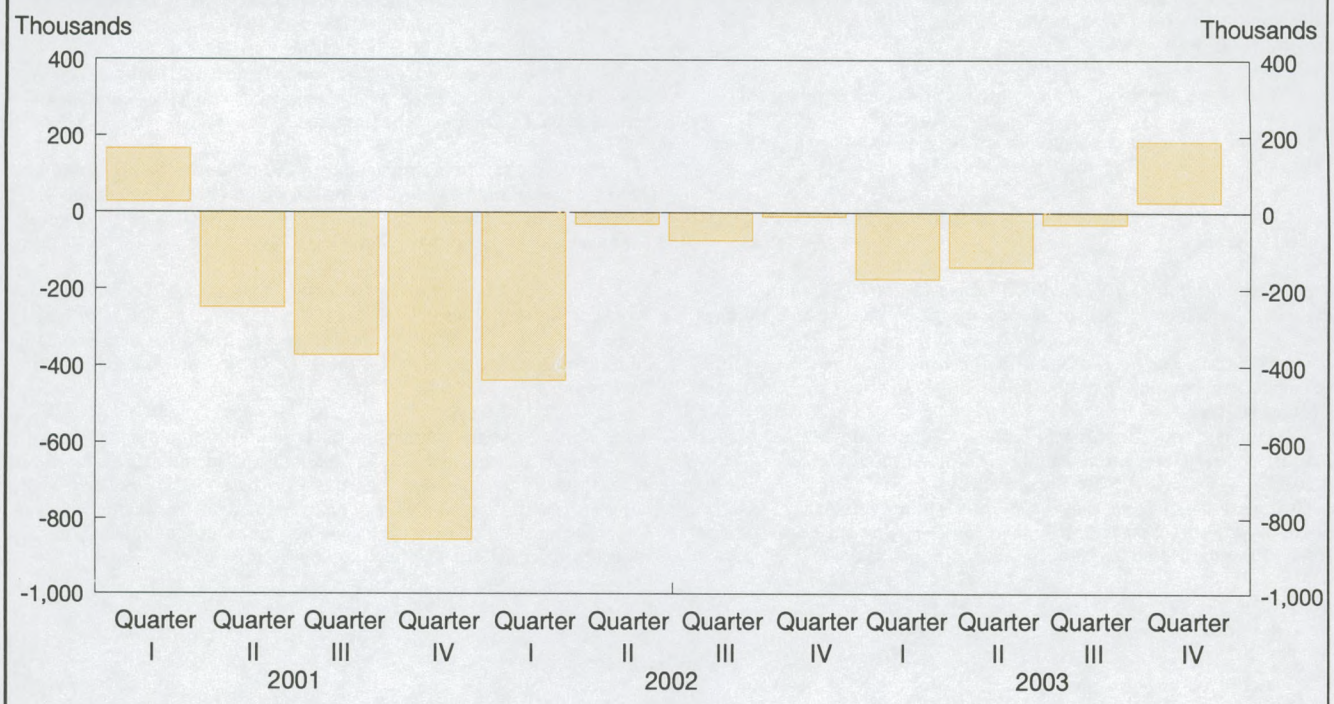
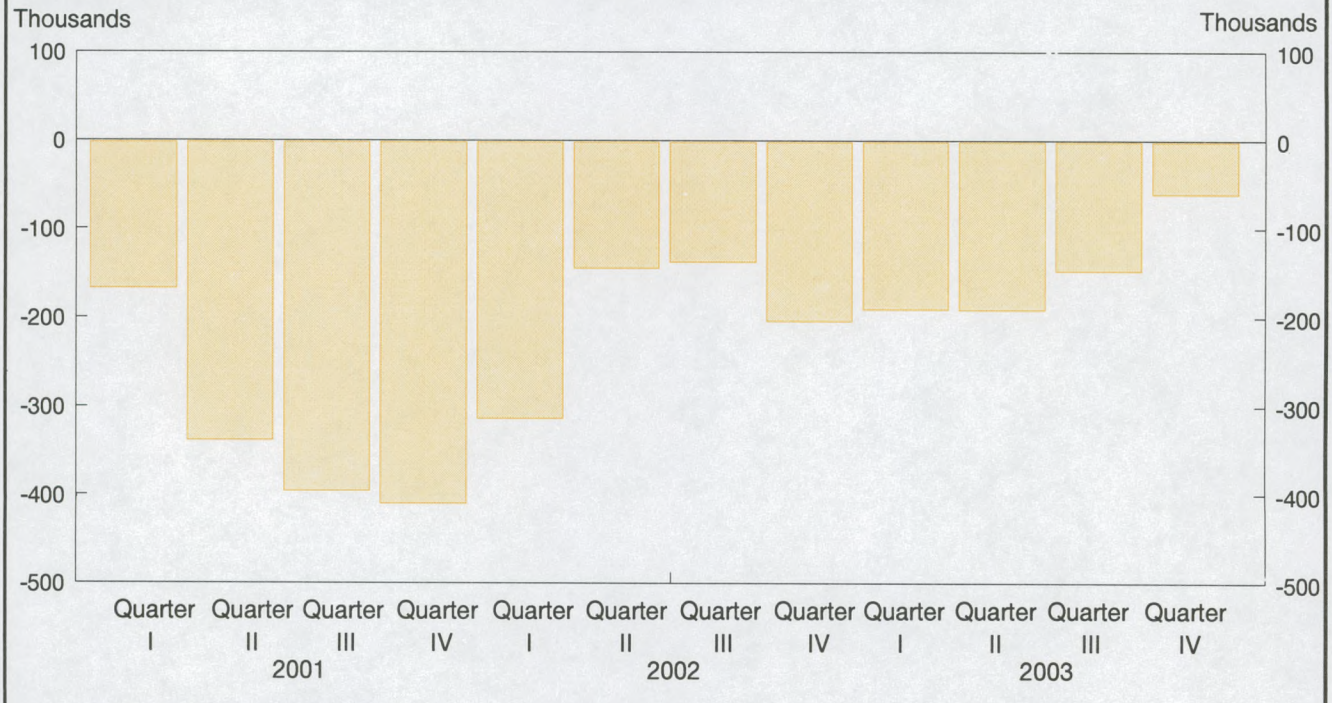
Chart 1. Quarterly changes in total nonfarm employment, 2001–03



NOTE: Data are seasonally adjusted.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics program.

Chart 2. Quarterly changes in manufacturing employment, 2001–03



NOTE: Data are seasonally adjusted.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics program.

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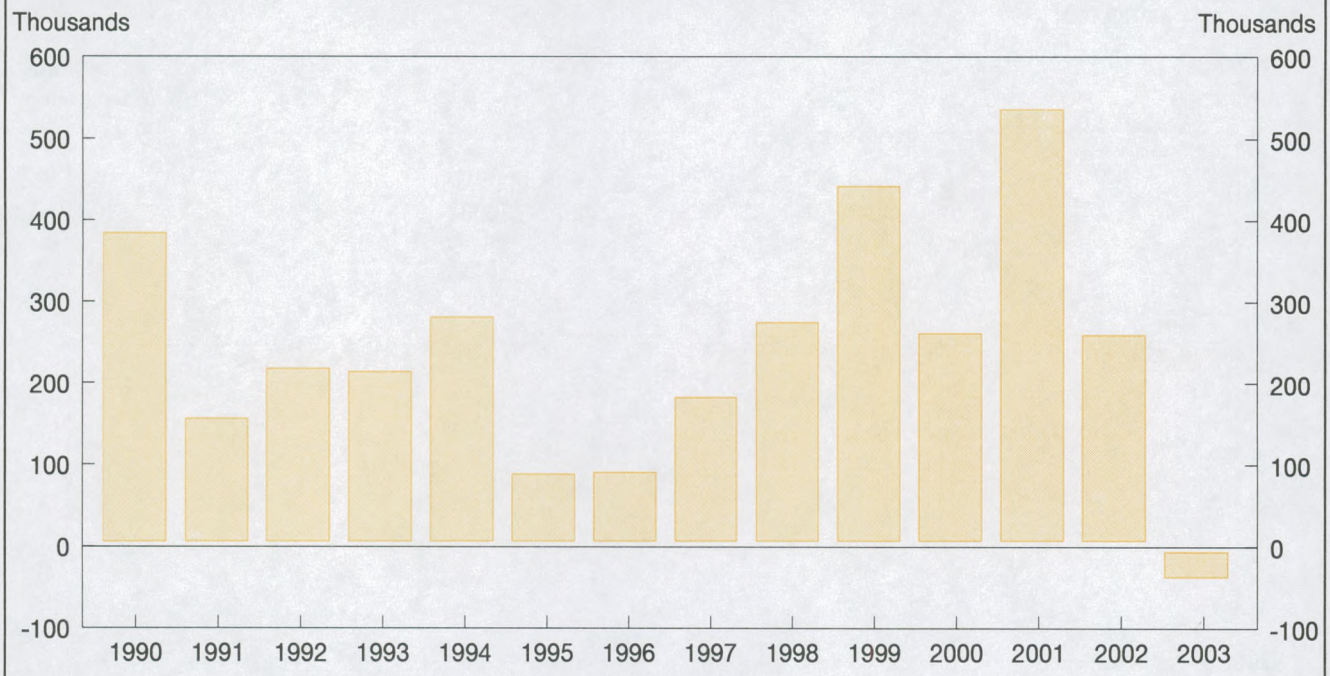
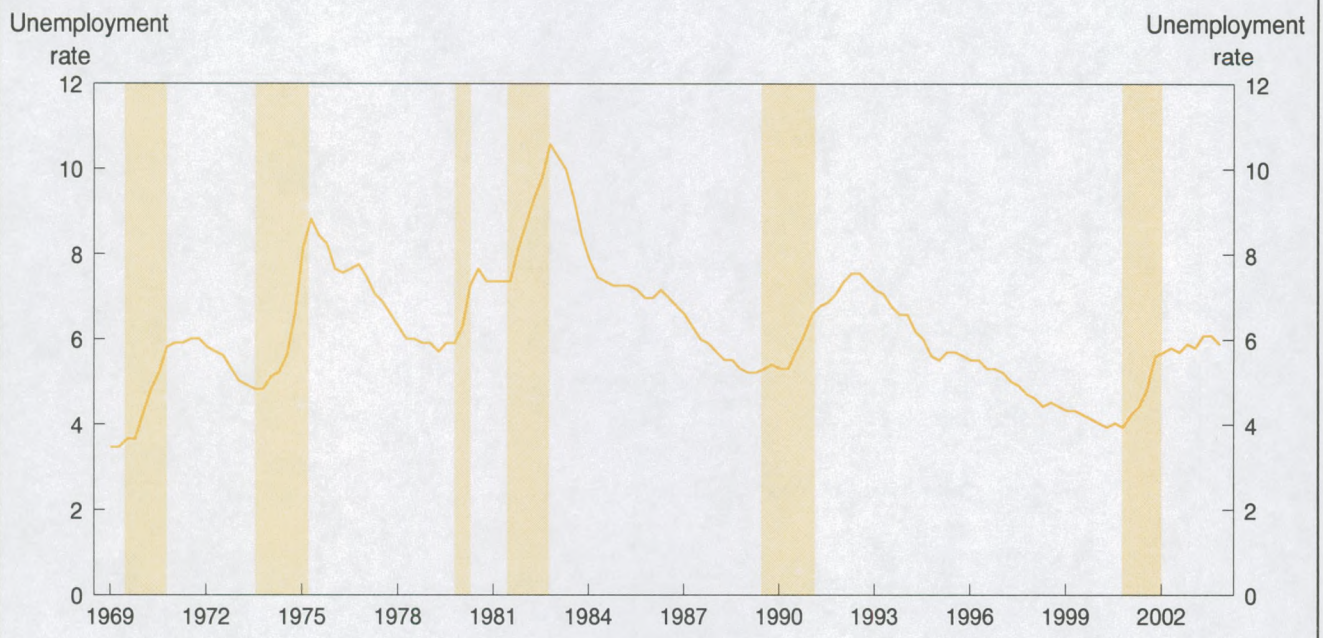
Chart 3. Over-the-year changes in government employment, 1990–2003



NOTE: Data are seasonally adjusted.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics program.

Chart 4. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted quarterly data, 1969–2003



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

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Chart 5. Change in labor force particpation rate during recent economic downturns, by age and sex

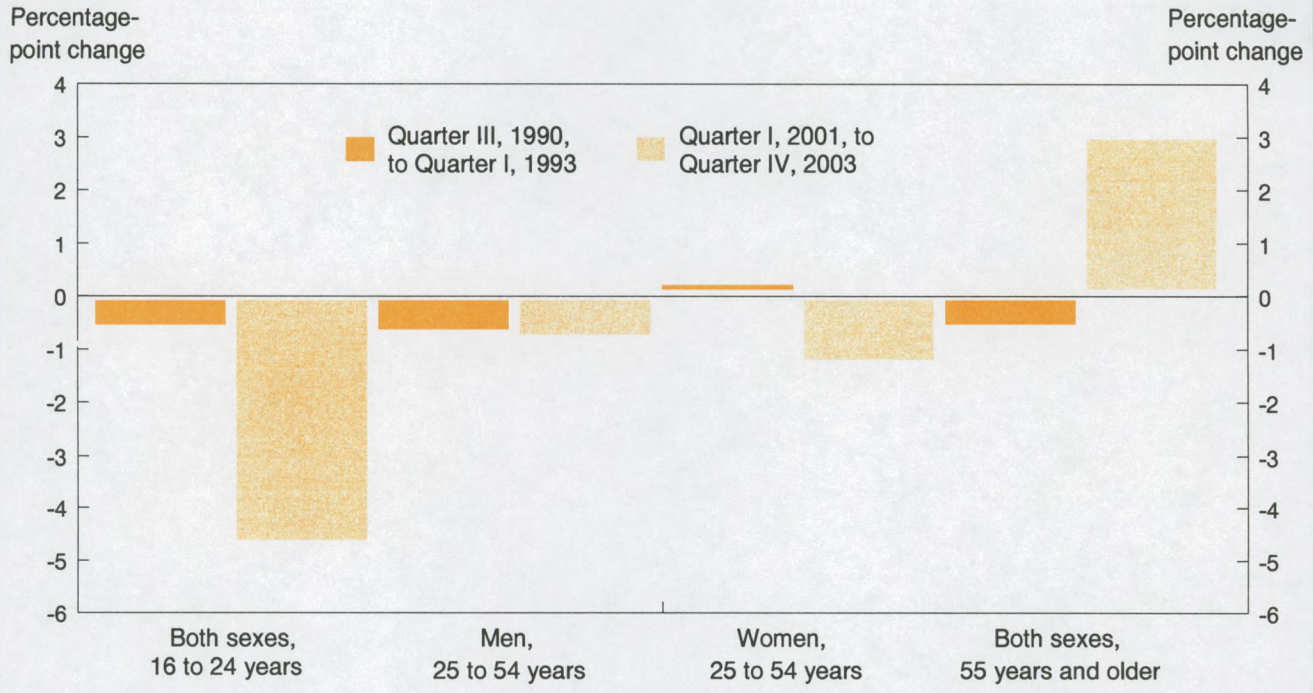

Chart 6. Unemployment rates of persons aged 25 and older, by educational attainment, not seasonally adjusted, fourth quarters, 1992–2003

NOTE: Data from 1994 on are not strictly comparable to data for 1993 and earlier years, due to the CPS redesign. Shaded region represents a recession as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

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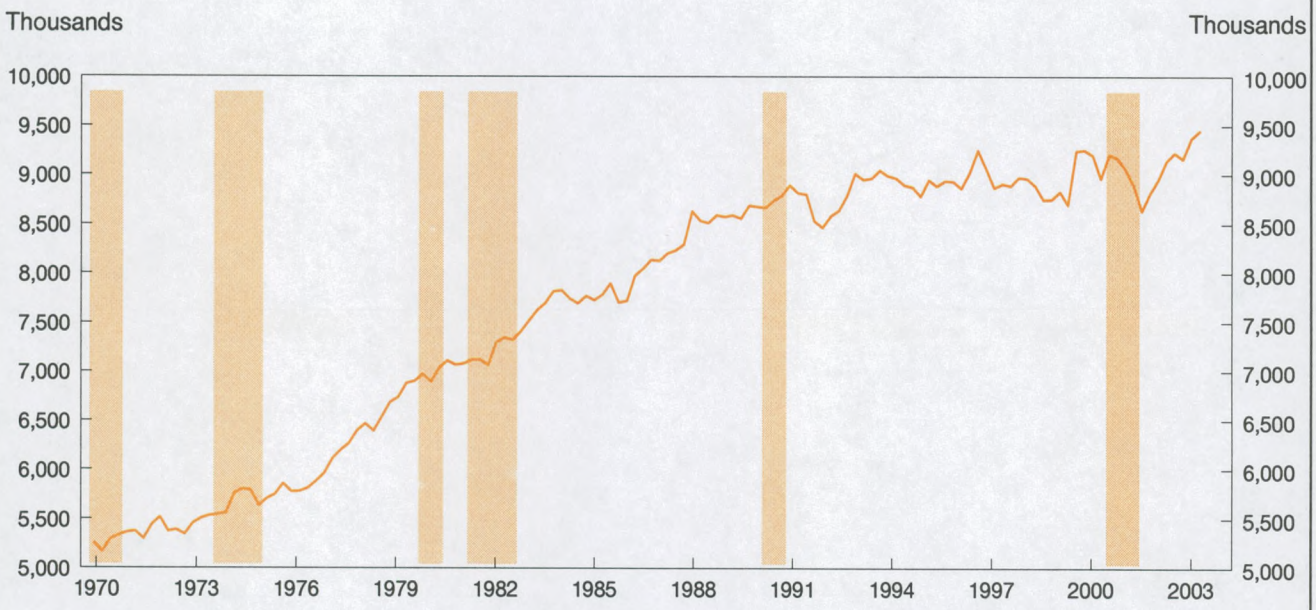
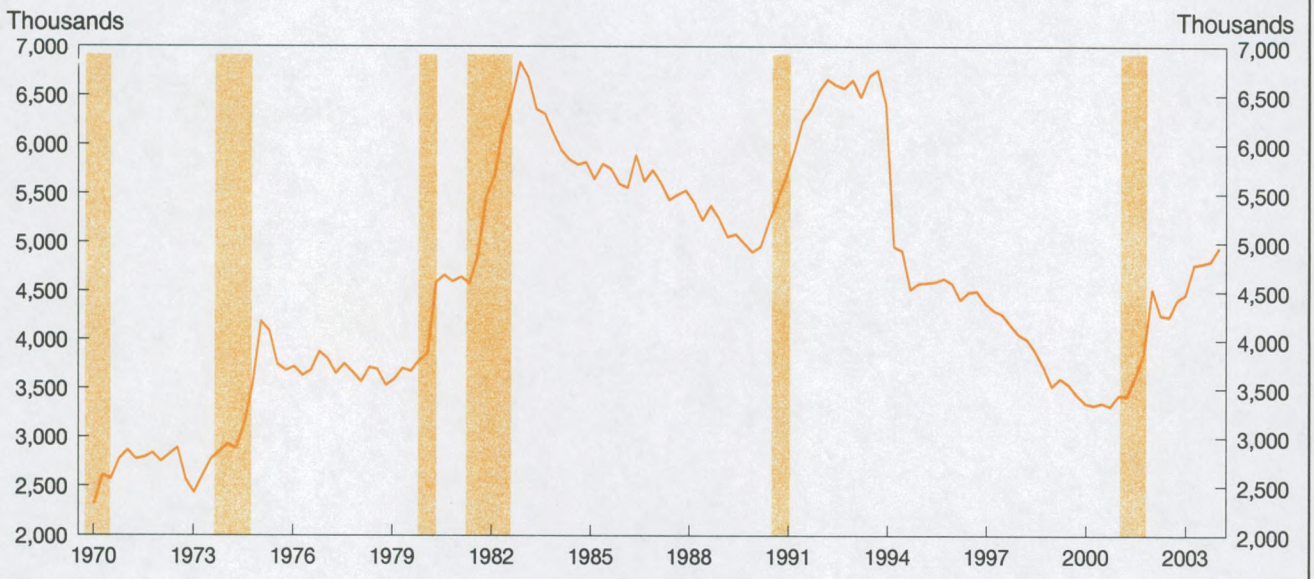
Chart 7. Nonagricultural self-employed workers, seasonally adjusted quarterly data, 1970–2003



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research. Beginning in 2000, data reflect revised population controls in the CPS and are not strictly comparable to data for earlier years.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Chart 8. Persons employed part time for economic reasons, seasonally adjusted quarterly data, 1970–2003



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research. Beginning in 1994, data are affected by the redesign of the Current Population Survey and are not strictly comparable to data for prior years.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

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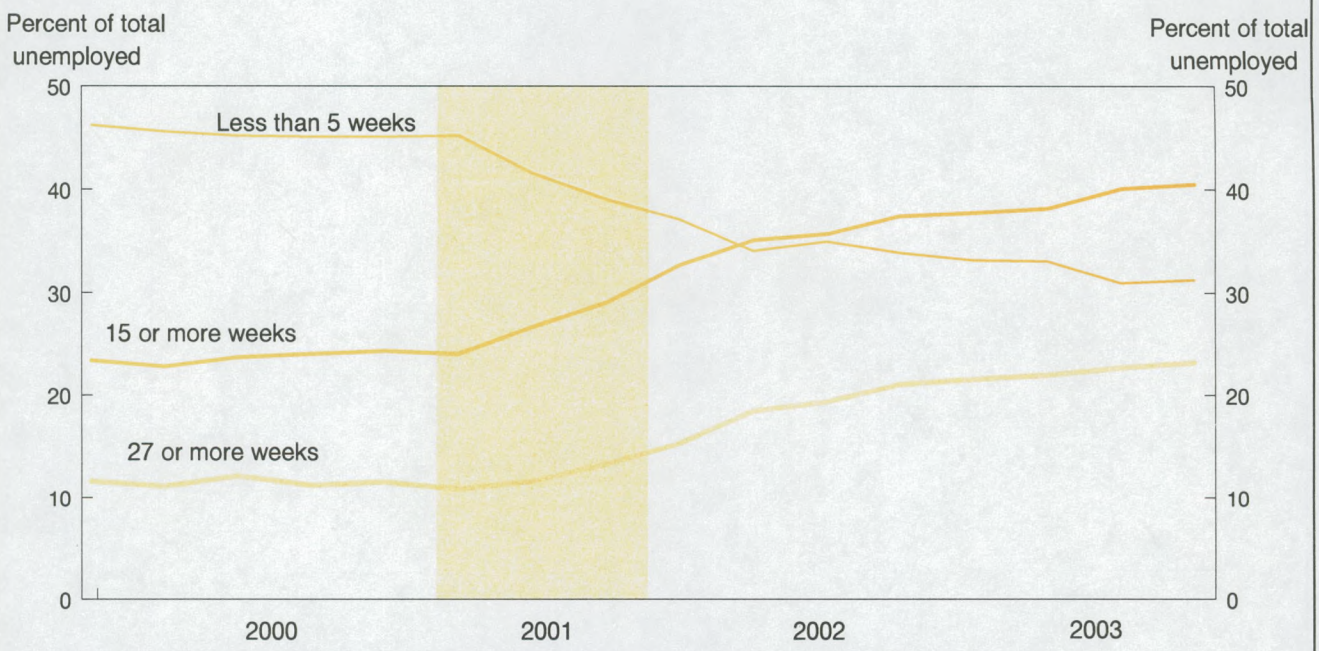
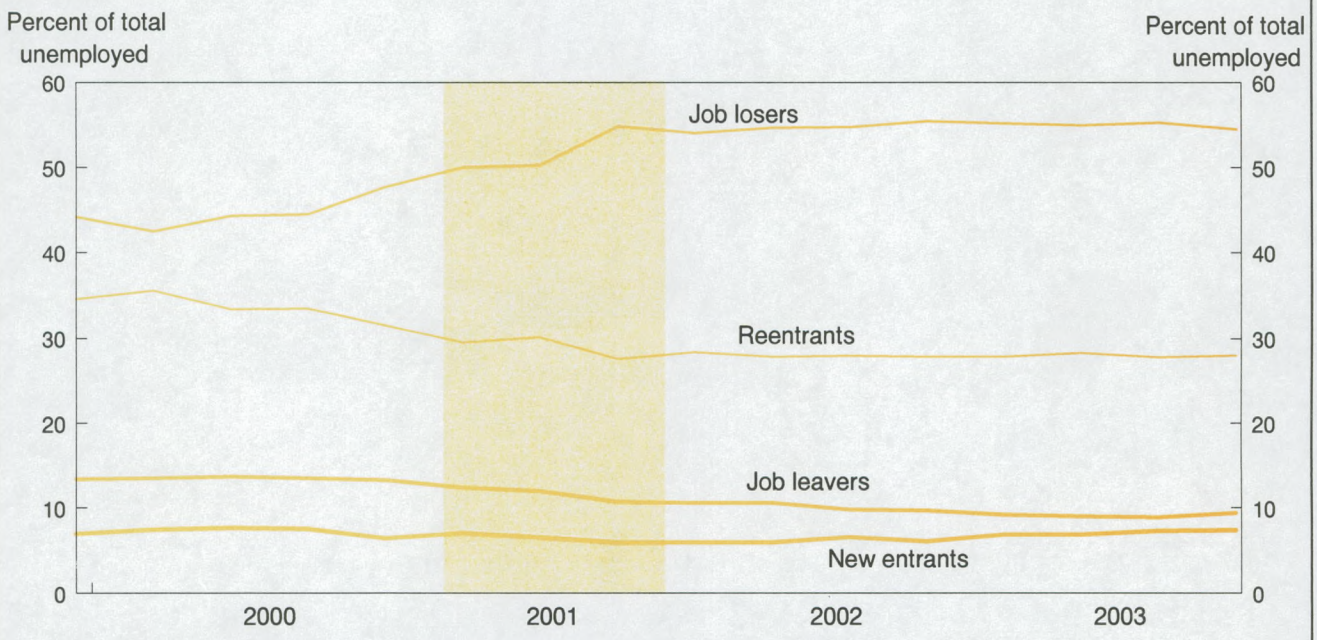
Chart 9. Unemployment by duration, seasonally adjusted quarterly data, 2000–2003



NOTE: Shaded region represents a recession as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Chart 10. Percent of unemployed by reason, seasonally adjusted quarterly data, 2000–2003



NOTE: Shaded region represents a recession as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

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Chart 11. **Over-the-year change in unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted, fourth quarter 2002 to fourth quarter 2003**

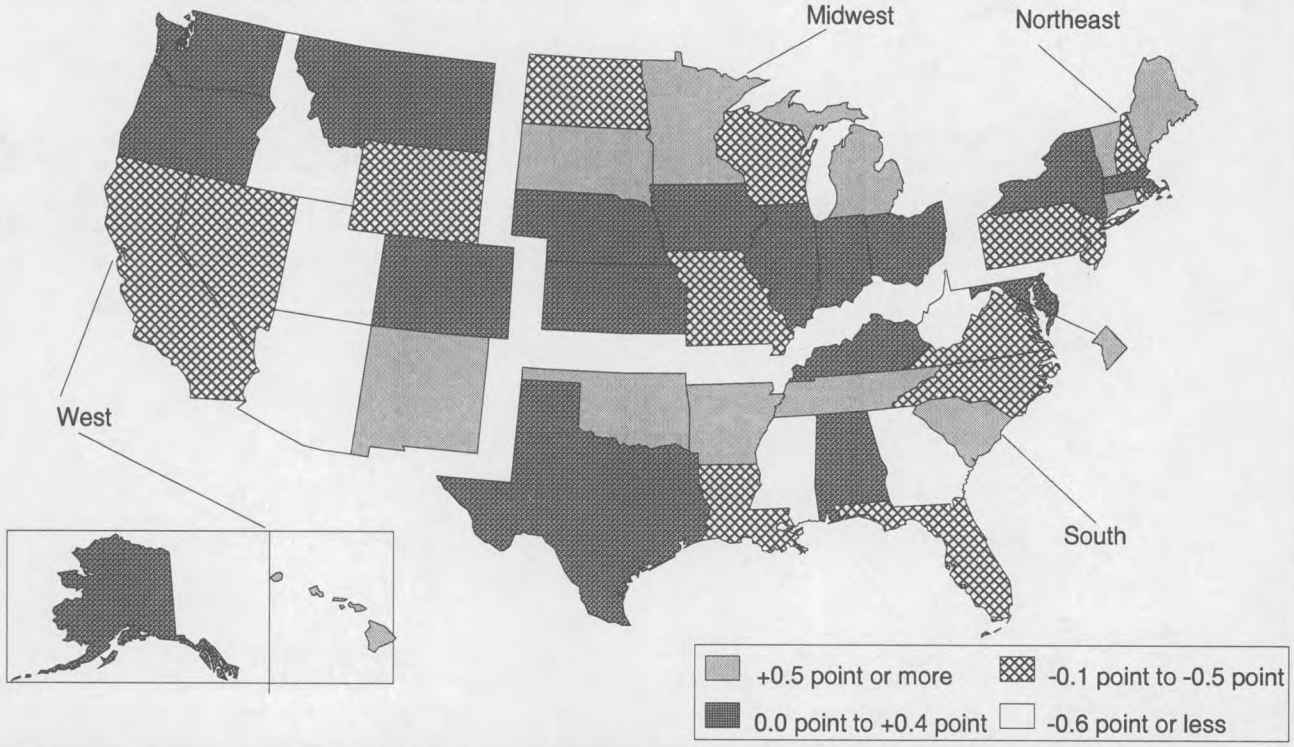
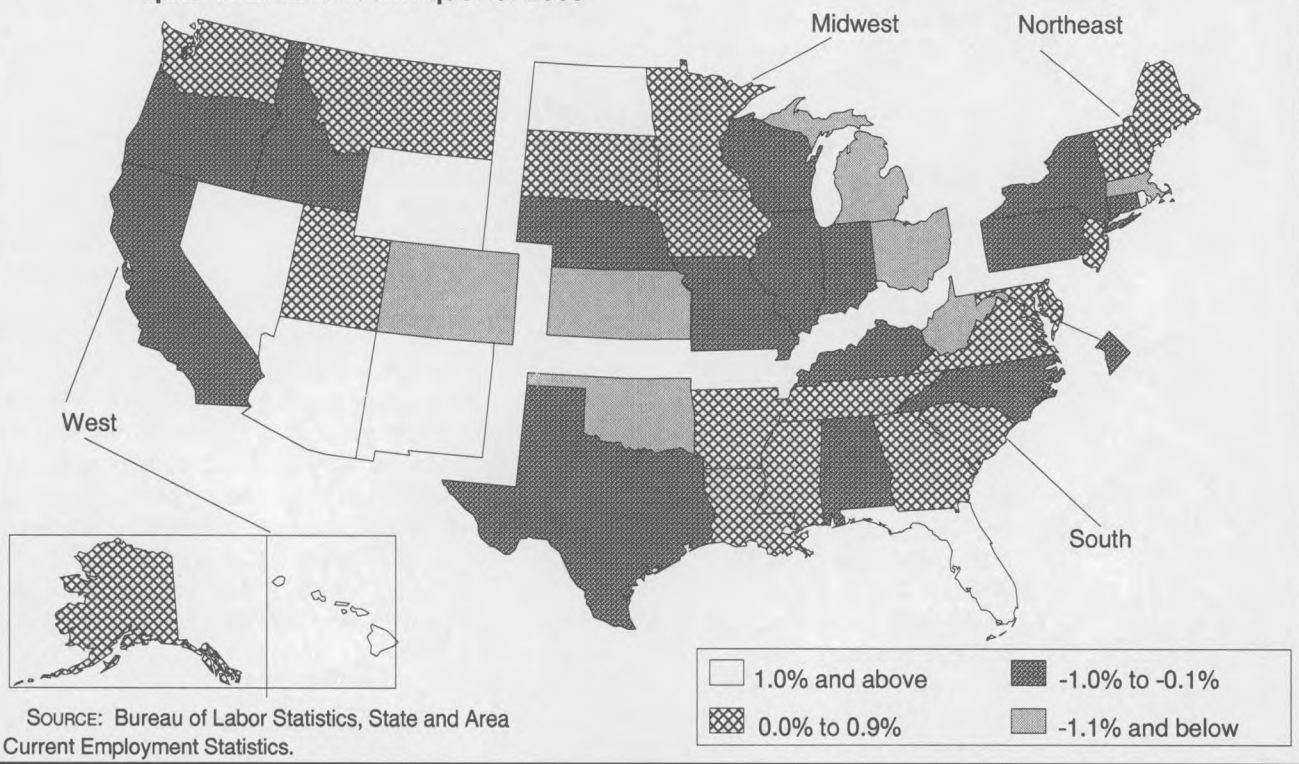


Chart 12. **Percent change in total nonfarm employment by State, seasonally adjusted, fourth quarter 2002 to fourth quarter 2003**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, State and Area Current Employment Statistics.

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Occupational fatalities: self-employed workers and wage and salary workers

Although making up just 7.4 percent of the U.S. civilian workforce in 2001, self-employed workers incurred almost 20 percent of workplace fatalities that year; even in the same industry or occupation, they faced risks different from those of their wage and salary counterparts

Stephen M. Pegula

Almost 20 percent[1] of all the workplace fatalities in the United States in 2001 were incurred by self-employed workers, a group that accounted for only 7.4 percent[2] of the U.S. civilian workforce that year. This article explores the reasons self-employed workers face a greater risk of fatal occupational injuries than that confronted by wage and salary workers. Self-employed workers are commonly employed in industries and occupations with high fatality rates. Even when working in the same industry or occupation, however, self-employed workers face risks different from those of their wage and salary counterparts, as is evidenced by the different events and activities associated with their respective workplace fatalities. In addition, self-employed workers tend to have other characteristics, such as working longer hours and being older, that put them at a heightened risk of suffering a fatal work injury.

Two methods for examining the differences between workplace fatalities of the self-employed and those of wage and salary workers are utilized in the analysis that follows. First, the data are examined in a traditional manner: fatalities and fatality rates by industry and occupation, and fatalities by event,[3] worker activity, and other factors, are calculated. Second, a new statistic, the impact magnitude of exclusion, is used to illustrate how some occupations affect the self-employed and wage and salary fatality rates differently. For example, excluding the occupation of farmers, except horticultural, from the calculations substantially decreases the disparity between the self-employed and wage and salary fatality rates, while excluding truckdrivers from the calculations increases the disparity.

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Methods

Each year, the BLS Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) releases data on workplace fatalities. The census, which began in 1992, was developed to produce accurate, comprehensive, descriptive, timely, and accessible counts of fatal workplace injuries that occur during a given year. To meet these goals, and to ensure the validity of the data, the CFOI program utilizes a number of safeguards.[4] To be counted in the CFOI, the decedent must have a verifiable work relationship.[5] Once a fatality has been confirmed to be work related, information about the decedent and the fatal incident is gathered. For the purpose of the analysis presented in this article, workers will be broken down into two categories—self-employed workers and wage and salary workers—as follows:[6]

Self-employed workers consist of individuals who are self-employed; self-

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Table 1. Number and rate of fatal work injuries, self-employed workers and wage and salary workers aged 16 and older, private sector, 1995–2001

Year	Total fatalities	Fatalities among self-employed workers	Fatality rate of self-employed workers	Fatalities among wage and salary workers	Fatality rate of wage and salary workers
Total	38,027	8,286	11.4	29,741	4.2
1995	5,457	1,183	11.1	4,274	4.5
1996	5,563	1,203	11.3	4,360	4.5
1997	5,582	1,251	11.7	4,331	4.3
1998	5,411	1,228	11.8	4,183	4.1
1999	5,453	1,132	11.1	4,321	4.1
2000	5,316	1,170	11.6	4,146	3.9
2001	5,245	1,119	11.2	4,126	3.9

employed contractors; partners or owners of an unincorporated business, professional practice, or farm; and family members working in a family business.[7]

Wage and salary workers comprise all other workers who are working for pay or for other compensation and owners and employees of an incorporated business.

Employment figures are derived from the BLS Current Population Survey (CPS).[8]

Data limitations

Before proceeding with the analysis, some important data limitations must be noted. First, the CPS is a survey, so some degree of sampling error will be incurred. Next, the fatality rates presented are not completely accurate, because of the difficulty in definitively classifying workers as self-employed or as wage and salary workers. Therefore, at best, the fatality rates presented illustrate general magnitudes and trends.

Third, certain occupations with a small number of self-employed workers were excluded from the analysis. Two occupations that stand out in this regard are construction laborers and pilots. During the period studied, self-employed construction laborers had a fatality rate of 1,210.0, wage and salary construction laborers a rate of 35.4. Similarly, self-employed pilots incurred a fatality rate of 983.3, wage and salary pilots a rate of 66.1. In both occupations, self-employed workers' recorded employment over the period studied was very small: 10,000 for construction laborers and 12,000 for pilots. Using such small numbers is problematic because small employment figures can result in large shifts in the fatality rate.[9]

Finally, CFOI categorizations can be misleading. For example, a farmworker can die in a car crash and be counted among the fatalities in the *agricultural, forestry, and fishing industry*, even if the event was only tangentially associated with a typical activity carried out in that industry. To deal with this problem, industries have been examined by occupation, and important occupations have been further subdivided by event or exposure.

Overall data

From 1995 to 2001, the annual number of fatal occupational injuries to workers aged 16 and older in the private sector ranged from a high of 5,582 in 1997 to a low of 5,245 in 2001.[10] Because of differences in the scope of the CFOI and the CPS, the latter of which counts only workers aged 16 and older, all fatalities involving workers under the age of 16 are excluded from the analysis. In addition, because self-employed workers exist only in the private sector, the analysis is restricted to private-sector fatalities. Therefore, all occupational fatalities incurred by government workers (which totaled 4,374 from 1995 to 2001 for all workers 16 years and older) are excluded from the analysis.[11]

Table 1 shows workplace fatalities from 1995 to 2001[12] for self-employed workers and wage and salary workers in the private sector. Although wage and salary workers suffered more than 3 times as many fatal occupational injuries as did self-employed workers, there were 9 times as many workers in the wage and salary group than in the self-employed group. To account for this disparity in employment, the fatality *rate* is a better statistic to use than the number of fatalities. The fatality rate is the number of workplace fatalities per 100,000 workers in a given industry, occupation, or other group over a specified period.[13] When fatality rates are compared, it becomes evident that self-employed workers were 2.7 times more likely to be victims of fatal work injuries than their wage and salary counterparts.

Fatalities among workers by industry

Some industries have inherently higher fatality rates than others, regardless of whether the worker is self-employed or working for a wage or salary. A worker in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry, for example, is more likely to suffer a fatal work injury than is a worker in the finance,

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insurance, and real estate industry. The reason is that the typical activities performed in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry are more hazardous than those performed in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry. With that in mind, it is important to determine whether being a self-employed worker means that one is more likely to work in certain industries than if one were a wage and salary worker.

As illustrated in table 2, self-employed workers were more prevalent in industries with high fatality rates. Almost one-third of the self-employed workforce was employed in industries with high overall fatality rates (greater than 10). By contrast, only 16 percent of the wage and salary workforce was employed in industries with high fatality rates. Most of the disparity comes from the large presence of self-employed workers in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry and in the construction industry. Notably, self-employed workers were 7 times more likely to be a member of the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry than were wage and salary workers. Because the self-employed are more likely to work in "dangerous" industries (industries with a fatality rate of 10 or more), self-employed workers are more at risk for fatal workplace injuries.

Not only do the figures in table 2 underscore the large percentage of self-employed workers in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry, but also, table 3 shows that this industry was the only one to have more occupational fatalities from the self-employed category (3,231, which made up 39.0 percent of all self-employed fatalities) than from the wage and salary category (2,190, which accounted for 7.4 percent of all wage and salary fatalities).

Fatalities among workers by occupation

Self-employed workers had higher fatality rates than wage and salary workers had in every industry except for construction. Much of the variation within industry was due to the different occupations that wage and salary workers and self-employed workers held in those industries. Table 4 shows the 10 occupations with the most occupational fatalities to self-employed workers, along with the percentage of total employment that each occupation constituted for both self-employed and wage and salary workers.

Self-employed workers are more likely than wage and salary workers to be employed in occupations with high fatality rates, including farmers, except horticultural; construction trades; timber-cutting and logging occupations; and fishers, including captains and officers of vessels. Each of these occupations has a high overall fatality rate, and the self-employed were at least twice as likely as wage and salary workers to be employed in such occupations.

