

April 2005



M O N T H L Y L A B O R  
**REVIEW**

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



## Economic inequality

Consumer prices 2004 • Mental health and substance abuse benefits • Productivity in Canada and Australia





U.S. Department of Labor  
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# MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

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### The April Review

The series of annual review articles continues this month with Todd Wilson's report on development in consumer prices in 2004. The overall rate of increase in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) rose to 3.3 percent in 2004, as higher rates of price increase for motor vehicles and shelter joined the more publicized acceleration in consumer energy prices.

David S. Johnson, Timothy M. Smeeding, and Barbara Boyle Torrey analyze the distributions of income and consumption among broad groups of the population. Their general findings, perhaps too neatly summed up, are that childless adults are over-represented in the highest quintiles of household income, elders are somewhat over-represented in the highest quintiles of household consumption, and children are over-represented in the lowest quintiles of both distributions.

John D. Morton and Patricia Aleman describe recent changes in the mental health and substance abuse treatment benefits offered by employers. These benefits are increasingly being offered on terms more similar to those offered for the treatment of other illnesses. In the past, mental health and substance abuse programs were offered on much more restrictive terms.

Tarek M. Harchaoui, Jimmy Jean, and Faouzi Tarkhani compare the productivity performance of Canada and Australia as the 20th Century came to a close. Australia's record on productivity increase was a bit better than Canada's, but standards of living in the two countries grew at about the same rate.

### State unemployment rates

In 2004, State unemployment rates varied in a range of 4.2 percentage points. Hawaii had the lowest jobless rate among all States at 3.3 percent. West North Central

States posted the next lowest rates. North Dakota's jobless rate was 3.4 percent and South Dakota's was 3.5 percent. Five additional States reported annual average unemployment rates below 4.0 percent. Overall, 30 States had rates below the national average of 5.5 percent in 2004.

Two States that border the Pacific—Alaska and Oregon—recorded the highest jobless rates in 2004, 7.5 and 7.4 percent. Michigan, at 7.1 percent, was the only other State with a rate above 7.0 percent. Overall, 16 States and the District of Columbia had unemployment rates above the national average of 5.5 percent in 2004. Four of the five Pacific division States and three of the four West South Central States recorded rates above the national rate. More data on regional and State unemployment rates are found in "State and Regional Unemployment, 2004 Annual Averages Summary," news release USDL 05-385

### Employee compensation

In December 2004, compensation costs in private industry averaged \$23.90 per hour worked. Wages and salaries averaged \$17.02 per hour, while benefits averaged \$6.88. Employer costs for legally required benefits such as Social Security and workers' compensation averaged \$2.08 per hour worked. Insurance benefits averaged \$1.70 per hour worked, paid leave averaged \$1.53, retirement and savings averaged 88 cents, and supplemental pay averaged 66 cents. See "Employer Costs for Employee Compensation, December 2004," news release USDL 05-432, for more information.

### Common work injuries

Sprains and strains, most often involving the back, accounted for 43 percent of the 1.3 million injuries and illnesses in private industry that required recuperation away from work beyond the day of the incident in 2003. When sprains and strains, bruises

and contusions, cuts and lacerations, and fractures are combined, they accounted for nearly two-thirds of the cases with days away from work.

The three occupations with the overall greatest number of injuries and illnesses were laborers and material movers; heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers; and nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants. Laborers and material movers, and heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers often suffered sprains and strains to the trunk or lower extremities, stemming from overexertion or contacts with objects or equipment. Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants predominantly suffered sprains and strains to their trunk (typically their back), due to overexertion related to lifting or moving patients. To learn more, see "Lost-worktime Injuries and Illnesses Characteristics and Resulting Time Away From Work, 2003," news release USDL 05-521.

### The Class of 2004

Of the 2.8 million youth who graduated from high school in 2004, 1.8 million (66.7 percent) were attending college in October 2004. The enrollment rate of young women, 71.6 percent, continued to exceed that of young men, 61.4 percent. Asian high school graduates (76.0 percent) were more likely than white graduates (68.4 percent) to be enrolled in college. Black and Hispanic or Latino graduates were about equally likely to be college students in the fall—61.1 and 61.9 percent, respectively.

In October 2004, 44.8 percent of college students who had graduated from high school in the previous 12 months were either working or looking for work. Among recent high school graduates enrolled in college as full-time students, 42.1 percent were employed or looking for work in October 2004. In contrast, 82.4 percent of part-time college students participated in the labor force. For more information, see "College Enrollment and Work Activity of 2004 High School Graduates," news release USDL 05-487. □



## Consumer price index, 2004

*Consumer inflation was higher in 2004, reflecting higher prices for energy, new and used motor vehicles, and shelter*

Todd Wilson

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for All Items for the U.S. city average increased 3.3 percent in 2004, up from a 1.9-percent rise during the prior year.<sup>1</sup> Last year's acceleration in this index largely reflects higher price increases for energy (motor fuel and household fuels), new and used motor vehicles, and shelter. Other components contributing to the acceleration include the upturn in the index for household furnishings and operations; a smaller decline in the apparel index; a larger increase in prices for professional medical services; an upturn in the cigarettes index; and a larger increase in prices for water and sewerage maintenance. These higher increases, compared with 2003, offset lower food inflation and declining airline fares.

Excluding both food and energy, slightly higher commodity prices contributed to the acceleration in the all items index last year. The index for commodities less food and energy index rose 0.6 percent last year, after decreasing 2.5 percent in 2003. Commodities are generally subject to greater global competition than services, and generally increase in price less than services. Durable commodities prices (including vehicles, furniture and bedding, computers, and so forth) increased 0.4 percent in 2004, after decreasing 4.3 percent during the prior year. Largely reflecting higher prices for gasoline and household heating (fuel) oil, the nondurables index rose 4.8 percent in 2004, following a 2.4-percent advance during the earlier year. The aggregate commodities index rose 3.6 percent in 2004, following a 0.5-percent increase

in 2003. Services inflation accelerated last year, increasing 3.1 percent, compared with 2.8 percent in 2003, largely reflecting higher prices for shelter and medical care services.

The CPI-U excluding food and energy prices increased 2.2 percent in 2004, after rising 1.1 percent in 2003.<sup>2</sup> (See table 1.) According to a 2004 Federal Reserve Board monetary report to Congress, this index accelerated last year, in part, as a consequence of the indirect effects of three sources of higher business costs that were passed on to consumers. First, businesses paid sharply higher energy prices. Second, the depreciation of the dollar against major world currencies over the past 3 years led to an increase in non-oil import prices in 2004. Third, global prices for primary commodities surged last year—for example, for metals such as iron, steel, copper, and aluminum.<sup>3</sup>

### Other price measures

The Producer Price Index (PPI) for finished goods increased 4.1 percent last year, compared with 4.0 percent in 2003. Excluding food and energy, the PPI for finished goods increased 2.2 percent in 2004. The PPI for intermediate materials less foods and energy increased 8.3 percent last year. The PPI for crude nonfood materials less energy increased 20.1 percent in 2004. Various domestic (and imported) metals prices, which are crude commodities, advanced dramatically in 2004. Iron and steel scrap prices rose 48.6 percent, while copper base scrap prices increased 35.5 percent. The PPI does not reflect changes in import prices.

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**Table 1.** Annual percent change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), selected expenditure categories, 1995–2004

Expenditure category	Dec. 2004 relative importance	Percent change for 12 months ended December—									
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
All Items .....	100.000	2.5	3.3	1.7	1.6	2.7	3.4	1.6	2.4	1.9	3.3
Food .....	14.295	2.1	4.3	1.5	2.3	1.9	2.8	2.8	1.5	3.6	2.7
Energy .....	7.991	-1.3	8.6	-3.4	-8.8	13.4	14.2	-13.0	10.7	6.9	16.6
All items less food and energy .....	77.714	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.7	1.9	1.1	2.2
Commodities less food and energy .....	21.674	1.7	1.1	.4	1.3	.2	.6	-.3	-1.5	-2.5	.6
All items less energy .....	92.009	2.9	2.9	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.8	1.8	1.5	2.2
Services less energy services .....	56.040	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.4	4.0	3.4	2.6	2.8
Commodities .....	40.239	1.4	3.2	.2	.4	2.7	2.7	-1.4	1.2	.5	3.6
Durables .....	10.967	1.7	.7	-1.5	-.5	-1.2	.0	-1.3	-3.3	-4.3	.4
Furniture and bedding .....	.979	4.2	1.0	-.7	1.4	-1.3	.4	-3.1	-1.1	-1.6	-.2
Televisions .....	.132	-4.0	-5.3	-4.3	-4.8	-7.3	-10.7	-10.8	-10.6	-14.3	-12.3
New motor vehicles .....	4.692	1.9	1.8	-.9	.0	-.3	.0	-.1	-2.0	-1.8	.6
Used cars and trucks .....	2.037	4.4	-1.6	-4.9	3.5	1.2	3.4	-1.9	-5.5	-11.8	4.8
Personal computers and peripheral equipment .....	.192	—	—	—	-35.8	-26.5	-22.7	-30.7	-22.1	-17.8	-14.2
Nondurables .....	29.271	1.4	4.0	.8	.7	4.1	3.6	-1.4	3.1	2.4	4.8
Energy commodities .....	4.269	-3.3	13.8	-6.9	-15.1	29.5	15.7	-24.5	23.7	6.9	26.7
Gasoline .....	3.934	-4.2	12.4	-6.1	-15.4	30.1	13.9	-24.9	24.8	6.8	26.1
Fuel oil .....	.204	1.5	23.3	-11.7	-15.2	30.9	40.5	-26.7	14.7	7.8	39.5
Apparel .....	3.841	.1	-.2	1.0	-.7	-.5	-1.8	-3.2	-1.8	-2.1	-.2
Medical care commodities .....	1.484	1.8	2.6	2.3	4.1	4.0	2.8	4.4	3.1	2.1	2.2
Prescription drugs and medical supplies .....	1.092	2.0	3.2	2.5	4.9	6.1	3.6	6.0	4.5	2.5	3.5
Services .....	59.761	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.9	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.1
Shelter .....	32.686	3.5	2.9	3.4	3.3	2.5	3.4	4.2	3.1	2.2	2.7
Rent of primary residence .....	6.133	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.1	4.0	4.7	3.1	2.7	2.9
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence .....	23.158	3.7	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.4	3.4	4.5	3.3	2.0	2.3
Utility natural gas service .....	1.317	-3.6	11.0	3.3	-3.5	2.1	36.7	-15.1	6.7	17.4	16.4
Medical care services .....	4.649	4.4	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.6	4.6	4.8	5.6	4.2	4.9
Airline fares .....	.605	1.8	14.7	-4.8	4.1	10.9	5.9	-3.9	-2.4	-.1	-1.5
Telephone services .....	2.187	—	—	—	.3	.4	-2.3	1.3	.2	-2.7	-2.5
Motor vehicle fees .....	.496	—	—	—	3.1	1.4	3.5	2.0	3.3	6.8	8.6
Medical care .....	6.132	3.9	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.0	3.7	4.2

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted. Dash indicates data are not available.

Excluding petroleum, import prices advanced 3.7 percent in 2004, the highest increase in 10 years, following a 1.2-percent increase in 2003, as measured by the Import Price Index. The base metals and articles of base metal import price index—which represents nearly 6 percent of the All Commodities import price index—rose 26.7 percent, reflecting double-digit increases in prices for iron and steel; articles of iron or steel; copper and articles thereof; aluminum and articles thereof; and miscellaneous nonferrous metals and articles, including scrap.

A 2005 Federal Reserve Board monetary report to Congress suggests that even though the value of the dollar has declined against most major world currencies since early 2002, most exporters to the United States seem to have avoided raising prices in 2002 and 2003 in an effort to maintain their market share. During that time, many exporters to

this country apparently decided to absorb declining dollar values by reducing their profit margins, rather than resorting to raising dollar prices. However, by 2004, the dollar's value had declined to such a low level that many exporters to this country increased prices to offset the increasing cost of exchanging dollars for foreign currencies.<sup>4</sup> After peaking in 1995, import prices excluding petroleum in this country declined at an average annual rate of 1.2 percent through 2003. Prior to 2004, these declining import prices damped input costs for many businesses in this country. Furthermore, these lower import prices have inhibited price increases by domestic firms facing import competition.

### Energy and food prices

**Energy.** Energy prices increased strongly in 2004, 16.6 percent, after rising 6.9 percent in 2003. The energy index, which

represents about 8 percent of the All items index, comprises two fairly equally weighted components: motor fuel and household fuels. Energy commodity prices, mainly gasoline and home heating (fuel) oil, rose 26.7 percent. Energy services charges—gas (piped) and electricity—rose 6.8 percent.<sup>5</sup>

Last year, sharply higher crude oil prices led to increases for, among others, two crude oil products: gasoline and fuel oil. Both crude oil and fuel oil inventory levels remained in the lower half of a 5-year range throughout 2004. Meanwhile, during the first half of 2004, gasoline inventory levels fell in the lower half of such a range. Gasoline prices increased 26.1 percent in 2004, after increasing 6.8 percent in the prior year. Fuel oil prices rose 39.5 percent in 2004, after rising 7.8 percent during the earlier year.

During 2004, crude oil prices soared as the world's oil production capacity utilization neared historically high levels, and as the world's demand for oil continued to rise strongly. Last year, oil prices rose sharply despite a 7.5-percent increase in the average daily number of barrels of petroleum supplied by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)—from 30.6 million in 2003, to 32.9 million in 2004. OPEC petroleum production in 2004 accounted for about two-fifths of the world's petroleum production.<sup>6</sup> (OPEC holds about two-thirds of the world's proven oil reserves.)<sup>7</sup> According to the U.S. Department of Energy's *OPEC Revenues Fact Sheet*, the following events during 2004 contributed to the sharp advance in prices for world crude oil and its products, including gasoline and fuel oil.<sup>8</sup>

- low stocks of crude oil stored commercially
- uncertainty about the size of Iraqi oil exports amid the continuing terrorist attacks on that country's oil infrastructure
- disruptions in U.S. Gulf Coast and offshore oil production following Hurricanes Charley, Frances, and Ivan, with Ivan being the most severe
- a surprisingly large increase in world demand for crude oil—especially from China, accompanying that country's economic expansion
- worldwide oil production capacity constraints
- Venezuelan political instability
- labor strikes in Nigeria
- internal strife between the Russian government and Russia's Yukos oil and gas company

The United States is quite dependent on the Gulf of Mexico for both oil and natural gas production. In mid-September, Hurricane Ivan destroyed offshore drilling infrastructure and

oil and gas pipelines in the Gulf, curtailing both crude oil and natural gas production. Production losses during September amounted to 11 percent of total U.S. oil production, and 3.3 percent of total U.S. natural gas production. The production losses resulted from damage by Hurricane Ivan that included the following: 7 platforms destroyed, 13 leaks of oil and gas pipelines, 2 spars and 4 mobile rigs heavily damaged.<sup>9</sup>

As noted above, China's demand for petroleum grew last year, up 17.8 percent—from an average of 5.6 million barrels per day in 2003, to 6.6 million in 2004, primarily reflecting an increase in demand for oil-generated power. Demand for petroleum in the United States grew 2.5 percent over the same period, from an average of 20.0 million barrels per day in 2003, to 20.5 million in 2004. (Last year, the United States purchased about one quarter of the petroleum sold in the world.)<sup>10</sup>

The price of world crude oil advanced from about \$29 per barrel in December 2003, to about \$38 per barrel in December 2004. This price peaked at about \$46 per barrel in October.<sup>11</sup> In December 2003, the average price per gallon of regular unleaded gasoline was \$1.49. By December 2004, that price had risen to \$1.88.

Prices for energy services, natural (utility piped) gas and electricity, rose 6.8 percent. Natural gas prices rose 16.4 percent. Many industrial users and electric power companies have the ability to substitute natural gas for fuel oil. As a result, prices for the two goods often move similarly. Natural gas prices rose sharply, accompanying both rising crude oil prices and declining natural gas production in 2004. About two-thirds of last year's increase in natural gas prices occurred during the fourth quarter. According to the U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. natural gas production decreased 1.9 percent during the first 11 months of 2004, compared with the same period in 2003. Consumption decreased 0.6 percent over the same period.<sup>12</sup> Electricity prices increased 2.1 percent in 2004.

*Food.* Food inflation was lower in 2004, 2.7 percent, compared with 3.6 percent during the prior year. Decreases in beef and veal and egg prices—along with lower price increases for pork, fish and seafood, and cereals and bakery products—offset higher increases in prices for chicken, dairy products, and fresh fruits and vegetables. The food at home (grocery store food) index advanced 2.4 percent last year, down from a 4.5-percent advance during the prior year. The food away from home (restaurant food) index rose 3.0 percent, up from a 2.3-percent increase in 2003.

Beef and veal prices declined 0.9 percent in 2004, following a 23.5-percent increase in 2003. Last year's price decrease, led mainly by a dramatic reduction in beef and veal products exports, occurred despite a 6.5-percent decrease in beef production.<sup>13</sup> The number of cattle slaughtered in the United



States declined sharply in 2004, resulting from extremely low cattle inventory levels. Meanwhile, the exporting of U.S. beef and veal products fell dramatically. The discovery on December 23, 2003, of a dairy cow infected with mad cow disease in Washington State, which had been born in Canada, led to a ban on U.S. beef by most major importers. After exporting nearly 10 percent of U.S. beef and veal production in 2003, U.S. exports plummeted in 2004, when less than 2 percent of production was exported. Comparing 2003 exports with those for 2004, beef and veal product exports plummeted from 2.5 billion pounds to 434 million pounds. More than 2 billion pounds of these products, intended for export, remained in this country last year. Per capita U.S. beef consumption rose 1.5 percent. Over the same period, beef and veal imports rose 18.5 percent, adding further downward pressure to these prices in this country. The majority of this increase came from Canada and Uruguay. (Last year, Canadian beef imports rebounded following an international ban on Canadian cattle and beef during part of 2003. The ban followed the discovery on May 20, 2003, that a cow in Canada had mad cow disease.)<sup>14</sup>

The eggs index declined 19.9 percent in 2004, after increasing 30.1 percent in 2003. Table egg production rose to a record high due to a sharp rise in the number of U.S. layer flocks. The increase in the layer numbers resulted from the repopulation of laying flocks following the widespread infection of Exotic Newcastle Disease during the first half of 2003. Economic incentives also contributed to the rise in layer numbers following rapidly increasing producer returns during the second half of 2003, led by quickly rising egg prices. The quick increase in laying flock numbers created the biggest U.S. egg-type layer inventory since the inception of this measure, by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in 1980.<sup>15</sup>

Pork prices advanced 4.7 percent in 2004, slightly less than the 5.2-percent 2003 increase. Despite a 3.0-percent increase in pork production in 2004, pork prices still rose in 2004 almost as much as during the prior year. Demand for pork was brisk last year for both domestic and export markets. In 2004, the United States exported 24.3 percent more pork products than in 2003. Japan, Mexico, and Canada account for about three-quarters of U.S. pork-product exports. Taiwan moved up to become the fourth largest importer of U.S. pork products last year. For the first 11 months of 2004, Taiwan imported 50.3 percent more U.S. pork products than during the same period in 2003, mainly due to the prevalence of the disease Porcine Circovirus in the Taiwanese swine herd.<sup>16</sup>

Chicken prices rose 5.8 percent last year, after increasing 4.7 percent in 2003. During the first 5 months of 2004, cold storage stocks of broiler products were below year-ago levels. Accordingly, chicken prices increased during that time, through August. Beginning in June, storage stocks began increasing again.<sup>17</sup> During the last 4 months of 2004, chicken

prices declined. Broiler consumption rose 3.7 percent. Broiler production and export data, on the other hand, reflect downward pressure on chicken prices. Broiler production rose 4.1 percent in 2004. Broiler exports decreased 5.2 percent last year, reflecting decreases in shipments chiefly to Hong Kong, the rest of China, Korea, Japan, and Russia.<sup>18</sup> There were outbreaks of Avian Influenza among chickens in Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Maryland. The decrease in broiler exports followed a ban by many foreign countries on broilers from these States.<sup>19</sup>

Prices for dairy products advanced 4.1 percent last year, after increasing 3.4 percent in 2003. Milk prices rose 5.9 percent. Cheese prices increased 5.3 percent. Milk production was about unchanged in 2004, while commercial use of milkfat rose 0.8 percent. Commercial use of skim solids rose 4.2 percent. Government net removals of both milkfat and skim solids decreased dramatically. Commercial exports of skim milk powder supplies, which absorbed almost all of the domestic surplus of skim solids, were at least the second-largest on record, but most likely did not match the 1989 record.<sup>20</sup>

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), milk powder demand from eastern Asia was strong, reflecting growing economies in that region. Latin American imports remained robust in 2004. The USDA also found that higher crude oil prices and profits led to an advance in milk powder demand from oil-producing countries in the Middle East and North Africa, among other countries. The rebuilding of Iraq and Afghanistan also led to an increase in milk powder demand in those countries.<sup>21</sup>

Fresh fruit prices rose 7.3 percent in 2004, after rising 1.4 percent in the prior year. Last year, citrus fruit prices increased 11.8 percent; prices for oranges, including tangerines, rose 6.6 percent; and other fresh fruit prices increased 11.5 percent. Florida orange and grapefruit supplies were down sharply during 2004 due to the hurricanes in September. Grape production and imports were down. Pear production declined last year.

Fresh vegetable prices rose 11.9 percent last year, compared with 7.6 percent in 2003. Tomato prices increased 49.5 percent. The September hurricanes wiped out more than half of the Florida tomato crop. Potato prices rose 7.5 percent.

## Items other than food and energy

**Vehicles.** Used car and truck prices rose 4.8 percent in 2004, after decreasing 11.8 percent in 2003, even though demand for used vehicles was down. The total number of used vehicles sold at the retail level decreased 2.4 percent. These prices increased mainly as a result of a large decline in the supply of retail consumer vehicles coming off lease (lease terminations)—a 19.9-percent decline, amounting to 690,000

cars and trucks, comparing off-lease volume in 2003 with that in 2004. The number of off-lease consumer vehicles sold at auctions declined 28.5 percent in 2004. The number of lease terminations has been declining for 4 years. The number of new vehicle lease originations plummeted during the 4-year period ending 2003, by approximately 50 percent. Between 1991 and 1999, the number of new vehicle lease originations surged from 700,000 to 3.7 million. During the second half of that decade, the supply of used cars and trucks on the market from lease terminations had risen to such a large extent that the residual values of those vehicles—the value at the end of the lease period—ended up being a lot less than lessors had forecasted. As a result, many lessors incurred large residual losses in the late 1990s. Several banks left the leasing market beginning in 2000. Consequently in the early 2000s, vehicle manufacturers offered consumers added incentives to finance rather than lease new vehicles, including higher cash rebates, lower interest rates, and fewer lease promotions. Another key factor that led to the reduction in the number of new vehicle lease originations was the lowering, by lessors, of forecasted residual values that resulted in higher monthly lease payments.

Leased cars and trucks prices decreased 4.2 percent in 2004, following an 11.8-percent decrease in the prior year. The decline in the leased cars and trucks index only partially offset the advance in the used cars and trucks index because the relative importance of the former is less than half of that of the latter.

New vehicle prices, following a 1.8-percent decrease in 2003, remained nearly unchanged last year—increasing 0.6 percent, the first increase since 1996. Both new car and new truck prices each increased 0.5 percent in 2004. New vehicle sales, by volume, rose 1.4 percent last year, after decreasing 1.0 percent in 2003.<sup>22</sup> Production in the United States rose 0.4 percent.<sup>23</sup> Foreign automakers continued to compete intensely with U.S. manufacturers last year. Each year, competition intensifies among automakers as additional new models become available, especially foreign models. Foreign manufacturers continued to cut costs last year and hold steady the prices of new vehicles. Also, foreign vehicle makers are able to create new models in less than the time required by domestic makers, a practice that allows them to set new trends in vehicle design.

Increased manufacturer rebates and dealer discounting also served to hold down new vehicle prices in 2004.

*Shelter.* Shelter costs rose 2.7 percent last year, following a 2.2-percent advance in 2003, which was the lowest calendar-year increase since 1965. About 90 percent of the shelter component is made up of owners' equivalent rent of primary residence plus rent of primary residence. These two indexes accelerated very slightly in 2004. The remaining three

components of shelter—hotels and motels, lodging while at school, and tenants and household insurance—each advanced much more in 2004 than did the two rent indexes.

The index for hotels and motels rose 5.0 percent in 2004, the highest increase in 7 years, following a 3.1-percent rise in 2003. These prices rose more in the third quarter than in others, when travel and tourism were reported to be strong.<sup>24</sup> Hotel and motel charges also rose during the first quarter in ski and beach resorts, and hotel occupancy rates rose in many cities.<sup>25</sup>

On balance, for all of 2004, demand for popular vacation destinations and convention centers marked a return to pre-September 11, 2001, levels. In August and September, Las Vegas hotels reported an increase in demand from travelers who changed their travel plans following the hurricanes. During the fourth quarter of last year, Las Vegas resorts reported a surge in demand, largely from convention business.

The index for housing while at school, excluding board, rose 6.9 percent in 2004—the highest increase in 12 years—following a 5.7-percent rise during the prior year. As in prior years, State budget cuts for education continued to lead to higher costs of school housing.

Tenants' and household insurance charges rose 3.8 percent last year, after increasing 1.8 percent in 2003. Insurance premiums were often increased to recoup both investment losses and policyholder claims for natural disasters, including damages sustained from the hurricanes in August and September, from the past several years.

The rent of primary residence index increased 2.9 percent last year, up a little bit from a 2.7-percent rise in 2003, which was the lowest calendar-year increase since 1995. Over the past 3 years, both an increasing supply of rental units and an increasing incidence of households moving out of rental units and into purchased homes may have served to hold rental increases at relatively low levels. The annual average vacancy rate of residential rental units climbed to a record 10.2 percent in 2004, the highest rate since the inception of this measure by the Commerce Department in 1956. Last year was the fourth year in a row this vacancy rate has risen.<sup>26</sup> In 2004, the supply of multi-unit housing increased sharply. Last year, the number of new privately owned housing units completed (containing five units or more) rose 10.2 percent. After bottoming out in 1993, the number of these structures completed has surged by 126.2 percent, adding downward pressure to residential rents.<sup>27</sup>

In response to low mortgage interest rates and high real economic growth in recent years, households have increasingly moved out of rental properties and into purchased homes. This growing trend may have served to hold down increases in residential rents over the past 3 years. Homeownership rates for the United States reached a record high in 2004 at 69.0 percent of households, up from 68.3 percent in 2003.<sup>28</sup>

The supply of new housing, both for multi-units and single units, has greatly increased in recent years following price incentives for home builders during a booming real estate market. (On a fourth-quarter to fourth-quarter basis, the economy grew at a real rate of 3.7 percent.)<sup>29</sup> Moreover, declining long-term interest rates over the past several years have encouraged a sharp increase in new residential construction activity. During the past 2 years, mortgage interest rates have reached their lowest levels in more than 40 years. From 1994 to 2004, 30-year conventional fixed mortgage interest rates declined from 8.4 percent to 5.8 percent.<sup>30</sup>

The owners' equivalent rent index rose 2.3 percent in 2004, up modestly from a 2.0-percent advance in 2003, the lowest December-to-December increase since BLS began keeping records in 1983. This index is weighted more highly than any other component of shelter. It represents approximately 71 percent of the shelter index, and approximately 23 percent of the All items index.

*Medical care.* The medical care index increased 4.2 percent last year, following a 3.7-percent rise in 2003, the lowest calendar-year advance since 1999. The index for medical care services accelerated last year, increasing 4.9 percent, following a 4.2-percent rise in 2003, reflecting a sharp acceleration in the professional (medical) services index. The latter index advanced 4.0 percent in 2004, after rising 2.8 percent during the prior year. The increase for every sub-component of professional services accelerated, especially that for physicians' services. Hospital and related services charges rose 5.2 percent in 2004, compared with 6.4 percent in the earlier year. Increases for each sub-component of this category decelerated last year, including both inpatient and outpatient hospital services, as well as nursing homes and adult daycare. The medical care commodities index rose 2.2 percent last year, after increasing 2.1 percent in 2003. Higher prices paid for prescription drugs and medical supplies were partially offset by lower prices paid for internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs.

Fees for physicians' services rose 4.0 percent in 2004, the highest increase in 9 years, following a 2.3 percent advance in 2003. Charges for dental services increased 4.9 percent in 2004, the highest rise in 8 years, after rising 4.4 percent in 2003. Eyeglasses and eye care charges increased 2.9 percent last year, following a 1.5-percent rise during the prior year.

Prices for hospital services increased 5.2 percent in 2004, following a 6.4-percent rise during the prior year. The deceleration in this index reflects a deceleration in the outpatient hospital services index, which increased 4.5 percent last year—the lowest increase in 6 years, after rising 6.6 percent in 2003.

The index for prescription drugs and medical supplies increased 3.5 percent last year, compared with 2.5 percent in 2003. Some of the 2004 acceleration in this index was due to a decrease, compared with 2003, in the number of brand-to-generic substitutions within the prescription drug sample following patent losses on name-brand drugs. In other words, last year there was a lower incidence of drugs losing their patent and becoming generic (much lower-priced) drugs. Additionally, last year far fewer prescription drugs switched to over-the-counter (much lower-priced) status, compared with 2003. When this change in status occurs, the over-the-counter version is priced in place of the prescription version; the item remains in the prescription drugs and medical supplies index sample until the next sample rotation.

Charges for nonprescription drugs and medical supplies decreased 1.3 percent in 2004, the largest calendar-year decrease since the inception of this index in 1986, after increasing 1.2 percent in 2003. Price declines for internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs offset slightly higher prices for nonprescription medical equipment and supplies.

*College costs.* The college tuition and fees index advanced 8.6 percent last year, compared with 9.8 percent in 2003. Prices for housing at school, excluding board, advanced 6.9 percent in 2004—the highest increase in 12 years, after rising 5.7 percent in 2003. According to the College Board, for the 2004–05 school year, the average cost of in-State tuition and fees at public 4-year colleges and universities was \$5,132—\$487 higher than for the prior school year. The average cost of room and board at these colleges was \$6,222—\$337 higher than for the prior school year—representing a 5.7-percent advance.

Tight State budgets nationwide led to substantial reductions in public college and university funding by States. As a result, tuition and fee charges increased sharply. State schools receive more than one-third of their revenue from State governments. Not surprisingly, tuition and fees percent increases for 4-year public institutions were higher for the 2004–05 school year than those for private institutions—10.5 percent compared with 6.0 percent.<sup>31</sup> The economic recession of 2001 reduced tax revenues, leading to lower State-government appropriations made to public colleges and universities over the past several years. These appropriations actually began declining in 2000. As a result, State officials may have raised tuition by more than they would have had the economy not fallen into a recession in 2001. Between December 1999 and December 2004, the CPI for college tuition and fees rose 41.7 percent.

The College Board points out that public college and university charges are influenced by the amount of funding allocated by State governments. Tuition and fees tend to move



cyclically in response to the cyclical nature of State appropriations, increasing significantly when State appropriations either decrease or grow at relatively small rates. For 6 years in a row, ending with the 1992–93 school year, appropriations per full-time equivalent student decreased 14 percent in constant dollars. Then for the next 7 years in a row, ending with the 2000–01 school year, real appropriations increased 19 percent. Finally, for 2 years ending with the 2002–03 school year, appropriations declined 9 percent in constant dollars.

The percentage of revenues of public universities and colleges paid by government appropriations decreased from 50 percent in 1980 to 36 percent in 2000. For the same period, tuition and fees, as a percentage of revenues, increased from 13 percent to 18 percent.<sup>32</sup>

The index for educational books and supplies (for all educational levels) rose 3.8 percent in 2004, compared with 6.0 percent in 2003.

*Cable and satellite television.* Cable and satellite television service charges rose 4.0 percent 2004, about the same increase as 3.8 percent in 2003. These two increases are lower than the average annual rate of 5.3 percent over the past 10 years, on a December-to-December basis. Since 1993, cable television companies have faced sharply increasing competition from satellite television providers, whose market share since then

has been growing swiftly—from approximately 3 percent of multichannel video programming distribution (MVPD) subscribers to approximately 25 percent. Between June 2003 and June 2004, the number of direct broadcast satellite television (DBS) subscribers rose 13.7 percent, from 20.4 million households to 23.2 million. Meanwhile, in the last several years, the number of cable subscribers has declined. Ten years ago, cable companies served nearly 100 percent of subscribers to MVPD. As of June 2004, cable's share had declined to about 72 percent of all MVPD subscribers. Satellite television's share was up to 25.1 percent. Today, nearly all consumers can choose between air broadcast television, a cable service, and at least two satellite providers.<sup>33</sup> In some locations of the country, consumers may also choose emerging delivery technologies as well, such as digital broadcast spectrum, fiber to the home, and video over the Internet.

Accompanying increasing competition from satellite providers, cable companies in recent years have invested heavily in offering subscribers increased channel offerings and new advanced services. The latter include video on demand, home networking, high-speed Internet access, and telephony.<sup>34</sup>

When cable and satellite providers raise fees that are accompanied by added channels, BLS makes a quantity adjustment that results in a more modest increase in this index than would otherwise be the case. □

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> Annual percent changes are calculated from December to December, unless otherwise stated.

<sup>2</sup> Economists often exclude food and energy price movements when evaluating the underlying level of inflation. Food and energy price movements tend to be relatively volatile in the short-to-intermediate terms, making only transitory impacts on the All items CPI. Large rises in these prices are often followed by large decreases, and vice versa. Volatility in food and energy price movements, such as that caused by unusual weather conditions, is generally self-correcting. Inclement weather often leads to temporary food shortages and temporarily increased demand for household fuels. Sustained shifts in food and energy prices, of course, will affect overall inflation.

<sup>3</sup> *Testimony of Chairman Alan Greenspan: Federal Reserve Board's Semiannual Monetary Policy Report to the Congress, Before the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, U.S. Senate* (Federal Reserve Board of Governors, July 20, 2004).

<sup>4</sup> *Testimony of Chairman Alan Greenspan: Federal Reserve Board's Semiannual Monetary Policy Report to the Congress, Before the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, U.S. Senate* (Federal Reserve Board of Governors, February 16, 2005).

<sup>5</sup> Sharply rising energy costs affect consumers not only directly, through rising household fuel bills and motor fuel charges, but also indirectly by raising businesses' input costs and eventually consumer prices charged by those businesses for goods and services. Increases in energy costs affect

businesses in the same way increases in taxes affect them. They raise the cost of doing business. The higher prices charged to consumers in order to recoup higher energy-related input costs are the "indirect effects" of an increase in energy prices. Commonly, businesses pass some or all of these higher input costs through to consumers with a lag of up to several months. The extent to which businesses pass along these higher costs depends on how competitive the marketplace is for the goods or services they sell.

<sup>6</sup> *Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2004 and January 2005* (Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, December 6, 2004, and January 11, 2005, respectively).

<sup>7</sup> *OPEC* (Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, January 11, 2005). OPEC members include Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

<sup>8</sup> *OPEC Revenues Fact Sheet* (Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, January 2005).

<sup>9</sup> *Winter Fuels Outlook: 2004-2005* (Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, October 2004).

<sup>10</sup> *Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2004 and January 2005* (Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, December 6, 2004, and January 11, 2005, respectively).

<sup>11</sup> World crude oil prices are officially called "Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil, Composite (of both Domestic and Imported oil)," published in

*Petroleum Marketing Monthly* (Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, January 31, 2005).

<sup>12</sup> *Monthly Energy Review, February 2005* (Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, February 24, 2005).

<sup>13</sup> Food data regarding levels of production, imports, exports, and cold storage reflect weight in pounds, not value in dollars.

<sup>14</sup> *Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Outlook* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, January 25, 2005).

<sup>15</sup> *Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Outlook* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, November 23, 2004).

<sup>16</sup> *Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Outlook* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, January 25, 2005).

<sup>17</sup> *Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Outlook* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, December 28, 2004).

<sup>18</sup> *Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Outlook* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, January 25, 2005).

<sup>19</sup> *Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Outlook* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, March 23, 2004).

<sup>20</sup> *Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Outlook* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, January 25, 2005).

<sup>21</sup> *Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Outlook* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, December 28, 2004).

<sup>22</sup> Sales volume and lease volume data are from *The 2005 Used Car Market Report, Tenth Anniversary Edition, 2004 Year in Review* (Manheim, January 29, 2005).

<sup>23</sup> *Automotive News* (Crain Communications, Inc., January 10, 2005).

<sup>24</sup> *The Beige Book Summary* (Federal Reserve Board of Governors, September 8, 2004).

<sup>25</sup> *The Beige Book Summary* (Federal Reserve Board of Governors, March 3, 2004 and April 21, 2004).

<sup>26</sup> *Census Bureau Reports on Residential Vacancies and Homeownership* (U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, January 27, 2005).

<sup>27</sup> New Privately Owned Housing Units Completed, Annual Data (U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, January 19, 2005).

<sup>28</sup> *Census Bureau Reports on Residential Vacancies and Homeownership* (U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, January 27, 2005).

<sup>29</sup> Gross Domestic Product: Fourth Quarter 2004, Advance (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, January 28, 2005).

<sup>30</sup> *Mortgage Interest Rate, 30-Year Conventional Mortgages, Fixed-Rate* (Federal Home Mortgage Corporation, February 07, 2005).

<sup>31</sup> *Trends in College Pricing, 2004* (The College Board, 2005).

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup> Some jurisdictions allow multiple cable companies to compete within their area. Usually, competition provides both better service and lower rates than are found with monopolies. However, in locations where a cable company is the sole cable provider, the affected jurisdictions often work with the carrier to maintain satisfactory service and to minimize fee increases.

<sup>34</sup> Video on demand allows digital cable subscribers, at no extra cost, to select at any time after they are broadcast up to as long as a week later, or else at their regularly scheduled times, various programming from a selection of titles stored on a remote server. Home networking is a service provided by cable companies that connects, using a cable modem and router, a given household's computers and gaming consoles, creating a home network in which files, printers, and an Internet connection can be shared. Telephony is a technology that uses a toll-free Internet connection to transmit voice, fax, and video information.

# Economic inequality through the prisms of income and consumption

*Between 1981 and 2001, economic inequality among groups in the general population has increased in the United States; two measures of income and consumption are used to gauge relative well-being*

David S. Johnson,  
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Alan Greenspan recently stated, "There is a surprising difference between the trends in the dispersion of holdings of claims to goods and services (income and wealth) and trends in the dispersion of actual consumption, which is, of course, the ultimate determinant of material or economic well-being."<sup>1</sup> The "surprising difference" between income and consumption distribution trends is the subject of this article.

Between 1981 and 2001, economic inequality has increased substantially in the United States. This increase occurs regardless of which data or formulas are used to measure it. And inequality increases regardless of whether the resource measured is income or consumption.<sup>2</sup>

Most studies of poverty and inequality are based on income measurements for practical reasons. But conceptual limitations of income have led to an increasing number of studies using consumption measures, even if they are not as complete as the income measures that we have available. We think that income and consumption are two different prisms through which to view well-being. Their spectrums overlap, but it is their differences that this article addresses.

This article begins with a brief discussion of the strengths and weaknesses of both income and consumption measures. It then uses both measures to show how the trends in inequality differ by household type and for the individuals in each of those households. It illustrates how the two resource measures produce different individuals at the top and bottom of the general population's

distribution. The article concludes with an examination of the group that looks the most disadvantaged regardless of the prism used—children and the adults they live with.

### Hypotheses, data, and definitions

The life-cycle hypothesis suggests that income will increase through working ages and then decline after retirement.<sup>3</sup> Because of this predictable pattern, most people will save in their higher income years and dissave in their lower income years to smooth their consumption over time. The permanent income hypothesis suggests that current income has both permanent and transitory components and that consumer units base their long-term consumption patterns on their permanent income. "The transitory components of income show up primarily in changes in the consumer units' assets and liabilities, that is, in [its] measured savings."<sup>4</sup> The combination of these two hypotheses suggests that individual income levels will generally vary more than consumption levels, and consumption will be higher than incomes at both younger and older ages. This implies that levels of relative poverty and measures of inequality tend to be lower using consumption rather than income.<sup>5</sup>

*Which measure of well-being?* Most studies of well-being and its inequality are still based on annual income data.<sup>6</sup> This is partly because of history and also partly because of habit. Income

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data are accessible, comparable over time, and of high quality. They are also readily understandable as a means by which well-being can be achieved. Moreover, international standards for household income distribution comparability have been established,<sup>7</sup> whereas those for consumption or expenditure inequality have not. But income is often underreported in surveys. And because it varies by age over the life cycle, an estimate of income inequality at any point in time may be an overestimate of longer period income inequality.<sup>8</sup> Income inequality also increases within cohorts over time. Therefore, aggregate inequality will depend, in part, on the national population age structure and also on the pattern of intergenerational transfers. Also, Gottschalk and Moffitt found that one-third to one-half of the increase in income inequality during the 1980s was accounted for by transitory income changes and not from changes in permanent income.<sup>9</sup> This may be good news because permanent income is a better measure of long-term well-being than transitory income. But it may be bad news if researchers have interpreted transitory changes as permanent changes.

Because of the limitations of income as a resource measure of well-being and its inequality, many researchers have suggested that consumption may be a more appropriate resource to measure economic well-being.<sup>10</sup> They argue that consumption is a more appropriate indicator because utility is derived from the consumption of goods and services rather than the receipt of income. Also, consumption is a better measure of permanent income, which is closer in concept to a measure of well-being than is measured income. However, consumption expenditures do not capture all of the dimensions of well-being, such as leisure or household production. And adjustments have to be made to convert the consumption of durable goods to the value of their services over time. Measuring "actual" consumption rather than expenditures is exceedingly difficult, especially when durables are involved.<sup>11</sup>

*Using both measures.* Income and consumption measures have different strengths and weaknesses. Rather than choose between them, Borooah and McGregor suggest that consumption should be used as a measure of the standard of living and that income should be used as a measure of the level of resources.<sup>12</sup> Although permanent income would be the preferred measure of economic well-being, obtaining an estimate of permanent income using cross-sectional survey data is difficult. The National Academy of Sciences committee report on poverty measurement also argued:

"Conceptually, an income definition is more appropriate to the view that what matters is a family's ability to attain a living standard above the poverty level by means of its own resources....In contrast to an income definition, an

expenditure (or consumption) definition is more appropriate to the view that what matters is someone's actual standard of living, regardless of how it is attained. In practice the availability of high-quality data is often a prime determinant of whether an income- or expenditure-based family resource definition is used."<sup>13</sup>

For these reasons, Johnson and Smeeding suggested using measures of both income and consumption for each household to evaluate their well-being and the resulting distribution of resources.<sup>14</sup> They suggest that our understanding of economic well-being is improved when both measures are used.

High quality data are not only important to determine which resource definition to use, but they are also important to the comparisons between the two resources. Therefore, this article compares income and consumption data from the same survey. This ensures that the comparison of measures of inequality is as comparable as possible because the sampling frame, time periods, and definitions of households and individuals are identical.<sup>15</sup>

*The methodology.* We use the only data set in the United States that contains both income and consumption information—the Consumer Expenditure (CE) Interview Survey data.<sup>16</sup> The CE survey has been a continuing quarterly survey since 1980. Data are collected from consumer units five times over a 13-month period.<sup>17</sup> Also collected in this survey is the inventory of certain durable goods, for example, homes, real estate, vehicles and major appliances, and income. (See appendix for a complete description of the data.)

We use the CE data to develop four resource measures:

1. Income (equivalent to pre-tax/post-cash transfer money income as used in the Current Population Survey)
2. Disposable income (income post direct tax, including the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), plus the value of food stamps)
3. Consumption—expenditures (the total spending for current consumption)
4. Consumption, which is closer to a measure of real "consumption."

This final measure of consumption is consumption-expenditures less the costs of home ownership and the purchase price of vehicles plus the rental equivalence of owned home and the service flows from vehicles. Table 1 shows the actual calculation of these four measures averaged over all consumer units in the CE survey. (See data appendix.) Not surprisingly, disposable income is lower than income in every year, consumption is higher than consumption expenditures, and disposable income is always higher than consumption.

**Table 1. Mean resources and components of consumption by household, selected years**

[In current dollars]

Component	1981	1990	1994	2001
Income .....	\$20,409	\$36,471	\$38,498	\$48,085
Taxes (net of transfers) .....	3,322	5,468	5,968	5,875
Disposable income .....	17,157	31,117	32,679	42,157
Total consumption .....	15,135	24,801	27,368	32,479
Consumption-expenditures .....	13,958	23,759	25,921	29,975
Shelter:				
Expenditure measure .....	2,308	4,494	5,121	6,621
Consumption measure .....	3,895	6,444	7,502	10,166
Vehicles:				
Expenditure measure .....	1,178	2,586	2,868	3,457
Consumption measure .....	769	1,678	1,935	2,417
Medical care expenditures .....	731	1,485	1,736	1,812

SOURCE: Authors' calculations from the Consumer Expenditure microdata.

The CE survey collects data for consumer units, which will be referred to as household units in this article. But a shortcoming of a household or consumer unit of measurement is that it does not take into account differences in household size. Therefore, in this article, we disaggregate household information by age of each individual within the household so that we can examine the inequality of individuals by age group. Using individuals as the unit of analysis is consistent with the welfare theory underlying inequality and poverty measures.<sup>18</sup>

To obtain a measure of well-being for individuals, we adjust the income and consumption resources of a consumer unit by an equivalence scale, and use the consumer unit size (multiplied by the unit's sample weight) as a weight. Adjusting resources in this manner yields "equivalent resources per person," and provides us with a population of individuals whose resources are given by the equivalent resources of their consumer unit.<sup>19</sup> We use the single-parameter, constant elasticity equivalence scales reviewed by Buhmann and others<sup>20</sup> and Ruggles,<sup>21</sup> which are used most often in international comparisons of inequality.<sup>22</sup> This particular scale is given by the square root of family size and indicates that the resources for a two-person family must be 41 percent more than that of a single-person family for the two families to have an equivalent standard of living. In general, the constant elasticity scales are given by  $(\text{family size})^e$ , in which  $e$  is the scale elasticity. Notice that if the elasticity equals one, then the scale equals family size; there are no assumed economies of scale in living arrangements and the equivalent resources are simply the per capita resources. Alternatively, if the elasticity equals zero, then there is no adjustment for family size, there are complete economies of scale in living and the marginal cost of another person is zero. Our chosen elasticity of 0.5 lies halfway between these two implausible extremes and results in "equivalent" consumer unit resources.

## Trends and sensitivities in the measurements

Mean equivalent disposable income increased 35 percent in real terms between 1981 and 2001, while consumption increased 17 percent (table 2). During this period, inequality has increased in the United States, regardless of whether income or consumption is measured or whether Current Population Survey or Consumer Expenditure Survey data are used. The inequality of equivalent income based on CE data increased 16 percent, while the inequality of equivalent consumption increased 9 percent (table 3). The level of equivalent consumption inequality is about 70 percent of the level of disposable income inequality; the percentage increase in equivalent consumption inequality is 55 percent of the increase in inequality of disposable income.

Both the time period selected and the business cycle appear to be important for trends of income and consumption levels and their distribution. Most of the increases in inequality occurred between 1981 and 1990, whereas the trend during the 1990s indicated a much smaller increase in income inequality and a decrease in consumption inequality. Johnson and Shipp showed that income and consumption-expenditure inequality respond similarly to these business cycles<sup>23</sup>; during the 1980s, neither measure appears to fall with growth, however, in the 1990s, both measures appear to be more procyclical.

The measurement of inequality is, of course, sensitive to the resource measured, data source, and unit of analysis. Table 3 includes consumption expenditure measures of the previous table plus inequality estimates using Current Population Survey data from 1981 to 2001. The levels of measured inequality among the two different data sources are quite different, but the trends are similar. Inequality in all measures increased between 1981 and 1990. The income measure increases more modestly between 1990 and 2001, while the



**Table 2. Mean real equivalent resources, selected years**

[Adjusted to 2001 dollars using CPI-U-RS]

Year	Income <sup>1</sup>	Disposable income <sup>2</sup>	Consumption expenditures <sup>3</sup>	Consumption <sup>4</sup>
1981 .....	\$24,171	\$20,327	\$16,536	\$17,859
1986 .....	26,496	22,919	18,435	18,064
1990 .....	30,338	25,901	19,818	20,538
1994 .....	29,188	24,739	19,635	20,557
1999 .....	30,088	24,914	19,345	20,879
2001 .....	31,255	27,440	19,454	20,861
Percent change: 1981–2001 .....	29.3	35.0	17.6	16.8

NOTES: The mean real equivalent resources are obtained by using square root equivalence scale. See text for more information. Also, see text and appendix for information on definitions of each term.

<sup>1</sup> Equivalent to pretax/postcash transfer money income as used in the Current Population Survey.

<sup>2</sup> Income post direct tax, including the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC),

plus the value of food stamps.

<sup>3</sup> The total spending for current compensation.

<sup>4</sup> Consumption, which is closer to a measure of real "consumption."

SOURCE: Authors' calculations from the Consumer Expenditure microdata.

**Table 3. Sensitivity of inequality measurement using different resource definitions, units of analysis, and inequality measures, selected years**

Resource measure	1981	1986	1990	1994	1999	2001	Percentage change 1981–2001
Gini coefficient:							
Official census figures							
Household income .....	.406	.425	.428	.456	.458	.466	14.8
Household income after taxes and Transfers (definition 14) .....	.358	.409	.386	.400	.408	.412	15.1
Family income .....	.369	.392	.396	.426	.428	.435	17.9
Consumer Expenditure data:							
Equivalent disposable income .....	.342	.394	.403	.396	.406	.400	16.3
Equivalent consumption-expenditures .....	.273	.316	.314	.313	.305	.307	12.0
Equivalent consumption .....	.256	.283	.293	.294	.281	.280	8.9
Equivalent nondurable expenditures .....	.254	.283	.286	.287	.275	.274	7.5

SOURCE: Authors' calculations from Census, and Consumer Expenditure microdata.

consumption measures decrease slightly over this period.

Both CPS and CE data yield similar trends in inequality of income for households over the entire period. The increases in the inequality of after-tax income and in the inequality of before-tax income are similar in both data sources. This suggests that although taxes may affect the level of inequality, they do not change the rate of increase in inequality based on these data.<sup>24</sup> However, the noticeable differences in the distribution of resources begin to emerge when the inequality trends are disaggregated by household type.

### Trends by households and age cohorts

The average levels of real income and consumption by household type provide a useful comparison of the prisms of income and consumption. Six quarters of CE data are combined to provide reliable estimates of disposable income and consumption for eight different household types (as listed in table 4). To examine the distribution of income and consumption

for age cohorts, we use the age of each member of the household, and weight by the household unit size. We assume that each family member shares equally in the distribution of resources within the household. Hence, the equivalent resource for the household is used as a measure for each member's well-being.

In general, consumption is lower than disposable income for most households as predicted by the permanent income hypotheses and empirically verified by many researchers. But two household types stand out. Single elderly and single mothers have the lowest level of adjusted income and consumption of any households examined. (See tables 5 and 6.) They are also the only two family types that have higher consumption than income in all years. But those are the only characteristics these two disadvantaged households share. The single elderly had the largest percentage improvements of any of the other family types in the 1981–2001 period. Single mothers began and ended this period with the lowest average levels of both consumption and income. Between 1981 and 1994, single mothers saw their average real equivalent income and consumption increase only slightly (8 percent for average real income and 4

**Table 4.** Distribution of persons in family types for selected years

Family type	Distribution of persons				
	1981	1990	1994	1999	2001
Single nonelderly .....	5.1	5.2	6.1	7.2	7.1
Single elderly .....	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.6	4.1
Nonelderly couples .....	16.6	19.1	17.8	16.8	16.5
Elderly couples .....	7.2	8.4	7.5	7.9	6.6
Married couples with children .....	51.3	44.7	43.6	43.6	43.0
Single-mother families .....	6.4	5.9	7.3	5.9	6.0
Other families with children .....	4.7	7.1	7.0	8.0	8.4
Other families .....	5.6	6.5	7.1	7.1	8.5

percent for consumption); however, between 1994 and 2001, their real resources increased substantially (18 percent rise in consumption and a 20-percent increase in income), albeit from a low base. This foreshadows a more detailed analysis of relative resource inequality by age groups in the following sections.

To get a better understanding of the dispersion of income and consumption within the United States, we focus on the three major age groups—children, adults, and the elderly.<sup>25</sup> The subsequent analysis compares the distribution of the three major age groups relative to the distribution of the total population. We examine how adults, the elderly and children have fared relative to the total population by looking at the quintile distribution of each group relative to quintiles for the total population.

A comparison of one group with the total population is a zero-sum game. If one group does better than the general population, then another must do worse. If age and household type does not influence the household's relative economic position, then we would expect that 20 percent of each age group or family type would reside in each quintile. If, however, certain age groups have fewer resources than others, they will be overrepresented in the bottom quintile and underrepresented at the top.

For each age group, the quintile break points are the same as those for the entire population. Because overall inequality has increased since 1981, the quintile break points are farther apart in 2001 than in 1981.<sup>26</sup> With increasing inequality over time, a change indicating more dispersion within an age group (for example, more children living in households at the bottom and top quintiles) suggests that there has been a greater increase in inequality within the group. But the reverse is not necessarily true. Because overall inequality has increased, a change in the quintile composition of one group, indicating less dispersion, does not necessarily mean that inequality within that group has fallen.<sup>27</sup>

**Adults.** This is the largest age group in the population; they are also the largest group in the labor force and the largest consumer group. In terms of disposable income and con-

sumption, adults are relatively better off than the general population. Historically, income and consumption provide a similar picture of the well-being of adults.<sup>28</sup> Therefore, they are overrepresented in the higher quintiles and underrepresented in the lower quintiles (chart 1). However, by 2001, the relative income advantage of adults remains, while they have lost some of their relative advantage as measured by consumption. The distribution of adults without children present in the household, however, indicates that these childless adults are faring much better than other adults. (See chart 2.) For instance, chart 2 shows that 30 percent of childless adults are in the top quintile for both income and consumption, but again, the fraction in the top quintile declines over the 20-year period.

**Elders.** The relative position of the elderly, compared with the general population is the reverse of the childless adults. The elderly are overrepresented in the lowest disposable income quintiles (especially in the second quintile), and underrepresented in the top quintiles, as would be expected because many are retired. But when we switch to consumption, they are underrepresented in the lowest quintiles and modestly overrepresented in the upper quintiles. As can be seen in chart 3, their relative distribution of consumption has improved much more than has their relative distribution of disposable income since 1981. The increase in elderly home ownership, along with the increase in value of home ownership, is most likely the largest contributor to the relative improvement in consumption relative to income; in 2001, 82 percent of elderly persons lived in an owned home, up from 76 percent in 1981.<sup>29</sup> They also may be able to smooth their consumption in ways not available to families with children or younger adults, such as spending from accumulated assets. This suggests that accumulated wealth (financial, as well as housing wealth) may be an important determinant of elderly consumption.

The relative consumption of the elderly by household type provides another perspective on their well-being. Married elder couples—more likely to be the “younger” elderly—have a

**Table 5. Means of real equivalent disposable income and consumption by household type, selected years**

(In 2001 dollars using CPI-U-RS)

Family type	1981		1990		1994		2001		Percent change 1981-2001	
	Consumption	Income	Consumption	Income	Consumption	Income	Consumption	Income	Consumption	Income
Single nonelderly .....	19,226	21,105	23,179	27,848	21,387	24,824	22,201	27,992	15.5	32.6
Single elderly .....	13,700	11,173	18,078	17,376	19,257	16,867	20,781	17,063	51.7	52.7
Nonelderly couples .....	23,384	28,888	26,741	37,290	27,388	36,496	26,279	39,286	12.4	36.0
Elderly couples .....	18,819	19,627	22,671	24,052	24,502	24,098	23,224	23,442	23.4	19.4
All couples with children .....	17,323	20,164	19,739	25,909	19,834	24,957	20,576	28,751	18.8	42.6
Single mother families .....	11,396	10,274	11,892	11,967	11,841	11,131	13,969	13,376	22.6	30.2
Other families with children .....	13,512	12,755	13,662	14,665	13,076	14,199	14,493	17,490	7.3	37.1
Other families .....	17,181	19,401	19,430	22,135	19,992	22,901	19,997	25,110	16.4	29.4

SOURCE: Authors' calculations from the Consumer Expenditure microdata. See appendix for definition of consumption.

**Table 6. Means of real equivalent consumption expenditures and consumption less shelter, vehicles, and medical care by household type, selected years**

(In 2001 dollars using CPI-U-RS)

Family type	1981		1990		1994		2001		Percent change 1981-2001	
	Consumption expenditure	Less shelter, vehicle and medical care	Consumption expenditure	Less shelter, vehicle and medical care	Consumption expenditure	Less shelter, vehicle and medical care	Consumption expenditure	Less shelter, vehicle and medical care	Consumption expenditure	Less shelter, vehicle and medical care
Single nonelderly .....	18,601	12,130	22,339	13,632	21,051	12,357	20,759	12,098	11.6	-0.3
Single elderly .....	10,664	6,977	14,522	8,861	15,262	8,894	15,208	8,841	42.6	26.7
Nonelderly couples .....	21,243	15,083	25,683	16,710	25,866	16,237	24,232	14,673	14.1	-2.7
Elderly couples .....	15,380	10,690	19,268	12,317	20,513	12,579	18,642	11,174	21.2	4.5
All couples with children .....	16,460	11,698	19,857	12,638	19,669	12,461	19,959	12,148	21.3	3.8
Single-mother families .....	10,906	7,661	11,810	7,865	11,749	7,709	13,635	8,520	25.0	11.2
Other families with children .....	12,726	9,282	12,912	8,898	12,958	8,615	13,949	8,863	9.6	-4.5
Other families .....	15,687	10,822	18,308	11,852	18,557	12,013	18,716	11,332	19.3	4.7

NOTE: Consumption less shelter, vehicles, and medical care is equal to consumption-expenditures less shelter, vehicles, and medical care. See appendix for definition of consumption.

SOURCE: Authors' calculations from the Consumer Expenditure microdata.

relative consumption distribution which has improved even more than for the elderly in general. (See chart 4.) By 2001, they are now underrepresented in the bottom two consumption quintiles relative to the general population and the elderly in general and overrepresented in the three top quintiles. The relative consumption distribution of married elder couples is now similar to that of the adult distribution.

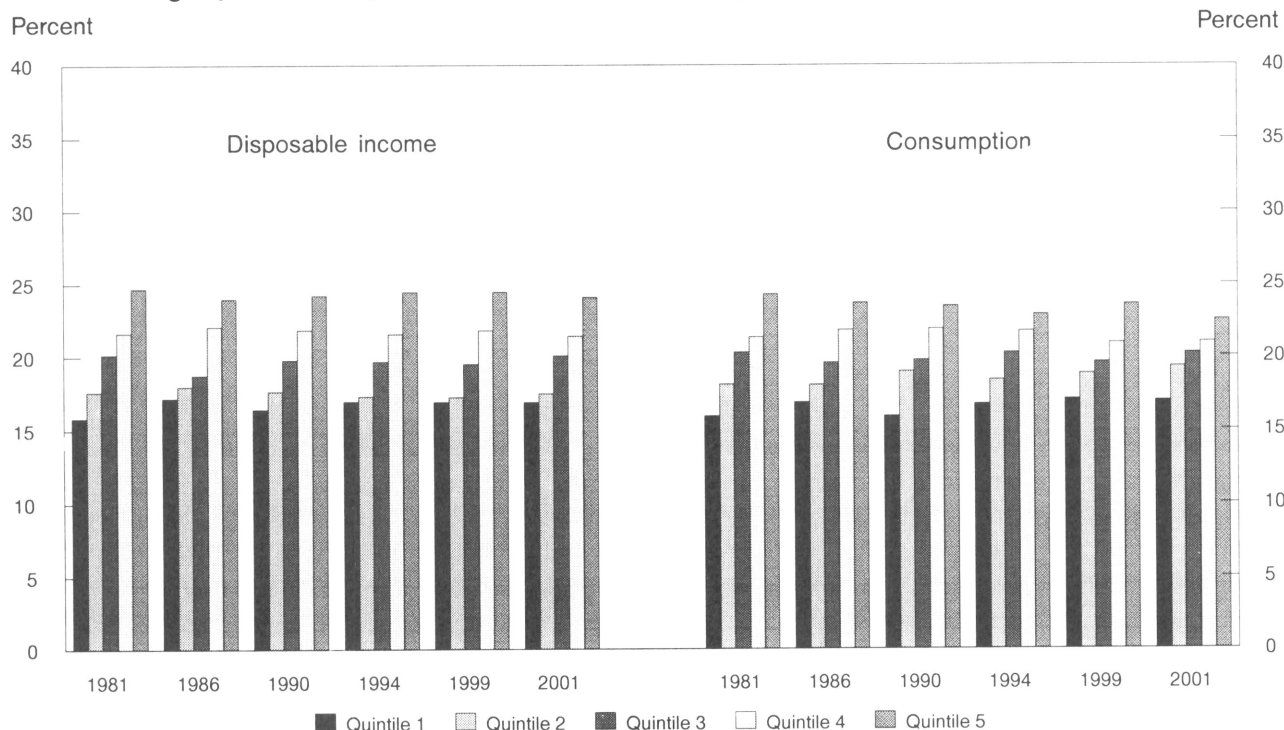
Relative distributions for both disposable income and consumption for single elderly women have also improved since 1981 (chart 5). This group used to be overrepresented in the bottom of both income and consumption distribution. With respect to relative income, single elderly women are still overrepresented at the bottom, but not by as much as those are in 1981. Their consumption distribution relative to the general population is almost equal in 2001 and much better than is their income distribution.

Although both the elderly married couples and elderly single women have improved their relative income and consumption distribution since 1981, it is the consumption status of the single older women that has improved most dramatically. Much of this added consumption takes the form of medical spending and housing, both of which are likely to improve their overall well-being.<sup>30</sup> Both national and cross-national analyses of income poverty suggest that single elderly women are among the poorest in society.<sup>31</sup> However, if we look at consumption levels for this group, and if we treat medical consumption in the same vein as all other consumption, this is no longer the case. If we are to form a more complete picture of the well-being of the elderly, especially older women, we need to examine both income and consumption. We also need to consider health status and medical care spending and their effect on well-being.

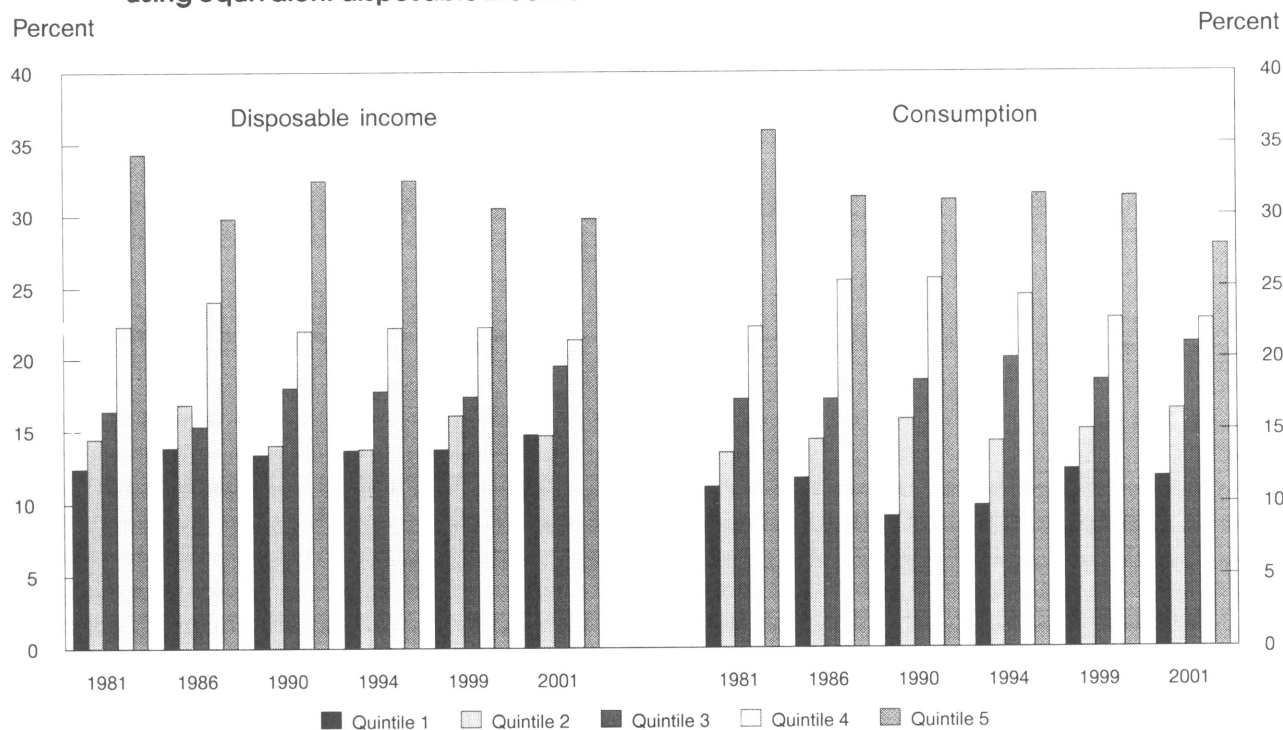
In general, consumption is lower than disposable income

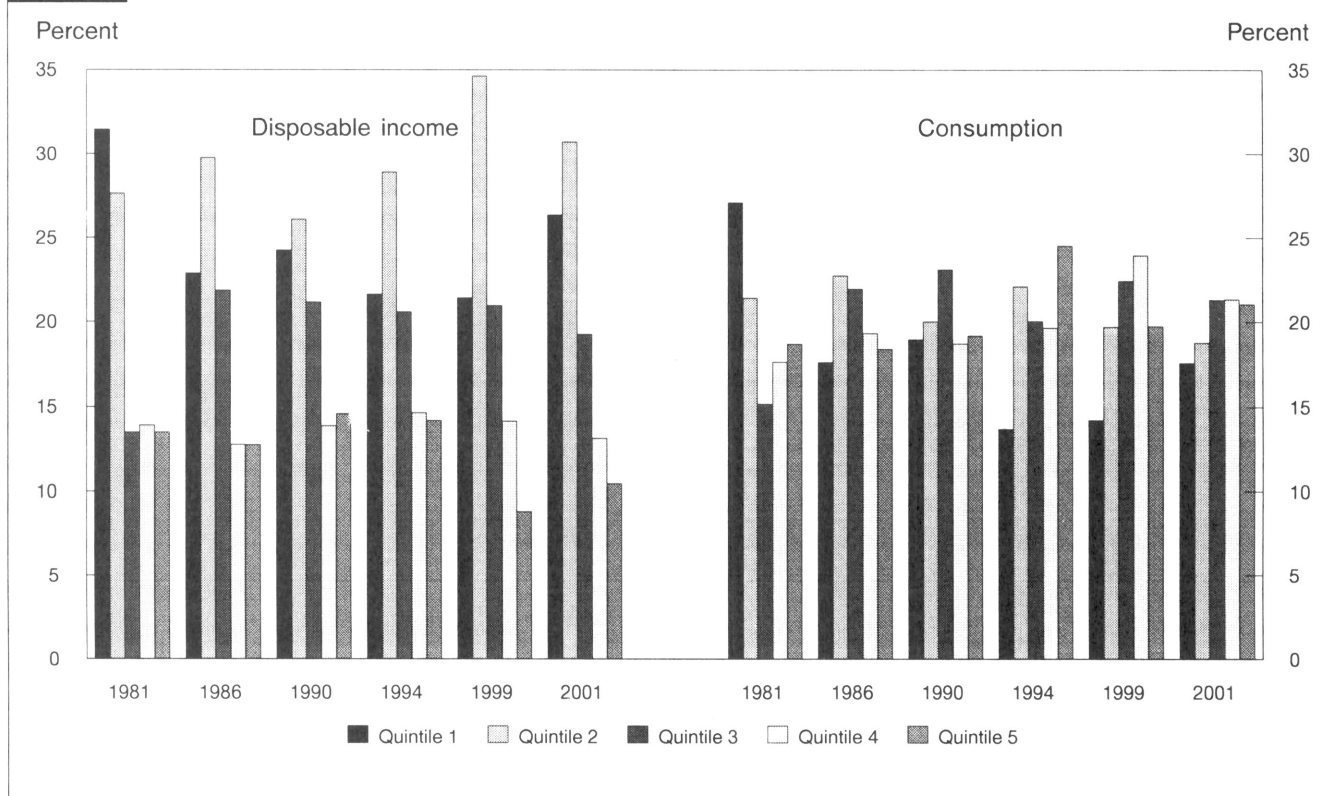


**Chart 1.** Distribution of all adults (ages 18–64) relative to the general population by quintile, using equivalent disposable income and consumption



**Chart 2.** Distribution of adults without children present relative to the general population by quintile, using equivalent disposable income



**Chart 3. Distribution of elderly using equivalent disposable income and consumption**

for most households as predicted by the permanent income hypothesis and found by many researchers. This is true for every kind of family type except for the single mothers and single elderly. (See table 5.) The substantial increase in both consumption and income for the single elderly occurred largely between 1981 and 1990 and was spread across the entire elderly consumption distribution. Increases in both income and consumption for these households continued in the 1990s, but at more modest rates.

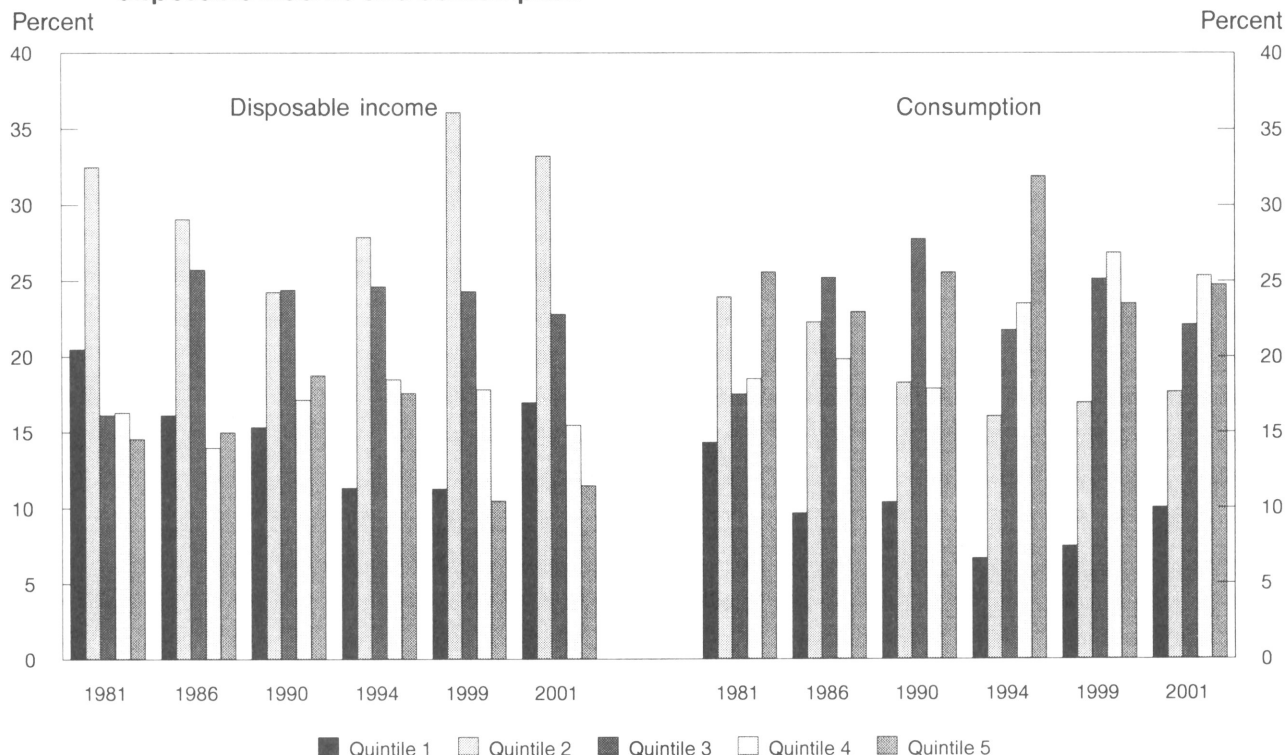
The measure of consumption in table 5 includes the value of the flow of services and durables such as housing, vehicles and medical care. If consumption is defined as only the actual expenditure of money (consumption expenditure in table 6) then the percentage increase in consumption is still the highest for the single elderly families, but it is reduced from 51.7 percent to 42.6 percent. That is still a substantial increase, and again, most of it occurred between 1981 and 1990.

The increases in consumption (defined both as consumption with service flows and actual expenditures of money) between 1981 and 2001 were substantial for all households. But table 6 suggests that most of those increases are accounted for by the service flows and actual expenditures for three items: shelter, vehicles, and medical care. If these three items are left out of the

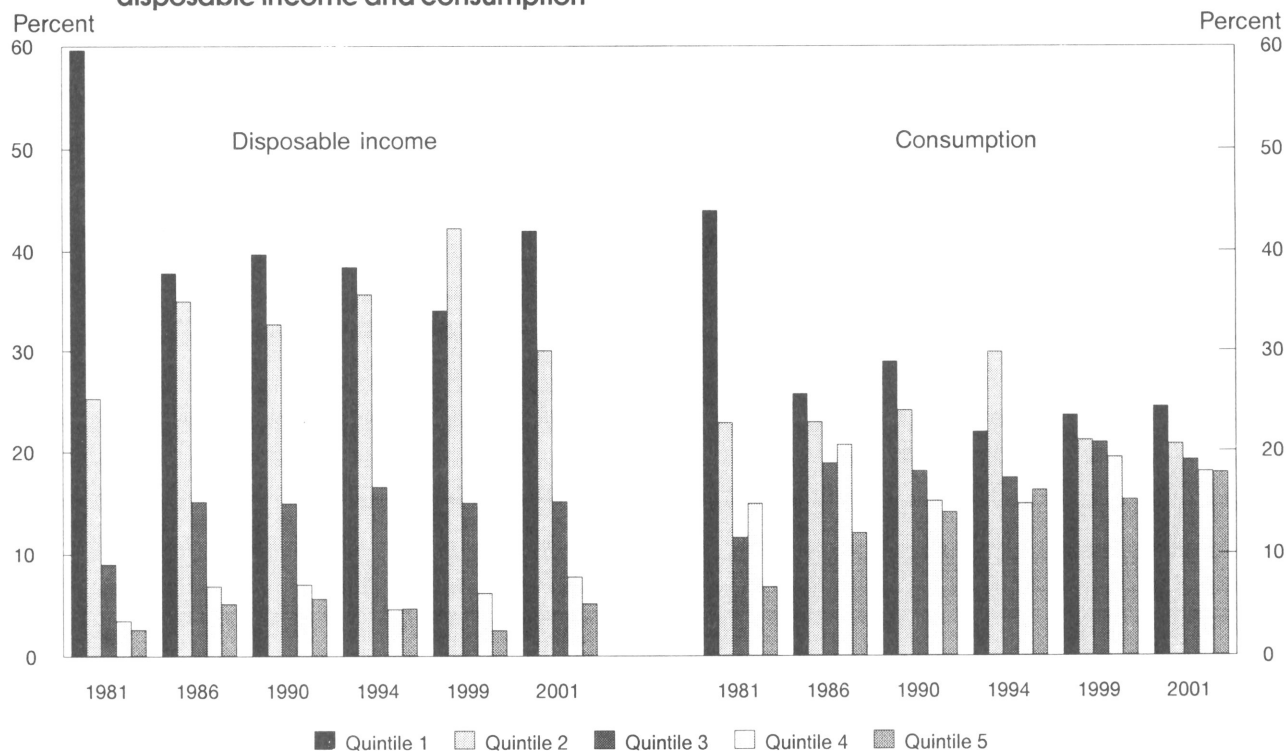
calculation of consumption expenditures, then the increase over 20 years for most family types varies from -5 percent to 5 percent. The only exceptions, again, are the single elderly families and single-mother families who enjoyed larger consumption increases even when expenditures do not include shelter, vehicles and medical care.

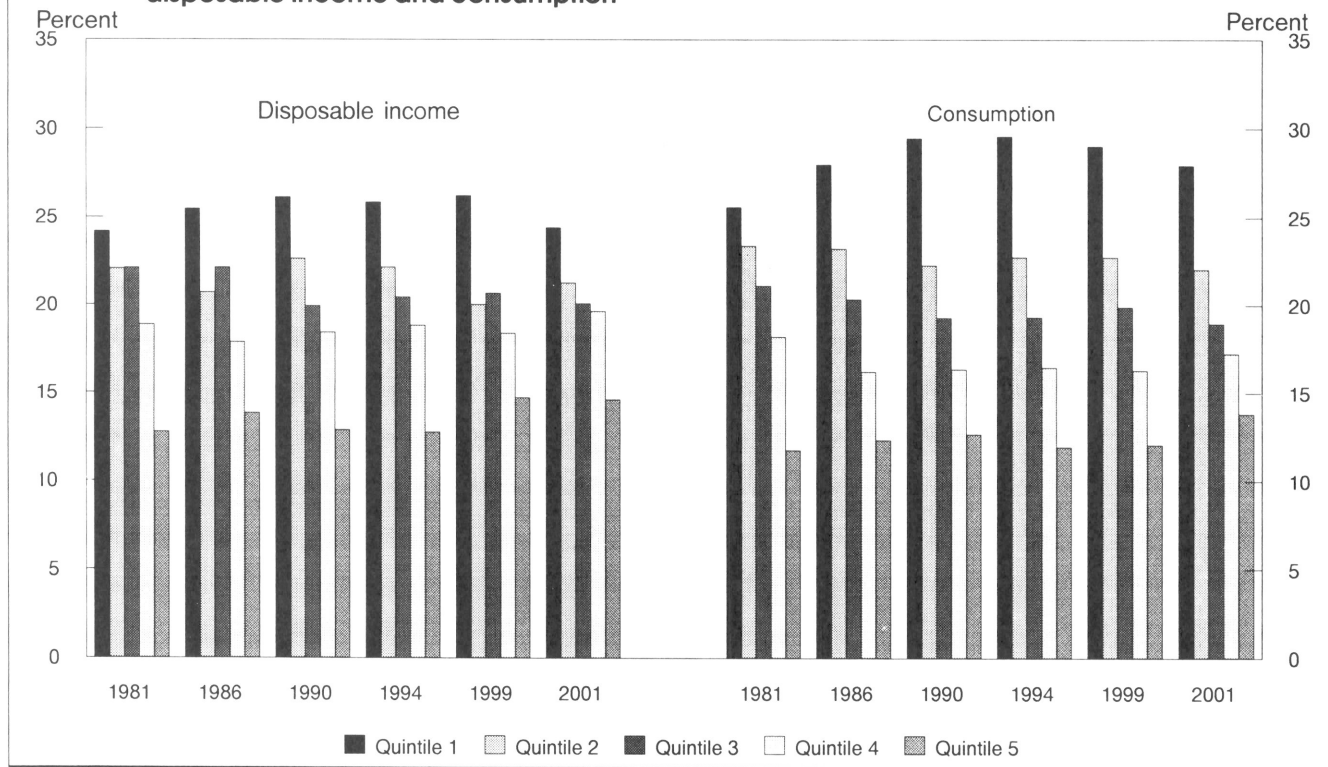
*Children.* Once again, we emphasize that the distributions we have created are zero-sum games. If one group improves its relative distribution over time, it is at the expense of another one. In this case, the improvements in the relative advantages adults have in their distribution of income, and the relative advantage the elderly have in consumption, has been at the expense of the third group, the children (chart 6). Not only is the distribution of income and consumption for the general population becoming more unequal since 1980 as shown in table 3, but the relative distribution of children's consumption is becoming even *more* unequal, as compared with the overall population. Children's overrepresentation in the bottom *income* quintile in 2001 is about the same as that in 1981 (and the other quintiles remained similar as well). But with respect to consumption, their overrepresentation at the bottom has grown (especially between 1981 and 1994), with some improvement from

**Chart 4. Distribution of elderly married couples relative to the general population, using equivalent disposable income and consumption**



**Chart 5. Distribution of single elderly women relative to the general population, using equivalent disposable income and consumption**



**Chart 6.** Distribution of children (under age 18) relative to the general population, using equivalent disposable income and consumption

1994 to 2001, while the share of children in the top quintile has grown (albeit more modestly). The fact that children are overrepresented in the bottom quintiles and under-represented in the top quintiles comes as no surprise. Other researchers have similar findings.<sup>32</sup> But the relative consumption changes we documented here are unprecedented. Unlike any other group in the general population, the relative deterioration of children's consumption distribution is larger than is the change in their income distribution over this 20-year period.<sup>33</sup>

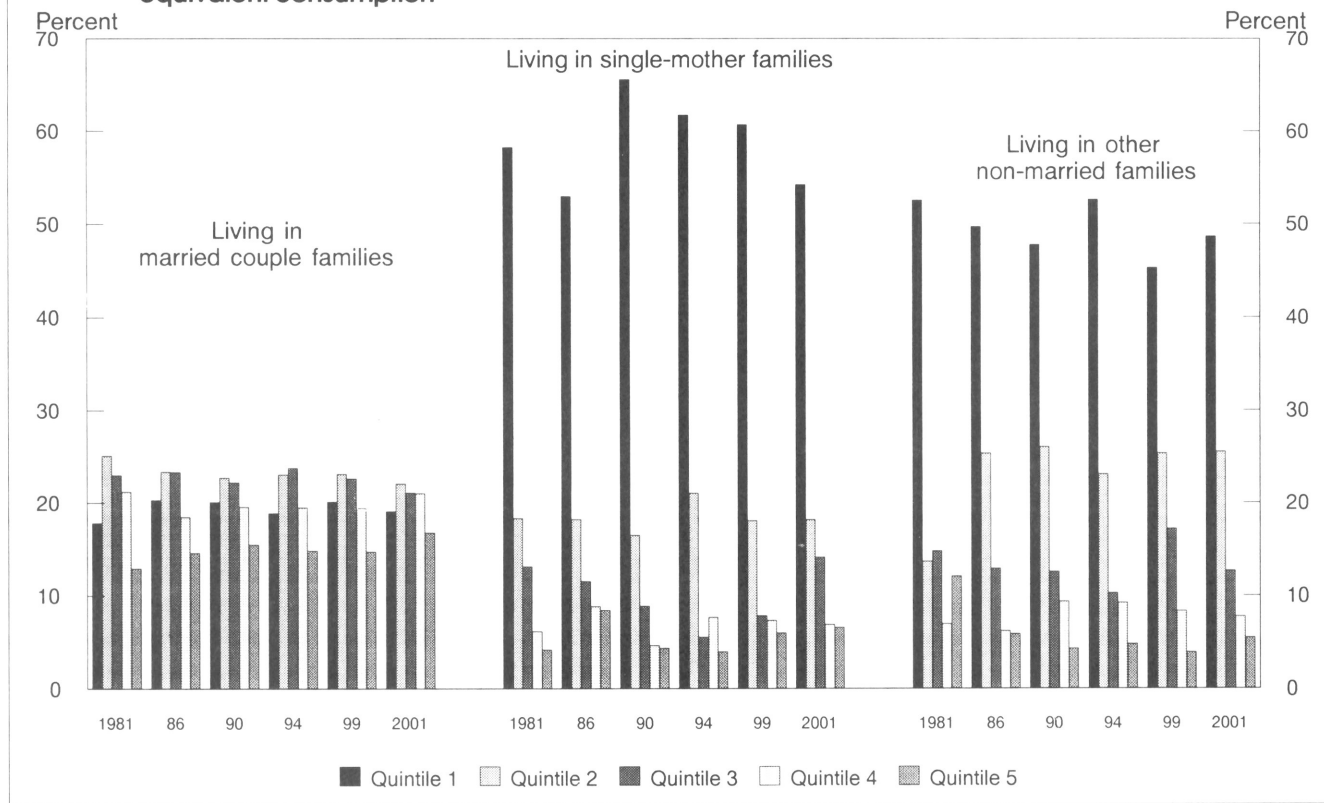
When we disaggregate the relative distribution of consumption by type of family with children, it is clear why their consumption has deteriorated (chart 7). It is not attributed to children living in married two-parent families, because their situation has remained relatively unchanged (except for some growth in the top quintile share) since 1981. The deterioration in the distribution has occurred mainly to different levels of consumption for children in single-mother households (which have not changed very much) and children in "other" (nonmarried couple) families, and because of the increasing number of children in these "other" families. As chart 7 shows, the relative well-being of children in single-mother families deteriorated between 1981 and 1994, while the relative well-being of children in other families improved slightly. For both groups,

the distribution improved in the latter part of the 1990s. In addition, table 4 shows that the percent of persons living in these families increased during the 1981–2001 period, even though the percent of persons living in single-mother families has declined since 1994.<sup>34</sup> The share of married couples with children, who had modestly improving consumption distributions since 1981, decreased from 51 percent to 43 percent of all family types. Both the share and the unequal consumption distribution of single-mother families living alone did not change much during this period. However, "other families with children" almost doubled from 4.7 percent to 8.4 percent. And the consumption distribution worsened for this family type as well.

Defining consumption as consumption-expenditures (ignoring the service flows) reduces the relative inequality among children. Unlike the single-elderly family type, however, the relative distribution of consumption expenditures minus the expenditures on housing vehicles, and health care does not make a major difference. The value of housing flows, vehicles, and medical care are less important to the relative consumption distribution of households with children than for those of the elderly. No matter how consumption is defined, the relative consumption distribution of households with children is worse than any other group in the country.



**Chart 7. Distribution of children (under age 18) by family type relative to the general population, using equivalent consumption**



## Discussion

Children are more likely to live in households with adults who are younger than the general adult population and are not yet in their highest income years. Over the life cycle, these households should improve their income and consumption positions. And, in fact, children in single-mother households have absolute levels of consumption shown in tables 5 and 6 that are higher than income in both 1981 and 2001, even if both are at relatively low levels in each period.

If relative consumption inequality is deteriorating for families with children, but the mobility of children among consumption quintiles is high, then children may be relatively consumption-poor for only a short period. Unfortunately, estimates of the mobility of children among consumption quintiles do not provide much support for such a hypothesis. Like the rest of the population, mobility is least at the first and the top quintiles for both income and consumption. And mobility among the other quintiles is modest. Therefore, mobility patterns cannot ameliorate the deteriorating relative consumption of households with children.<sup>35</sup>

Because of the life-cycle pattern of both income and consumption, children may not necessarily be worse off for their

entire lifetime. The trends over the 1981–2001 period, however, suggest that successive cohorts of children are moving down the relative consumption distribution of the general population. Although the average well-being of children had begun to improve slightly in the later 1990s, chart 6 suggests that we are finding increases in the relative numbers of children in both the bottom and top quintiles, suggesting that this increase may be being unequally shared.

The distribution of home ownership is also contributing to the relative consumption positions of the old and the young. Housing has a large adjustment for the service flows, and a higher percentage of the elderly own their own homes than do families with children, especially single-parent families. In fact, consumption-expenditures for shelter, vehicles, and medical needs increased as a share of all consumption expenditure between 1981 and 2001 for every family type shown in table 5. In 1981, the share was 29 percent for couples with children and 35 percent for single elderly and nonelderly. By 2001, the share had increased to 39 percent for couples with children and 42 percent for single elderly and nonelderly. This suggests that the increasing consumption share of these three items may help explain the consumption patterns and trends described in this article.

INCOME AND CONSUMPTION are clearly different prisms with which to view well-being. In many cases, it does make a difference which prism is used. The prism of income makes adults look relatively more advantaged than the general population. The prism of consumption makes the elderly appear more advantaged than the general population. Therefore, the selection of a measure of well-being may have real consequences for how government policies are evaluated, especially for the elderly.

Most surprising, however, is that households with children are at a disadvantage, relative to the general population through both prisms. And households with children are the only group whose distribution of consumption was relatively more unequal than their distribution of disposable income throughout the 1981–2001 period studied. Comparison with the general population is a zero-sum game where households with children are relatively less well off, regardless of whether disposable income or consumption is used as the resource measure. □

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> A. Greenspan, "Job Insecurity and Technology," in J.C. Fuhrer and J. Sneddon Little, eds., *Technology and Growth: Conference Series No. 40* (Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, 1996).

<sup>2</sup> D. Johnson, and T. M. Smeeding, "Measuring the Trends in Inequality of Individuals and Families: Income and Consumption," manuscript (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1998).

<sup>3</sup> F. Modigliani, and R. Brumberg, "Utility analysis and the consumption function: An interpretation of cross-section data," in K. Kurihara, ed., *Post-Keynesian Economics* (New Brunswick, NJ, Rutgers University Press, 1954).

<sup>4</sup> M. Friedman, *A Theory of the Consumption Function* (Princeton, NJ, Princeton University Press, 1957).

<sup>5</sup> Johnson and Smeeding, "Measuring the Trends in Inequality of Individuals and Families, 1998; D. Cutler and L. Katz "Macroeconomic Performance and the Disadvantaged," *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity* 2 (The Brookings Institution, Washington, DC, 1991); and *Supplemental Measures of Material Well-Being: Expenditures, Consumption, and Poverty, 1998 and 2001*, Series P-23, no. 201 (U.S. Census Bureau, September 2003).

<sup>6</sup> L. Karoly, "The Trend in Inequality Among Families, Individuals, and Workers in the United States: A Twenty Five Year Perspective," in S. Danziger and P. Gottschalk, eds., *Uneven Tides Rising Inequality in America* (New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1993); and P. Gottschalk and S. Danziger, "Income Mobility and Exits from Poverty of American Children," in B. Bradbury, S. P. Jenkins, and J. Micklewright, eds., *The Dynamics of Child Poverty in Industrialised Countries* (Cambridge, MA, Cambridge University Press, 2001).

<sup>7</sup> Canberra Group, *Expert Group on Household Income Statistics, Final Report and Recommendations* (Ottawa, United Nations, 2001).

<sup>8</sup> D. Fullerton and D. L. Rogers, *Who Bears the Lifetime Tax Burden?* (Washington, DC, The Brookings Institution, 1993); and A. Deaton and C. Paxson, "Intertemporal Choice and Inequality," *Journal of Political Economy*, 1994, vol. 102, no. 3, pp. 437–67.

<sup>9</sup> P. Gottschalk, and R. Moffitt, "The Growth of Earnings Instability in the U.S. Labor Market," *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, 1994, vol. 2, pp. 217–72.

<sup>10</sup> D. Slesnick, "Consumption, Needs and Inequality," *International Economic Review*, 1994, vol. 35, no. 3; Cutler and Katz, "Macroeconomic Performance and the Disadvantaged," 1991; *Supplemental Measures of Material Well-Being: Expenditures, Consumption, and Poverty, 1998 and 2001*, Series P-23 no. 201 (U.S. Census Bureau, September 2003); J. Sabelhaus and U. Schneider, "Measuring the Distribution of Well-Being: Why Income and Consumption Give Different Answers?" *Applied Economics Quarterly (Konjunkturpolitik)*, vol. 2 (Berlin, Dunker and

Humboldt, 1997); D. Jorgenson, "Did We Lose the War on Poverty?" *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 1998, vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 79–96; and D. Johnson and S. Shipp, "Trends in Inequality in the United States Using Consumption Expenditures: The U.S. from 1960–1993," *Review of Income and Wealth*, 1997, vol. 43, no. 2.

<sup>11</sup> See *Supplemental Measures of Material Well-Being* (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2003).

<sup>12</sup> V. K. Barooah and P. McGregor, "Is Low Spending or Low Income a Better Indicator of Whether or Not a Household is Poor: Some Results From the 1985 Family Expenditure Survey," *Journal of Social Policy*, 1992 vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 53–69.

<sup>13</sup> C. Citro and R. Michael, eds., *Measuring Poverty: A New Approach* (Washington, DC, National Academy Press, 1995).

<sup>14</sup> Johnson and Smeeding, "Measuring the Trends in Inequality of Individuals and Families, 1998.

<sup>15</sup> On the other hand, because the survey is designed to measure consumption, expenditures, and not income, the income data in consumption surveys may be of lower quality than the expenditure data. We, therefore, compare our CE income data to CPS income data (table 3).

<sup>16</sup> *Consumer Expenditure Survey Anthology*, Report 967 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2003).

<sup>17</sup> A consumer unit comprises members of a household who are related or share at least 2 out of 3 major expenditures—housing, food, and other living expenses. A person living alone is a single consumer unit. This article uses the terms consumer unit and households interchangeably. However, they are not always identical. A few households consist of more than one consumer unit; therefore, there are approximately 3 percent more consumer units than households.

<sup>18</sup> S. Danziger, and M. Taussig, "The Income Unit and the Anatomy of Income Distribution," *Review of Income and Wealth*, 1979, vol. 25, no. 4, pp. 365–75.

<sup>19</sup> This adjustment assumes that resources within the household are distributed equally.

<sup>20</sup> B. Buhmann, L. Rainwater, G. Schmauss, and T. M. Smeeding, "Equivalence Scales, Well-being, Inequality, and Poverty: Sensitivity Estimates across Ten Countries Using the Luxembourg Income Study Database," *Review of Income and Wealth*, 1998, vol. 34, pp. 115–42.

<sup>21</sup> P. Ruggles, *Drawing the Line* (Washington, DC, The Urban Institute Press, 1990).

<sup>22</sup> A. Atkinson, L. Rainwater, and T. M. Smeeding "Income Distribution in OECD Countries: Evidence from the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)," *Social Policy Studies* vol. 18 (Paris, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), October 1995).

<sup>22</sup> D. Johnson and S. Shipp, "Inequality and the Business Cycle: A Consumption Viewpoint," *Empirical Economics*, vol. 24, issue 1, 1999.

<sup>23</sup> This is similar to results in Edward Gramlich, Richard Kasten, and Frank Sammartino, *The American Economic Review*, Papers and Proceedings of the Hundred and First Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association (May, 1989), vol. 79, no. 2 (1993) pp. 315–19; and D. Krueger, and F. Perri, "Does Income Inequality Lead to Consumption Inequality? Evidence and Theory," NBER working paper no. 9202 (National Bureau of Economic Research, 2002).

<sup>24</sup> Adults include all nonelderly persons, those who were never parents, were once parents (but children have grown and left the house), and are parents (with children in residence).

<sup>25</sup> D. Johnson, and S. Shipp, "Trends in Inequality in the United States Using Consumption Expenditures," 1997.

<sup>26</sup> The equivalence scale used has a substantial effect on the relative distributions of children and the elderly within each year. However, the relationship between these two groups in 2001 and over time is not affected by the choice of scale.

<sup>27</sup> S. Danziger, J. van der Gaag, E. Smolensky, and M. Taussig, "Income Transfers and the Economic Status of the Elderly," *IRP Discussion Paper* 695–82 (University of Wisconsin, 1982).

<sup>28</sup> Calculated using the CE data sample in this article.

<sup>29</sup> On the net benefits of health spending, see T. M. Smeeding, and D. Freund, "The Future Costs of Health Care in an Aging Society: Is the Glass Half Full or Half Empty," unpublished manuscript (Center for Policy Research, Syracuse University, February 2002). The percent of older single women living in an owned home also increased

dramatically during these 20 years, from 55 percent in 1981 to 73 percent in 2001.

<sup>30</sup> T. M. Smeeding, "Income Maintenance in Old Age: Current Status and Future Prospects for Rich Countries," *Genus* LIX, vol. 1, April–June 2003, pp. 51–83.

<sup>31</sup> L. Rainwater and T. M. Smeeding, *Poor Kids in a Rich Country: America's Children in Comparative Perspective* (New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 2004).

<sup>32</sup> These distributions only demonstrate the relative position of children with respect to the overall population. They cannot be used to suggest that consumption inequality for children is higher than that using income. In fact, using the Gini coefficient for children, the Gini for income is still higher than the Gini using consumption. Still, chart 7 suggests that the fraction of children in both the bottom and the top quintiles of consumption are increasing over this period.

<sup>33</sup> Children living with their mother and another adult are included in the "other families with children" category. In 1981, 12.7 percent of children lived in single-mother families and 7.6 percent lived in other families. In 2001, the percent of children living in single-mother families remained at 13 percent, while 14.5 percent lived in other families.

<sup>34</sup> J. Fisher and D. Johnson, "Consumption Mobility in the United States: Evidence from Two Panel Data Sets," Paper presented at the Conference on "Economic Mobility in America and Other Advanced Countries" (Jerome Levy Economics Institute of Bard College, October 2002); and Gottschalk and Danziger, "Income Mobility and Exits from Poverty of American Children," 2001.

## APPENDIX: Constructing total consumption

To get an adequate sample size for each year, we use the four quarters of data for each year plus data from the last quarter from the year before and the first quarter for the year after. For 1994, this means we use data from the fourth quarter of 1993 to the first quarter of 1995. This allows us to have more than 5,000 observations for each year (1981, 1986, 1990, 1994, 1999, and 2001).

The consumption measure includes the amount that the consumer unit actually spends for current consumption plus the estimated service flows from home ownership and vehicles. This includes expenditures for food, housing, transportation, apparel, medical care, entertainment, and miscellaneous items for the consumer unit. Excluded are expenditures for pensions and Social Security, savings, life insurance, principal payments on mortgages, and gifts (of cash, goods and services) to organizations or persons outside the consumer unit.

Housing includes expenses associated with owning or renting a home or apartment, including rental payments, mortgage interest and charges, property taxes, maintenance, repairs, insurance, and utilities. Expenditures for other lodging and household operations are in the miscellaneous items category. Expenditures for principal payments for mortgages are excluded.

Transportation includes expenditures for the net purchase price of vehicles, finance charges, maintenance and repairs, insurance, rental, leases, licenses, gasoline and motor oil, and public transportation. Public transportation includes fares for mass transit, buses, airlines, taxis, school buses and boats.

Medical care expenditures are for out-of-pocket expenses including payments for medical care insurance.

Entertainment expenditures are for fees and admissions, televisions, radios, sound equipment, pets, toys, playground equipment, and other entertainment supplies, equipment and services.

Miscellaneous expenditures are for personal care services, reading, education, tobacco products and smoking supplies, alcoholic beverages, other lodging, and house furnishings and equipment.

To obtain our measure of consumption, we estimate the service flows of home ownership, and cars and trucks. For the value of home ownership, we use the reported rental equivalence value obtained from the consumer unit. Consumer units who own their home are asked, "If someone were to rent your home today, how much do you think it would rent for monthly, unfurnished and without utilities." The annualized value of this is then used for home ownership cost in place of the amount used in the definition of consumption-expenditures.

To estimate the service flows for cars and trucks, we follow a process similar to that used in the studies of Danziger and others and Slesnick, estimating the service flow of durable goods by the change in the value of the durable.<sup>1</sup> Using the purchase price,  $P_0$ , and the age,  $s$ , of the vehicle, the service flow,  $S$ , is given by:

$$S_t = (r + \ddot{a}) \cdot (1 - \ddot{a})^s \cdot P_0$$

where  $r$  = the interest rate

$\ddot{a}$  = the depreciation rate

and we assume that  $r = .05$  and  $\ddot{a} = .1$

The CE Survey collects data on the ownership of vehicles, including the age and model type, which is classified into 800 categories. Although the age and model type are asked of all consumer units, the purchase price is asked only of those households who are currently financing their automobile (or who recently purchased the vehicle). Because many of the consumer units have missing values for the purchase price, we imputed values based on the model type and year, whether the vehicle was purchased new or used and whether the vehicle had automatic transmission. Also, because most of the vehicles had their model type reported, we sorted the data by

model type and whether the vehicle was new or used and obtained the mean value of the purchase price for each cell. If there were no observations for a particular cell or the type was missing, we then used the mean values by year, based on whether the vehicle was new or used, a car or a truck, and automatic or manual transmission. If one of these values was missing, we simply used the mean purchase price for the particular Primary Sampling Unit.

Income and consumption were adjusted to 2001 dollars using the CPI-U-RS series for the four expenditure quarters for each consumer unit.<sup>2</sup>

## Notes to the Appendix

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<sup>1</sup> S. Danziger, J. van der Gaag, E. Smolensky, and M. Taussig, "Income Transfers and the Economic Status of the Elderly," *IRP Discussion Paper* 695-82 (University of Wisconsin, 1982).

<sup>2</sup> See Kenneth J. Stewart and Stephen B. Reed, "CPI research series using current methods, 1978-98," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1999, pp. 29-38; and updates at: <http://www.bls.gov/cpi/cpiurstx.htm>.



## Trends in employer-provided mental health and substance abuse benefits

*Traditionally, employer-provided coverage for mental disorders and substance abuse treatment has been more restrictive than for other medical care benefits; recent data from the BLS National Compensation Survey show substantive changes in narrowing some of those differences, primarily as a result of State and federally-mandated benefits.*

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Employer-provided mental health coverage has experienced dramatic changes over the last decade. Prior to the passage of the Mental Health Parity Act (MHPA) of 1996, nearly all employer-financed health insurance plans covered mental disorders, but benefits were traditionally more restrictive than for other illnesses.<sup>1</sup> Coverage for mental disorders, for example, was usually for shorter periods, and plans generally provided lower annual and lifetime maximum dollar benefits. This was particularly true for outpatient care. The primary impact of the MHPA on mental health provisions was the requirement that coverage for lifetime and annual dollar limits for mental health benefits be the same as those for medical and surgical benefits. Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' National Compensation Survey (NCS) show recent changes in mental healthcare provisions that affect most participants.<sup>2</sup> For example, the incidence of employees in medical plans imposing more restrictive dollar limits on mental healthcare has decreased from 41 percent in 1997 to 7 percent in 2002 for inpatient care and from 55 percent to 7 percent for outpatient care.<sup>3</sup> In contrast, the incidence of employees covered by medical plans that provide for fewer inpatient days of care for mental illness than for other medi-

cal conditions has increased from 61 percent in 1997 to 77 percent in 2002.

According to current estimates, at least one in five people has a diagnosable mental disorder during the course of a year. Approximately 15 percent of those with mental disorders also suffer from a substance abuse disorder.<sup>4</sup> Similar to mental health benefits, substance abuse benefits have typically been subject to separate and more restrictive limits than benefits for other illnesses. Employer-provided substance abuse benefits have shown changes since 1997, although these changes have not always been as pronounced as those for mental healthcare benefits. The MHPA of 1996 did not affect substance abuse treatment benefits. The incidence of employees in medical care plans with day limits for inpatient detoxification, for example, has only increased from 53 percent in 1997 to 58 percent in 2002. In contrast, the incidence of plans imposing dollar limits for inpatient detoxification has dropped from 37 percent to 17 percent over the same period. This article presents and compares data from the Bureau's 1997 Employee Benefits Survey and the 2000 and 2002 NCS<sup>5</sup> and provides brief background, historical, and economic perspectives on the topics of mental health and substance abuse care.

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## Mental healthcare in perspective

The Surgeon General describes mental disorders as health conditions that are characterized by alterations in thinking, mood, or behavior (or some combination thereof) associated with distress or impaired functioning. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) reported that, in 2002, an estimated 27.3 million Americans aged 18 or older (13 percent of adults) received treatment for a mental illness in the 12 months prior to the study.<sup>6</sup> An estimated 17.5 million Americans aged 18 or older (8.3 percent of adults) had a serious mental illness, and slightly less than one-half of these received treatment in the prior 12 months. Of those whose treatment needs were unmet, more than two-fifths said they could not afford treatment, and about one-fifth said they did not know where to go to receive treatment.

In 2003, the President's New Freedom Commission on Mental Health reported that "mental illnesses rank first among illnesses that cause disability in the United States, Canada, and Western Europe."<sup>7</sup> In 1997, the latest year for which comparable data are available, the Commission reports that the United States spent more than \$1 trillion on healthcare, including almost \$71 billion associated with the direct costs of providing diagnosis and treatment of mental illnesses. About 57 percent of those direct mental health expenditures were publicly funded, compared with 46 percent for overall healthcare expenditures.<sup>8</sup> In addition to direct costs, the annual economic indirect cost to the U.S. economy was estimated in 1990 at \$79 billion. Most of that indirect cost, about \$63 billion, reflects the loss of productivity for workers suffering from mental illnesses. The indirect costs also include an estimated \$12 billion in lost productivity due to mortality, and nearly \$4 billion in lost time for incarcerated individuals and those providing family care. Between 1986 and 1996, mental health spending did not keep pace with the levels of general healthcare spending due to declines in private health spending under managed care programs and cutbacks in hospital expenditures.<sup>9</sup>

In the workplace, several studies have consistently found that workers who report symptoms of mental disorders have higher absenteeism and lower earnings than otherwise similar coworkers.<sup>10</sup> Depending on the specific study, findings indicate that anywhere from one-seventh to one-fourth of U.S. workers suffer from mental disorders during a given year. The most common mental disorder in employee populations is depression. As in the general population, many workers suffer from multiple disorders such as depression and substance abuse problems.

Prior to World War II, treatment of mental disorders was primarily in the purview of State mental hospitals.<sup>11</sup> Early insurance carriers, which emerged in the late 1930s, limited

benefits to nonpsychiatric illness and injury. In the late 1940s, general hospitals began to include psychiatric clinics and staff psychiatrists. Commercial insurance carriers followed suit by including hospitalization coverage for mental illness. Eventually, State laws mandated inclusion of mental health benefits in commercial health insurance policies, and about one-half of States had such mandated benefits by 1984. Blue Cross and Blue Shield followed the commercial carrier lead and by 1971, all Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans provided mental health coverage for member hospitals and medical benefits. Outpatient coverage for mental health benefits, first introduced in the 1950s by commercial carriers, was a common benefit by the 1960s. Insurers soon began to place limits on outpatient mental health benefits to avoid paying for treatments of indefinite duration.

This early pattern of mental health coverage essentially remained the same throughout the 1980s and early 1990s. While coverage for outpatient mental healthcare rose modestly through the 1980s, restrictions such as day and dollar limits became more prevalent. Separate day limits for inpatient benefits, which provided fewer days of care for mental healthcare than for other illnesses, also became common in an effort to curb the skyrocketing costs of healthcare. Such restrictions on mental healthcare peaked in the early 1990s when States began to mandate that insurers provide comparable benefit levels for inpatient mental healthcare. These mandates, while beneficial to some healthcare subscribers, did not provide widespread relief primarily due to these mandates' typically limited scope.<sup>12</sup> Congress expressed their concern regarding the disparity of coverage for treatment of mental disorders with the passage of the Mental Health Parity Act of 1996.

## Parity statutes force changes in coverage

Traditionally, more restrictions have been placed on health insurance coverage for mental disorders than on coverage for other illnesses.<sup>13</sup> Efforts have been undertaken to enact legislation requiring that insurance coverage for mental health services be comparable to coverage for medical and surgical services. On September 26, 1996, President Clinton signed the Mental Health Parity Act of 1996.<sup>14</sup> Mental health parity refers to the effort to treat the financing of mental healthcare benefits provided through a health insurance plan on the same basis as the financing of general health services.

The MHPA reduces differences in the way medical care plans treat mental health benefits and medical and surgical benefits in terms of lifetime and annual dollar benefit limits. It does not, however, mandate employers to offer mental health coverage and is limited to employers who offer health insurance that includes mental health coverage. The MHPA still allows day limits for inpatient or outpatient care, higher

deductibles or coinsurance, and restrictions on prescription drugs.<sup>15</sup>

The MHPA was followed by similar parity acts in many States. Prior to passage of the Act in 1996, only five States had parity laws, and those provisions varied. Since enactment of the MHPA, 33 States have passed laws prohibiting discrimination in insurance and managed care coverage of mental illness.<sup>16</sup> Some of these State laws are even stricter on mental health discrimination than the Federal law. Most of these differences fall in the categories of type of mental health mandate, definition of mental illness, the inclusion of substance abuse coverage, small employers' coverage, and cost-increase exceptions. Several economic factors may affect a State's decision to enact legislation beyond that required by the MHPA, among them: "higher levels of per-capita mental health spending; a higher proportion of the population under managed care; a higher level of mandated health benefits; and higher levels of education."<sup>17</sup> Also, States with a higher percent of small business firms may be less likely to adopt stricter mental health parity laws.<sup>18</sup>

Implementation of the MHPA is not expected to have a huge impact on the costs of medical care. A study conducted by the National Advisory Mental Health Council (NAMHC)

Parity Workgroup, the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), other Federal agencies, and nonfederal consultants has predicted that the cost increase in health benefits as a result of the MHPA is 1.4 percent. This cost was previously estimated at 3.6 percent.<sup>19</sup> This study uses recent data from the Hay model, actuarial data from the Federal Employees Health Benefit Program, data from large managed behavioral healthcare companies, and information about large State employees' health plans. The study cautions, however, that this 1.4 percent may be overestimated because it does not take into consideration recent changes in mental health treatment programs.

### New look for employer-provided plans

The effect of the Mental Health Parity Act on mental health coverage can be examined by comparing mental health benefits provided by employer-sponsored medical plans before and after January 1, 1998, the day the MHPA took effect. BLS data show the percent of workers covered by mental healthcare benefits and the percent whose plans impose more restrictions on mental healthcare benefits than other illnesses. (See tables 1 and 2.)

**Table 1. Medical care benefits: coverage for selected services, by type of plan, private industry, 1997, 2000, and 2002**

Service	1997 All employees	2000 All employees	2002		
			All employees	1 - 99 workers	100 workers or more
<b>Total with medical care</b> .....	100	100	100	100	100
Inpatient mental health .....	96	93	93	92	93
Outpatient mental health .....	95	93	92	90	93
Inpatient alcohol detoxification <sup>1</sup> .....	98	94	95	95	94
Inpatient alcohol rehabilitation <sup>2</sup> .....	80	80	83	83	84
Outpatient alcohol rehabilitation <sup>2</sup> .....	84	85	87	86	87
Inpatient drug detoxification <sup>1</sup> .....	97	94	94	94	95
Inpatient drug rehabilitation <sup>2</sup> .....	80	79	83	82	84
Outpatient drug rehabilitation <sup>2</sup> .....	83	84	87	86	87
<b>Indemnity</b>					
Inpatient mental health .....	97	93	93	92	94
Outpatient mental health .....	93	90	91	89	92
Inpatient alcohol detoxification <sup>1</sup> .....	97	92	93	92	93
Inpatient alcohol rehabilitation <sup>2</sup> .....	84	81	86	87	85
Outpatient alcohol rehabilitation <sup>2</sup> .....	85	84	87	88	86
Inpatient drug detoxification <sup>1</sup> .....	96	92	93	92	93
Inpatient drug rehabilitation <sup>2</sup> .....	84	81	86	86	86
Outpatient drug rehabilitation <sup>2</sup> .....	84	83	87	87	86
<b>Prepaid</b>					
Inpatient mental health .....	95	91	92	92	92
Outpatient mental health .....	99	97	95	92	97
Inpatient alcohol detoxification <sup>1</sup> .....	99	98	98	99	98
Inpatient alcohol rehabilitation <sup>2</sup> .....	72	76	78	77	79
Outpatient alcohol rehabilitation <sup>2</sup> .....	82	87	87	83	89
Inpatient drug detoxification <sup>1</sup> .....	98	98	98	99	98
Inpatient drug rehabilitation <sup>2</sup> .....	72	76	78	75	80
Outpatient drug rehabilitation <sup>2</sup> .....	81	87	86	83	89

<sup>1</sup> Detoxification is the systematic use of medication and other methods under medical supervision to reduce or eliminate the effects of substance abuse.

<sup>2</sup> Rehabilitation is designed to alter abusive behavior in patients once they are free of acute physical and mental complications.

**Table 2.** Mental healthcare and alcohol abuse treatment benefits: relationship to coverage for other illnesses, private industry, 1997, 2000, and 2002

Relationship to coverage for other illnesses	1997 All employees	2000 All employees	2002		
			All employees	1 – 99 workers	100 workers or more
Mental healthcare					
Inpatient care					
Total covered .....	100	100	100	100	100
Covered the same .....	12	13	11	14	9
Covered differently .....	88	87	89	86	91
Outpatient care <sup>1</sup>					
Total covered .....	100	100	100	100	100
Covered the same .....	2	6	7	10	6
Covered differently .....	98	94	93	90	94
Alcohol abuse					
Inpatient detoxification <sup>2</sup>					
Total covered .....	100	100	100	100	100
Covered the same .....	25	26	20	26	15
Covered differently .....	75	74	80	74	85
Inpatient rehabilitation <sup>3</sup>					
Total covered .....	100	100	100	100	100
Covered the same .....	7	7	8	14	4
Covered differently .....	93	93	92	86	96
Outpatient rehabilitation					
Total covered .....	100	100	100	100	100
Covered the same .....	6	8	8	12	6
Covered differently .....	94	92	92	88	94

<sup>1</sup> Includes treatment in one or more of the following: outpatient department of a hospital, residential treatment center, organized outpatient clinic, day-night treatment center, or doctor's office. If benefits differed by location of treatment, the location offering the most beneficial coverage was tabulated.

<sup>2</sup> Detoxification is the systematic use of medication and other methods under medical supervision to reduce or eliminate the effects of substance abuse.

<sup>3</sup> Rehabilitation is designed to alter the abusive behavior in patients once they are free of acute physical and mental complications.

Although there was little difference from 1997 to 2002 in the extent to which medical plans imposed more restrictive limits on mental healthcare benefits than other illnesses, there were changes in the specific limitations. (See table 3.) There was a significant decrease, for example, in the percent of workers with restrictions on dollar limits for care received. For inpatient care, the percent of covered workers who had a dollar limit imposed on services received dropped from 41 percent in 1997 to 7 percent in 2002. Outpatient care saw an even greater decline in the percent of those with a limit placed on dollars, from 55 percent in 1997 to 7 percent in 2002.

Table 3 also shows that there was an increase in restrictions on the number of inpatient and outpatient days of mental healthcare available from 1997 to 2002: the Mental Health Parity Act does not prohibit plans from imposing such limits. An example of a more restrictive day limit for mental healthcare would be a plan where patients are limited to 30 days of inpatient mental healthcare, but unlimited days of inpatient care for other medical conditions. The percent of covered workers whose plan imposed more restrictive limits on the number of days covered for hospital room and board increased from 61 percent in 1997 to 77 percent in 2002. Similarly, the percent subject to a limit on the number of days

covered for outpatient visits increased from 53 percent in 1997 to 75 percent in 2002. There was virtually no change in the percentage of employees with medical care plans that imposed a less generous coinsurance rate for mental health inpatient care than for other illnesses.<sup>20</sup> Those subject to a less generous coinsurance rate for outpatient care, on the other hand, decreased to 18 percent in 2002 from 36 percent in 1997. While there was generally little difference in the 2002 NCS data between establishments employing 1–99 workers and those employing 100 workers or more, workers in the larger establishments were more likely to be subject to more restrictive limits on the number of days for both inpatient and outpatient mental healthcare.

Furthermore, separate data for prepaid plans and indemnity<sup>21</sup> plans show a decreasing trend in the dollar limits provisions for both inpatient and outpatient coverage. For example, between 1997 and 2002, inpatient coverage for prepaid plans showed an 8-percentage-point drop in the number of workers in plans with dollar limits (from 12 percent to 4 percent). (See table 4.) Workers in plans with dollar limits for outpatient coverage dropped from 19 percent to 4 percent during the same period. Indemnity plans showed the same pattern. (See table 5.) Workers in indemnity plans with



**Table 3. Mental healthcare benefits: separate limits on coverage, private industry, 1997, 2000, and 2002**

Coverage limitation	1997 All employees	2000 All employees	2002		
			All employees	1 – 99 workers	100 workers or more
Inpatient care					
Total with mental healthcare benefits .....	100	100	100	100	100
No separate limits <sup>1</sup> .....	14	15	15	19	12
Subject to separate limits <sup>2</sup> .....	86	85	85	81	88
Days .....	61	76	77	71	81
Dollars .....	41	10	7	9	6
Coinsurance .....	13	13	11	11	12
Copayment .....	7	3	12	12	12
Other <sup>3</sup> .....	1	4	4	4	5
Outpatient care <sup>4</sup>					
Total with mental healthcare benefits .....	100	100	100	100	100
No separate limits <sup>1</sup> .....	4	7	10	13	9
Subject to separate limits <sup>2</sup> .....	96	93	90	87	91
Days .....	53	72	75	70	79
Dollars .....	55	15	7	8	6
Coinsurance .....	36	20	18	20	17
Copayment .....	30	30	29	27	31
Other <sup>3</sup> .....	2	16	9	11	8

<sup>1</sup> These include plans that provide coverage without any separate limits; they also include plans that provide coverage subject to only the major medical limits of the plan.

<sup>2</sup> Separate limitations indicate that mental healthcare benefits are more restrictive than benefits for other treatments. For example, if a plan limits inpatient mental healthcare to 30 days per year, but the limit on inpatient care for any other type of illness is greater than 30 days per year, the plan contains separate limits. The total is less than the sum of the individual items because many plans had more than one type of limitation.

<sup>3</sup> These are plans where comparisons were made between copayments

and coinsurances for mental healthcare and all other illnesses. For example, outpatient mental healthcare had a 50 percent coinsurance payment, while office visits for other illnesses had a \$10 copayment.

<sup>4</sup> Includes treatment in one or more of the following: outpatient department of a hospital, residential treatment center, organized outpatient clinic, day-night treatment center, or doctor's office. If benefits differed by location of treatment, the location offering the most beneficial coverage was tabulated.

NOTE: Sum of individual items is greater than total because some participants were in plans with more than one type of limit.

**Table 4. Mental healthcare benefits: separate limits on coverage in prepaid plans, private industry, United States, 1997, 2000, and 2002**

Coverage limitation	1997 All employees	2000 All employees	2002		
			All employees ,	1 – 99 workers	100 workers or more
Inpatient care					
Total with mental healthcare benefits .....	100	100	100	100	100
No separate limits¹ .....	10	15	16	19	14
Subject to separate limits² .....	90	85	84	81	86
Days .....	84	77	77	72	82
Dollars .....	12	7	4	6	3
Coinsurance .....	10	10	8	7	9
Copayment .....	16	5	14	15	13
Other³ .....	1	2	3	2	4
Outpatient care⁴					
Total with mental healthcare benefits .....	100	100	100	100	100
No separate limits¹ .....	3	9	7	8	6
Subject to separate limits² .....	97	91	93	92	94
Days .....	83	77	84	82	85
Dollars .....	19	8	4	5	2
Coinsurance .....	13	6	10	8	12
Copayment .....	61	44	44	40	48
Other³ .....	1	8	7	9	5

<sup>1</sup> These include plans that provide coverage without any separate limits; they also include plans that provide coverage subject to only the major medical limits of the plan.