Collectively, the 10 occupations in table 4 accounted for 6,472 (78.1 percent) of the total private-sector self-employed

Table 2. Fatality rate and employment distribution by industry division, self-employed workers and wage and salary workers aged 16 and older, private sector, 1995–2001

Industry	Overall fatality rate	Percent of self-employed workers	Percent of wage and salary workers
Mining	26.0	0.2	0.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	23.2	13.7	1.9
Construction	13.9	14.8	6.5
Transportation and public utilities	12.4	4.1	7.1
Wholesale trade	4.7	2.8	4.7
Manufacturing	3.4	3.9	19.4
Retail trade	2.8	13.4	20.1
Services	2.0	40.8	32.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.2	6.3	7.5

Table 3. Number and rate of fatal work injuries by industry, self-employed workers and wage and salary workers aged 16 and older, private sector, 1995–2001

Industry	Fatalities among self-employed workers	Fatality rate of self-employed workers	Fatalities among wage and salary workers	Fatality rate of wage and salary workers
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	3,231	32.5	2,190	16.3
Retail trade	1,229	12.7	3,005	2.1
Construction	1,220	11.4	6,709	14.5
Services	1,048	3.5	4,218	1.8
Transportation and public utilities	698	23.3	5,956	11.7
Manufacturing	453	16.0	4,395	3.2
Wholesale trade	183	8.9	1,495	4.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	134	2.9	566	1.1
Mining	52	42.3	1,010	25.5

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Table 4. Overall fatality rate, number of fatal work injuries, and employment distribution over occupations with the most fatalities among the self-employed, self-employed workers and wage and salary workers aged 16 and older, private sector, 1995–2001

Occupation	Overall fatality rate	Fatalities among self-employed workers	Percent of self-employed employment	Fatalities among wage and salary workers	Percent of wage and salary employment
Farmers, except horticultural[1]	29.6	2,300	9.3	82	.2
Sales occupations	2.7	1,096	16.5	1,877	13.7
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.[2]	2.9	717	9.3	777	6.2
Construction trades	11.1	648	10.7	3,487	4.1
Truckdrivers	28.0	525	2.5	5,218	2.6
Farmworkers, other[3]	23.6	348	.6	997	.7
Managers, food-serving and lodging establishments	5.0	239	2.0	242	1.1
Timber-cutting and logging occupations	140.1	216	.3	476	.04
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, repairers	7.5	192	2.1	697	1.4
Fishers, including captains and officers of vessels	132.7	191	.3	255	.02

[1] Excludes horticultural farmers and farm managers.
[2] n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
[3] Includes other farmworkers and other supervisors of farmworkers.

Table 5. Number and rate of fatal work injuries, selected occupations, self-employed workers and wage and salary workers aged 16 and older, private sector, 1995–2001

Occupation	Fatalities among self-employed workers[1]	Fatality rate of self-employed workers	Fatalities among wage and salary workers	Fatality rate of wage and salary workers
Farmers, except horticultural[2]	2,300	33.9	82	6.5
Sales occupations	1,096	9.2	1,877	1.9
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.[3]	717	10.6	777	1.8
Machine opertators, assemblers, and inspectors	83	6.1	1,446	2.8
Technicians and related support occupations	132	24.6	915	3.6
Managers, food-serving and lodging establishments	239	16.5	242	3.0
Fishers, including captains and officers of vessels	191	91.8	255	199.2
Farmworkers, other	348	81.5	997	18.9
Timber-cutting and logging occupations	216	118.0	476	153.1
Precision production occupations	74	5.6	597	2.5

[1] Pertains only to occupations with at least 35 workplace fatalities from 1995 to 2001.
[2] Excludes horticultural farmers and farm managers.
[3] n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
[4] Includes other farmworkers and other supervisors of farmworkers.

fatalities for workers aged 16 and older. By contrast, those occupations made up 14,108 (47.4 percent) of the private-sector wage and salary fatalities for workers in the same age group. In addition, workers in those occupations constituted more than half of the self-employed workforce, but only three-tenths of the wage and salary workforce. Hence, self-employed workers were more likely than wage and salary workers to work in those occupations and also were more likely to be fatally injured while working in them.

Not all of the variation in fatalities and fatality rates between wage and salary workers and the self-employed can be explained by the fact that the two groups tend to be employed in different industries and occupations. Table 5 shows that, of the occupations listed, self-employed workers, except those employed as fishers or timber cutters, are more likely than wage and salary workers to have higher fatality rates when working in the same occupation.[14] In some occupations, the difference in fatality rates is substantial.

Examining in more detail some selected occupations with much higher self-employed fatality rates than wage and salary fatality rates highlights the differences in risks faced by the two categories of workers.

Farmers, except horticultural. The occupation with the most self-employed fatalities was farmers, except horticultural.[15] The self-employed outnumbered wage and salary workers in overall employment in this occupation by a ratio of more than 5:1. From 1995 to 2001, 82 wage and salary workers in the occupation died from work-related injuries, while 2,300 self-employed workers in the occupation were killed at work. Thus, self-employed farmers had 28 times as many occupational fatalities, but only 5 times as many workers. In addition, the occupation accounted for less

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than half of 1 percent of the total wage and salary fatalities, but for more than one-fourth of the total self-employed fatalities, from 1995 to 2001.

Looking at both the characteristics of the decedents and the fatal incidents themselves, one sees that self-employed farmers who died at work were 4 times[16] more likely to be victims of an overturned vehicle in a nonhighway area than were wage and salary farmers. Workers 55 and older made up two-thirds of the self-employed fatalities, but only two-fifths of the wage and salary fatalities.

Sales occupations. Wage and salary sales workers outnumbered self-employed sales workers by a ratio of more than 8:1 from 1995 to 2001. During that period, 1,877 deaths were recorded for wage and salary sales workers, and 1,096 self-employed sales workers were fatally injured. This occupation accounted for 6.3 percent of the fatalities to wage and salary workers, and 13.2 percent of the fatalities to self-employed workers, from 1995 to 2001.

Self-employed sales workers who were killed at work were more likely than wage and salary sales workers to be victims of workplace violence. Homicides accounted for 707 (64.5 percent) of the deaths of the self-employed and 930 (49.5 percent) of the deaths of wage and salary workers. Whereas 36.1 percent of the murdered self-employed workers in sales occupations were age 55 and older, only 14.4 percent of the wage and salary workers killed in that manner were in that age range. Self-inflicted injuries totaled 86 (7.8 percent) for the self-employed and 85 (4.5 percent) for wage and salary workers.

Managers of food-serving and lodging establishments. A total of 242 wage and salary workers died from a fatal occupational injury while employed in this occupation from 1995 to 2001. Self-employed workers incurred 239 fatalities during that time. While the number of workplace fatalities was similar for both self-employed workers and wage and salary workers in the occupation, self-employed workers faced a fatality rate more than 5 times greater than the fatality rate for wage and salary workers.

The events leading to an occupational fatality were similar in both categories, with homicide the cause of death of 161 self-employed workers and 176 wage and salary workers. Self-employed workers who incurred a workplace fatality also were twice as likely as wage and salary workers to take their own lives in this occupation. Workers aged 55 and older made up 38.9 percent of the fatalities of the self-employed and 9.1 percent of those of wage and salary workers.

Farmworkers, other. From 1995 to 2001, 997 wage and salary workers categorized as "farmworkers, other"[17] lost their lives due to workplace injuries. In that same period, 348 self-employed farmworkers were victims of fatal workplace injuries. Fatally injured self-employed farmworkers were approximately twice as likely to be victims of overturned vehicles in a nonhighway area as were wage and salary workers. Self-employed farmworkers also were twice as likely as wage and salary farmworkers to be operating a farm vehicle at the time of their death. Self-employed workers aged 55 and older accounted for 42.2 percent of the total fatalities of self-employed workers in this occupation, while wage and salary workers aged 55 and older constituted 25.8 percent of the total fatalities of wage and salary workers in the occupation.

Factors in intraoccupational variation

Although the disparity in fatalities and fatality rates by industry was largely a result of self-employed workers being employed in occupations (particularly farmers) with higher

Table 6. Number of fatalities and percentage of total fatalities for the most common events or exposures causing a workplace fatality, self-employed workers and wage and salary workers aged 16 and older, private sector, 1995–2001

Event or exposure	Fatalities among self-employed workers	Percent of total fatalities among self-employed workers	Fatalities among wage and salary workers	Percent of total fatalities among wage and salary workers
Homicide	1,396	16.8	3,360	11.3
Nonhighway noncollision accident	1,087	13.1	1,001	3.4
Struck by object	927	11.2	2,813	9.5
Fall to lower level	751	9.1	3,539	11.9
Highway collision between vehicles and/or mobile equipment	514	6.2	3,555	12.0
Self-inflicted	458	5.5	818	2.8
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	431	5.2	1,481	5.0
Highway noncollision accident	353	4.3	1,907	6.4
Contact with electric current	338	4.1	1,627	5.5
Worker struck by vehicle or mobile equipment	304	3.7	1,897	6.4

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fatality rates than wage and salary workers in those industries, the variations in fatalities and fatality rates by occupation were attributable primarily to self-employed workers having employment characteristics different from those of wage and salary workers. These characteristics are indicative of the different types of workers in the self-employed category and the different risks self-employed workers undertake.

The event that led to the occupational fatality illustrates the different risks faced by wage and salary workers compared with self-employed workers in certain occupations. It is instructive to see how that event and other factors, such as the activity the worker was engaged in at the time of the fatality, the worker's time on the job, and the worker's age, affect wage and salary workers and self-employed workers as a whole. By examining the event that triggered the fatality and the activity the employee was performing at the time of the fatal injury, one can better understand how the risks differ across the two kinds of worker. Table 6 shows the events most commonly associated with workplace fatalities incurred by self-employed workers.

The data show that self-employed workers were more susceptible than wage and salary workers to workplace death by homicide; by a nonhighway, noncollision accident;[18] by being struck by an object; and by self-inflicted injuries. The first two of these causes of death are closely related to the two activities in table 7 that a self-employed worker was most likely to be performing at the time of his or her death: tending a retail establishment and driving or operating a farm vehicle. These activities accounted for 12.1 percent and 12.0 percent, respectively, of the total workplace fatalities of self-employed workers. Those same two activities made up 5.1 percent and 0.8 percent of the total fatalities of wage and salary workers. Although the CFOI does not track statistics related to safety measures in the workplace, one can infer why these percentages differ. Small "mom-and-pop" retail establishments may be more attractive to robbers because security is likely to be less than in other stores. Self-employed farmers might have to make do with unsafe equipment or may simply ignore safety concerns in order to stay competitive. In both cases, increased safety measures, more commonly associated with larger businesses (which employ primarily wage and salary workers), would likely decrease the number of workplace fatalities. In one study by Martin E. Personick and Janice A. Windau, the authors wrote, "[S]elf-employed individuals typically earn less than their wage and salary counterparts and, thus, appear to have few extra resources to spend on safety education and equipment that often are provided by employers at little or no cost to their wage and salary workers."[19]

Another characteristic that differs between wage and salary workers and self-employed workers is the time spent at work. The self-employed work longer hours than their wage and salary counterparts, and longer hours translate into prolonged exposure to workplace hazards. Personick and Windau also looked at the difference in workweeks for the two classes of workers. Data from 1993 show that self-employed workers typically had a workweek that was 7 hours longer than that of wage and salary workers in the agriculture industry and 5 hours longer in the nonagricultural industries.[20] Data from 1999 indicated that the self-employed still worked longer hours than workers in the wage and salary category, but the differences had fallen to 2.2 hours per week longer in agricultural industries and 0.6 hour longer in nonagricultural industries.[21] As for the expanded workweek's effects on self-employed workers, Personick and Windau wrote, "Thus, the average self-employed worker is exposed to work hazards for a longer period of time and also may be more subject to the effects of fatigue while operating a vehicle or hazardous machinery."[22] Self-employed workers in agriculture might be

Table 7. Number of fatalities and percentage of total fatalities for the most common activity performed at the time of the fatality, self-employed workers and wage and salary workers aged 16 and older, private sector, 1995–2001

Worker activity[1]	Fatalities among self-employed workers	Percent of total fatalities among self-employed workers	Fatalities among wage and salary workers	Percent of total fatalities among wage and salary workers
Tending a retail establishment	1,003	12.1	1,509	5.1
Driving or operating a farm vehicle	993	12.0	228	.8
Repairing or maintaining	690	8.3	2,148	7.2
Driving a truck	650	7.8	4,744	16.0
Constructing, assembling, or dismantling	413	5.0	2,946	9.9
Logging, trimming, or pruning	373	4.5	659	2.2
Driving an automobile	273	3.3	1,768	5.9
Operating farm machinery	265	3.2	87	.3
Flying a plane	209	2.5	619	2.1
Caring for or tending to an animal	153	1.8	82	.3

[1] The categories "physical activity, not elsewhere classified" and "activity, not elsewhere classified" are excluded. These categories had, respectively, 414 and 715 fatalities from 1995 to 2001 and are excluded because they refer, not to any specific activity, but to a diverse set of activities that do not fall into any of the other categories.

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Table 8. Impact magnitude of exclusion, number, and rate of fatal work injuries for occupations with the largest negative impact magnitude of exclusion for self-employed workers and wage and salary workers aged 16 and older, private sector, 1995–2001

Occupation	Impact magnitude of exclusion	Fatalities among self-employed workers[1]	Fatality rate of self-employed workers	Fatalities among wage and salary workers	Fatality rate of wage and salary workers
Farmers, except horticultural[2]	–20.2	2,300	33.9	82	6.5
Sales occupations	–4.3	1,096	9.2	1,877	1.9
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.[3]	–3.0	717	10.6	777	1.8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	–1.5	83	6.1	1,446	2.8
Technicians and related support occupations	–1.3	132	24.6	915	3.6
Managers, food-serving and lodging establishments	–1.2	239	16.5	242	3.0
Fishers, including captains and officers of vessels	–1.2	191	91.8	255	199.2
Farmworkers, other[4]	–1.0	348	81.5	997	18.9
Timber-cutting and logging occupations	–.8	216	118.0	476	153.1
Precision production occupations	–.5	74	5.6	597	2.5

[1] Pertains only to occupations with at least 35 workplace fatalities from 1995 to 2001.
[2] Excludes horticultural farmers and farm managers.
[3] n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
[4] Includes other farmworkers and other supervisors of farmworkers.

particularly affected by the longer workweek, and the fatigue that Personick and Windau describe may be a reason that self-employed workers are much more likely than wage and salary workers to be killed while operating farm vehicles and machinery.

Finally, self-employed workers were older. From 1995 to 2001, 11.2 percent of the private-sector wage and salary workforce was aged 55 and older. By contrast, 24.5 percent of the private-sector self-employed workforce was 55 and older. During that same period, 5,183 fatalities were recorded for wage and salary workers aged 55 and older, a figure that represented 17.4 percent of all fatalities of wage and salary workers during that period. Among the self-employed, those aged 55 and older accounted for 3,561 workplace fatalities from 1995 to 2001, a figure that represented 43.0 percent of all fatalities of self-employed workers during the period. Thus, self-employed workers are more likely to be older, and, as a percentage, older workers account for more fatalities among the self-employed than among wage and salary workers.

Another factor to consider is the relationship between self-employment and age. Do self-employed workers have higher fatality rates because they are more likely to be older than wage and salary workers, or do older workers have a higher fatality rate because they are more likely to be self-employed? The following tabulation shows the fatality rates of two age groups of self-employed workers and wage and salary workers from 1995 to 2001:

Age of worker	*Self-employed*	*Wage and salary*
16 to 54 years	8.6	3.9
55 years and older	20.0	6.5

Both the type of worker (self-employed or wage and salary) and the age of the worker seem to affect the fatality rate. Regardless of age, the fatality rate of the self-employed is greater than that of wage and salary workers. Likewise, regardless of the type of worker, the fatality rate of workers aged 55 and older is greater than the fatality rate of workers aged 16 to 54. Further study is necessary to determine the exact nature of this relationship.

Impact magnitude of exclusion

Neither the number of fatalities nor the fatality rate can be used exclusively to pinpoint the impact a particular occupation has on overall fatality rates for the self-employed and for wage and salary workers. For example, excluding an occupation with a high fatality *rate* for the self-employed, but with relatively few self-employed *fatalities,* will not, by itself, greatly affect the disparity between the fatality rates for the two groups of workers, because the number of fatalities is too small to produce any meaningful change. Likewise, an occupation with a large number of fatalities incurred by the self-employed will not necessarily affect the disparity between the two groups' fatality rates; the effect that occupation has on the rate for wage and salary workers must also be taken into account.

In this analysis, the impact magnitude of exclusion[23] is used to rank occupations. This statistic shows the impact of excluding an occupation from calculations of the fatality rates of both the self-employed and wage and salary workers. Specifically, the impact magnitude of exclusion measures the percent change in the ratio of the fatality rates if a given occupation is excluded. For example, the ratio of the overall fatality rate of the self-employed to the fatality rate of wage and salary workers is 11.4/4.2, or 2.7:1. If farmers are excluded from the calculations of the fatality rate of the self-employed, then the rate decreases from 11.4 to 9.1. If farmers are similarly

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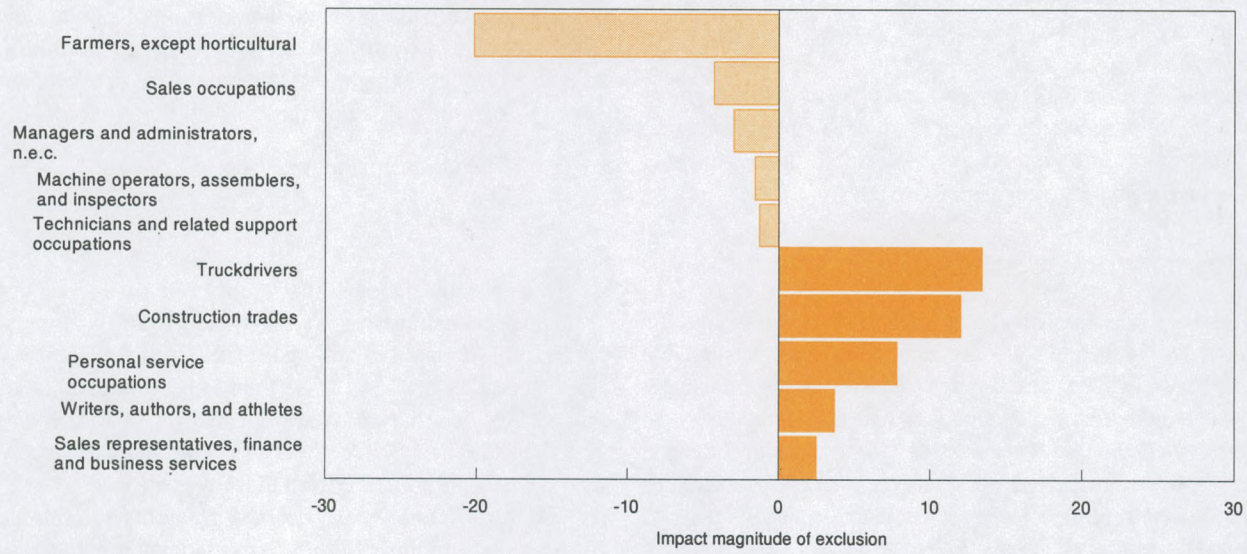
Chart 1. **Impact magnitude of exclusion for selected occupations, private sector, 1995–2001**



NOTE: n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

excluded from the calculations of the fatality rate of wage and salary workers, then the rate decreases from 4.169 to 4.164. The ratio of the two fatality rates once farmers have been excluded is 9.1/4.164, or 2.2:1, a decrease of 20.2 percent from the original ratio. So the –20.2 figure in table 8 means that excluding farmers results in a 20.2-percent decrease in the ratio between the fatality rates of the two categories of worker.

The impact magnitude of exclusion identifies the occupations that drive the disparity between the two fatality rates. Once these occupations are identified, they can be examined to determine why they contribute to the disparity. In this analysis, farmers and truckdrivers are examples of occupations that, if excluded, have a large effect on the disparity between the fatality rates. Interestingly, however, the two occupations affect the disparity in different ways.

With the use of the impact magnitude of exclusion, it is easy to see which occupations have the greatest effect on the disparity between the fatality rates of the two categories of workers. Farmers make up the occupation with the greatest effect: both fatality rates decrease when the occupation is excluded from fatality rate calculations, but the fatality rate of the self-employed decreases at a far greater rate than that of wage and salary workers. Excluding sales occupations from both rate calculations would increase both rates; however, the fatality rate of wage and salary workers increases faster than the fatality rate of the self-employed, decreasing the disparity between the ratio of the two rates. Finally, excluding managers of food-serving and lodging establishments would decrease the fatality rate of the self-employed and increase that of wage and salary workers, decreasing the disparity between the rates.

By contrast, excluding other occupations can actually *widen* the gap between the two fatality rates. The leading occupation that, if excluded, causes the ratio to increase is truckdrivers. This occupation represents 17.5 percent of the total workplace fatalities of wage and salary workers from 1995 to 2001 and 6.3 percent of the total workplace fatalities of the self-employed. The fatality rate for wage and salary truckdrivers (27.9) is more than 6 times greater than the overall fatality rate of wage and salary workers (4.2), while the fatality rate for self-employed truckdrivers is just 2.5 times greater than the overall fatality rate for the self-employed. Excluding truckdrivers increases the ratio of the fatality rates by 13.4 percent. Thus, the impact magnitude of exclusion is an effective means of determining which occupations affect the ratio between the fatality rates of self-employed and wage and salary workers the most—regardless of whether the exclusion of the occupation increases or decreases the ratio. Chart 1 shows occupations that have large positive, and occupations that have large negative, impact magnitudes of exclusion.

Using the impact magnitude of exclusion to rank occupations highlights an interesting point about the types of occupations that contribute to the disparity in fatality rates. For example, self-employed machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors do not have a high number of occupational fatalities, nor do they face a high fatality rate. Yet, excluding

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machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors decreases the disparity between the fatality rates of self-employed workers and wage and salary workers, whereas excluding an occupation such as truckdrivers, which has both a high number of fatalities (525) and a high fatality rate among the self-employed in the occupation (29.1), actually increases the disparity.[24] This example shows why it is necessary to look at an occupation's effect on the fatality rates of both kinds of workers in order to gauge its impact on the disparity between those rates.

Summary and conclusions

The disparity in fatalities and fatality rates between self-employed workers and wage and salary workers is attributable mainly to two factors: (1) self-employed workers are more likely to work in industries and occupations with higher fatality rates; and (2) when the two categories of workers are in the same occupation, self-employed workers have certain characteristics that make them more likely than wage and salary workers to suffer a fatal injury. The former explains much of the variation in overall fatalities and in the overall fatality rate between wage and salary workers and self-employed workers. The latter is more applicable to variations in the intraoccupational fatality rate.

Self-employed workers face a greater risk of suffering a fatal work injury than do wage and salary workers. Compared with a wage and salary worker, a self-employed worker

- is much more likely to be employed in the agricultural, forestry, and fishing industry.
- is more likely to be killed while tending a retail establishment; driving or operating a farm vehicle; performing logging, trimming, or pruning; operating farm machinery; or tending animals.
- is more likely to perish as a result of a homicide; from a nonhighway, noncollision accident; through being struck by an object; or by means of a self-inflicted injury.
- spends more time working.
- is older.

An important factor in the fatality rate difference comes from one occupation: farmers. From 1995 to 2001, farmers had 28 times more fatalities among the self-employed than among wage and salary workers. More than 27 percent of all fatalities suffered by the self-employed were incurred by farmers, while less than one-half of 1 percent of all fatalities among wage and salary workers came from that occupation.

The intraoccupational variation in fatality rates is attributable mainly to the different risks associated with the work activities of wage and salary workers, compared with those of self-employed workers. Differences in the event or exposure leading up to the fatality and in the activity the worker was engaged in at the time of the fatality show that self-employed workers in a given occupation face greater risks than wage and salary workers in the same occupation. These increased risks also could be indicative of lesser safety measures for self-employed workers. Also, the self-employed worked longer hours and therefore may have been exposed to workplace hazards for greater periods. Finally, self-employed workers were older, and older workers had a much higher fatality rate than younger ones. □

Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: The author thanks Dino Drudi, Samuel Meyer, Katharine Newman, Scott Richardson, Peggy Suarez, Bill Wiatrowski, Janice Windau, and Mark Zak for their assistance in the production of this article.

[1] All workplace fatality data are from the BLS Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). Although the CFOI counts all workers, regardless of age, fatality figures in this article are for workers in private industry aged 16 and older. Also, workplace fatalities for which the decedent's age was not known were excluded.

[2] Employment data are from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. (See note 8 for more information about the CPS.)

[3] According to the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System, the event or exposure describes the manner in which the fatal injury was produced.

[4] The program usually requires at least two independent sources to confirm that a fatality is indeed work related. Many different types of sources, such as death certificates, newspaper accounts, workers' compensation reports, and Federal and State agency reports, are used to verify that a fatality occurred during work.

[5] A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in a fatal injury or illness to a person (1) *on* the *employer's premises* and the person was there to *work* or (2) *off* the *employer's premises* and the person was there to *work* or the event or exposure was related to the person's work status as an employee. The *employer's premises* include buildings, grounds, parking lots, and other facilities and property used in the conduct of business. *Work is* defined as legal duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product as a result and that are performed in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit.

[6] It is important to note that classifying workers into these two categories is not an easy task, for at least two reasons. First, in many occupations—particularly the agricultural ones—it can be difficult to determine whether the worker is self-employed or working for a wage or salary. Second, it must be determined whether a self-

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employed worker, who may be more likely to work out of the home or a car than a wage and salary worker would be, was "at work" when he or she was killed.

[7] The CPS uses a similar definition for *self-employed*. See *Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology*, Technical Paper 63RV, p. 5-4, for more data; on the Internet at **http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/tp63rv.pdf**.

[8] The CPS surveys the civilian noninstitutional population, which includes U.S. residents who are 16 and older. Data are gathered on a monthly basis from a sample of 60,000 households. Individuals in institutions, such as prisons or nursing facilities, and those in the Armed Forces are not counted in the survey. The CFOI, which collects data on military workplace fatalities occurring in the United States, uses resident military employment figures from the U.S. Department of Defense. For more information, visit **http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch1_a.htm**.

[9] For more information about this topic, see Guy A. Toscano, "Dangerous Jobs" *Compensation and Working Conditions*, summer 1997, pp 57–60.

[10] Data for 2001 are preliminary.

[11] Because all those working for a government entity are wage and salary workers, and because some occupations, such as military positions, are inherently governmental, including government workers would skew the analysis. Some industries and occupations are populated predominately with either self-employed workers or wage and salary workers. In each of these industries and occupations, however, a worker can either be self-employed or be a wage or salary worker. This is not possible with government employees, so, because the purpose of the analysis presented herein is to compare and contrast self-employed workers with wage and salary workers, government workers are not included.

[12] None of the figures from 2001 include victims of the September 11 terrorist attacks.

[13] The fatality rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers. Fatality rates can be calculated for a year or for a number of years. The formula is $R = (N/W) \times 100{,}000$, where R is the fatality rate, N is the number of fatal work injuries in a particular field, and W is the number of workers in that field. For example, 80 self-employed roofers were the victims of fatal work injuries from 1995 to 2001, and there were 311,000 self-employed roofers employed during that period. (The employment figure reflects the sum of each year's employment of self-employed roofers from 1995 to 2001.) So the fatality rate for roofers from 1995 to 2001 was (80/311,000) × 100,000, or 25.7. In effect, the fatality rate standardizes the figures and makes comparisons across different employee populations possible.

[14] Occupations are ranked by impact magnitude, introduced later in the analysis.

[15] Those in this occupation are considered to be operators or managers of a farm. From here on in this section, for convenience' sake, the simple term *farmers* will be used in place of the more cumbersome *farmers, except horticultural.*

[16] To derive this figure, the percentage of nonhighway accidents in which a self-employed farmer was killed in or by an overturned vehicle, relative to all fatalities to self-employed farmers, was divided by the percentage of nonhighway incidents wherein a wage and salary farmer was killed in or by an overturned vehicle, relative to all fatalities to wage and salary farmers. This ratio also is used to derive subsequent similar figures.

In the case at hand, 577 of the 2,300 workplace fatalities to self-employed farmers were due to a nonhighway accident involving an overturned vehicle. In contrast, just 5 of the 82 workplace fatalities to wage and salary farmers were due to a nonhighway accident involving an overturned vehicle. The ratio (577/2,300)/(5/82) yields 4.11, a figure that is rounded to 4 in the text.

[17] The occupation titled "farmworkers, other" consists of nonmanagerial workers on a farm. In what follows, those in this occupation will be called, simply, farmworkers.

[18] A nonhighway, noncollision accident is a transportation accident that occurs off the highway and that does not involve a collision. Two examples of this type of accident are the overturning of a vehicle and a worker's falling from a moving vehicle.

[19] Martin E. Personick and Janice A. Windau, "Self-employed individuals fatally injured at work," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1995, pp. 24–30; quote from p. 25.

[20] *Ibid.*, p. 25.

[21] Visit **http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/statab/secl3.pdf**; see table 656.

[22] Personick and Windau, "Self-employed individuals," p. 56.

[23] To derive the impact magnitude of exclusion, the overall fatality rates are calculated first. A total of 8,286 fatalities was recorded for the self-employed from 1995 to 2001. The total self-employed employment for that time was 72,656,000. Thus, the fatality rate was 11.4. For wage and salary workers, 29,741 fatalities were recorded from 1995 to 2001. Total wage and salary employment for that period was 713,458,000. Therefore, the fatality rate was 4.169. Dividing the rates yields the fatality ratio: 11.4/4.169 = 2.7:1.

Next, the fatality rates are recalculated after the given occupation is excluded from the fatality rate equations. Excluding the fatalities suffered by farmers (2,300), and excluding employment (6,790,000), from the calculation of the fatality rate for the self-employed yields (5,986/65,866,000) × 100,000, or 9.1. For wage and salary workers, excluding the fatalities from farmers (82), and excluding employment (1,266,000), from the fatality rate calculation yields (29,659/712,192,000) × 100,000, or 4.164.

Next, the new rates are divided one by the other to obtain the new ratio: 9.1/4.164 = 2.2:1. It remains to determine how much the new ratio differs from the previous rate. Here, (2.2 – 2.7)/2.7 = –20.2 percent. (The figures reflect rounding, and a negative result indicates that the difference between the ratios has become smaller.)

The equations for calculating the impact magnitude of exclusion are

$$(FS/ES_t) \times 100{,}000 = RS_t,$$

$$(FW/EW_t) \times 100{,}000 = RW_t,$$

$$(RS/RW_t) = RSW_t,$$

$$[(FS_t - FS_x)/(ES_t - ES_x)] \times 100{,}000 = RS_a,$$

$$[(FW_t - FW_x)/(EW_t - EW_x)] \times 100{,}000 = RW_a,$$

$$RS_a/RW_a = RSW_a,$$

and

$$IM_x = (RSW_a - RSW_t)/RSW_t,$$

where FS_t is the number of fatalities incurred by the self-employed, ES_t is total self-employed employment, RS_t is the total fatality rate of the self-employed, FW_t is the number of fatalities incurred by wage

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and salary workers, EW_t is total wage and salary employment, RW_t is the total fatality rate of wage and salary workers, RSW_t is the ratio of the total fatality rate of the self-employed to the total fatality rate of wage and salary workers, FS_x is the number of fatalities among the self-employed in occupation x, ES_x is employment of the self-employed in occupation x, FW_x is the number of fatalities of wage and salary workers in occupation x, EW_x is wage and salary employment in occupation x, RS_a is the adjusted fatality rate of the self-employed, RW_a is the adjusted fatality rate of wage and salary workers, RSW_a is the adjusted ratio of the total fatality rate of the self-employed to the total fatality rate of wage and salary workers, and IM_x is the impact magnitude of exclusion for occupation x.

[24] The impact magnitude of exclusion is negative (1) if the fatality rate of the self-employed decreases at a faster rate than the fatality rate of wage and salary workers or (2) if the fatality rate of the self-employed increases at a slower rate than the fatality rate of wage and salary workers.

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An international analysis of workplace injuries

Analysis of workplace injuries in the United States and four other countries indicates that economic expansion can result in increases in workplace injury rates, however, safety measures have a counter effect and may lead to a net reduction in claim counts

Al-Amin Ussif

Declines in incidence rates for occupational injuries in the United States during the 1990s have presented economists, actuaries, and insurance executives with the difficult task of trying to explain the causes. According to Poteet and Didonato, employment is often associated with new or inexperienced workers who might be expected to have higher injury rates.[1] Nonetheless, counter forces are at work, leading to unprecedented and sustained improvement in workplace injury rates. Understanding what drives this improvement is a key to sustaining this good news. The decline in workplace injury rates during the 1990s is the longest in the history of workers compensation insurance in the United States. Conway and Svenson describe the recent decrease as dramatic, in light of the expected pattern on increased injuries during economic expansions.[2] Such a decline appears not to be confined only to the United States, but also to many other countries in Europe.

Previous studies have focused on the impact of the business cycle on Workers' Compensation claims.[3] Frequency of such claims measures the number of injury or claim[4] counts per an exposure base. That number is expected to rise during an economic expansion and accordingly fall during a contraction or sluggishness.[5] Recent studies have shown that changes in incidence rates are significantly correlated with annual changes in economic variables such as aggregate employment.[6]

This article consists of a twofold focus. First, it investigates the impact of employment on injury counts in the United States, Canada, France, Finland, and Sweden, using both qualitative and analytical tools. These countries are chosen because of their data availability. And second, it introduces a measure of the aggregate effect of all factors that tend to mitigate workplace injuries and illnesses. Also, this article defines and estimates a new quantity called the "risk-to-safety ratio" and uses it as a criterion for ranking or grouping the countries. The basic idea is to derive an index that can be used to compare and contrast, for example, different occupations in terms of their performance in safety and risk. This index may be helpful to actuaries, insurers, and even regulators, because it would provide a better understanding of the risk that is being insured or covered, which is important to all parties in the insurance business. Specifically, actuaries would have more information to help them better forecast losses. Both insurers and regulators also will be better informed about the markets; that is, good and bad years may be predicted by either an increasing or decreasing trend.

Injuries and employment

Data for this analysis include annual observations on injury counts[7] and employment. The injury counts are cases with lost workdays, that is, inju-

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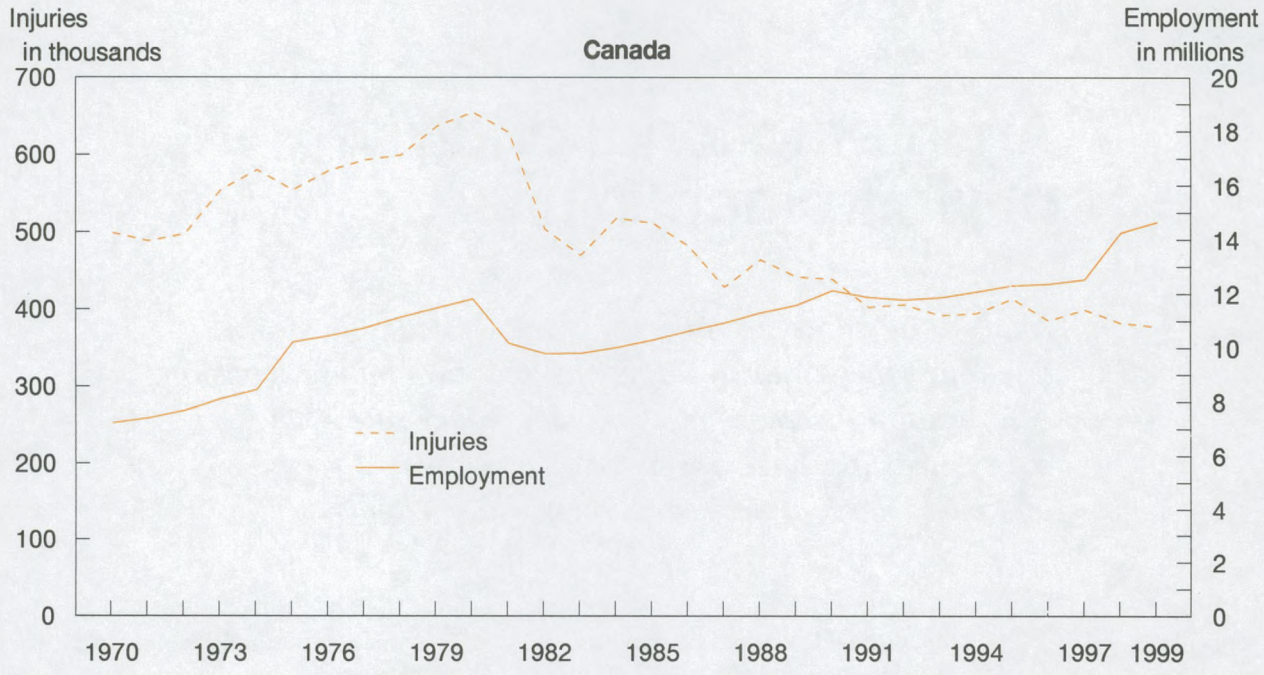
Chart 1. Workplace injury counts and employment by country, 1970–99



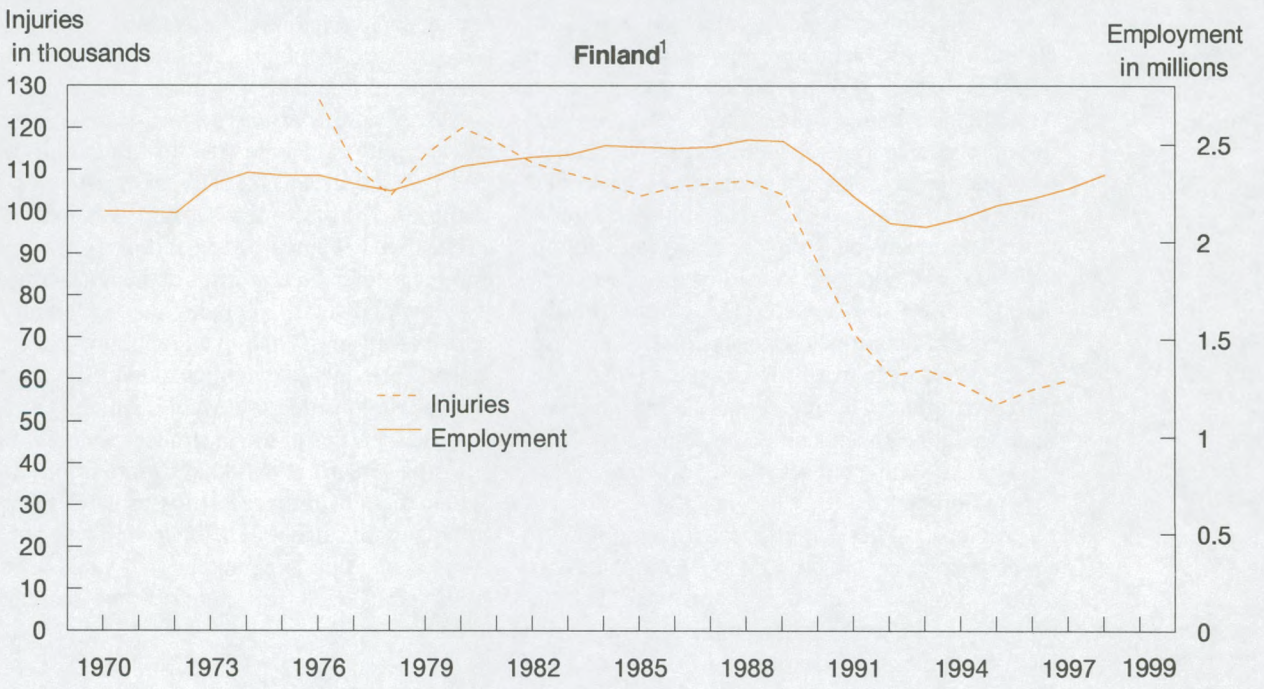


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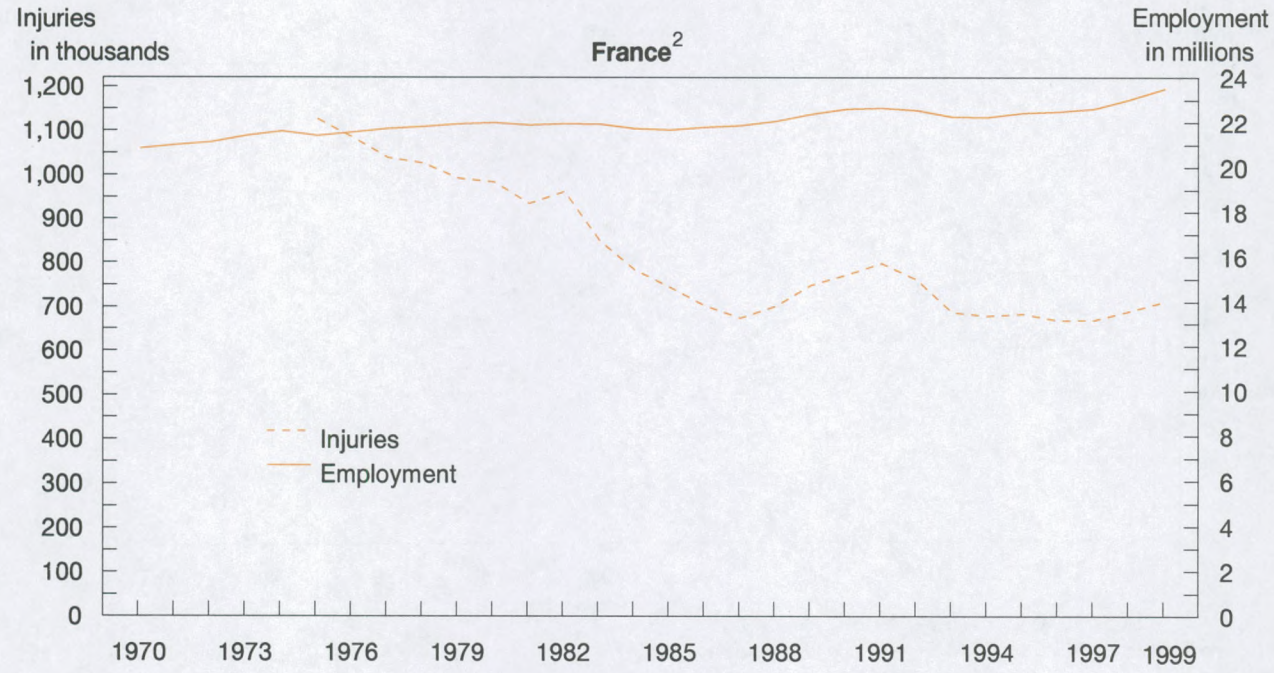
Chart 1. Continued—Workplace injury counts and employment by country, 1970–99