<sup>2</sup> Separate limitations indicate that mental healthcare benefits are more restrictive than benefits for other treatments. For example, if a plan limits inpatient mental healthcare to 30 days per year, but the limit on inpatient care for any other type of illness is greater than 30 days per year, the plan contains separate limits. The total is less than the sum of the individual items because many plans had more than one type of limitation.

<sup>3</sup> These are plans where comparisons were made between copayments

and coinsurances for mental healthcare and all other illnesses. For example, outpatient mental healthcare had a 50 percent coinsurance payment, while office visits for other illnesses had a \$10 copayment.

<sup>4</sup> Includes treatment in one or more of the following: outpatient department of a hospital, residential treatment center, organized outpatient clinic, day-night treatment center, or doctor's office. If benefits differed by location of treatment, the location offering the most beneficial coverage was tabulated.

NOTE: Sum of individual items is greater than total because some participants were in plans with more than one type of limit.

**Table 5. Mental healthcare benefits: separate limits on coverage in indemnity plans, private industry, United States, 1997, 2000, and 2002**

Coverage limitation	1997 All employees	2000 All employees	2002		
			All employees	1 – 99 workers	100 workers or more
Inpatient care					
Total with mental healthcare benefits .....	100	100	100	100	100
No separate limits <sup>1</sup> .....	16	15	14	19	11
Subject to separate limits <sup>2</sup> .....	84	85	86	81	89
Days .....	50	75	77	70	81
Dollars .....	55	11	9	11	8
Coinsurance .....	15	15	13	13	13
Copayment .....	3	2	10	10	11
Other <sup>3</sup> .....	2	5	5	5	5
Outpatient care <sup>4</sup>					
Total with mental healthcare benefits .....	100	100	100	100	100
No separate limits <sup>1</sup> .....	4	7	12	15	9
Subject to separate limits <sup>2</sup> .....	96	93	88	85	91
Days .....	38	70	70	62	76
Dollars .....	74	19	9	10	8
Coinsurance .....	47	28	22	27	19
Copayment .....	14	20	21	19	23
Other <sup>3</sup> .....	2	22	11	13	10

<sup>1</sup> These include plans that provide coverage without any separate limits; they also include plans that provide coverage subject to only the major medical limits of the plan.

<sup>2</sup> Separate limitations indicate that mental healthcare benefits are more restrictive than benefits for other treatments. For example, if a plan limits inpatient mental healthcare to 30 days per year, but the limit on inpatient care for any other type of illness is greater than 30 days per year, the plan contains separate limits. The total is less than the sum of the individual items because many plans had more than one type of limitation.

<sup>3</sup> These are plans where comparisons were made between copayments

and coinsurances for mental healthcare and all other illnesses. For example, outpatient mental healthcare had a 50 percent coinsurance payment, while office visits for other illnesses had a \$10 copayment.

<sup>4</sup> Includes treatment in one or more of the following: outpatient department of a hospital, residential treatment center, organized outpatient clinic, day-night treatment center, or doctor's office. If benefits differed by location of treatment, the location offering the most beneficial coverage was tabulated.

NOTE: Sum of individual items is greater than total because some participants were in plans with more than one type of limit.

inpatient care dollar limits dropped from 55 percent to 9 percent from 1997 to 2002, while indemnity plans with outpatient care dollar limits also dropped from 74 percent to 9 percent over the same period.

NCS data for mental healthcare shows differences between prepaid plans and indemnity plans for limits on days of care. For example, the incidence of prepaid plans with more restrictive day limits for inpatient care declined modestly from 84 percent to 77 percent from 1997 to 2002, but prepaid plans with day limits for outpatient care showed little net change over the same period. Indemnity plans, in contrast, present a different scenario — the incidence of indemnity plans with day limits increased for both inpatient care and outpatient care. Indemnity plans with day limits for inpatient care rose from 50 percent to 77 percent from 1997 to 2002, while indemnity plans with day limits for outpatient care increased from 38 percent to 70 percent over the same period. Also, differences in 2002 NCS incidence data on workers in plans subject to separate day limits by size of establishment were more pronounced for indemnity plans. Seventy percent of workers in establishments employing 1–99 workers were in plans subject to separate limits for inpatient care compared

with 81 percent in larger establishments. The differences for outpatient care followed a similar pattern.

## Substance abuse

According to the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), an estimated 120 million Americans, or slightly more than one-half of those surveyed, aged 12 or older reported being drinkers of alcohol.<sup>22</sup> About 54 million (22.9 percent) participated in binge drinking at least once in the 30 days prior to the survey, and about 6.7 percent of survey respondents reported being heavy drinkers. An estimated 19.5 million Americans, representing 8.3 percent of the population aged 12 or older, were current illicit drug users. An estimated 22 million Americans (9.4 percent of the population aged 12 or older) were classified with substance abuse problems in 2002. In the 12 months prior to being interviewed for the 2002 study, an estimated 3.5 million people aged 12 or older (1.5 percent of the population) received some kind of treatment related to the use of alcohol, illicit drugs, or both. Of these, about 2.2 million received treatment for alcohol during their most recent treatment.

Of the 18.6 million persons (7.9 percent of the total population) who reported needing treatment for alcohol problems, only about 8 percent of these received treatment at a specialized facility. Of those who did not receive treatment, about 35 percent sought treatment, but were unable to get it. The other 65 percent did not seek treatment for whatever reason. Similarly, of the 7.7 million people (3.3 percent of the total population) who needed treatment for an illicit drug problem, only 1.4 million (18 percent of those in need) received treatment from a specialized treatment facility. Of the 6.3 million people who reported needing drug treatment but did not receive it, about one-fourth sought treatment but did not receive it, and three-fourths did not seek treatment.

The economic costs of substance abuse are enormous. The overall economic cost of alcohol abuse has been steadily increasing through the 1990s, and in 1998 was estimated to be \$184.6 billion.<sup>23</sup> Similarly, the Office of National Drug Control Policy estimated that the overall cost of drug abuse to society in the United States in 1998 added another \$143.4 billion annually.<sup>24</sup> This represents a steady increase of 5.9 percent annually since 1992. These costs are projected to continue to rise in the foreseeable future. About 70 percent of the economic costs for substance abuse were attributed to lost productivity, most of which resulted from substance abuse-related illness or premature death.

Several bills have been introduced in Congress to bring parity to substance abuse benefits, similar to what has been done for general mental healthcare benefits. Mental healthcare and substance abuse treatment are strongly connected. Thus, as mental healthcare parity laws continue to pass, an increasing number of States are adopting parity laws

for substance abuse treatment as well. Parity laws aim at getting the same type of treatment and limitations for mental healthcare or substance abuse treatment as for other illnesses.

Within the States that have adopted some kind of substance abuse parity law, there are different levels of provisions. For example, some States have adopted full parity laws for mental health and substance abuse. Others have adopted minimum mandated benefits, which require mental health treatment benefits at levels that are not equal to other illnesses, but have some similarities.<sup>25</sup>

## Substance abuse benefits data

BLS data presented in table 1 show that nearly all workers with medical care are covered by alcohol and drug abuse benefits. The modest difference in coverage between prepaid plans and indemnity plans is attributed to the requirement that Federally-qualified prepaid plans must cover inpatient detoxification. About three-fourths of participants with substance abuse benefits in 1997 and 2000 were in plans that covered alcohol and drug abuse treatment together. (See table 6.) Benefits provided under substance abuse care usually included both detoxification and rehabilitation. Detoxification requires supervised care by medical personnel designed to reduce or eliminate the symptoms of chemical dependency. Rehabilitation provides a variety of services intended to alter the behavior of substance abusers; such services are generally provided once a person has completed detoxification.

In 2002, virtually all participants covered by a medical care plan were eligible for inpatient (in-hospital) detoxification, and four-fifths received inpatient rehabilitation cover-

**Table 6. Alcohol and drug abuse treatment benefits: relationship between provisions, private industry, 1997, 2000, and 2002**

Relationship to coverage	1997 All employees	2000 All employees	2002		
			All employees	1 – 99 workers	100 workers or more
Total with medical care coverage .....	100	100	100	100	100
Covered together <sup>1</sup> .....	78	78	68	66	69
Covered separately but with same limits <sup>2</sup> .....	1	1	5	8	4
Other <sup>3</sup> .....	19	14	21	21	21
Alcohol and drug abuse treatment not covered .....	—	—	2	2	2
Not determinable .....	2	7	4	4	3

<sup>1</sup> These are plans where all limits that apply to alcohol abuse treatment also apply to drug abuse treatment. When care is received for one of these types of treatment, it reduces the availability of care from the other. For example, if alcohol and drug abuse treatments are limited to 30 days per year, and 20 days are used for alcohol abuse treatment, then there are 10 days left for drug abuse treatment.

<sup>2</sup> These are plans where alcohol and drug abuse treatments are subject

to separate but identical limits. For example, alcohol abuse treatment is limited to 30 days per year, and drug abuse treatment is limited to a separate 30 days per year.

<sup>3</sup> Includes plans where alcohol abuse treatment coverage differs from drug abuse treatment coverage.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sum of individual items may not equal totals. Dash indicates data not available.

age. Detoxification is considered medically necessary, and thus nearly all medical plans include it. There is a greater tendency to exclude inpatient rehabilitation, because it requires less constant and less immediate care. Outpatient alcohol abuse treatment, generally rehabilitative care, was available to nearly 9 out of 10 employees with alcohol treatment coverage. Because BLS data show that coverage for alcohol abuse treatment was nearly identical to coverage for drug abuse treatment, only the data for alcohol abuse treatment is discussed in this article.

Similar to provisions for mental illnesses, table 2 shows that medical care plans typically place more restrictions on coverage for alcohol abuse treatment services than for medi-

cal and surgical services.<sup>26</sup> Participants were more likely to have inpatient detoxification treated the same as any other inpatient confinement than to have inpatient rehabilitation covered the same as any other illness. Only 8 percent of the participants with alcoholism treatment coverage had outpatient care treated the same as that for other conditions in 2002.

The 2002 NCS data in table 2 also show that workers in establishments employing 1–99 workers were somewhat less likely than those in the larger establishments to have their inpatient detoxification, inpatient rehabilitation, and outpatient rehabilitation covered more restrictively than for other illnesses. There are pronounced differences in the incidence of separate limits by establishment size. (See table 7.) Sixty-

**Table 7. Alcohol abuse treatment benefits: separate limits on coverage, private industry, 1997, 2000, and 2002**

Coverage limitation	1997 All employees	2000 All employees	2002		
			All employees	1 – 99 workers	100 workers or more
Inpatient detoxification <sup>1</sup>					
Total with coverage .....	100	100	100	100	100
No separate limits <sup>2</sup> .....	26	27	26	33	20
Subject to separate limits <sup>3</sup> .....	74	73	74	67	80
Days .....	53	53	58	48	66
Dollars .....	37	27	17	17	17
Coinsurance .....	12	7	10	10	10
Copayment .....	4	3	10	11	10
Other <sup>4</sup> .....	2	5	6	5	6
Inpatient rehabilitation <sup>5</sup>					
Total with coverage .....	100	100	100	100	100
No separate limits <sup>2</sup> .....	7	8	12	20	6
Subject to separate limits <sup>3</sup> .....	93	92	88	80	94
Days .....	69	67	70	60	77
Dollars .....	45	32	20	20	19
Coinsurance .....	15	11	12	12	11
Copayment .....	6	5	12	12	11
Other <sup>4</sup> .....	2	7	7	7	8
Outpatient rehabilitation <sup>6</sup>					
Total with coverage .....	100	100	100	100	100
No separate limits <sup>2</sup> .....	7	9	11	14	8
Subject to separate limits <sup>3</sup> .....	93	91	89	86	92
Days .....	49	61	66	62	69
Dollars .....	51	34	20	20	19
Coinsurance .....	26	16	16	18	14
Copayment .....	23	21	24	24	24
Other <sup>4</sup> .....	2	17	10	10	11

<sup>1</sup> Detoxification is the systematic use of medication and other methods under medical supervision to reduce or eliminate the effects of substance abuse.

<sup>2</sup> These include plans that provide coverage without any separate limits; they also include plans that provide coverage subject to only the major medical limits of the plan.

<sup>3</sup> Separate limitations indicate that alcohol abuse treatment benefits are more restrictive than benefits for other treatments. For example, if a plan limits inpatient rehabilitation care to 30 days per year, but the limit on inpatient care for any other type of illness is greater than 30 days per year, the plan contains separate limits. The total is less than the sum of the individual items

because many plans had more than one type of limitation.

<sup>4</sup> These are plans where comparisons were made between copayments and coinsurances for alcohol abuse treatment and all other illnesses. For example, outpatient alcohol abuse treatment had a 50 percent coinsurance payment, while office visits for other illnesses had a \$10 copayment.

<sup>5</sup> Rehabilitation is designed to alter abusive behavior in patients once they are free of acute physical and mental complications.

<sup>6</sup> Includes treatment in one or more of the following: outpatient department of a hospital, residential treatment center, organized outpatient clinic, day-night treatment center, or doctor's office. If benefits differed by location of treatment, the location offering the most beneficial coverage was tabulated.



seven percent of workers in establishments with 1–99 employees, for example, were subject to more restrictive limits for inpatient detoxification compared with 80 percent in the larger establishments. Nearly all of this difference is attributed to differences in plans subject to day limits. There were similar differences in limits by size of establishment for inpatient rehabilitation. Note that while table 7 also shows virtually no change between 1997 and 2002 in the number of employees in healthcare plans with separate limits on alcohol abuse treatment, the incidence of employees in plans with

more restrictive dollar limits has dropped from 37 percent in 1997 to 17 percent in 2002.

Among workers covered by a prepaid medical care plan, BLS data for the 2002 NCS show that about three-fifths could receive hospital room and board services for any type of illness without any restrictions on the amount of coverage or without any required patient payment. In contrast, in 2002 only 39 percent of those covered by prepaid plans could receive inpatient alcohol detoxification treatment without any restrictions or required payments. (See table 8.) Plans with

**Table 8. Alcohol abuse treatment benefits: separate limits on coverage in prepaid plans, private industry, 1997, 2000, and 2002**

Coverage limitation	1997 All employees	2000 All employees	2002		
			All employees	1 – 99 workers	100 workers or more
<b>Inpatient detoxification<sup>1</sup></b>					
Total with coverage .....	100	100	100	100	100
No separate limits <sup>2</sup> .....	42	40	39	45	34
Subject to separate limits <sup>3</sup> .....	58	60	61	55	66
Days .....	50	43	48	37	57
Dollars .....	14	15	8	9	7
Coinurance .....	9	4	7	9	5
Copayment .....	10	5	13	15	11
Other <sup>4</sup> .....	1	5	4	4	4
<b>Inpatient rehabilitation<sup>5</sup></b>					
Total with coverage .....	100	100	100	100	100
No separate limits <sup>2</sup> .....	12	11	17	23	12
Subject to separate limits <sup>3</sup> .....	88	89	83	77	88
Days .....	79	68	69	58	78
Dollars .....	20	22	9	11	8
Coinurance .....	13	10	9	11	8
Copayment .....	14	10	16	19	15
Other <sup>4</sup> .....	2	7	6	7	6
<b>Outpatient rehabilitation<sup>6</sup></b>					
Total with coverage .....	100	100	100	100	100
No separate limits <sup>2</sup> .....	12	17	12	12	11
Subject to separate limits <sup>3</sup> .....	88	83	88	88	89
Days .....	70	61	72	66	76
Dollars .....	21	22	10	12	9
Coinurance .....	9	6	8	12	5
Copayment .....	42	32	37	39	35
Other <sup>4</sup> .....	1	10	5	4	5

<sup>1</sup> Detoxification is the systematic use of medication and other methods under medical supervision to reduce or eliminate the effects of substance abuse.

<sup>2</sup> These include plans that provide coverage without any separate limits; they also include plans that provide coverage subject to only the major medical limits of the plan.

<sup>3</sup> Separate limitations indicate that alcohol abuse treatment benefits are more restrictive than benefits for other treatments. For example, if a plan limits inpatient rehabilitation care to 30 days per year, but the limit on inpatient care for any other type of illness is greater than 30 days per year, the plan contains separate limits. The total is less than the sum of the individual items because many plans had more than one type of limitation.

<sup>4</sup> These are plans where comparisons were made between copayments and coinsurances for alcohol abuse treatment and all other illnesses. For example, outpatient alcohol abuse treatment had a 50 percent coinsurance payment, while office visits for other illnesses had a \$10 copayment.

<sup>5</sup> Rehabilitation is designed to alter abusive behavior in patients once they are free of acute physical and mental complications.

<sup>6</sup> Includes treatment in one or more of the following: outpatient department of a hospital, residential treatment center, organized outpatient clinic, day-night treatment center, or doctor's office. If benefits differed by location of treatment, the location offering the most beneficial coverage was tabulated.

**Table 9.** Alcohol abuse treatment benefits: separate limits on coverage in indemnity plans, private industry, 1997, 2000, and 2002

Coverage limitation	1997 All employees	2000 All employees	2002		
			All employees	1 – 99 workers	100 workers or more
Inpatient detoxification <sup>1</sup>					
Total with coverage .....	100	100	100	100	100
No separate limits <sup>2</sup> .....	18	19	18	27	13
Subject to separate limits <sup>3</sup> .....	82	81	82	73	87
Days .....	54	60	64	54	70
Dollars .....	48	35	21	22	21
Coinsurance .....	13	10	12	11	12
Copayment .....	2	2	9	8	9
Other <sup>4</sup> .....	2	6	7	6	7
Inpatient rehabilitation <sup>5</sup>					
Total with coverage .....	100	100	100	100	100
No separate limits <sup>2</sup> .....	5	6	10	18	4
Subject to separate limits <sup>3</sup> .....	95	94	90	82	96
Days .....	64	67	70	61	77
Dollars .....	55	38	24	25	24
Coinsurance .....	15	12	13	12	13
Copayment .....	3	2	10	9	10
Other <sup>4</sup> .....	2	7	8	6	8
Outpatient rehabilitation <sup>6</sup>					
Total with coverage .....	100	100	100	100	100
No separate limits <sup>2</sup> .....	4	3	10	14	7
Subject to separate limits <sup>3</sup> .....	96	97	90	86	93
Days .....	40	61	64	60	66
Dollars .....	65	41	24	25	24
Coinsurance .....	34	23	19	21	18
Copayment .....	13	14	18	16	19
Other <sup>4</sup> .....	2	21	13	13	13

<sup>1</sup> Detoxification is the systematic use of medication and other methods under medical supervision to reduce or eliminate the effects of substance abuse.

<sup>2</sup> These include plans that provide coverage without any separate limits; they also include plans that provide coverage subject to only the major medical limits of the plan.

<sup>3</sup> Separate limitations indicate that alcohol abuse treatment benefits are more restrictive than benefits for other treatments. For example, if a plan limits inpatient rehabilitation care to 30 days per year, but the limit on inpatient care for any other type of illness is greater than 30 days per year, the plan contains separate limits. The total is less than the sum of the individual items because many plans had more than one type of limitation.

<sup>4</sup> These are plans where comparisons were made between copayments and coinsurances for alcohol abuse treatment and all other illnesses. For example, outpatient alcohol abuse treatment had a 50 percent coinsurance payment, while office visits for other illnesses had a \$10 copayment.

<sup>5</sup> Rehabilitation is designed to alter abusive behavior in patients once they are free of acute physical and mental complications.

<sup>6</sup> Includes treatment in one or more of the following: outpatient department of a hospital, residential treatment center, organized outpatient clinic, day-night treatment center, or doctor's office. If benefits differed by location of treatment, the location offering the most beneficial coverage was tabulated.

restrictions and patient payments were even more common in indemnity plans where nearly four-fifths of employees were in such plans. (See table 9.) The types of limits placed on alcohol abuse treatment are similar to those placed on mental healthcare, such as a maximum number of days, a maximum dollar benefit, or a required patient payment. Coverage for substance abuse treatment benefits has remained stable since the early 1990s.<sup>27</sup> □

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> The Mental Health Parity Act of 1996 was signed into law by President Clinton as a means of treating mental illness in the same fashion as all other illnesses. Among the Act's provisions, annual and lifetime dollar limits for mental healthcare must be the same as all other illnesses. The

Federal Mental Health Parity Act took effect on January 1, 1998 and expired on September 30, 2001; since then, several extensions have passed and the law is still in effect. On December 19, 2003, President Bush signed the Mental Health Reauthorization Act of 2003, extending the expiration date to December 31, 2004. The 108th Congress extended this sunset date to December 31, 2005. Note that the MHPA exempts private establishments employing 50 workers or less.

For a more detailed description of the Mental Health Parity Act of 1996, see Haneefa T. Saleem, "New Law Moves Insurance Plans Closer To Mental Health Parity," Compensation and Working Conditions (cwc), on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/cwc/cm20030909ar01p1.htm> (visited Sept. 22, 2003). Note that sections of this article include expansions and updates of information, analysis, and data first presented by Saleem in the 2003 cwc.

<sup>2</sup> Because no standard errors were calculated for the survey, none of the year-to-year comparisons made in this article could be verified by a statistical test.

<sup>3</sup> Inpatient care is defined as facility charges in a hospital related to an acute mental condition. Outpatient care includes treatment in one or more

of the following: outpatient department of a hospital, residential treatment center, organized outpatient clinic, day-night treatment center, or doctor's office. If outpatient benefits differed by location of treatment, the location offering the most beneficial coverage was tabulated.

<sup>4</sup> *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General—Executive Summary* (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Mental Health, 1999) on the Internet at [www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/mentalhealth/summary.html](http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/mentalhealth/summary.html) (visited April 11, 2005).

<sup>5</sup> Data for 1997 are from the BLS Employee Benefits Survey (EBS), and those for 2000 and 2002 are from the National Compensation Survey (NCS), which replaced the EBS. For more information on the change to the NCS, see *Employee benefits in private industry, 1999*, USDL 01-473 (U.S. Department of Labor), Dec. 19, 2001, especially the Technical Note. The 1997 EBS was limited to private industry establishments employing 100 or more workers; the 2000 NCS included all private industry establishments, regardless of their level of employment. Data from both surveys are restricted to full-time employees. The 2002 NCS benefits survey obtained data from 2,924 private industry establishments representing nearly 103 million workers—79 million full-time and about 24 million part-time. Of the 46.3 million workers in the 2002 NCS with medical care coverage, about 2.2 million, or about 5 percent of the total receiving medical care, were part-time employees. More complete survey results, as well as survey methodology and definitions of terms, may be found at the BLS National Compensation Survey, Benefits, website on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/home.htm> (visited March 15, 2004).

<sup>6</sup> *Results from the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse Series H-22, DHHS Publication No. SMA 03-3836 (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, 2003) on the Internet at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda/2k2nsduh/2k2SoFW.pdf> (visited March 15, 2004).

<sup>7</sup> *Achieving the Promise: Transforming Mental Health Care in America*, Final Report, DHHS Publication No. SMA-03-3832 (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, New Freedom Commission on Mental Health, 2003) p.3.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 3, 22.

<sup>9</sup> See *Report of the Surgeon General*, 1999, Chapter 6, p. 417 on the Internet at <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/mentalhealth/home.html> (visited on March 18, 2004).

<sup>10</sup> Studies from various published articles included: 1) Ernst R Berndt, Howard L. Bailit, Martin B. Keller, Jason C. Verner, Stan N. Finkelstein, "Health care use and at-work productivity among employees with mental disorders," *Health Affairs* (Chevy Chase, Maryland, July/August 2000), p.244; 2) Elyse Tanouye, "Mental Illness: A Rising Workplace Cost—One Form, Depression, Takes \$70 Billion Toll Annually," *The Wall Street Journal* (Eastern Edition) June 13, 2001, p. B.1; and, 3) Michael T. French and Gary A Zarkin, "Mental Health, Absenteeism and Earnings at a Large Manufacturing Worksite," *The Journal of Mental Health Policy and Economics*, JMHP 1, 1998, pp.161-172.

<sup>11</sup> For more detailed information about evolution and coverage of mental health benefits, see Allan P. Blostin, "Mental health benefits financed by employers," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1987, reprinted in Bulletin 2362, June 1990, pp. 96-100.

<sup>12</sup> See Roland Sturm, "State Parity Legislation and Changes in Health Insurance and Perceived Access to Care Among Individuals with Mental Illness: 1996-1998," *The Journal of Mental Health Policy and Economics*, JMHP 3, 2000, pp. 209-13.

<sup>13</sup> For more detailed information on limits imposed on mental

healthcare benefits, see Blostin, "Mental health benefits," pp. 96-100.

<sup>14</sup> *The Mental Health Parity Act of 1996*, PL-104-204. Details of the Act and final rules effective December 31, 2004, are on the Internet at <http://www.efast.dol.gov/ebsa/newsroom/pr012304.html> (visited April 11, 2005).

<sup>15</sup> Detailed information about key provisions of the Mental Health Parity Act of 1996 can be found at the National Association of Mental Illnesses - The Mental Health Parity Act of 1996, on the Internet at <http://web.nami.org/update/parity96.html> (visited March 18, 2004).

<sup>16</sup> "It's Time to Pass Comprehensive Health Insurance Parity," National Mental Health Association (NMHA) on the Internet at <http://www.nmha.org/state/parity/index.cfm> (visited March 18, 2004).

For more information about mental health see NMHA publications. NMHA is a nonprofit organization dealing with mental health and mental illnesses issues.

<sup>17</sup> Richard M. Scheffler and Daniel P. Gitterman conducted an econometric analysis that identifies factors that affect the passage of State parity legislation. Cited in Ruth L. Kirschstein, "Insurance Parity for Mental Health: Cost, Access, and Quality," Final Report to Congress (National Advisory Mental Health Council, National Institutes of Health, 2000) pp. 8-9.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>19</sup> More information about the Hay Group simulation models for estimating effects on premium increases caused by the parity law is included in Ruth L. Kirschstein, "Insurance Parity for Mental Health," p. 10.

<sup>20</sup> Coinsurance is the percentage of authorized expenses paid by the medical plan. For example, the plan may have a coinsurance rate of 80 percent. In this case, the plan pays 80 percent of covered medical expenses and the participant (employee) pays the remaining 20 percent. In some plans, the coinsurance rate is lower for outpatient mental healthcare than for other services.

<sup>21</sup> Prior to 2003, prepaid plans were referred to as health maintenance organizations (HMOs) and indemnity plans were referred to as fee-for-service plans or Non-HMOs.

<sup>22</sup> *Results from the 2002 National Survey*, on the Internet at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda/2k2nsduh/2k2SoFW.pdf> (visited March 15, 2004).

<sup>23</sup> *10th Special Report to the U.S. Congress on Alcohol and Health: Highlights from Current Research*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, June 2000), p. xi.

<sup>24</sup> *The Economic Costs of Drug Abuse in the United States, 1992-1998*, Publication No. NCJ-190636 (Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President, 2001) on the Internet at <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov> (visited March 15, 2004).

<sup>25</sup> Greg Martin, "Substance Abuse Parity: State Actions," December 2002, on the Internet at <http://www.ncsl.org/programs/health/forum/pmsap.htm> (visited June 22, 2004).

<sup>26</sup> The designation of alcohol abuse coverage as more restrictive than that for other illnesses results from a comparison of types of coverage. For instance, if a plan limits inpatient alcohol abuse care to 30 days per year, but the limit on inpatient care for any other illness exceeds 30 days per year, that plan contains separate, more restrictive, limits.

<sup>27</sup> For historical perspective and detailed discussion of employer-provided substance abuse benefits, see Marc E. Kronson, "Substance abuse coverage provided by employer medical plans," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1991, pp.3-10. In addition, see, *Substance Abuse Provisions in Employee Benefit Plans*, Bulletin 2412 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1992).

## Comparisons of economic performance: Canada versus Australia, 1983–2000

*Although Australia performed better than Canada in terms of productivity growth for the overall economy, the standards of living for both countries grew at the same pace; sources of productivity growth reveal key differences between the two countries*

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Productivity performance has been a topic of interest throughout recent decades. Research was directed at issues at different times, depending on the nature of the public policy debate. For example, after 1973, research focused on whether there was a historical slowdown in productivity growth in developed countries. Recently, an issue has focused on whether and how the introduction of information technology is contributing to productivity performance. In addition, the progressive globalization of the world economy, increasing exposure of individual countries to international trade and capital movements, has heightened interest on cross country comparison of productivity performance.

In this context, Canada and U.S. comparisons have long been an important research theme of the Canadian Productivity Accounts program of Statistics Canada. This study expands the international scope of this program to explore productivity growth in Australia; a country that was considered an economic miracle in the 1990s and one that has many similarities to Canada.<sup>1</sup>

How are these countries similar? First, Canada and Australia are both small countries in terms of population, suggesting similar economies of scale at work. Australia has a population of nearly 20 million, compared with approximately 30 million in Canada. (See appendix table A-1 for some key figures on both countries.) Moreover, in 2001,

gross domestic product per capita was approximately \$28,900 in Canada, compared with \$27,300 in Australia, reflecting similar standards of living.

Second, the two countries reflect similar economic structures. Australia, like Canada, is a net importer of production technology. Machinery and transportation equipment represent approximately half of total imports of both countries. The bulk of high tech equipment of both countries is imported from the United States.

Third, both Canada and Australia possess abundant natural resources and the structures of these two economies are dominated by the primary sector: 55 percent of Australia's exports are in the form of raw materials, compared with 46 percent for Canada.

Finally (and this is by no means a negligible factor for cross country comparisons), both countries have a statistical system that lends itself to cross country comparisons in terms of productivity performance. (See appendix exhibit A-1 for the sources and concepts employed by both countries.) Both Canada's and Australia's productivity programs are integrated to their system of national accounts and employ best practice concepts and methods outlined in the *OECD Productivity Handbook*.<sup>2</sup>

This study describes the nature of the Australian economic miracle. It then presents the

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major trends in Canadian and Australian standards of living as well as their sources of growth in terms of labor productivity and labor utilization (hours worked per person). It also focuses on labor productivity growth and traces its sources in terms of capital deepening (capital-labor ratio), labor composition, and multifactor productivity performance. These sources help compare and determine how each country performed during the 1983–2000 period.

## The Australian ‘miracle’?

Australia’s economic performance in the 1990s was outstanding. For 9 years, growth averaged slightly less than 4 percent—a performance not seen since the 1960s and early 1970s. The ability to grow so strongly, even in the midst of economic challenges, such as the Asian financial crisis, led some economists and others to label Australia as the ‘miracle’ economy.<sup>3</sup>

Australia’s surge in productivity growth underpinned good performance during the 1990s, which was characterized by:

1. The longest period of continuous increase in productivity on record (9 years)
2. The highest rate of growth in productivity. Multifactor productivity grew at 1.8 percent a year, compared with 0.7 percent a year from the early 1980s
3. Productivity growth that outperformed the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) average for the first time (Australia had the second highest productivity acceleration in the 1990s)<sup>4</sup>

According to Dean Parham, this was no miracle.<sup>5</sup> The productivity surge was certainly remarkable, but it was more the “predictable” outcome of policy reforms designed to raise Australia’s productivity performance than it was simply the result of good fortune:

Policy reforms were introduced progressively from the mid-1980s and continued through the 1990s. Reforms have included: deregulation of access to finance; floating the currency; market reductions in barriers to trade and foreign direct investment; commercialisation (and some privatisation) of government business enterprises; strengthening domestic competition; and changing institutional arrangements to allow greater labour market flexibility. The hallmark of macro policy has become to rein in budget deficits and to vest the central bank with the clear responsibility to adjust monetary policy setting to target inflation.

Because of its geographic location, Australia has close trade relations with Asian countries, which accounted for about 40 percent of its exports in the 1990s. Despite these

strong economic ties, the Australian economy has withstood the financial crisis that gripped its Asian export markets by finding new export markets. In addition, the weaker Australian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar has contributed to the resilience of the Australian economy.

Australia’s average annual growth in GDP per capita (2.0 percent) was below the OECD average (2.8 percent) over the post World War II period from 1950 to 1990. Among OECD countries, Australia’s ranking on level of GDP per capita (measured on an internationally comparable basis) slipped from 5 to 15 in 1990, mainly due to a lower rate of productivity growth.

However, according to OECD data, Australia’s annual average rate of growth in GDP per capita increased to 2.5 percent in the 1990s (up from a previous rate of 1.7 percent during the previous two decades).<sup>6</sup> At 2.3 percent, annual productivity growth accounted for around 90 percent of the 1990s average income growth compared with an average of 65 percent from 1970 to 1990.

Australia was ahead of the OECD average in terms of income and productivity growth in the 1990s—the OECD average being 1.7 percent for GDP per capita and 1.8 percent for productivity. Australia’s income and productivity growth were both ahead of U.S. income (2.0 percent) and productivity (1.6 percent) growth. As a result of the strong productivity growth in the 1990s, Australia raised its ranking on GDP per capita to 7 in 2001 (up from 15 in 1990).<sup>7</sup>

By all counts, Australia has performed exceptionally well during the 1990s. How, then, does Canada compare to Australia?

## Canada and Australia compared

*Changes in the standard of living.* Summary statistics on the two countries indicate that for the year 2000, GDP per capita expressed in terms of purchasing-power parity was \$28.9 thousand for Canada, compared with \$27.3 thousand for Australia.<sup>8</sup> It is interesting to quantify and compare the long-term changes in this indicator for the two countries and to compute the extent to which productivity growth and labor force utilization have contributed to these changes.

$$\Delta \frac{GDP}{Pop} \equiv \underbrace{\Delta \frac{GDP}{Hours}}_{\text{labor productivity}} + \underbrace{\Delta \frac{Hours}{Employment^{15+}} + \Delta \frac{Employment^{15+}}{Pop^{15+}} + \Delta \frac{Pop^{15+}}{Pop}}_{\text{labor utilization}}$$

where:

GDP = Gross domestic product (overall economy)

Hours	=	Total hours at work (overall economy)
Employment15+	=	Number of people aged 15 and older who are employed
Pop15+	=	Working age population (15 years and older)
Pop	=	Total population

Thus, GDP per capita relies on two main sources for its growth: labor productivity and labor utilization. The latter can, in turn, be broken down into three factors that help explain changes in the labor market. These are growth in: average hours at work per job, the employment rate, and the participation rate (that is, the ratio of the labor force population to total population).

Table 1 shows the growth of GDP per capita and its breakdown in terms of productivity and labor utilization for the overall economy between 1983 and 2000, the period for which information is available for both countries. The table also includes the 1983–88 and 1988–2000 subperiods corresponding with the last two economic cycles (specifically 1981–88 and 1988–2000) and 1995–2000, the period marked by the significant impact of information technology on the performance of the economy.

During 1983–2000, GDP per capita increased at an annual rate of 1.9 percent in Canada, compared with 2.4 percent in Australia. This difference in favor of Australia was largely attributable to faster productivity gains (1.7 percent in Australia versus 1.2 percent in Canada). Over the 1983–88 subperiod, GDP per capita advanced at the same pace in both countries, though as a result of different driving forces: Canada outperformed Australia in terms of labor utilization (2.1 percent versus 1.7 percent), but Australia posted faster productivity gains (1.3 percent versus 0.9 percent).

Over the 1988–2000 period, Australia's standard of living increased more rapidly than that of its Canadian counterpart (an average 2.1 percent GDP, compared with 1.4 percent in Canada) as a result of Australia's higher productivity gains (1.8 percent, compared, with Canada's 1.3 percent) and improved labor utilization performance (0.4 percent compared, with 0.1 percent).

The lacklustre Canadian performance during the 1988–2000 period was primarily attributable to its performance over the 1988–95 period. During those 8 years, Canada underwent a major restructuring of its economy, as a result of the implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) with the United States and the 1992 recession, making this period less meaningful in terms of economic performance.<sup>9</sup> In the second half of the 1990s, Canada's performance improved, mainly due to the significant growth in labor utilization (1.5 percent for Canada, compared with 0.3 percent for Australia), thus making up some of the productivity gap that favored Australia (2.5 percent, compared with 1.5 percent for Canada).

The gap between the two countries in terms of the productivity performance and the growth of standards of living is primarily attributable to differences in the labor market. To see this, consider first the breakdown of labor productivity in terms of growth of real GDP and hours worked (charts 1 and 2). During the 1983–88 and 1995–2000 periods, Australia slightly outperformed Canada in terms of GDP growth (4.3 percent for Canada, compared with 4.4 percent for Australia between 1983–88 and 3.9 percent compared with 4.4 percent between 1995–2000). In contrast, Canada experienced a consistent, more rapid increase in hours at work (3.4 percent compared with 3.1 percent for Australia between 1983–88 and 2.3 percent for Canada, compared with 1.5 percent for Australia, during 1995–2000).

Consider next, labor utilization, the second component of GDP per capita. (See table 1.) Labor utilization grew more rapidly in Canada than in Australia, mainly driven by the employment rate. During 1983–88 and 1995–2000, Canada advanced more rapidly than Australia in terms of the number of people working (1.6 percent, compared with 0.5 percent for Australia during 1983–88; and 0.9 percent for Canada and no growth at all for Australia during the post-1995 period).

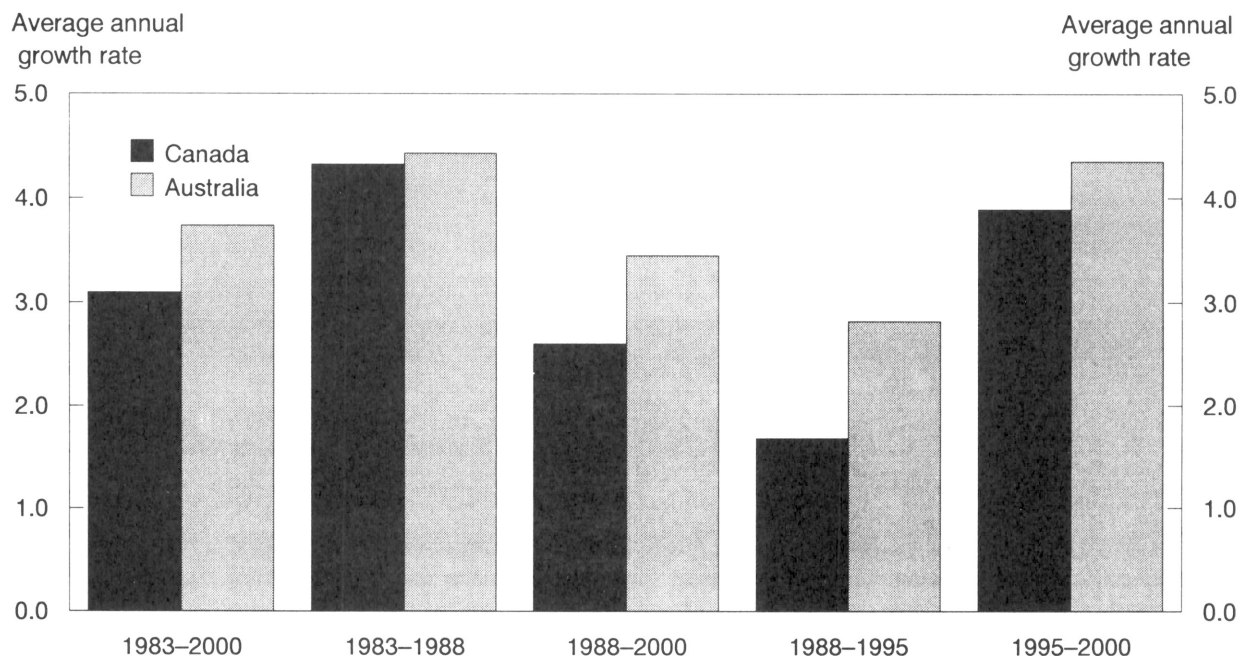
*Sources of productivity gains.* As illustrated, Australia performed better than Canada in terms of productivity growth for the overall economy. This finding also holds true for that portrayed by the business sector for which the two countries have reliable productivity growth estimates. The portion of

**Table 1. Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita and its sources of growth, 1983–2000**

[Average annual growth rate in percentage]

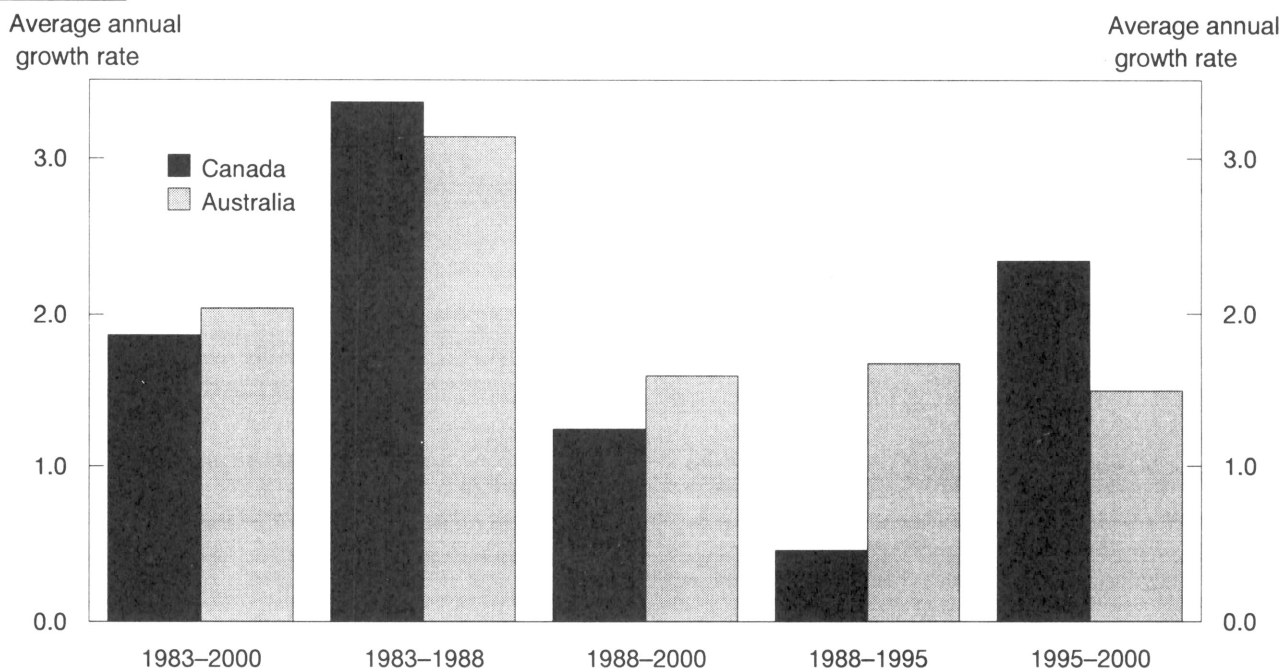
Percent	GDP per capita		Labor productivity		Labour utilization		Average hours		Employment rate		Participation rate	
	Canada	Australia	Canada	Australia	Canada	Australia	Canada	Australia	Canada	Australia	Canada	Australia
1983–2000 .....	1.9	2.4	1.2	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
1983–88 .....	3.0	3.0	.9	1.3	2.1	1.7	.3	.7	1.6	.5	.2	.5
1988–2000 .....	1.4	2.1	1.3	1.8	.1	.4	–.1	.0	.0	.2	.2	.2
1988–95 .....	.4	1.6	1.2	1.2	–.9	.5	–.3	.0	–.7	.3	.1	.2
1995–2000 .....	3.0	2.9	1.5	2.5	1.5	.3	.2	.0	.9	.0	.4	.3

**Chart 1. Real gross domestic product (GDP), total economy, for Canada and Australia, 1983–2000**



SOURCE: Statistics Canada and the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

**Chart 2. Hours at work, total economy, Canada and Australia, 1983–2000**



SOURCE: Statistics Canada and the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

the business sector used in this study does not exactly correspond with the one used in the Canadian productivity accounts. For the sake of comparability with Australia, a portion of the services sector, namely education, health care, professional services to businesses, laundering and dry-cleaning, associations (except religion), and other service industries, has been removed from the Canadian business sector definition. Consequently, the results on productivity growth for the business sector reported in this study are not directly comparable with Statistics Canada's official figures published regularly in *The Daily*.<sup>10</sup>

The following formula is often used to express allocation of labor productivity growth in terms of capital deepening, labor quality improvement, and multifactor productivity growth:

$$\Delta \ln \left( \frac{Y_t}{H_t} \right) = \bar{s}_{Kt} \Delta \ln \left( \frac{\tilde{K}_t}{H_t} \right) + \bar{s}_{Lt} \Delta \ln \left( \frac{\tilde{L}_t}{H_t} \right) + \Delta \ln (MFP)_t$$

where:

$\Delta \ln$  = the change in the natural logarithm of the variable

$Y_t$  = real value added at basic prices

$H_t$  = hours at work

$\bar{s}_{Kt}$  = two-average share of capital in nominal value added

$\tilde{K}_t$  = capital services

$\bar{s}_{Lt}$  = two-average share of labor in nominal value added

$\tilde{L}_t$  = labor services

$MFP$  = multifactor productivity

and:

- *Capital deepening*,  $\left( \frac{\tilde{K}_t}{H_t} \right)$  is the growth in capital services per hour. Increases in capital deepening (also called *capital intensity*) make workers more productive by providing more capital for each hour of work and raise the growth of labor productivity in proportion to the share of capital.

- *Labor quality improvement*,  $\left( \frac{\tilde{L}_t}{H_t} \right)$  is the difference between the growth rates of labor and hours worked. Reflecting the rising proportion of hours supplied by workers with higher marginal products, labor quality improvement (also called the *labor composition effect*) raises average labor productivity growth in proportion to labor's share.

- *Multifactor productivity growth (MFP)* measures the extent to which capital and labor inputs are efficiently employed

in the production of goods and services. *MFP* increases labor productivity growth on a point-for-point basis.

Charts 3 and 4 show the results of this breakdown for Canada and Australia for the 1984–2000 period and the subperiods.<sup>11</sup> The height of each column depicts the overall labor productivity growth rate. The difference in labor productivity growth in favor of Australia for the overall economy holds true for the business sector, albeit by a less significant margin. During this period, productivity increased at a rate of 1.8 percent for Canada, compared with 2.1 percent for Australia. Most of this difference appeared between 1995 and 2000, when Australia's labor productivity advanced at 3.2 percent per year, compared with 2.3 percent for Canada.

The difference in the labor productivity growth in favor of Australia during the post-1995 period is mostly due to the growth of capital deepening (0.5 percent for Canada, compared with 1.2 percent for Australia) and, to a lesser extent, multifactor productivity growth (1.6 percent for Canada, compared with 1.9 percent for Australia). Australia's favorable increase in capital deepening stems from a more rapid growth in capital services other than information technology (that is, structures and other machinery and equipment).

*Sectoral sources of productivity growth.* So far, the comparison between Canada and Australia in terms of productivity performance has been confined to the overall business sector. This section traces average annual productivity growth by business sector to determine the sources of the aggregate productivity performance in the two countries. Specifically, it investigates the sectoral sources of the aggregate productivity gains.

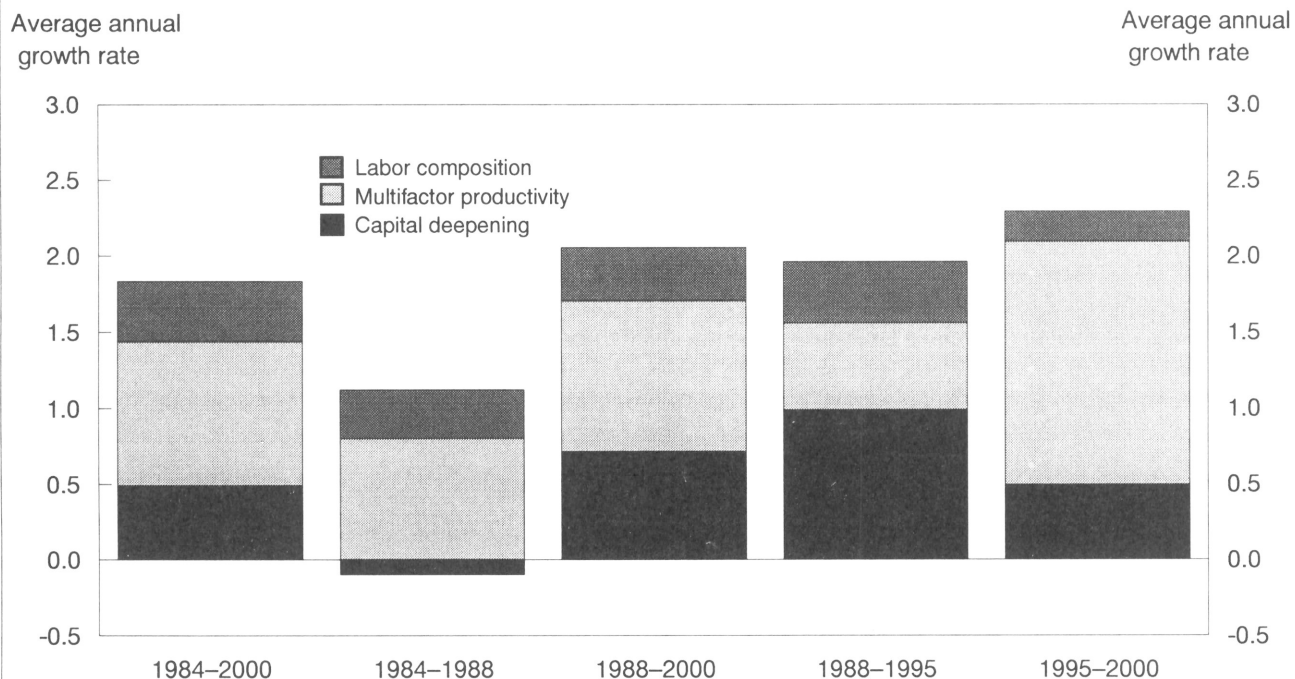
It is worth noting that this study uses the notion of labor input for the decomposition of labor productivity growth at the business sector level. In contrast, due to the lack of data on labor input for Australian industries, the analysis of the sectoral allocation of aggregate productivity growth requires the use of the notion of hours at work. In the latter case, data on hours for both Canada and Australia are directly aggregated across all worker groups and the resulting growth rates that are calculated from this sum do not include the effects of changing labor composition.

Between 1981 and 2000, Canada outperformed Australia in the transportation, wholesale, and retail trade sectors, but Australia performed better in public utility, communications, finance and insurance, construction, and mining—some of these industries were deregulated starting in the mid-80s in Australia. Both countries showed a more or less comparable performance in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors.

Within the 1981–2000 period, there were marked differences in sectoral labor productivity performance between the two countries. During the 1981–88 period, Canada outperformed Australia in 5 of the 12 of the sectors—transportation,

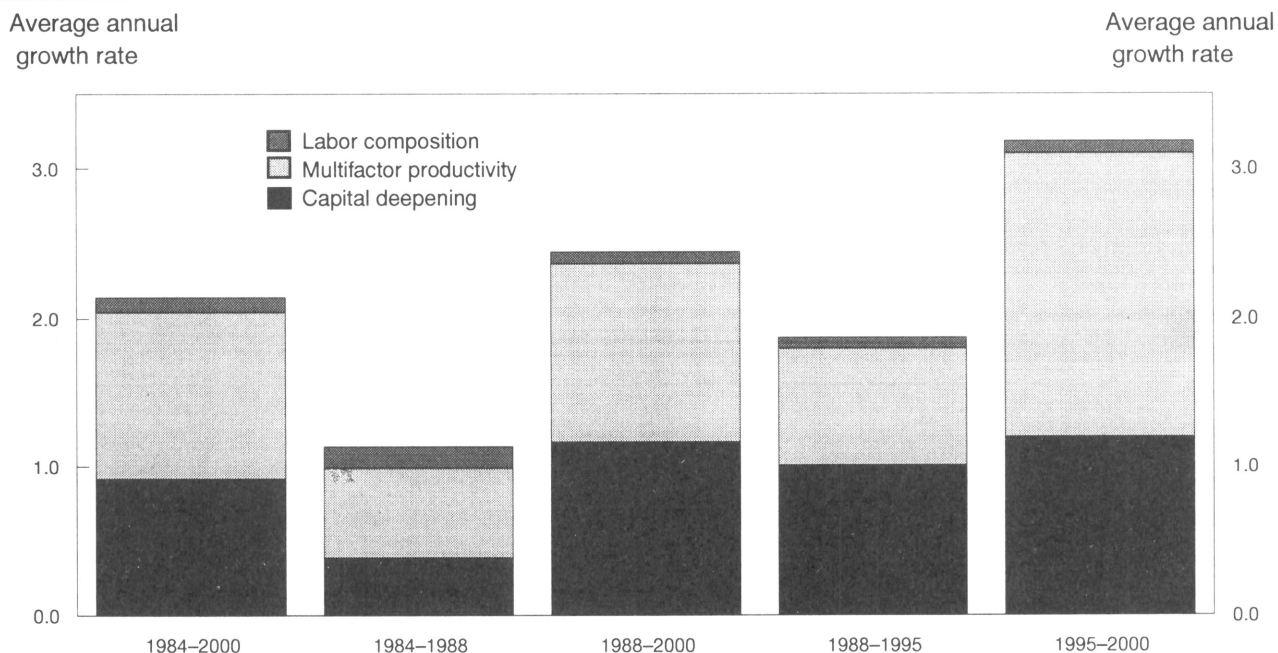


**Chart 3. Sources of labor productivity growth, Canadian business sector, 1984–2000**



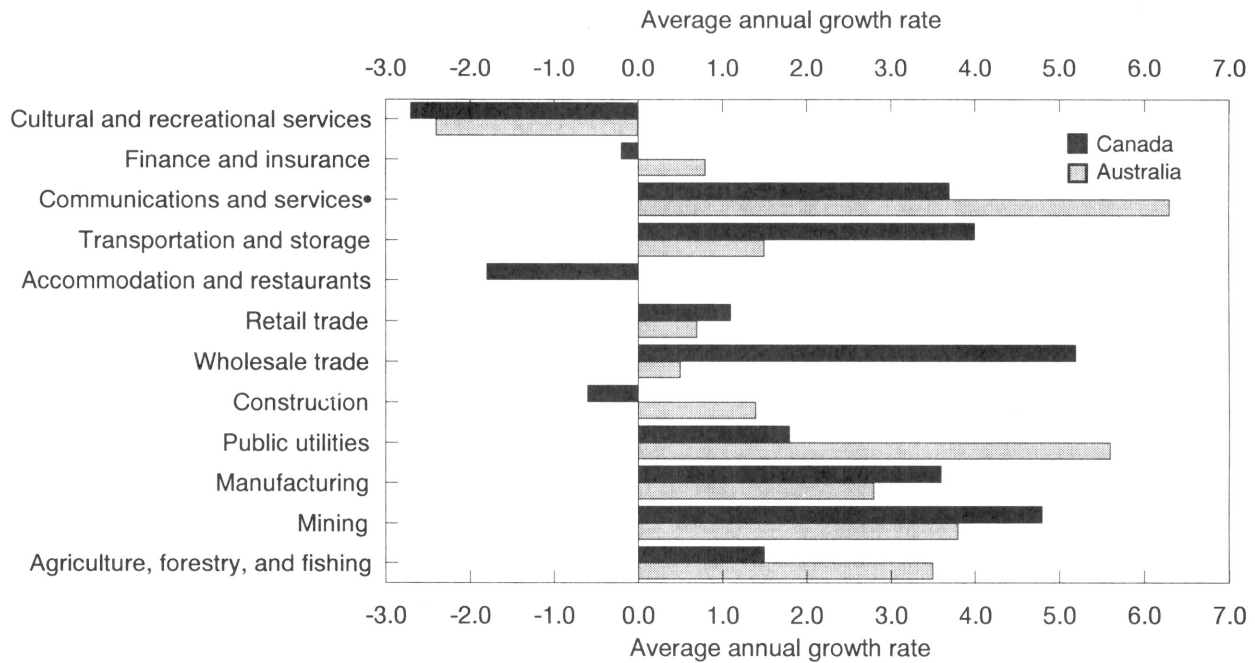
SOURCE: Derived by the authors using the Canadian Productivity Accounts data.

**Chart 4. Sources of labor productivity growth, Australian business sector, 1984–2000**



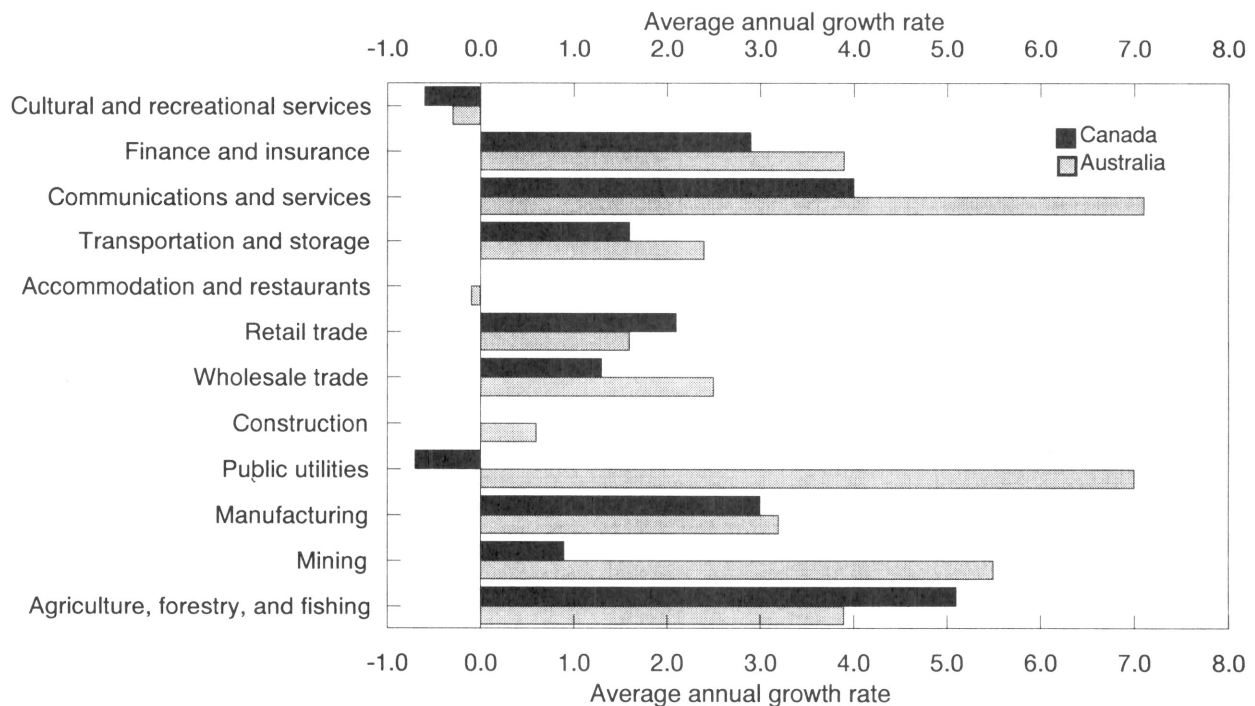
SOURCE: Derived by the authors using the Australian Bureau of Statistics data.