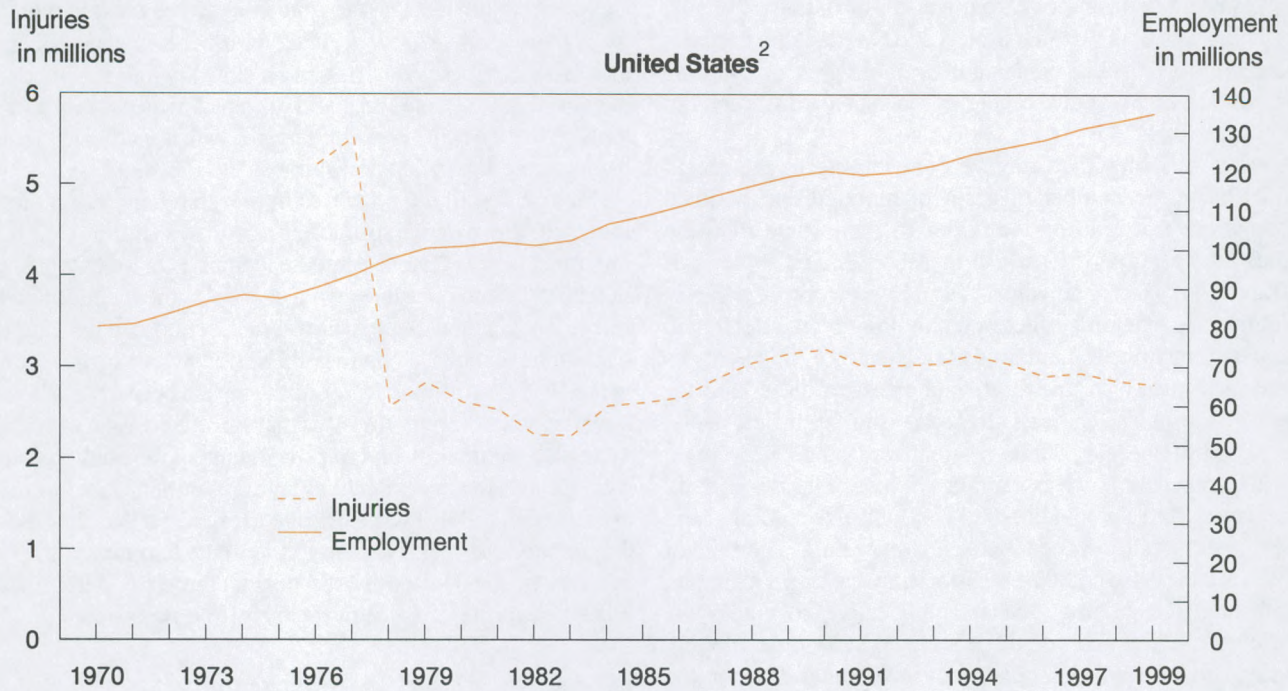


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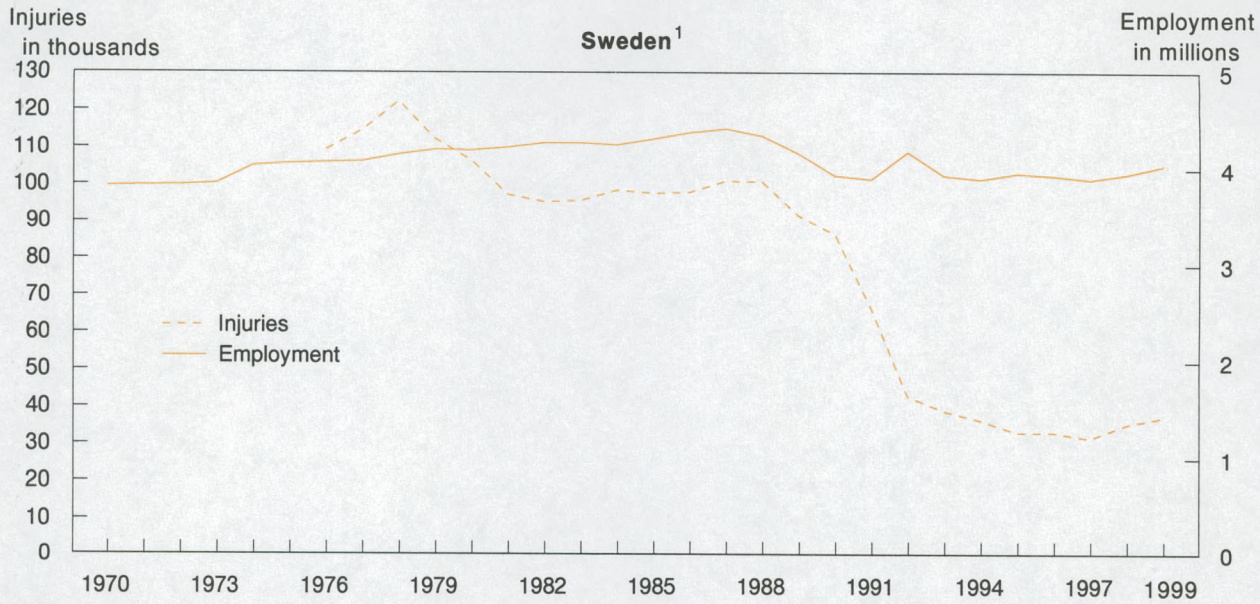
Chart 1. Continued—Workplace injury counts and employment by country, 1970–99



[1] Injury data from 1970 to 1975 were not available.
[2] Injury data from 1970 to 1974 for France were not available.
SOURCE: Compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and from the International Labor Organization Web site on the Internet at: **http://laborsta.ilo.org/applv8/data/ssm8/e/ssm8.html.**

ries resulting in days away from work. The data for Canada, Finland, France, the United States, and Sweden[8] are used because they have a reasonable number of observations with no data voids. Note that the sources of the data are different, but are comparable.[9]

Many variables that may be contributing to the recent reduction in the number of cases of reported occupational injuries are not readily available. In fact, some of these variables are rather difficult to measure. For example, it is difficult to measure the value of employer workplace safety initiatives or even the effect of technology on the decline in frequency of injuries, and so forth. Therefore, this analysis proposes a proxy for the aggregate effect of these hard-to-measure variables. The basic hypothesis in this article is that the effect of these variables is nondecreasing on average, while information (such as warnings of hazardous materials in work areas, and signs indicating wet floors), technology, and safety measures have been increasing over time. The state of these variables also could be deteriorating due to, for example, old fashioned technology and lack of incentives for employers to promote safety. (This could be realized in some developing countries where working conditions have rather deteriorated over time.)

To give some insight into the dynamics of injuries or claims and employment, chart 1 illustrates the series for Canada, Finland, France, the United States and Sweden, over time. The charts show that employment has generally trended upwards in most of the countries, however; it declined during the 1990s in Finland and Sweden. These countries had a slowdown in their economies in the 1990s. Note also that U.S. employment has very strong growth over the entire period, compared with Canada and France having some significant downturns in the 1980s.

Mainly, for all the countries in this study, there is a slow, long-run, downward evolution in occupational injuries. It is important to note that the decrease in injuries in Canada started in the 1980s and continued even as employment continued to grow. The United States, however, seems to have lagged behind the rest of the countries. The downward surge started in the 1990s, while France, for instance, had been experiencing a decline since the mid-70s. This may be driven by, for example, increased technology and improvements in the quality of the workforce. However, declines in employment have almost always been followed by a decline in injuries. (See chart 1 for Sweden to illustrate this case.) In fact, the temporary drop in injuries in the United States during the early 1980s was attributed to the concurrent effects of the recession.[10]

Measures of economic activity

As mentioned earlier, injury counts vary with the level of economic activity. Not only does this hypothesis make intuitive sense, it is supported by many previous and recent

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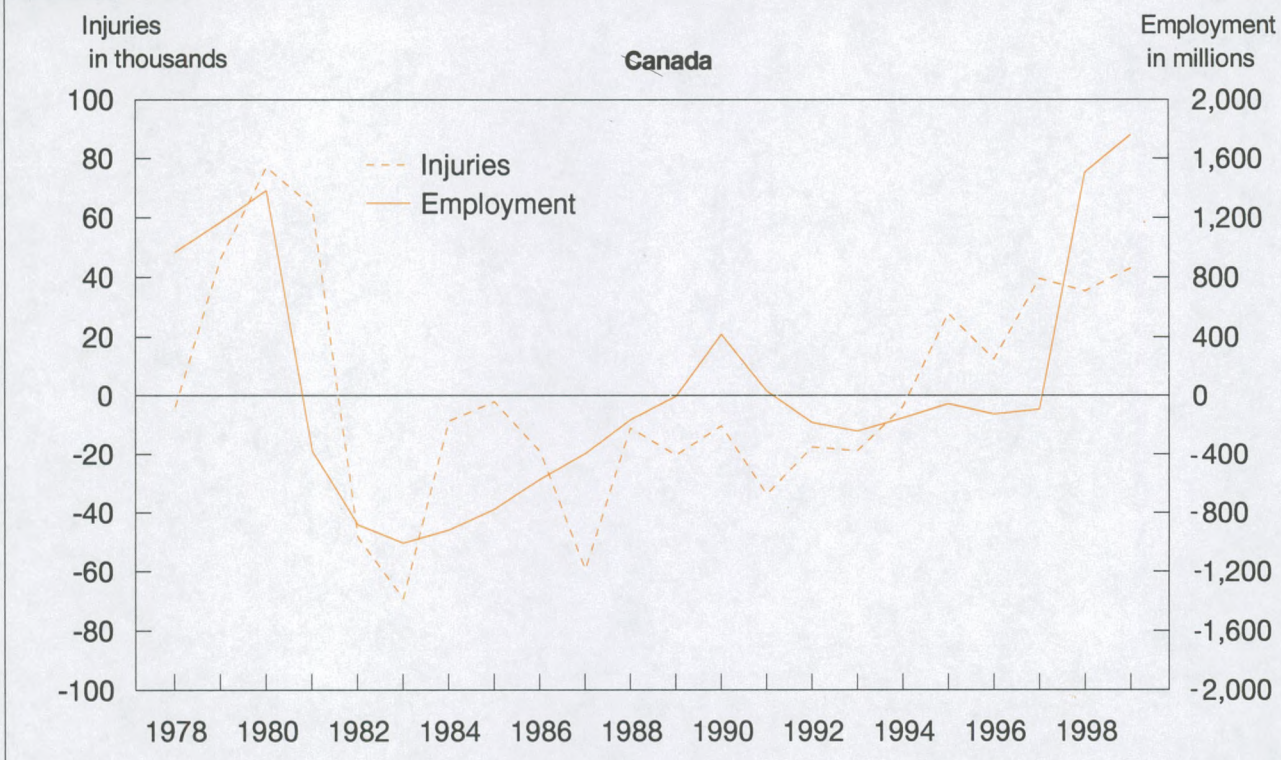
Chart 2. Detrended employment and workplace injuries, by country, 1978–99



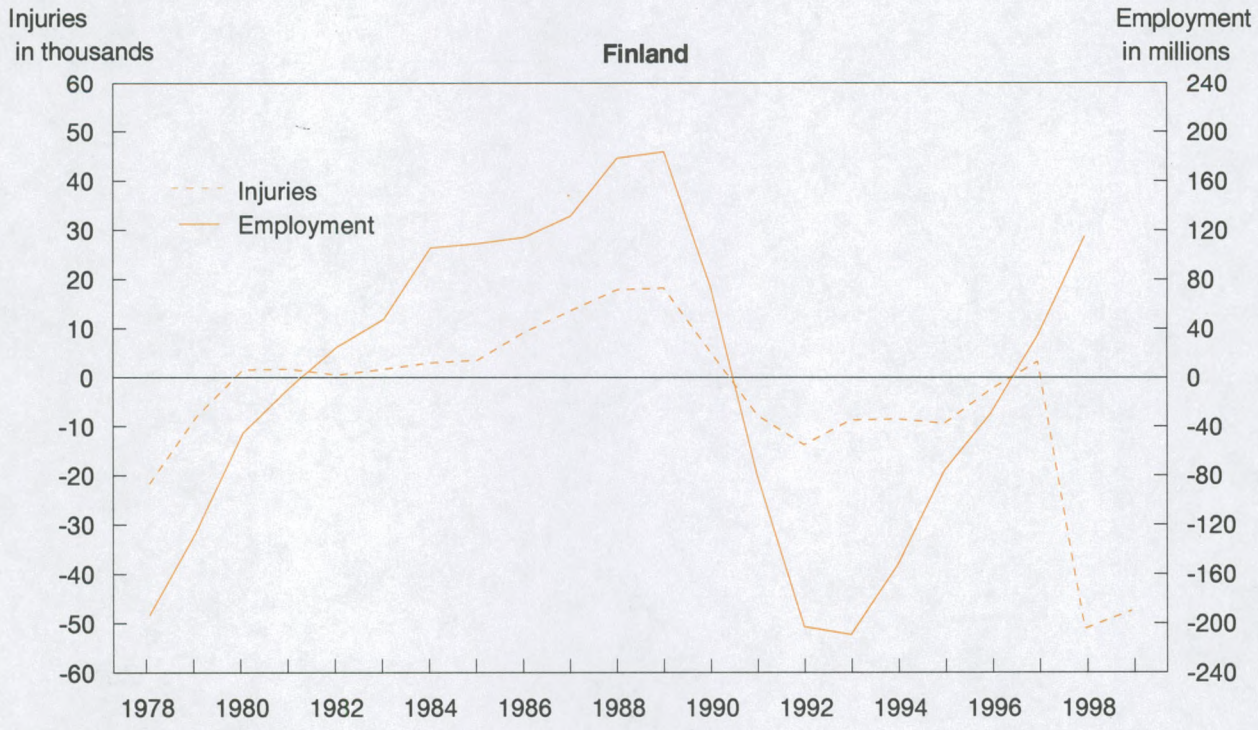


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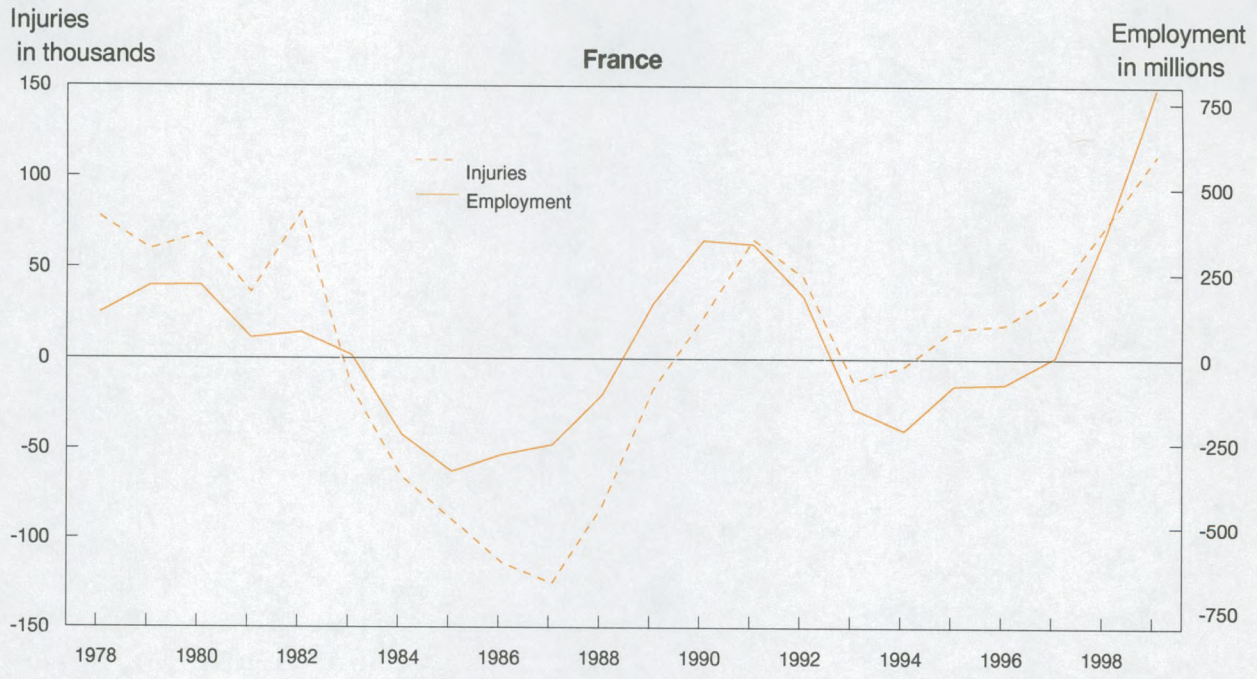
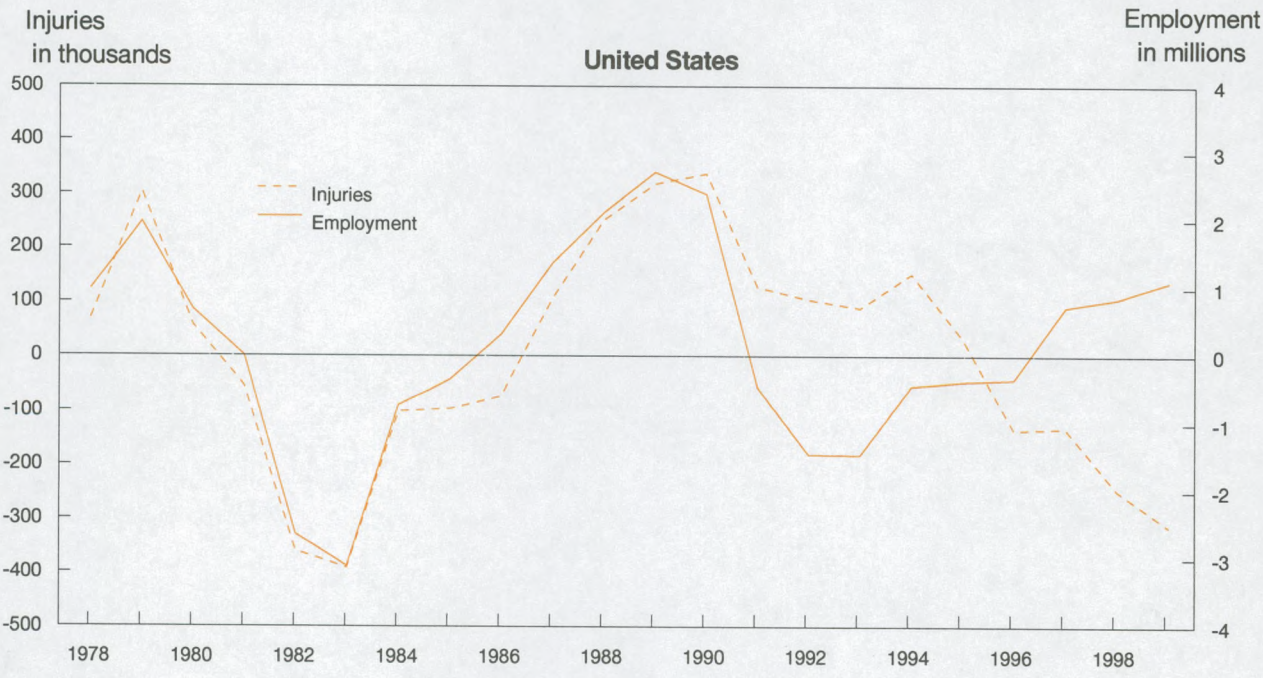
Chart 2. Continued—Detrended employment and workplace injuries, by country, 1978–99





See notes at end of chart.

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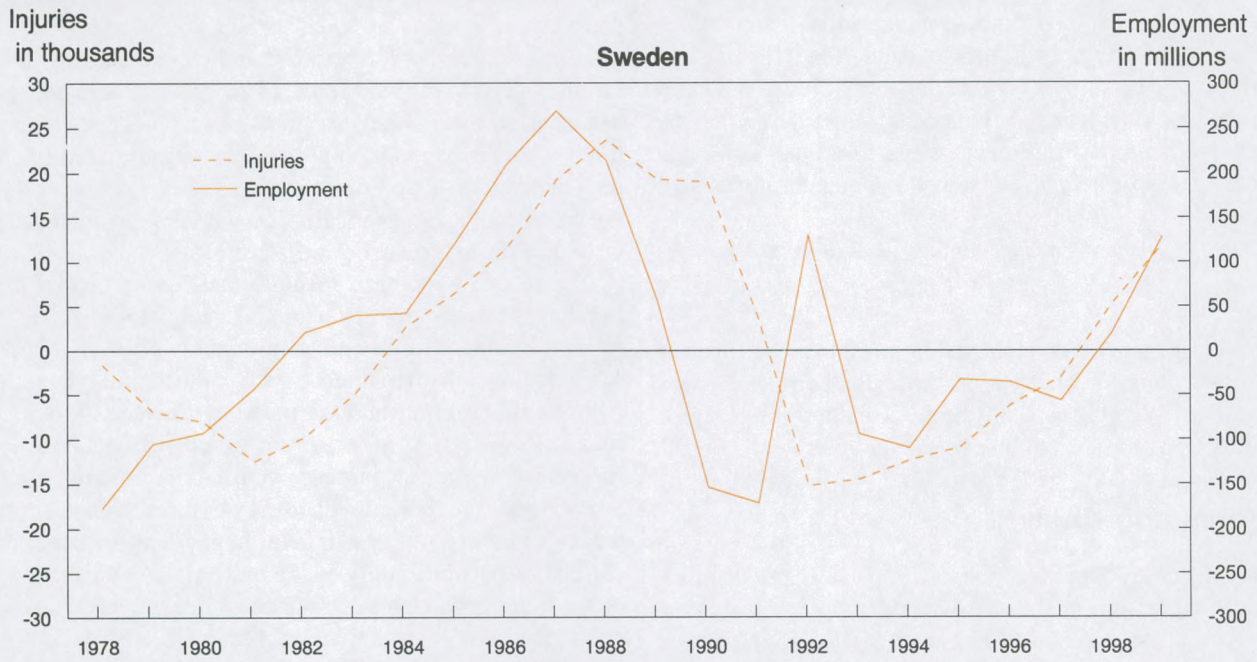
Chart 2. Continued—Detrended employment and workplace injuries, by country, 1978–99



NOTE: For Finland, the employment figure for 1999 was unavailable at the time of publication.
SOURCE: Compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and from the International Labor Organization Web site on the Internet at: **http://laborsta.ilo.org/applv8/data/ssm8/e/ssm8.html.**

studies. Furthermore, it is expected that increases in employment *a priori* will result in increases in frequency of occupational injuries. Such an expectation is consistent with economic theory and previous empirical research.[11]

Labor quality. In the 1990s, however, the situation is different, because, both workers' compensation claim counts and frequency have generally declined, while employment increased in the United States. The question now is: do increases in employment still result in increases in frequency? It is true that when employment increases, the tendency is that frequency will increase holding all other factors constant. However, there are other factors that could mitigate the full effect of employment increases. It is hypothesized that full employment is often associated with new workers who might be expected to have higher injury rates. Nonetheless, other forces are at work, leading to unprecedented and sustained improvement in workplace injury rates.[12] For example, the injury rates of say, 100 workers in a safe and less hazardous workplace will, with all probability, be lower than the rates for an unsafe and risky workplace. Another factor that could lessen the effect of employment increases on injury rates is the quality of the workforce, measured by educational level and training. The quality of the workforce has been increasing over the last several decades. In the United States, the labor quality index, which measures the amount of education and training has been improving since 1948.[13]

Detrending the counts. To support the economic theory of the business cycle effects on injury counts, we use a detrending technique to measure the true effect of employment on injury rates. Detrending removes the effect of other variables. This method is very important because in time series analysis two variables that are trending upward or downward might appear to be related even though they are not. It is quite common to see employment being negatively correlated with occupational injuries because researchers have ignored the effects of other variables. This is known as spurious or false correlation.

Chart 2 displays detrended employment and injury counts for each country, showing the "true" association between the two series, net of a linear trend. The charts, in fact, confirm the hypothesis that injury counts increase with volume of employment. For all the countries, the direction of the movements is the same. Note that the United States, however, seems to be different from the other countries during the mid- to late 1990s. This difference may be explained by a one-time change probably due to legislative reforms in the 1990s.[14]

Calculating correlation. This study also includes partial

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correlation analysis to calculate the correlation coefficients between injuries and employment by first controlling for the trend in the data. The results also indicate that injury counts are positively correlated with employment. The following text tabulation illustrates correlation coefficients between detrended employment and claim counts, and shows that the correlation is highest in France, with the United States and Canada very close behind, and lowest in Finland and Sweden:

	Canada	*Finland*	*France*	*United States*	*Sweden*
Correlation	0.6328	0.4546	0.8027	0.6263	0.4818

It is clear that employment and injuries do move together after controlling for linear trend. Although correlation does not necessarily imply causality, it gives an idea of the degree and direction of association between variables.

Econometric analysis

Using a relatively simple econometric model, we posit a linear multiple regression model that includes two key variables: *employment*, as a measure of exposure or risk of injuries and *trend*, as an aggregate of all variables that have the tendency to reduce, if not minimize, the probability of worker injuries. For example, electronic devices (that help to detect the presence of hazardous materials at workplaces), protective coats, and ergonomic workstations are safety devices that are used to reduce workplace injuries. The model is thus given by:[15]

$$Injury_i = Intercept + \alpha_1 Employment_i + \alpha_2 Trend_i + \varepsilon_i \quad (1)$$

where α_1 and α_2 are the partial regression coefficients of the *Employment* and *Trend* variables and are approximate measures of risk and safety respectively. Epsilon (ε) is a noise series with mean zero and a constant variance. "One important property of this model is parsimony, that is, a model is important if it explains much by little."[16] All things being equal, a model should be as simple as possible.

The employment variable is included as a measure of overall economic activity or measure of production. *A priori*, the expected sign on the coefficient is positive. Both intuition and economic theory support such an expectation. For example, higher levels of production, other factors held constant, may be associated with an increase in injuries.

Note also that the full effect of exposure cannot be realized in a world that is technologically advanced and where information is easily accessible.

The model explicitly assumes two things. First, that exposure (that is, the number of workers) causes occupational injuries. This means that the reason there are occupational injuries is that people are employed and are vulnerable to some kind of risk. In an ideal world where people get all they need without having to work, employees would not need workers' compensation insurance.

During an economic expansion, several factors that tend to increase accident risks are at play. In an expansionary period, more workers are added to the workforce, the speed of production increases, less trained and inexperience workers are also added to the workforce. Note that lack of experience becomes more important in occupations such as construction, mining, and transportation because these jobs, tend to have high incidences of workplace injuries.[17] Several studies have documented the procyclicality of workers' compensation insurance claims to the business cycle.[18]

The second hypothesis assumes that certain factors such as safety measures, initial job training, technology, legislative reforms,[19] and so forth tend to mitigate workplace injuries. These factors are often unobservable or difficult to quantify. Although their contributions to the workplace are widely acknowledged, safety measures are difficult to model for most economists.[20] For our purpose, we use a trend variable as a proxy for all the "injury reducing" variables. Note also that the use of trend in the model helps to guard against spurious correlation between injury counts and employment. The sign on the trend variable may be positive or negative, depending on whether safety or technology, for example, are deteriorating or improving over time. We assume that these factors should be improving for the countries in this study because they are developed countries. In addition, one important advantage of this model is that we avoid the issue of modeling ratios, because doing so might lead to spurious correlations.

To make cross-country comparison easier, we perform an additional regression analysis by using frequency per 100 workers as the dependent variable, and the employment-population ratio and trend variable as independent variables.[21] This is achieved by adjusting equation (1). (See appendix.)

Results

To compare workplace injury by country, we take the results of the regression using injury frequency per 100 workers. The result that the more workers employed, the higher the injury rate, is as expected, because the employment-population ratio has a positive sign. (See table 1.) This captures the business cycle effects, which is greatly affected by injury fre-

Table 1. Coefficient estimates of the adjusted Regression model using frequency as the dependent variable

Country	Coefficient	
	Employment-Population	Trend
Canada	0.341	−1.061
Finland	501	−.574
France	.489	−.514
Sweden	362	−.645
United States	2.121	−1.975

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Table 2. Summary statistics for occupational injuries by country, 1970–99

Statistic	Canada		Finland		France		United States		Sweden	
	Employment	Injury	Employment	Injury	Employment	Injury	Employment	Injury	Employment	Injury
Mean	11,227	467	2,314	90	21,953	775	112,970	2,745	4,160	78
Standard deviation	1,093	88	145	24	379	121	11,139	297	179	32
Coefficient of variation	.097	.188	.063	.267	.017	.156	.099	.102	.0430	.410
Minimum	9,583	375	2,046	53	21,450	658	96,048	2,186	3,922	22
Maximum	14,968	648	2,494	119	22,805	1,014	131,464	3,127	4,449	123

quency in the United States and slightly affected in Canada. Trends have the greatest effect in the United States and Canada, but for the three European countries trends have a slightly lower effect.

Evidence from the data also suggests that the United States and Canada are somewhat similar in many ways. We attempt to provide some explanation to support this observation. The reason the United States and Canada are similar may be explained by the dynamics of the economies of these countries, compared with the other group. A critical study of the employment data for these countries reveals a strong and persistent growth in the United States and Canada. The growth is rather mild and relatively stable in France, Finland, and Sweden. From 1970 to 1999, employment increased by 70 percent in the United States and by 110 percent in Canada, compared with 13 percent for France, 9 percent for Finland, and 5 percent for Sweden. Clearly, growth in population and immigration may account for some of the differences observed between the two groups especially, in the case of the United States. Table 2 provides some additional summary statistics of the data, including the standard deviations and the unitized risk or coefficient of variation of occupational injuries by country. For example, looking at the coefficient of variation for injuries, the United States has the smallest estimated coefficient of variation. Canada has an estimate that is comparable to that of France, while Sweden and Finland have the largest coefficient of variation. In general, the European countries have relatively smaller coefficient of variation for employment than their North American counterparts. This again reflects the rates at which employment has been growing in these regions.

THIS ARTICLE USES A SIMPLE MODEL to analyze occupational injury data for the United States, Canada, France, Finland, and Sweden. These countries are selected because of data availability. The results confirm that economic expansion exerts an upward pressure on injury claim counts. It also finds that the United States has lagged behind the rest of the countries in the decline in injuries, but seems to be catching up. Trends are a significant factor in the model for all countries.

The findings in this article provide interesting issues for employers, insurers, and policyholders. Further research needs to be done to extend the connection between employment growth and increased safety measures to a more dynamic approach. This will allow us to calculate annual changes in the indices of safety and risk at workplaces. It may also be useful if a baseline or a frontier analysis is used to judge performance. □

Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: The author thanks the referees for very useful comments and the following persons who have contributed their time in making this research and analysis possible: Dr. Rashid Sumaila, Betsy Fadali, Dr. Steve Morey, Dr. Greg Engl, and Ruby Girard.

[1] C. Poteet, and T. Didonato, *Journal of Workers' Compensation*, 2001, pp. 72–85.

[2] Hugh Conway, and Jens Svenson, "Occupational injuries and illnesses rates, 1992–96; why they fell," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1998, pp. 36–58.

[3] R. E. Hartwig, W. J. Kahley, W. J. Restrepo, and T. E. Retterath, "Workers Compensation and Economic Cycles: A Longitudinal Approach," Paper presented at the November 1997 meeting of the Casualty Acturarial Society, available on the Internet at: **www.casact.org/pubs/proceed/proceed97/** (visited Mar. 8, 2004).

[4] Note that injuries and claims are used here interchangeably.

[5] Hartwig and others "Workers Compensation and Economic Cycles," 1997.

[6] *California Indemnity Claim Frequency Analysis* (California Workers' Compensation Institute, WCIRB, 2000).

[7] The injury counts are compensated injuries from insurance establishments in each country except for the United States. For the United States, the data are from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (a survey of establishments).

[8] The data employed in this analysis are obtained from the International Labor Office Web site: **www. laborsta.ilo.org**.

[9] In addition, population estimate data for these countries were

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obtained from the Centers for Disease and Control Web site: **www.apps.nccd.cdc.gov**.

[10] See Conway and Svenson "Occupational injuries and illnesses rates," 1998.

[11] Kahley, *California Workers' Compensation Claims Frequency Forecast* (California Workers' Compensation Institute, 2000); Hartwig and others, "Workers Compensation and Economic Cycles," 1997; and Max D. Kossoris, "Changes in Frequency rates in Injury and Employment in Manufacturing," *Monthly Labor Review*, vol. 57, October 1943, pp. 773–74.

[12] Poteet and Didonato, *Journal of Workers' Compensation*, 2001.

[13] Ho and Jorgenson calculate the labor quality index in M.S. Ho and D.W. Jorgenson, *The Quality of the U.S. Workforce*, 1948–95, Kennedy School of Government Harvard University Cambridge, 1999, available on the Internet at: **www.ksg.harvard.edu/cbg/ptep/laborjbes.pdf**.

[14] Conway and Svenson point to the legislative reforms motivated by compensation payments and a growing awareness of workplace hazards by unions, employers and the insurance industry. See Conway and Svenson, "Occupational injuries and illnesses rates," 1998. Further research into this anomaly may be worth pursuing.

[15] The referee has suggested a good way of performing this regression by using the injury rates and normalizing the employment numbers using the total population. I agree that this is an innovative way of doing the analysis and thank the referee for his help.

[16] Milton Friedman, "The Methodology of Positive Economics," in *Essays in Positive Economics* (Chicago, IL, University of Chicago Press, 1953), p. 14.

[17] Data on the incidence of occupational injuries by industry.

[18] Hartwig and others "Workers Compensation and Economic Cycles," 1997.

[19] Legislative reforms may have a one-time significant effect on occupational injuries.

[20] Hartwig and others, "Workers Compensation and Economic Cycles," 1997.

[21] This was suggested by the referee who peer-reviewed the manuscript.

Appendix: Results from empirical analysis

The standardized (beta) coefficients

The beta coefficient measures change in standard deviations expected in the dependent variable if the explanatory variable changes by one standard deviation. Hence, it measures the relative importance of the independent variables in a multiple regression model. For a model with two explanatory variables: x_1, x_2 and a dependent variable y, the standardized coefficient (α^*) is defined as:

$$\hat{\alpha}_i^* = \hat{\alpha}_i \frac{s_{x_i}}{s_y} \quad i = 1,2 \qquad (2)$$

where α's are the usual coefficients of the regression equation and the s_x, s_y are the standard deviations of the independent and the dependent variables. The standardized coefficient adjusts the estimated slope parameter by the ratio of the standard deviation of the independent variable to the standard deviation of the dependent variable.[1] This is a unit-free coefficient, making it possible to compare the impact of each variable in a regression equation.

Risk-to-safety measure

The sigma ratio $\sigma - ratio$. To put a value on the relative importance of the two explanatory variables in the model, we propose the use of the ratio of the coefficient of exposure, that is, employment to the trend coefficient in absolute value. The sigma ratio is thus defined as:

$$\sigma = abs\left(\frac{\alpha_1^*}{\alpha_2^*}\right) \qquad (3)$$

The sigma-ratio is a crude relative measure of how organizational entities (countries, occupations, industries) perform in terms of exposure versus injury mitigation at workplaces. In this analysis, we focus on quantifying the aggregate effects of, for example, technology, information, and so forth. Although direct measures are not readily available, estimates can be found to at least provide some idea of their contributions. By comparing the ratios (equation 2) for different occupations or industries, it may be possible to infer which occu-

Table A-1. Estimates of the regression equation

Country	Coefficients			
	Intercept	Employment	Trend	Adj-R2
Canada	266332.18 (3.02)	0.0346 (2.53)	−16.36 (−7.94)	0.87
Finland	−64.385 (−2.94)	.078 (11.27)	−2.578 (−11.36)	.96
France	−3187.0 (−3.55)	.194 (4.63)	−27.30 (−8.10)	.80
Sweden[1]	−60.81 (−.68)	.0436 (2.94)	−3.898 (−6.29)	.85
USA[1]	−7124 (−4.11)	.1016 (5.48)	−145.36 (−4.39)	.82

[1] Results for this country were corrected for first order serial correlation and did not improve the Durbin-Watson Statistics.
NOTE: *T*-values are in parenthesis.

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Table A-2. Estimates of the beta coefficients and the calculated sigma ratio

County	Beta coefficients		
	Employment	Trend	Sigma-ratio
Canada	0.3543	−1.1462	0.3091
Finland	.4766	−.6519	.6325
France	.6738	−1.3858	.4313
Sweden	.2516	−.7445	.3641
United States	3.7604	−3.0089	1.2498

NOTE: Because the variables are normalized, the intercept is zero.

pation or industry is riskier than the other. It is assumed that the larger the sigma-ratio, the more the risk of injury. In assessing the performance of entities, the smaller the value of sigma, the better. Note however, that if the trend coefficient is positive, which is indicative of a deteriorating condition in safety and other hazards, the opposite is true. Even though the model in this article is relatively simple, it is possible to extend the analysis in various ways. The basic idea is to derive some index that may enable us to compare and contrast, for example, different occupations in terms of their performance in safety and risk. Similar annual indices have been derived in many areas.[2] Another commonly employed index is the Lerner index for the estimation of market powers.[3]

Interpretation of the results

Table A-1 presents the usual regression coefficients and their *t*-values. Results are corrected for serial correlation[4] except for the countries noted. The trend is the aggregate of all variables that have the tendency for reducing the risk of workplace injuries. The introduction of a trend variable in the model helps to avoid a spurious association between the dependent and independent variables. This is one method of detrending time series variables to ensure that relations are not false. To further ensure that the relationship between employment and injury counts is not bogus, we conducted stationarity tests for all the time series variables. A time series is weakly stationary if its statistical properties, such as the mean and variance are independent of time. An analysis of the variables for all the countries indicates that the time series variables are all first order stationary. That is, taking the first difference results in stationary series.

Estimates of the regression coefficients are generally plausible. They all have the expected signs consistent with economic theory. The employment variable, which is a measure of economic activity, has a positive sign. This means that the more intensive the rate of production the more likely accidents and injuries could occur, that is, exposure in terms of numbers and length of period worked, leading to increases in injury rates.

Statistically, the estimate of the coefficient of employment for each country is highly significant at the 5-percent significance level. The results indicate that holding other variables constant, a change of 1 unit in the employment level will lead to a 0.1-unit change in the number of injuries for the United States. Similarly, for Finland, a change of 1 unit in the employment level will lead to a 0.078-unit change in the number of injuries and so forth. On average, Canada appears to have the least change in injuries for every additional 1 unit of workers, compared with France has the biggest change, holding other things constant. The model appears to have a significant explanatory power for all the countries. More than 80 percent of the variation in injuries is explained by the employment and trend variables.

Table A-2 contains the estimates of the beta coefficients and the calculated sigma ratio.

The standardized coefficients describe the relative importance of the independent variables in the three variable regression equation. They are unit free and thus allow us to compare the impact of the explanatory variables.

In terms of standard deviation, a 1-standard deviation change in employment will result in a 0.45-standard deviation change in injuries for Finland. For the United States, a 1-standard deviation change in employment will lead to a 3.8-standard deviation change in injuries. This is an interesting result and needs further discussion. This seems to suggest that the risk is highest in the United States, compared with the risk in other countries, all factors remaining constant. We notice however, that the beta coefficient of the trend is also very high, which means that technology and other factors are also keeping pace with the high risk, hence dampening the full effects of the exposure.

Of particular interest is the sigma-ratio for the United States. Although the beta coefficient on trend is quite high, the ratio is still high because of the effect of employment, which is associated with an explosive growth over the last three decades. Notice that this method can be used to group industries, countries, or occupations in terms of their characteristics, such as the size of their per standard deviation increase in injuries compared with the others.

Notes to the appendix

[1] See R. S. Pindyck and D. L. Rubinfeld, *Econometric Models and Economic Forecasts* 4th edition, 1997.

[2] For instance, see the index of work force quality in M. S. Ho and D. W. Jorgenson, *Quality of the U.S. Workforce*, 1999, on the Internet at: **www.ksg.harvard.edu/cbg/ptep/laborjbes.pdf**. Also see the Malmquist productivity index, S. Malmquist, in many productivity analyses, *Index Numbers and Indifference Surface*, Trabajos de Estatistica, 1953 , pp. 209–42 .

[3] See A. M. Ussif, Nonparametric Approach for Testing Market Power in the U.S. Food Processing Sector, Master thesis paper (Reno, Nevada, University of Nevada, 1998).

[4] This occurs if errors at one time period are correlated with errors of ensuing period.

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Structural changes in the 1990s

Ray C. Fair, writing in *Business Economics*, also examines the economy for signs of fundamental change. Fair, somewhat contrarily, finds that much of what is often hypothesized as structural change or a "new economy," may not stand up to econometric testing. Fair tested the 30 stochastic equations of his multicountry macroeconomic model for end-of-sample stability. He found that the null hypothesis (stability) was only rejected for three of the equations. Of these three, the equation for capital gains—the model's manifestation of the stock market boom—was the most important. None of Fair's aggregate demand, price, wage, or labor supply and demand equations had its stability hypothesis rejected.

Fair also analyzed the possible impact of the boom not having occurred. Again using his multicountry model, Fair hypothetically stripped out the effect of the stock market boom on such factors as the wealth effect on consumption and the cost of capital effect on investment. The results of the counterfactual analysis led Fair to conclude, "... according to the [multicountry] model the U.S. economic boom of the last half of the 1990s was fueled by the wealth effect and the cost of capital effect from the stock market boom. Had it not been for the stock market boom, the economy would have looked more or less normal."

Regional dispersion of unemployment

There are significant State-by-State differences in business cycle dynamics, according to a report by Howard J. Wall and Gylfi Zoega in the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis *Review*. Further, assert the authors, the fact such dispersion exists may have significant impacts on aggregate business cycle parameters.