**Chart 5. Sources of labor productivity growth by business sector, Canada and Australia, 1981–88**



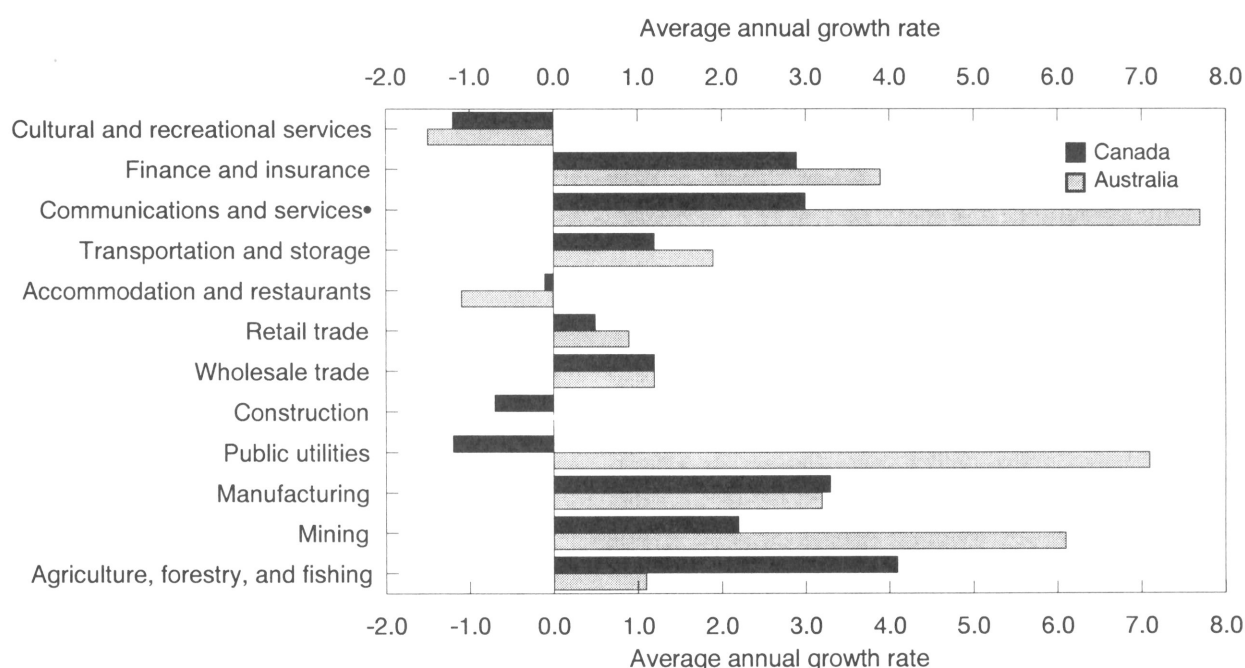
SOURCE: Derived by the authors using the data from the Canadian Productivity Accounts and the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

**Chart 6. Sources of labor productivity growth by business sector, Canada and Australia, 1988–2000**



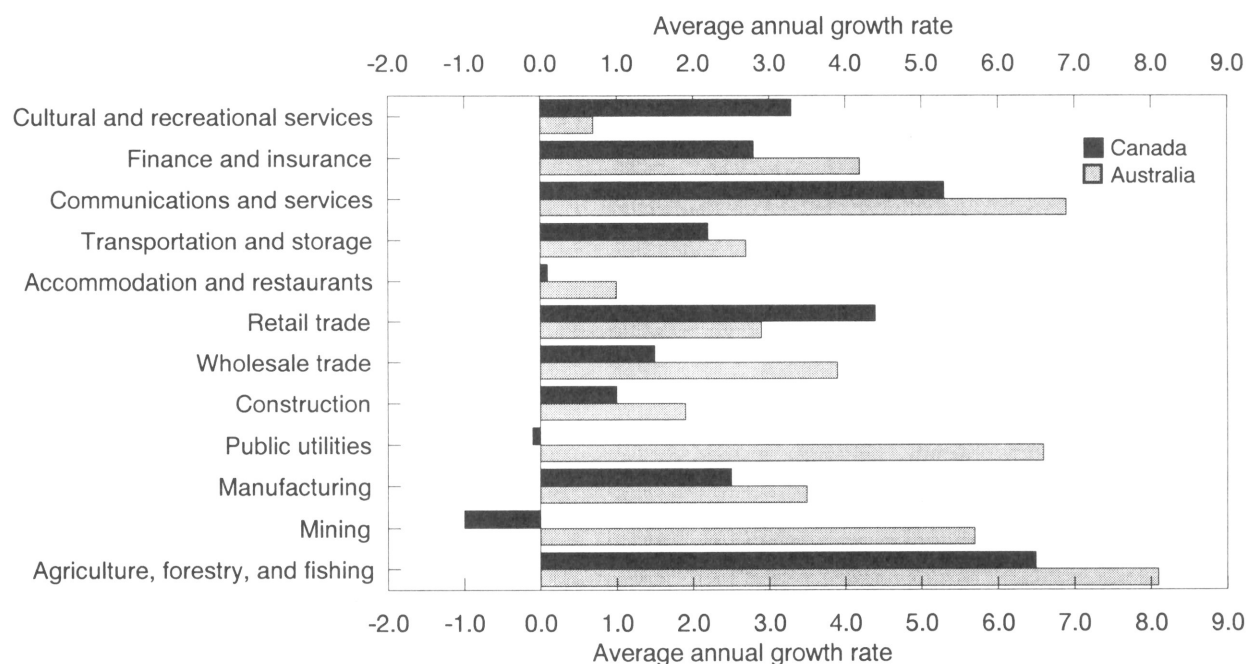
SOURCE: Derived by the authors using the data from the Canadian Productivity Accounts and the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

**Chart 7. Sources of labor productivity growth by business sector, Canada and Australia, 1988–95**



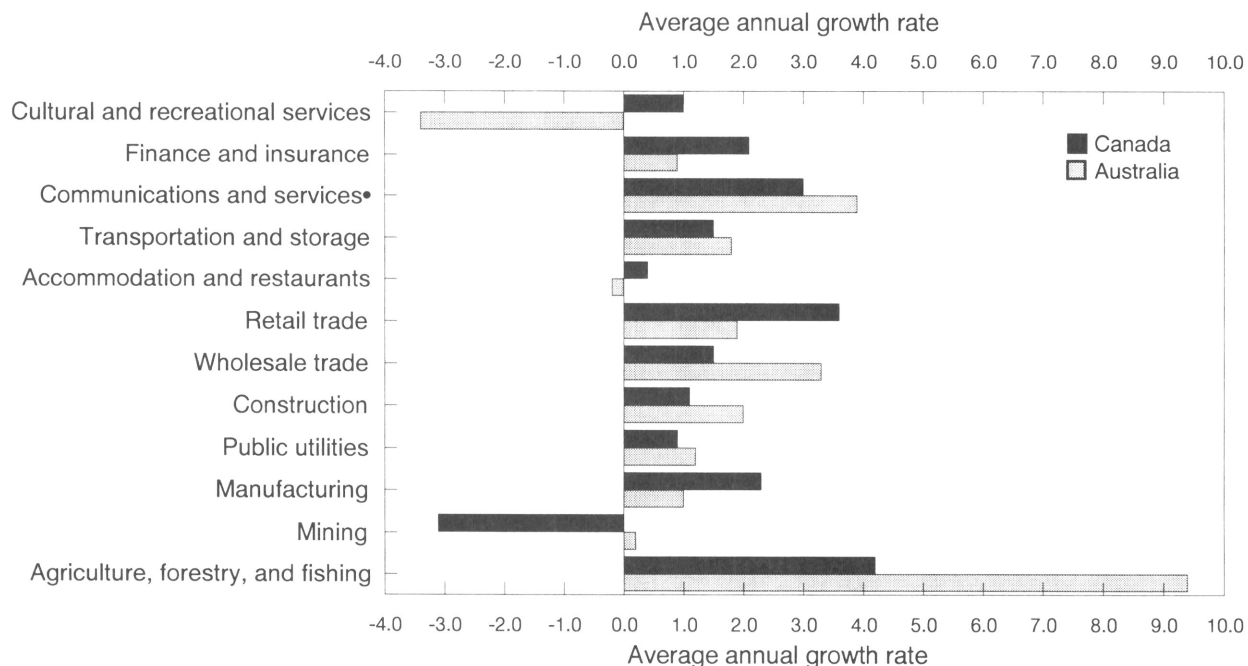
SOURCE: Derived by the authors using the data from the Canadian Productivity Accounts and the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

**Chart 8. Sources of labor productivity growth by business sector, Canada and Australia, 1995–2000**



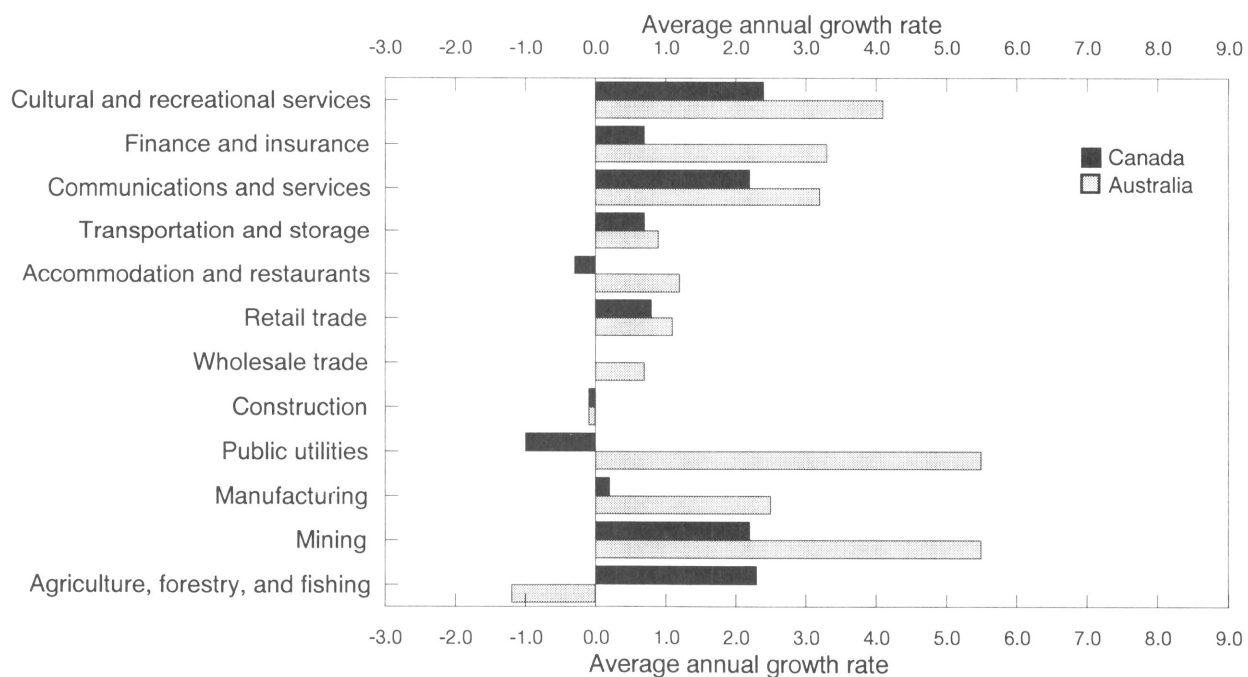
SOURCE: Derived by the authors using the data from the Canadian Productivity Accounts and the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

**Chart 9. Sources of multifactor productivity growth by business sector, Canada and Australia, 1995–2000**



SOURCE: Derived by the authors using the data from the Canadian Productivity Accounts and the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

**Chart 10. Sources of multifactor capital-labor ratio growth by business sector, 1995–2000**



SOURCE: Derived by the authors using the data from the Canadian Productivity Accounts and the Australian Bureau of Statistics.



wholesale trade, retail trade, manufacturing, and mining. (See chart 5, page 42.) But Australia performed better in the remaining sectors, in particular, communications, public utilities (electricity, gas and water distribution), agriculture, construction, and finance. (Both countries showed negative growth in cultural and recreational services and accommodation and restaurants during the same period.)

During the 1988–2000 period, Canada's higher productivity was essentially confined to only two sectors: agriculture and retail. (See chart 6, page 42.) This does not, however, mean that Canada performed poorly in the remaining sectors. Canada experienced rapid productivity gains in the finance (3 percent) and communication sectors (4 percent), compared with a modest 1.5-percent increase in transportation and wholesale trade. Although Canada's sectoral labor productivity growth in the 1990s (a 1.5-percent median) was almost as strong as the increase in the 1980s (a 1.7-percent median), it does not come anywhere close to the Australian performance, which grew twice as fast during the 1990s (about a 2.8-percent median).

The relatively weaker productivity growth in the Canadian sectors is evident between 1988 and 1995; a period marked by a severe recession<sup>12</sup> and significant structural changes associated with the implementation of NAFTA. Canada's growth lagged behind Australia in the finance, communications, transportation, retail, public utilities, and mining sectors. However, Canada had about 4 times as much growth in agriculture than the gain in Australia during this period. For the wholesale trade sector, both countries experienced similarly modest gains, and in manufacturing, Canada marked slightly higher increases in productivity growth. (See chart 7, page 43.) But it was mainly in the 1995–2000 period that the Australian sectors outperformed their Canadian counterparts. (See chart 8, page 43.) Australia showed strength in the agriculture sector, increasing by 8 percent, compared with 6 percent for Canada. Australia's public utilities sector maintained stronger growth than Canada in the latter period, as well as communications and finance. Australia outpaced Canada in all of the sectors except two: cultural and recreation services and retail.

Much like the story at the aggregate level, Canada-Australia differences in labor productivity growth in the 1995–2000 period at the sectoral level have been the result of differences in capital deepening and, to a lesser extent, multifactor productivity growth. (See charts 9 and 10.) A more important relative contribution of capital deepening to labor productivity of Australian industries compared with their Canadian counterparts is consistent with the earlier finding that labor intensity grew more rapidly in Canada than Australia. The rapid increase of hours worked by the Canadian workforce has muted the increase of capital deepening, making the labor productivity gains less rapid

than those of Australia. While at the aggregate level, the capital deepening gap in favor of Australia has resulted in a similar growth of GDP per person for the two countries, at the industry level, it allowed Australian industries to report a more rapid productivity increase.

## Conclusion

This article provided a Canada-Australia comparison of standard of living growth and its underlying sources—productivity and labor utilization during the 1980s and late 1990s. These two periods were meaningful for the productivity performance comparison between the two countries because they both contain economic expansions. During these two periods, the evidence suggests that, despite a productivity gap in favor of Australia, the standards of living grew at the same pace in the two countries. This finding then begs the question: How could Canada increase its standard of living as fast as Australia but be less productive?

Canada's performance in terms of growth of real average income owes largely to a significant improvement in the growth of labor utilization—that is, the combination of high average hours worked and a high rate of employment in the total population. In a sense, Canada was rewarded for putting in relatively large amounts of time at work, while the return on each hour worked remains relatively low.

Differences in labor productivity growth between Canada and Australia are less the result of the improvement in the overall efficiency with which capital and labor are transformed into output (multifactor productivity growth) than the contribution of capital deepening effects. During the late 1990s, more than three-fourths of the percentage point productivity gap in favor of Australia was attributable to capital deepening.<sup>13</sup>

Compared with Australia (and the United States), Canada's capital deepening was found to increase less rapidly, possibly for two reasons: Canada was either less effective in the substitution of capital for labor or the upward adjustment of capital formation to the huge increase of hours at work has not yet taken place. By international standards, Canada has experienced a rapid economic growth accompanied by a surge in capital formation. However, capital deepening in Canada did not keep up with the progress made in Australia (or the United States) primarily as a result of the huge increase in hours at work in Canada. For whatever the reason, compared with these two countries, Canada reacted differently to similar forces, such as the global economic expansion of the post-1995 period. □

## Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: The authors thank John Baldwin, Shiji Zhao, Australian Bureau of Statistics, and Eric Saint-Amand, Bank of Canada,

for their comments and suggestions. Derek Burnell and Willam Milne of the Australian Bureau of Statistics made a valuable contribution both in terms of access to information and clarifications on the sources, concepts, and methods. An earlier version of this article was presented at Statistics Canada, Economic Conference, May 2003.

<sup>1</sup> Whereas South Korea, Taiwan, and Singapore were considered miracle economies in the 1970 and 1980s, Finland, Ireland, and Australia are considered as the miracle economies of the 1990s. See Angus Maddison, *The World Economy: A Millennial Perspective* (Paris, OECD Development Centre, 2001).

<sup>2</sup> *OECD Productivity Manual: A Guide to the Measurement of Industry-Level and Aggregate Productivity Growth* (Paris, Statistics Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry, 2001).

<sup>3</sup> See P. Krugman, "I Know What The Hedges Did Last Summer," *Fortune*, available on the Internet at: <http://web.mit.edu/krugman/www/xfiles.html> (1998).

<sup>4</sup> See D. Parham, P. Barnes, and H. Sun, *Information Technology and Australia's Productivity Surge*, Productivity Commission Staff Research Paper (Canberra, Australia, AusInfo, 2001).

<sup>5</sup> D. Parham, "Microeconomic Reforms and the Revival in Australia's Growth in Productivity and Living Standards," Paper presented to the Conference of Economists (Adelaide, Australia, Oct. 1, 2002) p. 6.

<sup>6</sup> *OECD Productivity Manual*, 2001.

<sup>7</sup> See *The New Economy: Beyond the Hype*, The OECD Growth Project (Paris, OECD, 2001).

<sup>8</sup> See *OECD Economic Outlook*, no. 68 p. 183, 2001.

<sup>9</sup> As a result, this article puts more emphasis on the two expansion periods, 1983–88 and 1995–2000.

<sup>10</sup> *The Daily*, available on the Internet at: <http://www.statcan.ca/english/dai-quo/> (July 12, 2002 and Dec. 16, 2002).

<sup>11</sup> The data on labor quality for Australia are only available from 1984 onward.

<sup>12</sup> During this period, the recession occurred from July 1990 to March 1991, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research on the Internet at: <http://www.nber.org/cycles.html> (Nov. 19, 2004).

<sup>13</sup> These results are somewhat similar to those reported in our Canada-U.S. comparison. See Harchaoui and Tarkhani "Whatever Happened to Canada and U.S. Economic Growth and Productivity?" (Paris, OECD, 2005).

## APPENDIX: Additional comparisons between Canada and Australia

**Table A-1. Key economic indicators for Canada and Australia**

Variable	Australia	Canada
Population in 2000 (million in habitants) <sup>1</sup>	19.2	31.8
Labor force participation rate (1999) <sup>2</sup>	72.9	75.9
Full employment unemployment rate (1999) <sup>3</sup>	6.8	7.7
GDP per capita (2001), thousands of US dollars <sup>4</sup>	27.3	28.9
Net technology importers versus exporters <sup>5</sup>	Net technology importers Main supplier United States	Net technology importers Main supplier United States
Raw materials part of export (percent) <sup>6</sup>	55.4	45.7
Machinery and transportation equipment part of imports (percent)	45.9	55.3
Main trade partners	Japan and United States	United States

<sup>1</sup> OECD *Labor Force Statistics*, 1981–2001, Paris, 2002.  
<sup>2</sup> OECD *Labor Force Statistics*, 1978–1999, Paris, 2000.  
<sup>3</sup> OECD *Economic Outlook*, no. 68, p. 183, 2000.  
<sup>4</sup> *National Accounts of OECD Countries, Main Aggregates, Volume 1*.  
<sup>5</sup> Australia, OECD *Economic Studies*, Paris, 1999. Canada, OECD *Economic Studies*, Paris, 2000.  
<sup>6</sup> The raw materials to question are the primary inputs to production, food, beverages and tobacco, gas and oil.

# **Exhibit A-1. Comparison of sources and concepts between Canada and Australia**

Total economy	Canada and Australia	Canada	Australia
Total output	Value added at basic price (chained Fisher index)	Cansim table 379-0017	ABS table 5206042
Total labor input	Hours at work	Cansim table 353-0003	ABS table 5206042
Business sector:			
Output	Value added at basic price (chained Fisher index)	Cansim table 379-00171, 62	ABS table 5206042
Capital input	Capital services	Canadian Productivity Accounts	ABS cat. no. 52040
Labor input	Labor services	Canadian Productivity Accounts	Unpublished data
Industry:			
Output	Value added at basic price (chained Fisher index)	Cansim table 379-00171, 62	ABS unpublished data
Capital input	Capital services	Canada Productivity Accounts	ABS unpublished data
Labor input	Hours at work	Cansim table 383-0003	ABS unpublished data
NOTE: Cansim = CANadian Socioeconomic Information Management. ABS = Australian Bureau of Statistics.			

## Productivity down, costs down?

At the broad economic level, it is difficult to imagine a situation where a decline in productivity would lead to an increase in profit. If other variables are kept constant, as is often done in economic discourse, lower productivity would raise costs and, because competition keeps prices from rising, profits would therefore be lower. Richard B. Freeman and Morris M. Kleiner in their recent article, "The last American shoe manufacturers: Decreasing productivity and increasing profits in the shift from piece rates to continuous flow production," in the latest *Industrial Relations*, say that even when changes in human resource management that have a clear impact on productivity are implemented, they often come as part of a broader package of changes. They write, "The attempt to isolate a particular human resource fails to capture that changes in a particular policy occur not on a *ceteris paribus* basis, but *mutatis mutandis* in conjunction with many other practices within the firm."

Freeman and Kleiner examine the case of a large American shoe manufacturer that had traditionally used a piece-rate compensation policy for most of its shop floor employees. As Freeman and Kleiner document, many analysts agree that piece-rate compensation induces greater productive effort than does time-rate compensation. There are, however, things that have to be watched for—workers might skimp on quality or use excessive material to make a higher production number. This leads to constructing a costly quality control and inspection apparatus—an apparatus that is not counted as part of the shop floor head count upon which productivity is assessed.

In any case, after the manufacturer made the difficult and contentious switch from piece rates to time rates, they did, in

fact, find that productivity fell. However, the reduced cost of quality assurance, reduced aggregate wage costs, greater flexibility of production, and reduced materials wastage, and even reduced workers' compensation costs, more than made up for the drop in individual productivity. As Freeman and Kleiner conclude, "Our within firm analysis shows that the higher productivity associated with piece rate pay was insufficient to make piece rates and its complementary management policies economically desirable in the shoe industry. Because piece rate pay raises nonlabor costs and workers' compensation, requires extra monitoring of workers, and makes it expensive to adjust to changing styles, time rates have come to dominate the U.S. shoe sector." As a footnote, Freeman and Kleiner provide data to show that shoemaking was the largest employer in the U.S. prior to the Civil War, slipped to seventh of 15 industries surveyed just prior to World War II, and was down to 80th out of 94 by the mid-1990s.

## Discount rate or learning curve?

Even the best and latest wage equations, estimated using the best and latest data, generally explain a relatively small fraction of individual wage levels and wage growth. Lalith Munashinghe and Nachum Sicerman, in their recent National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper "Wage dynamics and unobserved heterogeneity: Time preference or learning ability?" explore some of the sources of unobserved heterogeneity that might explain some portion of the remainder.

Munashinghe and Sicerman suggest there are two general classes of heterogeneity: differences in individual productivity and differences in individual preferences. Their research aimed at seeing which of these might be more im-

portant by selecting a variable that is correlated with wages, but cannot be thought to have a significant causal impact on wages. Such a variable, they assert, may be a proxy for an unobserved factor such as learning ability or time preference. The variable they found was whether or not an individual smokes. Smokers systematically earn less than nonsmokers, but it is not likely that the difference is caused by the direct effects of smoking (such as poorer health).

The relationship between smoking and wages, according to Munashinghe and Sicerman, might then reflect differences in time preference (nonsmokers value the future more) or learning ability (more able learners will tend to better understand the evil effects of smoking and be nonsmokers). Their test of which is the more important factor is constructed on the basis of the theoretical implications of time preference and learning ability—the correlation between the individuals starting wage and subsequent wage growth will be very different.

Specifically, the negative correlation between first wage and wage growth is stronger among smokers if learning ability is held constant. Conversely, if time preference is held constant, the trade off will be weaker among smokers. "As a consequence," say Munashinghe and Sicerman, "the discounting and learning hypotheses predict a different sign on the interaction term between smoking and the first wage in a wage growth equation."

Munashinghe and Sicerman use data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth to test their model. They find that the interaction term in their equations are negative, that the result supports the time preference alternative, and that the result is robust across several model specifications and controls. Thus, they conclude that research on the sources of individual discount rates would be a fruitful direction for wage research to follow.

### A race to the top

*Can Labor Standards Improve Under Globalization?* By Kimberly Ann Elliott and Richard B. Freeman. Washington, DC, Institute for International Economics, 2003, 179 pp., \$25/paperback.

For decades, activists, governments, labor unions, and corporations have been at odds over exactly how to improve developing-world labor conditions. On one extreme, free marketeers have argued that natural forces, perhaps with the help of trade agreements, are the best way to ameliorate labor standards; while on the other extreme, anti-globalists have seen a corporation-free, proactive, multinational effort as the only way to achieve the goal. Tension and violence between the two camps have been enough to cancel entire global trade summits. Yet just when the rift between the “chanting protesters” and the “dark-suited ministers of trade” seemed insurmountable, Kimberly Ann Elliott and Richard B. Freeman of the Institute for International Economics step in to settle the score. Their detailed approach to the question *Can Labor Standards Improve Under Globalization?* provides the comprehensive, impartial, and realistic analysis that trade theory buffs everywhere have been craving. Their answer is a resounding “Yes.”

Elliott and Freeman begin their book by outlining the four “core labor standards” that have been agreed upon by all 170 member nations of the International Labor Organization (ILO): Freedom from Forced Labor; Nondiscrimination in the Workplace; The Effective Abolition of Child Labor; and Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining. All countries and corporations are expected to follow these core standards without exception. Any additional standards can be thought of as simply “cash standards,” because, theoretically, they can only be implemented as countries’ incomes rise.

The ILO unfortunately has few legal tools to impose these core or cash standards on any nation or corporation. (Use of the organization’s enforcement mechanism was never even *attempted* until 2000.) Instead, as the authors lament, the ILO—in concert with other activist organizations—must pursue its goals by either (1) publicizing egregious standards violations; (2) assisting in the formation of labor unions; or (3) working with developing countries’ labor ministries. These efforts have succeeded to varying degrees.

With respect to their efforts to expose blatant standards violations, activist organizations have, in fact, pressured several companies to improve upon unfavorable conditions. Nike and FIFA [Fédération Internationale de Football Association] are cited as typical examples. Yet companies will rarely improve upon standards that the public already deems adequate, because such preemptive improvements tend to increase stock prices only minimally. Pressure on companies can therefore only accomplish so much.

Even less success has been achieved by activists’ attempts to organize labor unions in less-developed countries (LDCs). Leaders of many developing countries simply do not allow unions, fearing that they will undermine government leverage and foster democratic sentiment among the working population. Overcoming LDCs’ aversion to organized labor remains one of activists’ biggest challenges with the largest rewards.

As for activists’ pressure on LDC governments, the determination of success depends on the pressure’s goals. For example, when Ronald Reagan used the ILO in the 1980s to criticize Poland’s treatment of its Solidarity labor union and to condemn South Africa’s apartheid regime, the ILO proved a great tool to promote democracy. The use of activist pressure as a labor-improving tool, on the other hand, has not proven quite as effective.

This leads the authors to conclude that governments themselves are the institutions best poised to put “teeth” into the enforcement of labor standards. In fact, studies spanning several decades show that government pressure (that is, the threat of sanctions) on LDCs has succeeded in achieving policy goals as often as 50 percent of the time. The authors cite such evident effectiveness of sanctions to support their most ambitious proposal—that the World Trade Organization (WTO) amend its rules and “allow members to ban imports of goods whose production is directly linked to violations of any of the core labor standards,” because “violations of core labor standards . . . are a trade distortion as much as subsidies or other forms of aid to traded sectors.” It is the WTO’s failure to allow retaliatory sanctions, the authors write, that earns it the image of a corporate-friendly institution that tramples the rights of the poor.

Whatever the history of the WTO’s reputation, the authors suffer one significant weakness with their argument: They fail to compare “success rates” of LDC policy goals achieved through sanctions with a control group of policy goals that were *not* pursued through sanctions. There is nothing to prevent the reader from assuming that labor standards would have improved *anyway* if left to the free market.

Despite this minor flaw, the authors have added much color to a debate that has for too long seemed a simple matter of black and white, and they have done so in a way that anyone with a basic comprehension of economics can understand. Elliott and Freeman’s meticulous analysis of developing-world labor conditions makes a strong case that—with a bit more transparency, pressure, and cooperation—globalization and high labor standards can be compatible after all.

—Andrew Cohen

Office of Prices and Living Conditions,  
Bureau of Labor Statistics



## What causes growth?

*The Mystery of Economic Growth.* By Elhanan Helpman. Cambridge, MA, Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2004, 240 pp. \$25.95/hardcover.

Encouraging economic growth is an article of faith for economists worldwide, but understanding the underpinnings of growth—why it occurs and how to foster it—is more than a subject for academics. Answers to these questions drive public policy in such diverse areas as education, health, trade, law, and politics and affect the well-being of billions of citizens across the globe. Yet, despite the importance of the topic and decades of academic interest, there is still no blueprint that a nation can follow to assure lasting economic improvement. Throughout the last century, the per-capita income gap between rich and poor nations continued to widen, and grappling with this reality is the primary intent of Dr. Helpman's new book.

In many ways, this is a very personal book, almost a dialogue between the author and his reader. Dr. Helpman is widely recognized for his work in the field of growth economics, having previously produced pioneering books on the role of interest groups in trade

policies and the impact of general purpose technologies (GPTs) on economies. He takes the opportunity in this book to review and critique the work that has been done in growth economics by many of his contemporaries. The tone of the short book (the actual text is only 142 pages) captures the honesty of scholarship in a difficult subject area, recognizing the ambiguity of many of the answers and the possibility that future research may not support present theory. It is very much a validation of the scientific approach to this field of social science. Research stands or falls based on its ability to answer real questions, not influenced by the reputation of the author or political opinion. Where the results appear inconclusive, he suggests future approaches always with the goal of searching for more elegant solutions to the problems of economic growth.

The result is a series of chapters ranging from how capital accumulation seems to defy conventional economic theory to how economic growth is affected by the four "I's"—innovation, interdependence, inequality, and institutions. Underlining much of the work are the relative contributions that human capital and technological innovation and diffusion play in contributing to accelerating productivity rates. Dr.

Helpman does not offer an ultimate answer to the problems of economic growth nor does he advocate a particular set of policies. Only in the final chapter does he suggest that the most productive area of new research may lie in a greater understanding of the role of institutions and their impact on a society's economic development.

In the preface, the author states explicitly that this book is meant to be a nontechnical discussion of research findings to make them available to a broad audience. To that end, he even includes a glossary of economic terms. Nonetheless, while he has eliminated many of the calculations that would normally accompany a scholarly work in this field, the book will be most accessible to readers with grounding in the principles of micro- and macro-economics and a working knowledge of current public policy research. A 13-page list of references is included in the volume listing sources for much of the major work done in the field in the past 50 years. Those interested in the topic of growth economics will find this discussion both fascinating and provocative.

—Michael Wald

Bureau of Labor Statistics,  
Atlanta region

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# Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

## General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

Seasonally adjusted data appear in tables 1–14, 17–21, 48, and 52. Seasonally adjusted labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 were revised in the February 2005 issue of the *Review*. Seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14, and 17 were revised in the March 2005 *Review*. A brief explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology appears in “Notes on the data.”

Revisions in the productivity data in table 54 are usually introduced in the September issue. Seasonally adjusted indexes and percent changes from month-to-month and quarter-to-quarter are published for numerous Consumer and Producer Price Index series. However, seasonally adjusted indexes are not published for the U.S. average All-Items CPI. Only seasonally adjusted percent changes are available for this series.

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

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

## Sources of information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For additional information on interna-

tional comparisons data, see *International Comparisons of Unemployment*, Bulletin 1979.

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

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

## Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

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

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

## Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

Data on **changes in compensation, prices, and productivity** are presented in

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

## Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

### Household survey data

#### Description of the series

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

#### Definitions

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

**Unemployed persons** are those who did

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

## Establishment survey data

### Description of the series

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

#### Definitions

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

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

in each establishment which reports them.

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

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

Establishment survey data are annually adjusted to comprehensive counts of employment (called "benchmarks"). The March 2003 benchmark was introduced in February 2004 with the release of data for January 2004, published in the March 2004 is-

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

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

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

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

In the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on incomplete returns and are published as preliminary in the tables (12–17 in the *Review*). When all returns have been received, the estimates are revised and published as "final" (prior to any benchmark revisions) in the

third month of their appearance. Thus, December data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March. For the same reasons, quarterly establishment data (table 1) are preliminary for the first 2 months of publication and final in the third month. Fourth-quarter data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March.

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

## Unemployment data by State

### Description of the series

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

## Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

### Description of the series

Employment, wage, and establishment data in this section are derived from the quarterly tax reports submitted to State employment security agencies by private and State and local government employers sub-



ject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and from Federal, agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. Each quarter, State agencies edit and process the data and send the information to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

## Definitions

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

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

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

An **establishment** is an economic unit, such as a farm, mine, factory, or store, that produces goods or provides services. It is

typically at a single physical location and engaged in one, or predominantly one, type of economic activity for which a single industrial classification may be applied. Occasionally, a single physical location encompasses two or more distinct and significant activities. Each activity should be reported as a separate establishment if separate records are kept and the various activities are classified under different NAICS industries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Average weekly or annual wage** is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations. When average pay levels between States and industries are compared, these factors should be taken into consideration. For example, industries characterized by high proportions of part-time workers will

show average wage levels appreciably less than the weekly pay levels of regular full-time employees in these industries. The opposite effect characterizes industries with low proportions of part-time workers, or industries that typically schedule heavy weekend and overtime work. Average wage data also may be influenced by work stoppages, labor turnover rates, retroactive payments, seasonal factors, bonus payments, and so on.

## Notes on the data

Beginning with the release of data for 2001, publications presenting data from the Covered Employment and Wages program have switched to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. NAICS is the product of a cooperative effort on the part of the statistical agencies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Due to difference in NAICS and Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) structures, industry data for 2001 is not comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years.

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

To insure the highest possible quality of data, State employment security agencies verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from the verification process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year.

Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter. For these reasons, some data, especially at more detailed geographic levels, may not be strictly comparable with earlier years.

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

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

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

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

## Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

### Description of the series

Data for the **Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey** (JOLTS) are collected and compiled from a sample of 16,000 business establishments. Each month, data are collected for total employment, job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, State, and local government entities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The JOLTS sample design is a random sample drawn from a universe of more than eight million establishments compiled as part of the operations of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, or QCEW, program. This program includes all employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and Federal agencies subject to Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

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

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

### Definitions

Establishments submit **job openings** information for the last business day of the reference month. A job opening requires that (1) a specific position exists and there is work available for that position; and (2) work could start within 30 days regardless of whether a suitable candidate is found; and (3) the employer is actively recruiting from outside the establishment to fill the position. Included are full-time, part-time, permanent,

short-term, and seasonal openings. Active recruiting means that the establishment is taking steps to fill a position by advertising in newspapers or on the Internet, posting help-wanted signs, accepting applications, or using other similar methods.

Jobs to be filled only by internal transfers, promotions, demotions, or recall from layoffs are excluded. Also excluded are jobs with start dates more than 30 days in the future, jobs for which employees have been hired but have not yet reported for work, and jobs to be filled by employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The job openings rate is computed by dividing the number of job openings by the sum of employment and job openings, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

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

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

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

dividing the number by employment and multiplying by 100.

## Notes on the data

The JOLTS data series on job openings, hires, and separations are relatively new. The full sample is divided into panels, with one panel enrolled each month. A full complement of panels for the original data series based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was not completely enrolled in the survey until January 2002. The supplemental panels of establishments needed to create NAICS estimates were not completely enrolled until May 2003. The data collected up until those points are from less than a full sample. Therefore, estimates from earlier months should be used with caution, as fewer sampled units were reporting data at that time.

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

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

Data users should note that seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS series is conducted with fewer data observations than is customary. The historical data, therefore, may be subject to larger than normal revisions. Because the seasonal patterns in economic data series typically emerge over time, the standard use of moving averages as seasonal filters to capture these effects requires longer series than are currently available. As a result, the stable seasonal filter option is used in the seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS data. When calculating seasonal factors, this filter takes an average for each calendar month after detrending the series. The stable seasonal filter assumes that the seasonal factors are fixed; a necessary assumption until sufficient data are avail-

able. When the stable seasonal filter is no longer needed, other program features also may be introduced, such as outlier adjustment and extended diagnostic testing. Additionally, it is expected that more series, such as layoffs and discharges and additional industries, may be seasonally adjusted when more data are available.

JOLTS hires and separations estimates cannot be used to exactly explain net changes in payroll employment. Some reasons why it is problematic to compare changes in payroll employment with JOLTS hires and separations, especially on a monthly basis, are: (1) the reference period for payroll employment is the pay period including the 12th of the month, while the reference period for hires and separations is the calendar month; and (2) payroll employment can vary from month to month simply because part-time and on-call workers may not always work during the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Additionally, research has found that some reporters systematically underreport separations relative to hires due to a number of factors, including the nature of their payroll systems and practices. The shortfall appears to be about 2 percent or less over a 12-month period.

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

## Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1–3; 30–36)

Compensation and waged data are gathered by the Bureau from business establishments, State and local governments, labor unions, collective bargaining agreements on file with the Bureau, and secondary sources.

## Employment Cost Index

### Description of the series

The **Employment Cost Index** (ECI) is a quarterly measure of the rate of change in compensation per hour worked and includes wages, salaries, and employer costs of employee benefits. It uses a fixed market basket of labor—similar in concept to the Consumer Price Index's fixed market basket of goods and services—to measure change over time in employer costs of employing labor.

Statistical series on total compensation

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

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

Beginning with June 1986 data, fixed employment weights from the 1980 Census of Population are used each quarter to calculate the civilian and private indexes and the index for State and local governments. (Prior to June 1986, the employment weights are from the 1970 Census of Population.) These fixed weights, also used to derive all of the industry and occupation series indexes, ensure that changes in these indexes reflect only changes in compensation, not employment shifts among industries or occupations with different levels of wages and compensation. For the bargaining status, region, and metropolitan/non-metropolitan area series, however, employment data by industry and occupation are not available from the census. Instead, the 1980 employment weights are reallocated within these series each quarter based on the current sample. Therefore, these indexes are not strictly comparable to those for the aggregate, industry, and occupation series.

## Definitions

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

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

**Benefits** include the cost to employers for paid leave, supplemental pay (including nonproduction bonuses), insurance, retirement and savings plans, and legally required

benefits (such as Social Security, workers' compensation, and unemployment insurance).

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

## Notes on the data

The Employment Cost Index for changes in wages and salaries in the private nonfarm economy was published beginning in 1975. Changes in total compensation cost—wages and salaries and benefits combined—were published beginning in 1980. The series of changes in wages and salaries and for total compensation in the State and local government sector and in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding Federal employees) were published beginning in 1981. Historical indexes (June 1981=100) are available on the Internet:

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

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

## Employee Benefits Survey

### Description of the series

**Employee benefits** data are obtained from the Employee Benefits Survey, an annual survey of the incidence and provisions of selected benefits provided by employers. The survey collects data from a sample of approximately 9,000 private sector and State and local government establishments. The data are presented as a percentage of employees who participate in a certain benefit, or as an average benefit provision (for example, the average number of paid holidays provided to employees per year). Selected data from the survey are presented in table 34 for medium and large private establishments and in table 35 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 employ-



ees. 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 36.

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; 37–47)

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

## Consumer Price Indexes

### Description of the series

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

tween 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 38. The areas listed are as indicated in footnote 1 to the table. The area indexes measure only the average change in prices for each area since the base period, and do not indicate differences in the level of prices among cities.

## Notes on the data

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

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

## Producer Price Indexes

### Description of the series

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



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

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

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

## International Price Indexes

### Description of the series

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

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

pleted during the first week of the month. Survey respondents are asked to indicate all discounts, allowances, and rebates applicable to the reported prices, so that the price used in the calculation of the indexes is the actual price for which the product was bought or sold.

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

## Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 48-51)

### Business and major sectors

#### Description of the series

The productivity measures relate real out-

put 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, non-profit 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 48–51 describe the relationship between output in real terms and the labor and capital inputs involved in its production. They show the changes from period to period in the amount of goods and services produced per unit of input.

Although these measures relate output to hours and capital services, they do not measure the contributions of labor, capital, or any other specific factor of production. Rather, they reflect the joint effect of many influences, including changes in technology; shifts in the composition of the labor

force; capital investment; level of output; changes in the utilization of capacity, energy, material, and research and development; the organization of production; managerial skill; and characteristics and efforts of the work force.

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

## Industry productivity measures

### Description of the series

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

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

### Definitions

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

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

**Unit labor costs** represent the labor compensation costs per unit of output produced, and are derived by dividing an index of labor compensation by an index of output. **Labor compensation** includes payroll as well as supplemental payments, including both legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs.

**Multifactor productivity** is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of combined inputs consumed in pro-

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

## International Comparisons

(Tables 52–54)

### Labor force and unemployment

#### Description of the series

Tables 52 and 53 present comparative measures of the labor force, employment, and unemployment approximating U.S. concepts for the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and six European countries. The labor force statistics published by other industrial countries are not, in most cases, comparable to U.S. concepts. Therefore, the Bureau adjusts the figures for selected countries, for all known major definitional differences, to the extent that data to prepare adjustments are available. Although precise comparability may not be achieved, these adjusted figures provide a better basis for international comparisons than the figures regularly published by each country. For 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 (available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2000/06/art1full.pdf>).

### Definitions

For the principal U.S. definitions of the labor force, employment, and unemployment, see the Notes section on Employment and

Unemployment Data: Household survey data.

### Notes on the data

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

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

In the United States, the unemployed include persons who are not employed and who were actively seeking work during the reference period, as well as persons on layoff. Persons waiting to start a new job who were actively seeking work during the reference period are counted as unemployed under U.S. concepts; if they were not actively seeking work, they are not counted in the labor force. In some countries, persons on layoff are classified as employed due to their strong job attachment. No adjustment is made for the countries that classify those on layoff as employed. In the United States, as in Australia and Japan, passive job seekers are not in the labor force; job search must be active, such as placing or answering advertisements, contacting employers directly, or registering with an employment agency (simply reading ads is not enough to qualify as active search). Canada and the European countries classify

passive jobseekers as unemployed. An adjustment is made to exclude them in Canada, but not in the European countries where the phenomenon is less prevalent. Persons waiting to start a new job are counted among the unemployed for all other countries, whether or not they were actively seeking work.

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

There are breaks in series for the United States (1994, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2003), Australia (2001), and Germany (1999).

For the United States, beginning in 1994, data are not strictly comparable for prior years because of the introduction of a major redesign of the labor force survey questionnaire and collection methodology. The redesign effect has been estimated to increase the overall unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point. Other breaks noted relate to changes in population controls that had virtually no effect on unemployment rates.

For a description of all the changes in the U.S. labor force survey over time and their impact, see Historical Comparability in the "Household Data" section of the BLS publication *Employment and Earnings* (available on the BLS Web site at [http://www.bls.gov/cps/eetech\\_methods.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/cps/eetech_methods.pdf)).

For Australia, the 2001 break reflects the introduction in April 2001 of a redesigned labor force survey that allowed for a closer application of International Labor Office guidelines for the definitions of labor force statistics. The Australian Bureau of Statistics revised their data so there is no break in the employment series. However, the reclassification of persons who had not actively looked for work because they were waiting to begin a new job from "not in the labor force" to "unemployed" could only be incorporated for April 2001 forward. This reclassification diverges from the U.S. definition where persons waiting to start a new job but not actively seeking work are not counted in the labor force. The impact of the reclassification was an increase in the unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point in 2001.

For Germany, the 1999 break reflects the incorporation of an improved method of data calculation and a change in coverage to persons living in private households only.

For further qualifications and historical data, see *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries*, on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flsforc.pdf>

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

## Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

### Description of the series

Table 54 presents comparative indexes of manufacturing labor productivity (output per hour), output, total hours, compensation per hour, and unit labor costs for the United States, Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, 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 economies.

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) with the exception of Belgium and Taiwan, where only employees (wage and salary earners) are counted.

### 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 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. data from 1998 forward are based on the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Output is in real value-added terms using a chain-type annual-weighted method for price deflation. (For more information on the U.S. measure, see "Improved Estimates of Gross Product by Industry for 1947–98," *Survey of Current Business*, June 2000, and "Improved Annual Industry Accounts for 1998–2003," *Survey of Current Business*, June 2004). Most of the other economies now also use annual moving price weights, but earlier years were estimated using fixed price

weights, with the weights typically updated every 5 or 10 years.

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

**Total labor hours** refers to hours worked in all economies. The measures are developed from statistics of manufacturing employment and average hours. The series used for Australia, Canada, Denmark, France (from 1970 forward), Norway, and Sweden are official series published with the national accounts. 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 United Kingdom from 1992, an official annual index of total manufacturing hours is used. 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.

**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 economy, except those for Belgium, which are developed by BLS using statistics on employment, average hours, and hourly compensation. For Australia, 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 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 include parts of

mining as well.

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

Official published data for Australia are in fiscal years that begin on July 1. The Australian Bureau of Statistics has finished calendar-year data for recent years for output and hours. For earlier years and for compensation, data are BLS estimates using 2-year moving averages of fiscal year data.

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

## Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 55-56)

### 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 recog-



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

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

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

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

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

these data are available nationwide for detailed industries and for individual States at more aggregated industry levels.

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

## Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

## Definition

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

## Notes on the data

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

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



# 1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2002	2004	2002	2003					2004			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
			IV									
Employment data												
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): <sup>1</sup>												
Labor force participation rate.....	66.2	66.0	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.2	66.1	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	
Employment-population ratio.....	62.3	62.3	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.1	62.2	62.2	62.3	62.4	62.4	
Unemployment rate.....	6.0	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	
Men.....	6.3	5.6	6.1	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	
16 to 24 years.....	13.4	12.6	12.5	12.8	13.9	13.7	13.0	12.6	12.9	12.5	12.6	
25 years and older.....	5.0	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	
Women.....	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.2	
16 to 24 years.....	11.4	11.0	11.4	11.2	11.8	11.5	10.9	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.9	
25 years and older.....	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: <sup>1</sup>												
Total nonfarm.....	129,931	131,480	130,262	130,093	129,845	129,890	130,168	130,541	131,125	131,731	132,302	
Total private.....	108,356	109,862	108,676	108,467	108,253	108,320	108,614	108,986	109,737	110,095	110,600	
Goods-producing.....	21,817	21,884	22,258	22,036	21,828	21,700	21,684	21,725	21,868	21,932	22,000	
Manufacturing.....	14,525	14,329	14,987	14,787	14,555	14,377	14,313	14,285	14,338	14,353	14,338	
Service-providing.....	108,114	109,596	108,004	108,057	108,017	108,190	108,483	108,816	109,457	109,799	110,302	
Average hours:												
Total private.....	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	
Manufacturing.....	40.4	40.8	40.4	40.3	40.2	40.3	40.7	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.6	
Overtime.....	4.2	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	
Employment Cost Index <sup>2</sup>												
Percent change in the ECI, compensation:												
All workers (excluding farm, household and Federal workers).....	3.8	3.7	.6	1.4	.8	1.1	.5	1.4	.9	1.0	.5	
Private industry workers.....	4.0	3.8	.4	1.7	.8	1.0	.4	1.5	.9	.8	.5	
Goods-producing <sup>3</sup> .....	4.0	4.7	.9	1.8	.9	.7	.5	2.3	.9	.9	.6	
Service-providing <sup>3</sup> .....	4.0	3.3	.2	1.5	.8	1.1	.5	1.1	1.0	.8	.3	
State and local government workers.....	3.3	3.5	.9	.7	.4	1.7	.5	.7	.4	1.7	.6	
Workers by bargaining status (private industry):												
Union.....	4.6	5.6	.9	1.6	1.2	1.0	.7	2.8	1.5	.8	.5	
Nonunion.....	3.9	3.4	.4	1.6	.8	1.0	.4	1.3	.8	.9	.4	

<sup>1</sup> Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

<sup>2</sup> Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter.

<sup>3</sup> Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing. Service-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. Dash indicates data not available.

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

Selected measures	2002	2004	2002	2003					2004			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
Compensation data <sup>1,2</sup>												
Employment Cost Index—compensation (wages, salaries, benefits):												
Civilian nonfarm.....	3.8	3.7	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.5	
Private nonfarm.....	4.0	3.8	.4	1.7	.8	1.0	.4	1.5	.9	.8	.5	
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:												
Civilian nonfarm.....	2.9	2.4	.4	1.0	.6	.9	.3	.6	.6	.9	.3	
Private nonfarm.....	3.0	2.4	.3	1.1	.7	.8	.4	.7	.7	.9	.2	
Price data <sup>1</sup>												
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	2.3	3.3	-.1	1.8	-.3	-.2	-.2	1.2	1.2	.2	.2	
Producer Price Index:												
Finished goods.....	3.2	4.1	-.1	3.7	-.8	.3	.0	1.2	1.2	.0	1.1	
Finished consumer goods.....	4.2	4.6	-.3	2.4	1.8	.3	.0	1.5	1.4	-1.7	.9	
Capital equipment.....	.4	2.4	.6	.6	-.6	-.1	.0	.6	.5	.4	1.6	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	4.6	9.1	.1	6.5	-2.1	-.1	.0	2.5	3.0	1.9	.9	
Crude materials.....	25.2	18.0	6.5	28.0	-10.6	3.4	14.4	6.0	7.6	-5.1	8.3	
Productivity data <sup>3</sup>												
Output per hour of all persons:												
Business sector.....	4.5	4.0	1.2	4.1	7.6	8.1	2.1	4.0	2.9	2.0	3.7	
Nonfarm business sector.....	4.4	4.0	1.6	4.0	6.7	8.7	2.8	3.8	3.9	1.3	2.1	
Nonfinancial corporations <sup>4</sup> .....	4.2	—	3.4	2.2	7.7	7.9	3.9	.9	3.3	4.9	—	

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Annual rates of change are computed by comparing annual averages. Quarterly percent changes reflect annual rates of change in quarterly indexes. The data are seasonally adjusted.