In general, the cross-State coefficient of variation in unemployment rates has fluctuated in roughly the same pattern as the National unemployment rate. The most notable exception was in1986–87; a collapse in oil prices led to rising unemployment in a few States while the total rate fell. Certainly, the decline in overall unemployment in the 1990s was accompanied by a gradual convergence of State unemployment rates.

Such variations in the dispersion of unemployment rates may have an impact on estimated relationships between unemployment, wages, and inflation according to Wall and Zoega. Many studies have concluded that wage adjustments are asymmetric and especially likely to be skewed away from wage reductions in response to rising unemployment. In some models, such asymmetry implies that the greater the dispersion across States, for any given aggregate unemployment rate the associated pressure on wages will be lessened. This relationship, coupled with the lower dispersion of unemployment rates in the 1990s, may have contributed to the coexistence of relatively low unemployment and inflation rates in the 1990s.

Less economic volatility?

The economy appears to be more stable today than it was 30 or 40 or 50 years ago, says Keith Sill in the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank's *Business Review*. Recessions are less frequent and the swings in economic measures such as gross domestic product (GDP) and unemployment rate are less pronounced.

In his documentation of the decline in economic volatility, Sill shows that the standard deviation of the rate of growth in GDP has declined from just under 0.7 percentage points in the mid-1950s to about 0.3 percentage points in the early 1960s before climbing again in the turbulent 1970s and early-1980s. Since the second half of the 1980s, this measure has been below 0.3 percentage points and has often been below 0.2 percentage points.

Sill also cites research on the research by James Stock and Mark Watson on changes in the volatility of 168 macroeconomic variables. Their findings, as reported by Still, were that the standard deviations of these series are now typically 30 or 40 percent lower than they were in the 1970s and early 1980s.

Sill finds that the reasons for these changes are not well understood. He believes that policies leading to a more stable price environment have helped, but says, "to the extent that a substantial fraction of the decline in volatility remains unaccounted for, it remains uncertain whether lower volatility is a permanent feature of the U.S. economy." □

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

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Labor market changes

Working In America: A Blueprint for the New Labor Market. By Paul Osterman, Thomas A. Kochan, Richard M. Locke, and Michael Piore. Cambridge, MA, and London, The MIT Press, 2001, 229 pp., $35/cloth.

The authors of *Working in America*—Paul Osterman, Thomas A. Kochan, Richard M. Locke, and Michael J. Piore—begin the book by announcing their attempt to present a coherent framework for consideration of recent changes in the labor market and the implication of these changes for public policy. They have succeeded.

Working in America represents almost 3 years of study and deliberation by the authors—all at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—and a Task Force comprising 25 persons (including the authors) from academia, labor, and management working with the support of the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation. The authors note that the book is not a report of the Task Force, nor does it represent unanimity among the participants or the persons who appeared before it at workshops and other forums.

"Tracing the Shifting Labor Market," summarizes the changes in the world of work that have produced a disconnect between old labor market policies and institutions and the current reality. These include changes in who is working, how work is performed, the increasing importance of skills and learning, the shifts in workplace regulation as between labor organizations and government, and the persistence of low-wage labor markets. Rather than serve as a steppingstone to more responsible, better-paid positions, low-wage jobs have become a dead end for many workers. This is a primary cause of the persistent income gap that the authors and many others find so troubling.

"The Corporation in the Labor Market" reviews the evolving role of employers. Companies may no longer be highly integrated concerns that provide nearly lifetime employment and significant benefits. Instead, they may have pared down to their core competencies; they compete strenuously for knowledge workers, outsource readily, and exploit the benefits of globalization. Here, the authors briefly discuss a number of companies, including Cisco Systems, Lucent Technologies, Kodak, Southwest Airlines, and United Airlines. According to the authors, these comparisons "illustrate the challenges that many established American companies are facing as they seek to balance the competing claims of adapting to a new market environment and maintaining their commitments to their existing work forces."

In addition, some companies and industries have turned to labor-management partnerships, with somewhat mixed success, in addressing labor market problems and the need to adopt new business models. Pertinent examples cited include San Francisco Hotels and the Hotel Employee and Restaurant Employee union, Saturn and the United Auto Workers, and Xerox and the Union of Needletrades, Industrial and Technical Employees. Based on this review the authors conclude that individual firm—and even union-management—efforts will need to be supplemented by community, labor-market, and industry-wide institutional innovations.

Echoing the concerns of many thinkers, the authors address the issue of worker voice and new methods for implementing it in the context of the declining strength of unions, the traditional vehicle for expressing worker concerns in the workplace. Rather than proposing whole new means of expression, the authors suggest adaptive union strategies for enhancing worker voice in four segments of the labor market: industrial and craft sectors, professionals and managers, contingent workers, and those trapped in low-income sectors. In the first group, unions such as the Communications Workers of America have adopted various strategies to serve workers, including the adoption of associational memberships in areas where representational rights have not penetrated. Among professional workers, the Committee of Interns and Residents began as a means of providing collective action to doctors still in the formal years of their education. After joining with other groups as the National Doctors' Alliance under the aegis of the Service Employees International Union, the Committee has sought to represent postresident physicians. At the other economic extreme, the SEIU has begun successfully to penetrate homecare workers—one of the most difficult groups of low-income workers to represent because they work in clients' homes. Many are minorities or immigrants, and most are mothers caring for children.

Community organizing groups have mounted living-wage campaigns around the country, and the AFL-CIO's Central Labor Committees have built coalitions with other organizations to provide community-based strands in the new networks necessary to address the problem of giving voice to low-wage and low-skill workers. Creative new institutions include the Cleveland Jobs and Workforce Initiative, a business-based effort, and the Wisconsin Regional Training Partnership—a consortium of labor, business and public partners that promotes union-management communications on planning for workforce needs; the development of skills, standards, and related training; and the sharing of best practices. The authors conclude that next-generation unions, to address the problem of the new labor market as well as to represent mobile professionals and labor's original core constituency successfully, "...will have to expand the ways they recruit and train members...[as well,] substantial changes in labor law will be needed to make it possible for unions to play these different roles effectively...[and] American management culture will have to change significantly to accept the simple idea that

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workers should have the same freedom of association at work as they have in civil society. *The last may the biggest hurdle.*"

The authors call for recasting the role of government. They maintain that the Federal Government should be a catalyst for changes such as more flexibility in unemployment insurance and in the tax code, increasing portability of benefits, and enhancing the climate for job training. The authors foresee rebuilding the institutional capacity of employee groups to assist in the regulation of the workplace—for example, as in the Voluntary Protection Program under OSHA. Many such steps, the authors note, can be taken without legislative action: "they require only clear vision on the part of the president, the secretary of labor, and the agencies involved."

Despite the examples of employee-employer-community cooperation noted above, the authors cite the ongoing impasse over labor law reform as clouding the ability of parties to work together in crucial areas outside the sphere of collective bargaining. Changes in the law, accordingly, are necessary to address the overarching labor market developments that are this volume's raison d'etre. The authors urge a return to the "first principles" of the National Labor Relations Act, which were premised on the right of workers to decide whether to be represented by a union or association. One major issue that should be revisited, in the authors' view, is the artificial boundary between managers and employees created by the exclusion of supervisors from collective bargaining rights by the Act's Taft-Hartley amendments. They cite the example of the nursing profession, where similar duties may be performed by supervisors and rank-and-file workers.

In this regard the National Labor Relations Board has recently solicited and received briefs in three cases involving nurses. The Board sought input on a number of points that parallel the authors' concerns on worker voice, including whether there are tensions between the coverage of professional employees and the exclusion of supervisors, and whether the law can be interpreted to take account of the development of self-regulating work teams and other workplace changes. In addition, the NLRB asked parties to comment on specific indicia of supervisory status, such as whether the workers exercise independent judgment in the performance of their duties.

The authors also call into question the continued usefulness of the Act's distinction between mandatory and nonmandatory subjects of bargaining—as well as the arguably artificial limits placed on employee participation by section 8(a)(3) of the statute, which raises doubts about the lawfulness of employee workplace committees. Other changes are necessary to accommodate temporary workers, independent contractors, and other types of jobs that reflect the increasing mobility of the workforce.

The authors express some skepticism that the comprehensive changes needed can be achieved "in today's ideologically polarized environment." Yet they view piecemeal changes as both undesirable and unobtainable, because such stand-alone changes would likely be seen as victories for one side or the other. This would widen the chasm between unions and management rather than helping to bridge the gap.

Working in America is a clear call for vision and leadership in crafting a more effective and equitable labor market and a voice for workers. If no one heeds this call, the disconnect between America's workplace promises and its reality will become even sharper.

—Joy K. Reynolds

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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 February 2004 issue of the *Review*. Seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14 and 16–17 were revised in the March 2004 *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 x 100 = $2). The $2 (or any other resulting values) are described as "real," "constant," or "1982" dollars.

Sources of information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For additional information on international comparisons data, see *International Comparisons of Unemployment*, 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,**

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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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

Establishment survey data are annually adjusted to comprehensive counts of employment (called "benchmarks"). The March 2003 benchmark was introduced in February 2004 with the release of data for January 2004, published in the March 2004 issue of the *Review.* With the release in June 2003, CES completed a conversion from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and completed the transition from its original quota sample design to a probability-based sample design. The industry-coding update included reconstruction of historical estimates in order to preserve time series for data users. Normally 5 years of seasonally adjusted data are revised with each benchmark revision. However, with this release, the entire new time series history for all CES data series were re-seasonally adjusted due to the NAICS conversion, which resulted in the revision of all CES time series.

Also in June 2003, the CES program introduced concurrent seasonal adjustment for the national establishment data. Under this methodology, the first preliminary estimates for the current reference month and the revised estimates for the 2 prior months will be updated with concurrent factors with each new release of data. Concurrent seasonal adjustment incorporates all available data, including first preliminary estimates for the most current month, in the adjustment process. For additional information on all of the changes introduced in June 2003, see the 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 (CEW), 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

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significance in evaluating labor market trends and major industry developments.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

For the Federal Government, the reporting unit is the **installation**: a single location at which a department, agency, or other government body has civilian 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 program have switched to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classificatiion System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry.

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

Effective January 2001, the program began assigning Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments to local government ownership. This BLS action was in response to a change in Federal law dealing with the way Indian Tribes are treated under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. This law requires federally recognized Indian Tribes to be treated similarly to State and local governments. In the past the 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.

The2000 county data used to calculate the 2000–01 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 beginning in 1981. Historical indexes (June 1981=100) are available on the Internet:

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employment Cost Index, contact the Office

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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 indexes are given in relation to a base period—1982 = 100 for many Producer Price Indexes, 1982–84 = 100 for many Consumer Price

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

Producer Price Indexes (PPI) measure average changes in prices received by domestic producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes currently contains about 3,200 commodities and about 80,000 quotations per month, selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; and gas and electricity and public utilities sectors. The stage-of-processing structure of PPI organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication (that is, finished goods, intermediate goods, and crude materials). The traditional commodity structure of PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry and product structure of PPI organizes data in accordance with the 2002 North American Industry Classification System and product codes developed by the U.S. 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 International Trade Classification (SITC), and the four-digit level of detail for the Harmonized System. Aggregate import indexes by coun-try or region of origin are also available.

BLS publishes indexes for selected categories of internationally traded services,

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

The productivity and associated cost measures in tables 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

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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 purchases. The measure of **capital input** used represents the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories. The measure of **intermediate purchases** is a combination of purchased materials, services, fuels, and electricity.

Notes on the data

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

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 47–49)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

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

In the U.S. labor force survey, persons on layoff who are awaiting recall to their jobs are classified as unemployed. European and Japanese layoff practices are quite different in nature from those in the United States; therefore, strict application of the U.S. definition has not been made on this point. For further information, see "Unemployment, labor force trends, and layoff practices in 10 countries," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1981, pp. 3-12.

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 un-dercount. In 1997, revised population controls were introduced into the household survey. Therefore, the data are not strictly conparable with prior years. In 1998, new composite estimation procedures and minor revisions in population controls were introduced into the household survey. Therefore, the data are not strictly comparable with data for 1997 and earlier years. See the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data of this *Review*.

BLS recently introduced a new adjusted series for Canada. Beginning with the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

U.S. gross product originating is a 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

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output series that BLS publishes in its news releases on quarterly measures of U.S. productivity and costs (and that underlies the measures that appear in tables 43 and 45 in this section). The quarterly measures are on a "sectoral output" basis, rather than a value-added basis. Sectoral output is gross output less intrasector transactions.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 50–51)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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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

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1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2002	2003	2001	2002				2003			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey):[1]											
Labor force participation rate	66.6	66.2	66.8	66.6	66.7	66.6	66.5	66.3	66.4	66.2	66.1
Employment-population ratio	62.7	62.3	63.0	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.1	62.3
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.9
Men	5.9	6.3	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.1
16 to 24 years	12.8	13.4	12.7	12.9	12.8	13.1	12.5	12.6	14.0	13.8	13.1
25 years and older	4.7	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.9
Women	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.6
16 to 24 years	11.1	11.4	10.7	11.0	11.2	10.9	11.4	11.2	11.8	11.5	10.9
25 years and older	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands:[1]											
Total nonfarm	130,341	129,932	130,911	130,448	130,389	130,287	130,248	130,047	129,878	129,820	130,005
Total private	108,828	108,356	109,588	109,046	108,895	108,736	108,654	108,428	108,309	108,260	108,457
Goods-producing	22,557	21,817	23,222	22,867	22,638	22,466	22,252	22,025	21,848	21,718	21,677
Manufacturing	15,259	14,524	15,831	15,504	15,347	15,197	14,979	14,775	14,570	14,410	14,337
Service-providing	107,789	108,115	107,689	107,581	107,751	107,821	107,995	108,022	108,030	108,102	108,328
Average hours:											
Total private	33.9	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.6	33.7
Manufacturing	40.5	40.4	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.2	40.2	40.6
Overtime	4.2	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.5
Employment Cost Index[2]											
Percent change in the ECI, compensation:											
All workers (excluding farm, household and Federal workers)	3.4	3.8	.8	1.0	.9	.9	.6	1.4	.8	1.1	.5
Private industry workers	3.2	4.0	.8	1.1	1.1	.6	.4	1.7	.8	1.0	.4
Goods-producing[3]	3.7	4.0	.8	1.2	.9	.6	.9	1.8	.9	.7	.5
Service-providing[3]	3.1	4.0	.8	1.1	1.2	.6	.2	1.5	.8	1.1	.5
State and local government workers	4.1	3.3	.6	.6	.4	2.2	.9	.7	.4	1.7	.5
Workers by bargaining status (private industry):											
Union	4.2	4.6	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	.9	1.6	1.2	1.0	.7
Nonunion	3.2	3.9	.7	1.1	1.1	.5	.4	1.6	.8	1.0	.4

[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.

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

Selected measures	2002	2003	2001	2002				2003			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Compensation data[1,2]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation (wages, salaries, benefits):											
Civilian nonfarm	3.4	3.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.5
Private nonfarm	3.2	4.0	.8	1.1	1.1	.6	.4	1.7	.8	1.0	.4
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	2.9	2.9	.7	.9	.8	.7	.4	1.0	.6	.9	.3
Private nonfarm	2.7	3.0	.8	.9	1.0	.4	.3	1.1	.7	.8	.4
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	2.3	2.3	–.9	.7	.5	.6	-.1	1.8	–.3	–.2	–.2
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	3.2	3.2	–3.2	1.1	.2	.2	-.1	3.7	–.8	.3	.0
Finished consumer goods	4.2	4.2	–4.3	1.5	.4	.0	-.3	2.4	1.8	.3	.0
Capital equipment	.4	.4	.1	2.9	–.3	–.7	.6	.6	–.6	–.1	.0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	4.6	4.6	–3.6	.9	1.1	1.1	.1	6.5	–2.1	–.1	.0
Crude materials	25.2	25.2	–12.2	8.0	37.1	1.9	6.5	28.0	–10.6	3.4	14.4
Productivity data[3]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	4.8	4.3	8.7	8.3	1.6	4.9	1.3	3.2	7.1	8.7	1.8
Nonfarm business sector	4.9	4.2	8.3	9.7	.8	4.5	1.5	3.1	6.1	9.5	2.7
Nonfinancial corporations[4]	5.0	–	10.8	4.4	6.2	4.8	4.0	2.1	9.6	8.6	–

[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 change					Four quarters ending—				
	2002	2003				2002	2003			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	IV	I	II	III	IV
Average hourly compensation:[1]										
All persons, business sector	1.3	4.4	5.2	2.7	0.9	1.5	2.4	3.1	3.4	3.3
All persons, nonfarm business sector	1.4	3.7	4.8	3.4	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.8	3.3	3.3
Employment Cost Index—compensation:										
Civilian nonfarm[2]	.6	1.4	.8	1.1	.5	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.8
Private nonfarm	.4	1.7	.8	1.0	.4	3.2	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.0
Union	.9	1.6	1.2	1.0	.7	4.2	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.6
Nonunion	.4	1.6	.8	1.0	.4	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.9
State and local governments	.9	.7	.4	1.7	.5	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.3
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:										
Civilian nonfarm[2]	.4	1.0	.6	.9	.3	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.9
Private nonfarm	.3	1.1	.7	.8	.4	2.7	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.0
Union	.8	.5	.7	.6	.6	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.4
Nonunion	.3	1.2	.7	.9	.2	2.7	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.1
State and local governments	.6	.4	.3	1.0	.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.1

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

[2] Excludes Federal and household workers.

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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		2003												2004
	2002	2003	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	217,570	221,168	219,897	220,114	220,317	220,540	220,768	221,014	221,252	221,507	221,779	222,039	222,279	222,509	222,161
Civilian labor force	144,863	146,510	145,875	145,898	145,818	146,377	146,462	146,917	146,652	146,622	146,610	146,892	147,187	146,878	146,863
Participation rate	66.6	66.2	66.3	66.3	66.2	66.4	66.3	66.5	66.3	66.2	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.0	66.1
Employed	136,485	137,736	137,447	137,318	137,300	137,578	137,505	137,673	137,604	137,693	137,644	138,095	138,533	138,479	138,566
Employment-population ratio[2]	62.7	62.3	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.2	62.2	62.1	62.2	62.3	62.2	62.4
Unemployed	8,378	8,774	8,428	8,581	8,519	8,799	8,957	9,245	9,048	8,929	8,966	8,797	8,653	8,398	8,297
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6
Not in the labor force	72,707	74,658	74,022	74,216	74,499	74,163	74,306	74,097	74,600	74,884	75,168	75,147	75,093	75,631	75,298
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	96,439	98,272	97,635	97,762	97,869	97,979	98,083	98,196	98,304	98,434	98,568	98,696	98,814	98,927	98,866
Civilian labor force	73,630	74,623	74,014	74,241	74,209	74,510	74,523	74,675	74,660	74,682	74,905	74,942	75,188	75,044	75,171
Participation rate	76.3	75.9	75.8	75.9	75.8	76.0	76.0	76.0	75.9	75.9	76.0	75.9	76.1	75.9	76.0
Employed	69,734	70,415	69,940	70,174	70,213	70,290	70,182	70,190	70,269	70,324	70,596	70,726	70,964	71,099	71,329
Employment-population ratio[2]	72.3	71.7	71.6	71.8	71.7	71.7	71.6	71.5	71.5	71.4	71.6	71.7	71.8	71.9	72.1
Unemployed	3,896	4,209	4,075	4,068	3,995	4,220	4,341	4,485	4,391	4,358	4,309	4,216	4,224	3,945	3,842
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.1
Not in the labor force	22,809	23,649	23,620	23,521	23,660	23,469	23,560	23,521	23,644	23,751	23,663	23,754	23,620	23,882	23,694
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	105,136	106,800	106,235	106,322	106,411	106,510	106,613	106,724	106,839	106,957	107,080	107,197	107,303	107,404	107,131
Civilian labor force	63,648	64,716	64,490	63,459	64,490	64,632	64,699	64,989	64,835	64,836	64,608	64,899	64,917	64,846	64,515
Participation rate	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.7	60.9	60.7	60.6	60.3	60.5	60.5	60.4	60.2
Employed	60,420	61,402	61,391	61,106	61,219	61,343	61,397	61,610	61,479	61,467	61,191	61,524	61,597	61,521	61,260
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.5	57.5	57.8	57.5	57.5	57.6	27.6	57.7	57.5	57.5	57.1	57.4	57.4	57.3	57.2
Unemployed	3,228	3,314	3,100	3,253	3,271	3,289	3,302	3,379	3,356	3,369	3,417	3,375	3,320	3,326	3,255
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0
Not in the labor force	41,488	42,083	41,745	41,964	41,921	41,878	41,914	41,735	42,004	42,121	42,472	42,299	42,387	42,558	42,617
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	15,994	16,096	16,027	16,030	16,038	16,051	16,072	16,095	16,109	16,116	16,131	16,145	16,162	16,178	16,164
Civilian labor force	7,585	7,170	7,371	7,298	7,120	7,235	7,240	7,254	7,157	7,104	7,097	7,051	7,082	6,987	7,177
Participation rate	47.4	44.5	46.0	45.5	44.1	45.1	45.0	45.1	44.4	44.1	44.0	43.7	43.8	43.2	44.4
Employed	6,332	5,919	6,117	6,039	5,868	5,945	5,926	5,873	5,856	5,902	5,857	5,846	5,972	5,859	5,977
Employment-population ratio[2]	39.6	36.8	38.2	37.7	36.6	37.0	36.9	36.5	36.4	36.6	36.3	36.2	37.0	36.2	37.0
Unemployed	1,253	1,251	1,254	1,260	1,252	1,290	1,314	1,381	1,301	1,202	1,240	1,205	1,109	1,128	1,200
Unemployment rate	16.5	17.5	17.0	17.3	17.6	17.8	18.1	19.0	18.2	16.9	17.5	17.1	15.7	16.1	16.7
Not in the labor force	8,409	8,926	8,656	8,751	8,918	8,816	8,832	8,841	8,952	9,012	9,034	9,094	9,080	9,191	8,987
White[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	179,783	181,292	180,460	180,599	180,728	180,873	181,021	181,184	181,341	181,512	181,696	181,871	182,032	182,185	181,879
Civilian labor force	120,150	120,546	120,117	120,247	120,223	120,514	120,470	120,816	120,645	120,658	120,411	120,736	121,041	120,751	120,723
Participation rate	66.8	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.7	66.5	66.5	66.3	66.4	66.5	66.3	66.4
Employed	114,013	114,235	113,985	114,118	114,057	114,220	113,978	114,222	114,086	114,156	114,015	114,535	114,783	114,678	114,765
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.4	63.0	63.2	63.2	63.1	63.1	63.0	63.0	62.9	62.9	62.8	63.0	63.1	62.9	63.1
Unemployed	6,137	6,311	6,132	6,129	6,166	6,294	6,491	6,594	6,559	6,502	6,397	6,200	6,258	6,073	5,958
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.9
Not in the labor force	59,633	60,746	60,343	60,352	60,505	60,359	60,551	60,368	60,696	60,854	61,285	61,135	60,991	61,434	61,156
Black or African American[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	25,578	25,686	25,484	25,519	25,552	25,587	25,624	25,664	25,702	25,742	25,784	25,825	25,860	25,894	25,867
Civilian labor force	16,565	16,526	16,443	16,417	16,359	16,521	16,614	16,655	16,563	16,585	166,677	16,589	16,524	16,365	16,602
Participation rate	64.8	64.3	64.5	64.3	64.0	64.6	64.8	64.9	64.4	64.4	64.7	64.2	63.9	63.2	64.2
Employed	14,872	14,739	14,717	14,665	14,678	14,739	14,838	14,729	14,727	14,771	14,826	14,696	14,812	14,679	14,886
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.1	57.4	57.8	57.5	57.4	57.6	57.9	57.4	57.3	57.4	57.5	56.9	57.3	56.7	57.5
Unemployed	1,693	1,787	1,727	1,751	1,681	1,782	1,776	1,926	1,836	1,813	1,851	1,893	1,712	1,686	1,736
Unemployment rate	10.2	10.8	10.5	10.7	10.3	10.8	10.7	11.6	11.1	10.9	11.1	11.4	10.4	10.3	10.5
Not in the labor force	9,013	9,161	9,040	9,103	9,193	9,066	9,011	9,009	9,139	9,127	9,107	9,236	9,336	9,529	9,265

See footnotes at end of table.

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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		2003												2004
	2002	2003	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	25,963	27,551	26,994	27,095	27,191	27,291	27,391	27,494	27,597	27,701	27,808	27,913	28,016	28,116	27,619
Civilian labor force	17,943	18,813	18,584	18,596	18,604	18,779	18,763	18,840	18,770	18,843	18,877	18,940	19,125	19,035	18,811
Participation rate	69.1	68.3	68.8	68.6	68.4	68.8	68.5	68.5	68.0	68.0	67.9	67.9	68.3	67 .7	68.1
Employed	16,590	17,372	17,119	17,160	17,173	17,350	17,247	17,290	17,247	173 83	17,456	17,556	17,709	17,784	17,411
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.9	63.1	63.4	63.3	63.2	63.6	63.0	62.9	62.5	62.8	62.8	62.9	63.2	63.3	63.2
Unemployed	1,353	1,441	1,465	1,436	1,431	1,428	1,516	1,550	1,523	1,460	1,421	1,383	1,416	1,250	1,370
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.6	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.4	6.6	7.3
Not in the labor force	8,020	8,738	8,410	8,498	8,587	8,512	8,628	8,654	8,828	8,858	8,931	8,974	8,891	9,083	9,082

[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		2003												2004
	2002	2003	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and over	136,845	137,736	137,447	137,318	137,300	137,578	137,505	137,673	137,604	137,693	137,644	138,095	138,533	138,479	138,566
Men	72,903	73,332	72,958	73,132	73,015	73,150	73,049	73,124	73,149	73,263	73,488	73,643	73,915	74,085	74,343
Women	63,582	64,404	64,489	64,186	64,285	64,427	64,456	64,548	64,455	64,431	64,155	64,452	64,618	64,394	64,223
Married men, spouse present	44,116	44,653	44,328	44,458	44,381	44,525	44,476	44,459	44,747	44,659	44,566	44,684	45,152	45,431	45,490
Married women, spouse present	34,155	34,695	34,477	34,546	34,527	34,634	34,494	34,627	34,648	34,684	34,612	34,993	35,076	35,034	34,585
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,213	4,701	4,572	4,711	4,662	4,758	4,610	4,615	4,661	4,498	4,896	4,800	4,880	4,788	4,714
Slack work or business conditions	2,788	3,118	3,019	3,107	3,100	3,172	3,069	3,136	3,113	3,063	3,185	3,030	3,226	3,205	2,996
Could only find part-time work	1,124	1,279	1,266	1,246	1,213	1,255	1,264	1,266	1,296	1,201	1,334	1,356	1,350	1,295	1,380
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,843	19,014	19,150	18,546	18,928	18,933	19,703	19,382	19,089	19,482	19,021	18,935	19,110	18,561	18,905
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,119	4,596	4,451	4,589	4,550	4,643	4,498	4,500	4,568	4,404	4,794	4,690	4,782	4,727	4,613
Slack work or business conditions	2,726	3,052	2,952	3,028	3,028	3,098	3,012	3,064	3,071	2,989	3,127	2,964	3,153	3,144	2,911
Could only find part-time work	1,114	1,264	1,239	1,234	1,193	1,249	1,236	1,244	1,273	1,191	1,335	1,349	1,353	1,279	1,399
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,487	18,658	18,710	18,353	18,580	18,571	18,653	18,930	18,651	19,016	18,633	18,628	18,752	18,367	18,636

[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.

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6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2003												2004
	2002	2003	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older	5.8	6.0	5.8	8.9	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	16.5	17.5	17.0	17.3	17.6	17.8	18.1	19.0	18.2	16.9	17.5	17.1	15.7	16.1	16.7
Men, 20 years and older	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.3
Women, 20 years and older	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0
White, total[1]	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	14.5	15.2	15.0	15.4	15.5	15.3	15.3	16.2	15.7	15.1	15.1	14.3	14.3	14.8	14.1
Men, 16 to 19 years	15.9	17.1	16.3	17.1	17.8	17.4	17.1	17.6	17.9	16.5	17.6	15.9	16.8	16.3	14.0
Women, 16 to 19 years	13.1	13.3	13.8	13.6	13.1	13.2	13.6	14.8	13.3	13.7	12.6	12.6	11.5	13.1	14.2
Men, 20 years and older	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.5
Women, 20 years and older	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4
Black or African American, total[1]	10.2	10.8	10.5	10.7	10.3	10.8	10.7	11.6	11.1	10.9	11.1	11.4	10.4	10.3	10.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	29.8	33.0	30.6	30.6	33.3	32.9	35.8	38.5	35.1	29.8	32.7	37.3	28.9	27.3	32.5
Men, 16 to 19 years	31.3	36.0	34.1	38.0	43.1	37.1	41.1	36.5	37.1	27.8	34.2	40.9	32.5	28.4	42.1
Women, 16 to 19 years	28.3	30.3	27.6	23.1	24.5	29.3	31.3	40.3	33.4	31.5	31.4	33.2	25.7	26.5	25.8
Men, 20 years and older	9.5	10.3	10.4	10.3	9.5	10.4	11.0	11.0	10.3	10.5	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.3	9.6
Women, 20 years and older	8.8	9.2	8.6	9.1	8.8	9.1	8.0	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.2	9.8	9.1	9.7	9.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.6	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.4	6.6	7.3
Married men, spouse present	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.3
Married women, spouse present	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7
Full-time workers	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.7
Part-time workers	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.6	5. 9	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.4
Educational attainment[2]															
Less than a high school diploma	8.4	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.5	9.1	9.4	8.8	9.3	8.7	8.8	8.5	8.1	8.8
High school graduates, no college[3]	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	4.9
Some college or associate degree	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.5
Bachelor's degree and higher[4]	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9

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

[2] Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

[3] Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

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

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

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2003												2004
	2002	2003	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Less than 5 weeks	2,893	2,785	2,795	2,782	2,788	2,815	3,033	2,937	2,739	2,735	2,749	2,733	2,622	2,627	2,612
5 to 14 weeks	2,580	2,612	2,573	2,586	2,531	2,625	2,617	2,787	2,698	2,630	2,736	2,585	2,556	2,450	2,394
15 weeks and over	2,904	3,378	3,175	3,176	3,168	3,318	3,294	3,510	3,559	3,561	3,511	3,478	3,484	3,403	3,365
15 to 26 weeks	1,369	1,442	1,444	1,292	1,340	1,399	1,380	1,500	1,598	1,561	1,438	1,460	1,448	1,513	1,467
27 weeks and over	1,535	1,936	1,731	1,884	1,829	1,919	1,914	2,010	1,961	2,001	2,073	2,018	2,036	1,890	1,898
Mean duration, in weeks	16.6	19.2	18.5	18.7	18.1	19.4	19.2	19.6	19.3	19.2	19.6	19.4	20.0	19.6	19.8
Median duration, in weeks	9.1	10.1	9.7	9.5	9.7	10.1	10.1	11.7	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.7

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2003												2004
	2002	2003	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Job losers[1]	4,607	4,838	4,631	4,806	4,774	4,851	5,021	4,972	4,947	4,939	4,947	4,877	4,719	4,618	4,382
On temporary layoff	1,124	1,121	1,094	1,141	1,151	1,112	1,197	1,177	1,173	1,092	1,110	1,097	1,055	1,060	1,028
Not on temporary layoff	3,483	3,717	3,536	3,665	3,623	3,739	3,824	3,795	3,774	3,847	3,837	3,780	3,664	3,558	3,353
Job leavers	866	818	825	783	802	818	778	890	798	790	836	789	931	783	804
Reentrants	2,368	2,477	2,374	2,418	2,410	2,517	2,506	2,646	2,522	2,530	2,436	2,518	2,440	2,366	2,509
New entrants	536	641	605	589	620	633	635	642	661	650	684	653	619	694	681
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	55.0	55.1	54.9	55.9	55.5	55.0	56.2	54.3	55.4	55.4	55.6	55.2	54.2	54.6	52.3
On temporary layoff	13.4	12.8	13.0	13.3	13.4	12.6	13.4	12.9	13.1	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.1	12.5	12.3
Not on temporary layoff	41.6	42.4	41.9	42.5	42.1	42.4	42.8	41.5	42.3	43.2	43.1	42.8	42.1	42.0	40.0
Job leavers	10.3	9.3	9.8	9.1	9.3	9.3	8.7	9.7	8.9	8.9	9.4	8.9	10.7	9.3	9.6
Reentrants	28.3	28.2	28.1	28.1	28.0	28.5	28.0	28.9	28.2	28.4	27.4	28.5	28.0	28.0	30.0
New entrants	6.4	7.3	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.7	7.4	7.1	8.2	8.1
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0
Job leavers	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.5	.5
Reentrants	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
New entrants	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	.4		.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		2003												2004
	2002	2003	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Total, 16 years and older	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6
16 to 24 years	12.0	12.4	12.0	12.0	11.8	12.6	12.9	13.3	12.9	12.4	12.8	12.3	12.1	11.7	12.0
16 to 19 years	16.5	17.5	17.0	17.3	17.6	17.8	18.1	19.0	18.2	16.9	17.5	17.1	15.7	16.1	16.7
16 to 17 years	18.8	19.1	18.3	18.3	17.2	18.9	18.8	21.1	20.3	18.8	19.3	20.2	17.5	18.3	18.2
18 to 19 years	15.1	16.4	16.1	16.2	17.4	17.3	18.1	17.4	16.8	15.7	16.2	15.2	14.7	14.7	15.7
20 to 24 years	9.7	10.0	9.5	9.5	9.0	10.0	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.6	10.1	10.4	9.6	9.8
25 years and older	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5
25 to 54 years	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.7
55 years and older	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7
Men, 16 years and older	5.9	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.7
16 to 24 years	12.8	13.4	12.7	12.7	12.5	13.7	14.1	14.1	14.4	12.9	14.1	13.2	13.4	12.6	12.7
16 to 19 years	18.1	19.3	18.6	19.5	20.5	20.2	20.3	19.9	20.4	17.6	19.6	18.7	18.3	17.4	17.5
16 to 17 years	21.1	20.7	19.5	19.5	18.5	21.3	21.5	23.2	22.3	20.6	22.1	20.4	18.3	18.4	19.3
18 to 19 years	16.4	18.4	17.9	19.2	20.7	19.6	19.9	17.9	19.0	15.6	18.2	17.9	18.1	16.9	16.2
20 to 24 years	10.2	10.6	9.9	9.6	8.9	10.7	11.3	11.5	11.6	10.7	11.7	10.8	11.2	10.4	10.5
25 years and older	4.7	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.5
25 to 54 years	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.7
55 years and older	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.6
Women, 16 years and older	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6
16 to 24 years	11.1	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.1	11.4	11.7	12.4	11.3	11.8	11.4	11.3	10.7	10.7	11.3
16 to 19 years	14.9	15.6	15.4	15.0	14.8	15.5	16.0	18.2	15.9	16.2	15.2	15.4	13.0	14.7	15.9
16 to 17 years	16.6	17.5	17.1	17.1	15.9	16.8	16.3	19.1	18.3	17.0	16.5	20.1	16.6	18.2	17.1
18 t0 19 years	13.8	14.2	14.3	13.1	14.1	14.9	16.3	16.8	14.5	15.8	14.1	12.5	11.1	12.2	15.2
20 to 24 years	9.1	9.3	9.0	9.4	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.0	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.6	8.8	8.9
25 years and older	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6
25 to 54 years	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.8
55 years and older[1]	3.6	3.7	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.5	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.5	4.1

[1] Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

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10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Dec. 2002	Nov. 2003[p]	Dec. 2003[p]	State	Dec. 2002	Nov. 2003[p]	Dec. 2003[p]
Alabama	5.9	5.8	5.8	Missouri	5.5	5.0	5.0
Alaska	8.2	7.5	7.7	Montana	4.7	4.3	4.5
Arizona	6.1	4.8	4.8	Nebraska	3.6	3.6	3.7
Arkansas	5.4	6.0	5.5	Nevada	4.9	4.5	4.4
California	6.9	6.5	6.4	New Hampshire	5.0	4.3	4.1
Colorado	5.8	5.6	5.8	New Jersey	6.0	5.5	5.3
Connecticut	4.7	5.0	5.0	New Mexico	5.4	6.0	5.7
Delaware	4.3	4.1	4.1	New York	6.4	6.1	6.2
District of Columbia	6.6	6.7	6.6	North Carolina	6.7	.6.1	6.2
Florida	5.3	4.9	4.7	North Dakota	3.9	3.2	3.2
Georgia	5.3	4.2	4.1	Ohio	5.6	5.7	6.0
Hawaii	3.9	4.1	4.1	Oklahoma	4.7	5.3	5.1
Idaho	6.1	5.0	4.8	Oregon	7.3	7.3	7.2
Illinois	6.7	6.8	6.4	Pennsylvania	6.1	5.2	5.1
Indiana	4.9	5.0	5.0	Rhode Island	5.5	4.9	5.0
Iowa	4.2	4.2	4.4	South Carolina	6.2	6.8	6.1
Kansas	5.2	4.7	4.8	South Dakota	2.8	3.4	3.4
Kentucky	5.5	5.6	5.4	Tennessee	4.9	5.8	5.7
Louisiana	6.3	5.5	5.8	Texas	6.5	6.3	6.4
Maine	4.7	4.9	5.0	Utah	6.3	4.9	4.7
Maryland	4.2	4.2	4.4	Vermont	3.7	3.9	4.0
Massachusetts	5.5	5.5	5.7	Virginia	3.8	3.6	3.6
Michigan	6.2	7.1	7.2	Washington	7.0	6.9	6.8
Minnesota	4.3	4.6	4.7	West Virginia	6.1	5.5	5.3
Mississippi	7.0	5.0	5.0	Wisconsin	5.7	5.0	5.2
				Wyoming	4.4	4.0	4.0

[p] = preliminary

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

[In thousands]

State	Dec. 2002	Nov. 2003[p]	Dec. 2003[p]	State	Dec. 2002	Nov. 2003[p]	Dec. 2003[p]
Alabama	2,091,023	2,160,760	2,151,923	Missouri	2,968,483	2,988,531	2,985,497
Alaska	327,518	345,283	347,419	Montana	466,511	477,025	476,230
Arizona	2,674,753	2,656,741	2,653,071	Nebraska	962,230	990,167	989,035
Arkansas	1,298,413	1,311,353	1,310,400	Nevada	1,118,744	1,101,632	1,104,149
California	17,497,773	17,672,919	17,681,588	New Hampshire	706,497	717,891	715,999
Colorado	2,441,750	2,480,846	2,485,983	New Jersey	4,380,289	4,440,061	4,450,682
Connecticut	1,783,302	1,783,625	1,783,419	New Mexico	884,971	896,993	898,414
Delaware	419,233	422,890	419,694	New York	9,455,287	9,417,152	9,388,555
District of Columbia	302,451	313,751	307,158	North Carolina	4,152,037	4,191,146	4,187,534
Florida	8,076,624	8,080,970	8,075,518	North Dakota	346,192	355,390	355,414
Georgia	4,216,484	4,404,982	4,357,458	Ohio	5,788,451	5,847,375	5,857,764
Hawaii	582,283	607,567	609,513	Oklahoma	1,698,651	1,694,870	1,688,557
Idaho	684,517	688,967	685,846	Oregon	1,835,950	1,805,057	1,820,726
Illinois	6,362,821	6,488,306	6,478,376	Pennsylvania	6,320,131	6,208,022	6,205,678
Indiana	3,177,524	3,205,035	3,205,021	Rhode Island	561,452	564,826	562,835
Iowa	1,677,103	1,635,987	1,633,167	South Carolina	1,982,182	2,028,236	2,019,644
Kansas	1,425,785	1,480,876	1,481,854	South Dakota	424,612	425,370	425,922
Kentucky	1,958,716	1,991,166	1,995,304	Tennessee	2,929,905	2,911,226	2,908,652
Louisiana	2,001,841	2,048,026	2,064,360	Texas	10,807,276	11,032,040	11,032,978
Maine	687,716	697,966	697,712	Utah	1,184,116	1,217,299	1,222,487
Maryland	2,897,002	2,922,449	2,930,444	Vermont	351,853	353,961	352,596
Massachusetts	3,505,689	3,454,383	3,460,198	Virginia	3,734,424	3,797,747	3,796,855
Michigan	4,941,222	5,111,026	5,084,838	Washington	3,124,579	3,127,668	3,132,826
Minnesota	2,934,039	2,932,907	2,934,039	West Virginia	792,428	797,113	794,102
Mississippi	1,298,544	1,322,066	1,316,668	Wisconsin	3,027,889	3,089,120	3,093,671
				Wyoming	270,103	277,348	277,380

[p] = preliminary.