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

## 3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—				
	2003	2004				2003	2004			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	IV	I	II	III	IV
Average hourly compensation: <sup>1</sup>										
All persons, business sector.....	3.7	2.9	5.3	5.8	4.5	5.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.6
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	4.1	2.1	5.9	5.4	3.4	5.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.2
Employment Cost Index—compensation:										
Civilian nonfarm <sup>2</sup> .....	.5	1.4	.9	1.0	.5	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7
Private nonfarm.....	.4	1.5	.9	.8	.5	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.8
Union.....	.7	2.8	1.5	.8	.5	4.6	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.6
Nonunion.....	.4	1.3	.8	.9	.4	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4
State and local governments.....	.5	.7	.4	1.7	.6	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:										
Civilian nonfarm <sup>2</sup> .....	.3	.6	.6	.9	.3	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
Private nonfarm.....	.4	.7	.7	.9	.2	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4
Union.....	.6	.6	1.0	.8	.4	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.8
Nonunion.....	.2	.7	.6	.8	.2	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4
State and local governments.....	.4	.4	.2	1.0	.5	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1

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

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2004												2005	
	2003	2004	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
<b>TOTAL</b>																
Civilian noninstitutional																
population <sup>1</sup> .....	221,168	223,357	222,357	222,550	222,757	222,967	223,196	223,422	223,677	223,941	224,192	224,422	224,640	224,837	225,041	
Civilian labor force.....	146,510	147,401	146,529	146,737	146,788	147,018	147,386	147,823	147,676	147,531	147,893	148,313	148,203	147,979	148,132	
Participation rate.....	66.2	66.0	65.9	65.9	65.9	65.9	66.0	66.2	66.0	65.9	66.0	66.1	66.0	65.8	65.8	
Employed.....	137,736	139,252	138,334	138,408	138,645	138,846	139,158	139,639	139,658	139,527	139,827	140,293	140,156	140,241	140,144	
Employment-pop- ulation ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	62.3	62.3	62.2	62.1	62.2	62.2	62.3	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.4	62.5	62.4	62.4	62.3	
Unemployed.....	8,774	8,149	8,195	8,330	8,143	8,172	8,228	8,184	8,018	8,005	8,066	8,020	8,047	7,737	7,988	
Unemployment rate.....	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.4	
Not in the labor force.....	74,658	75,956	75,828	75,812	75,969	75,950	75,809	75,599	76,001	76,410	76,299	76,109	76,437	76,858	76,909	
<b>Men, 20 years and over</b>																
Civilian noninstitutional																
population <sup>1</sup> .....	98,272	99,476	98,966	99,065	99,170	99,279	99,396	99,512	99,642	99,776	99,904	100,017	99,476	100,219	100,321	
Civilian labor force.....	74,623	75,364	74,854	75,035	74,908	75,095	75,631	75,567	75,615	75,462	75,632	75,866	75,754	75,594	75,816	
Participation rate.....	75.9	75.8	75.6	75.7	75.5	75.6	75.8	75.9	75.9	75.6	75.7	75.9	75.7	75.4	75.6	
Employed.....	70,415	71,572	71,014	71,158	71,158	71,226	71,575	71,830	71,847	71,701	71,895	71,134	72,020	72,029	72,131	
Employment-pop- ulation ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	71.7	71.9	71.8	71.8	71.8	71.7	72.0	72.2	72.1	71.9	72.0	72.1	71.9	71.9	71.9	
Unemployed.....	4,209	3,791	3,840	3,877	3,751	3,869	3,786	3,737	3,768	3,761	3,736	3,733	3,733	3,565	3,685	
Unemployment rate.....	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.9	
Not in the labor force.....	23,649	24,113	24,112	24,029	24,261	24,184	24,035	23,945	24,026	24,314	24,272	24,151	24,372	24,625	24,505	
<b>Women, 20 years and over</b>																
Civilian noninstitutional																
population <sup>1</sup> .....	106,800	107,658	107,216	107,299	107,389	107,483	107,586	107,687	107,801	107,920	108,032	108,129	107,658	108,316	108,403	
Civilian labor force.....	64,716	64,923	64,636	64,723	64,776	64,803	64,989	65,085	64,909	65,008	65,126	65,244	65,260	65,318	65,270	
Participation rate.....	60.6	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.4	60.4	60.2	60.2	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.2	
Employed.....	61,402	61,773	61,456	61,424	61,591	61,723	61,731	61,902	61,877	61,939	62,024	62,145	62,208	62,295	62,202	
Employment-pop- ulation ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	57.5	57.4	57.3	57.2	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.5	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.4	
Unemployed.....	3,314	3,150	3,179	3,299	3,185	3,080	3,259	3,183	3,032	3,069	3,102	3,099	3,051	3,023	3,068	
Unemployment rate.....	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	
Not in the labor force.....	42,083	42,735	42,580	42,576	42,613	42,680	42,597	42,603	42,892	42,912	42,906	42,885	42,961	42,998	43,133	
<b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>																
Civilian noninstitutional																
population <sup>1</sup> .....	16,096	16,222	16,175	16,186	16,198	16,205	16,214	16,222	16,234	16,246	16,257	16,293	16,222	16,302	16,317	
Civilian labor force.....	7,170	7,114	7,039	6,979	7,104	7,120	7,036	7,172	7,152	7,062	7,165	7,202	7,189	7,066	7,046	
Participation rate.....	44.5	43.9	43.5	43.1	43.9	43.9	43.4	44.2	44.1	43.5	43.9	44.2	44.1	43.3	43.2	
Employed.....	5,919	5,907	5,864	5,825	5,897	5,896	5,853	5,907	5,934	5,887	5,908	6,014	5,927	5,917	5,811	
Employment-pop- ulation ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	36.8	36.4	36.3	36.0	36.4	36.4	36.1	36.4	36.6	36.2	36.3	36.9	36.4	36.3	35.6	
Unemployed.....	1,251	1,208	1,175	1,154	1,207	1,223	1,184	1,265	1,217	1,175	1,227	1,188	1,262	1,150	1,235	
Unemployment rate.....	17.5	17.0	16.7	16.5	17.0	17.2	16.8	17.6	17.0	16.6	17.2	16.5	17.6	16.3	17.5	
Not in the labor force.....	8,926	9,108	9,136	9,207	9,094	9,086	9,178	9,051	9,082	9,184	9,122	9,074	9,104	9,235	9,271	
<b>White<sup>3</sup></b>																
Civilian noninstitutional																
population <sup>1</sup> .....	181,292	182,643	182,001	182,121	182,252	182,384	182,531	182,676	182,846	183,022	183,188	183,340	183,483	183,640	183,767	
Civilian labor force.....	120,546	121,686	120,590	120,598	120,713	120,997	121,212	121,383	121,278	120,995	121,273	121,606	121,509	121,553	121,621	
Participation rate.....	66.5	66.3	66.3	66.2	66.2	66.3	66.4	66.4	66.3	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.2	66.2	66.2	
Employed.....	114,235	115,239	114,615	114,500	114,779	115,006	115,199	115,610	115,526	115,318	115,618	115,966	115,910	116,158	116,022	
Employment-pop- ulation ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	63.0	63.1	63.0	62.9	63.0	63.1	63.1	63.3	63.2	63.0	63.1	63.3	63.2	63.3	63.1	
Unemployed.....	6,311	5,847	5,975	6,098	5,934	5,991	6,013	5,773	5,752	5,677	5,655	5,640	5,600	5,395	5,598	
Unemployment rate.....	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	
Not in the labor force.....	60,746	61,558	61,411	61,522	61,539	61,387	61,319	61,293	61,568	62,027	61,915	61,735	61,973	62,088	62,146	
<b>Black or African American<sup>3</sup></b>																
Civilian noninstitutional																
population <sup>1</sup> .....	25,686	26,065	25,900	25,932	25,967	26,002	26,040	26,078	26,120	26,163	26,204	26,239	26,273	26,306	26,342	
Civilian labor force.....	16,526	16,638	16,427	16,603	16,505	16,480	16,521	16,775	16,721	16,711	16,820	16,728	16,713	16,721	16,708	
Participation rate.....	64.3	63.8	63.4	64.0	63.6	63.4	63.4	64.3	64.0	63.9	62.4	63.8	63.6	63.6	63.4	
Employed.....	14,739	14,909	14,825	14,917	14,893	14,837	14,825	14,937	14,972	14,981	15,012	14,913	14,907	14,946	14,890	
Employment-pop- ulation ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	57.4	57.2	57.3	57.5	57.4	57.1	56.9	57.3	57.3	57.3	57.3	56.8	56.7	56.8	56.5	
Unemployed.....	1,787	1,729	1,598	1,685	1,612	1,642	1,696	1,838	1,749	1,730	1,808	1,814	1,806	1,775	1,818	
Unemployment rate.....	10.8	10.4	9.7	10.2	9.8	10.0	10.3	11.0	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.9	
Not in the labor force.....	9,161	9,428	9,473	9,330	9,462	9,523	9,520	9,303	9,399	9,452	9,384	9,512	9,559	9,585	9,634	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2004											2005	
	2003	2004	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
<b>Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	27,551	28,109	27,705	27,791	27,879	27,968	28,059	28,150	28,243	28,338	28,431	28,520	28,608	28,642	28,729
Civilian labor force.....	18,813	19,272	18,702	19,036	19,081	19,297	19,302	19,432	19,463	19,444	19,524	19,552	19,544	19,379	19,458
Participation rate.....	68.3	68.6	67.5	68.5	68.4	69.0	68.8	69.0	68.9	68.6	68.7	68.6	68.3	67.7	67.7
Employed.....	17,372	17,930	17,315	17,633	17,724	17,959	18,013	18,102	18,128	18,079	18,213	18,238	18,252	18,198	18,211
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	63.1	63.8	62.5	63.5	63.6	64.2	64.2	64.3	64.2	63.8	64.1	63.9	63.8	63.5	63.4
Unemployed.....	1,441	1,342	1,387	1,403	1,358	1,338	1,289	1,330	1,335	1,366	1,311	1,313	1,292	1,181	1,248
Unemployment rate.....	7.7	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.1	6.4
Not in the labor force.....	8,738	8,837	9,003	8,755	8,797	8,671	8,756	8,717	8,780	8,894	8,907	8,968	9,064	9,263	9,270

<sup>1</sup> The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.<sup>2</sup> Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.<sup>3</sup> Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

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

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

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2004											2005	
	2003	2004	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
<b>Characteristic</b>															
Employed, 16 years and over.....	137,736	139,252	138,334	138,408	138,645	138,846	139,158	139,639	139,658	139,527	139,827	140,293	140,156	140,241	140,144
Men.....	73,332	74,524	73,937	74,062	74,104	74,118	74,501	74,811	74,824	74,629	74,852	75,188	74,938	74,934	74,964
Women.....	64,404	64,728	64,397	64,345	64,541	64,728	64,658	64,828	64,834	64,898	64,975	65,104	65,218	65,307	65,180
Married men, spouse present.....	44,653	45,084	45,044	45,000	44,759	44,763	44,958	44,948	45,099	45,093	45,127	45,462	45,315	45,171	45,351
Married women, spouse present.....	34,695	34,600	34,481	34,283	34,375	34,536	34,487	34,607	34,494	34,704	34,808	34,961	34,878	34,739	34,601
<b>Persons at work part time<sup>1</sup></b>															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,701	4,567	4,445	4,708	4,557	4,634	4,504	4,488	4,509	4,476	4,762	4,533	4,474	4,395	4,269
Slack work or business conditions.....	3,118	2,841	2,841	2,984	2,813	2,845	2,801	2,642	2,816	2,805	3,052	2,761	2,735	2,768	2,629
Could only find part-time work.....	1,279	1,409	1,363	1,430	1,431	1,449	1,400	1,472	1,403	1,312	1,385	1,420	1,440	1,329	1,296
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,014	19,380	19,020	19,091	19,130	19,570	19,564	19,737	19,657	19,410	19,704	19,499	19,502	19,089	19,555
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,596	4,469	4,335	4,595	4,451	4,567	4,423	4,390	4,408	4,400	4,656	4,404	4,382	4,303	4,153
Slack work or business conditions.....	3,052	2,773	2,768	2,899	2,747	2,801	2,753	2,580	2,722	2,750	2,971	2,685	2,682	2,702	2,572
Could only find part-time work.....	1,264	1,399	1,350	1,415	1,425	1,458	1,382	1,484	1,388	1,320	1,363	1,396	1,397	1,309	1,268
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,658	19,026	18,775	18,791	18,844	19,145	19,123	19,327	19,204	19,061	19,288	19,141	19,176	18,765	19,254

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

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

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

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2004												2005	
	2003	2004	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Characteristic																
Total, 16 years and older.....	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.4	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	17.5	17.0	16.7	16.5	17.0	17.2	16.8	17.6	17.0	16.6	17.2	16.5	17.6	16.3	17.5	
Men, 20 years and older.....	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.9	
Women, 20 years and older.....	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	
White, total <sup>1</sup> .....	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	15.2	15.0	15.3	14.8	15.7	15.6	14.8	14.9	15.4	14.7	15.1	14.4	15.7	14.0	15.5	
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	17.1	16.3	15.6	16.3	17.8	18.5	16.2	15.5	15.8	15.9	17.4	15.5	17.9	16.3	18.1	
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	13.3	13.6	15.1	13.3	13.3	12.7	13.3	14.2	15.0	13.5	12.6	13.2	13.4	11.8	12.9	
Men, 20 years and older.....	5.0	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.1	
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	
Black or African American, total <sup>1</sup> .....	10.8	10.4	9.7	10.2	9.8	10.0	10.3	11.0	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.9	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	33.0	31.7	25.2	30.1	28.4	32.3	32.7	37.2	29.4	28.6	34.7	32.7	30.8	30.2	31.5	
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	36.0	35.6	29.1	37.0	30.7	30.4	34.4	37.9	34.9	35.9	37.1	38.1	37.7	30.0	34.1	
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	30.3	28.2	22.4	23.5	26.4	33.9	31.2	36.6	24.2	21.1	32.4	27.0	24.0	30.5	28.6	
Men, 20 years and older.....	10.3	9.9	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	10.3	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.5	10.7	10.4	10.9	
Women, 20 years and older.....	9.2	8.9	8.8	9.3	8.6	8.4	9.0	9.1	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.1	
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	7.7	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.1	6.4	
Married men, spouse present.....	3.8	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	
Married women, spouse present.....	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	
Full-time workers.....	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.4	
Part-time workers.....	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	
Educational attainment <sup>2</sup>																
Less than a high school diploma.....	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.2	8.9	8.2	8.0	8.3	7.5	7.8	
High school graduates, no college <sup>3</sup> .....	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.9	
Some college or associate degree.....	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	
Bachelor's degree and higher <sup>4</sup> .....	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	

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

<sup>2</sup> Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

<sup>3</sup> Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

<sup>4</sup> 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		2004											2005	
	2003	2004	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,785	2,696	2,449	2,623	2,772	2,731	2,715	2,803	2,605	2,796	2,753	2,611	2,865	2,599	2,755
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,612	2,382	2,418	2,417	2,370	2,376	2,397	2,458	2,521	2,251	2,290	2,361	2,264	2,343	2,317
15 weeks and over.....	3,378	3,072	3,252	3,321	2,956	3,059	3,051	2,885	2,924	2,971	3,032	3,012	2,961	2,824	2,888
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,442	1,293	1,382	1,330	1,165	1,277	1,294	1,198	1,243	1,227	1,261	1,294	1,325	1,201	1,255
27 weeks and over.....	1,936	1,779	1,870	1,991	1,791	1,783	1,757	1,686	1,681	1,744	1,771	1,718	1,636	1,623	1,633
Mean duration, in weeks.....	19.2	19.6	20.3	19.9	19.7	19.8	19.8	18.5	19.2	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.3	19.3	19.1
Median duration, in weeks.....	10.1	9.8	10.2	10.2	9.4	9.9	10.8	8.9	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.3

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



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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2004												2005	
	2003	2004	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	4,838	4,197	4,284	4,475	4,322	4,190	4,117	4,228	3,978	4,014	4,074	4,066	4,108	4,048	3,980	
On temporary layoff.....	1,121	998	1,060	1,035	993	920	1,009	1,068	971	919	947	941	965	966	965	
Not on temporary layoff.....	3,717	3,199	3,224	3,440	3,329	3,270	3,108	3,160	3,007	3,094	3,127	3,124	3,144	3,082	3,015	
Job leavers.....	818	858	835	845	835	855	909	896	885	830	829	880	898	819	965	
Reentrants.....	2,477	2,408	2,421	2,419	2,310	2,437	2,426	2,333	2,440	2,417	2,411	2,388	2,361	2,324	2,405	
New entrants.....	641	686	671	629	650	723	642	686	699	697	747	723	709	624	745	
Percent of unemployed																
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	55.1	51.5	52.2	53.5	53.2	51.1	50.9	51.9	49.7	50.4	50.5	5.1	50.9	51.8	49.2	
On temporary layoff.....	12.8	12.2	12.9	12.4	12.2	11.2	12.5	13.1	12.1	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.9	12.4	11.9	
Not on temporary layoff.....	42.4	39.3	39.3	41.1	41.0	39.3	38.4	38.8	37.6	38.9	38.8	38.8	38.9	39.4	37.2	
Job leavers.....	9.3	10.5	10.2	10.1	10.3	10.4	11.2	11.0	11.1	10.4	10.3	10.9	11.1	10.5	11.9	
Reentrants.....	28.2	29.5	28.4	28.4	28.5	29.7	30.0	28.6	30.5	30.4	29.9	29.6	29.2	29.7	29.7	
New entrants.....	7.3	8.4	8.2	7.5	8.0	8.8	7.9	8.4	8.7	8.8	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.0	9.2	
Percent of civilian labor force																
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	
Reentrants.....	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	
New entrants.....	.4	.5	.5	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.5	

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

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2004												2005	
	2003	2004	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Total, 16 years and older.....	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.4	
16 to 24 years.....	12.4	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.7	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.6	11.8	12.2	11.5	11.7	11.7	12.4	
16 to 19 years.....	17.5	17.0	16.7	16.5	17.0	17.2	16.8	17.6	17.0	16.6	17.2	16.5	17.6	16.3	17.5	
16 to 17 years.....	19.1	20.2	18.1	19.7	20.5	21.5	20.5	20.3	20.7	19.6	20.6	21.2	20.6	19.3	20.6	
18 to 19 years.....	16.4	15.0	15.6	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.4	16.1	14.9	14.9	15.2	13.5	15.4	14.4	15.5	
20 to 24 years.....	10.0	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.2	9.7	9.7	9.2	9.0	9.5	9.8	9.2	8.9	9.5	10.0	
25 years and older.....	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	
25 to 54 years.....	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.3	
55 years and older.....	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	
Men, 16 years and older.....	6.3	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.6	
16 to 24 years.....	13.4	12.6	12.3	12.6	12.9	13.0	12.7	12.2	12.5	12.9	13.0	12.4	12.5	12.7	14.1	
16 to 19 years.....	19.3	18.4	17.3	18.3	19.2	19.0	18.0	17.8	18.1	18.2	19.2	18.2	20.3	18.2	20.4	
16 to 17 years.....	20.7	22.0	20.1	22.4	23.3	23.2	22.3	21.2	21.9	20.6	22.1	23.0	24.3	22.0	25.0	
18 to 19 years.....	18.4	16.3	15.7	15.8	16.6	16.6	15.9	15.9	16.1	16.8	17.7	14.8	17.8	16.1	17.7	
20 to 24 years.....	10.6	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.3	10.4	9.7	10.0	10.5	10.2	9.8	9.0	10.2	11.3	
25 years and older.....	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.1	
25 to 54 years.....	5.2	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.2	
55 years and older.....	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.3	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.7	
Women, 16 years and older.....	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	
16 to 24 years.....	11.4	11.0	11.3	10.8	10.4	11.1	11.2	11.6	10.6	10.6	11.3	10.5	10.8	10.5	10.6	
16 to 19 years.....	15.6	15.5	16.0	14.7	14.7	15.4	15.6	17.5	15.9	15.0	15.1	14.6	14.8	14.3	14.6	
16 to 17 years.....	17.5	18.5	16.2	17.3	17.9	20.1	18.9	19.5	19.7	18.6	19.0	19.3	17.2	16.8	16.5	
18 to 19 years.....	14.2	13.5	15.5	12.8	12.5	12.7	12.7	16.4	13.5	12.8	12.5	12.1	12.9	12.7	13.2	
20 to 24 years.....	9.3	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.3	9.0	9.0	8.7	7.9	8.4	9.4	8.5	8.9	8.7	8.6	
25 years and older.....	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	
25 to 54 years.....	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	
55 years and older <sup>1</sup> .....	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.5	

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

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

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

State	Jan. 2004	Dec. 2004	Jan. 2005	State	Jan. 2004	Dec. 2004	Jan. 2005
Alabama.....	5.7	5.3	5.3	Missouri.....	5.4	5.7	6.0
Alaska.....	7.3	7.6	7.3	Montana.....	4.5	4.4	4.4
Arizona.....	5.3	4.5	4.2	Nebraska.....	3.9	3.8	4.0
Arkansas.....	5.7	5.6	5.4	Nevada.....	4.7	4.0	3.9
California.....	6.5	6.0	5.8	New Hampshire.....	4.2	3.4	3.4
Colorado.....	5.8	5.4	4.8	New Jersey.....	5.4	4.2	3.9
Connecticut.....	5.2	4.5	4.7	New Mexico.....	5.9	5.6	5.3
Delaware.....	4.0	4.2	4.3	New York.....	6.3	5.6	5.0
District of Columbia.....	7.5	8.8	8.1	North Carolina.....	5.9	5.3	5.0
Florida.....	4.9	4.6	4.4	North Dakota.....	3.5	3.6	3.3
Georgia.....	4.4	4.8	4.8	Ohio.....	6.1	6.1	5.9
Hawaii.....	3.6	3.0	2.9	Oklahoma.....	5.2	4.5	4.6
Idaho.....	5.1	4.4	4.3	Oregon.....	7.9	7.0	6.7
Illinois.....	6.4	6.0	5.6	Pennsylvania.....	5.5	5.7	5.1
Indiana.....	5.3	5.2	5.4	Rhode Island.....	5.4	4.8	4.4
Iowa.....	4.6	5.0	5.1	South Carolina.....	6.6	6.9	7.0
Kansas.....	5.6	5.3	5.2	South Dakota.....	3.6	3.5	3.6
Kentucky.....	5.7	4.7	5.0	Tennessee.....	5.5	5.3	5.9
Louisiana.....	5.8	5.7	5.7	Texas.....	6.4	5.9	5.9
Maine.....	4.7	4.6	4.4	Utah.....	5.5	5.0	4.9
Maryland.....	4.3	4.1	4.1	Vermont.....	4.3	3.6	3.5
Massachusetts.....	5.6	4.7	4.8	Virginia.....	3.8	3.5	3.3
Michigan.....	6.9	7.5	7.1	Washington.....	6.9	5.9	5.4
Minnesota.....	5.0	4.6	4.4	West Virginia.....	5.4	4.9	4.7
Mississippi.....	5.6	6.7	7.1	Wisconsin.....	5.4	4.7	4.8
				Wyoming.....	3.9	3.7	3.4

P = preliminary

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

State	Jan. 2004	Dec. 2004 <sup>P</sup>	Jan. 2005 <sup>P</sup>	State	Jan. 2004	Dec. 2004 <sup>P</sup>	Jan. 2005 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama.....	2,141,133	2,156,180	2,160,852	Missouri.....	3,014,568	3,040,333	3,024,215
Alaska.....	332,163	334,198	334,486	Montana.....	476,203	488,018	487,861
Arizona.....	2,744,919	2,796,683	2,801,766	Nebraska.....	981,156	987,973	983,856
Arkansas.....	1,290,564	1,321,540	1,319,455	Nevada.....	1,164,459	1,189,969	1,194,768
California.....	17,462,210	17,630,383	17,610,346	New Hampshire.....	720,248	725,481	726,564
Colorado.....	2,500,143	2,544,045	2,537,777	New Jersey.....	4,375,203	4,389,586	4,390,091
Connecticut.....	1,800,944	1,791,500	1,782,316	New Mexico.....	903,752	919,496	922,023
Delaware.....	421,878	424,004	426,625	New York.....	9,330,482	9,392,778	9,357,290
District of Columbia.....	298,641	302,740	305,555	North Carolina.....	4,246,373	4,264,199	4,284,459
Florida.....	8,295,688	8,480,780	8,512,003	North Dakota.....	352,789	356,585	354,945
Georgia.....	4,355,467	4,422,143	4,444,525	Ohio.....	5,875,622	5,887,116	5,890,876
Hawaii.....	613,690	618,331	621,413	Oklahoma.....	1,708,853	1,711,296	1,720,273
Idaho.....	696,085	707,210	714,856	Oregon.....	1,849,618	1,858,394	1,851,971
Illinois.....	6,383,682	6,409,209	6,456,287	Pennsylvania.....	6,220,292	6,325,707	6,337,592
Indiana.....	3,171,736	3,171,131	3,184,049	Rhode Island.....	562,676	560,106	558,486
Iowa.....	1,620,665	1,628,005	1,624,088	South Carolina.....	2,027,403	2,061,568	2,072,009
Kansas.....	1,456,839	1,468,260	1,465,100	South Dakota.....	426,923	430,148	430,228
Kentucky.....	1,978,039	1,967,661	1,972,514	Tennessee.....	2,917,621	2,902,703	2,914,508
Louisiana.....	2,047,047	2,069,883	2,091,425	Texas.....	10,984,242	11,093,932	11,149,617
Maine.....	695,970	702,939	7,000,940	Utah.....	1,197,082	1,208,612	1,209,510
Maryland.....	2,881,922	2,884,719	2,892,989	Vermont.....	353,135	354,685	353,064
Massachusetts.....	3,402,009	3,385,125	3,371,265	Virginia.....	3,791,032	3,830,786	3,847,172
Michigan.....	5,061,125	5,092,943	5,088,679	Washington.....	3,196,306	3,271,402	3,251,426
Minnesota.....	2,931,109	2,966,336	2,963,548	West Virginia.....	789,838	784,543	788,480
Mississippi.....	1,322,149	1,337,336	1,345,271	Wisconsin.....	3,074,685	3,070,796	3,077,287
				Wyoming.....	279,261	283,821	283,860

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

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

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2004												2005	
	2003	2004	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. <sup>P</sup>	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	
TOTAL NONFARM.....	129,999	131,480	130,466	130,786	131,123	131,373	131,479	131,562	131,750	131,880	132,162	132,294	132,449	132,573	132,816	
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	108,416	109,862	108,915	109,204	109,516	109,787	109,908	109,976	110,105	110,203	110,462	110,588	110,749	110,863	111,075	
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	21,816	21,884	21,699	21,773	21,825	21,888	21,890	21,902	21,946	21,947	21,982	21,996	22,022	22,004	22,056	
Natural resources and mining.....	572	591	577	585	589	592	591	596	595	597	595	599	602	607	613	
Logging.....	69.4	67.8	66.8	69.0	69.8	68.9	67.6	67.4	67.5	68.0	67.0	66.9	67.9	68.0	67.9	
Mining.....	502.7	523.2	509.7	515.7	519.2	523.3	523.8	528.9	527.8	528.5	527.7	532.5	534.4	538.7	544.7	
Oil and gas extraction.....	120.2	123.1	121.0	121.4	122.5	123.7	123.2	123.2	123.8	124.0	123.6	124.4	124.1	123.4	123.0	
Minina. except oil and gas <sup>1</sup> .....	202.7	207.1	201.1	202.9	204.8	207.1	208.1	211.8	209.1	208.5	208.4	210.7	211.3	212.9	215.0	
Coal mining.....	70.0	71.7	69.1	69.4	70.4	71.3	72.0	73.5	73.1	72.9	72.7	73.7	73.9	75.4	75.8	
Support activities for mining.....	179.8	193.1	187.6	191.4	191.9	192.5	192.5	193.9	194.9	196.0	195.7	197.4	199.0	202.4	206.7	
Construction.....	6,735	6,964	6,841	6,897	6,913	6,949	6,955	6,965	6,985	6,998	7,043	7,060	7,086	7,090	7,121	
Construction of buildings.....	1,575.8	1,632.2	1,593.8	1,608.5	1,608.7	1,623.1	1,626.7	1,632.2	1,636.3	1,647.8	1,663.0	1,668.3	1,678.9	1,682.4	1,690.3	
Heavy and civil engineering.....	903.1	902.5	893.0	903.1	903.2	903.0	899.8	899.7	901.1	902.1	904.1	906.4	907.8	908.2	907.7	
Speciality trade contractors.....	4,255.7	4,429.7	4,354.2	4,385.1	4,401.5	4,423.3	4,428.6	4,433.1	4,447.6	4,447.8	4,476.1	4,484.8	4,499.2	4,499.6	4,523.4	
Manufacturing.....	14,510	14,329	14,281	14,291	14,323	14,347	14,344	14,341	14,366	14,352	14,344	14,337	14,334	14,307	14,322	
Production workers.....	10,190	10,083	10,013	10,028	10,064	10,093	10,095	10,102	10,131	10,117	10,111	10,104	10,097	10,082	10,087	
Durable goods.....	8,963	8,923	8,864	8,873	8,902	8,925	8,931	8,926	8,965	8,957	8,960	8,954	8,957	8,942	8,964	
Production workers.....	6,152	6,137	6,075	6,085	6,114	6,138	6,147	6,144	6,180	6,172	6,172	6,166	6,170	6,166	6,179	
Wood products.....	537.6	548.4	543.1	544	544.9	547.9	549	550	551.7	550.1	554.5	553.3	555.2	554.7	555	
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	494.2	504.8	495.7	497.1	501.6	506.3	507.4	507.9	507.6	508.8	509.1	507.9	506.5	504.5	503.2	
Primary metals.....	477.4	465.9	464.7	464.2	464.8	466.1	467.4	468.4	467.4	466.4	466.0	465.8	465.2	465.5	466.6	
Fabricated metal products.....	1,506.8	1,470.3	1,478.6	1,479.4	1,488.6	1,496.5	1,498.3	1,502.6	1,506.8	1,508.5	1,511.5	1,510.9	1,512.8	1,514.3	1,515.0	
Machinery.....	1,149.4	1,141.5	1,129.4	1,132.6	1,139.0	1,140.0	1,142.7	1,146.8	1,151.5	1,148.7	1,147.3	1,147.4	1,146.0	1,145.9	1,147.5	
Computer and electronic products <sup>1</sup> .....	1,355.2	1,326.2	1,317.8	1,319.5	1,322.6	1,327.1	1,327.4	1,332.8	1,334.0	1,332.5	1,329.8	1,327.1	1,325.8	1,327.0	1,327.6	
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	224.0	212.1	214.0	213.3	213.1	213.7	212.2	211.4	212.4	211.9	209.7	209.3	210.4	210.2	211.3	
Communications equipment.....	154.9	150.5	148.9	148.7	148.5	148.9	150.1	151.3	151.6	151.0	150.7	152.7	153.7	155.1	154.4	
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	461.1	452.8	449.4	449.7	451.2	453.3	455.2	457.9	457.4	457.0	454.9	451.9	448.0	447.4	447.3	
Electronic instruments.....	429.7	431.8	424.9	427.8	429.1	431.1	431.2	433.9	434.2	434.6	437.0	435.6	435.7	436.4	436.5	
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	459.6	446.8	448.0	445.3	445.8	446.1	446.8	447.3	447.7	447.0	445.1	447.4	445.8	445.1	443.7	
Transportation equipment.....	1,774.1	1,763.5	1,761.9	1,764.4	1,765.1	1,763.6	1,762.2	1,739.1	1,769.5	1,768.5	1,771.0	1,767.2	1,771.9	1,760.1	1,781.9	
Furniture and related products.....	572.9	572.7	569.7	572.2	574.1	574.5	573.6	574.0	573.3	572.1	571.3	572.2	571.7	570.3	568.6	
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	663.3	655.5	654.8	654.5	655.6	656.4	656.4	656.8	655.2	654.5	654.1	654.7	656.4	654.3	654.5	
Nonurable goods.....	5,547	5,406	5,417	5,418	5,421	5,422	5,413	5,415	5,401	5,395	5,384	5,383	5,377	5,365	5,358	
Production workers.....	4,038	3,945	3,938	3,943	3,950	3,955	3,948	3,958	3,951	3,945	3,939	3,938	3,927	3,916	3,908	
Food manufacturing.....	1,517.5	1,497.4	1,499.4	1,498.8	1,500.5	1,501.8	1,498.6	1,504.6	1,497.0	1,494.3	1,493.5	1,493.6	1,498.8	1,494.3	1,494.2	
Beverages and tobacco products.....	199.6	194.3	193.1	194.4	194.3	194.0	194.4	194.2	193.4	194.9	192.9	195.1	193.0	192.2	192.1	
Textile mills.....	261.3	238.5	240.3	240.7	239.7	239.7	239.3	238.8	238.1	237.3	236.5	235.0	233.2	231.5	229.7	
Textile product mills.....	179.3	177.7	175.1	177.2	179.1	180.2	178.5	178.2	177.6	177.8	178.1	178.4	178.0	178.1	177.3	
Apparel.....	312.3	284.8	295.2	293.1	291.8	289.1	285.9	283.2	282.6	281.0	276.1	273.4	271.9	269.3	266.5	
Leather and allied products.....	44.5	42.9	42.7	42.7	42.6	42.8	42.6	42.5	42.5	42.7	42.8	43.4	43.1	43.1	43.1	
Paper and paper products.....	516.2	499.1	499.4	499.7	499.0	498.9	496.7	499.2	500.6	499.3	499.4	498.1	497.9	499.9	501.2	
Printing and related support activities.....	680.5	665.0	667.6	665.6	665.7	667.2	668.3	665.2	663.9	661.6	661.0	661.3	660.8	659.6	659.4	
Petroleum and coal products.....	114.3	112.8	111.9	112.0	111.4	112.3	112.9	112.8	113.2	113.2	113.3	113.6	113.8	114.5	115.0	
Chemicals.....	906.1	887.0	889.3	889.2	890.8	889.0	888.8	887.7	885.8	885.5	884.5	882.4	880.5	877.1	875.6	
Plastics and rubber products.....	815.4	806.6	802.8	804.4	805.9	807.3	807.1	808.9	806.6	807.1	806.3	808.6	806.2	804.9	803.5	
SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	108,182	109,596	108,767	109,013	109,298	109,485	109,589	109,660	109,804	109,933	110,180	110,298	110,427	110,569	110,760	
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	86,599	87,978	87,216	87,431	87,691	87,899	88,018	88,074	88,159	88,256	88,480	88,592	88,727	88,859	89,019	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25,287	25,510	25,367	25,441	25,481	25,511	25,536	25,536	25,537	25,555	25,581	25,621	25,620	25,652	25,701	
Wholesale trade.....	5,607.5	5,654.9	5,616.5	5,629.0	5,648.2	5,651.4	5,653.4	5,660.2	5,662.9	5,672.4	5,674.7	5,680.0	5,683.6	5,679.9	5,686.5	
Durable goods.....	2,940.6	2,949.1	2,928.5	2,936.5	2,941.3	2,942.9	2,948.4	2,955.3	2,957.8	2,960.2	2,962.3	2,960.4	2,964.5	2,965.6	2,968.1	
Nonurable goods.....	2,004.6	2,007.1	2,001.4	2,002.8	2,009.1	2,010.6	2,006.6	2,004.0	2,004.0	2,008.1	2,009.1	2,012.6	2,009.9	2,005.4	2,006.5	
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	662.2	698.8	686.6	689.7	697.8	697.9	698.4	700.9	701.1	704.1	703.3	707.0	709.2	708.9	711.9	
Retail trade.....	14,917.3	15,034.7	14,977.0	15,021.3	15,038.0	15,052.3	15,060.5	15,048.2	15,043.3	15,037.7	15,056.5	15,081.4	15,077.0	15,081.2	15,120.3	
Motor vehicles and parts dealers <sup>1</sup> .....	1,882.9	1,901.2	1,898.4	1,903.6	1,906.6	1,906.9	1,904.1	1,904.4	1,899.8	1,898.4	1,896.4	1,901.2	1,905.9	1,907.4	1,910.8	
Automobile dealers.....	1,254.4	1,254.2	1,259.9	1,261.5	1,260.3	1,258.5	1,257.1	1,254.1	1,251.2	1,247.3	1,245.0	1,247.6	1,249.1	1,247.9	1,248.5	
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	547.3	560.2	557.4	558.3	558.1	558.7	559.1	559.8	561.6	561.9	562.3	565.6	563.7	562.1	562.1	
Electronics and appliance stores.....	512.2	514.4	508.4	512.0	514.9	514.3	514.1	513.4	512.0	513.6	520.2	520.3	516.5	516.1	514.3	

See notes at end of table.



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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2004												2005	
	2003	2004	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. <sup>P</sup>	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,185.0	1,226.0	1,209.5	1,219.4	1,224.7	1,227.9	1,223.8	1,224.7	1,228.1	1,232.5	1,236.3	1,240.4	1,243.5	1,248.0	1,263.6	
Food and beverage stores.....	2,383.4	2,826.3	2,826.2	2,829.9	2,830.8	2,835.8	2,832.6	2,828.5	2,826.2	2,827.1	2,830.2	2,822.7	2,819.8	2,826.0	2,829.2	
Health and personal care stores.....	938.1	941.7	940.3	942.1	941.6	941.2	941.3	941.0	941.0	942.1	941.6	944.5	946.6	944.8	949.3	
Gasoline stations.....	882.0	877.1	878.5	879.5	879.3	879.1	877.5	876.6	876.5	878.0	877.0	873.7	871.3	872.9	874.1	
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,304.5	1,361.8	1,336.3	1,347.7	1,352.1	1,357.5	1,367.6	1,369.5	1,374.4	1,371.9	1,376.0	1,377.9	1,381.3	1,375.5	1,381.5	
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	646.5	639.2	641.8	641.3	639.8	639.7	639.4	638.9	639.0	638.7	638.0	639.0	635.8	637.7	636.3	
General merchandise stores <sup>1</sup> .....	2,822.4	2,843.5	2,840.6	2,845.1	2,847.7	2,848.4	2,856.4	2,848.0	2,842.5	2,832.9	2,835.2	2,854.9	2,852.9	2,853.5	2,861.3	
Department stores.....	1,620.6	1,612.5	1,607.7	1,611.1	1,613.6	1,614.2	1,618.0	1,616.1	1,611.4	1,603.3	1,604.2	1,619.1	1,619.3	1,619.1	1,623.2	
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	930.7	918.6	915.1	917.1	916.8	917.0	919.2	918.8	918.9	917.0	920.5	917.4	918.2	918.7	918.6	
Nonstore retailers.....	427.3	424.8	424.5	425.3	425.6	425.8	425.4	424.6	423.3	423.6	422.8	423.8	421.5	418.5	419.2	
<b>Transportation and warehousing.....</b>	<b>4,185.4</b>	<b>4,250.0</b>	<b>4,204.1</b>	<b>4,221.5</b>	<b>4,223.5</b>	<b>4,236.3</b>	<b>4,250.9</b>	<b>4,257.0</b>	<b>4,260.4</b>	<b>4,274.1</b>	<b>4,279.6</b>	<b>4,289.6</b>	<b>4,288.0</b>	<b>4,316.0</b>	<b>4,317.8</b>	
Air transportation.....	528.3	514.8	514.1	515.9	516.0	516.7	517.0	516.3	515.0	513.8	514.2	514.6	512.3	509.4	508.1	
Rail transportation.....	217.7	224.1	222.5	223.4	223.5	223.7	224.7	225.0	224.6	225.5	225.4	224.6	224.0	224.4	223.7	
Water transportation.....	54.5	57.2	54.6	55.6	57.2	57.3	58.2	58.1	56.7	57.2	57.7	57.8	58.6	59.8	58.7	
Truck transportation.....	1,325.6	1,350.7	1,337.9	1,339.2	1,343.8	1,346.3	1,352.2	1,352.5	1,352.5	1,358.5	1,356.0	1,358.9	1,366.5	1,372.6	1,377.0	
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	382.2	385.5	383.9	383.5	377.4	386.3	381.6	383.2	386.2	388.3	389.3	389.4	391.0	391.7	390.2	
Pipeline transportation.....	40.2	38.8	38.6	38.5	38.6	38.8	38.9	39.0	38.9	39.0	38.9	39.0	38.7	39.3	39.3	
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	26.6	26.7	26.0	26.6	26.8	27.0	27.4	26.3	27.7	27.8	25.6	26.1	26.6	24.2	24.6	
Support activities for transportation.....	520.3	535.6	526.9	531.4	532.0	532.6	534.3	535.5	536.9	537.7	539.9	544.6	547.0	549.3	551.0	
Couriers and messengers.....	561.7	560.5	555.6	557.3	556.2	557.0	562.1	563.1	562.6	563.8	564.4	568.7	556.4	577.5	576.1	
Warehousing and storage.....	528.3	556.0	544.2	550.1	552.0	550.6	554.5	558.0	559.3	562.5	568.2	565.9	566.9	567.8	569.1	
<b>Utilities.....</b>	<b>577.0</b>	<b>570.2</b>	<b>569.1</b>	<b>569.0</b>	<b>571.0</b>	<b>571.1</b>	<b>570.8</b>	<b>570.9</b>	<b>570.1</b>	<b>571.1</b>	<b>570.3</b>	<b>570.2</b>	<b>571.3</b>	<b>574.7</b>	<b>576.2</b>	
<b>Information.....</b>	<b>3,188</b>	<b>3,138</b>	<b>3,143</b>	<b>3,136</b>	<b>3,142</b>	<b>3,146</b>	<b>3,151</b>	<b>3,144</b>	<b>3,135</b>	<b>3,127</b>	<b>3,131</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>3,127</b>	<b>3,123</b>	<b>3,121</b>	
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	924.8	909.8	910.2	910.4	911.0	911.1	911.9	909.6	909.3	909.2	908.1	908.9	905.7	905.0	905.5	
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	376.2	389.0	385.0	380.4	386.7	392.3	395.5	394.4	389.3	389.7	395.3	390.6	384.8	380.3	376.6	
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	324.3	326.6	323.7	324.2	324.4	326.3	326.5	327.2	327.8	328.1	329.5	329.7	329.7	331.3	331.0	
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	29.2	31.3	29.8	29.2	30.0	30.6	31.5	31.4	31.7	32.0	33.0	33.6	34.0	34.8	34.6	
Telecommunications.....	1,082.3	1,042.5	1,057.7	1,054.7	1,050.9	1,046.6	1,044.0	1,041.9	1,037.1	1,028.4	1,024.8	1,030.0	1,031.5	1,030.8	1,030.5	
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	402.4	388.1	386.8	386.9	387.2	388.2	389.9	388.6	387.6	387.6	389.2	389.5	390.4	389.9	392.3	
Other information services.....	48.7	50.9	49.8	50.4	51.3	51.3	51.6	51.3	51.7	51.5	50.9	50.7	50.7	51.0	50.9	
<b>Financial activities.....</b>	<b>7,977</b>	<b>8,052</b>	<b>7,997</b>	<b>8,005</b>	<b>8,021</b>	<b>8,037</b>	<b>8,051</b>	<b>8,043</b>	<b>8,058</b>	<b>8,083</b>	<b>8,093</b>	<b>8,107</b>	<b>8,128</b>	<b>8,150</b>	<b>8,161</b>	
Finance and insurance.....	5,922.6	5,965.6	5,929.8	5,936.9	5,948.4	5,956.0	5,965.6	5,958.6	5,970.2	5,982.1	5,994.1	6,001.3	6,014.5	6,030.9	6,035.4	
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	22.6	21.6	22.2	22.1	22.1	21.6	21.6	21.5	21.6	21.5	21.3	20.9	20.6	20.5	20.4	
Credit intermediation and related activities <sup>1</sup> .....	2,792.4	2,832.3	2,806.8	2,814.0	2,823.3	2,826.3	2,833.7	2,829.2	2,833.4	2,841.0	2,847.9	2,859.2	2,871.9	2,882.7	2,891.8	
Depository credit intermediation <sup>1</sup> .....	1,748.5	1,761.2	1,752.2	1,751.6	1,756.5	1,758.2	1,762.1	1,760.6	1,763.0	1,765.1	1,768.1	1,773.3	1,778.8	1,785.6	1,791.5	
Commercial banking.....	1,280.1	1,285.3	1,280.2	1,280.6	1,284.4	1,284.6	1,286.3	1,283.9	1,283.5	1,286.4	1,288.3	1,293.1	1,296.8	1,301.6	1,306.1	
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	757.7	766.8	757.9	758.5	759.2	761.9	765.1	766.3	769.9	772.3	777.3	776.9	779.7	782.5	782.7	
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,266.0	2,260.3	2,256.9	2,256.2	2,258.2	2,261.6	2,260.9	2,257.0	2,261.0	2,263.3	2,264.1	2,260.4	2,258.1	2,259.6	2,255.6	
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	83.9	84.7	86.0	86.1	85.6	84.6	84.3	84.6	84.3	84.0	83.5	83.9	84.2	85.6	84.9	
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2,053.9	2,086.2	2,066.7	2,068.1	2,072.2	2,081.1	2,085.7	2,084.6	2,088.2	2,101.3	2,099.2	2,105.5	2,113.6	2,119.0	2,125.4	
Real estate.....	1,383.6	1,417.0	1,398.2	1,400.6	1,406.2	1,413.8	1,415.7	1,416.7	1,420.0	1,429.1	1,428.6	1,434.7	1,437.8	1,439.7	1,443.7	
Rental and leasing services.....	643.1	643.9	641.8	641.4	640.6	642.0	645.0	643.0	643.3	647.6	646.3	646.0	650.9	654.1	656.7	
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	27.3	25.4	26.7	26.1	25.4	25.3	25.0	24.9	24.9	24.6	24.3	24.8	24.9	25.2	25.0	
<b>Professional and business services.....</b>	<b>15,987</b>	<b>16,414</b>	<b>16,153</b>	<b>16,184</b>	<b>16,305</b>	<b>16,384</b>	<b>16,415</b>	<b>16,453</b>	<b>16,470</b>	<b>16,514</b>	<b>16,614</b>	<b>16,611</b>	<b>16,674</b>	<b>16,694</b>	<b>16,766</b>	
Professional and technical services <sup>1</sup> .....	6,629.5	6,762.0	6,672.3	6,696.7	6,712.2	6,730.0	6,754.0	6,765.1	6,779.7	6,805.4	6,835.3	6,834.4	6,869.9	6,882.1	6,896.5	
Legal services.....	1,142.1	1,161.8	1,155.2	1,155.9	1,158.6	1,160.0	1,163.5	1,165.0	1,163.6	1,166.8	1,167.4	1,163.1	1,164.4	1,160.8	1,160.9	
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	815.3	816.0	812.0	811.3	811.6	810.7	810.5	813.9	814.2	816.1	821.5	816.6	840.8	858.1	856.9	
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,226.9	1,260.8	1,236.1	1,242.6	1,249.4	1,254.6	1,258.7	1,262.0	1,264.4	1,270.5	1,280.5	1,284.9	1,289.5	1,286.9	1,292.6	

See notes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2004											2005	
	2003	2004	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. <sup>P</sup>	Feb. <sup>P</sup>
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,116.6	1,147.4	1,122.6	1,129.3	1,127.7	1,134.0	1,142.3	1,145.9	1,155.0	1,161.1	1,167.3	1,174.1	1,174.3	1,171.8	1,173.3
Management and technical consulting services.....	744.9	779.0	760.4	765.7	772.9	778.2	783.6	784.7	786.9	787.9	790.5	787.8	789.9	789.3	791.7
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,687.2	1,718.0	1,711.1	1,714.5	1,717.6	1,719.8	1,722.6	1,723.7	1,720.7	1,715.0	1,715.3	1,722.5	1,725.6	1,730.7	1,731.0
Administrative and waste services.....	7,669.8	7,934.0	7,769.2	7,772.9	7,875.5	7,934.1	7,938.3	7,964.0	7,969.7	7,993.2	8,063.1	8,054.3	8,078.0	8,081.6	8,138.2
Administrative and support services.....	7,347.7	7,608.7	7,446.1	7,448.8	7,550.2	7,609.4	7,611.2	7,637.2	7,643.1	7,667.3	7,736.4	7,728.2	7,751.4	7,755.2	7,811.0
Employment services <sup>1</sup> .....	3,299.5	3,470.3	3,375.3	3,358.1	3,422.4	3,461.2	3,449.5	3,477.5	3,480.0	3,513.5	3,572.9	3,570.5	3,584.5	3,595.9	3,632.1
Temporary help services.....	2,224.2	2,393.2	2,307.0	2,308.6	2,355.0	2,385.0	2,383.9	2,398.6	2,411.8	2,438.7	2,486.5	2,484.7	2,479.4	2,479.1	2,505.0
Business support services....	749.7	754.5	746.1	752.4	755.5	757.5	760.3	758.1	757.9	752.6	755.9	754.6	757.0	752.8	754.5
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,636.1	1,694.2	1,655.1	1,663.9	1,688.5	1,700.1	1,707.7	1,705.2	1,706.6	1,706.4	1,708.6	1,707.2	1,706.1	1,701.4	1,710.5
Waste management and remediation services.....	322.1	325.3	323.1	324.1	325.3	324.7	327.1	326.8	326.6	325.9	326.7	326.1	326.6	326.4	327.2
<b>Educational and health services.....</b>	<b>16,588</b>	<b>16,954</b>	<b>16,787</b>	<b>16,833</b>	<b>16,871</b>	<b>16,913</b>	<b>16,936</b>	<b>16,963</b>	<b>17,010</b>	<b>17,019</b>	<b>17,081</b>	<b>17,108</b>	<b>17,142</b>	<b>17,178</b>	<b>17,189</b>
Educational services.....	2,695.1	2,766.4	2,740.0	2,745.8	2,747.3	2,754.1	2,755.1	2,765.6	2,772.3	2,773.2	2,794.0	2,797.2	2,805.5	2,825.0	2,813.3
Health care and social assistance.....	13,892.6	14,187.3	14,047.2	14,087.1	14,123.6	14,158.5	14,180.7	14,197.8	14,237.8	14,246.1	14,287.2	14,310.7	14,336.1	14,353.2	14,375.3
Ambulatory health care services <sup>1</sup> .....	4,786.4	4,946.4	4,884.8	4,898.9	4,916.1	4,929.9	4,941.9	4,956.2	4,969.2	4,975.0	4,996.9	5,006.7	5,017.0	5,027.0	5,035.2
Offices of physicians.....	2,002.5	2,053.9	2,029.9	2,038.0	2,042.0	2,046.4	2,051.1	2,054.5	2,059.1	2,064.5	2,074.2	2,077.7	2,084.3	2,085.3	2,091.5
Outpatient care centers.....	426.8	446.2	441.7	441.7	443.5	445.8	446.6	448.4	449.7	448.7	449.5	449.8	450.3	451.5	451.4
Home health care services....	732.6	773.2	757.8	760.9	765.3	768.5	771.7	775.4	778.0	779.5	782.7	789.2	790.7	796.6	796.0
Hospitals.....	4,244.6	4,293.6	4,260.4	4,272.0	4,279.7	4,290.0	4,292.2	4,296.2	4,305.0	4,306.0	4,311.2	4,319.7	4,323.5	4,329.6	4,337.7
Nursing and residential care facilities <sup>1</sup> .....	2,786.2	2,814.8	2,796.9	2,804.4	2,808.7	2,811.9	2,814.4	2,818.0	2,819.8	2,825.0	2,827.2	2,827.2	2,827.9	2,827.0	2,830.0
Nursing care facilities.....	1,579.8	1,575.3	1,570.4	1,572.8	1,574.8	1,575.8	1,576.3	1,576.9	1,576.7	1,576.6	1,576.8	1,576.4	1,574.5	1,571.5	1,571.5
Social assistance <sup>1</sup> .....	2,075.4	2,132.5	2,105.1	2,111.8	2,119.1	2,126.7	2,132.2	2,127.4	2,143.8	2,140.1	2,151.9	2,157.1	2,167.7	2,169.6	2,172.4
Child day care services.....	755.3	767.1	758.2	758.8	760.3	762	767.4	770.4	776.1	767.9	772.8	775.3	780.4	780.5	782.2
<b>Leisure and hospitality.....</b>	<b>12,173</b>	<b>12,479</b>	<b>12,367</b>	<b>12,412</b>	<b>12,443</b>	<b>12,474</b>	<b>12,486</b>	<b>12,497</b>	<b>12,508</b>	<b>12,522</b>	<b>12,546</b>	<b>12,571</b>	<b>12,589</b>	<b>12,611</b>	<b>12,630</b>
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,812.9	1,833.0	1,834.2	1,836.5	1,833.4	1,836.6	1,834.8	1,830.9	1,831.0	1,836.2	1,834.4	1,826.4	1,811.0	1,805.4	1,799.7
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	371.7	364.8	370.2	367.5	365.1	362.8	363.6	359.2	358.4	363.6	364.4	362.5	357.9	355.6	355.5
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	114.7	117.1	115.6	116.0	117.0	117.8	117.8	118.6	118.8	118.3	118.2	116.9	114.8	114.5	113.2
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,326.5	1,351.1	1,348.4	1,353.0	1,351.3	1,356.0	1,353.4	1,353.1	1,353.8	1,354.3	1,351.8	1,347.0	1,338.3	1,335.3	1,331.0
Accommodations and food services.....	10,359.8	10,646.0	10,532.4	10,575.3	10,609.4	10,637.1	10,650.7	10,666.1	10,676.5	10,685.3	10,712.0	10,744.1	10,778.4	10,805.1	10,830.0
Accommodations.....	1,775.4	1,795.9	1,781.2	1,785.3	1,791.6	1,792.2	1,798.0	1,797.3	1,801.3	1,801.5	1,800.6	1,814.7	1,824.6	1,825.9	1,827.8
Food services and drinking places.....	8,584.4	8,850.1	8,751.2	8,790.0	8,817.8	8,844.9	8,852.7	8,868.8	8,875.2	8,883.8	8,911.4	8,929.4	8,953.8	8,979.2	9,002.2
<b>Other services.....</b>	<b>5,401</b>	<b>5,431</b>	<b>5,402</b>	<b>5,420</b>	<b>5,428</b>	<b>5,434</b>	<b>5,443</b>	<b>5,438</b>	<b>5,441</b>	<b>5,436</b>	<b>5,434</b>	<b>5,441</b>	<b>5,447</b>	<b>5,451</b>	<b>5,451</b>
Repair and maintenance.....	1,233.6	1,227.6	1,223.5	1,231.6	1,229.5	1,229.6	1,226.5	1,227.4	1,225.9	1,226.9	1,227.9	1,227.1	1,229.9	1,229.4	1,232.7
Personal and laundry services	1,263.5	1,274.1	1,264.0	1,273.0	1,275.7	1,281.6	1,283.4	1,278.0	1,276.9	1,271.5	1,267.8	1,271.6	1,276.8	1,280.4	1,277.5
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,903.6	2,929.1	2,914.4	2,915.7	2,922.3	2,922.3	2,932.7	2,932.8	2,937.9	2,937.9	2,938.1	2,942.3	2,940.6	2,941.4	2,940.9
<b>Government.....</b>	<b>21,583</b>	<b>21,618</b>	<b>21,551</b>	<b>21,582</b>	<b>21,607</b>	<b>21,586</b>	<b>21,571</b>	<b>21,586</b>	<b>21,645</b>	<b>21,677</b>	<b>21,700</b>	<b>21,706</b>	<b>21,700</b>	<b>21,710</b>	<b>21,741</b>
Federal.....	2,761	2,728	2,731	2,730	2,745	2,729	2,731	2,726	2,730	2,730	2,723	2,728	2,706	2,717	2,721
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	1,952.4	1,943.4	1,940.0	1,940.8	1,957.2	1,943.2	1,946.3	1,939.2	1,945.5	1,946.8	1,940.1	1,946.4	1,939.5	1,937.2	1,940.6
U.S. Postal Service.....	808.6	784.1	790.5	788.9	787.3	785.8	785.1	786.4	784.3	783.4	782.5	781.4	766.4	780.2	780.0
State.....	5,002	4,985	4,971	4,974	4,975	4,967	4,963	4,976	4,987	5,000	5,007	5,015	5,020	5,025	5,032
Education.....	2,254.7	2,249.2	2,240.2	2,242.2	2,243.3	2,233.3	2,228.2	2,241.4	2,249.4	2,263.7	2,268.4	2,271.3	2,277.9	2,280.4	2,287.6
Other State government.....	2,747.6	2,736.2	2,730.4	2,731.3	2,731.6	2,733.2	2,734.4	2,734.4	2,737.8	2,736.4	2,738.2	2,743.4	2,741.9	2,744.4	2,744.4
Local.....	13,820	13,905	13,849	13,878	13,887	13,890	13,877	13,884	13,928	13,947	13,970	13,963	13,974	13,968	13,988
Education.....	7,709.4	7,762.5	7,717.6	7,743.0	7,750.7	7,752.9	7,742.5	7,757.8	7,785.7	7,793.2	7,810.8	7,806.3	7,810.8	7,808.8	7,824.7
Other local government.....	6,110.2	6,143.0	6,130.9	6,135.0	6,136.4	6,137.3	6,134.5	6,126.6	6,142.2	6,153.4	6,159.3	6,156.7	6,163.1	6,159.2	6,163.0

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

Industry	Annual average		2004												2005	
	2003	2004	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. <sup>P</sup>	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	39.8	40.0	40.2	40.2	40.0	40.2	39.9	40.1	40.0	40.1	39.9	39.9	40.0	39.8	39.9	
Natural resources and mining.....	43.6	44.5	44.1	44.2	44.3	44.2	43.9	44.2	44.4	44.5	44.8	45.0	45.4	45.5	45.1	
Construction.....	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.6	38.2	38.3	38.0	38.3	38.1	38.1	38.2	38.3	38.4	37.6	38.2	
Manufacturing.....	40.4	40.8	41.0	40.9	40.8	41.0	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.6	
Overtime hours.....	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	
Durable goods.....	40.8	41.3	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.2	41.2	40.9	41.1	41.1	41.0	
Overtime hours.....	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	
Wood products.....	40.4	40.6	41.1	40.9	40.9	41.3	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.4	40.3	40.0	40.3	40.6	39.9	
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	42.2	42.3	42.4	42.7	42.3	42.1	41.8	42.2	42.3	42.4	42.4	42.1	42.3	41.9	42.0	
Primary metals.....	42.3	43.1	43.0	43.1	43.2	43.4	43.4	43.2	43.2	43.1	43.0	42.9	42.8	43.1	43.1	
Fabricated metal products.....	40.7	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.1	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9	
Machinery.....	40.8	41.9	41.8	41.7	41.9	42.2	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.3	42.2	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	
Computer and electronic products.....	40.4	40.4	41.1	40.7	40.6	40.7	40.4	40.7	40.4	40.3	40.1	39.6	39.8	40.0	39.7	
Electrical equipment and appliances..	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.9	41.5	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.6	40.6	40.1	40.0	40.1	39.9	
Transportation equipment.....	41.9	42.5	42.9	42.8	42.4	42.7	42.2	42.4	42.5	42.4	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.4	42.4	
Furniture and related products.....	38.9	39.5	39.5	39.6	39.5	40.0	39.6	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.2	39.2	39.5	39.5	39.6	
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.4	38.5	38.8	38.7	38.4	38.8	38.4	38.6	38.5	38.4	38.4	38.2	38.3	38.5	38.6	
Nondurable goods.....	39.8	40.0	40.3	40.1	40.0	40.3	40.1	40.1	40.2	40.1	39.9	39.8	39.8	40.0	39.9	
Overtime hours.....	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	
Food manufacturing.....	39.3	39.3	39.5	39.2	39.2	39.6	39.4	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.0	39.1	38.8	39.0	39.3	
Beverage and tobacco products.....	39.1	39.2	40.2	39.5	39.8	39.2	38.6	38.9	39.4	39.2	38.6	39.0	39.6	40.5	40.2	
Textile mills.....	39.1	40.1	40.1	40.3	39.7	40.2	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.2	40.1	40.0	39.8	40.2	39.7	
Textile product mills.....	39.6	38.9	39.9	38.8	38.4	38.7	38.9	38.6	38.8	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.0	39.5	39.4	
Apparel.....	35.6	36.0	36.2	36.2	36.0	36.2	35.9	36.0	36.2	36.2	36.0	35.7	35.9	35.9	35.9	
Leather and allied products.....	39.3	38.4	39.1	39.0	38.9	38.4	38.3	37.8	38.1	38.2	38.4	38.2	37.6	37.1	37.1	
Paper and paper products.....	41.5	42.1	42.1	41.8	42.0	42.6	41.9	42.4	42.5	42.2	42.1	42.1	42.0	42.5	42.0	
Printing and related support activities.....	38.2	38.4	38.6	38.4	38.4	38.6	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.5	38.6	38.6	
Petroleum and coal products.....	44.5	44.9	44.3	43.7	44.5	45.0	44.9	45.0	45.9	46.0	45.0	45.5	44.6	44.5	44.6	
Chemicals.....	42.4	42.8	43.2	43.0	43.0	42.9	42.6	42.8	42.9	42.8	42.7	42.4	42.6	42.8	42.4	
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.4	40.4	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.5	40.5	40.3	40.1	39.4	39.8	40.0	40.0	
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.2	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	33.6	33.5	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.2	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.6	
Wholesale trade.....	37.9	37.8	38.0	38.0	38.0	37.8	37.6	37.8	37.7	37.8	37.7	37.7	37.6	37.7	37.8	
Retail trade.....	30.9	30.7	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.4	30.6	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.6	30.8	30.7	30.8	
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.8	37.2	37.3	37.0	37.1	37.3	36.9	37.2	37.2	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.4	37.5	37.2	
Utilities.....	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.1	40.9	40.9	41.4	40.8	40.4	40.7	41.0	40.4	
Information.....	36.2	36.3	36.4	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.5	36.3	36.4	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.4	36.3	36.3	
Financial activities.....	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.6	35.8	35.5	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.7	35.6	35.7	35.9	35.8	
Professional and business services.....	34.1	34.2	34.3	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.0	34.2	34.3	34.7	34.3	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.0	
Education and health services.....	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.5	
Leisure and hospitality.....	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.7	
Other services.....	31.4	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	30.9	31.0	31.0	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.9	

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

p = preliminary.

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

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

Industry	Annual average												2005	
	2003	2004	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. <sup>p</sup>	Feb. <sup>p</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>														
Current dollars.....	\$15.35	\$15.67	\$15.54	\$15.58	\$15.62	\$15.64	\$15.70	\$15.74	\$15.77	\$15.81	\$15.82	\$15.85	\$15.90	\$15.91
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.27	8.23	8.23	8.24	8.21	8.20	8.23	8.25	8.25	8.22	8.21	8.23	8.24	8.22
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING.....</b>	16.80	17.19	17.08	17.12	17.13	17.16	17.19	17.24	17.30	17.32	17.33	17.36	17.35	17.43
Natural resources and mining.....	17.56	18.08	18.01	18.01	18.02	18.16	18.08	18.05	18.06	18.10	18.22	18.37	18.43	18.38
Construction.....	18.95	19.23	19.15	19.20	19.19	19.19	19.21	19.25	19.27	19.34	19.31	19.29	19.24	19.31
Manufacturing.....	15.74	16.14	16.01	16.07	16.08	16.12	16.16	16.22	16.29	16.27	16.29	16.34	16.37	16.42
Excluding overtime.....	14.96	15.29	15.16	15.23	15.23	15.28	15.30	15.36	15.42	15.42	15.43	15.48	15.51	15.54
Durable goods.....	16.45	16.82	16.69	16.74	16.75	16.77	16.83	16.90	16.98	16.97	16.99	17.06	17.10	17.17
Nondurable goods.....	14.63	15.05	14.93	14.99	15.02	15.07	15.09	15.14	15.18	15.15	15.16	15.16	15.18	15.20
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....</b>	14.96	15.26	15.13	15.17	15.21	15.24	15.30	15.34	15.36	15.40	15.42	15.45	15.51	15.51
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.34	14.59	14.46	14.52	14.54	14.59	14.63	14.65	14.66	14.69	14.70	14.72	14.82	14.78
Wholesale trade.....	17.36	17.66	17.51	17.59	17.60	17.66	17.71	17.69	17.73	17.78	17.80	17.87	17.91	17.96
Retail trade.....	11.90	12.08	11.98	12.01	12.04	12.07	12.10	12.13	12.16	12.16	12.20	12.21	12.32	12.28
Transportation and warehousing.....	16.25	16.53	16.38	16.46	16.51	16.54	16.58	16.65	16.53	16.61	16.54	16.54	16.58	16.53
Utilities.....	24.77	25.62	25.38	25.61	25.51	25.48	25.60	25.66	25.82	26.00	25.77	26.11	26.23	26.01
Information.....	21.01	21.42	21.22	21.31	21.43	21.28	21.42	21.52	21.62	21.59	21.58	21.70	21.80	21.56
Financial activities.....	17.14	17.53	17.40	17.45	17.47	17.49	17.55	17.57	17.64	17.71	17.65	17.71	17.71	17.74
Professional and business services.....	17.21	17.46	17.30	17.33	17.40	17.43	17.48	17.59	17.54	17.63	17.66	17.69	17.79	17.80
Education and health services.....	15.64	16.16	16.02	16.03	16.09	16.15	16.24	16.24	16.28	16.31	16.34	16.37	16.40	16.46
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.76	8.91	8.87	8.86	8.87	8.86	8.89	8.91	8.95	8.99	9.02	9.01	9.03	9.05
Other services.....	13.84	13.98	13.94	13.92	13.95	13.97	13.98	14.00	14.05	14.08	14.12	14.13	14.15	14.18

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2004											2005	
	2003	2004	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. <sup>P</sup>	Feb. <sup>P</sup>
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$15.35	\$15.67	\$15.59	\$15.54	\$15.59	\$15.63	\$15.56	\$15.59	\$15.66	\$15.79	\$15.82	\$15.84	\$15.88	\$16.00	\$15.95
Seasonally adjusted.....	15.47	—	15.51	15.54	15.58	15.62	15.64	15.70	15.74	15.77	15.81	15.82	15.85	15.90	15.91
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	16.80	17.19	16.95	17.00	17.08	17.10	17.14	17.18	17.28	17.40	17.39	17.37	17.43	17.31	17.34
Natural resources and mining.....	17.56	18.08	17.98	18.10	18.07	18.00	18.12	18.02	17.95	17.97	18.07	18.21	18.46	18.53	18.44
Construction.....	18.95	19.23	19.06	19.06	19.15	19.15	19.12	19.24	19.33	19.42	19.47	19.35	19.31	19.12	19.19
Manufacturing.....	15.74	16.14	15.98	16.00	16.06	16.04	16.08	16.03	16.16	16.35	16.26	16.32	16.46	16.42	16.43
Durable goods.....	16.45	16.82	16.67	16.68	16.71	16.70	16.73	16.60	16.84	17.06	16.98	17.04	17.22	17.15	17.19
Wood products .....	12.71	13.03	12.92	12.93	13.00	13.04	12.99	13.04	13.02	13.14	13.03	13.13	13.17	13.13	13.01
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	15.76	16.25	16.98	16.00	16.17	16.16	16.22	16.37	16.28	16.51	16.38	16.45	16.36	16.27	16.21
Primary metals .....	18.13	18.57	18.35	18.33	18.51	18.47	18.50	18.65	18.57	18.89	18.73	18.66	18.75	18.84	18.74
Fabricated metal products .....	15.01	15.31	15.18	15.25	15.21	15.20	15.23	15.27	15.27	15.43	15.38	15.43	15.59	15.55	15.66
Machinery .....	16.30	16.68	16.51	16.50	16.54	16.54	16.56	16.68	16.72	16.85	16.84	16.85	16.99	17.03	17.00
Computer and electronic products ...	16.69	17.28	16.93	16.94	17.02	17.13	17.22	17.30	17.38	17.48	17.52	17.65	17.92	18.04	18.01
Electrical equipment and appliances	14.36	14.90	14.62	14.71	14.84	14.86	14.92	14.92	15.04	15.08	15.05	15.10	15.12	15.07	15.16
Transportation equipment .....	21.23	21.49	21.33	21.29	21.31	21.25	21.31	20.73	21.49	21.91	21.78	21.91	22.17	21.90	21.97
Furniture and related products .....	12.98	13.16	12.93	12.97	13.10	13.05	13.11	13.12	13.28	13.39	13.27	13.29	13.46	13.42	13.36
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	13.30	13.85	13.76	13.79	13.71	13.76	13.82	13.90	13.88	13.97	13.92	13.96	14.05	14.07	14.05
Nondurable goods.....	14.63	15.05	14.87	14.90	15.00	14.97	15.03	15.13	15.08	15.23	15.11	15.16	15.21	15.24	15.18
Food manufacturing .....	12.80	12.98	12.88	12.91	12.98	12.96	13.01	13.07	13.00	13.09	12.94	12.99	13.03	13.07	13.08
Beverages and tobacco products .....	17.96	19.12	18.74	19.10	19.57	19.51	19.37	19.26	19.08	19.17	19.18	18.80	18.82	18.44	18.48
Textile mills .....	11.99	12.13	12.12	12.08	12.22	12.07	12.14	12.06	12.08	12.25	12.11	12.09	12.25	12.33	12.25
Textile product mills .....	11.23	11.39	11.38	11.35	11.30	11.27	11.27	11.45	11.43	11.49	11.42	11.44	11.43	11.31	11.47
Apparel .....	9.56	9.75	9.58	9.59	9.69	9.54	9.60	9.73	9.72	9.93	9.97	10.00	10.00	10.15	10.17
Leather and allied products .....	11.66	11.63	11.75	11.62	11.64	11.48	11.58	11.67	11.67	11.56	11.58	11.62	11.51	11.60	11.42
Paper and paper products .....	17.33	17.90	17.60	17.63	17.89	17.93	17.91	17.96	17.89	18.21	17.93	18.09	18.07	18.00	17.85
Printing and related support activities	15.37	15.72	15.59	15.63	15.55	15.52	15.56	15.73	15.88	15.96	15.95	15.93	15.80	15.77	15.81
Petroleum and coal products .....	23.63	24.38	24.29	24.79	24.45	24.39	24.22	24.32	24.05	24.44	24.33	24.71	24.48	24.75	24.98
Chemicals .....	18.50	19.16	18.80	18.83	18.96	19.00	19.16	19.31	19.24	19.44	19.42	19.44	19.59	19.52	19.33
Plastics and rubber products .....	14.18	14.58	14.44	14.45	14.58	14.54	14.59	14.69	14.66	14.75	14.55	14.58	14.76	14.81	14.67
PRIVATE SERVICE- PROVIDING .....	14.96	15.26	15.24	15.16	15.19	15.23	15.13	15.16	15.22	15.35	15.40	15.43	15.46	15.66	15.59
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.34	14.59	14.57	14.48	14.57	14.58	14.55	14.56	14.58	14.69	14.69	14.67	14.61	14.88	14.86
Wholesale trade .....	17.36	17.66	17.59	17.46	17.59	17.66	17.57	17.65	17.68	17.71	17.75	17.82	17.87	18.03	17.99
Retail trade .....	11.90	12.08	12.03	12.02	12.07	12.06	12.07	12.05	12.07	12.21	12.17	12.16	12.10	12.34	12.34
Transportation and warehousing .....	16.25	16.53	16.59	16.35	16.47	16.45	16.53	16.58	16.62	16.51	16.59	16.56	16.59	16.59	16.58
Utilities .....	24.77	25.62	25.31	25.38	25.72	25.55	25.34	25.45	25.36	25.89	26.02	26.01	26.00	26.14	25.94
Financial activities.....	21.01	21.42	21.27	21.16	21.23	21.40	21.16	21.29	21.43	21.73	21.69	21.70	21.74	21.83	21.58
Professional and business services.....	17.14	17.53	17.47	17.38	17.46	17.64	17.40	17.46	17.59	17.62	17.68	17.61	17.67	17.83	17.72
Education and health services.....	15.64	16.16	15.94	15.99	16.04	16.05	16.10	16.23	16.20	16.30	16.30	16.33	16.44	16.47	16.47
Leisure and hospitality .....	8.76	8.91	8.92	8.90	8.85	8.86	8.79	8.79	8.81	8.94	9.02	9.06	9.11	9.11	9.10
Other services.....	13.84	13.98	13.89	13.93	13.97	14.00	13.92	13.88	13.93	14.06	14.06	14.12	14.17	14.23	14.23

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

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



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

Industry	Annual average		2004												2005	
	2003	2004	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. <sup>P</sup>	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$517.30	\$528.56	\$526.94	\$520.59	\$522.27	\$531.42	\$524.37	\$528.50	\$535.57	\$530.54	\$534.72	\$532.22	\$536.74	\$537.60	\$534.33	
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	524.24	523.70	525.05	527.96	525.50	529.09	530.44	533.03	534.38	533.13	534.15	535.83	536.17	
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	669.13	688.03	672.92	681.70	678.08	689.13	689.03	687.20	696.38	690.78	697.34	694.80	702.43	683.75	684.93	
Natural resources and mining.....	765.94	804.03	783.93	794.59	793.27	797.40	806.34	801.89	804.16	796.07	820.38	824.91	836.24	833.85	824.27	
Construction.....	726.83	735.70	709.03	730.00	721.96	741.11	736.12	752.28	755.80	730.19	753.49	739.17	737.64	703.62	711.95	
Manufacturing.....	635.99	658.53	651.98	652.80	652.04	659.24	659.28	646.01	660.94	663.81	661.78	665.86	678.15	666.65	663.77	
Durable goods.....	671.21	694.16	688.47	690.55	686.78	694.72	694.30	673.96	695.49	697.75	699.58	702.05	718.07	703.15	703.07	
Wood products.....	514.10	529.46	521.97	524.96	530.40	545.07	535.19	532.03	539.03	521.66	526.41	526.51	532.07	527.83	509.99	
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	664.92	688.05	663.17	680.00	683.99	683.57	689.35	694.09	700.04	709.93	701.06	694.19	688.76	665.44	666.23	
Primary metals.....	767.60	799.77	787.22	790.02	799.63	803.45	808.45	788.90	796.65	808.49	801.64	802.38	813.75	815.77	807.69	
Fabricated metal products.....	610.37	628.80	623.90	625.25	620.57	627.76	627.48	621.49	627.60	628.00	633.66	634.17	648.54	637.55	638.93	
Machinery.....	664.79	699.51	691.77	691.35	688.06	699.64	698.83	692.22	697.22	699.28	707.28	711.07	727.17	718.67	715.70	
Computer and electronic products.....	674.72	698.28	695.82	691.15	684.20	695.48	699.13	695.46	700.41	700.95	704.30	706.00	723.97	716.19	713.20	
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	583.23	606.64	593.57	597.23	601.02	615.20	613.21	602.77	613.63	603.20	614.04	613.06	616.90	605.81	601.85	
Transportation equipment.....	889.48	912.97	915.06	915.47	901.41	911.63	907.81	839.57	909.03	926.79	923.47	926.79	962.18	926.37	933.73	
Furniture and related products.....	505.30	519.78	505.56	512.32	517.45	518.09	521.78	515.62	529.87	519.53	516.20	523.63	546.48	528.75	525.05	
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	510.82	533.47	533.89	535.05	525.09	535.26	530.69	528.20	534.38	530.86	534.53	536.06	545.14	543.10	542.33	
Nondurable goods.....	582.61	602.48	594.80	596.00	595.50	601.79	604.21	602.17	606.22	610.72	602.89	607.92	612.96	608.08	602.65	
Food manufacturing.....	502.92	509.66	499.74	499.62	498.43	511.92	512.59	513.65	514.80	520.98	508.54	515.70	513.38	505.81	506.20	
Beverages and tobacco products.....	702.45	750.51	736.48	742.99	778.89	772.60	759.30	758.84	761.29	762.97	734.59	731.32	737.74	735.76	731.81	
Textile mills.....	469.33	486.69	486.01	491.66	483.91	486.42	490.46	481.19	489.24	488.78	481.98	483.60	491.23	498.13	485.10	
Textile product mills.....	444.70	443.01	449.51	440.38	433.92	433.90	444.04	433.96	442.34	444.66	447.66	448.45	451.49	445.61	448.48	
Apparel.....	340.12	351.28	345.84	350.04	347.40	346.30	348.48	348.33	352.84	352.52	357.92	360.00	364.00	361.34	363.07	
Leather and allied products.....	457.83	446.73	464.13	462.48	459.78	440.83	442.36	422.45	441.13	430.03	445.83	445.05	437.38	429.20	425.97	
Paper and paper products.....	719.73	753.89	733.92	733.41	747.80	758.44	750.43	752.52	756.75	772.10	756.65	768.83	775.20	768.60	744.35	
Printing and related support activities.....	587.58	604.32	598.66	603.32	594.01	594.42	594.39	600.89	611.38	612.86	614.08	618.08	616.20	607.15	607.10	
Petroleum and coal products.....	1,052.32	1,094.83	1,073.62	1,078.37	1,061.13	1,090.23	1,094.74	1,118.72	1,096.68	1,119.35	1,097.28	1,131.72	1,099.15	1,096.43	1,109.11	
Chemicals.....	783.95	819.59	814.04	809.69	811.49	813.20	818.13	814.88	821.55	830.09	825.35	830.09	844.33	835.46	819.59	
Plastics and rubber products.....	872.26	589.70	587.71	589.56	594.86	594.69	599.65	583.19	590.80	591.48	583.46	578.83	596.30	592.40	583.33	
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	483.89	493.67	495.30	486.64	487.60	496.50	488.70	492.70	499.22	495.81	498.96	496.85	500.90	507.38	502.00	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	481.14	488.58	488.10	480.74	485.18	491.35	487.43	492.13	495.72	493.58	492.12	488.51	490.90	494.02	493.35	
Wholesale trade.....	657.29	666.93	670.18	658.24	664.90	674.61	660.63	665.41	673.61	665.90	669.18	671.81	670.13	681.53	676.42	
Retail trade.....	367.15	371.15	368.12	365.41	366.93	371.45	371.76	375.96	377.79	377.29	373.62	368.45	375.10	372.67	373.90	
Transportation and warehousing.....	598.41	614.90	615.49	600.05	602.80	616.88	611.61	616.78	628.24	617.47	622.13	622.66	625.44	620.47	608.49	
Utilities.....	1,017.27	1,048.82	1,040.24	1,038.04	1,054.52	1,055.22	1,044.01	1,033.27	1,032.15	1,074.44	1,066.82	1,061.21	1,053.00	1,066.51	1,047.98	
Information.....	760.81	777.42	776.36	759.64	762.16	776.82	774.46	772.83	788.62	786.63	787.35	787.71	791.34	798.98	781.20	
Financial activities.....	609.08	622.99	630.67	611.78	616.34	636.80	614.22	618.08	635.00	620.22	627.64	625.16	627.29	649.01	630.83	
Professional and business services.....	587.02	596.96	603.75	588.88	589.93	604.81	590.27	591.64	607.25	593.98	599.87	602.60	604.59	614.04	606.81	
Education and health services.....	505.69	523.83	519.64	513.28	516.49	521.63	520.03	529.10	531.36	528.12	528.12	529.09	534.30	541.86	535.28	
Leisure and hospitality.....	224.30	228.63	230.14	226.06	224.79	229.47	227.66	231.18	234.35	226.18	230.91	229.22	231.39	230.48	232.05	
Other services.....	434.41	433.04	433.37	430.44	430.28	436.80	430.13	431.67	436.01	433.05	434.45	434.90	436.44	439.71	438.28	

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

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

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

Dash indicates data not available. p = preliminary.

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

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2001.....	49.5	47.7	48.6	32.7	42.4	40.8	36.7	39.0	37.6	33.6	36.9	37.1
2002.....	41.0	35.6	39.7	39.2	40.5	47.7	42.8	43.0	42.1	39.0	41.5	35.1
2003.....	44.4	38.7	35.3	41.4	39.4	39.9	42.1	39.4	50.4	48.9	50.0	50.5
2004.....	50.9	53.4	66.0	67.3	64.6	59.7	55.4	53.8	57.6	58.6	54.7	54.3
2005.....	54.1	56.7										
Over 3-month span:												
2001.....	53.2	49.8	49.8	42.3	38.1	34.2	37.8	37.6	34.7	35.4	30.8	32.0
2002.....	35.3	37.9	36.5	34.2	34.4	39.4	40.6	44.1	37.8	37.1	35.8	36.7
2003.....	38.3	35.4	33.3	33.5	36.5	41.7	37.8	37.4	43.2	46.4	48.6	50.2
2004.....	52.5	53.8	56.7	69.4	75.4	71.2	63.5	56.8	57.4	59.9	59.7	56.3
2005.....	58.5	57.9										
Over 6-month span:												
2001.....	53.1	50.9	52.0	45.5	43.0	39.7	38.5	33.6	33.5	34.2	33.6	30.9
2002.....	29.5	29.9	32.0	31.7	30.9	37.4	37.1	38.7	35.3	36.0	37.9	35.1
2003.....	32.7	32.2	31.3	31.3	33.1	37.6	33.6	32.2	40.3	43.7	46.4	49.3
2004.....	47.3	50.4	54.9	62.6	64.4	69.6	67.3	68.9	64.6	62.2	59.7	55.9
2005.....	60.3	63.3										
Over 12-month span:												
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	34.2	35.1	32.7	33.1	37.1	36.7	37.2	39.2
2004.....	40.3	42.1	44.8	48.7	52.0	56.7	57.4	57.6	60.3	62.1	64.6	64.0
2005.....	61.2	65.6										
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2001.....	22.0	17.3	22.0	17.9	16.1	22.6	13.1	15.5	18.5	17.3	14.9	11.9
2002.....	19.0	19.6	22.0	32.1	26.2	31.0	35.7	23.2	28.6	15.5	18.5	16.7
2003.....	35.1	19.0	19.0	11.9	19.6	20.8	22.6	24.4	32.7	35.1	39.9	42.9
2004.....	39.3	49.4	50.0	65.5	60.1	51.8	60.7	48.8	42.9	42.3	46.4	44.6
2005.....	42.3	43.5										
Over 3-month span:												
2001.....	32.7	20.8	16.7	14.3	14.3	11.9	11.9	9.5	7.7	12.5	11.3	9.5
2002.....	10.7	11.9	11.3	17.9	14.9	20.2	25.6	23.8	20.2	13.7	8.9	9.5
2003.....	16.1	14.3	12.5	8.9	10.7	10.7	14.3	15.5	18.5	27.4	31.5	35.1
2004.....	42.3	43.5	42.9	58.3	69.0	69.6	62.5	53.6	52.4	44.6	45.2	35.7
2005.....	45.2	39.3										
Over 6-month span:												
2001.....	22.6	24.4	21.4	19.6	14.3	11.9	13.1	11.3	10.7	7.1	7.7	5.4
2002.....	6.0	8.3	8.3	9.5	7.1	13.1	12.5	11.3	14.3	8.3	8.3	7.7
2003.....	12.5	10.1	7.1	8.3	11.3	10.7	4.8	10.1	13.1	16.7	19.6	26.8
2004.....	27.4	29.8	33.3	47.0	52.4	57.1	60.1	58.9	58.9	50.6	45.2	42.9
2005.....	43.5	44.0										
Over 12-month span:												
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	6.0	8.3	7.1	7.1	8.3	10.7	10.7	9.5	10.7
2004.....	13.1	14.3	13.1	19.0	25.6	34.5	43.5	40.5	45.8	48.2	49.4	46.4
2005.....	45.2	46.4										

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Rates						
	2004					2005		2004					2005	
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	3,206	3,265	3,300	3,277	3,507	3,385	3,458	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5
<b>Industry</b>														
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	2,855	2,905	2,924	2,910	3,106	3,020	3,053	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Construction.....	110	105	114	118	132	127	140	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9
Manufacturing.....	238	245	250	248	266	252	246	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	548	609	559	554	561	564	627	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4
Professional and business services.....	589	583	602	620	699	682	604	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.5
Education and health services.....	533	529	547	543	557	560	603	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	418	419	413	411	450	434	408	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.1
Government.....	348	360	400	369	396	346	387	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	562	564	562	560	620	602	565	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	3.2
South.....	1,248	1,239	1,318	1,250	1,329	1,342	1,375	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8
Midwest.....	671	699	688	726	740	716	724	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3
West.....	738	797	742	759	792	718	798	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.7

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Rates						
	2004					2005		2004						
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec. <sup>P</sup>
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	4,504	4,406	4,552	4,990	4,639	4,709	4,595	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.5
<b>Industry</b>														
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	4,174	3,957	4,216	4,652	4,337	4,374	4,271	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.8
Construction.....	398	363	353	373	368	339	406	5.7	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.2	4.8	5.7
Manufacturing.....	356	361	353	386	324	307	327	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	975	908	977	1,077	986	1,056	1,054	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.1
Professional and business services.....	770	761	812	935	878	882	773	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.6	5.3	5.3	4.6
Education and health services.....	450	416	420	447	452	445	477	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	770	772	801	858	834	826	740	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.6	5.9
Government.....	339	375	318	335	307	341	330	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	785	794	811	851	858	762	774	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.1
South.....	1,668	1,754	1,809	1,903	1,770	1,880	1,827	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.9
Midwest.....	996	889	1,013	1,149	1,043	1,092	1,038	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.3
West.....	1,057	963	916	1,014	970	959	1,032	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.5

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Rates						
	2004					2005		2004					2005	
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	4,271	4,214	4,215	4,266	4,435	4,352	4,157	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1
<b>Industry</b>														
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	4,038	3,918	3,957	3,996	4,146	4,091	3,894	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5
Construction.....	412	377	425	351	355	417	408	5.9	5.4	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.9	5.7
Manufacturing.....	383	368	354	327	353	361	338	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	942	909	889	943	1,062	882	914	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.4	3.6
Professional and business services.....	663	686	585	822	833	836	734	4.0	4.2	3.5	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.4
Education and health services.....	401	380	376	408	375	356	372	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	789	732	767	727	758	832	778	6.3	5.8	6.1	5.8	6.0	6.6	6.2
Government.....	248	305	263	275	274	258	263	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	748	725	711	756	773	773	681	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.7
South.....	1,563	1,604	1,614	1,594	1,707	1,747	1,578	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.3
Midwest.....	915	922	952	1,041	986	981	947	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0
West.....	1,084	982	896	826	953	964	954	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.3

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Rates						
	2004					2005		2004					2005	
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	2,288	2,291	2,344	2,436	2,495	2,530	2,225	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7
<b>Industry</b>														
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	2,178	2,166	2,217	2,319	2,366	2,412	2,112	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9
Construction.....	156	159	182	159	162	171	146	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.1
Manufacturing.....	166	181	187	185	194	185	180	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	543	529	517	568	570	563	518	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0
Professional and business services.....	326	358	281	401	415	417	375	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.2
Education and health services.....	241	235	239	250	232	230	238	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	477	451	474	499	506	516	462	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7
Government.....	116	127	123	118	129	124	116	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	342	317	333	359	392	424	312	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.2
South.....	897	950	943	1,014	1,021	1,053	898	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9
Midwest.....	484	492	500	551	544	539	488	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
West.....	562	541	550	492	536	530	529	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

## 22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2003.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		December 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2002-03 <sup>2</sup>	Fourth quarter 2003	Percent change, fourth quarter 2002-03 <sup>2</sup>
United States <sup>3</sup> .....	8,314.1	129,341.5	0.0	\$767	3.6
Private industry .....	8,048.7	108,215.1	.0	769	3.9
Natural resources and mining .....	123.7	1,557.8	.1	703	4.9
Construction .....	804.9	6,689.5	1.2	837	2.3
Manufacturing .....	376.8	14,307.8	-4.2	943	6.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	1,853.6	25,957.3	-.3	665	3.4
Information .....	145.2	3,165.9	-4.0	1,139	3.9
Financial activities .....	767.0	7,874.7	1.2	1,138	5.9
Professional and business services .....	1,329.4	16,113.2	.6	945	3.8
Education and health services .....	732.2	15,974.0	2.1	731	3.8
Leisure and hospitality .....	669.9	12,042.8	1.7	335	3.4
Other services .....	1,080.6	4,274.1	-1.1	494	3.1
Government .....	265.3	21,126.3	-.2	757	2.4
Los Angeles, CA .....	356.0	4,075.3	-.5	903	4.2
Private industry .....	352.2	3,486.3	-.2	898	4.2
Natural resources and mining .....	.6	11.0	.7	955	16.9
Construction .....	12.9	133.9	-1.1	883	1.7
Manufacturing .....	17.8	485.2	-7.1	900	6.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	53.9	794.6	-1.2	735	2.7
Information .....	9.2	194.9	-2.0	1,627	5.2
Financial activities .....	23.0	237.9	.9	1,258	7.0
Professional and business services .....	40.1	575.0	1.6	1,043	3.7
Education and health services .....	26.6	456.5	1.9	820	3.9
Leisure and hospitality .....	25.6	375.9	5.6	766	6.5
Other services .....	142.1	220.7	3.5	422	5.0
Government .....	3.8	589.0	-2.3	930	3.3
Cook, IL .....	126.7	2,539.8	-1.2	922	3.0
Private industry .....	125.5	2,221.9	-.9	929	3.2
Natural resources and mining .....	.1	1.3	-3.6	1,037	3.2
Construction .....	10.5	96.7	.0	1,169	-.8
Manufacturing .....	7.9	265.7	-5.1	975	6.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	26.7	499.4	-.8	753	.4
Information .....	2.5	66.1	-4.1	1,164	.1
Financial activities .....	13.8	219.4	-.8	1,471	8.1
Professional and business services .....	26.1	405.5	-1.3	1,206	4.1
Education and health services .....	12.3	350.8	1.0	791	3.7
Leisure and hospitality .....	10.5	217.7	2.8	375	-.3
Other services .....	12.6	95.1	-2.0	655	3.0
Government .....	1.2	317.9	-3.1	871	.9
New York, NY .....	111.9	2,253.6	-1.0	1,480	7.2
Private industry .....	111.7	1,800.4	-.6	1,623	8.1
Natural resources and mining .....	.0	.1	.0	1,197	-6.5
Construction .....	2.2	30.0	-4.5	1,567	3.4
Manufacturing .....	3.5	46.6	-4.9	1,290	6.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	22.1	247.6	-1.2	1,164	5.5
Information .....	4.3	130.6	-5.1	1,751	7.9
Financial activities .....	16.7	352.0	-2.0	3,034	16.1
Professional and business services .....	22.6	439.7	.5	1,702	2.6
Education and health services .....	7.8	273.8	2.4	918	7.6
Leisure and hospitality .....	10.1	188.2	.4	787	6.1
Other services .....	16.0	82.9	-1.1	871	6.1
Government .....	.2	453.2	-2.2	912	.1
Harris, TX .....	89.4	1,841.5	-.9	906	2.1
Private industry .....	89.0	1,595.2	-1.2	929	2.1
Natural resources and mining .....	1.2	62.5	8.7	2,185	-.9
Construction .....	6.3	135.5	-5.0	919	2.6
Manufacturing .....	4.7	164.0	-4.9	1,106	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	21.1	403.2	-2.1	821	1.0
Information .....	1.4	33.8	-3.9	1,098	.4
Financial activities .....	9.7	113.1	1.7	1,181	4.9
Professional and business services .....	17.0	279.0	-1.7	1,073	3.2
Education and health services .....	8.8	188.3	1.5	812	1.8
Leisure and hospitality .....	6.5	155.2	.7	335	-.9
Other services .....	10.3	56.3	-3.1	539	.4
Government .....	.4	246.3	1.1	759	3.1
Maricopa, AZ .....	80.9	1,621.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	757	4.0
Private industry .....	80.5	1,401.8	2.2	755	3.9
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	9.8	-2.6	545	4.4
Construction .....	8.4	131.7	5.9	779	2.1
Manufacturing .....	3.3	128.0	-2.5	1,050	8.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	18.6	336.4	1.5	712	3.2
Information .....	1.6	36.6	-4.1	872	.5
Financial activities .....	9.5	133.3	1.5	933	3.7
Professional and business services .....	18.1	261.5	4.2	776	3.5
Education and health services .....	7.6	160.5	5.6	842	5.0
Leisure and hospitality .....	5.6	155.8	.8	364	2.8
Other services .....	5.7	44.7	-2.6	500	2.2
Government .....	.5	219.4	1.6	766	3.7

See footnotes at end of table.



22. Continued—Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2003.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		December 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2002-03 <sup>2</sup>	Fourth quarter 2003	Percent change, fourth quarter 2002-03 <sup>2</sup>
Dallas, TX .....	68.6	1,450.8	-1.4	\$952	4.3
Private industry .....	68.2	1,294.6	-1.4	970	4.8
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	6.8	-20.5	2,680	22.7
Construction .....	4.5	73.0	-2.2	909	5.5
Manufacturing .....	3.5	144.9	-3.1	1,075	6.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	15.8	326.1	-3.3	898	5.2
Information .....	1.9	64.0	-5.1	1,272	8.7
Financial activities .....	8.6	140.0	1.2	1,215	2.9
Professional and business services .....	14.0	237.7	.0	1,152	4.2
Education and health services .....	6.3	131.4	2.4	887	2.7
Leisure and hospitality .....	5.2	127.5	.0	432	4.3
Other services .....	6.7	40.5	-3.4	587	2.8
Government .....	.4	156.2	-1.8	800	-1
Orange, CA .....	88.8	1,436.6	1.3	874	5.3
Private industry .....	87.4	1,305.5	2.1	875	5.2
Natural resources and mining .....	.3	6.1	8.3	579	.2
Construction .....	6.4	85.5	4.4	969	5.9
Manufacturing .....	6.1	179.9	-3.0	1,036	11.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	17.3	278.8	.6	802	2.7
Information .....	1.5	33.8	-4.4	1,152	5.3
Financial activities .....	9.7	127.8	9.9	1,354	6.2
Professional and business services .....	17.4	261.0	1.0	942	2.8
Education and health services .....	9.1	126.6	6.1	849	3.7
Leisure and hospitality .....	6.6	159.9	2.5	358	3.8
Other services .....	12.9	46.0	6.3	518	3.0
Government .....	1.4	131.1	-5.7	859	6.0
San Diego, CA .....	85.3	1,278.2	1.3	815	2.6
Private industry .....	83.9	1,060.2	1.5	809	2.5
Natural resources and mining .....	.9	11.0	-5.4	491	1.0
Construction .....	6.4	81.1	4.7	869	.7
Manufacturing .....	3.6	105.4	-4.2	1,129	11.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	14.2	220.4	2.2	655	.9
Information .....	1.4	36.7	-4.5	1,582	-2.0
Financial activities .....	8.8	81.6	4.8	1,058	.4
Professional and business services .....	14.9	208.1	1.5	989	2.8
Education and health services .....	7.6	122.6	1.6	778	5.7
Leisure and hospitality .....	6.5	141.5	3.5	346	2.4
Other services .....	19.5	51.6	1.8	449	2.7
Government .....	1.3	218.0	.1	843	2.9
King, WA .....	81.6	1,100.6	.2	935	.2
Private industry .....	81.0	945.5	.1	944	-.3
Natural resources and mining .....	.4	2.8	-11.3	1,109	.8
Construction .....	6.2	53.4	-.4	921	1.4
Manufacturing .....	2.7	101.9	-8.2	1,176	-2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	14.8	225.5	1.1	804	2.6
Information .....	1.5	69.2	.8	1,829	-15.7
Financial activities .....	6.1	77.5	2.4	1,114	3.5
Professional and business services .....	11.7	158.3	.7	1,160	8.4
Education and health services .....	5.9	108.3	1.5	746	4.8
Leisure and hospitality .....	5.4	100.5	2.9	390	3.7
Other services .....	26.4	48.1	1.2	463	.4
Government .....	.6	155.1	1.0	882	3.6
Miami-Dade, FL .....	80.2	980.8	-.5	765	3.5
Private industry .....	79.9	827.5	-.7	742	3.6
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	9.9	-1.8	421	4.0
Construction .....	4.9	40.7	.3	788	2.7
Manufacturing .....	2.8	49.4	-9.8	695	5.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	23.2	247.2	-1.7	689	4.2
Information .....	1.7	28.5	-3.2	990	1.7
Financial activities .....	8.2	65.5	.7	1,062	-1.1
Professional and business services .....	15.9	132.0	-.2	948	5.2
Education and health services .....	7.8	123.4	1.4	748	2.3
Leisure and hospitality .....	5.3	92.8	2.1	432	9.9
Other services .....	7.5	34.5	-1.8	450	3.0
Government .....	.3	153.3	.5	886	2.8

<sup>1</sup> Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

<sup>3</sup> Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the

Virgin Islands.

<sup>4</sup> Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. Data are preliminary.

**23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: by State, fourth quarter 2003.**

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>1</sup>	
		December 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2002-03	Fourth quarter 2003	Percent change, fourth quarter 2002-03
United States <sup>2</sup> .....	8,314.1	129,341.5	0.0	\$767	3.6
Alabama .....	111.8	1,838.1	-.1	657	4.0
Alaska .....	20.0	282.7	1.1	746	1.1
Arizona .....	126.9	2,352.1	2.2	710	3.8
Arkansas .....	75.2	1,133.6	.5	587	4.1
California .....	1,190.8	14,922.3	.0	869	3.8
Colorado .....	160.0	2,134.6	-1.1	784	2.0
Connecticut .....	109.1	1,648.9	-.7	992	3.8
Delaware .....	27.1	408.4	.5	825	5.0
District of Columbia .....	30.0	654.8	-.4	1,238	3.9
Florida .....	504.1	7,424.5	.8	685	3.8
Georgia .....	245.6	3,845.6	.2	734	2.8
Hawaii .....	37.4	583.0	1.3	678	3.7
Idaho .....	48.5	577.5	.6	579	1.8
Illinois .....	325.7	5,738.7	-1.2	827	3.2
Indiana .....	152.1	2,852.2	-.3	675	3.5
Iowa .....	90.6	1,418.5	.0	626	4.7
Kansas .....	82.2	1,298.3	-.9	631	2.8
Kentucky .....	105.7	1,740.6	.3	645	3.5
Louisiana .....	114.0	1,870.9	.5	628	2.4
Maine .....	47.4	595.8	.7	631	4.6
Maryland .....	150.4	2,466.4	.7	831	3.6
Massachusetts .....	206.6	3,154.6	-1.9	954	5.2
Michigan .....	251.3	4,365.8	-1.1	806	3.9
Minnesota .....	159.0	2,591.9	-.5	777	3.2
Mississippi .....	65.6	1,108.1	.4	559	3.7
Missouri .....	165.4	2,633.6	-.7	676	2.4
Montana .....	42.0	396.6	1.1	549	4.0
Nebraska .....	55.3	884.4	.6	613	3.2
Nevada .....	60.3	1,111.2	4.4	721	5.1
New Hampshire .....	47.0	614.9	.6	788	4.0
New Jersey .....	268.1	3,912.8	.1	945	3.4
New Mexico .....	50.4	757.1	1.4	612	4.1
New York .....	550.3	8,379.2	-.4	959	5.2
North Carolina .....	227.8	3,759.6	-.1	679	4.5
North Dakota .....	24.0	317.6	.9	563	4.3
Ohio .....	294.2	5,322.4	-.7	713	3.8
Oklahoma .....	91.6	1,423.4	-1.3	597	4.2
Oregon .....	118.8	1,579.8	.2	694	3.3
Pennsylvania .....	326.9	5,524.5	-.2	750	4.7
Rhode Island .....	34.7	480.5	1.2	738	5.1
South Carolina .....	108.4	1,781.0	.3	623	3.1
South Dakota .....	28.1	365.4	.3	559	4.1
Tennessee .....	128.4	2,648.0	.4	689	4.2
Texas .....	505.3	9,300.1	-.3	754	3.1
Utah .....	73.9	1,066.2	1.2	630	2.3
Vermont .....	24.1	300.7	.3	661	5.1
Virginia .....	202.6	3,477.5	1.2	786	5.2
Washington .....	222.7	2,654.7	1.0	759	1.3
West Virginia .....	47.2	685.2	.1	587	2.1
Wisconsin .....	157.6	2,715.4	.0	683	4.1
Wyoming .....	22.0	241.6	1.7	616	4.1
Puerto Rico .....	50.2	1,074.1	3.5	450	4.7
Virgin Islands .....	3.2	42.5	-.2	629	2.4

<sup>1</sup> Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.<sup>2</sup> Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

NOTE: Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. Data are preliminary.

## 24. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by ownership

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wage per employee	Average weekly wage
<b>Total covered (UI and UCFE)</b>					
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
2002	8,101,872	128,233,919	4,714,374,741	36,764	707
<b>UI covered</b>					
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
2002	8,051,117	125,475,293	4,570,787,218	36,428	701
<b>Private industry covered</b>					
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
2002	7,839,903	107,577,281	3,930,767,025	36,539	703
<b>State government covered</b>					
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
2002	64,447	4,485,071	175,866,492	39,212	754
<b>Local government covered</b>					
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
2002	146,767	13,412,941	464,153,701	34,605	665
<b>Federal Government covered (UCFE)</b>					
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
2002	50,755	2,758,627	143,587,523	52,050	1,001

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.

**25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, private ownership, by supersector, first quarter 2003**

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers <sup>1</sup>	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
<b>Total all industries<sup>2</sup></b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	7,933,974	4,768,812	1,331,834	872,241	597,662	203,030	115,598	28,856	10,454	5,487
Employment, March .....	105,583,548	7,095,128	8,810,097	11,763,253	18,025,655	13,970,194	17,299,058	9,864,934	7,090,739	11,664,490
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	124,527	72,088	23,248	14,773	9,226	2,893	1,593	501	161	44
Employment, March .....	1,526,176	110,155	153,629	198,895	275,811	198,122	241,559	171,063	108,563	68,379
<b>Construction</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	795,029	523,747	129,201	76,215	46,096	12,837	5,604	1,006	262	61
Employment, March .....	6,285,841	746,296	846,521	1,021,722	1,371,071	872,274	823,846	338,107	172,944	93,060
<b>Manufacturing</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	381,159	148,469	65,027	57,354	54,261	25,927	19,813	6,506	2,565	1,237
Employment, March .....	14,606,928	252,443	436,028	788,581	1,685,563	1,815,385	3,043,444	2,245,183	1,732,368	2,607,933
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	1,851,662	992,180	378,157	239,637	149,960	51,507	31,351	6,681	1,619	570
Employment, March .....	24,683,356	1,646,304	2,514,548	3,204,840	4,527,709	3,564,316	4,661,898	2,277,121	1,070,141	1,216,479
<b>Information</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	147,062	84,906	20,744	16,130	13,539	5,920	3,773	1,223	575	252
Employment, March .....	3,208,667	112,409	138,076	220,618	416,670	410,513	576,674	418,113	399,366	516,228
<b>Financial activities</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	753,064	480,485	135,759	76,733	39,003	11,743	6,195	1,794	883	469
Employment, March .....	7,753,717	788,607	892,451	1,017,662	1,162,498	801,140	934,618	620,183	601,549	935,009
<b>Professional and business services</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	1,307,697	887,875	180,458	111,532	73,599	28,471	17,856	5,153	1,919	834
Employment, March .....	15,648,435	1,230,208	1,184,745	1,501,470	2,232,506	1,969,466	2,707,203	1,762,251	1,307,870	1,752,716
<b>Education and health services</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	720,207	338,139	164,622	103,683	65,173	24,086	17,122	3,929	1,761	1,692
Employment, March .....	15,680,834	629,968	1,092,329	1,392,099	1,955,861	1,679,708	2,558,300	1,337,188	1,220,921	3,814,460
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	657,359	260,149	110,499	118,140	122,168	34,166	9,718	1,609	599	311
Employment, March .....	11,731,379	411,192	744,144	1,653,470	3,683,448	2,285,550	1,372,780	545,304	404,831	630,660
<b>Other services</b>										
Establishments, first quarter .....	1,057,236	851,231	116,940	56,238	24,235	5,451	2,561	454	109	17
Employment, March .....	4,243,633	1,037,360	761,518	740,752	703,957	371,774	376,832	150,421	71,453	29,566

<sup>1</sup> Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2003.<sup>2</sup> Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Data are only produced for first quarter. Data are preliminary.

**26. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02**

Metropolitan area <sup>1</sup>	Average annual wage <sup>2</sup>		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Metropolitan areas <sup>3</sup> .....	\$37,908	\$38,423	1.4
Abilene, TX .....	25,141	25,517	1.5
Akron, OH .....	32,930	34,037	3.4
Albany, GA .....	28,877	29,913	3.6
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY .....	35,355	35,994	1.8
Albuquerque, NM .....	31,667	32,475	2.6
Alexandria, LA .....	26,296	27,300	3.8
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA .....	33,569	34,789	3.6
Altoona, PA .....	26,869	27,360	1.8
Amarillo, TX .....	27,422	28,274	3.1
Anchorage, AK .....	37,998	39,112	2.9
Ann Arbor, MI .....	37,582	39,220	4.4
Anniston, AL .....	26,486	27,547	4.0
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI .....	32,652	33,020	1.1
Asheville, NC .....	28,511	28,771	.9
Athens, GA .....	28,966	29,942	3.4
Atlanta, GA .....	40,559	41,123	1.4
Atlantic-Cape May, NJ .....	31,268	32,201	3.0
Auburn-Opelika, AL .....	25,753	26,405	2.5
Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC .....	30,626	31,743	3.6
Austin-San Marcos, TX .....	40,831	39,540	-3.2
Bakersfield, CA .....	30,106	31,192	3.6
Baltimore, MD .....	37,495	38,718	3.3
Bangor, ME .....	27,850	28,446	2.1
Barnstable-Yarmouth, MA .....	31,025	32,028	3.2
Baton Rouge, LA .....	30,321	31,366	3.4
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX .....	31,798	32,577	2.4
Bellingham, WA .....	27,724	28,284	2.0
Benton Harbor, MI .....	31,140	32,627	4.8
Bergen-Passaic, NJ .....	44,701	45,185	1.1
Billings, MT .....	27,889	28,553	2.4
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula, MS .....	28,351	28,515	.6
Binghamton, NY .....	31,187	31,832	2.1
Birmingham, AL .....	34,519	35,940	4.1
Bismarck, ND .....	27,116	27,993	3.2
Bloomington, IN .....	28,013	28,855	3.0
Bloomington-Normal, IL .....	35,111	36,133	2.9
Boise City, ID .....	31,624	31,955	1.0
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH .....	45,766	45,685	-.2
Boulder-Longmont, CO .....	44,310	44,037	-.6
Brazoria, TX .....	35,655	36,253	1.7
Bremerton, WA .....	31,525	33,775	7.1
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX .....	22,142	22,892	3.4
Bryan-College Station, TX .....	25,755	26,051	1.1
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY .....	32,054	32,777	2.3
Burlington, VT .....	34,363	35,169	2.3
Canton-Massillon, OH .....	29,020	29,689	2.3
Casper, WY .....	28,264	28,886	2.2
Cedar Rapids, IA .....	34,649	34,730	.2
Champaign-Urbana, IL .....	30,488	31,995	4.9
Charleston-North Charleston, SC .....	28,887	29,993	3.8
Charleston, WV .....	31,530	32,136	1.9
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC .....	37,267	38,413	3.1
Charlottesville, VA .....	32,427	33,328	2.8
Chattanooga, TN-GA .....	29,981	30,631	2.2
Cheyenne, WY .....	27,579	28,827	4.5
Chicago, IL .....	42,685	43,239	1.3
Chico-Paradise, CA .....	26,499	27,190	2.6
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN .....	36,050	37,168	3.1
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY .....	25,567	26,940	5.4
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH .....	35,514	36,102	1.7
Colorado Springs, CO .....	34,391	34,681	.8
Columbia, MO .....	28,490	29,135	2.3
Columbia, SC .....	29,904	30,721	2.7
Columbus, GA-AL .....	28,412	29,207	2.8
Columbus, OH .....	35,028	36,144	3.2
Corpus Christi, TX .....	29,361	30,168	2.7
Corvallis, OR .....	35,525	36,766	3.5
Cumberland, MD-WV .....	25,504	26,704	4.7
Dallas, TX .....	42,706	43,000	.7
Danville, VA .....	25,465	26,116	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.



**26. Continued—Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02**

Metropolitan area <sup>1</sup>	Average annual wage <sup>2</sup>		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL .....	\$31,275	\$32,118	2.7
Dayton-Springfield, OH .....	33,619	34,327	2.1
Daytona Beach, FL .....	25,953	26,898	3.6
Decatur, AL .....	30,891	30,370	-1.7
Decatur, IL .....	33,354	33,215	-.4
Denver, CO .....	42,351	42,133	-.5
Des Moines, IA .....	34,303	35,641	3.9
Detroit, MI .....	42,704	43,224	1.2
Dothan, AL .....	28,026	29,270	4.4
Dover, DE .....	27,754	29,818	7.4
Dubuque, IA .....	28,402	29,208	2.8
Duluth-Superior, MN-WI .....	29,415	30,581	4.0
Dutchess County, NY .....	38,748	38,221	-1.4
Eau Claire, WI .....	27,680	28,760	3.9
El Paso, TX .....	25,847	26,604	2.9
Elkhart-Goshen, IN .....	30,797	32,427	5.3
Elmira, NY .....	28,669	29,151	1.7
Enid, OK .....	24,836	25,507	2.7
Erie, PA .....	29,293	29,780	1.7
Eugene-Springfield, OR .....	28,983	29,427	1.5
Evansville-Henderson, IN-KY .....	31,042	31,977	3.0
Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN .....	27,899	29,053	4.1
Fayetteville, NC .....	26,981	28,298	4.9
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR .....	29,940	31,090	3.8
Flagstaff, AZ-UT .....	25,890	26,846	3.7
Flint, MI .....	35,995	36,507	1.4
Florence, AL .....	25,639	26,591	3.7
Florence, SC .....	28,800	29,563	2.6
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO .....	33,248	34,215	2.9
Fort Lauderdale, FL .....	33,966	34,475	1.5
Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL .....	29,432	30,324	3.0
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie, FL .....	27,742	29,152	5.1
Fort Smith, AR-OK .....	26,755	27,075	1.2
Fort Walton Beach, FL .....	26,151	27,242	4.2
Fort Wayne, IN .....	31,400	32,053	2.1
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX .....	36,379	37,195	2.2
Fresno, CA .....	27,647	28,814	4.2
Gadsden, AL .....	25,760	26,214	1.8
Gainesville, FL .....	26,917	27,648	2.7
Galveston-Texas City, TX .....	31,067	31,920	2.7
Gary, IN .....	31,948	32,432	1.5
Glens Falls, NY .....	27,885	28,931	3.8
Goldsboro, NC .....	25,398	25,821	1.7
Grand Forks, ND-MN .....	24,959	25,710	3.0
Grand Junction, CO .....	27,426	28,331	3.3
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI .....	33,431	34,214	2.3
Great Falls, MT .....	24,211	25,035	3.4
Greeley, CO .....	30,066	31,104	3.5
Green Bay, WI .....	32,631	33,698	3.3
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC .....	31,730	32,369	2.0
Greenville, NC .....	28,289	29,055	2.7
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC .....	30,940	31,726	2.5
Hagerstown, MD .....	29,020	30,034	3.5
Hamilton-Middletown, OH .....	32,325	32,985	2.0
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA .....	33,408	34,497	3.3
Hartford, CT .....	43,880	44,387	1.2
Hattiesburg, MS .....	25,145	26,051	3.6
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir, NC .....	27,305	27,996	2.5
Honolulu, HI .....	32,531	33,978	4.4
Houma, LA .....	30,343	30,758	1.4
Houston, TX .....	42,784	42,712	-.2
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH .....	27,478	28,321	3.1
Huntsville, AL .....	36,727	38,571	5.0
Indianapolis, IN .....	35,989	36,608	1.7
Iowa City, IA .....	31,663	32,567	2.9
Jackson, MI .....	32,454	33,251	2.5
Jackson, MS .....	29,813	30,537	2.4
Jackson, TN .....	29,414	30,443	3.5
Jacksonville, FL .....	32,367	33,722	4.2
Jacksonville, NC .....	21,395	22,269	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued—Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02

Metropolitan area <sup>1</sup>	Average annual wage <sup>2</sup>		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Jamestown, NY .....	\$25,913	\$26,430	2.0
Janesville-Beloit, WI .....	31,482	32,837	4.3
Jersey City, NJ .....	47,638	49,562	4.0
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA .....	28,543	29,076	1.9
Johnstown, PA .....	25,569	26,161	2.3
Jonesboro, AR .....	25,337	26,165	3.3
Joplin, MO .....	26,011	26,594	2.2
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI .....	32,905	34,237	4.0
Kankakee, IL .....	29,104	30,015	3.1
Kansas City, MO-KS .....	35,794	36,731	2.6
Kenosha, WI .....	31,562	32,473	2.9
Killeen-Temple, TX .....	26,193	27,299	4.2
Knoxville, TN .....	30,422	31,338	3.0
Kokomo, IN .....	39,599	40,778	3.0
La Crosse, WI-MN .....	27,774	28,719	3.4
Lafayette, LA .....	29,693	30,104	1.4
Lafayette, IN .....	31,484	31,700	.7
Lake Charles, LA .....	29,782	30,346	1.9
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL .....	28,890	29,505	2.1
Lancaster, PA .....	31,493	32,197	2.2
Lansing-East Lansing, MI .....	34,724	35,785	3.1
Laredo, TX .....	24,128	24,739	2.5
Las Cruces, NM .....	24,310	25,256	3.9
Las Vegas, NV-AZ .....	32,239	33,280	3.2
Lawrence, KS .....	25,923	26,621	2.7
Lawton, OK .....	24,812	25,392	2.3
Lewiston-Auburn, ME .....	27,092	28,435	5.0
Lexington, KY .....	31,593	32,776	3.7
Lima, OH .....	29,644	30,379	2.5
Lincoln, NE .....	29,352	30,614	4.3
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR .....	30,858	31,634	2.5
Longview-Marshall, TX .....	28,029	28,172	.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA .....	40,891	41,709	2.0
Louisville, KY-IN .....	33,058	33,901	2.6
Lubbock, TX .....	26,577	27,625	3.9
Lynchburg, VA .....	28,859	29,444	2.0
Macon, GA .....	30,595	31,884	4.2
Madison, WI .....	34,097	35,410	3.9
Mansfield, OH .....	28,808	30,104	4.5
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX .....	22,313	23,179	3.9
Medford-Ashland, OR .....	27,224	28,098	3.2
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL .....	32,798	33,913	3.4
Memphis, TN-AR-MS .....	34,603	35,922	3.8
Merced, CA .....	25,479	26,771	5.1
Miami, FL .....	34,524	35,694	3.4
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ .....	49,950	50,457	1.0
Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI .....	35,617	36,523	2.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI .....	40,868	41,722	2.1
Missoula, MT .....	26,181	27,249	4.1
Mobile, AL .....	28,129	28,742	2.2
Modesto, CA .....	29,591	30,769	4.0
Monmouth-Ocean, NJ .....	37,056	37,710	1.8
Monroe, LA .....	26,578	27,614	3.9
Montgomery, AL .....	29,150	30,525	4.7
Muncie, IN .....	28,374	29,017	2.3
Myrtle Beach, SC .....	24,029	24,672	2.7
Naples, FL .....	30,839	31,507	2.2
Nashville, TN .....	33,989	35,036	3.1
Nassau-Suffolk, NY .....	39,662	40,396	1.9
New Haven-Bridgeport-Stamford-Waterbury-Danbury, CT .....	52,198	51,170	-2.0
New London-Norwich, CT .....	38,505	38,650	.4
New Orleans, LA .....	31,089	32,407	4.2
New York, NY .....	59,097	57,708	-2.4
Newark, NJ .....	47,715	48,781	2.2
Newburgh, NY-PA .....	29,827	30,920	3.7
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC .....	29,875	30,823	3.2
Oakland, CA .....	45,920	46,877	2.1
Ocala, FL .....	26,012	26,628	2.4
Odessa-Midland, TX .....	31,278	31,295	.1
Oklahoma City, OK .....	28,915	29,850	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

**26. Continued—Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02**

Metropolitan area <sup>1</sup>	Average annual wage <sup>2</sup>		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Olympia, WA .....	\$32,772	\$33,765	3.0
Omaha, NE-IA .....	31,856	33,107	3.9
Orange County, CA .....	40,252	41,219	2.4
Orlando, FL .....	31,276	32,461	3.8
Owensboro, KY .....	27,306	28,196	3.3
Panama City, FL .....	26,433	27,448	3.8
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH .....	27,920	29,529	5.8
Pensacola, FL .....	28,059	28,189	.5
Peoria-Pekin, IL .....	33,293	34,261	2.9
Philadelphia, PA-NJ .....	40,231	41,121	2.2
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ .....	35,514	36,045	1.5
Pine Bluff, AR .....	27,561	28,698	4.1
Pittsburgh, PA .....	35,024	35,625	1.7
Pittsfield, MA .....	31,561	32,707	3.6
Pocatello, ID .....	24,621	25,219	2.4
Portland, ME .....	32,327	33,309	3.0
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA .....	37,285	37,650	1.0
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, RI .....	33,403	34,610	3.6
Provo-Orem, UT .....	28,266	28,416	.5
Pueblo, CO .....	27,097	27,763	2.5
Punta Gorda, FL .....	25,404	26,119	2.8
Racine, WI .....	33,319	34,368	3.1
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC .....	38,691	39,056	.9
Rapid City, SD .....	25,508	26,434	3.6
Reading, PA .....	32,807	33,912	3.4
Redding, CA .....	28,129	28,961	3.0
Reno, NV .....	34,231	34,744	1.5
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA .....	33,370	35,174	5.4
Richmond-Petersburg, VA .....	35,879	36,751	2.4
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA .....	30,510	31,591	3.5
Roanoke, VA .....	30,330	31,775	4.8
Rochester, MN .....	37,753	39,036	3.4
Rochester, NY .....	34,327	34,827	1.5
Rockford, IL .....	32,104	32,827	2.3
Rocky Mount, NC .....	28,770	28,893	.4
Sacramento, CA .....	38,016	39,354	3.5
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI .....	35,429	35,444	.0
St. Cloud, MN .....	28,263	29,535	4.5
St. Joseph, MO .....	27,734	28,507	2.8
St. Louis, MO-IL .....	35,928	36,712	2.2
Salem, OR .....	28,336	29,210	3.1
Salinas, CA .....	31,735	32,463	2.3
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT .....	31,965	32,600	2.0
San Angelo, TX .....	26,147	26,321	.7
San Antonio, TX .....	30,650	31,336	2.2
San Diego, CA .....	38,418	39,305	2.3
San Francisco, CA .....	59,654	56,602	-5.1
San Jose, CA .....	65,931	63,056	-4.4
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles, CA .....	29,092	29,981	3.1
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA .....	33,626	34,382	2.2
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA .....	35,022	35,721	2.0
Santa Fe, NM .....	30,671	32,269	5.2
Santa Rosa, CA .....	36,145	36,494	1.0
Sarasota-Bradenton, FL .....	27,958	28,950	3.5
Savannah, GA .....	30,176	30,796	2.1
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, PA .....	28,642	29,336	2.4
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA .....	45,299	46,093	1.8
Sharon, PA .....	26,707	27,872	4.4
Sheboygan, WI .....	30,840	32,148	4.2
Sherman-Denison, TX .....	30,397	30,085	-1.0
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA .....	27,856	28,769	3.3
Sioux City, IA-NE .....	26,755	27,543	2.9
Sioux Falls, SD .....	28,962	29,975	3.5
South Bend, IN .....	30,769	31,821	3.4
Spokane, WA .....	29,310	30,037	2.5
Springfield, IL .....	36,061	37,336	3.5
Springfield, MO .....	27,338	27,987	2.4
Springfield, MA .....	32,801	33,972	3.6
State College, PA .....	29,939	30,910	3.2
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV .....	28,483	29,129	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued—Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02

Metropolitan area <sup>1</sup>	Average annual wage <sup>2</sup>		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Stockton-Lodi, CA .....	\$30,818	\$31,958	3.7
Sumter, SC .....	24,450	24,982	2.2
Syracuse, NY .....	32,254	33,752	4.6
Tacoma, WA .....	31,261	32,507	4.0
Tallahassee, FL .....	29,708	30,895	4.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL .....	31,678	32,458	2.5
Terre Haute, IN .....	27,334	28,415	4.0
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR .....	26,492	27,717	4.6
Toledo, OH .....	32,299	33,513	3.8
Topeka, KS .....	30,513	31,707	3.9
Trenton, NJ .....	46,831	47,969	2.4
Tucson, AZ .....	30,690	31,673	3.2
Tulsa, OK .....	31,904	32,241	1.1
Tuscaloosa, AL .....	29,972	30,745	2.6
Tyler, TX .....	30,551	31,050	1.6
Utica-Rome, NY .....	27,777	28,500	2.6
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA .....	33,903	34,543	1.9
Ventura, CA .....	37,783	38,195	1.1
Victoria, TX .....	29,068	29,168	.3
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ .....	32,571	33,625	3.2
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA .....	24,732	25,650	3.7
Waco, TX .....	28,245	28,885	2.3
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV .....	47,589	48,430	1.8
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA .....	29,119	29,916	2.7
Wausau, WI .....	29,402	30,292	3.0
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL .....	35,957	36,550	1.6
Wheeling, WV-OH .....	26,282	26,693	1.6
Wichita, KS .....	32,983	33,429	1.4
Wichita Falls, TX .....	25,557	26,387	3.2
Williamsport, PA .....	27,801	27,988	.7
Wilmington-Newark, DE-MD .....	42,177	43,401	2.9
Wilmington, NC .....	29,287	29,157	-.4
Yakima, WA .....	24,204	24,934	3.0
Yolo, CA .....	35,352	35,591	.7
York, PA .....	31,936	32,609	2.1
Youngstown-Warren, OH .....	28,789	29,799	3.5
Yuba City, CA .....	27,781	28,967	4.3
Yuma, AZ .....	22,415	23,429	4.5
Aguadilla, PR .....	18,061	19,283	6.8
Arecibo, PR .....	16,600	18,063	8.8
Caguas, PR .....	18,655	19,706	5.6
Mayaguez, PR .....	17,101	17,500	2.3
Ponce, PR .....	17,397	18,187	4.5
San Juan-Bayamon, PR .....	20,948	21,930	4.7

<sup>1</sup> Includes data for Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSA) as defined by OMB Bulletin No. 99-04. In the New England areas, the New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA) definitions were used.

<sup>2</sup> Each year's total is based on the MSA definition for the specific year. Annual changes include differences resulting from changes in MSA definitions.

<sup>3</sup> Totals do not include the six MSAs within Puerto Rico.

NOTE: Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

**27. Annual data: Employment status of the population**

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	1994 <sup>1</sup>	1995	1996	1997 <sup>1</sup>	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>1</sup>	2000 <sup>1</sup>	2001	2002	2003	2004
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	196,814	198,584	200,591	203,133	205,220	207,753	212,577	215,092	217,570	221,168	223,357
Civilian labor force.....	131,056	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401
Labor force participation rate.....	66.6	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0
Employed.....	123,060	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252
Employment-population ratio.....	62.5	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3
Unemployed.....	7,996	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149
Unemployment rate.....	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5
Not in the labor force.....	65,758	66,280	66,647	66,836	67,547	68,385	69,994	71,359	72,707	74,658	75,956

<sup>1</sup> Not strictly comparable with prior years.**28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry**

[In thousands]

Industry	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total private employment.....	95,016	97,866	100,169	103,113	106,021	108,686	110,996	110,707	108,828	108,416	109,862
Total nonfarm employment.....	114,291	117,298	119,708	122,770	125,930	128,993	131,785	131,826	130,341	129,999	131,480
Goods-producing.....	22,774	23,156	23,410	23,886	24,354	24,465	24,649	23,873	22,557	21,816	21,884
Natural resources and mining.....	659	641	637	654	645	598	599	606	583	572	591
Construction.....	5,095	5,274	5,536	5,813	6,149	6,545	6,787	6,826	6,716	6,735	6,964
Manufacturing.....	17,021	17,241	17,237	17,419	17,560	17,322	17,263	16,441	15,259	14,510	14,329
Private service-providing.....	72,242	74,710	76,759	79,227	81,667	84,221	86,346	86,834	86,271	86,599	87,978
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	23,128	23,834	24,239	24,700	25,186	25,771	26,225	25,983	25,497	25,287	25,510
Wholesale trade.....	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	5,607.5	5,654.9
Retail trade.....	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	14,917.3	15,034.7
Transportation and warehousing.....	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	4,185.4	4,250.0
Utilities.....	689.3	666.2	639.6	620.9	613.4	608.5	601.3	599.4	596.2	577.0	570.2
Information.....	2,738	2,843	2,940	3,084	3,218	3,419	3,631	3,629	3,395	3,188	3,138
Financial activities.....	6,867	6,827	6,969	7,178	7,462	7,648	7,687	7,807	7,847	7,977	8,052
Professional and business services.....	12,174	12,844	13,462	14,335	15,147	15,957	16,666	16,476	15,976	15,987	16,414
Education and health services.....	12,807	13,289	13,683	14,087	14,446	14,798	15,109	15,645	16,199	16,588	16,954
Leisure and hospitality.....	10,100	10,501	10,777	11,018	11,232	11,543	11,862	12,036	11,986	12,173	12,479
Other services.....	4,428	4,572	4,690	4,825	4,976	5,087	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,431
Government.....	19,275	19,432	19,539	19,664	19,909	20,307	20,790	21,118	21,513	21,583	21,618

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.