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

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2003												2004
	2002	2003[p]	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
TOTAL NONFARM	130,341	129,932	130,190	130,031	129,921	129,901	129,873	129,859	129,814	129,789	129,856	129,944	130,027	130,043	130,155
TOTAL PRIVATE	108,828	108,356	108,572	108,406	108,305	108,304	108,332	108,292	108,253	108,209	108,317	108,384	108,483	108,504	108,629
GOODS-PRODUCING	22,557	21,817	22,122	22,005	21,949	21,880	21,859	21,805	21,744	21,712	21,697	21,674	21,686	21,670	21,677
Natural resources and mining	583	571	572	574	571	568	570	573	571	569	568	569	571	569	563
Logging	70.4	68.4	70.2	70.1	69.2	68.4	68.7	69.7	68.2	67.5	67.4	67.9	67.6	65.8	65.3
Mining	512.2	502.3	505.2	506.4	501.6	499.9	501.6	503.2	502.7	501.8	500.8	501.5	503.4	502.7	497.6
Oil and gas extraction	121.9	122.9	120.8	120.5	121.2	122.3	122.9	123.7	123.5	123.2	123.6	124.1	123.9	123.4	122.5
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	210.6	202.7	202.9	202.1	201.9	201.9	202.6	203.3	204.3	203.6	201.6	202.1	202.4	202.0	198.4
Coal mining	74.4	70.4	70.9	70.8	70.7	70.8	70.6	70.9	71.6	70.7	69.2	69.6	69.5	69.6	69.5
Support activities for mining	179.8	176.8	178.5	180.8	178.5	175.7	176.1	176.2	174.9	175.0	175.6	175.3	177.1	177.3	176.7
Construction	6,716	6,722	6,712	6,661	6,661	6,689	6,715	6,718	6,721	6,739	6,754	6,754	6,771	6,784	6,808
Construction of buildings	1,574.8	1,576.1	1,576.9	1,570.6	1,571.4	1,578.1	1,578.5	1,572.3	1,566.4	1,570.0	1,577.7	1,579.4	1,583.9	1,588.7	1,595.8
Heavy and civil engineering	930.6	910.8	917.6	909.1	898.1	900.0	905.2	907.3	910.6	913.9	915.2	910.8	918.8	923.5	932.4
Specialty trade contractors	4,210.4	4,235.5	4,217.6	4,181.0	4,191.3	4,211.3	4,230.8	4,238.8	4,244.1	4,255.5	4,260.9	4,263.7	4,268.6	4,271.4	4,279.3
Manufacturing	15,259	14,524	14,838	14,770	14,717	14,623	14,574	14,514	14,452	14,404	14,375	14,351	14,344	14,317	14,306
Production workers	10,766	10,200	10,465	10,406	10,346	10,263	10,233	10,181	10,136	10,104	10,077	10,058	10,048	10,038	10,020
Durable goods	9,483	8,970	9,180	9,129	9,092	9,025	8,993	8,958	8,908	8,886	8,867	8,854	8,874	8,865	8,868
Production workers	6,529	6,157	6,328	6,282	6,244	6,188	6,168	6,142	6,104	6,099	6,077	6,066	6,089	6,078	6,076
Wood products	554.9	536.0	542.9	541.4	537.4	537.8	536.1	533.3	532.4	528.9	531.8	533.4	536.3	535.7	535.9
Nonmetallic mineral products	516.0	492.7	501.2	498.3	497.1	494.1	494.8	494.8	760.8	490.2	488	486.6	489.7	488.2	491.6
Primary metals	509.4	476.7	495.3	491.4	489.3	485.8	481.3	475.8	472.1	470.6	466.3	463.4	464.1	464.3	462.0
Fabricated metal products	1,548.5	1,478.5	1,508.9	1,498.4	1,494.5	1,487.6	1,480.6	1,474.4	1,468.4	1,465.6	1,461.1	1,461.3	1,468.1	1,472.4	1,475.3
Machinery	1,229.5	1,153.5	1,184.5	1,176.9	1,169.3	1,161.2	1,155.2	1,149.9	1,145.5	1,140.8	1,139.4	1,137.0	1,142.5	1,139.8	1,136.4
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,507.2	1,360.9	1,411.1	1,397.3	1,388.6	1,377.5	1,366.4	1,359.3	1,348.7	1,343.8	1,339.2	1,332.8	1,334.4	1,331.8	1,332.7
Computer and peripheral equipment	250.0	225.7	236.1	232.2	231.3	231.1	228.4	227.3	224.0	222.5	221.9	219.3	219.1	217.5	219.5
Communications equipment	185.8	157.0	163.4	162.4	160.6	158.7	157.4	156.3	155.8	155.0	154.1	1 53.9	154.4	153.9	156.4
Semiconductors and electronic components	524.5	461.9	480.4	475.8	472.2	468.6	464.3	461.5	457.9	456.2	453.3	449.4	451.2	451.2	450.0
Electronic instruments	450.0	429.2	439.3	436.0	434.9	430.9	429.0	426.9	424.7	425.2	425.5	425.1	425.2	424.7	439.3
Electrical equipment and appliances	496.5	459.8	475.8	472.2	469.3	465.7	461.0	459.7	457.7	453.8	452.1	450.8	450.9	450.1	448.8
Transportation equipment	1,828.9	1,775.4	1,799.9	1,799.3	1,793.6	1,772.3	1,780.1	1,775.0	1,759.8	1,766.5	1,765.6	1,765.5	1,766.5	1,763.0	1,765.8
Furniture and related products	604.1	573.4	584.4	580.2	581.9	574.6	572.5	571.1	572.6	568.1	568.0	568.2	568.9	569.4	571.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	688.3	662.7	675.9	673.2	670.9	668.7	665.2	664.3	660.2	657.9	655.9	655.2	652.7	650.2	648.4
Nondurable goods	5,775	5,555	5,658	5,641	5,625	5,598	5,581	5,556	5,544	5,518	5,508	5,497	5,470	5,452	5,438
Production workers	4,239	4,043	4,137	4,124	4,102	4,075	4,065	4,039	4,032	4,005	4,000	3,992	3,959	3,960	3,944
Food manufacturing	1,525.7	1,518.6	1,517.4	1,717.5	1,517.3	1,517.3	1,517.2	1,517.8	1,522.1	1,523.8	1,526.0	1,528.2	1,508.3	1,504.6	1,496.1
Beverages and tobacco products	207.4	200.5	203.4	203.2	202.2	200.6	201.0	2..04	200.7	201.0	200.2	201.0	198.3	197.7	197.2
Textile mills	290.9	260.3	278.7	276.6	274.2	270.4	265.6	262.9	256.9	251.8	250.2	247.0	245.1	241.3	239.8
Textile product mills	194.6	179.9	188.0	187.8	187.2	184.8	182.7	181.6	178.7	170.7	173.7	172.6	175.2	175.0	175.8
Apparel	359.7	312.6	336.2	331.2	326.8	321.7	318.5	313.2	307.5	304.0	299.8	299.7	297.7	295.7	294.2
Leather and allied products	50.2	45.2	47.6	47.1	46.8	46.3	45.7	44.2	44.9	44.3	44.2	43.7	44.1	44.0	43.7
Paper and paper products	546.6	519.1	530.3	527.9	525.0	523.0	520.9	519.2	516.3	515.1	513.8	513.3	511.7	510.0	509.0
Printing and related support activities	706.6	680.0	686.3	685.5	685.7	683.7	683.8	682.2	681.1	678.8	676.2	673.3	673.1	670.2	669.5
Petroleum and coal products	118.1	114.6	117.9	117.4	116.8	115.5	115.5	114.8	114.6	113.8	112.9	112.6	112.0	111.6	114.0
Chemicals	927.5	908.0	921.0	918.3	916.2	913.9	912.0	907.9	908.2	905.4	902.7	899.1	897.6	896.2	893.6
Plastics and rubber products	848.0	815.9	831.5	828.5	826.9	820.7	818.0	811.8	813.1	808.8	808.4	806.3	806.5	805.6	804.8
SERVICE-PROVIDING	107,784	108,115	108,068	108,026	107,972	108,021	108,014	108,054	108,070	108,077	108,159	108,270	108,341	108,373	108,478
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	86,271	86,539	89,450	86,401	86,356	86,424	86,473	86,487	86,509	82,497	86,620	86,710	86,797	86,834	86,952
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,497	25,275	25,375	25,352	25,328	25,326	25,302	25,266	25,225	25,225	25,252	25,272	25,261	25,218	25,319
Wholesale trade	5,652.3	5,605.7	5,627.3	5,628.7	5,628.3	5,625.8	5,618.4	5,608.6	5,596.8	5,589.0	5,585.1	5,581.6	5,592.7	5,600.4	5,611.1
Durable goods	3,007.9	2,949.4	2,969.2	2,967.1	2,961.2	2,958.1	2,953.4	2,948.4	2,942.5	2,936.2	2,932.1	2,932.0	2,943.9	2,949.5	2,959.5
Nondurable goods	2,015.0	2,002.0	2,012.8	2,011.5	2,013.0	2,013.1	2,009.7	2,005.1	2,001.6	1,997.9	1,995.9	1,992.4	1,989.2	1,990.4	1,989.6
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	629.4	654.3	645.3	650.1	654.1	654.6	655.3	655.1	652.7	651.9	6657.1	657.2	659.6	660.5	662.0
Retail trade	15.025.1	14.912.0	14.946.4	14.924.8	14.911.6	14.929.4	14.917.4	14.908.0	14.896.5	14.911.6	14.926.8	14.948.1	14.921.7	14.880.8	14.956.5
Motor vehicles and parts dealers[1]	1,879.4	1,883.6	1,879.2	1,876.2	1,974.3	1,875.9	1,880.1	1,881.7	1,883.7	1,883.5	1,889.8	1,889.7	1,892.9	1,893.7	1,896.8
Automobile dealers	1,252.8	1,255.1	1,252.5	1,250.5	1,249.4	1,249.8	1,252.4	1,254.8	1,256.9	1,257.0	1,259.7	1,259.6	1,258.9	1,259.0	1,260.6
Furniture and home furnishings stores	538.7	542.9	545.0	546.7	543.5	543.8	541.2	543.1	540.1	538.0	539.7	540.2	544.8	547.9	546.0
Electronics and appliance stores	525.3	512.3	521.2	516.2	513.2	513.3	512.2	511.3	507.2	507.4	506.7	506.5	512.8	514.2	509.6

See notes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2003												2004
	2002	2003[P]	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[P]	Jan.[P]
Building material and garden supply stores	1,176.5	1,191.1	1,182.3	1,176.5	1,173.7	1,180.5	1,182.1	1,187.4	1,188.3	1,194.7	1,203.4	1,204.0	1,210.0	1,210.5	1,224.0
Food and beverage stores	2,881.6	2,840.7	2,856.2	2,852.8	2,854.0	2,853.2	2,856.5	2,847.3	2,835.6	2,833.6	2,829.4	2,838.7	2,821.4	2,809.8	2,823.7
Health and personal care stores	938.8	943.1	936.0	937.7	937.3	940.3	940.3	943.2	941.4	941.0	943.1	948.3	951.6	952.7	954.9
Gasoline stations	895.9	879.9	885.2	883.2	881.7	884.7	883.8	882.6	877.9	881.4	877.9	873.8	875.2	870.7	873.3
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,312.5	1,296.6	1,301.4	1,292.1	1,296.8	1,303.4	1,296.6	1,293.1	1,294.0	1,294.8	1,295.6	1,302.6	1,297.1	1,298.4	1,296.6
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	661.3	645.2	652.6	652.9	651.2	649.0	648.0	644.8	644.1	642.5	642.8	642.0	641.6	636.4	642.9
General merchandise stores[1]	2,812.0	2,815.1	2,811.1	2,816.9	2,815.8	2,816.8	2,811.8	2,811.2	2,820.4	2,834.9	2,839.9	2,842.9	2,826.4	2,803.2	2,840.2
Department stores	1,684.0	1,618.7	1,644.6	1,638.8	1,628.8	1,618.8	1,613.5	1,612.2	1,613.7	1,622.3	1,623.7	1,623.5	1,612.6	1,612.4	1,618.7
Miscellaneous store retailers	959.5	934.1	944.1	940.9	939.2	938.7	936.3	934.7	934.0	931.9	931.7	933.5	930.9	921.1	929.4
Nonstore retailers	443.7	427.5	432.1	432.7	430.9	429.8	428.5	427.6	429.8	427.9	426.8	425.9	417.3	422.2	419.1
Transportation and warehousing	4,223.6	4,176.6	4,214.8	4,214.0	4,204.3	4,187.7	4,185.8	4,171.6	4,153.6	4,148.4	4,160.8	4,162.9	4,168.0	4,157.8	4,172.3
Air transportation	563.5	527.2	562.0	556.7	550.5	537.1	532.6	523.0	513.8	512.4	511.8	506.1	511.5	511.8	510.6
Rail transportation	217.8	215.4	215.1	215.1	214.7	215.4	215.2	216.0	216.1	213.8	215.6	215.2	215.5	215.4	215.2
Water transportation	52.6	52.5	53.2	53.5	53.4	52.7	53.4	53.1	53.1	52.9	51.5	52.5	50.9	50.6	50.7
Truck transportation	1,339.3	1,327.8	1,328.6	1,325.3	1,329.0	1,322.0	1,322.0	1,324.6	1,324.3	1,329.6	1,328.7	1,329.3	1,335.7	1,337.3	1,339.8
Transit and ground passenger transportation	380.8	380.4	378.3	380.8	376.4	383.2	381.1	378.3	372.8	371.2	380.7	389.2	385.7	385.9	384.9
Pipeline transportation	41.7	40.0	41.0	40.8	41.0	40.9	40.8	40.4	40.1	39.5	39.3	39.0	38.7	38.2	37.5
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	25.6	28.0	23.0	24.8	26.5	27.6	28.5	29.1	29.1	28.9	28.9	29.0	28.7	30.0	30.5
Support activities for transportation	524.7	516.3	522.2	520.4	518.5	514.8	520.7	517.1	513.4	512.2	515.4	514.3	512.4	511.3	511.3
Couriers and messengers	560.9	566.7	567.8	569.3	570.8	570.5	569.0	569.4	569.5	566.7	566.5	565.0	564.7	560.9	566.7
Warehousing and storage	516.7	522.3	523.6	527.3	523.5	523.5	522.5	520.6	521.4	521.2	522.4	522.6	524.2	516.4	525.1
Utilities	596.2	580.8	586.6	584.9	583.4	582.8	580.7	577.8	578.1	578.8	578.9	579.2	578.9	579.1	578.8
Information	3,395	3,198	3,258	3,233	3,221	3,214	3,203	3,194	3,188	3,174	3,175	3,166	3,172	3,175	3,165
Publishing industries, except Internet	964.1	926.5	938.1	938.8	935.9	932.4	928.8	926.4	922.7	922.0	919.3	918.0	918.4	917.7	911.8
Motion picture and sound recording industries	387.9	376.2	318.0	370.5	371.3	371.6	374.8	374.2	376.6	369.9	375.4	373.4	382.7	385.3	383.4
Broadcasting, except Internet	334.1	327.0	328.6	326.4	327.0	327.1	326.7	326.3	326.5	325.5	327.6	326.0	327.0	328.6	328.6
Internet publishing and broadcasting	33.7	30.0	30.0	30.1	30.1	29.9	29.1	29.5	30.1	30.0	30.1	29.9	30.4	30.4	30.8
Telecommunications	1,186.5	1,082.6	1,118.7	1,108.4	1,098.6	1,095.4	1,088.3	1,082.0	1,075.3	1,071.3	1,069.4	1,065.2	1,062.2	1,062.9	1,063.6
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	441.0	407.5	412.2	410.9	409.6	408.6	407.9	408.0	409.5	407.6	405.4	404.8	402.6	401.6	399.1
Other information services	47.3	48.1	48.3	48.2	48.1	48.6	47.8	47.5	47.3	47.8	48.0	48.3	48.2	48.3	47.4
Financial activities	7,847	7,974	7,915	7,933	7,945	7,968	7,987	7,988	7,995	7,996	8,004	7,990	7,985	7,980	7,982
Finance and insurance	5,817.3	5,920.5	5,879.2	5,894.4	5,902.9	5,919.4	5,934.8	5,933.8	5,936.8	5,936.8	5,945.6	5,930.2	5,922.7	5,914.7	5,916.0
Monetary authorities—central bank	23.4	22.7	23.1	22.8	22.9	22.8	22.8	22.7	22.7	22.6	22.6	22.5	22.5	22.3	22.2
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,686.0	2,785.7	2,747.3	2,755.6	2,783.5	2,777.0	2,796.9	2,797.6	2,802.6	2,806.0	2,808.1	2,801.0	2,790.3	2,783.1	2,783.7
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,733.0	1,752.0	1,741.3	1,742.4	1,745.0	1,748.0	1,752.0	1,752.2	1,755.1	1,756.0	1,757.9	1,760.1	1,758.1	1,756.0	1,758.3
Commercial banking	1,278.1	1,281.0	1,278.7	1,278.4	1,279.1	1,280.0	1,281.7	1,281.5	1,283.2	1,283.9	1,283.6	1,284.4	1,280.5	1,277.3	1,277.0
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	789.4	764.4	770.5	768.8	764.6	762.6	761.1	760.7	760.4	758.7	761.7	762.0	769.1	774.4	781.8
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,233.2	2,266.1	2,254.9	2,263.9	2,268.5	2,274.2	2,271.7	2,271.3	2,269.7	2,268.7	2,271.9	2,264.7	2,261.2	2,254.1	2,248.7
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	85.4	81.7	83.4	83.3	83.4	82.8	82.3	81.5	81.4	80.8	81.3	80.0	79.6	80.8	79.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,029.8	2,053.5	2,036.0	2,038.7	2,041.7	2,048.8	2,051.9	2,053.8	2,057.8	2,058.8	2,057.9	2,060.2	2,062.7	2,065.4	2,066.2
Real estate	1,352.9	1,384.4	1,369.1	1,373.3	1,376.8	1,382.2	1,383.0	1,382.4	1,385.3	1,386.6	1,388.8	1,390.6	1,394.5	1,398.0	1,401.8
Rental and leasing services	649.1	640.7	640.5	638.8	637.9	638.9	640.4	642.8	643.9	643.4	639.8	639.9	639.0	637.6	634.8
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	27.6	28.4	26.4	26.5	27.0	27.7	28.5	28.6	28.6	28.8	29.3	29.7	29.2	29.8	29.6
Professional and business services	15,976	15,998	15,902	15,906	15,871	15,897	15,943	15,967	16,021	15,998	16,051	16,070	16,114	16,159	16,137
Professional and technical services[1]	6,675.6	6,624.0	6,613.2	6,635.4	6,626.1	6,631.3	6,616.7	6,606.5	6,585.7	6,578.1	6,606.3	6,624.1	6,647.9	6,670.5	6,651.5
Legal services	1,115.3	1,136.8	1,129.9	1,133.8	1,136.1	1,138.3	1,136.9	1,137.4	1,135.0	1,133.8	1,136.6	1,140.4	1,142.9	1,141.7	1,140.9
Accounting and bookkeeping services	837.3	815.8	821.4	837.8	827.7	818.1	808.8	802.0	800.7	800.7	802.5	801.5	810.6	821.8	803.7
Architectural and engineering services	1,246.1	1,228.2	1,224.0	1,231.3	1,228.7	1,227.5	1,225.1	1,220.8	1,224.6	1,222.0	1,230.1	1,230.9	1,233.9	1,236.8	1,234.3

See notes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2003												2004
	2002	2003[p]	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
Computer systems design and related services	1,152.8	1,108.7	1,115.5	1,113.2	1,110.3	1,117.9	1,115.1	1,112.4	1,100.7	1,094.5	1,103.3	1,107.0	1,105.7	1,105.1	1,104.5
Management and technical consulting services	734.4	747.3	740.9	742.3	742.8	741.5	743.2	741.6	742.5	744.2	749.3	755.6	760.6	764.3	766.1
Management of companies and enterprises	1,705.4	1,675.4	1,681.1	1,680.2	1,679.2	1,679.1	1,677.5	1,374.9	1,680.3	1,671.4	1,671.7	1,669.1	1,671.6	1,670.3	1,674.5
Administrative and waste services	7,595.2	7,698.4	7,607.6	7,590.4	7,565.8	7,586.6	7,648.7	7,685.9	7,754.7	7,748.1	7,773.1	7,776.3	7,794.5	7,818.5	7,811.1
Administrative and support services[1]	7,276.8	7,376.5	7,286.0	7,269.9	7,246.3	7,262.8	7,325.9	7,364.8	7,426.5	7,427.0	7,451.6	7,456.0	7,473.7	7,495.9	7,489.2
Employment services[1]	3,246.5	3,335.7	3,276.7	3,261.4	3,240.2	3,229.3	3,276.1	3,314.6	3,369.6	3,366.2	3,389.1	3,402.0	3,427.6	3,452.3	3,448.4
Temporary help services	2,193.7	2,242.6	2,189.3	2,176.6	2,163.7	2,159.1	2,199.7	2,235.4	2,248.8	2,262.3	2,287.2	2,291.7	2,319.4	2,342.7	1,321.3
Business support services	756.6	747.5	746.2	744.2	745.7	746.8	748.3	747.8	744.2	748.7	753.2	753.2	746.7	744.4	736.4
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,606.1	1,632.0	1,613.1	1,610.6	1,607.0	1,621.5	1,628.8	1,634.8	1,643.8	1,648.4	1,645.2	1,639.6	1,639.4	1,641.5	1,642.7
Waste management and remediation services	318.3	321.9	321.6	320.5	319.5	323.8	322.8	321.1	328.2	321.1	321.5	320.3	320.8	322.6	321.9
Educational and health services	16,199	16,576	16,432	16,465	16,488	16,538	16,564	16,576	16,568	16,591	16,672	16,678	16,705	16,734	16,756
Educational services	2,642.8	2,688.6	2,670.8	2,673.7	2,672.1	2,687.1	2,692.0	2,677.7	2,676.4	2,673.9	2,689.1	2,707.7	2,723.1	2,734.0	2,741.7
Health care and social assistance	13,555.7	13,887.5	13,761.1	13,791.3	13,815.9	13,851.0	13,872.3	13,898.4	13,891.3	13,916.8	13,933.3	13,970.0	13,981.5	14,000.1	14,014.3
Ambulatory health care services[1]	4,633.2	4,775.8	4,714.9	4,728.2	4,739.2	4,751.8	4,763.2	4,777.3	4,783.4	4,791.9	4,792.8	4,812.8	4,818.7	4,828.4	4,839.1
Offices of physicians	1,967.8	2,003.8	1,983.3	1,987.8	1,990.7	1,992.1	1,996.3	2,001.0	2,004.6	2,007.1	2,008.2	2,018.5	2,023.3	2,030.2	2,030.2
Outpatient care centers	413.0	423.1	421.1	421.6	422.9	422.4	422.8	425.0	422.8	423.5	422.9	423.3	426.4	423.2	429.6
Home health care services	679.8	727.0	707.8	709.2	714.0	722.9	725.7	729.7	732.0	733.7	732.8	737.7	735.7	740.1	739.1
Hospitals	4,159.6	4,252.2	4,217.3	4,224.9	4,233.4	4,244.1	4,249.7	4,259.8	4,247.4	4,260.2	4,264.4	4,268.9	4,278.1	4,282.6	4,287.7
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	2,743.3	2,784.4	2,770.4	2,771.9	2,774.7	2,781.4	2,784.6	2,786.7	2,784.2	2,787.7	2,789.3	2,794.2	2,792.8	2,796.1	2,790.8
Nursing care facilities	1,573.2	1,582.7	1,580.2	1,580.7	1,580.4	1,582.3	1,583.9	1,586.1	1,582.8	1,580.5	1,583.1	1,585.2	1,584.1	1,581.6	1,578.0
Social assistance[1]	2,019.7	2,075.2	2,058.5	2,066.3	2,068.6	2,073.7	2,074.8	2,074.6	2,076.3	2,080.0	2,086.8	2,094.1	2,091.9	2,093.0	2,096.7
Child day care services	744.1	760.5	721.4	756.0	756.4	757.9	758.2	756.5	761.1	764.5	765.8	771.6	766.3	766.2	764.3
Leisure and hospitality	11,986	12,125	12,171	12,776	12,107	12,084	12,078	12,097	12,118	12,117	12,126	12,147	12,178	12,193	12,214
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,782.6	1,801.1	1,843.8	1,815.9	1,807.8	1,792.9	1,794.3	1,792.1	1,797.7	1,795.0	1,794.4	1,796.9	1,799.4	1,798.7	1,803.7
Performing arts and spectator sports	363.7	370.4	375.4	373.4	377.0	377.3	370.9	366.6	366.2	366.7	372.0	369.6	371.7	372.4	372.9
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	114.0	114.2	115.4	115.3	114.8	113.3	114.3	114.3	114.6	114.5	113.4	114.2	113.3	112.5	112.5
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,305.0	1,316.6	1,353.0	1,327.2	1,316.0	1,302.3	1,309.1	1,311.2	1,316.9	1,313.8	1,309.0	1,313.1	1,314.4	1,313.8	1,318.3
Accommodations and food services	10,203.2	10,324.4	10,327.5	10,299.9	10,299.6	10,290.7	10,283.8	10,305.1	10,319.9	10,321.8	10,331.7	10,350.4	10,378.9	10,393.8	10,409.9
Accommodations	1,778.6	1,765.0	1,809.3	1,797.5	1,786.7	1,759.4	1,751.1	1,756.0	1,762.5	1,755.0	1,739.1	1,733.7	1,751.7	1,758.5	1,747.1
Food services and drinking places	8,424.6	8,559.4	8,518.2	8,502.4	8,512.9	8,531.3	8,562.7	8,549.1	8,557.4	8,566.8	8,592.6	8,616.7	8,627.2	8,635.3	8,662.8
Other services	5,372	5,392	5,397	5,396	9,396	5,397	5,396	5,399	5,394	5,396	5,390	5,387	5,382	5,375	5,379
Repair and maintenance	1,246.9	1,236.5	1,236.1	1,234.0	1,233.3	1,235.9	1,235.2	1,238.9	1,238.7	1,242.4	1,240.4	1,237.6	1,234.4	1,231.7	1,236.3
Personal and laundry services	1,257.2	1,257.9	1,262.5	1,263.8	1,262.2	1,260.1	1,259.9	1,258.5	1,258.8	1,257.3	1,252.7	1,254.6	1,254.1	1,248.2	1,249.7
Membership associations and organizations	2,867.8	2,897.9	2,898.1	2,898.4	2,900.2	2,901.0	2,901.1	2,902.0	2,896.3	2,895.9	2,896.5	2,895.2	2,893.9	2,895.3	2,893.1
Government	21,513	21,576	21,618	21,625	21,616	21,597	21,541	21,567	21,561	21,580	21,539	21,560	21,544	21,539	21,526
Federal	2,767	2,766	2,756	2,787	2,789	2,768	2,769	2,763	2,758	2,750	2,747	2,736	2,723	2,722	2,723
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,923.8	1,947.2	1,965.0	1,968.8	1,972.7	1,952.5	1,953.9	1,949.6	1,947.8	1,942.2	1,942.1	1,932.9	1,924.9	1,930.5	1,930.3
U.S. Postal Service	842.4	809.1	819.8	818.6	816.5	815.2	815.2	813.0	810.2	808.0	804.8	803.3	798.1	791.1	792.3
State	5,029	5,017	5,021	5,028	5,024	5,020	5,013	4,996	4,990	4,997	5,019	5,031	5,023	5,017	5,002
Education	2,242.8	2,266.4	2,248.9	2,260.1	2,258.7	2,259.7	2,256.5	2,247.9	2,249.0	2,258.7	2,278.8	2,290.4	2,282.5	2,278.1	2,264.3
Other State government	2,786.3	2,750.7	2,772.0	2,767.6	2,765.1	2,720.4	2,756.4	2,748.0	2,740.8	2,738.2	2,740.4	2,740.4	2,740.0	2,738.9	2,737.6
Local	13,718	13,803	13,812	13,810	13,803	13,809	13,759	13,808	13,813	13,833	13,773	13,793	13,798	13,800	13,801
Education	7,654.4	7,698.3	7,701.5	7,701.5	7,698.8	7,700.6	7,657.2	7,707.1	7,721.2	7,742.4	7,673.9	7,687.0	7,684.5	7,686.4	7,684.5
Other local government	6,063.2	6,104.3	6,110.6	6,108.3	6,106.2	6,107.9	6,102.0	6,101.1	6,091.5	6,090.1	6,099.3	6,105.9	6,113.1	6,113.2	6,006.3

[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.

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13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2003												2004
	2002	2003[p]	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.9	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.8	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.5	33.7
GOODS-PRODUCING	39.9	39.8	39.8	39.5	39.9	39.4	39.7	39.8	39.6	39.7	39.8	39.9	40.1	39.9	40.1
Natural resources and mining	43.2	43.6	43.4	43.5	44.2	43.3	43.8	43.6	43.3	43.6	43.6	43.7	43.9	43.7	44.2
Construction	38.4	38.4	38.7	37.7	38.7	37.8	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.5	38.4	38.4	38.5	38.1	38.4
Manufacturing	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.4	40.4	40.1	40.2	40.3	40.1	40.2	40.4	40.5	40.8	40.6	40.9
Overtime hours	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6
Durable goods	40.8	40.8	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.3	40.5	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.8	40.9	41.3	41.1	41.4
Overtime hours	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9
Wood products	39.9	40.4	40.1	40.0	40.1	40.0	39.9	40.3	40.7	40.4	40.4	40.6	41.2	40.9	40.9
Nonmetallic mineral products	42.0	42.2	42.1	42.1	42.6	41.9	42.3	42.1	41.8	42.1	41.9	42.1	42.4	42.4	42.4
Primary metals	42.4	42.3	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.1	42.3	42.0	41.7	41.9	42.2	42.3	42.7	42.7	43.0
Fabricated metal products	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.3	40.6	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.7	41.0
Machinery	40.5	40.8	40.4	40.8	40.5	40.5	40.6	40.9	40.4	40.7	41.0	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.4
Computer and electronic products	39.7	40.4	40.0	39.9	40.3	40.1	40.5	40.4	40.5	41.0	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.4	40.7
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.1	40.6	40.4	40.7	40.5	40.1	40.3	40.8	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.5
Transportation equipment	42.5	41.9	42.3	42.0	41.5	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.3	40.7	42.0	41.9	42.7	42.7	42.8
Furniture and related products	39.2	38.9	38.6	38.6	38.3	38.0	38.4	38.9	38.9	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.9	39.9	39.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.6	38.4	38.9	38.5	38.4	38.0	38.1	38.4	38.3	38.1	38.3	38.3	38.9	38.5	39.2
Nondurable goods	40.1	39.8	39.7	39.9	40.0	39.7	39.6	39.7	39.4	39.6	39.8	39.9	40.1	39.8	40.1
Overtime hours	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2
Food manufacturing	39.6	39.3	39.2	39.2	39.6	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.1	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.2	39.0	39.5
Beverage and tobacco products	39.4	39.1	39.2	39.4	39.4	39.5	39.0	38.8	38.4	38.8	39.1	38.8	39.9	38.7	39.8
Textile mills	40.6	39.1	39.0	39.7	39.4	39.0	38.5	38.8	37.7	38.7	39.0	39.1	40.0	39.8	39.9
Textile product mills	39.2	39.6	39.0	39.2	39.1	38.5	39.1	39.0	39.8	40.0	40.7	40.4	40.0	39.5	39.3
Apparel	36.7	35.6	36.1	35.7	35.8	35.6	35.4	35.1	34.6	34.8	35.1	35.8	36.2	35.7	35.5
Leather and allied products	37.5	39.3	39.4	39.4	39.7	39.3	39.2	38.8	39.7	38.9	38.4	38.9	39.3	40.2	39.7
Paper and paper products	41.8	42.1	41.5	41.7	41.8	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.5	41..9	42.1	42.1
Printing and related support activities	38.4	38.2	38.5	38.3	38.4	37.9	37.9	38.2	38.0	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.4	38.2	38.4
Petroleum and coal products	43.0	44.5	43.5	45.2	45.8	44.0	43.9	44.2	44.0	44.4	44.2	44.9	45.6	44.2	43.4
Chemicals	42.3	42.4	42.2	42.7	42.7	42.3	42.1	42.2	42.0	42.3	42.2	42.0	42.7	42.3	42.5
Plastics and rubber products	40.6	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.2	39.9	40.3	40.1	40.1	40.3	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.7
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.2	32.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.4	33.6
Wholesale trade	38.0	37.8	37.6	37.7	37.8	37.7	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.9	37.8	38.0	38.0	37.8	37.9
Retail trade	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.9	3.1	30.7	30.9
Transportation and warehousing	36.8	36.9	36.9	36.7	36.7	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.9	36.9	36.9	37.1	37.0	36.6	36.8
Utilities	40.9	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.4	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.0	40.4	41.0	41.4	40.6	40.5
Information	36.5	36.2	35.9	36.2	36.3	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.1	36.1	36.3	36.1	36.1
Financial activities	35.6	35.5	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.5	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.4	35.5	35.5	35.2	35.7
Professional and business services	34.2	34.1	34.3	34.2	34.3	34.0	34.2	34.1	34.1	33.9	33.9	34.0	34.1	33.8	34.0
Education and health services	32.4	32.3	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.3
Leisure and hospitality	25.8	25.6	25.9	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.7	25.5	25.4	25.5	25.5	25.6	25.7	25.5	25.6
Other services	32.0	31.4	31.8	31.7	31.6	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.3	31.3	31.2	31.3	31.2	31.1	31.1

[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.

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14. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2003												2004
	2002	2003[p]	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars	$14.95	$15.35	$15.18	$15.27	$15.27	$15.25	$15.31	$15.34	$15.40	$15.41	$15.41	$15.43	$15.46	$15.47	$15.49
Constant (1982) dollars	8.24	8.27	8.25	8.25	8.21	8.23	8.28	8.29	8.31	8.28	8.25	8.28	8.23	8.31	8.27
GOODS-PRODUCING	16.33	16.80	16.62	16.64	16.68	16.71	16.76	16.79	16.81	16.86	16.91	16.90	16.94	16.99	17.01
Natural resources and mining	17.19	17.60	17.36	17.34	17.45	17.60	17.47	17.52	17.57	17.62	17.66	17.72	17.19	18.19	18.02
Construction	18.52	18.96	18.78	18.81	18.83	18.90	18.95	18.97	15.97	19.01	19.05	19.06	19.06	19.07	19.12
Manufacturing	15.29	15.74	15.58	15.62	15.63	15.64	15.68	15.72	15.73	15.79	15.84	15.83	15.89	15.94	15.94
Excluding overtime	14.54	14.96	14.79	14.83	14.88	14.90	14.92	14.96	14.96	15.02	15.06	15.03	15.06	15.09	15.09
Durable goods	16.02	16.46	16.32	16.35	16.35	16.35	16.39	16.43	16.43	16.50	16.57	16.54	16.58	16.65	16.62
Nondurable goods	14.15	14.63	14.13	14.49	14.53	14.54	14.58	14.61	14.65	14.68	14.70	14.72	14.79	14.82	14.86
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	14.56	14.96	14.79	14.89	14.88	14.86	14.92	14.95	15.02	15.02	15.01	15.03	15.06	15.06	15.08
Trade,transportation, and utilities	14.02	14.34	14.20	14.28	14.28	14.24	14.30	14.35	14.39	14.40	14.38	14.41	14.44	14.44	14.44
Wholesale trade	16.98	17.36	17.19	17.28	17.26	17.29	17.23	17.37	17.40	17.43	17.44	17.47	17.47	17.48	17.54
Retail trade	11.67	11.90	11.83	11.86	11.85	11.81	11.87	11.91	11.94	11.95	11.94	11.95	11.97	11.97	11.96
Transportation and warehousing	15.76	16.25	16.01	16.18	16.20	16.15	16.20	16.26	16.36	16.33	16.31	16.32	16.35	16.36	16.38
Utilities	23.96	24.77	24.05	24.26	24.45	24.44	24.59	24.72	24.80	24.99	24.96	25.17	25.36	25.24	25.34
Information	20.20	21.01	20.64	20.74	20.82	20.89	21.01	20.98	21.18	21.22	21.21	21.21	21.10	20.98	21.08
Financial activities	16.17	17.13	16.71	16.79	16.82	16.95	17.02	17.16	17.41	17.39	17.27	17.29	17.30	17.32	17.37
Professional and business services	16.81	17.20	16.98	17.17	17.17	17.20	17.21	17.16	17.20	17.20	17.19	17.25	17.29	17.27	17.31
Education and health services	15.21	15.64	15.53	15.56	15.56	15.45	15.56	15.61	15.64	15.69	15.70	15.73	15.77	15.80	15.82
Leisure and hospitality	8.58	8.79	8.72	8.78	8.74	8.73	8.75	8.76	8.78	8.77	8.78	8.78	8.82	8.85	8.88
Other services	13.72	13.84	13.94	13.98	13.89	13.78	13.82	13.82	13.82	13.82	13.81	13.80	13.81	13.82	13.82

[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.

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15. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2003												2004
	2002	2003[P]	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[P]	Jan.[P]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$14.95	$15.35	$15.26	$15.34	$15.27	$15.27	$15.27	$15.30	$15.29	$15.31	$15.44	$15.42	$15.52	$15.50	$15.56
Seasonally adjusted	15.18	15.47	15.18	15.27	15.27	15.25	15.31	15.34	15.40	15.41	15.41	15.41	15.43	15.46	15.49
GOODS-PRODUCING	16.33	16.80	16.56	16.54	16.60	16.66	16.72	16.78	16.85	16.92	17.01	16.95	16.98	17.05	16.94
Natural resources and mining	17.19	17.60	17.41	17.35	17.50	17.68	17.39	17.44	17.53	17.52	17.69	17.69	17.15	18.24	17.60
Construction	18.52	18.96	18.69	18.70	18.74	18.84	18.86	18.91	19.00	19.08	19.19	19.13	19.08	19.13	19.03
Manufacturing	15.29	15.74	15.61	15.62	15.62	15.63	15.64	15.69	15.68	15.76	15.87	15.81	15.92	16.06	15.97
Durable goods	16.02	16.46	16.35	16.35	16.34	16.32	16.35	16.41	16.32	16.48	16.62	16.55	16.64	16.78	16.64
Wood products	12.33	12.71	12.52	12.52	12.52	12.49	12.58	12.70	12.81	12.77	12.83	12.82	12.95	12.92	12.88
Nonmetallic mineral products	15.40	15.77	15.62	15.48	15.53	15.69	15.74	15.70	15.83	15.81	15.84	15.95	15.99	16.02	16.03
Primary metals	17.68	18.14	18.07	17.98	17.88	18.05	17.95	18.05	18.26	18.13	18.30	18.25	18.32	18.42	18.43
Fabricated metal products	14.68	15.01	14.96	14.92	14.97	14.95	14.93	14.92	15.00	15.04	15.09	15.03	15.06	15.23	15.24
Machinery	15.92	16.30	16.10	16.14	16.17	16.17	16.20	16.30	16.36	16.32	16.40	16.35	16.49	16.62	16.35
Computer and electronic products	16.20	16.68	16.33	16.57	16.57	16.62	16.58	16.78	16.79	16.81	16.77	16.77	16.78	16.83	16.86
Electrical equipment and appliances	13.98	14.34	14.09	14.20	14.27	14.26	14.21	14.29	14.31	14.45	14.49	14.37	14.54	14.65	14.39
Transportation equipment	20.64	21.25	21.22	21.16	21.07	20.95	21.08	21.21	20.76	21.29	21.56	21.35	21.48	21.74	21.31
Furniture and related products	12.61	12.98	12.92	12.91	12.92	12.89	12.89	12.95	12.97	13.04	13.10	13.01	13.08	13.10	12.96
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12.91	13.30	13.12	13.15	13.22	13.20	13.20	13.14	13.26	13.27	13.42	13.47	13.53	13.62	13.66
Nondurable goods	14.15	14.63	14.46	14.48	14.51	14.55	14.54	14.56	14.71	14.65	14.73	14.67	14.80	14.90	14.89
Food manufacturing	12.55	12.80	12.73	12.68	12.74	12.75	12.74	12.73	12.84	12.80	12.90	12.77	12.91	12.97	12.89
Beverages and tobacco products	17.73	17.98	17.82	17.58	17.85	17.86	18.09	17.70	17.86	17.75	17.73	18.05	18.64	18.82	19.20
Textile mills	11.73	12.00	11.99	11.93	11.92	11.95	11.95	11.93	11.97	11.95	12.07	12.02	12.08	12.22	12.15
Textile product mills	10.96	11.24	11.10	11.09	10.96	11.12	11.12	11.16	11.28	11.46	11.47	11.37	11.35	11.38	11.42
Apparel	9.10	9.57	9.30	9.32	9.44	9.46	9.49	9.47	9.68	9.75	9.77	9.69	9.71	9.84	9.76
Leather and allied products	11.00	11.67	11.50	11.59	11.59	11.72	11.66	11.55	11.52	11.67	11.63	11.83	11.87	11.91	11.97
Paper and paper products	16.85	17.32	17.11	17.11	17.09	17.25	17.25	17.20	17.45	17.33	17.41	17.44	17.58	17.61	17.63
Printing and related support activities	14.93	15.36	15.26	15.31	15.32	15.33	15.25	15.25	15.39	15.36	15.46	15.41	15.48	15.54	15.56
Petroleum and coal products	23.04	23.65	23.53	24.23	24.09	23.86	23.29	23.45	23.14	22.96	23.45	23.63	24.00	24.21	23.88
Chemicals	17.97	18.52	18.28	18.28	18.33	18.34	18.44	18.53	18.51	18.60	18.66	18.66	18.77	18.79	18.85
Plastics and rubber products	13.55	14.18	13.92	13.96	14.01	14.09	14.11	14.20	14.38	14.27	14.30	14.19	14.27	14.47	14.38
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	14.56	14.96	14.90	15.02	14.96	14.91	14.88	14.90	14.87	14.88	15.00	15.01	15.13	15.09	15.19
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.02	14.34	14.24	14.36	14.34	14.32	14.29	14.33	14.32	14.32	14.42	14.38	14.44	14.34	14.48
Wholesale trade	16.98	17.36	17.21	17.35	17.32	17.29	17.27	17.36	17.33	17.35	17.41	17.42	17.56	17.49	17.57
Retail trade	11.67	11.90	11.87	11.92	11.90	11.89	11.87	11.90	11.89	11.89	11.99	11.91	11.92	11.90	11.90
Transportation and warehousing	15.76	16.25	15.99	16.22	16.19	16.17	16.15	16.25	16.35	16.33	16.31	16.31	16.40	16.37	16.36
Utilities	23.96	24.77	24.07	24.21	24.47	24.54	24.59	24.63	24.64	24.81	25.15	25.23	25.50	25.36	25.34
	20.20	21.01	20.72	20.80	20.78	20.89	20.92	20.92	21.01	21.11	21.35	21.25	21.28	21.10	21.12
Financial activities	16.17	17.13	16.71	16.96	16.91	16.96	17.00	17.19	17.29	17.34	17.27	17.25	17.42	17.28	17.35
Professional and business services	16.81	17.20	17.13	17.39	17.34	17.19	17.15	17.20	17.07	17.00	17.11	17.13	17.41	17.31	17.45
Education and health services	15.21	15.64	15.60	15.59	15.54	15.48	15.51	15.54	15.62	15.68	15.71	15.73	15.79	15.86	15.89
Leisure and hospitality	8.58	8.76	8.76	8.82	8.75	8.71	8.74	8.71	8.68	8.68	8.78	8.78	8.83	8.95	8.93
Other services	13.72	13.84	13.99	14.01	13.85	13.82	13.82	13.80	13.72	13.75	13.82	13.78	13.85	13.91	13.91

[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.