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

Industry	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Private sector:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.5	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.0	33.9	33.7	33.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.32	11.64	12.03	12.49	13.00	13.47	14.00	14.53	14.95	15.35	15.67
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	390.73	399.53	412.74	431.25	448.04	462.49	480.41	493.20	506.07	517.30	528.56
<b>Goods-producing:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	41.1	40.8	40.8	41.1	40.8	40.8	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.8	40.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.63	12.96	13.38	13.82	14.23	14.71	15.27	15.78	16.33	16.80	17.19
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	519.58	528.62	546.48	568.43	580.99	599.99	621.86	630.04	651.61	669.13	688.03
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	45.3	45.3	46.0	46.2	44.9	44.2	44.4	44.6	43.2	43.6	44.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.41	14.78	15.10	15.57	16.20	16.33	16.55	17.00	17.19	17.56	18.08
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	653.14	670.32	695.07	720.11	727.28	721.74	734.92	757.92	741.97	765.94	804.03
<b>Construction:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.8	39.0	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.38	14.73	15.11	15.67	16.23	16.80	17.48	18.00	18.52	18.95	19.23
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	558.53	571.57	588.48	609.48	629.75	655.11	685.78	695.89	711.82	726.83	735.70
<b>Manufacturing:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	41.7	41.3	41.3	41.7	41.4	41.4	41.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.04	12.34	12.75	13.14	13.45	13.85	14.32	14.76	15.29	15.74	16.14
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	502.12	509.26	526.55	548.22	557.12	573.17	590.65	595.19	618.75	635.99	658.53
<b>Private service-providing:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	10.87	11.19	11.57	12.05	12.59	13.07	13.60	14.16	14.56	14.96	15.26
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	354.97	364.14	376.72	394.77	412.78	427.30	445.00	460.32	472.88	483.89	493.67
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	34.3	34.1	34.1	34.3	34.2	33.9	33.8	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	10.80	11.10	11.46	11.90	12.39	12.82	13.31	13.70	14.02	14.34	14.59
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	370.38	378.79	390.64	407.57	423.30	434.31	449.88	459.53	471.27	481.14	488.58
<b>Wholesale trade:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38.0	37.9	37.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.93	13.34	13.80	14.41	15.07	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36	17.66
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	501.17	515.14	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.29	666.93
<b>Retail trade:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	8.61	8.85	9.21	9.59	10.05	10.45	10.86	11.29	11.67	11.90	12.08
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	501.17	515.14	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.29	666.93
<b>Transportation and warehousing:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	39.5	38.9	39.1	39.4	38.7	37.6	37.4	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.84	13.18	13.45	13.78	14.12	14.55	15.05	15.33	15.76	16.25	16.53
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	507.27	513.37	525.60	542.55	546.86	547.97	562.31	562.70	579.75	598.41	614.90
<b>Utilities:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	42.3	42.3	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.4	40.9	41.1	40.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	18.66	19.19	19.78	20.59	21.48	22.03	22.75	23.58	23.96	24.77	25.62
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	789.98	811.52	830.74	865.26	902.94	924.59	955.66	977.18	979.09	1,017.27	1,048.82
<b>Information:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	36.0	36.0	36.4	36.3	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.32	15.68	16.30	17.14	17.67	18.40	19.07	19.80	20.20	21.01	21.42
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	551.28	564.98	592.68	622.40	646.52	675.32	700.89	731.11	738.17	760.81	777.42
<b>Financial activities:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.7	36.0	35.8	35.9	35.8	35.6	35.5	35.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.82	12.28	12.71	13.22	13.93	14.47	14.98	15.59	16.17	17.14	17.53
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	419.20	436.12	451.49	472.37	500.95	517.57	537.37	558.02	575.51	609.08	622.99
<b>Professional and business services:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.3	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.15	12.53	13.00	13.57	14.27	14.85	15.52	16.33	16.81	17.21	17.46
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	414.16	426.44	442.81	465.51	490.00	510.99	535.07	557.84	574.66	587.02	596.96
<b>Education and health services:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	32.0	32.0	31.9	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.50	11.80	12.17	12.56	13.00	13.44	13.95	14.64	15.21	15.64	16.16
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	368.14	377.73	388.27	404.65	418.82	431.35	449.29	473.39	492.74	505.69	523.83
<b>Leisure and hospitality:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	26.0	25.9	25.9	26.0	26.2	26.1	26.1	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	6.46	6.62	6.82	7.13	7.48	7.76	8.11	8.35	8.58	8.76	8.91
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	168.00	171.43	176.48	185.81	195.82	202.87	211.79	215.19	221.26	224.30	228.63
<b>Other services:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.0	31.4	31.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	10.18	10.51	10.85	11.29	11.79	12.26	12.73	13.27	13.72	13.84	13.98
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	332.44	342.36	352.62	368.63	384.25	398.77	413.41	428.64	439.76	434.41	433.04

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

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

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2002	2003				2004				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2004										
<b>Civilian workers<sup>2</sup></b> .....	162.2	164.5	165.8	167.6	168.4	170.7	172.2	173.9	174.7	0.5	3.7
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers.....	164.3	166.7	167.9	169.9	170.7	172.7	174.0	175.8	176.6	.5	3.5
Professional specialty and technical.....	162.4	164.1	165.0	167.0	168.0	170.2	171.2	173.6	174.7	.6	4.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial.....	166.7	171.1	172.0	174.0	174.9	175.8	177.1	178.2	179.4	.7	2.6
Administrative support, including clerical.....	166.1	168.3	170.0	171.7	172.5	175.3	177.2	178.7	180.0	.7	4.3
Blue-collar workers.....	157.5	159.8	161.4	162.9	163.7	166.9	168.8	170.1	170.9	.5	4.4
Service occupations.....	162.2	164.1	165.0	166.8	167.9	169.7	170.9	172.7	173.6	.5	3.4
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing.....	169.2	163.1	164.6	165.8	166.8	170.4	171.9	173.4	174.4	.6	4.7
Manufacturing.....	160.5	164.0	165.4	166.5	167.1	171.7	173.2	174.9	175.4	.3	5.0
Service-producing.....	162.8	165.0	166.2	168.2	169.1	170.8	172.3	174.0	174.7	.4	3.3
Services.....	163.9	165.3	166.3	168.5	169.5	171.2	172.3	174.5	175.5	.6	3.5
Health services.....	164.5	166.4	167.6	169.3	170.7	173.0	174.4	176.7	177.7	.6	4.1
Hospitals.....	167.6	169.9	170.8	173.1	174.8	176.8	178.2	180.5	181.8	.7	4.0
Educational services.....	162.8	163.6	164.2	166.9	167.6	168.5	168.9	171.8	172.9	.6	3.2
Public administration <sup>3</sup> .....	161.7	163.4	164.3	167.3	168.1	170.1	171.4	174.1	175.4	.7	4.3
Nonmanufacturing.....	162.4	164.5	165.8	167.8	168.6	170.4	171.8	173.5	174.4	.5	3.4
<b>Private industry workers</b> .....	162.3	165.0	166.4	168.1	168.8	171.4	173.0	174.4	175.2	.5	3.8
Excluding sales occupations.....	162.4	165.1	166.6	168.1	169.0	171.6	173.2	174.6	175.6	.6	3.9
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers.....	165.2	168.1	169.4	171.2	172.0	174.2	175.7	177.3	178.1	.5	3.5
Excluding sales occupations.....	165.9	169.1	170.4	172.1	173.0	175.3	176.7	178.3	179.5	.7	3.8
Professional specialty and technical occupations.....	164.4	166.5	167.7	169.4	170.5	173.4	174.7	176.8	178.1	.7	4.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	167.2	172.1	173.1	175.0	175.9	176.8	178.1	179.2	180.2	.6	2.4
Sales occupations.....	161.9	163.5	165.1	167.2	167.1	169.2	171.2	173.1	171.4	-1.0	2.6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	166.7	169.0	170.9	172.3	173.2	176.1	178.1	179.4	180.7	.7	4.4
Blue-collar workers.....	157.3	159.7	161.4	162.8	163.6	166.9	168.8	170.1	170.8	.4	4.4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	157.8	160.0	162.0	163.1	164.2	167.1	169.1	170.2	171.2	.6	4.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	156.7	159.9	161.1	162.6	163.2	168.7	170.5	172.2	172.5	.2	5.7
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	151.8	153.2	155.1	156.7	156.9	158.5	160.6	161.8	162.3	.3	3.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	162.9	164.9	166.8	168.6	169.5	171.7	173.2	174.3	175.3	.6	3.4
Service occupations.....	159.8	161.7	162.6	163.8	164.3	166.9	168.2	168.9	169.7	.5	2.9
Production and nonsupervisory occupations <sup>4</sup> .....	160.5	162.6	164.1	165.7	166.6	169.3	171.0	172.4	173.0	.3	3.8
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing.....	160.1	163.0	164.5	165.7	166.5	170.3	171.8	173.3	174.3	.6	4.7
Excluding sales occupations.....	159.2	162.4	163.8	165.0	165.9	169.8	171.2	172.5	173.7	.7	4.7
White-collar occupations.....	164.3	167.8	169.2	170.1	170.5	173.5	174.7	176.4	177.8	.8	4.3
Excluding sales occupations.....	162.3	166.3	167.5	168.5	169.2	172.2	173.3	174.5	176.4	1.1	4.3
Blue-collar occupations.....	157.3	159.9	161.5	162.9	163.9	168.1	169.8	171.3	172.0	.4	4.9
Construction.....	157.9	159.1	161.1	162.3	163.3	164.6	165.9	167.0	167.3	.2	2.4
Manufacturing.....	160.5	164.0	165.4	166.5	167.1	171.7	173.2	174.9	175.4	.3	5.0
White-collar occupations.....	163.3	167.1	168.7	169.5	169.6	173.2	174.6	176.4	176.7	.2	4.2
Excluding sales occupations.....	160.7	165.1	166.4	167.4	167.8	171.3	172.6	174.1	174.7	.3	4.1
Blue-collar occupations.....	158.3	161.6	162.8	164.1	165.1	170.4	172.0	173.7	174.3	.3	5.6
Durables.....	160.6	164.4	165.5	166.6	167.3	172.4	174.0	175.8	176.3	.3	5.4
Nondurables.....	160.3	163.1	164.9	166.0	166.6	170.4	171.7	173.1	173.6	.3	4.2
Service-producing.....	163.1	165.6	167.0	168.8	169.7	171.6	173.3	174.7	175.3	.3	3.3
Excluding sales occupations.....	164.0	166.6	168.0	169.7	170.6	172.5	174.2	175.6	176.5	.5	3.5
White-collar occupations.....	165.1	167.9	169.2	171.2	172.0	174.1	175.7	177.3	177.8	.3	3.4
Excluding sales occupations.....	167.0	169.9	171.3	173.1	174.2	176.2	177.8	179.4	180.4	.6	3.6
Blue-collar occupations.....	156.9	158.7	160.8	162.2	162.6	164.1	166.4	167.4	168.1	.4	3.4
Service occupations.....	159.3	161.1	162.0	163.2	164.3	166.1	167.4	168.1	168.9	.5	2.8
Transportation and public utilities.....	161.7	163.2	165.4	166.5	167.0	169.8	172.5	173.6	173.5	-1.1	3.9
Transportation.....	156.1	157.8	158.9	159.4	159.6	162.0	164.7	166.2	166.2	.0	4.1
Public utilities.....	169.2	170.5	174.2	176.4	177.0	180.4	183.1	183.6	183.4	-1.1	3.6
Communications.....	170.1	171.3	175.5	178.4	179.0	182.2	183.6	183.6	183.5	-2.2	2.5
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	168.1	169.5	172.6	173.8	174.6	178.2	182.4	183.3	183.3	.0	5.0
Wholesale and retail trade.....	159.7	161.3	162.5	164.3	165.0	166.3	168.1	169.1	169.1	.0	2.5
Excluding sales occupations.....	160.4	161.8	162.7	165.0	165.9	167.4	168.6	169.6	170.4	.5	2.7
Wholesale trade.....	166.7	169.5	171.3	172.0	172.0	173.8	175.9	177.8	176.6	-1.7	2.7
Excluding sales occupations.....	167.2	168.4	169.9	171.2	171.3	173.7	174.0	175.3	176.3	.6	2.9
Retail trade.....	155.8	156.6	157.4	159.9	161.0	162.1	163.7	164.2	164.7	.3	2.3
General merchandise stores.....	155.1	156.4	159.2	161.2	165.6	165.8	166.2	168.8	169.5	.4	2.4
Food stores.....	156.3	157.5	158.6	159.3	160.3	162.1	163.5	163.5	164.0	.3	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2002	2003				2004				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2004										
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	168.5	176.7	178.3	180.2	180.9	182.5	183.6	184.8	186.0	0.6	2.8
Excluding sales occupations.....	173.1	182.0	184.0	185.0	186.1	186.6	188.7	190.9	191.2	.6	2.7
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies.....	185.3	204.3	206.3	207.6	209.0	207.2	208.9	210.5	212.3	.9	1.6
Insurance.....	167.9	172.1	173.9	175.1	176.2	177.8	180.5	182.1	183.6	.8	4.2
Services.....	165.4	167.1	168.4	170.4	171.4	173.5	175.1	176.9	177.9	.6	3.8
Business services.....	167.5	168.5	169.2	171.9	172.6	174.8	176.9	178.5	179.1	.3	3.8
Health services.....	164.4	166.5	167.9	169.4	170.8	173.3	174.8	177.0	178.0	.6	4.2
Hospitals.....	168.1	170.8	171.9	173.9	175.9	178.1	179.7	181.8	183.2	.8	4.2
Educational services.....	175.2	176.3	177.1	180.2	181.3	183.1	184.2	187.0	188.5	.8	4.0
Colleges and universities.....	173.7	174.5	175.4	178.4	179.4	181.2	182.5	185.2	186.2	.5	3.8
Nonmanufacturing.....	162.5	164.9	166.4	168.1	169.0	170.9	172.5	173.9	174.7	.5	3.4
White-collar workers.....	165.3	168.0	169.3	171.2	172.1	174.1	175.7	177.2	178.0	.5	3.4
Excluding sales occupations.....	167.1	170.0	171.4	173.2	174.2	176.2	177.7	179.3	180.6	.7	3.7
Blue-collar occupations.....	155.9	157.5	159.7	161.1	161.7	163.4	165.5	166.4	167.3	.5	3.5
Service occupations.....	159.2	161.1	162.0	163.2	162.4	166.0	167.3	168.0	168.9	.5	2.9
<b>State and local government workers.....</b>	<b>161.5</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>165.9</b>	<b>166.8</b>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>168.7</b>	<b>171.5</b>	<b>172.6</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers.....	160.7	161.7	162.2	164.9	165.7	166.8	167.5	170.0	171.2	.7	3.3
Professional specialty and technical.....	159.4	160.2	160.8	163.4	164.1	165.1	165.6	168.4	169.4	.6	3.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial.....	163.8	165.3	165.7	168.0	169.1	170.1	171.0	172.1	174.3	1.3	3.1
Administrative support, including clerical.....	162.4	163.8	164.4	167.9	168.5	170.4	171.8	174.3	175.5	.7	4.2
Blue-collar workers.....	159.8	161.3	161.7	163.6	165.2	166.7	167.5	169.9	171.0	.6	3.5
Workers, by industry division:											
Services.....	160.9	161.8	162.3	164.9	165.7	166.5	166.8	169.7	170.8	.6	3.1
Services excluding schools <sup>5</sup> .....	162.8	164.0	164.2	166.8	168.2	169.4	170.1	173.0	173.8	.5	3.3
Health services.....	165.5	166.4	166.7	169.5	171.0	172.2	172.9	175.7	176.8	.6	3.4
Hospitals.....	166.2	167.0	167.3	170.3	171.4	172.4	173.2	176.3	177.4	.6	3.5
Educational services.....	160.3	161.1	161.7	164.3	165.0	165.7	165.9	168.8	169.9	.7	3.0
Schools.....	160.7	161.4	162.0	164.7	165.3	166.0	166.3	169.2	170.3	.7	3.0
Elementary and secondary.....	158.8	159.4	160.0	163.0	163.7	164.4	164.6	168.0	169.2	.7	3.4
Colleges and universities.....	165.8	167.0	167.5	169.2	170.0	170.7	171.0	172.4	173.2	.5	1.9
Public administration <sup>3</sup> .....	161.7	163.4	164.3	167.3	168.1	170.1	171.4	174.1	175.4	.7	4.3

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

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

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

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

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

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

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2002	2003				2004				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2004										
<b>Civilian workers<sup>1</sup></b>	157.8	159.3	160.3	161.8	162.3	163.3	164.3	165.7	166.2	0.3	2.4
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	160.1	161.9	162.9	164.5	165.1	166.1	167.1	168.7	169.1	.2	2.4
Professional specialty and technical	158.6	159.3	160.1	161.8	162.5	163.8	164.4	166.5	167.0	.3	2.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	163.8	167.9	169.0	170.5	171.2	171.4	172.4	173.4	174.4	.6	1.9
Administrative support, including clerical	160.6	161.8	163.1	164.3	164.9	166.3	167.5	168.8	169.7	.5	2.9
Blue-collar workers	152.6	153.8	154.8	155.8	156.3	157.3	158.4	159.7	160.0	.2	2.4
Service occupations	156.9	158.0	158.7	159.8	160.6	161.2	161.9	162.8	163.6	.5	1.9
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	155.1	156.3	157.5	158.3	160.6	159.9	161.0	162.3	162.4	.1	2.3
Manufacturing	156.5	158.0	159.0	159.7	160.1	161.3	162.4	163.8	164.0	.1	2.4
Service-producing	158.8	160.5	161.4	163.0	163.6	164.6	165.5	167.0	167.5	.3	2.4
Services	161.1	161.9	162.8	164.7	165.4	166.5	167.4	167.3	170.1	.5	2.8
Health services	160.9	162.0	163.2	164.7	165.9	167.7	168.6	170.8	171.7	.5	3.5
Hospitals	162.2	163.5	164.4	166.3	167.7	169.0	169.9	171.8	173.2	.8	3.3
Educational services	160.1	160.4	160.7	162.7	163.2	163.6	163.8	166.0	166.8	.5	2.2
Public administration <sup>2</sup>	155.8	157.2	158.0	159.4	160.0	161.1	161.4	162.6	163.5	.6	2.2
Nonmanufacturing	158.0	159.6	160.5	162.1	162.7	163.7	164.6	166.0	166.5	.3	2.3
<b>Private industry workers</b>	157.5	159.3	160.4	161.7	162.3	163.4	164.5	165.9	166.2	.2	2.4
Excluding sales occupations	157.9	159.4	160.5	161.7	162.4	163.5	164.5	165.8	166.5	.4	2.5
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	160.4	162.6	163.8	165.3	165.9	167.1	168.2	169.7	170.0	.2	2.5
Excluding sales occupations	160.8	163.6	164.8	166.2	167.0	168.1	169.2	170.6	171.4	.5	2.6
Professional specialty and technical occupations	158.5	159.5	160.5	162.1	163.0	164.7	165.5	167.6	168.0	.2	3.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	164.5	169.1	170.3	171.8	172.5	172.7	173.9	174.9	175.7	.5	1.9
Sales occupations	156.8	158.1	159.3	161.6	161.1	162.6	163.9	165.9	164.0	-1.1	1.8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	161.3	162.6	164.0	165.1	165.7	167.2	168.6	169.7	170.8	.6	3.1
Blue-collar workers	152.4	153.6	154.6	155.6	156.1	157.2	158.3	159.5	159.9	.3	2.4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	152.3	153.4	154.7	155.5	156.2	157.1	158.3	159.3	159.7	.3	2.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	153.2	154.7	155.3	156.8	156.9	158.6	159.8	161.6	161.6	.0	3.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	146.9	147.8	149.0	149.8	149.8	150.4	151.8	152.9	153.3	.3	2.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	157.2	158.4	159.0	159.9	160.6	161.8	162.7	163.6	164.5	.6	2.4
Service occupations	154.4	155.5	156.1	157.1	157.8	158.4	159.3	159.8	160.6	.5	1.8
Production and nonsupervisory occupations <sup>3</sup>	155.2	156.4	157.4	158.8	159.4	160.7	161.7	163.1	163.4	.2	2.5
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	155.0	156.3	157.4	158.3	158.7	159.9	160.9	162.3	162.4	.1	2.3
Excluding sales occupations	154.0	155.4	156.5	157.4	158.0	159.2	160.2	161.2	161.6	.2	2.3
White-collar occupations	158.6	160.0	161.4	161.9	162.1	163.2	164.5	166.0	165.9	-.1	2.3
Excluding sales occupations	156.3	158.0	159.2	159.9	160.4	161.5	162.7	163.6	164.1	.3	2.3
Blue-collar occupations	152.6	153.8	154.8	155.9	156.4	157.7	158.6	159.8	160.1	.2	2.4
Construction	150.2	150.6	152.4	153.6	154.0	155.1	155.9	157.1	157.0	-.1	1.9
Manufacturing	156.5	158.0	159.0	159.7	160.1	161.3	162.4	163.8	164.0	.1	2.4
White-collar occupations	158.6	160.1	161.6	162.0	162.1	163.3	164.7	166.1	166.1	.0	2.5
Excluding sales occupations	155.9	157.7	158.9	159.5	160.0	161.2	162.5	163.5	163.9	.2	2.4
Blue-collar occupations	154.7	156.3	156.9	157.9	158.5	159.8	160.6	162.1	162.4	.2	2.5
Durables	157.3	158.8	159.7	160.6	160.9	161.9	162.9	164.5	164.7	.1	2.4
Nondurables	155.2	156.6	157.8	158.3	158.7	160.4	161.6	162.8	162.9	.1	2.6
Service-producing	158.6	160.6	161.7	163.3	163.9	165.0	166.1	167.5	167.9	.2	2.4
Excluding sales occupations	159.6	161.7	162.8	164.2	165.0	166.0	167.1	168.5	169.3	.5	2.6
White-collar occupations	160.7	163.0	164.1	166.0	166.6	167.8	168.9	170.4	170.8	.2	2.5
Excluding sales occupations	162.8	165.3	166.5	168.2	169.0	170.2	171.2	172.8	173.6	.5	2.7
Blue-collar occupations	152.0	153.2	154.3	155.1	155.4	156.2	157.8	158.9	159.4	.3	2.6
Service occupations	154.1	155.1	155.6	156.6	157.4	158.0	158.8	159.4	160.2	.5	1.8
Transportation and public utilities	154.1	154.8	155.6	156.0	156.5	157.6	159.1	160.4	160.5	.1	2.6
Transportation	150.1	150.5	150.6	150.4	150.8	151.7	153.4	155.0	155.1	.1	2.9
Public utilities	159.3	160.4	162.1	163.4	164.1	165.3	166.4	167.5	167.5	.0	2.1
Communications	160.7	161.9	163.4	165.4	165.9	167.0	167.5	168.8	168.3	-.3	1.4
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	157.4	158.6	160.4	161.0	161.8	163.3	165.1	165.9	166.6	.4	3.0
Wholesale and retail trade	155.5	156.7	157.5	159.2	159.5	160.3	161.6	162.5	162.1	-.2	1.6
Wholesale trade	161.0	163.4	164.7	164.8	165.3	166.2	167.8	169.7	167.5	-1.3	1.3
Excluding sales occupations	163.7	163.9	165.2	165.7	166.3	167.8	167.6	168.6	168.9	.2	1.6
Retail trade	152.7	153.1	153.8	156.3	156.5	157.3	158.4	158.7	159.3	.4	1.8
General merchandise stores	149.2	149.8	152.0	153.1	153.6	154.1	154.9	157.5	158.1	.4	2.9
Food stores	150.3	151.0	151.6	152.2	152.8	153.8	154.3	154.5	155.0	.3	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2002	2003				2004				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2004										
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	162.6	171.1	172.4	174.1	174.5	175.2	175.3	176.5	177.7	0.7	1.8
Excluding sales occupations.....	167.3	176.7	178.5	179.2	210.2	179.2	180.5	181.8	182.9	.6	1.7
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies.....	183.9	206.4	208.7	209.1	164.5	206.7	207.6	209.5	211.3	.9	.5
Insurance.....	159.1	161.6	163.0	163.9	164.5	165.1	167.2	168.9	170.4	.9	3.6
Services.....	161.7	162.8	164.0	165.9	166.7	168.1	169.3	171.1	172.0	.5	3.2
Business services.....	164.8	165.6	166.4	169.1	169.8	171.0	172.7	174.3	175.0	.4	3.1
Health services.....	160.7	161.9	163.2	164.6	135.8	167.8	168.8	170.9	171.9	.6	3.7
Hospitals.....	162.1	163.6	164.6	166.5	167.9	169.4	170.5	172.4	173.8	.8	3.5
Educational services.....	166.5	167.1	167.5	170.3	171.0	171.9	172.6	175.5	176.8	.7	3.4
Colleges and universities.....	164.3	164.4	165.1	167.6	168.4	169.5	170.0	172.9	173.6	.4	3.1
Nonmanufacturing.....	157.5	159.4	160.5	162.1	162.6	163.7	164.8	166.2	166.6	.2	2.5
White-collar workers.....	160.5	162.8	163.9	165.7	166.3	167.5	168.6	170.1	170.5	.2	2.5
Excluding sales occupations.....	162.5	164.9	166.1	167.7	168.5	169.7	170.7	172.3	173.1	.5	2.7
Blue-collar occupations.....	150.2	151.1	152.4	153.4	153.8	154.7	156.1	157.1	157.5	.3	2.4
Service occupations.....	154.0	155.0	155.5	156.5	157.3	157.9	158.7	159.2	160.1	.6	1.8
<b>State and local government workers.....</b>	<b>161.5</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>165.9</b>	<b>166.8</b>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>168.7</b>	<b>171.5</b>	<b>172.6</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers.....	158.4	158.9	159.2	161.0	161.5	162.1	162.4	164.1	164.9	.5	2.1
Professional specialty and technical.....	158.4	158.8	159.1	161.0	161.4	162.1	162.3	164.4	165.0	.4	2.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial.....	160.1	160.9	161.0	162.5	163.3	163.5	163.8	164.3	166.1	1.1	1.7
Administrative support, including clerical.....	156.0	156.9	157.2	159.1	159.5	160.4	160.8	162.6	163.0	.2	2.2
Blue-collar workers.....	155.1	156.2	156.5	157.6	158.3	158.9	159.2	160.7	161.4	.4	2.0
Workers, by industry division:											
Services.....	159.2	159.5	159.8	161.6	162.1	162.6	162.7	164.8	165.5	.4	2.1
Services excluding schools <sup>4</sup> .....	160.3	161.4	161.8	163.2	164.5	165.1	165.6	167.5	168.3	.5	2.3
Health services.....	162.2	162.9	163.5	165.1	166.7	167.4	167.8	169.6	170.7	.6	2.4
Hospitals.....	162.5	163.1	163.8	165.5	166.7	167.4	167.9	169.9	171.0	.6	2.6
Educational services.....	158.9	159.1	159.3	161.2	161.6	162.0	162.1	164.2	164.9	.4	2.0
Schools.....	159.0	159.2	159.5	161.4	161.8	162.1	162.3	164.3	165.0	.4	2.0
Elementary and secondary.....	158.1	158.2	158.5	160.6	160.9	161.3	161.5	163.8	164.5	.4	2.2
Colleges and universities.....	161.6	162.1	162.1	163.5	164.0	164.3	164.4	165.4	166.3	.5	1.4
Public administration <sup>2</sup> .....	155.8	157.2	158.0	159.4	160.0	161.1	161.4	162.6	163.5	.6	2.2

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.



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

[June 1989 = 100]

June 1989 = 100]

Series	2002		2003				2004				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
										Dec. 2004		
Private industry workers.....	174.6	179.6	182.0	184.3	185.8	192.2	195.3	196.9	198.7	0.9	6.9	
Workers, by occupational group:												
White-collar workers.....	178.5	183.6	185.5	187.7	189.2	194.4	197.4	199.1	201.1	1.0	6.3	
Blue-collar workers.....	167.8	172.7	176.1	178.4	179.9	188.3	191.8	193.3	194.9	.8	8.3	
Workers, by industry division:												
Goods-producing.....	171.0	178.0	180.2	182.3	183.8	193.7	196.2	198.1	201.2	1.6	9.5	
Service-producing.....	175.9	179.9	182.3	184.7	186.2	190.6	194.1	195.5	196.5	.5	5.5	
Manufacturing.....	168.9	176.9	179.0	181.1	182.3	194.4	196.9	199.2	200.4	.6	9.9	
Nonmanufacturing.....	176.3	180.3	182.8	185.1	186.7	190.9	194.3	195.7	197.6	1.0	5.8	

### 33. Employment Cost Index, private industry workers by bargaining status, region, and area size

[June 1989 = 100]

June 1999 = 100

Series	2002	2003				2004				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2004	
COMPENSATION											
Workers, by bargaining status <sup>1</sup>											
Union.....	159.5	162.1	164.1	165.7	166.8	171.4	173.9	175.3	176.2	0.5	5.6
Goods-producing.....	157.8	161.4	163.4	164.7	165.9	172.3	174.6	176.0	176.7	.4	6.5
Service-producing.....	161.1	162.6	164.6	166.5	167.5	170.2	172.9	174.4	175.4	.6	4.7
Manufacturing.....	157.9	162.3	163.8	165.0	166.3	175.0	177.0	178.4	178.9	.3	7.6
Nonmanufacturing.....	159.9	161.4	163.7	165.5	166.5	168.8	171.6	173.0	174.1	.6	4.6
Nonunion.....	162.8	165.4	166.8	168.4	169.1	171.3	172.7	174.2	174.9	.4	3.4
Goods-producing.....	160.8	163.6	164.9	166.1	166.7	169.7	170.9	172.4	173.5	.6	4.1
Service-producing.....	163.3	165.9	167.2	169.0	169.8	171.6	173.2	174.6	175.1	.3	3.1
Manufacturing.....	161.3	164.5	165.8	166.9	167.3	170.6	172.0	173.8	174.3	.3	4.2
Nonmanufacturing.....	162.9	165.4	166.7	168.5	139.3	171.1	172.6	174.0	174.7	.4	3.2
Workers, by region <sup>1</sup>											
Northeast.....	161.3	163.8	165.2	166.9	167.9	170.2	172.3	173.7	174.2	.3	3.8
South.....	159.0	160.6	161.6	163.2	163.9	166.4	167.9	169.5	170.6	.6	4.1
Midwest (formerly North Central).....	164.6	169.0	170.4	171.7	172.5	174.7	176.2	177.6	177.9	.2	3.1
West.....	165.0	167.3	169.5	171.4	172.2	175.3	176.8	178.1	179.0	.5	3.9
Workers, by area size <sup>1</sup>											
Metropolitan areas.....	162.5	165.2	166.6	168.3	169.1	171.5	173.1	174.6	175.3	.4	3.7
Other areas.....	169.8	163.5	165.0	166.1	166.9	170.2	172.1	173.3	174.3	.6	4.4
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers, by bargaining status <sup>1</sup>											
Union.....	152.5	153.3	154.3	155.3	156.2	157.2	158.7	160.0	160.6	.4	2.8
Goods-producing.....	151.2	152.4	153.9	154.8	155.4	156.3	157.5	158.7	158.9	.1	2.3
Service-producing.....	154.1	154.6	155.1	156.3	157.3	158.5	160.3	161.7	162.6	.6	3.4
Manufacturing.....	153.1	154.6	155.9	156.7	157.1	158.1	159.2	160.5	160.7	.1	2.3
Nonmanufacturing.....	152.1	152.5	153.5	154.6	155.6	156.6	158.4	159.6	160.4	.5	3.1
Nonunion.....	158.5	160.4	161.5	163.0	163.4	164.6	165.6	167.0	167.3	.2	2.4
Goods-producing.....	156.6	157.8	158.9	159.7	160.1	161.4	162.4	163.8	163.9	.1	2.4
Service-producing.....	159.0	161.2	162.3	164.0	164.5	165.6	166.6	168.0	168.4	.2	2.4
Manufacturing.....	157.8	159.3	160.2	160.9	161.3	162.6	163.7	165.2	165.3	.1	2.5
Nonmanufacturing.....	158.3	160.4	161.5	163.1	163.7	164.7	165.7	167.1	167.5	.2	2.3
Workers, by region <sup>1</sup>											
Northeast.....	155.7	157.3	158.4	160.0	160.9	162.0	163.6	164.9	165.0	.1	2.5
South.....	154.6	155.3	156.1	157.4	157.9	159.1	160.1	161.6	162.3	.4	2.8
Midwest (formerly North Central).....	160.2	164.1	165.0	166.1	166.5	166.9	167.7	169.2	169.2	.0	1.6
West.....	160.1	161.3	163.1	164.7	165.2	166.8	167.9	169.1	169.5	.2	2.6
Workers, by area size <sup>1</sup>											
Metropolitan areas.....	157.9	159.6	160.7	162.2	162.7	163.8	164.9	166.3	166.6	.2	2.4
Other areas.....	154.8	156.8	158.0	158.9	159.5	160.8	162.1	162.1	163.8	.3	2.7

<sup>1</sup> The indexes are calculated differently from those for the occupation and industry groups. For a detailed description of the index calculation, see the *Monthly Labor Review* Technical Note, "Estimation procedures for the Employment Cost Index," May 1982.

**34. 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
<b>Time-off plans</b>										
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 <sup>1</sup> .....	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
<b>Insurance plans</b>										
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 <sup>1</sup> .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	55
<b>Retirement plans</b>										
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
<b>Other benefits</b>										
Employees eligible for:										
Flexible benefits plans.....	—	—	—	2	5	9	10	12	12	13
Reimbursement accounts <sup>2</sup> .....	—	—	—	5	12	23	36	52	38	32
Premium conversion plans.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7

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

fits at less than full pay.

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

**35. 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
<b>Time-off plans</b>								
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 <sup>1</sup> .....	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 <sup>2</sup> .....	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
<b>Insurance plans</b>								
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 <sup>2</sup> .....	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—
<b>Retirement plans</b>								
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
<b>Other benefits</b>								
Employees eligible for:								
Flexible benefits plans.....	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	5
Reimbursement accounts <sup>3</sup> .....	8	14	19	12	5	31	50	64
Premium conversion plans.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

**36. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more**

Measure	Annual totals		2004												2005	
	2003	2004	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Number of stoppages:																
Beginning in period.....	14	17	1	1	0	2	3	0	2	2	1	2	3	0	0	
In effect during period.....	15	18	2	1	1	2	4	1	2	3	3	4	4	2	"2	
Workers involved:																
Beginning in period (in thousands)....	129.2	170.7	6.7	2.2	.0	103.0	27.6	.0	3.7	4.5	10.0	3.2	9.8	.0	"0	
In effect during period (in thousands).	130.5	316.5	66.7	2.2	2.2	103.0	28.6	1.6	3.7	6.5	16.1	16.1	8.5	2.5	"2.6	
Days idle:																
Number (in thousands).....	4,091.2	3,344.1	1,146.7	44.0	26.4	204.0	94.0	3.2	52.5	57.0	300.0	114.9	97.5	50.0	"49.4	
Percent of estimated working time <sup>1</sup> ....	.01	.01	.05	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.01	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.01	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	

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

*Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp.54-56.

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

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

**37. 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		2004												2005	
	2003	2004	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS																
All items.....	184.0	188.9	186.2	187.4	188.0	189.1	189.7	189.4	189.5	189.9	190.9	191.0	190.3	190.7	191.8	
All items (1967 = 100).....	551.1	565.8	557.9	561.5	563.2	566.4	568.2	567.5	567.6	568.7	571.9	572.2	570.1	571.2	574.5	
Food and beverages.....	180.5	186.6	184.5	184.9	185.0	186.5	186.8	187.2	187.3	187.2	188.4	188.6	188.9	189.5	189.3	
Food.....	180.0	186.2	184.1	184.4	184.5	186.1	186.3	186.8	186.8	186.7	187.9	188.2	188.5	189.1	188.8	
Food at home.....	179.4	186.2	184.0	184.3	184.1	186.6	186.8	187.1	186.7	186.1	187.9	188.1	188.5	188.9	188.0	
Cereals and bakery products.....	202.8	206.0	204.4	204.8	205.5	206.1	206.8	207.2	207.2	206.4	207.0	206.8	206.4	207.6	208.4	
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	169.3	181.7	179.7	179.5	179.2	181.1	182.3	183.7	183.7	183.4	182.9	182.4	183.1	183.4	183.9	
Dairy and related products <sup>1</sup> .....	167.9	180.2	172.1	171.9	174.0	185.9	188.8	187.7	184.9	181.6	182.1	180.9	180.1	183.3	181.8	
Fruits and vegetables.....	225.9	232.7	229.7	230.1	228.3	231.7	226.7	224.5	224.0	226.0	240.0	248.3	250.8	242.9	234.8	
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	139.8	140.4	141.4	140.8	139.7	169.9	139.8	140.5	140.3	140.3	140.6	139.6	140.4	142.2	142.5	
Other foods at home.....	162.6	164.9	163.7	165.1	165.0	165.4	165.8	166.0	166.2	165.2	165.4	164.4	163.6	165.6	165.3	
Sugar and sweets.....	162.0	163.2	163.9	163.3	162.6	163.5	162.8	163.8	164.4	163.5	162.6	163.1	161.3	163.0	164.2	
Fats and oils.....	157.4	167.8	162.3	166.2	166.2	169.4	171.3	171.9	169.7	170.4	170.2	167.8	167.4	170.4	169.3	
Other foods.....	178.8	179.7	178.9	180.4	180.4	180.1	180.5	180.3	180.9	179.4	180.1	178.9	178.3	180.3	179.7	
Other miscellaneous foods <sup>1,2</sup> .....	110.3	110.4	109.5	111.7	110.5	110.8	110.9	109.4	111.5	110.5	109.9	110.5	110.8	110.1	110.3	
Food away from home <sup>1</sup> .....	182.1	187.5	185.5	185.8	186.2	186.7	187.0	187.8	188.4	188.9	189.4	189.6	189.9	190.8	191.4	
Other food away from home <sup>1,2</sup> .....	121.3	125.3	124.0	124.1	124.7	124.8	125.1	125.4	125.9	126.8	126.7	127.0	127.5	128.7	128.7	
Alcoholic beverages.....	187.2	192.1	189.9	190.8	191.8	191.7	192.4	192.2	192.5	193.4	193.6	194.0	193.9	194.3	195.2	
Housing.....	184.8	189.5	187.0	187.9	188.4	188.9	190.3	190.9	191.2	191.0	191.0	190.8	190.7	191.8	192.7	
Shelter.....	213.1	218.8	216.0	217.8	218.4	218.7	219.2	220.0	220.3	220.2	220.6	219.9	219.8	221.0	222.5	
Rent of primary residence.....	205.5	211.0	208.8	209.2	209.7	210.2	210.7	211.2	211.9	212.4	212.8	213.2	213.9	214.5	215.0	
Lodging away from home.....	119.3	125.9	120.0	128.1	129.1	128.2	129.1	132.2	130.6	127.2	128.0	121.9	118.7	122.6	128.9	
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence <sup>3</sup> .....	219.9	224.9	222.9	223.3	223.9	224.3	224.7	225.1	225.7	226.1	226.5	226.8	227.2	227.8	228.4	
Tenants' and household insurance <sup>1,2</sup> .....	114.8	116.2	115.0	115.1	115.7	116.1	116.2	116.1	116.3	116.6	116.3	117.7	118.7	118.5	118.7	
Fuels and utilities.....	154.5	161.9	156.9	155.2	155.6	158.1	165.5	166.6	167.7	166.7	162.8	165.6	165.7	166.9	166.4	
Fuels.....	138.2	144.4	139.5	137.6	138.0	140.4	148.5	149.5	150.5	149.3	144.9	147.8	148.0	149.0	148.1	
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	139.5	160.5	155.1	152.5	149.6	150.4	150.7	151.1	157.4	161.6	177.3	186.6	183.7	181.2	188.5	
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	145.0	150.6	145.5	143.5	144.2	146.8	155.8	156.9	157.6	156.0	150.0	152.7	153.0	154.3	152.9	
Household furnishings and operations.....	126.1	125.5	125.7	125.7	125.6	125.4	125.6	125.2	124.8	125.0	126.1	125.8	125.5	126.1	126.1	
Apparel.....	120.9	120.4	118.6	123.5	124.3	123.4	120.1	115.9	116.5	121.2	124.1	123.0	118.8	116.1	118.7	
Men's and boys' apparel.....	118.0	117.5	117.1	119.8	120.3	120.3	117.7	115.2	113.8	116.2	118.3	118.9	116.3	115.0	116.3	
Women's and girls' apparel.....	113.1	113.0	110.3	117.6	118.7	116.9	112.3	106.1	107.5	114.4	119.2	116.8	110.0	105.1	109.3	
Infants' and toddlers' apparel <sup>1</sup> .....	122.1	118.5	119.3	121.9	120.5	118.1	116.2	114.5	115.0	119.5	120.6	120.3	118.6	117.5	118.1	
Footwear.....	119.6	119.3	117.0	120.1	121.0	120.3	118.4	115.1	117.3	121.7	122.1	121.8	120.3	119.4	121.1	
Transportation.....	157.6	163.1	158.8	160.5	161.8	165.2	165.7	164.0	162.9	162.9	166.4	167.2	164.8	164.0	166.1	
Private transportation.....	153.6	159.4	154.9	156.6	157.9	161.5	161.9	160.0	159.1	159.4	162.9	163.6	161.3	160.5	162.6	
New and used motor vehicles <sup>2</sup> .....	96.5	94.2	94.4	94.2	94.1	94.0	93.6	93.5	93.4	93.9	94.3	95.2	95.4	95.8	95.9	
New vehicles.....	137.9	137.1	138.3	137.9	137.6	137.4	137.2	135.9	134.9	134.9	135.9	137.9	138.8	139.8	139.9	
Used cars and trucks <sup>1</sup> .....	142.9	133.3	131.0	131.2	131.3	131.8	130.6	132.1	133.8	136.5	136.8	136.7	137.3	137.5	137.6	
Motor fuel.....	135.8	160.4	143.1	150.5	155.9	170.5	173.3	165.2	162.0	161.2	173.1	171.9	161.2	156.4	164.3	
Gasoline (all types).....	135.1	159.7	142.5	149.8	155.3	169.8	172.7	164.5	161.2	160.5	172.2	171.0	160.4	155.6	163.4	
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	107.8	108.7	108.0	107.8	107.9	107.9	108.2	108.8	109.0	109.3	109.5	109.9	109.9	110.6	110.9	
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	195.6	200.2	198.2	198.5	198.6	199.0	199.7	200.3	200.8	200.7	201.7	202.9	203.3	204.0	203.9	
Public transportation.....	209.3	209.1	208.1	209.9	211.5	210.7	212.3	214.4	209.7	205.3	206.5	208.6	205.4	204.4	205.9	
Medical care.....	297.1	310.1	306.0	307.5	308.3	309.0	310.0	311.0	311.6	312.3	313.3	314.1	314.9	316.8	319.3	
Medical care commodities.....	262.8	269.3	266.7	267.3	268.5	269.1	269.6	269.9	270.0	270.9	271.7	271.2	270.8	271.6	272.8	
Medical care services.....	306.0	321.3	316.6	318.4	319.2	319.8	321.0	322.3	323.1	323.7	324.8	326.0	327.3	329.5	332.5	
Professional services.....	261.2	271.5	268.0	269.7	270.6	270.9	271.6	272.3	273.3	273.3	273.7	274.2	274.6	276.2	278.6	
Hospital and related services.....	394.8	417.9	412.5	413.8	413.6	414.6	416.9	419.1	418.8	420.3	422.5	425.0	428.0	431.0	434.7	
Recreation <sup>2</sup> .....	107.5	108.6	108.4	108.8	109.0	108.8	108.9	108.7	108.5	108.6	108.7	108.7	108.5	108.9	109.0	
Video and audio <sup>1,2</sup> .....	103.6	104.2	104.1	104.3	104.7	104.6	104.4	104.4	104.1	104.0	104.2	104.0	103.9	104.2	104.3	
Education and communication <sup>2</sup> .....	109.8	111.6	111.2	111.1	110.9	110.6	110.8	110.9	111.7	112.9	112.5	112.7	112.6	112.7	112.8	
Education <sup>2</sup> .....	134.4	143.7	140.4	140.6	140.7	140.9	141.6	142.1	145.1	147.9	148.3	148.4	148.5	148.8	149.2	
Educational books and supplies.....	335.4	351.0	348.6	348.9	349.5	349.6	350.6	349.5	353.3	352.8	353.8	354.4	355.9	357.4	359.9	
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	362.1	414.3	404.2	404.7	404.9	405.6	407.6	409.4	418.3	427.4	428.2	428.7	428.9	429.7	430.6	
Communication <sup>1,2</sup> .....	89.7	86.7	88.1	87.7	87.4	86.9	86.8	86.5	86.1	86.2	85.5	85.6	85.4	85.4	85.4	
Information and information processing <sup>1,2</sup> .....	87.8	84.6	86.1	85.7	85.4	84.8	84.7	84.5	84.0	84.1	83.4	83.5	83.3	83.2	83.3	
Telephone services <sup>1,2</sup> .....	98.3	95.8	97.1	96.7	96.5	95.9	95.8	95.6	95.0	95.3	94.6	94.5	94.8	94.8	95.1	
Information and information processing other than telephone services <sup>1,4</sup> .....	16.1	14.8	15.2	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.5	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.0	
Personal computers and peripheral equipment <sup>1,2</sup> .....	17.6	15.3	16.0	15.8	15.9	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.1	15.0	14.6	14.2	13.9	14.0	13.5	
Other goods and services.....	298.7	304.7	302.3	303.1	303.6	303.8	304.1	305.1	305.5	306.3	306.8	307.0	307.8	309.3	310.8	
Tobacco and smoking products.....	469.0	478.0	472.6	473.6	473.3	473.5	476.0	480.5	481.6	482.9	482.3	481.7	484.8	493.9	496.1	
Personal care <sup>1</sup> .....	178.0	181.7	180.4	180.9	181.3	181.4	181.4	181.7	181.9	182.3	182.8	83.0	183.3	183.5	184.4	
Personal care products <sup>1</sup> .....	153.5	153.9	154.5	154.5	154.5	154.6	153.8	153.4	152.8	153.5	154.0	153.8	153.4	153.1	153.9	
Personal care services <sup>1</sup> .....	193.2	197.6	195.2	195.8	196.1	196.6	196.9	197.5	198.9	199.1	199.4	200.0	201.2	201.9	202.9	

See footnotes at end of table.



### 37. 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		2004											2005	
	2003	2004	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Miscellaneous personal services.....	283.5	293.9	290.4	291.6	292.7	293.1	293.6	294.4	295.2	295.9	296.3	296.9	297.7	298.5	299.8
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	151.2	154.7	152.3	153.7	154.3	156.0	155.8	154.5	154.2	154.9	157.1	157.2	155.8	155.4	156.5
Food and beverages.....	180.5	186.6	184.5	184.9	185.0	186.5	186.8	187.2	187.3	187.2	188.4	188.6	188.9	189.5	189.3
Commodities less food and beverages.....	134.5	136.7	134.2	136.0	136.9	138.6	138.2	136.1	135.6	136.7	139.4	139.4	137.2	136.4	138.1
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	149.7	157.2	151.4	155.3	157.2	160.9	160.5	156.7	156.1	157.8	162.6	162.0	157.4	155.2	158.6
Apparel.....	120.9	120.4	118.6	123.5	124.3	123.4	120.1	115.9	116.5	121.2	124.1	123.0	118.8	116.1	118.7
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	171.5	183.9	175.6	179.1	181.7	188.2	189.5	185.8	184.4	184.4	190.6	190.2	185.2	183.3	187.3
Durables.....	117.5	114.8	115.3	115.1	115.0	114.8	114.5	114.1	113.7	114.1	114.7	115.3	115.5	116.0	116.0
Services.....	216.5	222.8	219.9	221.0	221.5	221.9	223.3	224.1	224.5	224.5	224.5	224.6	224.6	225.6	226.8
Rent of shelter <sup>3</sup> .....	221.9	227.9	224.9	226.8	227.4	227.7	228.3	229.2	229.4	229.3	229.8	229.8	228.9	230.1	231.7
Transportation services.....	216.3	220.6	219.3	219.7	220.0	220.0	220.5	221.6	220.8	220.1	221.4	222.8	221.8	221.7	222.4
Other services.....	254.4	261.3	259.2	259.5	259.7	259.6	260.2	260.5	261.9	263.8	263.7	264.2	264.3	265.1	265.8
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	184.7	189.4	186.6	188.0	188.6	189.6	190.3	189.9	189.9	190.4	191.4	191.5	190.6	190.9	192.3
All items less shelter.....	174.6	179.3	176.7	177.6	178.2	179.6	180.2	179.6	179.5	180.1	181.4	181.9	180.9	180.9	181.9
All items less medical care.....	178.1	182.7	180.1	181.3	181.8	182.9	183.5	183.2	183.2	183.6	184.6	184.7	183.9	184.2	185.3
Commodities less food.....	136.5	138.8	136.3	138.0	138.9	140.6	140.3	138.2	137.7	138.8	141.1	141.4	139.3	138.6	140.2
Nondurables less food.....	151.9	159.3	153.7	157.5	159.3	162.8	162.4	158.8	158.2	159.9	164.2	163.9	159.5	157.5	160.8
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	172.1	183.8	176.1	179.4	181.7	187.7	189.0	185.6	184.3	184.4	190.0	189.7	185.1	183.5	187.2
Nondurables.....	165.3	172.2	168.1	170.3	171.4	174.1	174.0	172.2	171.9	172.8	175.8	175.6	173.3	172.5	174.2
Services less rent of shelter <sup>3</sup> .....	226.4	233.5	230.6	230.7	231.1	231.7	234.2	235.0	235.6	235.9	235.1	236.4	236.5	237.4	238.0
Services less medical care services.....	208.7	214.5	211.7	212.7	213.2	213.6	215.0	215.8	216.2	216.1	216.0	216.1	216.0	217.0	218.0
Energy.....	136.5	151.4	140.6	143.1	145.9	154.1	159.7	156.3	155.3	154.3	157.7	158.6	153.7	151.9	155.2
All items less energy.....	190.6	194.4	192.7	193.7	194.1	194.3	194.4	194.5	194.7	195.2	196.0	1196.0	195.8	196.4	197.3
All items less food and energy.....	193.2	196.6	194.9	196.1	196.5	196.5	196.6	196.6	196.8	197.4	198.2	198.1	197.8	198.4	199.5
Commodities less food and energy.....	140.9	139.6	139.3	140.3	140.5	140.2	139.4	138.2	138.1	139.4	140.5	140.6	139.8	139.7	140.3
Energy commodities.....	136.7	161.2	144.6	151.3	156.3	170.1	172.8	165.1	162.5	162.0	174.2	173.6	163.4	158.7	166.6
Services less energy.....	223.8	230.2	227.5	228.9	229.4	229.6	230.2	231.0	231.4	231.6	232.1	231.9	231.9	232.9	234.3
<b>CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS</b>															
All items.....	179.8	184.5	181.9	182.9	183.5	184.7	185.3	184.9	185.0	185.4	186.5	186.8	186.0	186.3	187.3
All items (1967 = 100).....	535.6	549.5	541.7	544.8	546.5	550.2	551.9	550.8	551.0	552.4	555.7	556.3	554.2	554.9	557.9
Food and beverages.....	179.9	186.2	184.0	184.4	184.5	186.0	186.4	186.8	186.9	186.8	187.9	188.1	188.4	189.0	188.8
Food.....	179.4	185.7	183.5	183.8	183.9	185.6	185.9	186.3	186.4	186.2	187.4	187.6	187.9	188.5	188.2
Food at home.....	178.5	185.4	183.2	183.5	183.3	185.8	186.1	186.3	186.1	185.5	187.1	187.3	187.6	188.0	187.2
Cereals and bakery products.....	202.8	206.0	204.4	204.9	205.5	206.0	206.7	207.2	207.0	206.3	206.9	206.8	206.3	207.6	208.5
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	169.2	181.8	179.7	179.6	179.1	181.1	182.4	183.7	183.4	183.0	182.4	182.4	183.2	183.4	183.9
Dairy and related products <sup>1</sup> .....	167.6	180.0	171.7	171.3	173.6	186.1	189.0	187.8	184.9	181.4	181.8	180.8	179.9	183.2	181.6
Fruits and vegetables.....	224.3	230.4	227.5	227.8	225.5	228.9	224.3	222.3	222.2	223.9	238.0	246.4	248.6	240.1	232.2
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	139.1	139.7	140.8	140.1	139.1	139.3	139.3	139.8	139.6	139.7	140.0	138.9	140.0	141.6	141.8
Other foods at home.....	162.2	164.5	163.3	164.7	164.6	165.1	165.5	165.6	165.8	164.8	165.0	163.8	163.2	165.3	165.0
Sugar and sweets.....	161.6	162.5	163.2	162.6	161.9	162.9	162.2	162.9	163.8	163.1	162.2	162.1	160.6	162.2	163.6
Fats and oils.....	157.4	167.8	162.2	166.0	166.1	169.4	171.4	172.0	169.9	170.3	170.0	167.7	167.3	170.4	169.1
Other foods.....	179.2	180.1	179.4	180.8	180.8	180.5	180.8	180.7	181.4	179.7	180.5	179.2	178.6	180.8	180.2
Other miscellaneous foods <sup>1,2</sup> .....	110.8	110.9	110.1	112.2	111.0	111.2	111.4	109.7	112.0	111.0	110.3	111.1	111.3	110.7	110.9
Food away from home <sup>1</sup> .....	182.0	187.4	185.3	185.6	186.1	186.6	186.8	187.6	188.2	188.8	189.3	189.5	189.7	190.6	191.2
Other food away from home <sup>1,2</sup> .....	121.5	125.1	123.8	123.8	124.3	124.6	124.7	124.9	125.2	125.8	126.8	126.8	127.0	127.3	128.4
Alcoholic beverages.....	187.1	192.4	190.0	191.2	192.1	192.0	192.7	192.2	192.8	194.0	193.9	194.2	194.2	194.4	195.2
Housing.....	180.4	185.0	182.6	183.2	183.6	184.1	185.6	186.2	186.6	186.5	186.2	186.4	186.4	187.3	188.1
Shelter.....	206.9	212.2	209.8	211.0	211.5	211.8	212.2	213.0	213.4	213.4	213.8	213.4	213.5	214.4	215.7
Rent of primary residence.....	204.7	210.2	208.0	208.4	208.9	209.4	209.9	210.3	211.0	211.6	212.0	212.4	213.0	213.7	214.2
Lodging away from home <sup>2</sup> .....	119.8	126.4	121.1	128.8	129.8	128.2	128.8	133.0	131.6	127.7	128.3	121.8	118.6	122.2	129.1
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence <sup>3</sup> .....	199.7	204.1	202.3	202.7	203.1	203.6	203.9	204.2	204.7	205.1	205.5	205.8	206.1	206.6	207.2
Tenants' and household insurance <sup>1,2</sup> .....	114.7	116.4	115.1	115.2	116.0	116.4	116.5	116.3	116.5	116.8	116.5	118.1	118.9	118.8	118.9
Fuels and utilities.....	153.9	161.2	156.2	154.7	155.1	157.4	165.0	166.1	167.2	166.2	161.9	164.5	164.7	166.0	165.4
Fuels.....	137.0	143.2	138.3	136.6	137.0	139.3	147.4	148.4	149.3	148.2	143.5	146.2	146.4	147.4	146.6
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	138.7	160.0	154.5	152.0	148.9	149.6	149.8	150.2	156.8	161.1	177.2	186.5	183.4	180.9	187.7
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	144.1	149.8	144.7	142.9	143.5	146.1	155.1	156.2	156.8	155.3	149.1	151.7	152.0	153.3	152.0
Household furnishings and operations.....	121.9	121.1	121.4	121.4	121.3	121.1	121.3	120.7	120.4	120.6	121.7	121.5	121.3	121.9	121.9
Apparel.....	120.0	120.0	118.3	122.9	123.8	122.8	119.6	115.6	115.9	120.6	123.5	122.6	118.6	116.1	118.6
Men's and boys' apparel.....	117.5	117.3	117.4	120.0	120.6	120.3	117.8	115.2	113.3	115.6	117.8	118.6	115.7	114.6	116.1
Women's and girls' apparel.....	112.1	112.8	109.8	117.4	118.4	116.7	112.2	106.0	106.9	114.0	119.3	116.9	110.2	105.3	109.3
Infants' and toddlers' apparel <sup>1</sup> .....	124.1	121.3	122.2	125.2	123.4	120.9	118.8	117.0	117.6	122.3	123.3	123.1	121.4	120.5	121.0
Footwear.....	119.1	118.2	116.4	118.6	119.6	119.0	117.0	114.4	116.3	120.4	120.6	120.6	119.4	118.8	120.6
Transportation.....	156.3	161.5	156.8	158.5	159.9	163.6	164.0	162.2	161.4	161.6	165.3	165.8	163.4	1632.6	164.7
Private transportation.....	153.5	158.8	154.0	155.7	157.1	160.9	161.3	159.3	158.6	159.1	162.7	163.2	160.9	160.0	162.2
New and used motor vehicles <sup>2</sup> .....	96.0	92.8	92.8	92.6	92.6	92.5	92.1	92.1	92.2	92.3	93.3	94.0	94.3	94.6	94.7

See footnotes at end of table.