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16. Average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2003												2004
	2002	2003[p]	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$506.07	$517.42	$509.68	$515.42	$515.95	$510.02	$513.07	$521.73	$515.27	$519.01	$520.33	$519.65	$527.68	$520.80	$516.59
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	513.08	514.60	516.13	512.40	515.95	516.96	517.44	517.78	517.78	519.99	522.55	518.25	522.01
GOODS-PRODUCING	651.61	669.30	654.12	645.06	659.02	654.74	665.46	672.88	665.58	678.49	685.50	681.39	684.29	683.71	674.21
Natural resources and mining	741.97	767.95	738.18	744.32	764.75	760.24	765.16	772.59	757.30	772.63	780.13	778.36	784.55	795.26	783.73
Construction	711.82	727.20	706.48	678.81	715.87	706.50	731.77	737.49	741.00	753.66	752.25	744.16	730.76	715.46	715.53
Manufacturing	618.75	636.10	625.96	626.36	629.49	623.64	628.73	635.45	620.93	633.55	647.50	643.47	655.90	663.28	649.98
Durable goods	652.97	671.53	662.18	660.54	663.40	656.06	663.81	672.81	651.17	669.09	684.74	680.21	692.22	703.08	685.57
Wood products	492.00	513.78	490.78	490.78	498.30	498.35	505.72	520.70	521.37	519.74	526.03	525.62	537.43	529.72	516.49
Nonmetallic mineral products	646.91	665.37	640.42	634.68	652.26	655.84	673.67	673.53	666.44	675.09	676.37	679.47	681.17	672.84	665.25
Primary metals	749.32	767.73	766.17	760.55	761.69	761.71	761.08	761.71	750.49	754.21	777.75	771.98	785.93	801.27	796.18
Fabricated metal products	596.38	610.21	605.88	601.28	604.79	599.50	606.16	608.74	598.50	609.12	617.18	616.23	621.98	633.57	624.84
Machinery	645.55	664.66	650.44	656.90	658.12	653.27	659.34	669.93	651.13	660.96	672.40	667.08	682.69	694.72	676.89
Computer and electronic products	642.87	674.61	648.30	657.83	669.43	661.48	668.17	681.27	669.92	685.85	684.22	684.22	693.01	695.08	681.14
Electrical equipment and appliances	560.24	582.69	565.01	575.10	577.94	570.40	569.82	587.32	568.11	582.34	588.29	592.04	601.96	616.77	594.31
Transportation equipment	877.87	890.32	895.48	886.60	876.51	865.24	874.82	888.70	824.17	870.76	918.46	905.24	925.79	950.04	914.20
Furniture and related products	494.01	505.50	493.54	494.45	493.54	488.53	491.11	505.05	504.53	513.78	518.76	508.69	523.20	531.86	505.50
Miscellaneous manufacturing	499.13	510.75	505.12	504.96	508.97	500.28	502.94	505.89	501.23	505.59	515.33	515.90	530.38	533.90	532.74
Nondurable goods	566.84	582.59	571.17	571.96	578.95	574.73	574.33	579.49	575.16	581.61	593.62	588.27	600.88	601.96	592.62
Food manufacturing	496.91	502.61	462.65	488.18	498.13	494.70	498.13	500.29	499.48	506.88	517.29	505.69	515.11	513.61	504.00
Beverages and tobacco products	698.39	702.87	680.72	675.38	692.58	701.90	710.94	699.15	692.97	694.03	707.43	707.56	751.19	724.57	746.88
Textile mills	476.52	469.59	467.61	472.43	473.22	472.03	461.27	464.08	440.50	462.47	475.56	469.98	485.62	492.47	487.22
Textile product mills	429.01	444.61	430.68	429.18	429.63	429.23	432.57	440.82	446.69	459.55	467.98	458.21	456.27	458.61	444.24
Apparel	333.66	340.33	332.01	331.79	339.84	336.78	336.90	337.13	332.02	339.30	341.95	348.84	356.36	354.24	342.58
Leather and allied products	412.99	458.09	446.20	455.49	462.44	466.46	457.07	452.76	449.28	451.63	445.43	462.55	465.30	483.55	469.22
Paper and paper products	705.62	719.67	710.07	706.64	710.94	712.43	707.25	712.08	713.71	710.53	726.00	727.25	743.63	757.23	742.22
Printing and related support activities	573.05	587.35	578.35	581.78	591.35	579.47	573.40	577.98	578.66	585.22	599.85	597.91	603.72	601.40	591.28
Petroleum and coal products	990.88	1,053.67	1,037.67	1,092.77	1,105.73	1,049.84	1,003.80	1,043.53	1,022.79	1,007.94	1,045.87	1,068.08	1,099.20	1,070.08	1,043.56
Chemicals	759.53	784.41	769.59	778.73	780.86	773.95	776.32	785.67	771.87	784.92	793.05	785.59	808.99	804.21	799.24
Plastics and rubber products	549.85	572.35	558.19	558.40	561.80	562.19	570.04	573.68	566.57	572.23	583.44	578.95	586.50	597.61	583.83
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	472.88	484.05	476.80	488.15	484.70	478.61	479.14	487.23	481.79	485.09	483.00	484.82	493.24	485.90	484.56
Trade, transportation, and utilities	471.27	481.07	468.50	478.19	478.96	475.42	478.72	487.22	484.02	485.45	485.95	483.17	486.63	480.39	476.39
Wholesale trade	644.38	657.07	640.21	655.83	654.70	648.38	652.81	664.89	653.34	659.30	658.10	661.96	676.06	659.37	658.88
Retail trade	360.81	367.26	357.29	363.56	364.14	363.83	365.60	373.66	373.35	373.35	371.69	366.83	365.94	367.71	360.90
Transportation and warehousing	579.75	597.91	580.44	590.41	592.55	583.74	589.48	601.25	603.32	604.21	606.73	603.47	615.00	604.05	592.23
Utilities	979.09	1,016.86	989.28	997.45	1,005.72	1,008.59	1,003.27	1,012.29	1,007.78	1,017.21	1,026.12	1,039.48	1,068.45	1,027.08	1,026.27
Information	738.17	760.95	739.70	755.04	752.24	749.95	753.12	767.76	762.66	768.40	770.74	769.25	783.10	759.60	756.10
Financial activities	575.51	608.93	588.19	612.26	608.76	596.99	600.10	622.28	610.34	613.84	607.90	608.93	628.86	608.26	612.46
Professional and business services	574.66	586.73	578.99	598.22	598.23	584.46	584.82	596.84	580.38	579.70	578.32	580.71	597.16	583.35	584.58
Education and health services	492.74	505.76	505.44	508.23	501.94	496.91	497.87	505.05	504.53	508.03	505.86	506.51	516.33	512.28	511.66
Leisure and hospitality	221.26	224.30	218.12	225.79	224.88	220.36	222.87	227.33	226.55	228.28	222.13	223.89	226.05	224.65	220.57
Other services	439.76	434.68	443.48	445.52	436.28	429.80	431.18	436.08	430.81	433.13	431.18	431.31	434.89	432.60	431.21

[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.

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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:												
2000	61.9	62.9	63.3	59.5	46.9	61.7	63.1	52.5	51.5	53.4	56.8	53.8
2001	52.2	47.8	50.4	34.4	41.4	39.2	37.1	38.8	38.3	32.4	36.7	34.9
2002	40.1	35.1	41.0	41.5	41.7	47.8	44.1	44.1	42.8	39.0	38.7	34.5
2003	41.2	35.1	38.1	41.4	42.8	40.1	40.5	39.7	49.3	46.0	51.1	48.4
2004	47.7											
Over 3-month span:												
2000	69.2	66.2	67.8	68.3	60.1	58.1	56.3	61.5	56.5	53.2	52.9	56.8
2001	52.7	50.4	50.4	43.5	38.8	34.9	36.2	37.9	34.7	35.3	30.8	32.0
2002	34.0	37.4	35.1	36.2	36.7	39.4	39.9	40.8	38.7	37.1	34.4	34.7
2003	36.5	32.6	36.3	35.1	40.5	42.6	37.4	35.4	40.1	45.5	50.5	50.0
2004	50.2											
Over 6-month span:												
2000	67.3	69.1	75.2	72.5	67.4	67.8	66.7	60.8	59.0	55.0	59.7	54.0
2001	51.8	50.0	51.8	47.3	43.5	41.5	38.1	35.4	32.2	33.1	31.5	31.1
2002	29.5	30.0	31.1	31.1	31.7	37.1	37.2	39.0	34.7	36.5	35.3	33.3
2003	33.6	31.1	31.7	31.7	33.5	37.8	36.2	36.5	40.5	39.4	42.6	42.8
2004	50.5											
Over 12-month span:												
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	30.4	30.2	29.1	32.0	31.3	30.0	29.5	32.9	34.7
2003	34.5	31.5	32.9	33.5	36.2	34.4	34.7	33.1	37.6	37.4	33.1	35.6
2004	39.2											
	Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2000	48.2	58.3	50.0	50.0	41.1	57.1	60.7	28.6	25.0	35.1	39.9	41.1
2001	22.6	22.0	21.4	16.1	15.5	23.2	13.7	14.3	19.0	17.9	14.9	10.1
2002	21.4	18.5	23.8	35.1	29.8	32.7	40.5	28.0	31.0	11.9	15.5	17.9
2003	26.2	15.5	22.6	13.7	26.2	25.0	28.0	26.2	27.4	28.6	51.2	37.5
2004	38.1											
Over 3-month span:												
2000	53.6	53.6	56.0	54.8	44.0	44.0	51.2	47.6	32.7	25.0	23.2	38.7
2001	35.7	21.4	16.1	14.3	13.1	13.7	11.9	8.9	8.3	13.1	8.9	10.1
2002	9.5	10.1	11.3	17.9	17.3	19.0	28.0	22.0	23.8	15.5	6.5	4.8
2003	13.7	13.1	16.7	10.1	13.1	14.9	16.1	16.1	16.1	24.4	27.4	36.3
2004	38.7											
Over 6-month span:												
2000	44.0	52.4	55.4	57.7	47.6	51.8	56.0	45.2	39.3	34.5	32.1	27.4
2001	22.0	23.8	22.0	20.8	14.3	13.7	14.3	10.1	10.7	5.4	7.1	4.8
2002	6.5	8.9	7.7	8.3	7.7	14.3	14.9	10.7	12.5	10.1	8.9	8.9
2003	11.3	9.5	6.0	7.1	8.9	13.1	8.9	13.1	13.1	16.7	19.0	18.5
2004	26.2											
Over 12-month span:												
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	6.5	7.1	3.6	4.8	6.0	4.8	7.1	4.8	8.3
2003	10.7	6.0	6.5	5.4	8.3	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.7	11.9	9.5	11.3
2004	9.5											

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.

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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 industries[2]										
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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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	2003
Civilian noninstitutional population	194,838	196,814	198,584	200,591	203,133	205,220	207,753	212,577	215,092	217,570	221,168
Civilian labor force	129,200	131,056	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510
Labor force participation rate	66.3	66.6	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2
Employed	120,259	123,060	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736
Employment-population ratio	61.7	62.5	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3
Unemployed	8,940	7,996	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0
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	74,658

[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	2003
Total private employment	91,855	95,016	97,866	100,169	103,113	106,021	108,686	110,996	110,707	108,828	108,356
Total nonfarm employment	110,844	114,291	117,298	119,708	122,770	125,930	128,993	131,785	131,826	130,341	129,932
Goods-producing	22,219	22,774	23,156	23,410	23,886	24,354	24,465	24,649	23,873	22,557	21,817
Natural resources and mining	666	659	641	637	654	645	598	599	606	583	571
Construction	4,779	5,095	5,274	5,536	5,813	6,149	6,545	6,787	6,826	6,716	6,722
Manufacturing	16,744	17,021	17,241	17,237	17,419	17,560	17,322	17,263	16,441	15,259	14,524
Private service-providing	69,636	72,242	74,710	76,759	79,227	81,667	84,221	86,346	86,834	86,271	86,539
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22,378	23,128	23,834	24,239	24,700	25,186	25,771	26,225	25,983	25,497	15,275
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	5,652.3	5,605.7
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	15,025.1	14,912.0
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	4,223.6	4,176.6
Utilities	710.7	689.3	666.2	639.6	620.9	613.4	608.5	601.3	599.4	596.2	580.8
Information	2,668	2,738	2,843	2,940	3,084	3,218	3,419	3,631	3,629	3,395	3,198
Financial activities	6,709	6,867	6,827	6,969	7,178	7,462	7,648	7,687	7,807	7,847	7,974
Professional and business services	11,495	12,174	12,844	13,462	14,335	15,147	15,957	16,666	16,476	15,976	15,998
Education and health services	12,303	12,807	13,289	13,683	14,087	14,446	14,798	15,109	15,645	16,199	16,576
Leisure and hospitality	9,732	10,100	10,501	10,777	11,018	11,232	11,543	11,862	12,036	11,986	12,125
Other services	4,350	4,428	4,572	4,690	4,825	4,976	5,087	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,392
Government	18,989	19,275	19,432	19,539	19,664	19,909	20,307	20,790	21,118	21,489	21,576

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrrial 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.

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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	2003
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	33.7
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	15.35
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	378.40	390.73	399.53	412.74	431.25	448.04	462.49	480.41	493.20	506.02	517.42
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	39.8
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	16.80
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	498.82	519.58	528.62	546.48	568.43	580.99	599.99	621.86	630.04	651.61	669.30
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	43.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.12	14.41	14.78	15.10	15.57	16.20	16.33	16.55	17.00	17.19	17.60
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	634.77	653.14	670.32	695.07	720.11	727.28	721.74	734.92	757.92	741.97	767.95
Construction:											
Average weekly hours	38.4	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.8	39.0	39.2	38.7	38.4	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	18.52	18.96
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	539.81	558.53	571.57	588.48	609.48	629.75	655.11	685.78	695.89	711.82	727.20
Manufacturing:											
Average weekly hours	41.1	41.7	41.3	41.3	41.7	41.4	41.4	41.3	40.3	40.5	40.4
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	15.74
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	480.80	502.12	509.26	526.55	548.22	557.12	573.17	590.65	595.19	618.75	636.10
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	32.4
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	14.96
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	345.03	354.97	364.14	376.72	394.77	412.78	427.30	445.00	460.32	472.88	484.05
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	33.5
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	14.34
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	359.33	370.38	378.79	390.64	407.57	423.30	434.31	449.88	459.53	471.27	481.07
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	37.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.57	12.93	13.34	13.80	14.41	15.07	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	484.46	501.17	515.14	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.07
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	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	11.90
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	484.46	501.17	515.14	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.07
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	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	15.76	16.25
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	494.36	507.27	513.37	525.60	542.55	546.86	547.97	562.31	562.70	579.75	597.91
Utilities:											
Average weekly hours	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.4	40.9	41.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	17.95	18.66	19.19	19.78	20.59	21.48	22.03	22.75	23.58	23.96	24.77
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	756.35	789.98	811.52	830.74	865.26	902.94	924.59	955.66	977.18	979.09	1,016.86
Information:											
Average weekly hours	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.4	36.3	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.5	36.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.86	15.32	15.68	16.30	17.14	17.67	18.40	19.07	19.80	20.20	21.01
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	535.25	551.28	564.98	592.68	622.40	646.52	675.32	700.89	731.11	738.17	760.95
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	35.5
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	17.09
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	403.02	419.20	436.12	451.49	472.37	500.95	517.57	537.37	558.02	575.51	608.93
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	34.1
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	17.20
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	406.20	414.16	426.44	442.81	465.51	490.00	510.99	535.07	557.84	574.66	586.73
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	32.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.21	11.50	11.80	12.17	12.56	13.00	13.44	13.95	14.64	15.21	15.64
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	359.08	368.14	377.73	388.27	404.65	418.82	431.35	449.29	473.39	492.74	505.76
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	25.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	6.32	6.46	6.62	6.82	7.13	7.48	7.76	8.11	8.35	8.58	8.76
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	163.45	168.00	171.43	176.48	185.81	195.82	202.87	211.79	215.19	221.26	224.30
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	31.4
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	13.84
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	322.69	332.44	342.36	352.62	368.63	384.25	398.77	413.41	428.64	439.76	434.68

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.

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

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001	2002				2003				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2003	
Civilian workers[2]	156.8	158.4	159.9	161.3	162.2	164.5	165.8	167.6	168.4	0.5	3.8
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	158.9	160.5	162.1	163.5	164.3	166.7	167.9	169.9	170.7	.5	3.9
Professional specialty and technical	157.5	158.5	159.3	161.4	162.4	164.1	165.0	167.0	168.0	.6	3.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	161.2	163.7	165.6	166.3	166.7	171.1	172.0	174.0	174.9	.5	4.9
Administrative support, including clerical	160.0	162.0	163.3	164.9	166.1	168.3	170.0	171.7	172.5	.5	3.9
Blue-collar workers	152.0	153.7	155.1	156.4	157.5	159.8	161.4	162.9	163.7	.5	3.9
Service occupations	156.9	158.4	159.4	161.3	162.2	164.1	165.0	166.8	167.9	.7	3.5
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	154.4	156.3	157.7	158.7	169.2	163.1	164.6	165.8	166.8	.5	4.0
Manufacturing	154.6	156.6	158.1	159.1	160.5	164.0	165.4	166.5	167.1	.4	4.1
Service-producing	157.6	159.1	160.7	162.2	162.8	165.0	166.2	168.2	169.1	.5	3.9
Services	159.0	160.2	161.1	163.2	163.9	165.3	166.3	168.5	169.5	.6	3.4
Health services	158.3	160.5	161.8	163.1	164.5	166.4	167.6	169.3	170.7	.8	3.8
Hospitals	160.0	162.3	163.8	165.7	167.6	169.9	170.8	173.1	174.8	1.0	4.3
Educational services	156.6	157.1	157.4	161.6	162.8	163.6	164.2	166.9	167.6	.4	2.9
Public administration[3]	155.2	156.5	157.5	160.2	161.7	163.4	164.3	167.3	168.1	.5	4.0
Nonmanufacturing	157.2	158.7	160.2	161.7	162.4	164.5	165.8	167.8	168.6	.5	3.8
Private industry workers	157.2	158.9	160.7	161.6	162.3	165.0	166.4	168.1	168.8	.4	4.0
Excluding sales occupations	157.2	159.0	160.5	161.6	162.4	165.1	166.6	168.1	169.0	.5	4.1
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	160.1	161.9	163.8	164.6	165.2	168.1	169.4	171.2	172.0	.5	4.1
Excluding sales occupations	160.9	162.8	164.3	165.3	165.9	169.1	170.4	172.1	173.0	.5	4.3
Professional specialty and technical occupations	160.3	161.5	162.5	163.6	164.4	166.5	167.7	169.4	170.5	.6	3.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	161.8	164.4	166.6	167.0	167.2	172.1	173.1	175.0	175.9	.5	5.2
Sales occupations	156.7	157.7	161.6	161.6	161.9	163.5	165.1	167.2	167.1	–.1	3.2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	160.8	162.8	164.2	165.6	166.7	169.0	170.9	172.3	173.2	.5	3.8
Blue-collar workers	151.9	153.6	155.1	156.3	157.3	159.7	161.4	162.8	163.6	.5	4.0
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	152.5	153.7	155.7	156.9	157.8	160.0	162.0	163.1	164.2	.7	4.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	151.5	153.6	154.7	155.4	156.7	159.9	161.1	162.6	163.2	.4	4.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	146.3	148.7	149.6	151.0	151.8	153.2	155.1	156.7	156.9	.1	3.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	156.5	158.7	159.9	161.4	162.9	164.9	166.8	168.6	169.5	.5	4.1
Service occupations	154.8	156.4	157.4	159.0	159.8	161.7	162.6	163.8	164.3	.7	3.2
Production and nonsupervisory occupations[4]	155.5	157.1	158.7	159.7	160.5	162.6	164.1	165.7	166.6	.5	3.8
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	154.4	156.2	157.6	158.6	160.1	163.0	164.5	165.7	166.5	.5	4
Excluding sales occupations	153.7	155.5	156.9	157.9	159.2	162.4	163.8	165.0	165.9	.5	4.2
White-collar occupations	158.1	160.1	161.9	162.9	164.3	167.8	169.2	170.1	170.5	.2	3.8
Excluding sales occupations	156.5	158.4	160.2	161.1	162.3	166.3	167.5	168.5	169.2	.4	4.3
Blue-collar occupations	151.9	153.6	154.8	155.9	157.3	159.9	161.5	162.9	163.9	.6	4.2
Construction	153.0	154.1	155.2	156.3	157.9	159.1	161.1	162.3	163.3	.6	3.4
Manufacturing	154.6	156.6	158.1	159.1	160.5	164.0	165.4	166.5	167.1	.4	4.1
White-collar occupations	156.9	159.1	161.1	162.2	163.3	167.1	168.7	169.5	169.6	.1	3.9
Excluding sales occupations	154.7	156.7	158.6	159.6	160.7	165.1	166.4	167.4	167.8	.2	4.4
Blue-collar occupations	152.7	154.6	155.8	156.7	158.3	161.6	162.8	164.1	165.1	.6	4.3
Durables	155.3	156.9	158.3	158.9	160.6	164.4	165.5	166.6	167.3	.4	4.2
Nondurables	153.2	156.0	157.5	159.2	160.3	163.1	164.9	166.0	166.6	.4	3.9
Service-producing	158.2	159.9	161.8	162.7	163.1	165.6	167.0	168.8	169.7	.5	4.0
Excluding sales occupations	159.0	160.9	162.4	163.5	164.0	166.6	168.0	169.7	170.6	.5	4.0
White-collar occupations	160.3	162.1	164.0	164.7	165.1	167.9	169.2	171.2	172.0	.5	4.2
Excluding sales occupations	162.2	164.1	165.6	166.5	167.0	169.9	171.3	173.1	174.2	.6	4.3
Blue-collar occupations	151.4	153.2	155.2	156.6	156.9	158.7	160.8	162.2	162.6	.2	3.6
Service occupations	154.2	155.9	157.0	158.5	159.3	161.1	162.0	163.2	164.3	.7	3.1
Transportation and public utilities	155.5	157.3	158.9	160.8	161.7	163.2	165.4	166.5	167.0	.3	3.3
Transportation	151.1	152.5	153.9	155.4	156.1	157.8	158.9	159.4	159.6	.1	2.2
Public utilities	161.5	163.9	165.5	168.2	169.2	170.5	174.2	176.4	177.0	.3	4.6
Communications	163.4	166.0	166.1	169.0	170.1	171.3	175.5	178.4	179.0	.3	5.2
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	159.1	161.3	164.8	167.2	168.1	169.5	172.6	173.8	174.6	.5	3.9
Wholesale and retail trade	155.5	156.5	159.5	159.6	159.7	161.3	162.5	164.3	165.0	.4	3.3
Excluding sales occupations	157.1	157.5	160.0	160.3	160.4	161.8	162.7	165.0	165.9	.5	3.4
Wholesale trade	159.5	161.9	166.3	165.9	166.7	169.5	171.3	172.0	172.0	.0	3.2
Excluding sales occupations	160.6	162.3	164.4	166.1	167.2	168.4	169.9	171.2	171.3	.1	2.5
Retail trade	153.2	153.5	155.6	156.0	155.8	156.6	157.4	159.9	161.0	.7	3.3
General merchandise stores	150.9	152.4	154.2	156.1	155.1	156.4	159.2	161.2	165.6	2.7	6.8
Food stores	151.7	152.9	154.5	156.3	156.3	157.5	158.6	159.3	160.3	.6	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001	2002				2002				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2003	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	161,3	165.2	167.3	168.0	168.5	176.7	178.3	180.2	180.9	0.4	7.4
Excluding sales occupations	165.0	169.8	171.3	172.1	173.1	182.0	184.0	1,853.0	186.1	.4	7.5
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies	174.5	182.1	184.2	184.6	185.3	204.3	206.3	207.6	209.0	.7	12.8
Insurance	161.3	164.0	166.1	167.1	167.9	172.1	173.9	175.1	176.2	.6	4.9
Services	161.0	162.6	163.7	164.9	165.4	167.1	168.4	170.4	171.4	.6	3.6
Business services	166.2	166.3	166.6	167.2	167.5	168.5	169.2	171.9	172.6	.4	3.0
Health services	158.4	160.6	162.0	163.2	164.4	166.5	167.9	169.4	170.8	.8	3.9
Hospitals	160.3	162.8	164.5	166.2	168.1	170.8	171.9	173.9	175.9	1.2	4.6
Educational services	167.6	168.5	169.0	173.5	175.2	176.3	177.1	180.2	181.3	.6	3.5
Colleges and universities	167.5	168.1	168.4	172.0	173.7	174.5	175.4	178.4	179.4	.6	3.3
Nonmanufacturing	157.6	159.3	161.1	162.0	162.5	164.9	166.4	168.1	169.0	.5	4.0
White-collar workers	160.5	162.2	164.1	164.8	165.3	168.0	169.3	171.2	172.1	.5	4.1
Excluding sales occupations	162.3	164.2	165.7	166.6	167.1	170.0	171.4	173.2	174.2	.6	4.2
Blue-collar occupations	150.6	152.2	154.0	155.4	155.9	157.5	159.7	161.1	161.7	.4	3.7
Service occupations	154.1	155.9	156.9	158.4	159.2	161.1	162.0	163.2	162.4	.6	3.1
State and local government workers	155.2	156.1	156.7	160.1	161.5	162.6	163.2	165.9	166.8	.5	3.3
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	154.4	155.2	155.7	159.3	160.7	161.7	162.2	164.9	165.7	.5	3.1
Professional specialty and technical	153.2	153.6	154.1	158.1	159.4	160.2	160.8	163.4	164.1	.4	2.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial	157.6	159.5	159.6	162.3	163.8	165.3	165.7	168.0	169.1	.7	3.2
Administrative support, including clerical	155.6	156.9	158.0	161.0	162.4	163.8	164.4	167.9	168.5	4.0	3.8
Blue-collar workers	153.2	154.0	154.7	158.4	159.8	161.3	161.7	163.6	165.2	1.0	3.4
Workers, by industry division:											
Services	154.9	155.5	155.9	159.7	160.9	161.8	162.3	164.9	165.7	.5	3.0
Services excluding schools[5]	156.1	157.9	158.7	161.0	162.8	164.0	164.2	166.8	168.2	.8	3.3
Health services	158.5	160.4	161.4	163.5	165.5	166.4	166.7	169.5	171.0	.9	3.3
Hospitals	159.1	160.7	161.8	164.1	166.2	167.0	167.3	170.3	171.4	.6	3.1
Educational services	154.5	154.8	155.1	159.2	160.3	161.1	161.7	164.3	165.0	.4	2.9
Schools	154.8	155.1	155.4	159.6	160.7	161.4	162.0	164.7	165.3	.4	2.9
Elementary and secondary	153.1	153.4	153.6	157.7	158.8	159.4	160.0	163.0	163.7	.4	3.1
Colleges and universities	159.6	160.0	160.4	164.7	165.8	167.0	167.5	169.2	170.0	.5	2.5
Public administration[3]	155.2	156.5	157.9	160.2	161.7	163.4	164.3	167.3	168.1	.5	4.0

[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.

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

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001	2002				2003				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2003	
Civilian workers[1]	153.4	154.8	156.1	157.2	157.8	159.3	160.3	161.8	162.3	0.3	2.9
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	155.6	157.0	158.4	159.6	160.1	161.9	162.9	164.5	165.1	.4	3.1
Professional specialty and technical	155.1	155.6	156.2	158.0	158.6	159.3	160.1	161.8	162.5	.4	2.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	158.1	160.7	162.6	163.5	163.8	167.9	169.0	170.5	171.2	.4	4.5
Administrative support, including clerical	155.7	157.3	158.4	159.6	160.6	161.8	163.1	164.3	164.9	.4	2.7
Blue-collar workers	148.5	149.7	151.0	151.9	152.6	153.8	154.8	155.8	156.3	.3	2.4
Service occupations	153.0	154.2	155.1	`56.2	156.9	158.0	158.7	159.8	160.6	.5	2.4
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	150.5	151.8	153.1	153.9	155.1	156.3	157.5	158.3	160.6	.3	2.3
Manufacturing	151.7	153.1	154.5	155.4	156.5	158.0	159.0	159.7	160.1	.3	2.3
Service-producing	154.5	155.9	157.2	156.4	158.8	160.5	161.4	163.0	163.6	.4	3.0
Services	157.1	158.1	158.8	160.7	161.1	161.9	162.8	164.7	165.4	.4	2.7
Health services	155.5	157.3	158.5	159.6	160.9	162.0	163.2	164.7	165.9	.7	3.1
Hospitals	155.5	157.2	158.6	160.3	162.2	163.5	164.4	166.3	167.7	.8	3.4
Educational services	155.1	155.3	155.6	159.3	160.1	160.4	160.7	162.7	163.2	.3	1.9
Public administration[2]	151.6	152.5	153.4	154.8	155.8	157.2	158.0	159.4	160.0	.4	2.7
Nonmanufacturing	153.8	155.0	156.4	157.5	158.0	159.6	160.5	162.1	162.7	.4	3.0
Private industry workers	153.3	154.7	156.3	157.0	157.5	159.3	160.4	161.7	162.3	.4	3.0
Excluding sales occupations	153.3	154.9	156.1	157.0	157.9	159.4	160.5	161.7	162.4	.4	3.1
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	156.1	157.7	159.4	160.0	160.4	162.6	163.8	165.3	165.9	.4	3.4
Excluding sales occupations	156.9	158.6	160.0	169.8	160.8	163.6	164.8	166.2	167.0	.5	3.5
Professional specialty and technical occupations	155.9	156.7	157.4	158.2	158.5	159.5	160.5	162.1	163.0	.6	2.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	158.6	161.3	163.6	164.3	164.5	169.1	170.3	171.8	172.5	.4	4.9
Sales occupations	152.6	153.6	157.0	156.9	156.8	158.1	159.3	161.6	161.1	–.3	2.7
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	156.5	158.2	159.2	160.3	161.3	162.6	164.0	165.1	165.7	.4	2.7
Blue-collar workers	148.3	149.6	150.9	151.7	152.4	153.6	154.6	155.6	156.1	.3	2.4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	148,4	149.2	151.0	151.8	152.3	153.4	154.7	155.5	156.2	.5	2.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	149.0	150.5	151.6	152.0	153.2	154.7	155.3	156.8	156.9	.1	2.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	142.8	144.8	145.2	146.3	146.9	147.8	149.0	149.8	149.8	.0	2.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	152.4	154.2	155.1	156.0	157.2	158.4	159.0	159.9	160.6	.4	2.2
Service occupations	150.6	152.0	152.8	153.9	154.4	155.5	156.1	157.1	157.8	.4	2.1
Production and nonsupervisory occupations[3]	151.5	152.7	154.0	154.7	155.2	156.4	157.4	158.8	159.4	.4	2.7
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	150.5	151.7	153.1	153.9	155.0	156.3	157.4	158.3	158.7	.3	2.4
Excluding sales occupations	149.7	150.9	152.2	153.0	154.0	155.4	156.5	157.4	158.0	.4	2.6
White-collar occupations	153.6	155.0	156.6	157.9	158.6	160.0	161.4	161.9	162.1	.1	2.2
Excluding sales occupations	151.7	152.9	154.5	155.4	156.3	158.0	159.2	159.9	160.4	.3	2.6
Blue-collar occupations	148.4	149.6	150.7	151.5	152.6	153.8	154.8	155.9	156.4	.3	2.5
Construction	146.3	147.0	148.2	149.0	150.2	150.6	152.4	153.6	154.0	.3	2.5
Manufacturing	151.7	153.1	154.4	155.4	156.5	158.0	159.0	159.7	160.1	.3	2.3
White-collar occupations	153.3	154.9	156.6	157.7	158.6	160.1	161.6	162.0	162.1	.1	2.2
Excluding sales occupations	151.0	152.3	153.9	155.0	155.9	157.7	158.9	159.5	160.0	.3	2.6
Blue-collar occupations	150.3	151.7	152.8	153.5	154.7	156.3	156.9	157.9	158.5	.4	2.5
Durables	151.7	153.9	155.3	156.0	157.3	158.8	159.7	160.6	160.9	.2	2.3
Nondurables	153.9	151.9	153.1	154.4	155.2	156.6	157.8	158.3	158.7	.3	2.3
Service-producing	151.9	156.1	157.7	158.4	158.6	160.6	161.7	163.3	163.9	.4	3.3
Excluding sales occupations	156.1	157.2	158.5	159.3	159.6	161.7	162.8	164.2	165.0	.5	3.4
White-collar occupations	157.2	158.2	159.9	160.5	160.7	163.0	164.1	166.0	166.6	.4	3.7
Excluding sales occupations	158.2	160.4	161.6	162.5	162.8	165.3	166.5	168.2	169.0	.5	3.8
Blue-collar occupations	148.1	149.4	151.1	151.8	152.0	153.2	154.3	155.1	155.4	.2	2.2
Service occupations	149.4	151.6	152.4	153.5	154.1	155.1	155.6	156.6	157.4	.5	2.1
Transportation and public utilities	149.2	150.5	152.1	153.4	154.1	154.8	155.6	156.0	156.5	.3	1.6
Transportation	145.7	147.4	148.6	149.6	150.1	150.5	150.6	150.4	150.8	.3	.5
Public utilities	153.6	154.3	156.4	158.2	159.3	160.4	162.1	163.4	164.1	.4	3.0
Communications	155.2	155.3	157.1	159.6	160.7	161.9	163.4	165.4	165.9	.5	3.2
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	151.7	153.0	155.5	156.5	157.4	158.6	160.4	161.0	161.8	.2	2.8
Wholesale and retail trade	152.1	153.0	155.7	155.5	155.5	156.7	157.5	159.2	159.5	1.1	2.6
Excluding sales occupations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale trade	154.8	157.2	161.3	160.4	161.0	163.4	164.7	164.8	165.3	.3	2.7
Excluding sales occupations	157.9	159.4	161.2	162.6	163.7	163.9	165.2	165.7	166.3	.4	1.6
Retail trade	150.7	150.9	152.7	152.9	152.7	153.1	153.8	156.3	156.5	.1	2.5
General merchandise stores	146.5	147.9	148.9	150.1	149.2	149.8	152.0	153.1	153.6	.3	2.9
Food stores	146.7	148.0	148.9	150.1	150.3	151.0	151.6	152.2	152.8	.4	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001	2002				2003				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2003	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	156.0	160.3	162.0	162.4	162.6	171.1	172.4	174.1	174.5	0.2	7.3
Excluding sales occupations	159.1	164.5	165.7	166.1	167.3	176.7	178.5	179.2	210.2	.3	7.5
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies	171.7	181.2	182.8	182.7	183.9	206.4	208.7	209.1	164.5	.5	14.3
Insurance	155.0	157.1	158.6	159.6	159.1	161.6	163.0	163.9	164.5	.4	3.4
Services	158.2	159.5	160.3	161.5	161.7	162.8	164.0	165.9	166.7	.5	3.1
Business services	163.7	164.0	164.0	164.6	164.8	165.6	166.4	169.1	169.8	.4	3.0
Health services	155.4	157.3	158.4	159.9	160.7	161.9	163.2	164.6	135.8	.7	3.2
Hospitals	155.4	157.1	158.6	160.2	162.1	163.6	164.6	166.5	167.9	.8	3.6
Educational services	160.5	161.2	161.2	165.2	166.5	167.1	167.5	170.3	171.0	.4	2.7
Colleges and universities	159.6	159.9	159.9	163.1	164.3	164.4	165.1	167.6	168.4	.5	2.5
Nonmanufacturing	153.5	155.0	156.5	157.2	157.5	159.4	160.5	162.1	162.6	.3	3.2
White-collar workers	156.4	158.0	159.6	160.2	160.5	162.8	163.9	165.7	166.3	.4	3.6
Excluding sales occupations	158.3	160.1	161.3	162.1	162.5	164.9	166.1	167.7	168.5	.5	3.7
Blue-collar occupations	146.4	147.5	149.0	149.8	150.2	151.1	152.4	153.4	153.8	.3	2.4
Service occupations	150.1	151.4	152.3	153.4	154.0	155.0	155.5	156.5	157.3	.5	2.1
State and local government workers	155.2	156.1	156.7	160.1	161.5	162.6	163.2	165.9	166.8	.4	2.1
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	153.3	153.9	154.4	157.4	158.4	158.9	159.2	161.0	161.5	.3	2.0
Professional specialty and technical	153.4	153.6	154.1	157.5	158.4	158.8	159.1	161.0	161.4	.2	1.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial	155.1	156.6	156.8	159.0	160.1	160.9	161.0	162.5	163.3	.5	2.0
Administrative support, including clerical	150.9	151.9	152.8	155.1	156.0	156.9	157.2	159.1	159.5	.3	2.2
Blue-collar workers	150.8	151.6	152.1	154.5	155.1	156.2	156.5	157.6	158.3	.4	2.1
Workers, by industry division:											
Services	154.2	154.6	155.0	158.4	159.2	159.5	159.8	161.6	162.1	.3	1.8
Services excluding schools[4]	154.9	156.7	157.3	159.1	160.3	161.4	161.8	163.2	164.5	.8	2.6
Health services	155.8	157.8	158.6	160.5	162.2	162.9	163.5	165.1	166.7	1.0	2.8
Hospitals	155.7	157.7	158.8	160.6	162.5	163.1	163.8	165.5	166.7	.7	2.6
Educational services	154.0	154.2	154.5	158.1	158.9	159.1	159.3	161.2	161.6	.2	1.7
Schools	154.1	154.3	154.6	158.3	159.0	159.2	159.5	161.4	161.8	.2	1.8
Elementary and secondary	153.1	153.4	153.6	157.4	158.1	158.2	158.5	160.6	160.9	.2	1.8
Colleges and universities	156.7	156.8	157.3	160.7	161.6	162.1	162.1	163.5	164.0	.3	1.5
Public administration[2]	151.6	152.5	153.4	154.8	155.8	157.2	158.0	159.4	160.0	.4	2.7

[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.

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

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001	2002				2003				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2003	
Private industry workers	166.7	169.3	171.6	173.1	174.6	179.6	182.0	184.3	185.8	0.8	6.4
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	171.2	173.5	176.1	177.2	178.5	183.6	185.5	187.7	189.2	.8	6.0
Blue-collar workers	159.2	162.2	164.0	166.2	167.8	172.7	176.1	178.4	179.9	.8	7.2
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	162.6	165.8	167.4	168.8	171.0	178.0	180.2	182.3	183.8	.8	7.5
Service-producing	168.4	170.7	173.3	174.9	175.9	179.9	182.3	184.7	186.2	.8	5.9
Manufacturing	160.4	163.7	165.5	166.8	168.9	176.9	179.0	181.1	182.3	.7	7.9
Nonmanufacturing	168.6	171.1	173.5	175.2	176.3	180.3	182.8	185.1	186.7	.9	5.9

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

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001	2002				2003				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2003	
COMPENSATION											
Workers, by bargaining status[1]											
Union	153.1	154.8	156.3	158.1	159.5	162.1	164.1	165.7	166.8	0.7	4.6
Goods-producing	151.6	153.4	154.7	156.2	157.8	161.4	163.4	164.7	165.9	.7	5.1
Service-producing	154.2	156.0	157.6	159.9	161.1	162.6	164.6	166.5	167.5	.6	4.0
Manufacturing	151.4	153.4	154.6	155.9	157.9	162.3	163.8	165.0	166.3	.8	5.3
Nonmanufacturing	153.5	155.0	156.6	158.8	159.9	161.4	163.7	165.5	166.5	.6	4.1
Nonunion	157.8	159.6	161.4	162.5	162.8	165.4	166.8	168.4	169.1	.4	3.9
Goods-producing	155.3	157.2	158.6	159.5	160.8	163.6	164.9	166.1	166.7	.4	3.7
Service-producing	158.6	160.3	162.2	162.9	163.3	165.9	167.2	169.0	169.8	.5	4.0
Manufacturing	155.5	157.6	159.1	160.1	161.3	164.5	165.8	166.9	167.3	.2	3.7
Nonmanufacturing	158.2	159.9	161.7	162.4	162.9	165.4	166.7	168.5	139.3	.5	3.9
Workers, by region[1]											
Northeast	156.3	158.3	159.9	160.5	161.3	163.8	165.2	166.9	167.9	.6	4.1
South	154.6	156.2	157.6	158.9	159.0	160.6	161.6	163.2	163.9	.4	3.1
Midwest (formerly North Central)	158.6	161.1	162.2	163.5	164.6	169.0	170.4	171.7	172.5	.5	4.8
West	159.4	160.4	162.9	163.8	165.0	167.3	169.5	171.4	172.2	.5	4.4
Workers, by area size[1]											
Metropolitan areas	157.4	159.1	160.9	161.8	162.5	165.2	166.6	168.3	169.1	.5	4.1
Other areas	155.6	157.5	158.5	160.0	169.8	163.5	165.0	166.1	166.9	.5	3.8
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers, by bargaining status[1]											
Union	147.4	148.4	149.8	151.3	152.5	153.3	154.3	155.3	156.2	.6	2.4
Goods-producing	146.3	147.2	158.6	150.0	151.2	152.4	153.9	154.8	155.4	.4	2.8
Service-producing	148.9	150.0	151.4	152.9	154.1	154.6	155.1	156.3	157.3	.6	2.1
Manufacturing	148.0	149.0	150.2	151.6	153.1	154.6	155.9	156.7	157.1	.3	2.6
Nonmanufacturing	147.1	148.1	149.6	151.1	152.1	152.5	153.5	154.6	155.6	.6	2.3
Nonunion	154.4	155.9	157.5	158.1	158.5	160.4	161.5	163.0	163.4	.2	3.1
Goods-producing	152.1	153.5	154.8	155.5	156.6	157.8	158.9	159.7	160.1	.3	2.2
Service-producing	155.1	156.7	158.3	158.9	159.0	161.2	162.3	164.0	164.5	.3	3.5
Manufacturing	153.1	154.7	156.1	156.8	157.8	159.3	160.2	160.9	161.3	.2	2.2
Nonmanufacturing	154.4	155.9	157.5	158.1	158.3	160.4	161.5	163.1	163.7	.4	3.4
Workers, by region[1]											
Northeast	151.7	153.5	154.9	155.1	155.7	157.3	158.4	160.0	160.9	.6	3.3
South	151.2	152.5	153.6	154.7	154.6	155.3	156.1	157.4	157.9	.3	2.1
Midwest (formerly North Central)	154.7	157.1	158.5	159.2	160.2	164.1	165.0	166.1	166.5	.2	3.9
West	156.0	156.4	158.7	159.3	160.1	161.3	163.1	164.7	165.2	.3	3. 2
Workers, by area size[1]											
Metropolitan areas	153.7	155.1	156.7	157.4	157.9	159.6	160.7	162.2	162.7	.3	3.0
Other areas	150.5	151.7	152.6	153.8	154.8	156.8	158.0	158.9	159.5	.4	3.0

[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.

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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-terms disability now includes all insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans available on a per-disability basis, as well as the unfunded per-disability plans 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.

[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.

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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.

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31. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual totals		2003[P]												2004
	2002	2003[P]	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	19	14	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	3	0 5	0		14	–
In effect during period	20	15	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	1	–
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	46	129.2	17.5	.0	4.0	4.0	1.3	4.0	.0	8.2	.0	82.2	8.9	.0	–
In effect during period (in thousands)	47	130.5	18.8	.0	4.0	4.0	1.3	4.0	4.0	8.2	3.2	82.2	76.7	70.5	–
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	6,596	4,091.2	48.8	0.0	18.5	40.0	7.8	16.0	12.0	35.9	51.3	1,168.5	1,219.0	1,473.4	–
Percent of estimated working time[1]	[2]	.01	[2]	[2]	[2]	.00	.00	[2]	[2]	[2]	.04	.05	.05	.01	–

[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.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available. P = preliminary.

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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		2003											2004
	2002	2003	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS														
All items	179.9	184.0	181.7	183.1	184.2	183.8	183.5	183.9	184.6	185.2	185.0	184.5	184.3	184.5
All items (1967 = 100)	538.8	551.1	544.2	548.5	551.8	550.5	549.7	550.9	553.0	554.7	554.3	552.7	552.1	554.9
Food and beverages	176.8	180.5	178.1	178.9	179.2	179.0	179.4	180.3	180.9	181.3	182.2	182.9	184.7	184.3
Food	176.2	180.0	177.5	178.3	178.6	178.4	178.8	179.7	180.4	180.7	181.7	182.4	180.0	183.6
Food at home	175.6	179.4	176.7	177.6	177.7	177.3	177.8	178.9	179.7	180.1	181.5	182.4	184.1	184.0
Cereals and bakery products	198.0	202.8	199.8	201.8	202.1	201.9	203.0	204.5	204.5	203.5	203.1	202.5	202.9	203.9
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	162.1	169.3	161.6	164.7	164.8	165.2	164.7	168.2	169.7	171.1	174.0	179.3	181.1	179.9
Dairy and related products[1]	168.1	167.9	166.4	167.2	167.1	165.8	165.4	164.7	167.5	170.3	171.8	171.2	173.0	172.4
Fruits and vegetables	220.9	225.9	227.1	223.3	223.6	221.3	226.2	226.6	224.9	224.4	226.3	227.5	232.4	232.4
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	139.2	139.8	140.6	140.8	140.3	140.5	140.3	138.4	139.7	139.2	140.5	137.9	139.3	140.7
Other foods at home	160.8	162.6	161.8	162.2	162.6	162.1	162.1	167.7	163.2	163.1	163.0	162.0	163.0	162.8
Sugar and sweets	159.0	162.0	169.7	161.8	162.5	161.4	162.3	162.7	162.5	162.3	162.5	161.7	161.0	163.0
Fats and oils	155.4	157.4	155.8	158.7	157.5	156.1	157.6	156.3	157.7	157.6	159.7	157.3	157.7	160.7
Other foods	177.1	178.8	178.2	177.9	178.6	178.5	177.8	179.0	179.4	179.4	178.7	177.9	179.6	178.0
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	109.2	110.3	109.7	110.5	110.1	110.4	110.1	111.3	109.9	111.0	110.7	109.0	109.8	109.1
Food away from home[1]	178.3	182.1	179.9	180.7	181.0	181.1	181.5	182.2	182.6	182.8	183.3	183.8	184.3	184.9
Other food away from home[1,2]	117.7	121.3	119.9	120.2	120.4	120.4	120.5	121.3	121.4	121.8	122.3	122.7	122.9	123.9
Alcoholic beverages	183.6	187.2	185.8	185.9	186.6	186.4	186.7	187.2	187.1	187.9	188.1	188.6	188.7	189.4
Housing	180.3	184.8	182.3	183.2	184.3	184.1	184.5	185.9	186.1	185.8	185.7	185.1	185.1	186.3
Shelter	208.1	213.1	210.9	211.6	212.1	212.1	212.8	213.8	214.3	213.8	214.7	214.2	213.1	215.2
Rent of primary residence	199.7	205.5	203.3	203.7	204.1	204.5	204.9	205.6	206.1	206.6	206.9	207.5	205.5	208.3
Lodging away from home	118.3	119.3	114.3	117.6	119.7	118.7	121.4	124.8	125.1	118.5	120.9	115.0	119.3	117.2
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	214.7	219.9	218.5	218.7	218.9	218.9	219.1	219.6	220.1	220.7	221.4	221.9	219.9	222.6
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	108.7	114.8	113.9	114.1	114.0	114.2	114.3	115.6	115.8	115.9	116.0	114.3	114.8	114.8
Fuels and utilities	143.6	154.5	146.1	148.3	154.5	153.1	153.7	159.4	159.2	159.6	155.0	152.9	154.5	156.3
Fuels	127.2	138.2	129.5	131.9	138.5	136.8	137.5	143.6	143.0	143.4	138.2	135.7	138.7	139.2
Fuel oil and other fuels	115.5	139.5	136.6	156.3	169.0	147.9	137.0	130.5	130.7	130.5	131.4	134.8	139.1	149.9
Gas (piped) and electricity	134.4	145.0	135.6	136.9	143.5	143.0	144.5	151.6	151.0	151.5	145.6	142.6	145.0	145.5
Household furnishings and operations	128.3	126.1	127.4	127.7	127.1	127.2	126.3	126.1	125.5	125.2	125.1	124.9	124.7	125.3
Apparel	124.0	120.9	118.1	120.6	123.6	123.9	122.5	116.2	117.2	122.0	124.8	123.1	119.0	115.8
Men's and boys' apparel	121.7	118.0	116.1	117.3	121.0	120.8	119.5	113.8	113.4	117.3	120.8	121.4	118.0	115.5
Women's and girls' apparel	115.8	113.1	107.6	112.4	117.2	117.8	115.5	106.1	107.9	115.5	118.8	115.7	110.9	105.7
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	126.4	122.1	121.1	122.3	124.1	123.4	123.6	117.9	120.8	124.1	125.2	123.0	119.2	117.7
Footwear	121.4	119.6	119.7	119.8	119.8	119.9	119.7	117.5	117.8	120.3	121.8	121.0	118.5	115.9
Transportation	152.9	157.6	155.5	158.9	161.0	159.3	157.2	156.8	158.3	159.4	157.1	155.7	154.7	187.0
Private transportation	148.8	153.6	151.8	155.3	157.3	155.5	153.1	152.4	154.1	155.4	153.0	151.7	150.8	153.2
New and used motor vehicles[2]	99.2	96.5	98.2	98.0	98.0	97.8	97.4	96.5	96.0	95.1	94.6	94.6	94.4	94.3
New vehicles	140.0	137.9	139.7	139.2	139.3	138.7	138.1	137.7	136.8	136.4	136.5	137.5	138.0	138.0
Used cars and trucks[1]	152.0	142.9	148.3	148.4	148.5	148.4	147.9	145.7	143.3	139.0	135.1	132.0	131.0	130.8
Motor fuel	116.6	135.8	126.3	140.4	148.1	140.6	131.3	130.6	139.0	147.1	136.6	131.2	127.8	136.7
Gasoline (all types)	116.0	135.1	125.7	139.7	147.4	139.9	130.6	130.0	138.4	146.5	136.0	130.6	127.2	136.1
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	106.9	107.8	107.8	108.2	107.9	107.7	107.8	107.6	107.9	107.7	107.9	107.9	107.8	108.0
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	190.2	195.6	193.7	194.5	194.3	194.6	194.9	196.0	195.7	196.2	196.9	197.2	198.0	198.2
Public transportation	207.4	209.3	202.2	203.6	206.1	207.2	211.6	216.7	213.8	211.2	211.3	207.9	205.6	206.3
Medical care	285.6	297.1	292.6	293.7	294.2	294.6	295.5	297.6	298.4	299.2	299.9	300.8	302.1	303.6
Medical care commodities	256.4	262.8	260.3	260.4	261.4	261.6	261.8	263.6	264.1	264.9	264.7	264.0	265.0	265.5
Medical care services	292.9	306.0	300.8	302.3	302.6	303.1	304.2	306.4	307.2	308.2	309.1	310.6	311.9	313.8
Professional services	253.9	261.2	257.8	258.8	259.1	259.8	261.1	260.9	261.7	262.2	263.0	263.0	261.2	262.5
Hospital and related services	367.8	394.8	385.7	388.2	388.7	388.7	388.9	394.7	398.6	399.6	400.7	405.6	407.0	409.7
Recreation[2]	106.2	107.5	106.9	107.2	107.4	107.4	107.6	107.7	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.8	107.7	107.9
Video and audio[1,2]	102.6	103.6	103.4	103.8	103.7	103.8	103.8	103.7	103.7	103.5	103.5	103.8	103.3	103.6
Education and communication[2]	107.9	109.8	109.7	109.7	109.4	109.0	108.6	108.9	110.1	110.9	110.9	110.8	110.9	111.1
Education[2]	126.0	134.4	130.6	131.0	131.1	131.2	131.4	132.6	136.2	138.7	139.1	139.0	139.4	140.1
Educational books and supplies	317.6	335.4	329.5	332.8	333.2	332.3	332.5	335.0	338.5	338.2	339.7	336.0	342.8	345.4
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	362.1	362.1	375.5	376.3	376.5	377.1	377.7	381.2	392.1	400.0	401.1	401.2	401.7	403.6
Communication[1,2]	92.3	89.7	92.0	91.9	91.3	90.5	89.8	89.4	89.0	88.6	88.4	88.2	88.2	88.1
Information and information processing[1,2]	90.8	87.8	90.3	90.1	89.5	88.6	87.9	87.5	87.0	86.7	86.4	86.2	86.2	86.1
Telephone services[1,2]	99.7	98.3	100.4	100.5	99.7	98.7	98.1	98.1	97.8	97.4	97.1	97.2	97.2	97.0
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	18.3	16.1	17.1	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.4	16.0	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.3
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	22.2	17.6	19.5	19.1	19.0	18.7	18.0	17.2	16.7	16.3	16.5	16.3	16.2	16.2
Other goods and services	293.2	298.7	296.5	297.5	297.3	298.1	298.1	299.2	299.6	299.9	300.2	300.0	300.2	301.4
Tobacco and smoking products	461.5	469.0	472.4	472.7	467.2	467.9	465.6	469.1	471.8	468.7	469.5	469.1	470.4	473.0
Personal care[1]	174.7	178.0	175.9	176.7	177.2	177.7	177.9	178.4	178.4	179.0	179.1	179.0	179.0	179.0
Personal care products[1]	154.7	153.5	153.0	153.3	153.3	154.1	153.6	154.2	153.5	153.4	153.6	153.2	153.4	153.8
Personal care services[1]	188.4	193.2	190.6	190.9	191.7	192.5	193.0	193.2	193.9	195.4	195.6	194.2	194.3	194.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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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		2003												2004
	2002	2003	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug,	Sept,	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Miscellaneous personal services	274.4	283.5	278.1	280.4	281.4	282.0	282.7	283.8	284.1	284.3	285.3	285.8	287.0	287.1	288.8
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	149.7	151.2	150.0	152.0	153.1	152.2	150.9	150.4	150.0	150.9	152.0	151.4	150.9	150.4	151.1
Food and beverages	176.8	180.5	178.1	178.9	179.2	179.0	179.4	180.2	180.3	180.9	181.3	182.2	182.9	184.1	184.3
Commodities less food and beverages	134.2	134.5	133.9	136.4	138.0	136.7	134.6	133.6	132.9	133.9	135.4	134.1	132.9	131.7	132.6
Nondurables less food and beverages	145.1	149.7	146.1	151.2	154.5	152.3	148.9	147.4	146.6	149.2	153.1	151.2	149.0	146.7	148.4
Apparel	124.0	120.9	118.1	120.6	123.6	123.9	122.5	119.5	116.2	117.2	122.0	124.8	123.1	119.0	115.8
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	162.2	171.5	167.4	174.1	177.8	173.9	169.2	168.6	169.2	173.0	176.4	171.6	169.1	167.7	172.3
Durables	121.4	117.5	119.9	119.7	119.5	119.2	118.5	118.0	117.4	116.7	115.7	115.2	115.1	115.0	115.1
Services	209.8	216.5	213.1	214.0	215.1	215.1	215.9	216.8	217.6	218.0	218.1	218.4	217.9	217.9	219.1
Rent of shelter[3]	216.7	221.9	219.5	220.3	220.9	220.8	221.5	221.7	222.6	223.1	222.6	223.5	223.0	222.9	224.1
Transporatation services	209.1	216.3	212.3	213.4	214.2	215.3	216.3	217.1	218.0	217.2	216.8	218.9	218.6	217.7	218.7
Other services	246.4	254.4	251.4	252.4	252.6	252.5	252.8	253.0	253.7	255.5	257.0	257.2	257.3	257.4	258.4
Special indexes:															
All items less food	180.5	184.7	182.4	183.9	185.2	184.7	184.3	184.5	184.6	185.3	186.0	185.6	184.9	184.4	185.5
All items less shelter	170.8	174.6	172.3	174.0	175.3	174.7	174.1	174.3	174.2	175.0	176.0	175.5	174.9	174.7	175.6
All items less medical care	174.3	178.1	175.9	177.3	178.4	178.0	177.7	177.9	178.0	178.7	179.2	179.1	178.5	178.2	179.1
Commodities less food	136.0	136.5	135.8	138.3	139.8	138.6	136.5	135.5	134.9	135.9	137.3	136.1	135.0	133.8	134.7
Nondurables less food	147.4	151.9	148.4	153.3	156.5	154.3	151.1	151.1	149.0	151.5	155.2	153.3	151.3	149.2	150.8
Nondurables less food and apparel	163.3	172.1	168.2	174.4	177.7	174.2	169.9	169.4	170.0	173.4	176.6	172.2	170.0	168.8	173.0
Nondurables	161.1	165.3	162.2	165.3	167.2	165.9	164.3	163.9	163.5	165.2	167.4	166.8	166.1	165.4	166.4
Services less rent of shelter[3]	217.5	226.4	221.6	222.8	224.4	224.6	225.5	227.2	228.0	228.4	229.2	228.7	228.2	228.4	229.7
Services less medical care services	202.5	208.7	205.5	206.4	207.4	207.5	208.2	209.1	209.8	210.3	210.3	210.5	209.9	209.9	211.0
Energy	121.7	136.5	127.5	135.4	142.6	138.1	134.0	136.5	136.8	140.6	144.6	136.9	133.1	131.8	137.4
All items less energy	187.7	190.6	189.0	189.7	190.2	190.2	190.3	190.3	190.5	190.8	191.0	191.7	191.6	191.5	191.9
All items less food and energy	190.5	193.2	191.8	192.5	193.0	193.1	193.2	193.0	193.2	193.5	193.6	194.3	193.9	193.6	194.0
Commodities less food and energy	143.7	140.9	141.7	142.1	142.6	142.5	141.7	140.8	139.9	139.7	140.2	140.4	139.9	139.0	138.5
Energy commodities	117.1	136.7	127.5	142.1	150.1	141.7	132.3	130.9	131.3	139.2	146.9	137.0	132.1	129.0	138.2
Services less energy	217.5	223.8	221.0	221.9	222.4	222.5	223.1	223.5	224.3	224.9	224.9	225.8	225.6	225.5	226.6
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	175.9	179.8	177.7	179.2	180.3	179.8	179.4	179.6	179.6	180.6	181.0	180.7	180.2	179.9	180.9
All items (1967 = 100)	523.9	535.6	529.2	533.7	537.1	535.5	534.3	534.3	535.0	537.1	539.2	538.2	536.7	536.0	538.7
Food and beverages	176.1	179.9	177.4	178.3	178.5	178.3	178.7	179.5	179.6	180.2	180.7	181.7	182.4	183.6	183.8
Food	176.5	179.4	176.8	177.7	177.9	177.7	178.1	178.9	179.1	179.7	180.2	181.2	181.9	183.1	183.3
Food at home	175.1	178.5	175.7	176.7	176.8	176.4	176.8	177.9	178.0	178.8	179.4	180.7	181.6	183.3	183.2
Cereals and bakery products	198.0	202.8	199.9	201.9	202.1	201.8	202.9	203.7	204.4	204.5	203.5	203.2	202.4	202.4	203.8
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	162.0	169.2	161.5	164.5	164.8	165.2	164.6	167.0	168.2	169.5	170.9	173.8	179.2	181.0	179.9
Dairy and related products[1]	167.2	167.6	166.3	167.1	166.7	165.6	165.1	163.5	164.4	167.0	170.2	171.7	171.0	172.7	172.2
Fruits and vegetables	222.9	224.3	225.7	221.8	222.2	220.0	224.3	225.7	225.3	223.8	223.4	224.9	225.3	229.7	229.7
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	138.6	139.1	139.9	140.1	139.5	139.6	139.7	139.6	137.5	138.9	138.5	139.8	137.3	138.6	140.0
Other foods at home	160.4	162.2	161.3	161.9	162.1	161.7	161.7	163.0	162.3	162.6	162.8	162.5	161.6	162.5	162.3
Sugar and sweets	158.8	161.6	160.4	161.3	162.1	160.9	162.1	162.4	162.3	162.1	162.1	162.1	161.4	160.5	162.4
Fats and oils	155.3	157.4	155.7	158.7	157.7	156.2	157.6	156.5	156.2	157.7	157.6	159.6	157.3	157.7	160.7
Other foods	177.6	179.2	178.5	178.5	178.9	179.0	187.1	180.5	179.4	179.7	180.0	179.0	178.3	180.0	178.4
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	109.7	110.8	110.1	110.9	110.5	110.9	110.5	112.1	111.6	110.0	111.3	111.2	109.5	110.3	109.6
Food away from home[1]	178.2	182.0	179.8	180.5	181.0	181.0	181.4	181.7	182.1	182.4	182.7	183.3	183.7	184.2	184.8
Other food away from home[1,2]	118.1	121.5	120.2	120.4	120.7	120.8	120.8	121.3	121.4	121.6	122.0	122.5	122.9	123.1	123.6
Alcoholic beverages	183.3	187.1	185.5	185.7	186.8	186.6	186.8	186.8	187.0	186.9	187.7	188.1	188.8	188.9	189.5
Housing	175.7	180.4	177.9	178.7	179.9	179.7	180.0	180.9	181.4	181.6	181.6	181.3	180.9	181.0	182.1
Shelter	201.9	206.9	204.9	205.5	205.9	205.9	206.4	206.5	207.2	207.7	207.6	208.3	208.2	208.2	209.2
Rent of primary residence	199.0	204.7	202.6	203.0	203.4	203.7	204.1	204.4	204.8	205.3	205.8	206.1	206.6	207.0	207.4
Lodging away from home[2]	118.4	119.8	114.3	118.0	120.4	119.0	122.2	122.6	125.0	125.2	119.8	121.7	116.2	113.4	118.5
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	195.1	199.7	198.5	198.6	198.8	198.8	199.0	199.0	199.4	199.9	200.4	201.0	201.4	201.7	202.1
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	108.7	114.7	113.7	113.9	113.8	114.0	114.0	115.0	115.4	115.7	115.8	116.0	114.4	114.4	114.9
Fuels and utilities	142.9	153.9	145.3	147.4	153.6	152.4	153.0	158.6	158.9	158.7	159.1	154.3	152.3	153.0	155.6
Fuels	126.1	137.0	128.3	130.5	137.0	135.7	136.3	142.2	142.4	141.9	142.3	137.0	134.7	135.4	138.0
Fuel oil and other fuels	115.0	138.7	135.8	155.7	167.9	146.9	136.1	131.6	129.6	129.6	129.4	130.7	134.4	136.2	149.6
Gas (piped) and electricity	133.4	144.1	134.7	136.0	142.6	142.3	143.5	150.3	150.6	150.1	150.6	144.6	141.9	142.5	144.7
Household furnishings and operations	124.4	121.9	123.2	123.5	122.8	122.8	122.0	121.9	121.9	121.4	121.0	120.9	120.7	120.4	121.0
Apparel	123.1	120.0	117.3	119.4	122.5	122.8	121.5	118.7	115.2	116.1	121.0	123.9	122.6	118.7	115.7
Men's and boys' apparel	121.7	117.5	115.7	116.8	120.6	120.4	119.1	116.2	113.4	112.9	116.5	120.0	121.1	117.8	115.6
Women's and girls' apparel	114.6	112.1	106.7	111.0	116.4	116.4	114.2	110.4	105.0	106.9	114.5	118.2	115.3	110.5	105.5
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	128.6	124.1	122.4	123.6	125.8	125.5	125.7	122.9	120.3	122.9	126.5	127.7	125.0	121.4	120.1
Footwear	121.2	119.1	119.5	119.3	119.6	119.8	119.9	118.5	116.9	117.2	119.6	121.1	120.4	117.8	115.6
Transportation	151.8	156.3	154.6	158.2	160.3	158.5	156.2	155.7	155.5	157.1	158.1	155.4	153.6	152.5	154.9
Private transportation	149.0	153.5	152.0	155.7	157.8	155.9	153.3	152.8	152.5	154.2	155.3	152.5	150.8	149.7	152.2
New and used motor vehicles[2]	99.4	96.0	98.2	97.9	98.0	97.7	96.9	96.9	96.3	95.7	94.4	93.5	93.1	92.8	92.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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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		2003												2004
	2002	2003	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
New vehicles	141.1	139.0	140.9	140.3	140.4	139.7	139.1	138.4	137.7	137.9	137.6	137.8	138.7	139.2	139.2
Used cars and trucks[1]	152.8	143.7	149.2	149.2	149.2	149.2	148.7	148.1	146.4	144.0	139.8	135.9	132.8	131.7	131.6
Motor fuel	117.0	136.1	126.7	140.9	148.5	140.8	131.5	130.4	130.9	139.4	147.5	136.9	131.5	128.1	137.1
Gasoline (all types)	116.4	135.5	126.1	140.3	147.8	140.2	130.9	129.8	130.4	138.9	147.0	136.4	130.9	127.6	136.6
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	106.1	107.3	107.1	107.5	107.2	107.1	107.2	107.1	107.0	107.3	107.2	107.5	107.5	107.3	107.6
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	191.7	197.3	195.4	196.2	196.0	196.3	196.5	196.8	197.7	197.3	197.9	198.6	198.9	199.8	199.9
Public transportation	202.6	206.0	198.1	199.8	202.0	203.0	208.5	210.8	212.8	210.5	208.4	208.7	205.8	203.6	204.6
Medical care	284.6	296.3	291.8	293.0	293.5	293.7	294.6	295.5	296.7	297.4	298.3	299.1	300.1	301.4	302.8
Medical care commodities	251.1	257.4	254.8	255.1	256.1	256.2	256.4	256.7	258.2	258.6	259.4	259.2	258.5	259.4	259.8
Medical care services	292.5	305.9	300.9	302.3	302.7	303.0	304.1	305.1	306.3	307.0	307.9	309.1	310.6	311.9	313.8
Professional services	256.0	263.4	260.0	261.0	261.3	261.9	263.3	263.5	264.1	263.9	264.4	265.2	265.2	266.5	267.8
Hospital and related services	363.2	391.2	382.2	384.8	385.3	384.9	385.0	388.1	390.9	394.2	395.8	397.5	402.4	403.4	405.9
Recreation[2]	104.6	105.5	105.1	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.5	105.5	105.6	105.7	105.5	105.4	105.6	105.5	105.6
Video and audio[1,2]	102.0	102.9	102.7	103.0	102.9	103.0	103.0	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.7	102.8	103.0	102.5	102.7
Education and communication[2]	107.6	109.0	109.2	109.2	108.9	108.4	108.0	107.8	108.2	109.1	109.7	109.7	109.6	109.7	109.8
Education[2]	125.9	133.8	130.3	130.7	130.8	130.9	131.1	131.8	132.3	135.5	137.8	138.1	138.0	138.0	139.1
Educational books and supplies	318.5	336.5	330.6	333.6	333.9	333.4	333.6	335.5	336.3	339.6	339.6	340.6	337.5	343.8	346.1
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	354.8	377.3	367.2	368.0	368.2	368.8	369.3	371.1	372.6	382.1	389.2	390.1	390.2	390.7	392.8
Communication[1,2]	93.7	91.2	93.5	93.4	92.8	92.0	91.3	90.7	90.9	90.5	90.2	89.9	89.8	89.7	89.6
Information and information processing[1,2]	92.7	89.9	92.3	92.2	91.6	90.7	90.0	89.6	89.6	89.1	89.1	88.5	88.4	88.3	88.2
Telephone services[1,2]	99.9	98.5	100.7	100.7	99.9	98.9	98.3	97.7	98.3	98.0	97.6	97.3	97.4	97.4	97.2
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	19.0	16.7	17.7	17.5	17.4	17.4	17.0	16.8	16.5	16.3	16.1	16.2	15.9	15.8	15.8
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	21.8	17.3	19.1	18.6	18.6	18.5	17.8	16.9	16.9	16.3	16.0	16.2	16.0	15.9	15.8
Other goods and services	302.0	307.0	305.6	306.4	305.6	306.4	306.0	306.0	307.5	308.0	307.9	308.2	307.7	308.1	309.3
Tobacco and smoking products	463.2	470.5	474.3	474.8	469.1	469.8	464.8	464.8	470.5	473.2	469.9	470.7	470.2	471.5	473.8
Personal care[1]	174.1	177.0	175.2	175.7	176.1	176.7	176.9	177.2	177.5	177.4	177.9	178.0	177.7	177.8	177.4
Personal care products[1]	155.5	154.2	154.8	154.0	153.8	154.6	154.2	154.4	154.8	154.3	154.0	154.1	153.8	154. 2	154.3
Personal care services[1]	189.1	193.9	189.1	191.6	192.4	193.2	193.6	193.5	193.9	194.6	196.1	196.3	194.8	194.9	195.1
Miscellaneous personal services	274.0	283.3	277.9	279.9	281.1	281.6	282.4	283.9	284.0	284.4	285.2	285.6	286.7	286.6	288.4
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	150.4	151.8	150.7	152.8	154.0	153.0	151.6	151.1	150.7	151.6	152.7	151.9	151.3	150.7	150.5
Food and beverages	176.1	179.9	177.4	178.3	178.5	178.3	178.7	179.5	179.6	180.2	180.7	181.7	182.4	183.6	183.8
Commodities less food and beverages	135.5	135.8	135.5	138.0	139.6	138..2	136.0	135.0	134.2	135.4	136.7	135.2	133.8	132.5	133.5
Nondurables less food and beverages	147.0	152.1	148.3	153.8	157.3	154.8	151.1	149.6	148.7	151.7	155.9	153.6	151.4	149.0	151.0
Apparel	123.1	120.0	117.3	119.4	122.5	122.8	121.5	118.7	115.2	116.1	121.0	123.9	122.6	118.7	115.7
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	165.3	175.6	171.0	178.7	182.6	178.3	173.0	172.3	173.0	177.4	181.2	175.7	172.9	171.6	176.5
Durables	121.8	117.4	120.1	119.9	119.8	119.4	118.8	118.3	117.6	116.9	115.5	114.7	114.2	114.0	114.0
Services	205.9	212.6	209.4	210.2	211.2	211.3	212.0	212.9	213.6	214.0	214.3	214.4	214.1	214.2	215.3
Rent of shelter[3]	194.5	199.2	197.3	197.9	198.3	198.3	198.8	198.9	199.5	200.0	199.9	200.6	200.5	200.6	201.4
Transporatation services	207.7	216.2	212.2	213.2	213.9	215.0	216.1	216.7	217.4	216.8	216.8	219.0	218.8	218.0	219.1
Other services	241.6	248.5	246.2	247.1	247.0	246.8	246.8	247.2	247.9	249.3	250.6	250.7	250.7	250.9	251.8
Special indexes:															
All items less food	175.8	179.7	177.7	179.3	180.6	180.0	179.5	179.5	179.6	180.3	181.0	180.4	179.7	179.2	180.2
All items less shelter	168.3	171.9	169.7	171.5	172.9	172.2	171.4	171.7	171.5	172.3	173.3	172.6	171.9	171.6	172.5
All items less medical care	171.1	174.8	172.7	174.2	175.4	174.8	174.4	174.5	174.5	175.2	176.0	175.6	175.0	174.7	175.6
Commodities less food	137.3	137.7	137.1	139.7	141.4	140.0	137.9	136.9	136.1	137.2	138.6	137.0	135.8	134.5	135.5
Nondurables less food	149.2	154.2	150.5	155.8	159.2	156.8	153.2	151.8	151.0	151.0	157.9	155.7	153.7	151.4	153.3
Nondurables less food and apparel	166.1	175.9	171.6	178.7	182.3	178.4	173.5	172.8	173.5	177.5	181.1	176.1	173.6	172.1	176.9
Nondurables	161.4	166.4	163.2	166.5	168.5	167.1	165.3	164.9	164.6	166.4	168.8	168.1	167.3	166.6	167.8
Services less rent of shelter[3]	193.1	201.3	196.9	197.9	199.5	199.7	200.4	202.2	202.8	203.1	203.7	203.2	202.7	202.9	204.1
Services less medical care services	198.9	205.2	202.1	202.9	204.0	204.0	204.7	205.2	206.2	206.6	206.8	206.9	206.5	206.6	207.6
Energy	120.9	135.9	126.9	135.1	142.2	137.7	133.2	135.6	135.9	140.0	144.2	136.3	132.4	131.1	136.9
All items less energy	183.6	186.1	184.8	185.5	185.9	185.8	185.9	185.9	185.9	186.2	186.4	187.0	187.0	186.9	187.2
All items less food and energy	185.6	187.9	186.9	187.5	188.0	188.0	188.0	187.7	187.7	187.9	188.1	188.6	188.4	188.0	188.3
Commodities less food and energy	144.4	141.1	142.2	142.6	143.1	143.0	142.2	141.3	140.3	140.1	140.2	140.3	139.7	141.1	138.2
Energy commodities	17.3	136.8	127.6	142.1	150.0	141.7	132.3	131.0	131.4	139.5	147.2	137.2	132.1	136.8	138.3
Services less energy	213.9	220.2	217.7	218.5	218.8	219.0	219.6	219.8	220.5	221.0	221.3	222.1	222.1	222.1	223.1

[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.

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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					2004	2003					2004
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan
U.S. city average	M	184.6	185.2	185.0	184.5	185.2	184.3	180.3	181.0	180.7	180.2	179.9	180.9
Region and area size[2]													
Northeast urban	M	194.3	195.0	195.4	195.1	195.9	194.9	190.7	191.9	192.1	191.9	191.7	192.6
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	196.6	197.3	197.7	197.3	197.9	197.1	191.8	193.0	193.2	192.8	192.7	193.3
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	114.4	115.0	115.2	115.3	116.0	115.0	114.5	115.1	115.3	115.4	115.2	116.1
Midwest urban[4]	M	178.8	179.5	179.1	178.9	179.4	178.4	174.1	174.6	174.1	173.9	173 .4	174.5
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	181.2	182.0	181.7	181.4	181.8	180.9	175.5	176.4	176.0	175.7	175.1	176.2
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	113.6	113.9	113.6	113.6	114.1	113.3	113.0	113.2	112.7	112.7	112.4	113.3
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	172.1	172.3	171.8	171.4	171.8	171.5	169.8	170	169.3	169.1	169.1	169.4
South urban	M	177.9	178.3	178.1	177.5	178.2	177.5	174.8	175.3	174.9	174.3	174.2	175.0
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	179.8	180.1	180.1	179.1	179.8	179.2	177.0	177.5	177.3	176.4	176.4	177.1
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	113.4	113.8	113.6	113.3	113.8	113.3	112.1	112.4	112.1	111.9	111.8	112.3
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	175.9	176.3	175.6	175.4	175.3	175.1	174.5	175.9	174.8	174.5	174.2	174.6
West urban	M	189.2	189.6	189.4	188.5	189.4	188.3	184.2	185.0	184.4	183.5	183.3	184.3
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	191.7	192.3	191.9	191.0	191.7	190.6	185.3	186.1	185.4	184.4	183.9	185.0
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	115.5	115.6	115.5	114.9	116.0	115.2	114.8	115.3	115.0	114.6	114.8	115.4
Size classes:													
A[5]	M	169.0	169.6	169.5	168.9	168.7	169.4	167.2	168.0	167.7	167.1	166.8	167.6
B/C[3]	M	113.9	114.3	114.1	113.9	113.8	114.6	113.1	113.5	113.2	113.0	112.9	113.6
D	M	177.1	177.4	176.9	176.6	176.5	176.9	175.3	175.6	174.9	174.5	174.3	174.8
Selected local areas[6]													
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	184.5	186.1	186.1	185.6	185.5	185.4	178.3	179.8	179.1	179.1	178.8	179.0
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	186.9	188.2	187.8	187.1	187.0	188.5	180.5	181.9	181.2	180.5	180.2	181.7
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	199.1	199.6	200.0	199.4	199.3	199.9	194.1	195.0	195.2	194.7	194.6	164.9
Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT	1	–	206.8	–	206.5	–	208.4	–	206.2	–	205.6	–	206.8
Cleveland–Akron, OH	1	–	178.5	–	177.6	–	178.4	–	169.5	–	168.3	–	169.8
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	1	–	177.0	–	1175.9	–	175.7	–	176.7	–	175.6	–	175.7
Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV[7]	1	–	117.2	–	116.7	–	117.1	–	116.9	–	116.1	–	116.5
Atlanta, GA	2	179.7	–	180.1	–	179	–	179.4	–	177.6	–	176.6	–
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	183.6	–	183.3	–	181.3	–	177.5	–	178.2	–	175.9	–
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	164.1	–	166.1	–	164.1	–	162.5	–	164.0	–	162.2	–
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	180.9	–	181.6	–	181.6	–	178.3	–	179.0	–	178.9	–
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2	191.1	–	190.3	–	189.0	–	189.2	–	190.2	–	189	–
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	196.3	–	196.3	–	195.3	–	192.3	–	191.9	–	191.1	–
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA	2	194.4	–	193.7	–	191.0	–	188.2	–	187.8	–	185.3	–

[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; Cincinnatti, OH–KY–IN; Kansas City, MO–KS; Milwaukee–Racine, WI; Minneapolis–St. Paul, MN–WI; Pittsburgh, PA; Port-land–Salem, OR–WA; St Louis, MO–IL; San Diego, CA; Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater, FL.

[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.

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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	2003
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	184.0
Percent change	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3
Food and beverages:											
Index	141.6	144.9	148.9	153.7	157.7	161.1	164.6	168.4	173.6	176.8	180.5
Percent change	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.1
Housing:											
Index	141.2	144.8	148.5	152.8	156.8	160.4	163.9	169.6	176.4	180.3	184.8
Percent change	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.5
Apparel:											
Index	133.7	133.4	132.0	131.7	132.9	133.0	131.3	129.6	127.3	124.0	120.9
Percent change	1.4	–.2	–1.0	–.2	.9	.1	–1.3	–1.3	–1.8	–2.6	–2.5
Transportation:											
Index	130.4	134.3	139.1	143.0	144.3	141.6	144.4	153.3	154.3	152.9	157.6
Percent change	3.1	3.0	3.6	2.8	0.9	–1.9	2.0	6.2	0.7	–.9	3.1
Medical care:											
Index	201.4	211.0	220.5	228.2	234.6	242.1	250.6	260.8	272.8	285.6	297.1
Percent change	5.9	4.8	4.5	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.0
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	298.7
Percent change	5.2	2.9	4.2	4.1	4.4	5.7	8.7	5.0	4.2	3.8	1.9
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	179.8
Percent change	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.3	2.2	3.5	2.7	1.4	2.2

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35. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2003												2004
	2002	2003	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[P]	Nov.[P]	Dec.[P]	Jan.[P]
Finished goods	138.9	143.3	140.8	142.3	144.2	142.1	142.0	143.0	143.0	143.7	144.0	145.5	144.5	144.5	145.4
Finished consumer goods	139.4	145.2	141.9	144.0	146.3	143.8	143.7	145.0	145.1	145.9	146.4	147.7	146.5	146.6	147.7
Finished consumer foods	140.1	146.0	142.0	142.3	142.8	144.0	144.6	145.2	144.9	146.3	148.0	151.0	150.2	150.3	148.0
Finshed consumer goods excluding foods	138.8	144.6	141.6	144.4	147.4	143.5	143.0	144.6	144.8	145.4	145.5	146.1	144.7	144.8	147.2
Nondurable goods less food	139.8	148.3	143.8	147.9	151.7	146.9	146.3	148.9	149.2	150.0	150.4	149.2	147.4	147.9	151.3
Durable goods	133.0	133.1	133.2	133.1	134.4	132.5	132.4	131.8	131.7	131.8	131.1	135.5	135.1	134.4	134.7
Capital equipment	139.1	139.1	139.3	139.2	139.9	139.1	139.0	138.9	138.9	139.2	138.9	141.1	140.7	140.4	140.8
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	127.8	133.7	131.1	133.5	136.2	133.0	132.5	133.5	133.7	134.1	134.1	134.1	134.0	134.5	136.1
Materials and components for manufacturing	126.1	129.7	127.9	129.5	130.1	129.4	129.3	129.6	129.2	129.8	129.8	130.5	130.7	131.0	131.8
Materials for food manufacturing	123.2	134.4	128.9	129.6	129.0	129.6	130.8	134.2	133.3	135.5	137.4	142.0	142.0	140.9	138.5
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	129.2	137.2	133.4	138.1	140.1	137.6	137.0	137.4	136.3	137.5	136.4	137.1	137.4	138.1	142.0
Materials for durable manufacturing	124.7	127.9	126.1	126.8	126.9	126.7	128.8	126.8	127.1	127.5	128.6	129.5	130.5	131.1	132.3
Components for manufacturing	126.1	125.9	125.8	125.8	126.0	126.0	126.1	126.0	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.7	125.7	125.9
Materials and components for construction	151.3	153.6	151.4	152.1	152.3	152.9	152.9	153.0	153.6	153.7	155.0	155.2	155.6	155.6	155.9
Processed fuels and lubricants	96.3	112.6	106.9	113.6	124.8	110.8	108.0	112.1	113.7	114.5	113.7	111.9	109.7	111.7	116.5
Containers	152.1	153.7	153.4	153.7	153.8	154.0	153.9	154.1	153.8	153.6	153.5	153.2	153.5	153.4	153.8
Supplies	138.9	141.5	140.1	140.7	141.2	141.3	141.5	141.5	141.5	141.2	141.7	141.8	142.6	142.7	143.3
Crude materials for further processing	108.1	135.3	127.3	134.0	152.2	128.0	130.9	136.5	132.6	131.3	134.7	138.3	137.4	139.9	144.7
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	99.5	113.5	105.6	106.3	105.7	107.0	111.0	110.4	107.6	111.5	119.0	127.9	126.1	124.6	116.8
Crude nonfood materials	111.4	148.2	140.4	151.7	184.4	140.6	142.4	152.8	148.2	142.7	142.8	141.9	141.9	147.4	162.1
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	138.3	142.4	140.3	142.1	144.3	141.5	141.1	142.2	142.2	142.7	142.7	143.8	142.8	142.8	144.5
Finished energy goods	88.8	102.0	95.3	101.7	107.4	100.0	98.9	103.1	103.4	104.7	105.2	103.2	100.3	101.1	106.2
Finished goods less energy	147.3	149.0	147.9	147.9	148.6	148.2	148.3	148.3	148.2	148.7	149.0	151.4	151.0	150.8	150.5
Finished consumer goods less energy	150.8	153.1	151.5	151.6	152.3	152.1	152.3	152.4	152.3	152.8	153.3	155.9	155.5	155.3	154.7
Finished goods less food and energy	150.2	150.5	150.3	151.0	151.0	150.0	150.0	149.8	149.8	149.9	149.7	152.0	151.7	151.4	151.7
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	157.6	157.8	157.7	157.6	158.4	157.4	157.4	157.1	157.1	157.2	157.0	159.2	159.0	158.8	159.1
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	177.5	177.8	177.4	177.3	177.7	177.5	177.6	177.7	177.8	178.0	177.8	178.0	178.1	178.2	178.6
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	128.5	134.2	131.7	134.2	137.0	133.7	133.1	134.0	134.2	134.6	134.5	134.4	134.1	134.7	136.4
Intermediate foods and feeds	115.5	125.8	120.4	121.2	121.0	121.2	122.8	125.1	124.4	125.0	128.4	131.7	134.8	133.9	132.4
Intermediate energy goods	95.9	111.9	105.8	113.2	124.2	110.1	107.1	111.3	113.0	114.3	112.8	111.1	109.0	110.9	115.5
Intermediate goods less energy	134.5	137.7	136.1	137.1	137.6	137.3	137.5	137.6	137.4	137.5	138.0	138.5	138.9	139.0	139.7
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	135.8	138.5	137.1	138.1	138.7	138.4	138.5	138.4	138.3	138.4	138.7	139.0	139.2	139.5	140.3
Crude energy materials	102.0	147.4	140.1	153.9	200.2	138.8	141.4	156.2	148.7	139.7	138.2	135.7	133.6	139.3	156.7
Crude materials less energy	108.7	123.3	115.1	116.9	116.5	117.0	120.0	119.4	118.0	121.7	128.2	135.5	135.5	135.8	132.5
Crude nonfood materials less energy	135.7	152.2	143.0	148.3	148.1	146.7	146.5	146.3	148.8	151.8	155.5	158.8	163.7	169.0	177.5

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2003 Dec.[P]	2004 Jan.[P]
–	**Total mining industries (December 1984=100)**	127.2	141.6
211	Oil and gas extraction(December 1985=100)	152.6	177.0
212	Mining, except oil and gas	100.0	101.4
213	Mining support activities	100.0	102.0
–	**Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)**	137.7	138.9
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100)	140.9	139.5
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	100.0	100.7
313	Textile mills	100.0	100.5
315	Apparel manufacturing	100.0	100.0
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	143.6	144.0
321	Wood products manufacturing	100.0	99.2
322	Paper manufacturing	100.0	99.7
323	Printing and related support activities	100.0	100.4
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	117.4	131.3
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100)	165.4	167.1
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	128.8	128.8
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100)	121.1	123.6
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	133.5	134.4
333	Machinery manufacturing	100.0	100.4
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing	100.0	99.9
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	100.0	100.3
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	100.0	100.3
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing(December 1984=100)	147.8	147.3
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	100.0	100.4
	Retail trade		
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	100.0	100.2
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	100.0	99.9
443	Electronics and appliance stores	100.0	105.1
446	Health and personal care stores	100.0	101.2
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100)	47.4	43.6
454	Nonstore retailers	100.0	101.3
	Transportation and warehousing		
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100)	164.0	163.0
483	Water transportation	100.0	99.7
491	Postal service (June 1989=100)	155.0	155.0
	Utilities		
221	Utilities	100.1	101.3
	Health care and social assistance		
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100)	112.8	113.6
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	100.0	100.3
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100)	118.0	119.4
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100)	137.3	139.9
6231	Nursing care facilities	100.0	101.0
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities	100.0	99.8
	Other services industries		
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	100.0	100.7
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	100.0	98.8
517	Telecommunications	100.0	100.5
5182	Data processing and related services	100.0	99.8
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity	100.0	101.8
524	Insurance carriers and related activities	100.0	100.6
53112	Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse)	100.0	100.9
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	100.0	100.0
5313	Real estate support activities	100.0	100.3
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100)	109.4	107.7
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100)	126.7	127.2
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	100.0	101.5
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100)	125.4	126.2
54181	Advertising agencies	100.0	100.0
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100)	111.9	111.8
56151	Travel agencies	100.0	99.9
56172	Janitorial services	100.0	100.1
5621	Waste collection	100.0	100.0
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100)	120.5	121.3

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

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

[1982 = 100]

Index	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Finished goods											
Total	124.7	125.5	127.9	131.3	131.8	130.7	133.0	138.0	140.7	138.9	143.3
Foods	125.7	126.8	129.0	133.6	134.5	134.3	135.1	137.2	141.3	140.1	146.0
Energy	78.0	77.0	78.1	83.2	83.4	75.1	78.8	94.1	96.8	88.8	102.0
Other	135.8	137.1	140.0	142.0	142.4	143.7	146.1	148.0	150.0	150.2	150.5
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	133.7
Foods	115.6	118.5	119.5	125.3	123.2	123.2	120.8	119.2	124.3	123.3	134.4
Energy	84.6	83.0	84.1	89.8	89.0	80.8	84.3	101.7	104.1	95.9	111.9
Other	123.8	127.1	135.2	134.0	134.2	133.5	133.1	136.6	136.4	135.8	138.5
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	135.3
Foods	108.4	106.5	105.8	121.5	112.2	103.9	98.7	100.2	106.2	99.5	113.5
Energy	76.7	72.1	69.4	85.0	87.3	68.6	78.5	122.1	122.8	102.0	147.4
Other	94.1	97.0	105.8	105.7	103.5	84.5	91.1	118.0	101.8	101.0	116.8

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

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2003												2004
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
0	**Food and live animals**	105.6	106.1	105.9	105.5	108.0	107.5	107.1	107.6	112.1	112.2	115.2	116.5	115.6
01	Meat and meat preparations	90.4	95.4	96.4	97.9	101.5	102.9	104.6	108.9	117.2	123.5	125.6	121.7	115.4
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	123.0	123.2	122.2	120.0	124.2	118.5	115.4	115.7	124.2	119.4	125.6	131.1	131.9
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	100.6	97.4	95.1	96.0	96.9	99.6	101.2	99.7	101.4	103.2	102.8	103.2	102.6
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**	99.8	101.0	102.3	103.6	104.5	103.9	103.9	102.3	106.2	111.2	116.3	116.8	119.3
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	119.4	116.6	116.6	118.9	127.4	122.7	124.8	109.2	121.1	136.7	150.9	152.5	157.2
24	Cork and wood	90.9	91.1	91.2	91.3	91.0	90.4	90.6	90.9	91.6	92.0	92.4	93.5	94.0
25	Pulp and waste paper	82.6	86.4	88.9	90.4	89.9	90.1	85.5	85.3	88.8	90.8	91.9	91.5	91.3
26	Textile fibers and their waste	100.2	101.6	105.0	106.0	104.2	103.2	106.2	107.0	109.6	121.4	128.5	121.2	124.1
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	99.6	104.6	105.8	107.8	105.8	109.0	112.3	117.8	119.9	121.1	129.6	136.5	149.5
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products**	112.0	124.1	130.1	107.5	102.5	107.6	109.8	114.9	108.7	108.2	106.3	110.7	119.0
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	113.7	113.7	113.9	111.9	112.2	112.1	111.2	111.2	111.6	111.6	111.6	112.9	–
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	108.1	122.9	130.2	102.8	96.4	102.7	105.9	113.0	104.2	104.1	101.2	106.2	116.1
5	**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.**	97.9	99.2	100.6	101.4	100.9	100.8	99.6	100.0	100.3	100.7	100.9	101.3	103.3
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	102.1	104.1	104.1	103.9	103.9	104.8	105.8	105.5	105.4	105.9	106.5	106.0	100.5
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	95.4	96.0	96.2	95.3	95.2	97.3	97.5	97.6	98.2	98.9	99.2	99.8	100.5
57	Plastics in primary forms	95.1	97.1	99.5	100.5	97.6	96.6	95.1	94.8	95.4	95.5	95.9	96.6	98.8
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms	97.1	97.5	97.2	98.4	98.5	98.8	98.4	98.4	98.2	98.3	97.1	97.1	96.7
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	100.6	100.6	100.7	101.5	100.9	101.6	102.0	101.9	101.9	102.4	102.6	102.7	106.4
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials**	99.0	99.4	99.4	99.8	99.7	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.2	100.3	100.7	100.7	101.2
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	107.1	108.8	108.4	108.6	108.5	110.1	110.1	109.5	109.2	109.2	109.5	110.0	109.7
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp and paperboard	97.3	97.2	96.7	96.9	97.3	98.3	98.5	98.3	98.3	97.4	97.9	97.6	97.3
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	100.5	100.4	100.2	100.3	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.2	99.5	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.9
68	Nonferrous metals	82.2	83.3	84.3	82.0	79.4	80.3	79.8	80.9	81.6	81.9	83.4	84.5	85.7
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.5	98.5	97.8	98.0	97.9	97.9	97.7	97.7	97.7	97.5
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	106.5	106.8	106.9	107.1	107.1	107.2	107.4	107.4	107.5	107.9	108.5	108.7	109.2
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.5	102.4	102.6	103.2	103.2	103.1	103.1	103.2	103.3	103.8
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts	102.0	102.3	102.1	102.2	102.2	102.4	102.5	102.5	102.6	102.6	102.8	102.8	103.5
75	Computer equipment and office machines	88.8	89.1	88.6	88.8	88.9	88.1	88.2	88.0	87.8	87.9	88.0	88.2	85.8
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	95.4	95.4	95.0	94.2	94.1	93.8	93.4	93.4	93.3	92.8	92.3	92.1	92.5
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	92.3	92.1	92.2	92.1	92.0	89.7	89.8	89.8	89.4	88.6	88.3	88.0	87.7
78	Road vehicles	101.2	101.1	100.9	101.1	101.0	101.1	101.3	101.3	101.4	101.5	101.6	101.5	101.5
87	**Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus**	101.9	101.9	101.5	101.6	101.9	102.2	102.4	102.3	102.2	102.1	102.3	102.4	102.0

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

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2003												2004
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
0	**Food and live animals**	100.4	100.0	101.2	101.6	99.8	99.4	100.2	99.5	100.0	100.3	100.0	101.0	101.6
01	Meat and meat preparations	101.7	107.4	108.5	108.8	110.3	102.9	106.6	108.2	112.8	115.2	117.2	120.4	117.1
03	Fish and crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates	81.1	82.0	81.4	84.3	83.4	81.3	83.5	82.3	82.2	79.8	79.2	79.0	77.1
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	111.5	104.7	110.7	108.5	103.9	108.9	106.9	105.5	105.0	106.4	108.9	109.4	111.9
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	104.0	106.7	100.2	100.5	99.1	94.8	95.3	96.6	98.6	95.5	93.1	96.0	99.4
1	**Beverages and tobacco**	103.0	103.3	104.0	104.5	104.6	103.9	104.1	104.0	104.0	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.5
11	Beverages	102.3	102.7	103.0	103.6	103.8	103.7	104.0	103.9	103.9	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.6
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**	95.2	97.4	98.5	98.4	98.8	99.5	100.7	100.5	106.1	104.2	104.9	107.2	107.8
24	Cork and wood	94.7	96.8	95.0	93.4	94.0	94.4	100.1	99.3	113.0	106.2	103.2	107.9	108.6
25	Pulp and waste paper	77.9	80.3	86.5	92.6	95.3	95.3	93.6	91.9	90.4	90.8	91.9	92.8	93.3
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	95.5	99.1	99.9	99.5	99.3	99.7	100.3	102.9	103.7	104.3	108.7	110.4	115.3
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	103.6	102.3	102.6	102.3	103.5	104.9	99.4	96.8	95.7	95.1	94.8	99.6	97.0
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products**	109.6	121.2	126.0	101.6	96.0	101.7	106.0	106.5	101.5	101.3	103.5	106.6	114.5
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	108.1	119.8	118.1	98.6	92.6	97.6	103.4	105.6	99.4	100.1	102.5	105.2	111.1
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	117.8	129.3	185.9	120.5	119.0	130.1	121.5	108.8	114.4	106.2	106.6	113.2	136.7
5	**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.**	99.1	99.8	101.1	100.4	99.0	100.1	100.0	99.2	99.2	100.2	100.9	101.3	102.9
52	Inorganic chemicals	104.2	106.5	110.8	107.5	105.8	106.4	105.4	106.0	105.4	111.9	114.8	121.1	114.8
53	Dying, tanning, and coloring materials	96.5	97.5	97.6	97.8	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.3	97.7	98.1	99.0	99.6	100.0
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	101.8	101.5	101.3	101.5	101.2	102.5	103.1	102.5	101.9	102.3	103.5	103.5	106.7
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	97.2	97.9	98.4	99.2	98.9	99.4	99.0	91.8	91.6	91.2	91.6	91.5	92.6
57	Plastics in primary forms	97.3	97.9	99.3	99.5	101.7	106.1	104.3	103.1	102.7	105.6	105.7	105.7	105.0
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms	100.2	100.1	100.4	100.6	100.8	100.8	101.3	101.4	101.4	101.7	101.7	101.8	102.0
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	92.1	93.1	97.6	96.7	93.2	92.3	93.3	91.9	91.8	92.3	93.2	93.5	93.7
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials**	93.2	94.2	94.1	94.1	93.7	94.4	94.9	95.4	95.7	96.5	97.3	97.7	98.7
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	99.1	99.1	99.0	99.2	99.1	99.2	98.6	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.6	98.8	99.1
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard	92.6	92.6	93.0	93.6	93.2	93.5	93.2	94.9	94.5	94.7	94.1	93.6	94.2
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	97.6	97.7	97.6	97.6	97.5	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.9	98.0	98.0	98.1
68	Nonferrous metals	76.1	79.2	80.0	78.5	75.8	78.1	78.0	79.1	80.7	82.0	85.1	87.7	92.0
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	97.5	98.0	97.9	97.5	97.6	98.3	98.2	98.4	98.5	98.7	99.1	99.5	99.9
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	96.0	95.9	95.8	95.8	95.7	95.8	95.7	95.6	95.5	95.3	95.4	95.3	95.3
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	99.4	100.3	100.7	100.6	100.6	101.4	102.6	102.5	102.2	102.4	103.2	103.3	104.5
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts	98.6	99.4	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.8	100.8	100.4	100.2	100.4	100.9	101.1	101.7
75	Computer equipment and office machines	83.9	83.3	82.7	82.8	82.1	81.8	80.6	80.6	80.5	78.6	78.5	78.2	77.9
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	91.7	90.4	90.0	89.5	89.4	89.3	88.7	88.8	88.6	87.7	87.7	87.7	87.4
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	95.4	95.7	95.3	95.5	95.2	95.4	96.1	96.0	96.0	95.9	95.9	95.1	94.9
78	Road vehicles	100.4	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.6	101.3	101.4	101.4	101.6
85	Footwear	99.5	99.6	99.8	99.6	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.7
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.	98.8	99.2	99.4	99.6	99.3	100.0	100.1	99.6	99.2	99.3	99.8	99.9	100.0

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2003												2004
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
ALL COMMODITIES	98.9	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.8	100.0	100.5	100.7	101.2
Foods, feeds, and beverages	108.7	108.3	108.2	108.5	111.8	111.3	110.8	109.4	115.3	117.2	121.4	122.6	121.5
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	109.4	108.8	108.1	108.6	112.1	111.2	111.0	109.5	116.3	118.4	122.8	124.0	122.9
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	102.8	104.6	110.0	108.0	110.2	113.1	109.3	109.5	106.5	105.6	107.5	108.7	108.6
Industrial supplies and materials	97.3	99.2	100.6	100.1	99.4	100.1	99.6	100.0	100.2	101.0	101.7	102.5	105.0
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	103.3	103.8	104.8	104.6	103.5	104.4	104.7	105.5	107.3	113.3	118.9	117.1	118.7
Fuels and lubricants	96.2	103.8	108.0	96.3	94.5	97.0	97.0	100.4	97.6	97.5	96.4	99.0	105.3
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	97.3	98.8	99.9	100.7	100.2	100.7	100.0	100.1	100.5	101.1	101.7	102.4	104.8
Selected building materials	96.1	96.5	96.4	96.6	96.5	96.3	97.5	98.0	98.4	98.8	99.1	99.4	98.3
Capital goods	98.2	98.4	98.3	98.3	98.3	97.6	97.7	97.7	97.5	97.3	97.3	97.4	97.1
Electric and electrical generating equipment	101.9	101.5	101.6	101.5	101.5	101.6	101.8	101.6	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.6	102.1
Nonelectrical machinery	95.4	95.7	95.6	95.6	95.5	94.5	94.6	94.5	94.3	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.4
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	101.5	101.6	101.5	101.6	101.5	101.6	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.9	101.9	101.8	101.8
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	99.1	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.4	99.4	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.1
Nondurables, manufactured	98.2	98.9	98.7	98.5	98.5	98.8	98.8	98.7	98.5	99.0	99.4	99.3	99.9
Durables, manufactured	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.9	100.1	100.2	99.9	100.1	100.3	100.3	100.3	99.9
Agricultural commodities	108.3	107.9	107.5	107.9	110.6	110.0	109.9	108.8	114.7	117.5	122.2	122.8	122.2
Nonagricultural commodities	98.2	98.8	99.1	99.0	98.8	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.8	99.0	99.6

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2003												2004
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
ALL COMMODITIES	96.9	98.5	99.1	96.0	95.3	96.2	96.7	96.7	96.2	96.3	96.8	97.3	98.6
Foods, feeds, and beverages	101.3	101.2	102.6	102.5	101.3	100.7	101.5	101.3	101.8	101.9	102.4	103.1	103.5
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	107.9	107.8	109.6	108.9	107.5	107.1	107.7	107.6	108.3	109.0	109.7	110.9	112.1
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	86.8	87.4	86.9	88.4	87.7	86.6	88.0	87.4	87.6	86.3	85.9	58.7	84.2
Industrial supplies and materials	101.3	107.4	109.7	97.6	95.3	98.2	100.2	100.5	98.9	99.5	100.8	102.8	107.3
Fuels and lubricants	109.1	120.9	125.2	99.3	94.9	100.3	103.9	104.2	99.4	100.1	102.2	105.5	113.7
Petroleum and petroleum products	107.7	119.9	118.6	96.3	91.5	96.4	101.4	103.2	97.2	98.8	101.2	104.2	110.7
Paper and paper base stocks	88.6	89.2	91.0	93.5	94.1	94.1	93.6	94.7	94.0	94.0	93.9	93.9	94.3
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	101.5	102.4	104.2	103.5	102.5	103.0	102.9	102.3	102.5	103.4	104.4	104.7	105.4
Selected building materials	95.6	96.9	96.3	95.4	96.2	96.7	101.8	102.7	110.3	109.5	108.2	108.0	106.5
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	90.5	93.3	92.8	91.7	89.9	92.2	92.2	92.9	93.4	94.4	96.4	98.9	103.9
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	96.9	97.4	97.9	97.1	97.3	98.2	97.9	97.3	97.5	97.7	98.1	98.3	98.5
Capital goods	93.9	93.8	93.7	93.8	93.6	93.8	93.8	93.6	93.5	93.0	93.3	93.0	93.1
Electric and electrical generating equipment	95.3	95.5	95.5	95.6	96.1	96.6	96.8	96.6	95.8	96.2	96.3	96.3	96.4
Nonelectrical machinery	92.7	92.6	92.5	92.5	92.2	92.3	92.3	92.1	92.1	91.4	91.6	91.3	91.4
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	100.3	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.5	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.4
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	98.0	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	98.1	98.1	97.9	97.9	97.9	98.0	98.1	98.4
Nondurables, manufactured	99.7	99.5	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.7	99.8	100.0	100.1	100.8
Durables, manufactured	96.4	96.4	96.2	96.1	96.2	96.5	96.3	96.2	96.2	96.1	96.2	96.2	96.1
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	95.5	95.5	95.7	95.6	95.6	95.2	95.7	95.6	95.7	95.8	95.8	96.2	95.7

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2001	2002				2003			
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
Air freight (inbound)	95.2	93.9	98.3	100.3	105.9	108.8	109.4	112.5	112.9
Air freight (outbound)	97.9	95.9	98.4	97.3	95.4	97.2	95.4	95.5	94.7
Air passenger fares (U.S. carriers)	103.5	103.3	110.7	114.3	107.9	112.0	119.3	119.7	118.2
Air passenger fares (foreign carriers)	100.8	99.4	110.9	118.5	107.2	111.7	123.2	124.9	116.4
Ocean liner freight (inbound)	93.6	91.7	90.3	93.5	93.3	94.0	116.1	116.2	117.7

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2000	2001				2002				2003			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	116.9	116.8	117.8	118.2	120.3	122.7	123.2	124.7	125.1	126.1	128.2	130.9	131.5
Compensation per hour	136.3	138.1	139.2	140.2	141.4	141.7	142.6	147.9	148.2	145.0	146.9	147.9	148.2
Real compensation per hour	112.0	112.5	112.4	112.9	114.1	114.0	113.7	113.5	113.3	113.4	114.7	114.8	114.8
Unit labor costs	116.5	118.2	118.2	118.6	117.6	115.5	115.7	114.7	114.7	115.1	114.6	112.9	112.7
Unit nonlabor payments	107.9	107.1	109.6	109.4	112.0	115.0	115.8	117.9	119.4	120.0	121.6	125.3	126.6
Implicit price deflator	113.3	114.1	115.0	115.2	115.5	115.3	115.7	115.9	116.5	116.9	117.2	117.6	117.9
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	116.4	116.3	117.3	117.8	119.7	122.5	122.8	124.1	124.6	125.6	127.5	130.4	131.3
Compensation per hour	135.6	137.4	138.3	139.3	140.6	141.0	141.9	142.3	142.8	144.1	145.8	147.0	147.5
Real compensation per hour	111.4	111.9	111.7	112.3	113.5	113.4	113.1	112.9	112.7	112.7	113.8	114.1	114.2
Unit labor costs	116.5	118.1	117.9	118.3	117.5	115.1	115.6	114.6	114.6	114.8	114.4	112.7	112.4
Unit nonlabor payments	109.5	108.7	111.2	111.0	113.4	116.9	117.6	119.9	121.4	122.3	123.5	127.2	128.1
Implicit price deflator	113.9	114.6	115.5	115.6	116.0	115.8	116.3	116.6	117.1	117.5	117.7	118.1	118.2
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	121.3	121.3	121.9	122.7	124.9	126.3	128.2	129.7	131.0	131.7	134.7	137.5	–
Compensation per hour	134.1	135.0	136.3	137.7	138.9	138.0	139.5	140.5	141.6	142.8	144.7	146.0	–
Real compensation per hour	110.2	109.9	110.1	111.0	112.1	111.0	111.3	111.5	111.8	111.6	113.0	113.4	–
Total unit costs	109.7	110.5	111.3	112.0	111.3	111.0	109.6	109.2	109.0	109.0	107.6	106.6	–
Unit labor costs	110.6	111.3	111.8	112.2	111.2	109.3	108.8	108.3	108.1	108.4	107.4	106.2	–
Unit nonlabor costs	107.1	108.2	109.8	111.3	111.4	111.9	111.5	111.5	111.3	110.7	108.0	107.6	–
Unit profits	97.6	90.9	91.2	87.2	96.4	105.3	112.3	111.8	116.2	114.0	130.7	143.7	–
Unit nonlabor payments	104.6	103.6	104.8	104.9	107.4	110.1	111.7	111.6	112.6	111.6	114.1	117.3	–
Implicit price deflator	108.6	108.7	109.5	109.8	109.9	109.5	109.8	109.4	109.6	109.5	109.6	109.9	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	135.3	134.8	136.2	137.5	140.5	143.8	146.0	148.1	148.4	149.9	150.8	154.4	156.2
Compensation per hour	137.1	138.5	137.6	137.3	139.6	140.9	143.0	144.2	145.4	147.5	149.3	151.1	151.6
Real compensation per hour	112.6	112.8	111.1	110.9	112.6	113.3	114.1	114.4	114.8	115.3	116.6	117.3	117.5
Unit labor costs	101.3	102.7	101.0	100.1	99.4	98.0	97.9	97.4	98.0	98.4	99.0	97.9	97.1

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

[1996 = 100]

Item	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	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	102.2	105.0	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	100.3	99.3	98.2	96.6	92.8
Multifactor productivity	88.8	95.5	94.5	96.7	97.1	98.2	98.4	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	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	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	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	104.0	107.9	110.9	114.7	115.7
Capital per hour of all persons	73.4	90.4	94.6	96.8	96.6	96.2	97.5	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	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	99.0	97.6	95.9	92.0
Multifactor productivity	91.0	95.8	94.8	96.7	97.2	98.2	98.6	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	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	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	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	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	101.9	105.8	109.7	115.0	121.3
Manufacturing												
Productivity:												
Output per hour of all persons	62.0	82.2	84.1	88.6	90.2	93.0	96.5	103.8	108.9	114.9	118.3	119.7
Output per unit of capital services	97.2	97.5	93.6	95.9	96.9	99.7	100.6	101.4	101.7	101.7	101.0	95.1
Multifactor productivity	81.2	93.3	92.4	94.0	95.1	97.3	99.2	103.4	105.7	108.7	110.3	110.3
Output	64.3	83.2	81.5	85.5	88.3	92.4	96.9	105.6	110.5	114.7	117.4	112.1
Inputs:												
Hours of all persons	103.7	101.1	96.9	96.5	97.8	99.9	100.4	101.7	101.5	100.7	99.2	99.6
Capital services	66.1	85.3	87.1	89.1	91.1	93.2	96.4	104.1	108.7	112.8	116.2	117.9
Energy	86.1	93.1	93.2	93.1	96.6	99.9	102.3	97.5	100.6	102.9	104.3	98.9
Nonenergy materials	63.9	77.5	78.5	83.5	86.1	90.3	93.1	101.9	107.5	107.9	106.9	105.5
Purchased business services	65.8	84.7	84.6	92.0	92.9	96.0	100.4	103.9	103.1	105.4	106.5	97.7
Combined units of all factor inputs	79.2	89.1	88.3	90.9	92.8	95.5	97.7	102.4	104.6	105.5	105.5	101.6

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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.

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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 stee	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	88.1	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.

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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.

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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
54181	**Accomodation and food services**												
	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.

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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

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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	26,050	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 rate[1]											
United States	66.4	66.3	66.6	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6
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	57.2	–
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 ratio[2]											
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	49.0	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.

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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	2002
Output per hour															
United States	–	–	70.5	96.9	97.9	102.1	107.3	113.8	117.0	121.3	126.5	133.7	142.1	142.7	151.9
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	117.9
Japan	13.8	37.5	63.2	94.4	99.0	101.7	103.3	111.0	116.1	121.0	121.2	126.7	135.9	133.8	140.7
Belgium	18.0	32.9	65.4	96.8	99.1	102.5	108.4	113.2	117.3	127.0	129.4	128.8	133.2	134.9	143.4
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	113.8	114.5	121.8	127.8	133.0	143.4	149.3	153.3
Germany	29.2	52.0	77.2	99.0	98.3	101.8	109.5	112.3	114.7	120.4	122.0	121.3	126.7	128.4	131.4
Italy	23.6	44.3	74.2	95.8	95.9	101.4	104.9	108.0	108.1	109.9	110.0	109.7	112.7	114.6	113.0
Netherlands	18.5	37.9	68.8	98.5	99.6	101.6	113.1	117.5	119.3	121.4	124.1	127.0	132.7	132.3	133.1
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	106.6	108.9	110.9
Sweden	27.3	52.2	73.1	94.6	95.5	107.3	117.8	124.5	129.5	141.0	149.5	162.7	181.0	182.6	196.5
United Kingdom	30.0	43.2	54.3	89.2	93.8	103.9	108.4	106.4	105.6	107.0	108.6	113.4	120.1	123.2	123.7
Output															
United States	–	–	75.8	101.6	98.3	103.5	111.1	118.4	121.3	127.9	133.1	139.5	146.1	137.3	135.9
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	147.6
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	109.2	103.9	102.3
Belgium	30.7	57.6	78.2	101.0	100.7	97.0	101.4	104.2	106.7	114.0	116.5	117.3	122.0	122.3	122.9
Denmark	40.8	68.0	91.4	102.8	101.5	95.6	105.6	111.6	106.7	115.2	115.7	117.7	122.1	127.5	128.0
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	128.0	128.1
Germany	41.5	70.9	85.3	99.1	102.3	92.4	95.1	95.2	92.5	95.7	97.7	95.7	99.8	100.4	100.0
Italy	23.0	48.1	84.4	99.4	99.3	96.5	102.4	107.2	105.4	108.8	110.7	110.3	113.7	114.6	113.8
Netherlands	31.5	59.1	76.8	99.9	100.4	98.4	104.5	108.2	108.9	111.6	114.9	117.6	122.8	121.7	119.7
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	112.8	113.4	112.6
Sweden	45.9	80.7	90.7	110.1	104.1	101.9	117.0	131.9	136.4	146.5	158.3	172.5	191.1	188.2	193.7
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	113.4	110.7	106.3
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	96.3	89.5
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	125.2
Japan	77.8	104.4	95.6	102.9	103.1	94.7	91.9	89.1	88.7	88.0	82.7	80.4	80.3	77.7	72.7
Belgium	170.7	174.7	119.7	104.3	101.5	94.7	93.6	92.0	91.0	89.7	90.0	91.0	91.6	90.7	85.7
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	92.2	91.3	90.1	90.0	89.2	86.7	85.8	83.6
Germany	142.3	136.3	110.5	100.1	104.1	90.8	86.8	84.8	80.6	79.5	80.1	78.9	78.8	78.2	76.1
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	100.8	100.0	100.7
Netherlands	170.5	156.1	111.7	101.4	100.9	96.8	92.4	92.3	91.2	91.9	92.6	92.6	92.5	91.9	89.9
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	105.9	104.1	101.6
Sweden	168.3	154.7	124.0	116.4	109.0	94.9	99.4	105.9	105.3	103.9	105.9	106.0	105.6	103.1	98.6
United Kingdom	224.6	208.8	160.5	118.1	106.6	97.6	97.9	101.2	102.8	102.8	102.0	98.0	94.4	89.8	85.9
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	134.3	141.0
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	123.2
Japan	4.3	16.4	58.5	90.5	96.4	102.8	104.7	108.3	109.1	112.6	115.4	114.8	113.7	114.5	112.7
Belgium	5.4	13.7	52.5	90.1	97.3	104.8	106.1	109.2	111.0	115.2	116.9	118.4	120.5	126.7	135.0
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	116.4	120.8	126.9	130.9
Germany	8.1	20.7	53.6	89.4	91.5	106.4	111.8	117.6	123.3	125.7	127.6	130.6	137.2	141.4	144.5
Italy	1.8	5.3	30.4	87.6	94.2	105.7	106.8	111.3	119.0	123.0	122.2	124.2	127.8	132.4	135.6
Netherlands	6.4	20.2	64.4	90.9	95.3	103.8	109.0	112.1	114.4	117.2	122.0	126.0	132.0	138.9	146.0
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	140.5	148.2	157.2
Sweden	4.1	10.7	37.3	87.8	95.5	97.4	99.8	106.8	115.2	121.0	125.6	130.3	135.3	139.8	145.1
United Kingdom	3.0	6.1	32.1	82.9	93.8	104.6	108.0	109.4	111.4	115.7	122.6	129.7	137.6	143.8	148.6
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	91.3	92.3	94.1	92.6
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	104.6
Japan	31.3	43.8	92.5	95.9	97.4	101.1	101.4	97.6	94.0	93.0	95.2	90.6	83.6	85.6	80.1
Belgium	30.1	41.7	80.3	93.0	98.1	102.3	97.9	96.4	94.7	90.7	90.4	91.9	90.4	93.9	94.1
Denmark	15.4	25.2	54.9	93.5	96.5	103.7	96.2	96.4	103.2	99.4	102.8	103.7	102.5	101.4	101.8
France	19.4	24.0	61.3	96.9	99.3	101.9	97.9	96.7	97.9	91.9	88.1	87.5	84.3	85.0	85.4
Germany	27.8	39.8	69.4	90.3	93.1	104.5	102.0	104.7	107.5	104.5	104.6	107.6	108.3	110.1	110.0
Italy	7.5	11.9	41.0	91.5	98.2	104.3	101.9	103.0	110.0	111.9	111.1	113.2	113.4	115.5	120.1
Netherlands	34.6	53.3	93.7	92.3	95.6	102.1	96.4	95.6	95.0	96.5	98.3	99.1	99.5	105.0	109.7
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	131.9	136.1	141.8
Sweden	15.0	20.6	51.0	92.9	100.0	90.8	84.7	85.8	89.0	85.8	84.0	80.1	74.7	76.6	73.8
United Kingdom	9.8	14.1	59.0	92.9	100.1	100.8	99.6	102.8	105.5	108.2	112.8	114.4	114.5	116.7	120.1
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	91.3	92.3	94.1	92.8
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	80.5
Japan	11.0	15.5	51.8	83.8	91.7	115.4	125.8	131.6	109.5	97.4	92.2	101.0	98.4	89.3	81.1
Belgium	19.4	27.0	88.3	89.5	92.3	95.1	94.2	105.2	98.3	81.4	80.0	78.0	66.5	67.0	70.9
Denmark	13.4	20.2	58.8	91.2	91.0	96.5	91.4	104.0	107.5	90.8	92.6	89.5	76.5	73.4	77.9
France	21.0	23.0	76.8	94.1	93.1	95.2	93.4	102.6	101.3	83.3	79.1	75.2	62.8	61.4	65.1
Germany	10.4	17.1	59.6	87.3	87.5	98.7	98.2	114.2	111.6	94.0	92.9	91.6	79.8	78.7	83.0
Italy	15.0	23.3	59.0	94.1	97.5	81.6	77.9	77.9	87.9	80.9	78.8	76.7	66.6	65.8	72.2
Netherlands	16.1	25.9	82.9	89.1	89.9	96.6	93.2	104.8	100.0	87.0	87.2	84.3	73.3	75.0	82.8
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	93.0	94.0	110.3
Sweden	16.9	23.1	70.2	91.3	96.3	67.8	64.0	70.0	77.3	65.4	61.5	56.4	47.5	43.1	44.2
United Kingdom	15.6	19.1	77.7	93.9	100.1	85.6	86.4	91.9	93.2	100.3	105.9	104.7	98.3	95.1	102.1

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.

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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 SECTOR[5]													
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 fishing[5]													
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.

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

[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.

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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 exposures[3]	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 subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dash indicates less than 0.5 percent.

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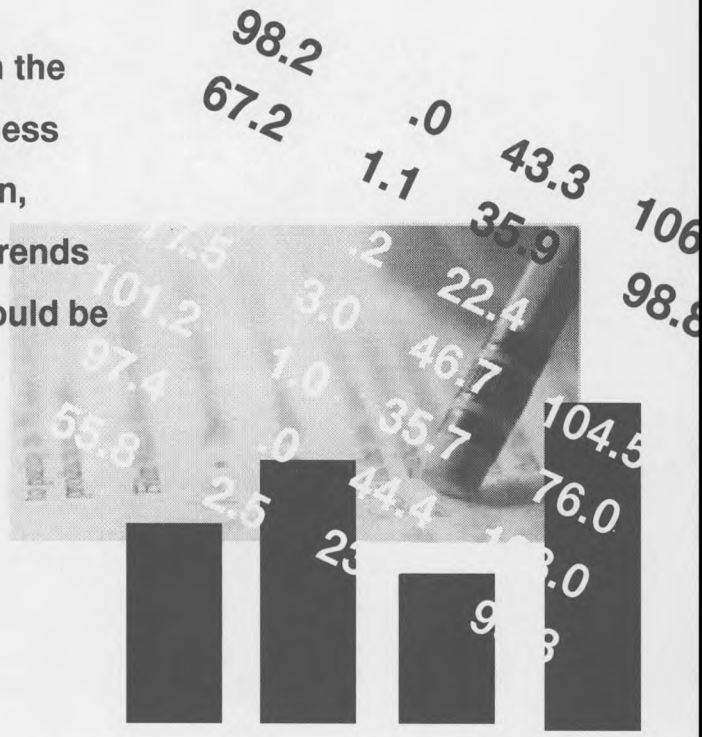

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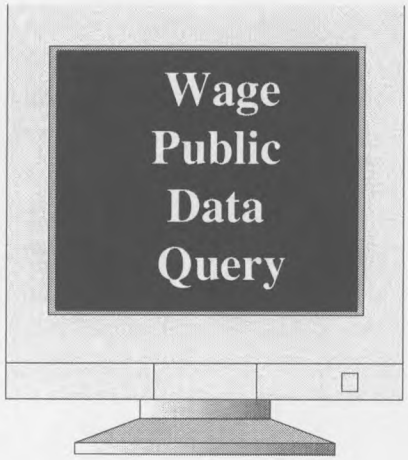
Need Wage Data Fast?

The National Compensation Survey's **Wage Public Data Query System** has dramatically simplified the process of obtaining wage data. Searching through many printed publications for wage data is a thing of the past. The Wage Query System accesses published occupational wage data as well as modeled estimates. Published estimates are those tabulated directly from the collected data. All published estimates have been reviewed and meet BLS publication standards. Modeled estimates are derived from linear regression techniques and use coefficients to obtain a modeled hourly wage estimate. These are provided in the event published estimates are not available.



How the Wage Query System works:

STEP 1 Go to http://www.bls.gov/ncs/home.htm and under Create Customized Tables select Wages (NCS) from the menu (this program requires a Java-enabled browser and takes a few moments to load)

STEP 2 **Select how to view the data** - occupations by area or areas by occupation

STEP 3 **Select an area** - view metropolitan areas, census divisions, and the nation

STEP 4 **Select an occupation** - up to 480 different occupations available

STEP 5 **Select a work level** - users can select specific work levels (1-15) and overall averages (no work level) for many occupations

OR

Select "Get help choosing a work level" to view the 10 leveling factors used in producing work levels. For each factor, select the description that best describes the occupation; the system will then calculate a work level based on your answers.

STEP 6 **Select "Get Data"** for one query;
Select "Add to Your Selection" for additional queries

Information you will receive on the data page includes: area, occupation, level, data source (published or modeled), mean hourly wage, and reference period (year and month).

For more information on the Wage Query System please contact:
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E-mail: ocltinfo@bls.gov

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Bureau of Labor Statistics	http://www.bls.gov	
Information services	http://www.bls.gov/opub/	blsdata_staff@bls.gov
Employment and unemployment		
Employment, hours, and earnings:		
National	http://www.bls.gov/ces/	cesinfo@bls.gov
State and local	http://www.bls.gov/sae/	data_sa@bls.gov
Labor force statistics:		
National	http://www.bls.gov/cps/	cpsinfo@bls.gov
Local	http://www.bls.gov/lau/	lausinfo@bls.gov
UI-covered employment, wages	http://www.bls.gov/cew/	cewinfo@bls.gov
Occupational employment	http://www.bls.gov/oes/	oesinfo@bls.gov
Mass layoffs	http://www.bls.gov/lau/	mlsinfo@bls.gov
Longitudinal data	http://www.bls.gov/nls/	nls_info@bls.gov
Prices and living conditions		
Consumer price indexes	http://www.bls.gov/cpi/	cpi_info@bls.gov
Producer price indexes)	http://www.bls.gov/ppi/	ppi-info@bls.gov
Import and export price indexes	http://www.bls.gov/mxp/	mxpinfo@bls.gov
Consumer expenditures	http://www.bls.gov/cex/	cexinfo@bls.gov
Compensation and working conditions		
National Compensation Survey:	http://www.bls.gov/ncs/	ocltinfo@bls.gov
Employee benefits	http://www.bls.gov/ebs/	ocltinfo@bls.gov
Employment cost trends	http://www.bls.gov/ect/	ocltinfo@bls.gov
Occupational compensation	http://www.bls.gov/ncs/	ocltinfo@bls.gov
Occupational illnesses, injuries	http://www.bls.gov/iif/	oshstaff@bls.gov
Fatal occupational injuries	http://stats.bls.gov/iif/	cfoistaff@bls.gov
Collective bargaining	http://www.bls.gov/cba/	cbainfo@bls.gov
Productivity		
Labor	http://www.bls.gov/lpc/	dprweb@bls.gov
Industry	http://www.bls.gov/lpc/	dipsweb@bls.gov
Multifactor	http://www.bls.gov/mfp/	dprweb@bls.gov
Projections		
Employment	http://www.bls.gov/emp/	oohinfo@bls.gov
Occupation	http://www.bls.gov/oco/	oohinfo@bls.gov
International	http://www.bls.gov/fls/	flshelp@bls.gov
Regional centers		
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Schedule of release dates for BLS statistical series

Series	Release date	Period covered	Release date	Period covered	Release date	Period covered	MLR table number
Productivity and costs	March 4	4th quarter			May 6	1st quarter	2; 43–46
Employment situation	March 5	February	April 2	March	May 7	April	1; 4–24
U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes	March 11	February	April 7	March	May 12	April	38–42
Producer Price Indexes	March 12	February	April 8	March	May 13	April	2; 35–37
Consumer Price indexes	March 17	February	April 14	March	May 14	April	2; 32–34
Real earnings	March 17	February	April 14	March	May 14	April	14–16, 24
Employment Cost Indexes			April 29	1st quarter	May 6	1st quarter	1–3; 25–28