37. 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		2004												2005	
	2003	2004	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
New vehicles.....	139.0	138.1	139.5	139.0	138.7	138.5	138.2	137.0	136.0	136.0	136.9	138.9	139.8	140.7	140.7	
Used cars and trucks <sup>1</sup> .....	143.7	134.1	131.7	132.0	132.1	132.6	131.4	133.0	134.6	137.3	137.6	137.5	138.1	138.3	138.4	
Motor fuel.....	136.1	160.9	143.6	150.9	156.5	171.1	173.8	165.6	162.4	161.7	173.6	172.3	161.7	156.9	164.9	
Gasoline (all types).....	135.5	160.2	143.0	150.3	155.8	170.4	173.2	165.0	161.7	161.0	172.9	171.6	160.9	156.1	164.1	
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	107.3	108.2	107.6	107.4	107.5	107.5	107.8	108.2	108.4	108.7	108.9	109.4	109.3	110.1	110.4	
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	197.3	202.0	200.1	200.3	200.4	200.8	201.5	202.1	202.7	202.7	203.8	204.9	205.3	206.0	206.1	
Public transportation.....	206.0	207.1	206.2	208.0	209.4	208.8	210.0	212.1	208.0	203.1	204.2	207.1	204.2	203.4	204.9	
Medical care.....	296.3	309.5	305.4	306.9	307.7	308.4	309.4	310.4	311.0	311.7	312.7	313.6	314.4	316.3	318.9	
Medical care commodities.....	257.4	263.2	260.9	261.5	262.5	263.3	263.8	263.7	263.8	264.8	265.4	264.9	264.4	265.2	266.3	
Medical care services.....	305.9	321.5	316.8	318.6	319.4	320.0	321.2	322.4	323.2	323.9	325.0	326.3	327.7	330.0	333.0	
Professional services.....	263.4	274.0	270.6	272.3	273.2	273.5	274.1	274.8	275.8	275.9	276.3	276.9	277.2	278.9	281.2	
Hospital and related services.....	391.2	414.0	408.7	409.9	409.8	410.7	413.0	415.2	414.9	416.4	418.5	421.0	424.2	427.4	430.9	
Recreation <sup>2</sup> .....	105.5	106.3	106.2	106.5	106.7	106.6	106.7	106.3	106.1	106.2	106.2	106.3	106.1	106.5	106.5	
Video and audio <sup>1,2</sup> .....	102.9	103.4	103.2	103.5	103.9	103.9	103.7	103.7	103.4	103.3	103.5	103.3	103.2	103.4	103.5	
Education and communication <sup>2</sup> .....	109.0	110.0	110.0	109.8	109.6	109.2	109.4	109.4	109.9	110.8	110.5	110.6	110.5	110.6	110.7	
Education <sup>2</sup> .....	133.8	142.5	139.4	139.6	139.7	139.9	140.6	141.0	143.6	146.3	146.7	146.8	147.0	147.3	147.7	
Educational books and supplies.....	336.5	352.2	349.5	349.9	350.4	350.4	351.5	350.4	354.7	354.8	355.6	356.1	357.6	359.0	361.5	
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	377.3	402.5	393.3	393.8	394.1	394.6	396.7	398.1	405.8	414.0	415.2	415.6	415.8	416.8	417.6	
Communication <sup>1,2</sup> .....	91.2	88.3	89.6	89.3	89.0	88.4	88.4	88.1	87.6	87.8	87.1	87.2	87.0	87.0	87.0	
Information and information processing <sup>1,2</sup> .....	89.9	86.8	88.2	87.9	87.5	87.0	86.9	86.7	86.2	86.3	85.6	85.7	85.5	85.5	85.5	
Telephone services <sup>1,2</sup> .....	98.5	96.0	97.3	96.9	96.7	96.1	96.1	95.8	95.2	95.5	94.8	95.1	95.0	94.9	95.3	
Information and information processing other than telephone services <sup>1,4</sup> .....	16.7	15.3	15.8	15.7	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.6	
Personal computers and peripheral equipment <sup>1,2</sup> .....	17.3	15.0	15.7	15.5	15.6	15.4	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.3	13.9	13.7	13.7	13.3	
Other goods and services.....	307.0	312.6	310.0	310.8	311.3	311.5	311.8	313.2	313.5	314.4	314.7	314.9	315.9	318.0	319.4	
Tobacco and smoking products.....	470.5	478.8	473.2	474.2	474.1	474.4	476.9	481.6	482.6	483.9	483.0	482.5	485.7	494.9	496.9	
Personal care <sup>1</sup> .....	177.0	180.4	179.1	179.7	180.1	180.2	180.0	180.3	180.5	180.9	181.4	181.7	181.9	182.1	182.9	
Personal care products <sup>1</sup> .....	154.2	154.4	155.0	155.0	155.1	155.1	154.3	153.9	153.1	154.0	154.3	154.3	153.8	153.3	154.2	
Personal care services <sup>1</sup> .....	193.9	198.2	195.7	196.3	196.6	197.1	197.5	198.1	199.5	199.7	199.9	200.6	201.8	202.4	203.3	
Miscellaneous personal services.....	283.3	294.0	290.2	291.6	292.9	293.1	293.5	294.7	295.4	296.2	296.6	297.5	298.4	299.2	299.8	
Commodity and service group:																
Commodities.....	151.8	155.4	152.7	154.1	154.8	156.7	156.6	155.2	154.9	155.7	158.0	158.1	156.6	156.3	157.4	
Food and beverages.....	179.9	186.2	184.0	184.4	184.5	186.0	186.4	186.8	186.9	186.8	187.9	188.1	188.4	189.0	188.8	
Commodities less food and beverages.....	135.8	138.1	135.2	137.0	138.0	140.0	139.6	137.5	137.1	138.2	141.0	141.0	138.8	138.0	139.8	
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	152.1	160.6	154.3	158.4	160.5	164.7	164.4	160.4	159.5	161.2	166.5	165.9	160.9	158.8	162.5	
Apparel.....	120.0	120.0	118.3	122.9	123.8	122.8	119.6	115.6	115.9	120.6	123.5	122.6	118.6	116.1	118.6	
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	175.6	189.6	180.2	184.1	187.0	194.5	196.0	191.8	190.2	190.1	196.9	196.5	190.8	188.8	193.3	
Durables.....	117.4	114.0	1142.0	114.0	113.9	113.9	113.5	113.2	113.1	113.7	114.3	114.8	115.1	115.5	115.5	
Services.....	212.6	218.6	216.0	216.7	217.1	217.6	219.0	219.7	220.2	220.3	220.0	220.4	220.5	221.5	222.3	
Rent of shelter <sup>3</sup> .....	199.2	204.3	202.0	203.2	203.7	203.9	204.4	205.1	205.5	205.5	205.9	205.5	205.6	206.5	207.7	
Transportation services.....	216.2	220.9	219.7	220.0	220.2	220.3	220.7	221.6	221.0	220.5	222.0	223.4	222.7	222.8	223.4	
Other services.....	248.5	254.1	252.6	252.9	253.0	252.7	253.3	253.5	254.4	256.0	255.9	256.3	256.5	257.2	257.8	
Special indexes:																
All items less food.....	179.7	184.1	181.4	182.6	183.2	184.4	185.0	184.5	184.5	185.1	186.2	186.4	185.5	185.7	187.0	
All items less shelter.....	171.9	176.4	173.7	174.7	175.3	176.8	177.5	176.7	176.6	177.3	178.6	179.1	178.0	178.0	179.0	
All items less medical care.....	174.8	179.1	176.6	177.6	178.2	179.4	180.0	179.6	179.6	180.0	181.1	181.3	180.6	180.8	181.7	
Commodities less food.....	137.7	140.0	137.1	138.9	139.9	141.8	141.5	139.4	139.0	140.2	142.2	142.9	140.7	140.0	141.7	
Nondurables less food.....	154.2	162.6	156.4	160.4	162.4	166.4	166.2	162.3	161.5	163.2	168.2	167.6	162.9	160.9	164.4	
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	175.9	189.0	180.2	184.0	186.6	193.5	194.8	191.0	189.6	189.7	195.6	195.4	190.3	188.5	192.7	
Nondurables.....	166.4	173.9	169.5	171.8	173.0	175.9	175.9	174.0	173.6	174.5	177.7	177.5	175.1	174.3	176.1	
Services less rent of shelter <sup>3</sup> .....	201.3	207.4	204.9	204.9	205.2	205.8	208.2	208.9	209.3	209.5	208.6	209.8	209.9	210.8	211.2	
Services less medical care services.....	205.2	210.6	208.2	208.8	209.2	209.7	211.1	211.8	212.2	212.3	212.0	212.3	212.4	213.2	214.0	
Energy.....	135.9	151.3	140.2	143.0	146.0	154.5	159.9	156.2	155.1	154.2	157.8	158.5	153.3	151.4	155.0	
All items less energy.....	186.1	189.5	187.9	188.7	189.0	189.3	189.3	189.3	189.5	190.2	191.0	191.1	191.0	191.5	192.2	
All items less food and energy.....	187.9	190.6	189.1	190.1	190.4	190.4	190.3	190.3	190.5	191.4	192.1	192.2	192.0	192.4	193.4	
Commodities less food and energy.....	141.1	139.4	139.0	140.0	140.1	139.9	139.0	138.0	138.0	139.5	140.5	140.6	139.9	139.9	140.5	
Energy commodities.....	136.8	161.5	144.7	151.5	156.7	170.7	173.3	165.5	162.8	162.3	174.5	173.7	163.4	158.7	166.6	
Services less energy.....	220.2	226.2	223.9	224.9	225.3	225.5	226.0	226.7	227.1	227.4	227.9	228.0	228.1	229.0	230.1	

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

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

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

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

Dash indicates data not available.

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

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

[1982=84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing sched- ule <sup>1</sup>	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2004				2005		2004				2005	
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
U.S. city average.....	M	189.9	190.9	191.0	190.3	190.7	191.8	185.4	186.5	186.8	186.0	186.3	187.3
<b>Region and area size<sup>2</sup></b>													
Northeast urban.....	M	201.2	202.5	202.6	201.9	202.6	203.6	197.7	199.0	200.2	198.7	199.0	200.0
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	203.2	204.5	204.6	204.1	205.0	206.0	198.4	199.7	200.2	199.6	200.1	201.1
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	119.2	120.1	120.1	119.2	119.4	120.1	119.2	120.1	119.8	119.4	119.6	120.1
Midwest urban <sup>4</sup> .....	M	183.6	184.5	184.8	183.8	184.1	185.2	178.6	179.5	181.2	178.8	179.1	180.2
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	189.5	186.8	186.9	185.7	185.9	187.1	180.2	181.1	116.9	180.1	180.4	181.3
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	116.8	117.4	117.7	117.3	117.3	118.1	115.9	116.6	175.2	116.4	116.4	117.2
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	176.4	177.1	177.7	177.2	178.2	179.2	173.7	174.4	180.7	174.9	175.7	176.5
South urban.....	M	182.8	183.7	183.7	183.3	183.6	184.7	179.7	180.6	182.5	180.3	180.5	181.5
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	184.0	185.0	185.0	184.9	185.2	186.6	181.4	182.5	182.5	182.4	182.6	184.0
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	116.9	117.4	117.4	117.1	117.1	117.7	115.4	115.9	116.0	115.6	115.7	116.3
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	181.2	182.8	182.5	181.9	182.3	183.1	180.7	182.3	182.2	181.5	181.9	182.7
West urban.....	M	193.8	195.0	195.1	194.2	194.5	195.7	188.8	190.0	190.2	189.4	189.5	190.5
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	196.4	197.5	197.6	196.5	196.7	198.3	189.9	191.0	191.2	190.2	190.1	191.6
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	118.4	119.2	119.3	119.0	119.5	119.6	117.8	118.7	118.9	118.6	118.9	119.0
<b>Size classes:</b>													
A <sup>5</sup> .....	M	173.6	174.6	174.6	174.0	174.3	175.5	171.8	172.8	173.0	172.4	172.6	173.7
B/C <sup>3</sup> .....	M	117.4	118.1	118.2	117.7	117.9	118.5	116.5	117.2	117.3	116.9	117.0	117.5
D.....	M	181.8	182.9	183.0	182.4	183.0	183.7	179.7	180.8	181.1	180.6	181.0	181.7
<b>Selected local areas<sup>6</sup></b>													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	190.0	190.8	190.7	189.6	189.9	190.5	183.1	184.0	184.2	183.1	183.5	184.2
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	194.5	196.3	196.9	195.2	195.4	197.4	187.8	189.8	190.3	188.5	188.5	190.3
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	205.9	207.3	207.2	206.8	208.1	208.9	200.6	201.9	202.2	201.8	202.6	203.3
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	209.8	—	211.7	—	211.3	—	208.8	—	211	—	210.3	—
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	183.8	—	185.2	—	183.3	—	174.8	—	173.9	—	174.5	—
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	179.7	—	179.9	—	180.0	—	180.0	—	180.5	—	180.3	—
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV <sup>7</sup> .....	1	120.8	—	120.9	—	121.3	—	120.4	—	120.4	—	120.7	—
Atlanta, GA.....	2	—	183.9	—	183.2	—	185.3	—	181.7	—	181.5	—	183.4
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	—	187.6	—	185.3	—	187.8	—	183.0	—	180.7	—	182.6
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	—	171.8	—	170	—	174.6	—	169.5	—	167.7	—	171.8
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	—	187.0	—	188.6	—	190.6	—	185.1	—	186.6	—	188.3
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	—	200.2	—	197.8	—	200.1	—	199.8	—	197.9	—	200.0
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	—	200.3	—	199.5	—	201.2	—	196.4	—	195.9	—	197.3
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	—	196.5	—	195.1	—	197.6	—	191.6	—	190.3	—	192.4

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

M—Every month.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1982-84 = 100]

Series	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index.....	148.2	152.4	156.9	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9
Percent change.....	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7
Food and beverages:											
Index.....	144.9	148.9	153.7	157.7	161.1	164.6	168.4	173.6	176.8	180.5	186.6
Percent change.....	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.3
Housing:											
Index.....	144.8	148.5	152.8	156.8	160.4	163.9	169.6	176.4	180.3	184.8	189.5
Percent change.....	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.5
Apparel:											
Index.....	133.4	132.0	131.7	132.9	133.0	131.3	129.6	127.3	124.0	120.9	120.4
Percent change.....	-2	-1.0	-2	.9	.1	-1.3	-1.3	-1.8	-2.6	-2.5	-.4
Transportation:											
Index.....	134.3	139.1	143.0	144.3	141.6	144.4	153.3	154.3	152.9	157.6	163.1
Percent change.....	3.0	3.6	2.8	0.9	-1.9	2.0	6.2	0.7	-.9	3.1	3.5
Medical care:											
Index.....	211.0	220.5	228.2	234.6	242.1	250.6	260.8	272.8	285.6	297.1	310.1
Percent change.....	4.8	4.5	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.4
Other goods and services:											
Index.....	198.5	206.9	215.4	224.8	237.7	258.3	271.1	282.6	293.2	298.7	304.7
Percent change.....	2.9	4.2	4.1	4.4	5.7	8.7	5.0	4.2	3.8	1.9	2.0
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index.....	145.6	149.8	154.1	157.6	159.7	163.2	168.9	173.5	175.9	179.8	188.9
Percent change.....	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.3	2.2	3.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	5.1

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

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2004												2005	
	2003	2004	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. <sup>P</sup>	Dec. <sup>P</sup>	Jan. <sup>P</sup>	Feb. <sup>P</sup>	
<b>Finished goods.....</b>	143.3	148.5	145.3	146.3	147.3	148.9	148.7	148.5	148.5	148.7	152.0	151.7	150.4	151.5	152.2	
Finished consumer goods.....	145.3	151.6	147.8	149.0	150.4	152.5	152.0	151.9	151.8	152.1	155.7	155.3	153.5	154.7	155.8	
Finished consumer goods.....	145.9	152.6	148.4	150.7	152.7	155.5	155.0	152.3	152.2	152.7	155.1	154.5	154.5	154.2	155.6	
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	144.7	150.9	147.3	148.0	149.1	150.9	150.5	151.4	151.3	151.5	155.6	155.2	152.8	154.5	155.5	
Nondurable goods less food.....	148.4	156.6	151.6	152.4	154.3	156.7	156.0	158.0	157.9	158.2	162.1	161.8	158.2	160.5	162.2	
Durable goods.....	133.1	135.1	134.2	134.7	134.4	134.8	134.9	133.6	133.6	133.5	137.8	137.5	137.3	138.0	137.3	
Capital equipment.....	139.5	141.5	140.2	140.5	140.6	140.8	141.1	140.7	141.2	141.2	143.4	143.4	143.6	144.4	144.0	
<b>Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....</b>	133.7	142.5	137.3	138.3	140.2	142.0	142.8	143.5	144.8	145.3	146.5	147.2	146.7	148.0	148.9	
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	129.7	137.9	133.2	134.3	136.2	137.4	137.7	138.1	139.4	140.6	141.5	141.8	142.8	143.9	144.5	
Materials for food manufacturing.....	134.4	145.0	139.3	141.7	146.6	152.2	152.0	147.3	144.9	144.3	144.2	144.0	145.1	145.7	146.0	
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	137.2	147.6	141.0	141.4	143.5	144.5	145.9	147.3	149.8	152.6	154.4	154.9	156.8	157.8	158.1	
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	127.9	146.6	137.3	140.7	144.3	146.9	145.8	147.2	150.3	152.1	153.0	153.3	154.8	157.8	159.3	
Components for manufacturing.....	125.9	127.4	126.2	126.5	127.1	127.3	127.6	127.4	127.7	128.0	128.2	128.4	128.6	129.1	129.6	
Materials and components for construction.....	153.6	166.4	159.0	161.9	164.7	166.9	166.9	167.5	169.8	170.9	170.8	170.6	171.2	173.1	174.7	
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	112.6	124.1	116.8	116.5	118.4	122.3	124.9	126.4	128.5	126.9	130.8	133.8	127.7	129.0	130.7	
Containers.....	153.7	159.2	153.7	154.1	154.9	156.7	158.9	159.7	162.0	162.5	164.6	164.3	165.2	166.5	166.8	
Supplies.....	141.5	146.7	143.8	144.8	146.4	147.2	147.3	148.0	147.6	147.9	147.9	147.9	148.6	149.7	150.0	
<b>Crude materials for further processing.....</b>	135.3	159.0	150.1	152.9	155.7	161.8	163.0	162.5	162.2	154.4	160.5	171.9	166.5	163.7	162.2	
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	113.5	126.9	122.2	131.7	135.4	141.1	137.4	130.9	124.8	122.0	120.1	119.3	121.6	123.8	121.3	
Crude nonfood materials.....	148.2	179.2	167.3	164.8	166.6	172.9	178.0	182.2	186.6	174.9	187.3	208.1	196.6	189.9	189.3	
<b>Special groupings:</b>																
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	142.4	147.2	144.3	144.9	145.7	147.0	146.8	147.2	147.3	147.5	150.9	150.7	149.1	150.5	151.0	
Finished energy goods.....	102.0	113.0	105.7	107.0	109.5	113.6	112.5	115.4	115.0	115.1	121.1	120.3	114.5	116.4	118.2	
Finished goods less energy.....	149.0	152.4	150.5	151.3	151.9	152.7	152.7	151.7	151.9	152.1	154.5	154.3	154.4	155.2	155.5	
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	153.1	157.2	155.0	156.1	156.9	158.0	157.9	156.5	156.6	156.9	159.3	159.1	159.1	159.8	160.6	
Finished goods less food and energy.....	150.5	152.7	151.7	152.0	152.1	152.2	152.3	151.9	152.2	152.3	154.7	154.6	154.7	155.9	155.9	
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	157.9	160.3	159.4	159.7	159.8	159.9	160.0	159.4	159.6	159.7	162.2	162.2	162.2	163.6	163.9	
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	177.9	180.7	179.8	179.8	180.5	180.2	180.2	180.3	180.8	181.2	181.7	182.0	182.2	184.3	185.6	
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	134.2	142.9	137.6	138.4	140.2	141.9	142.8	143.7	145.3	145.9	147.3	148.1	147.5	148.8	149.7	
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	125.9	137.0	133.7	137.0	143.2	147.7	144.9	142.3	136.3	134.4	131.2	130.6	131.5	132.6	132.1	
Intermediate energy goods.....	111.9	123.1	115.8	115.6	117.3	121.1	123.7	125.1	127.1	125.8	129.9	132.6	127.2	128.5	129.8	
Intermediate goods less energy.....	137.7	145.8	141.1	142.4	144.4	145.7	146.0	146.4	147.5	148.5	149.0	149.2	149.9	151.2	151.9	
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	138.5	146.5	141.7	142.9	144.6	145.7	146.2	146.8	148.3	149.5	150.1	150.4	151.1	152.4	153.2	
Crude energy materials.....	147.2	174.7	158.9	153.0	158.8	172.1	180.0	177.9	181.9	166.6	181.8	210.1	194.7	186.0	186.3	
Crude materials less energy.....	123.4	143.9	139.8	148.0	148.7	150.1	147.0	147.5	144.6	141.6	141.9	142.3	143.2	144.3	141.7	
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	152.5	192.8	189.9	195.2	187.6	177.9	176.3	195.4	200.8	197.4	203.5	207.0	204.3	202.6	199.4	

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2004								2005	
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. <sup>P</sup>	Dec. <sup>P</sup>	Jan. <sup>P</sup>	Feb. <sup>P</sup>
-	<b>Total mining industries (December 1984=100)</b> .....	149.5	155.5	155.6	159.3	149.6	160.6	180.5	170.0	163.8	165.9
211	Oil and gas extraction(December 1985=100) .....	188.1	198.0	196.6	202.7	184.0	203.0	237.5	216.7	204.4	205.3
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	107.3	108.1	110.2	110.4	112.3	112.8	112.7	116.1	118.4	120.2
213	Mining support activities.....	101.3	102.2	103.7	105.3	106.4	109.2	112.7	113.1	114.2	123.5
-	<b>Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)</b> .....	143.3	142.9	143.2	143.7	144.2	146.5	146.0	144.7	146.2	147.2
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	149.1	148.6	146.5	144.6	143.8	143.5	142.9	144.0	144.9	145.2
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	100.2	101.2	100.6	101.1	100.6	101.2	101.6	101.7	104.1	104.7
313	Textile mills.....	101.1	101.3	101.5	101.2	101.4	101.6	102.0	101.6	102.2	102.5
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	100.0	99.8	99.7	99.7	100.2	100.3	100.1	100.1	100.4	100.3
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	143.4	143.5	143.7	143.6	143.6	143.5	143.9	144.1	144.2	144.3
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	110.2	108.3	106.8	109.8	110.7	107.6	105.0	106.0	106.9	108.8
322	Paper manufacturing.....	101.1	102.3	103.2	104.4	105.0	105.5	105.7	106.0	106.2	106.4
323	Printing and related support activities.....	100.8	101.0	101.3	101.3	101.8	101.8	102.1	102.0	102.3	102.8
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	152.0	144.1	152.3	155.6	158.9	176.7	170.6	148.5	153.6	163.6
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	170.3	171.6	172.2	173.8	175.5	177.2	178.3	180.2	183.1	184.0
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	130.4	130.8	131.2	131.7	133.1	134.3	134.7	135.9	137.1	138.7
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	142.2	142.3	144.7	148.3	150.8	152.9	154.1	154.9	158.3	159.2
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	140.8	141.9	142.5	143.4	144.2	144.9	145.2	145.5	146.7	147.7
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	101.6	101.8	102.1	102.3	102.5	102.9	103.2	103.5	104.3	104.8
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	99.3	99.1	98.9	98.9	98.7	98.6	98.6	98.4	98.4	98.3
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	103.3	103.5	103.6	103.8	104.2	104.7	104.4	105.0	106.1	106.6
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	100.4	100.6	99.7	99.8	99.9	103.2	102.7	102.8	103.5	102.6
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing(December 1984=100).....	151.4	151.7	152.0	152.7	152.8	153.4	154.6	155.0	155.6	156.0
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	100.9	101.2	101.2	101.4	101.8	101.3	101.6	102.1	102.8	102.5
	<b>Retail trade</b>										
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	103.7	103.7	103.3	103.8	104.4	104.2	104.0	104.3	104.9	104.3
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	101.4	102.8	102.6	102.8	103.4	103.8	105.1	104.1	105.8	106.8
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	101.2	98.8	98.6	98.7	99.2	98.4	97.9	93.8	98.5	96.9
446	Health and personal care stores.....	97.5	98.7	101.3	105.6	105.1	104.1	104.6	107.7	103.3	105.1
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	53.2	59.3	48.3	48.6	46.3	43.1	52.0	62.5	47.1	46.4
454	Nonstore retailers.....	107.0	108.7	103.6	102.0	105.6	104.7	111.7	117.5	119.1	121.9
	<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>										
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	162.2	162.8	163.9	163.4	159.8	160.9	160.4	163.0	165.4	166.5
483	Water transportation.....	100.3	100.3	101.5	102.1	103.2	103.8	103.4	103.5	103.9	104.1
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0
	<b>Utilities</b>										
221	Utilities.....	103.1	106.9	107.1	107.4	105.2	104.3	108.5	108.5	108.6	107.0
	<b>Health care and social assistance</b>										
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	114.4	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.7	115.3
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.5
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.8	120.1	120.0	120.1	120.5	120.6
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	140.8	140.9	141.6	141.6	141.7	143.3	143.3	143.6	144.7	145.3
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	102.0	102.0	102.9	103.0	103.2	103.7	103.6	103.3	104.4	104.5
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	100.5	100.5	102.1	102.1	102.5	102.5	102.0	101.9	103.4	103.4
	<b>Other services industries</b>										
511	Publishing industries, except Internet .....	101.3	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.4	101.8	102.0	101.7	103.1	103.4
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	103.1	102.7	99.6	100.9	100.8	104.3	105.5	104.9	102.1	100.0
517	Telecommunications.....	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.4	99.0	98.9	99.2	98.1
5182	Data processing and related services.....	98.9	99.0	99.0	99.0	98.7	98.7	98.5	98.5	98.7	98.8
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	102.4	102.7	103.2	104.1	104.5	104.3	105.3	106.0	108.7	111.8
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	102.6	102.1	103.5	104.0	103.9	104.6	104.2	103.1	103.8	103.2
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	100.8	101.0	101.0	101.1	104.0	99.5	99.6	100.1	106.0	-
5313	Real estate support activities.....	101.9	98.5	101.4	101.0	99.8	101.5	100.1	101.5	103.3	103.1
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	104.5	105.6	110.0	110.8	108.0	107.8	107.9	108.5	105.0	107.9
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	131.8	131.8	131.6	131.5	131.8	132.0	132.1	132.0	137.4	136.7
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	101.2	101.1	101.3	101.4	101.4	101.6	102.3	102.1	102.8	101.9
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	126.5	126.6	127.0	127.0	127.3	127.3	127.3	127.4	128.1	128.7
54181	Advertising agencies.....	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.3	100.4	100.3	100.7	100.6	101.6	101.0
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	113.4	113.8	114.6	114.6	114.2	115.2	115.2	114.1	115.2	115.7
56151	Travel agencies.....	98.7	97.4	95.1	94.7	94.5	95.8	96.4	96.1	96.5	95.0
56172	Janitorial services.....	100.6	101.0	101.0	101.1	100.9	101.4	101.3	101.1	101.3	101.7
5621	Waste collection.....	101.5	101.5	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.5	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.5
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	124.4	125.6	126.6	127.0	127.2	127.0	124.7	122.6	126.8	128.2

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



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

[1982 = 100]

Index	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Finished goods</b>											
Total.....	125.5	127.9	131.3	131.8	130.7	133.0	138.0	140.7	138.9	143.3	148.5
Foods.....	126.8	129.0	133.6	134.5	134.3	135.1	137.2	141.3	140.1	145.9	152.6
Energy.....	77.0	78.1	83.2	83.4	75.1	78.8	94.1	96.8	88.8	102.0	113.0
Other.....	137.1	140.0	142.0	142.4	143.7	146.1	148.0	150.0	150.2	150.5	152.7
<b>Intermediate materials, supplies, and components</b>											
Total.....	118.5	124.9	125.7	125.6	123.0	123.2	129.2	129.7	127.8	133.7	142.5
Foods.....	118.5	119.5	125.3	123.2	123.2	120.8	119.2	124.3	123.3	134.4	145.0
Energy.....	83.0	84.1	89.8	89.0	80.8	84.3	101.7	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.1
Other.....	127.1	135.2	134.0	134.2	133.5	133.1	136.6	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5
<b>Crude materials for further processing</b>											
Total.....	101.8	102.7	113.8	111.1	96.8	98.2	120.6	121.3	108.1	135.3	159.0
Foods.....	106.5	105.8	121.5	112.2	103.9	98.7	100.2	106.2	99.5	113.5	126.9
Energy.....	72.1	69.4	85.0	87.3	68.6	78.5	122.1	122.8	102.0	147.5	174.7
Other.....	97.0	105.8	105.7	103.5	84.5	91.1	118.0	101.8	101.0	116.8	149.0

### 43. U.S. export price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2004												2005	
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
0	Food and live animals.....	119.9	122.7	126.1	126.7	123.9	119.8	116.4	117.6	118.3	118.7	118.1	118.3	118.0	
01	Meat and meat preparations.....	125.0	127.1	127.6	127.7	127.3	123.0	126.1	124.8	126.9	125.4	124.6	121.3	121.2	
04	Cereals and cereal preparations.....	135.2	139.6	147.7	146.0	141.2	128.0	120.6	122.0	115.6	113.2	116.5	119.4	116.3	
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry.....	108.4	110.1	109.5	113.3	111.1	110.0	113.2	119.8	130.6	137.2	129.9	127.5	126.4	
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels.....	122.3	129.0	132.8	132.5	125.7	132.1	118.0	119.4	118.2	119.5	119.4	122.5	119.6	
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits.....	160.9	181.6	197.1	199.0	168.5	184.5	117.4	125.1	109.1	110.3	111.1	115.2	109.7	
24	Cork and wood.....	95.6	96.5	97.6	98.2	98.3	98.9	98.8	99.1	99.1	98.4	98.8	98.5	98.6	
25	Pulp and waste paper.....	92.5	94.2	98.8	100.4	100.8	100.1	99.5	98.7	98.1	98.2	98.8	100.0	100.7	
26	Textile fibers and their waste.....	122.2	121.9	115.9	114.9	108.7	102.9	101.1	102.1	100.2	97.5	96.4	98.4	98.7	
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	156.8	171.4	176.2	170.6	167.5	190.2	183.6	178.5	190.4	197.0	194.7	202.7	191.5	
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products.....	119.3	123.0	123.2	135.1	131.8	137.5	139.6	141.2	156.0	151.1	146.6	148.6	156.5	
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials...	114.7	120.1	119.8	135.0	129.7	134.5	136.2	138.0	156.4	151.0	144.7	147.5	156.8	
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s. ....	104.0	104.9	105.5	105.6	105.8	107.0	108.6	109.7	111.6	112.9	113.9	116.2	116.2	
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.....	105.3	105.5	105.7	105.7	105.8	107.9	108.1	108.0	106.7	106.9	107.2	108.4	108.2	
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations.....	104.2	104.3	104.1	104.4	104.3	104.1	105.1	105.6	106.6	107.5	109.1	109.8	110.2	
57	Plastics in primary forms .....	100.9	102.1	102.2	102.9	103.2	104.8	107.3	109.9	113.2	117.2	118.8	128.4	129.4	
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms.....	97.2	97.4	96.9	96.7	96.5	97.2	97.1	97.4	98.1	98.7	99.9	101.6	102.2	
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s. ....	105.2	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.9	104.6	106.2	105.5	105.2	105.3	105.8	106.4	106.3	
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials.....	103.0	104.1	105.6	106.6	107.0	108.5	109.6	110.5	111.3	111.8	112.3	113.5	113.9	
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s. ....	110.9	110.4	110.9	110.8	111.2	111.8	112.0	111.4	111.6	112.4	112.8	113.6	113.6	
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard.....	97.8	97.9	98.7	99.0	99.2	101.2	101.9	102.7	104.0	103.7	104.2	104.0	104.1	
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s. ....	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.5	99.9	99.9	100.2	100.4	101.1	101.3	101.7	101.9	101.8	
68	Nonferrous metals.....	90.9	94.1	98.1	97.6	95.4	95.4	96.5	99.0	99.1	100.6	101.5	103.5	104.9	
7	Machinery and transport equipment.....	98.1	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.8	98.8	
71	Power generating machinery and equipment.....	109.4	109.4	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.9	109.0	109.0	109.4	110.3	110.4	111.6	111.5	
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries.....	104.0	104.2	105.1	105.4	105.4	105.7	105.9	106.1	107.3	107.6	108.1	109.4	109.4	
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts.....	103.5	104.0	104.5	104.8	104.9	105.2	105.3	105.3	106.2	106.4	106.6	108.0	108.7	
75	Computer equipment and office machines.....	88.2	88.4	88.8	88.6	87.2	86.6	86.4	86.0	85.1	84.4	83.8	83.0	83.1	
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment.....	92.5	92.4	92.2	92.0	91.8	91.5	90.7	90.7	90.5	90.5	90.4	90.6	90.6	
77	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	88.3	88.6	88.5	88.6	88.2	88.3	88.2	88.1	87.9	87.7	88.0	88.0	87.7	
78	Road vehicles.....	101.9	101.9	102.3	102.3	102.4	102.5	102.5	102.4	102.8	102.8	103.0	103.1	103.1	
87	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus.....	102.3	102.3	102.2	102.1	102.0	101.7	101.9	101.8	102.2	102.3	102.6	103.9	103.9	

## 44. U.S. import price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2004												2005	
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
0	<b>Food and live animals.....</b>	104.7	105.4	106.4	106.1	106.9	107.4	107.4	109.2	111.1	111.0	112.0	111.6	113.7	
01	Meat and meat preparations.....	118.0	120.4	121.7	124.4	128.9	133.7	134.2	134.9	134.2	131.8	132.5	135.6	136.8	
03	Fish and crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates.....	80.0	83.3	85.1	84.1	84.1	86.1	86.9	86.0	85.6	84.7	85.1	86.3	88.0	
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry.....	115.7	111.3	109.5	106.1	105.9	102.1	100.6	109.2	114.5	116.3	112.2	107.7	108.9	
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof.....	101.9	101.7	103.6	102.4	107.0	102.7	103.4	105.6	104.5	108.9	114.4	119.3	123.3	
1	<b>Beverages and tobacco.....</b>	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.4	105.3	105.9	106.1	106.2	106.5	106.7	107.1	107.5	107.7	
11	Beverages.....	105.2	105.5	105.5	105.7	105.6	106.4	106.6	106.7	106.9	107.1	107.6	108.0	108.2	
2	<b>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels.....</b>	114.1	120.0	122.9	127.3	125.8	125.7	134.0	135.1	125.1	121.7	125.5	129.6	137.5	
24	Cork and wood.....	115.7	123.3	127.8	139.0	136.1	132.1	148.9	151.1	126.3	117.1	124.7	127.0	132.3	
25	Pulp and waste paper.....	91.9	95.4	100.8	103.4	106.5	108.0	107.7	105.5	99.8	98.0	100.3	103.6	107.2	
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	134.6	148.0	148.2	143.5	140.4	145.3	160.8	162.6	166.2	167.0	167.3	170.7	180.7	
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s. ....	99.5	99.7	99.3	102.1	98.0	101.2	97.6	98.7	96.3	96.5	98.3	109.8	137.2	
3	<b>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products.....</b>	117.7	120.8	121.1	131.6	131.5	133.9	144.2	146.8	161.2	157.2	140.5	143.5	149.2	
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials....	114.5	120.0	120.3	131.5	130.0	133.0	144.8	149.5	165.7	155.4	136.8	141.7	148.8	
34	Gas, natural and manufactured.....	137.1	122.9	123.3	129.5	140.0	134.8	136.3	121.9	124.1	166.2	163.5	151.8	147.6	
5	<b>Chemicals and related products, n.e.s. ....</b>	103.4	103.8	103.5	103.5	103.8	104.6	105.1	106.7	108.4	108.9	109.6	109.8	110.6	
52	Inorganic chemicals.....	120.6	120.5	115.9	117.5	119.8	122.2	123.8	124.1	125.5	126.8	126.5	128.1	128.6	
53	Dyeing, tanning, and coloring materials.....	99.7	99.5	100.6	100.8	100.3	98.3	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.7	98.7	97.9	98.6	
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.....	107.7	108.1	107.7	107.3	107.1	107.3	107.3	106.6	106.4	107.4	109.1	109.9	109.7	
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations.....	93.3	93.7	93.5	93.4	93.5	93.5	93.4	93.4	93.6	93.7	94.2	94.6	94.8	
57	Plastics in primary forms.....	105.2	106.9	105.5	105.8	104.6	107.8	108.4	109.6	109.9	113.2	116.1	124.1	125.3	
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms.....	102.4	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.3	103.0	103.2	103.8	104.4	105.2	105.7	105.6	105.8	
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s. ....	94.9	95.8	95.4	95.1	95.2	94.7	94.1	94.4	95.3	95.8	96.1	96.2	97.4	
6	<b>Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials.....</b>	101.4	103.6	105.6	106.9	106.1	106.1	107.7	108.9	108.9	109.4	110.4	111.4	111.7	
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s. ....	99.2	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.5	100.5	100.8	100.8	101.0	101.3	101.9	102.1	102.4	
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard.....	94.5	95.0	94.8	95.5	95.5	96.4	96.9	97.9	99.2	99.4	99.0	100.1	99.9	
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s. ....	98.9	99.0	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.3	100.2	100.4	100.5	100.6	100.7	100.8	100.8	
68	Nonferrous metals.....	97.0	102.6	105.8	106.1	101.6	102.3	105.6	106.3	106.6	108.6	111.0	112.1	114.1	
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s. ....	100.3	101.1	102.3	102.4	102.4	102.7	103.3	103.9	104.4	105.3	106.5	108.3	108.6	
7	<b>Machinery and transport equipment.....</b>	95.5	95.5	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.0	95.0	95.0	94.9	95.1	95.2	95.3	95.2	
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries.....	106.4	106.7	106.5	106.7	106.6	107.2	107.6	107.4	107.8	108.5	109.6	110.8	110.9	
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts.....	102.5	103.3	103.5	103.6	103.5	104.0	104.1	104.3	104.6	104.9	105.3	106.4	106.8	
75	Computer equipment and office machines.....	78.0	77.7	76.5	76.4	75.5	74.9	74.3	73.9	73.2	73.0	72.8	72.3	72.0	
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment.....	85.4	85.1	84.9	84.9	84.7	84.3	84.0	83.8	83.4	83.3	83.1	82.9	82.8	
77	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	95.7	95.6	94.9	94.8	94.7	94.6	94.7	94.6	94.3	94.4	94.6	94.6	94.6	
78	Road vehicles.....	102.0	102.0	102.2	102.3	102.4	102.6	102.8	103.1	103.4	103.6	103.7	103.6	103.6	
85	Footwear.....	100.5	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.4	100.4	100.1	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.3	100.3	
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s. ....	100.3	100.0	99.4	99.3	99.0	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.3	98.6	99.0	99.0	

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2004												2005	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
ALL COMMODITIES.....	102.2	103.0	103.7	104.1	103.4	103.9	103.4	103.8	104.4	104.7	104.8	105.7	105.7	
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	125.6	130.5	134.8	135.6	129.1	128.0	116.5	118.7	117.5	118.2	116.9	117.1	115.9	
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	127.2	132.4	137.0	138.0	131.1	129.9	117.0	119.3	117.8	118.5	116.7	116.8	115.4	
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	110.7	112.1	113.4	112.7	110.7	110.1	110.9	113.0	114.4	115.6	118.4	120.0	120.4	
Industrial supplies and materials.. . . . .	106.4	108.1	109.1	110.2	109.9	112.0	113.1	114.0	116.6	117.4	117.9	120.3	120.5	
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	116.6	117.2	114.8	113.7	110.7	109.0	108.4	109.4	109.2	108.5	109.5	112.9	112.8	
Fuels and lubricants.....	106.5	108.9	109.6	117.5	114.9	118.6	120.4	121.5	132.5	128.3	125.0	127.8	133.5	
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	106.4	108.1	109.4	109.9	110.0	112.4	113.5	114.4	116.4	117.9	118.9	121.2	120.8	
Selected building materials.....	100.9	102.3	103.4	103.9	103.4	102.8	103.3	104.0	103.9	104.0	104.4	104.4	104.4	
Capital goods.....	97.8	98.0	98.1	98.1	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	98.0	98.1	98.2	98.6	98.6	
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	101.9	102.0	101.7	101.7	102.0	102.2	102.2	102.4	103.3	103.5	103.8	104.1	103.9	
Nonelectrical machinery.....	94.3	94.5	94.6	94.6	94.1	94.0	94.0	93.9	93.9	93.8	93.9	94.1	94.1	
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	102.0	101.9	102.2	102.3	102.3	102.4	102.6	102.5	102.7	102.8	102.9	103.2	103.2	
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	100.1	100.2	100.4	100.5	100.4	100.9	101.1	101.0	100.9	101.0	101.2	101.8	101.7	
Nondurables, manufactured.....	99.9	99.9	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.8	101.0	101.0	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.5	101.3	
Durables, manufactured.....	100.0	100.1	100.5	100.6	100.7	100.8	101.0	100.9	100.8	101.0	101.1	101.7	101.7	
Agricultural commodities.....	125.3	129.7	133.0	133.7	127.4	126.1	115.5	117.6	116.3	116.7	115.4	116.1	115.0	
Nonagricultural commodities.....	100.4	100.9	101.4	101.7	101.5	102.2	102.5	102.8	103.6	103.9	104.1	105.0	105.1	

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2004												2005	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
ALL COMMODITIES.....	99.4	100.2	100.4	101.9	101.7	102.1	103.6	104.1	105.8	105.5	104.0	104.7	105.5	
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	105.3	105.9	107.2	106.8	106.9	107.5	107.3	108.7	110.0	110.3	111.5	111.5	113.0	
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	113.4	113.0	114.2	114.0	114.3	114.5	114.1	116.4	118.4	119.1	120.6	120.1	121.6	
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	87.2	90.1	91.7	90.6	90.3	91.8	92.3	91.4	91.1	90.7	91.0	91.5	93.5	
Industrial supplies and materials.....	110.0	112.7	113.9	119.7	119.3	120.6	126.6	128.5	134.9	133.2	126.4	128.5	131.1	
Fuels and lubricants.....	117.0	120.2	120.6	131.0	130.9	133.2	143.4	146.2	160.8	157.0	140.8	143.8	148.6	
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	114.3	120.1	119.9	131.2	129.7	132.7	144.4	149.2	165.8	155.9	137.9	142.6	148.1	
Paper and paper base stocks.....	94.2	95.6	96.8	98.2	99.0	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.4	101.1	101.3	102.6	103.0	
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	104.8	105.4	105.1	105.4	106.0	106.5	107.7	108.0	108.7	109.3	109.8	111.4	111.9	
Selected building materials.....	113.7	118.4	120.2	123.6	120.5	117.6	124.0	125.6	115.3	111.8	115.6	118.1	120.0	
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods.....	109.5	114.9	121.7	126.2	124.4	126.1	129.8	133.1	134.2	136.4	138.5	139.6	139.8	
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.1	98.7	98.5	98.5	98.8	98.9	99.2	99.7	100.6	100.4	
Capital goods.....	93.1	93.1	92.6	92.6	92.2	92.2	92.1	92.0	91.8	91.9	92.2	92.5	92.5	
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	97.9	97.8	97.2	97.1	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.4	97.4	97.5	98.1	98.3	98.7	
Nonelectrical machinery.....	91.2	91.2	90.6	90.5	90.1	90.0	89.9	89.8	89.5	89.6	89.8	90.1	90.1	
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	101.7	101.8	102.0	102.0	102.2	102.3	102.5	102.7	103.0	103.1	103.2	103.2	103.2	
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	98.7	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.7	99.0	99.5	99.7	
Nondurables, manufactured.....	101.2	101.3	101.1	101.0	100.9	101.0	100.9	100.8	100.9	101.1	101.5	102.0	102.0	
Durables, manufactured.....	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.0	96.1	95.9	95.9	95.9	96.0	96.2	96.5	96.7	96.7	
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	96.2	96.4	96.4	97.3	96.8	97.4	97.9	97.9	97.9	98.0	98.1	100.1	105.0	

#### 47. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2002	2003				2004			
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
Air freight (inbound).....	105.9	108.8	109.4	112.5	112.9	116.2	116.6	118.7	125.2
Air freight (outbound).....	95.4	97.2	95.4	95.5	94.9	96.1	99.0	100.7	105.2
Inbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100).....	—	—	—	—	100.0	105.1	106.1	110.1	112.5
Outbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100).....	—	—	—	—	100.0	99.3	114.2	114.2	108.4
Ocean liner freight (inbound).....	93.3	94.0	116.1	116.2	117.7	119.1	121.1	120.3	122.7

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2001	2002				2003				2004				
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
Business														
Output per hour of all persons.....	120.9	122.6	123.2	124.6	125.0	126.3	128.6	131.1	131.8	133.1	134.1	134.7	136.0	
Compensation per hour.....	141.5	143.2	144.5	145.0	145.5	147.4	149.6	151.5	152.9	154.0	156.0	158.2	160.0	
Real compensation per hour.....	114.2	115.2	115.2	115.0	114.8	115.3	116.8	117.6	118.5	118.3	118.5	119.7	120.0	
Unit labor costs.....	117.0	116.7	117.2	116.3	116.3	116.8	116.4	115.6	116.0	115.7	116.4	117.4	117.7	
Unit nonlabor payments.....	113.1	113.4	113.6	115.7	116.8	117.7	119.0	120.8	120.7	122.9	124.4	123.5	124.7	
Implicit price deflator.....	115.6	115.5	115.9	116.1	116.5	117.1	117.3	117.5	117.8	118.4	119.4	119.7	120.3	
Nonfarm business														
Output per hour of all persons.....	120.4	122.4	122.8	124.1	124.6	125.8	127.8	130.5	131.5	132.7	134.0	134.4	135.1	
Compensation per hour.....	140.7	142.5	143.8	144.3	144.7	146.7	148.7	150.8	152.3	153.1	155.3	157.4	158.7	
Real compensation per hour.....	113.5	114.7	114.7	114.4	114.2	114.7	116.1	117.0	118.0	117.6	118.0	119.1	119.0	
Unit labor costs.....	116.8	116.4	117.1	116.2	116.1	116.6	116.3	115.5	115.9	115.4	115.9	117.1	117.5	
Unit nonlabor payments.....	114.7	115.1	115.4	117.7	118.9	119.6	120.4	122.3	121.9	124.3	125.7	125.2	126.3	
Implicit price deflator.....	116.0	116.0	116.5	116.8	117.2	117.7	117.8	118.0	118.1	118.7	119.6	120.1	120.7	
Nonfinancial corporations														
Output per hour of all employees.....	124.5	126.7	128.2	129.0	129.6	130.9	132.7	135.8	136.6	136.9	138.0	139.6	—	
Compensation per hour.....	139.3	139.9	141.3	142.1	142.8	144.2	146.4	148.4	149.8	150.8	152.8	154.9	—	
Real compensation per hour.....	112.4	112.5	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.7	114.3	115.2	116.1	115.7	116.0	117.1	—	
Total unit costs.....	113.0	111.3	111.0	110.9	110.9	111.6	110.9	110.5	110.4	110.4	110.9	111.0	—	
Unit labor costs.....	111.9	110.4	110.3	110.1	110.2	110.7	110.3	109.8	109.7	110.2	110.7	110.9	—	
Unit nonlabor costs.....	115.7	113.6	112.7	112.8	112.8	114.0	112.6	112.6	112.2	111.1	111.4	111.3	—	
Unit profits.....	75.5	88.8	94.5	95.8	102.3	100.0	112.2	120.3	125.1	129.9	136.3	136.0	—	
Unit nonlabor payments.....	105.0	107.0	107.9	108.3	110.0	110.3	112.5	114.7	115.7	116.1	118.1	117.9	—	
Implicit price deflator.....	109.6	109.3	109.5	109.5	110.1	110.5	111.0	111.4	111.7	112.2	113.2	113.3	—	
Manufacturing														
Output per hour of all persons.....	140.6	144.4	146.5	148.7	149.5	151.6	152.9	156.9	158.1	159.3	162.2	164.0	166.3	
Compensation per hour.....	139.0	143.8	146.7	148.3	149.4	155.5	158.4	161.6	163.6	162.4	165.1	168.7	171.3	
Real compensation per hour.....	112.2	115.7	117.0	117.6	117.9	121.6	123.7	125.4	126.8	124.7	125.4	127.6	128.4	
Unit labor costs.....	98.8	99.6	100.2	99.7	99.9	102.6	103.6	103.0	103.5	101.9	101.8	102.9	103.0	

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

[2000 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Private business</b>													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	81.4	82.7	86.2	86.5	87.5	87.7	90.3	91.9	94.4	97.2	100.0	102.7	107.2
Output per unit of capital services.....	102.6	99.7	101.7	102.6	104.5	103.6	103.9	104.1	102.6	101.8	100.0	96.3	95.5
Multifactor productivity.....	90.9	90.3	92.7	93.1	94.1	93.8	95.5	96.3	97.4	98.7	100.0	100.1	102.0
Output.....	68.6	68.1	70.9	73.2	76.9	79.1	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.2	100.0	100.4	102.3
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	80.1	79.1	80.0	82.4	86.1	88.5	90.4	94.0	96.2	99.0	100.0	98.6	97.4
Capital services.....	66.9	68.4	69.7	71.3	73.5	76.4	79.7	83.8	89.2	94.5	100.0	104.2	107.1
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	75.5	75.4	76.5	78.6	81.7	84.3	86.7	90.5	93.9	97.5	100.0	100.4	100.3
Capital per hour of all persons.....	79.3	83.0	84.8	84.4	83.7	84.6	86.9	88.3	92.0	95.4	100.0	106.6	112.2
<b>Private nonfarm business</b>													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	81.7	83.1	86.5	86.9	87.9	88.4	90.8	92.2	94.7	97.3	100.0	102.6	107.2
Output per unit of capital services.....	104.2	101.1	102.2	103.8	105.4	104.7	104.7	104.6	103.0	102.1	100.0	96.3	95.4
Multifactor productivity.....	91.5	91.0	93.2	93.6	94.5	94.6	96.0	96.6	97.7	98.8	100.0	100.0	102.0
Output.....	68.6	68.1	70.8	73.2	76.7	79.3	82.9	87.2	91.5	96.3	100.0	100.5	102.4
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	79.8	78.7	79.6	82.2	85.6	88.0	90.0	93.7	96.0	99.0	100.0	98.8	97.3
Capital services.....	65.8	67.4	68.8	70.6	72.8	75.7	79.2	83.3	88.8	94.3	100.0	104.4	107.3
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	75.0	74.8	75.9	78.2	81.2	83.8	86.3	90.2	93.7	97.5	100.0	100.5	100.3
Capital per hour of all persons.....	78.4	82.3	84.1	83.7	83.3	84.4	86.7	88.2	91.9	95.3	100.0	106.6	112.4
<b>Manufacturing [1996 = 100]</b>													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	82.2	84.1	88.6	90.2	93.0	96.5	100.0	103.8	108.9	114.0	118.3	119.7	—
Output per unit of capital services.....	97.5	93.6	95.9	96.9	99.7	100.6	100.0	101.4	101.7	101.7	101.0	95.1	—
Multifactor productivity.....	93.3	92.4	94.0	95.1	97.3	99.2	100.0	103.1	105.7	108.7	111.3	110.3	—
Output.....	83.2	81.5	85.5	88.3	92.9	96.9	100.0	105.6	110.5	114.7	117.4	112.1	—
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons.....	101.1	96.9	96.5	97.8	99.9	100.4	100.0	101.7	101.5	100.7	99.2	93.6	—
Capital services.....	85.3	87.1	89.1	91.1	93.2	96.4	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.8	117.9	117.9	—
Energy.....	93.1	93.2	93.1	96.6	99.9	102.3	100.0	97.5	100.6	102.9	104.3	98.9	—
Nonenergy materials.....	77.5	78.5	83.5	86.5	90.3	93.1	100.0	101.9	107.5	107.9	106.9	105.5	—
Purchased business services.....	84.7	84.6	92.0	92.9	96.0	100.4	100.0	103.9	103.1	105.4	106.5	97.7	—
Combined units of all factor inputs.....	89.1	88.3	90.9	92.8	95.5	97.7	100.0	102.4	104.6	105.5	105.5	101.6	—

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.



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

[1992 = 100]

Item	1960	1970	1980	1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	48.9	66.2	79.2	94.5	104.6	106.5	109.4	112.6	115.9	118.8	123.9	129.5	134.6
Compensation per hour.....	13.9	23.6	54.2	90.6	109.6	113.1	119.9	125.6	134.5	140.1	144.5	150.5	157.2
Real compensation per hour.....	60.9	78.8	89.2	96.2	99.6	100.6	105.1	107.9	111.8	113.3	115.0	117.0	119.2
Unit labor costs.....	28.4	35.6	68.4	95.9	104.8	106.1	109.6	111.6	116.1	118.0	116.6	119.6	116.8
Unit nonlabor payments.....	24.9	31.4	61.3	93.9	111.8	113.8	109.8	109.2	107.2	109.9	114.9	119.6	123.9
Implicit price deflator.....	27.1	34.1	65.8	95.1	107.4	109.0	109.7	110.7	112.7	114.9	116.0	117.4	119.5
<b>Nonfarm business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	51.8	67.9	80.6	94.6	104.8	106.5	109.3	112.3	115.5	118.3	123.5	128.9	134.1
Compensation per hour.....	14.5	23.7	54.4	90.4	109.5	112.9	119.6	125.1	134.0	139.3	143.8	149.7	156.3
Real compensation per hour.....	63.3	79.1	89.5	96.0	99.5	100.4	104.9	107.5	111.4	112.7	114.5	116.4	118.5
Unit labor costs.....	27.9	34.9	67.5	95.6	104.5	106.0	109.4	111.4	116.0	117.7	116.5	116.1	116.3
Unit nonlabor payments.....	24.3	31.1	60.4	93.6	112.0	114.5	110.8	110.7	108.7	111.5	116.5	121.1	125.4
Implicit price deflator.....	26.6	33.5	64.9	94.9	107.3	109.1	109.9	111.1	113.3	115.4	116.6	117.9	119.8
<b>Nonfinancial corporations</b>													
Output per hour of all employees.....	56.2	69.8	80.8	95.4	107.1	109.9	113.5	117.3	121.5	123.5	128.4	133.7	—
Compensation per hour.....	16.2	25.7	57.2	91.1	108.5	111.7	118.1	123.5	132.0	137.3	141.5	147.2	—
Real compensation per hour.....	70.8	85.9	94.1	96.8	98.6	99.4	103.6	106.1	109.7	111.1	112.7	114.6	—
Total unit costs.....	27.3	35.6	69.2	96.0	100.9	101.1	102.9	104.0	107.4	111.6	111.0	110.8	—
Unit labor costs.....	28.8	36.9	70.8	95.5	101.3	101.7	104.1	105.3	108.6	111.2	110.3	110.1	—
Unit nonlabor costs.....	23.3	32.2	64.9	97.3	100.0	99.7	99.5	100.4	104.2	112.6	113.0	112.9	—
Unit profits.....	50.2	44.4	66.9	96.9	150.0	154.3	137.0	129.1	108.7	82.2	95.4	114.6	—
Unit nonlabor payments.....	30.5	35.4	65.5	97.2	113.3	114.3	109.5	108.0	105.4	104.5	108.3	113.3	—
Implicit price deflator.....	29.4	36.4	69.0	96.1	105.3	105.9	105.9	106.2	107.5	108.9	109.6	111.2	—
<b>Manufacturing</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	41.8	54.2	70.1	92.9	113.9	118.0	123.6	128.1	134.1	136.9	147.3	154.8	163.0
Compensation per hour.....	14.9	23.7	55.6	90.5	109.3	112.2	118.7	123.4	134.7	137.8	147.0	159.7	166.9
Real compensation per hour.....	65.0	79.2	91.4	96.1	99.3	99.8	104.2	106.0	112.0	111.5	117.0	124.2	126.5
Unit labor costs.....	35.6	43.8	79.3	97.3	96.0	95.1	96.0	96.4	100.5	100.7	99.8	103.2	102.4
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.8	29.3	80.2	100.8	110.7	110.4	104.2	105.1	107.1	105.9	—	—	—
Implicit price deflator.....	30.2	35.0	79.9	99.5	105.2	104.6	101.1	101.8	104.6	103.9	—	—	—

Dash indicates data not available.

# 51. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1990-2002

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Mining</b>														
21	Mining.....	86.0	86.8	95.2	96.2	99.6	101.8	101.7	100.0	103.4	111.1	109.5	107.7	112.3
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	115.2	117.4	119.3
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	111.7
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	112.2
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	143.9
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying.....	92.3	89.5	96.1	93.6	96.9	97.3	97.1	100.0	101.3	101.2	96.2	99.3	103.8
<b>Utilities</b>														
2211	Power generation and supply.....	71.2	73.8	74.2	78.7	83.0	88.6	95.5	100.0	103.8	104.1	107.0	106.4	102.4
2212	Natural gas distribution.....	71.4	72.7	75.8	79.8	82.1	89.0	96.1	100.0	99.1	103.1	113.1	110.0	114.9
<b>Manufacturing</b>														
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	91.2	91.1	93.8	94.7	99.1	91.3	100.0	107.5	114.2	112.5	117.3	-
3113	Sugar and confectionery products.....	91.0	93.8	90.5	92.5	94.0	94.3	98.2	100.0	104.0	107.1	111.9	109.9	-
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty.....	86.4	89.7	90.7	93.8	94.9	97.1	98.2	100.0	106.8	108.4	109.8	117.0	-
3115	Dairy products.....	90.8	92.1	95.4	93.9	95.4	98.7	98.0	100.0	99.1	94.5	96.0	96.2	-
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing.....	94.5	96.8	101.5	100.9	97.4	98.5	94.3	100.0	99.9	100.3	101.9	102.7	-
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	92.3	95.6	96.0	96.7	99.7	97.7	100.0	103.8	105.4	105.3	106.3	-
3119	Other food products.....	91.9	93.5	95.9	102.8	100.3	101.3	103.0	100.0	106.9	108.8	110.2	103.2	-
3121	Beverages.....	86.5	90.1	93.8	93.2	97.7	99.6	101.1	100.0	98.5	92.4	90.6	91.7	-
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.....	88.2	88.6	93.0	93.7	90.1	92.5	93.3	100.0	99.9	101.2	106.8	106.9	-
3149	Other textile product millsv	91.1	90.0	92.0	90.3	94.5	95.9	96.3	100.0	97.0	110.4	110.4	105.0	-
3151	Apparel knitting mills.....	85.6	88.7	93.2	102.5	104.3	109.5	121.9	100.0	96.6	102.0	110.2	108.4	-
3152	Cut and sew apparel.....	70.1	72.0	73.1	76.6	80.5	85.5	90.5	100.0	104.0	118.8	127.7	131.7	-
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	108.9	105.8	101.8	101.2	100.0	105.6	99.9	100.5	105.0	-
3219	Other wood products.....	105.4	104.7	104.0	103.0	99.3	100.4	100.8	100.0	101.5	105.4	104.0	104.6	-
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	88.5	88.1	92.3	92.9	97.6	102.0	97.6	100.0	103.1	111.4	115.7	117.5	-
3222	Converted paper products.....	90.5	93.5	93.7	96.3	97.6	97.2	98.3	100.0	102.7	101.5	101.9	101.0	-
3231	Printing and related support activities.....	96.6	95.4	101.3	100.1	98.3	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.5	103.5	104.9	105.6	-
3241	Petroleum and coal products.....	76.7	75.8	78.9	84.5	85.6	90.1	94.8	100.0	102.1	107.8	113.2	112.2	-
3251	Basic chemicals.....	91.4	90.1	89.4	89.9	95.1	92.3	90.0	100.0	102.5	114.7	118.4	111.0	-
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers.....	75.8	74.7	80.6	83.8	93.5	95.9	93.3	100.0	105.5	108.8	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	92.6	88.2	88.1	92.4	96.3	99.9	100.0	92.9	94.6	93.4	97.4	-
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	86.9	88.6	93.9	95.6	100.0	96.6	91.1	99.2	102.7	-
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	90.3	91.9	94.4	94.5	97.0	100.0	103.5	109.3	111.2	113.3	-
3262	Rubber products.....	83.0	83.8	84.9	90.4	90.3	92.8	94.4	100.0	100.5	101.4	103.9	104.2	-
3271	Clay products and refractories.....	89.2	87.5	91.5	91.9	96.6	97.4	102.6	100.0	101.3	103.5	103.6	97.6	-
3272	Glass and glass products.....	80.0	79.1	84.3	86.1	87.5	88.8	96.5	100.0	102.7	108.6	109.7	105.2	-
3273	Cement and concrete products.....	94.8	93.7	94.8	96.5	95.0	98.2	100.6	100.0	103.5	104.1	100.4	97.1	-
3274	Lime and gypsum products.....	84.1	82.7	88.5	90.1	87.8	88.8	92.4	100.0	113.1	102.7	97.0	100.1	-
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products.....	79.8	81.4	90.2	89.3	90.5	91.7	96.5	100.0	98.8	95.5	95.6	96.8	-
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production.....	69.6	67.2	74.1	81.7	87.2	89.7	94.1	100.0	101.7	106.5	108.5	106.7	-
3312	Steel products from purchased steel.....	83.8	86.4	89.9	95.9	100.0	100.5	100.5	100.0	100.3	94.2	96.4	97.1	-
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.....	95.6	95.8	98.8	101.8	105.1	102.9	105.7	100.0	111.2	108.9	103.1	100.5	-
3315	Foundries.....	85.3	84.5	85.8	89.8	91.4	93.1	96.2	100.0	101.6	104.9	104.0	109.3	-
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	89.1	92.5	93.4	95.1	93.9	94.2	100.0	101.1	101.8	101.0	100.7	-
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers.....	90.4	92.6	95.3	94.8	100.5	97.8	100.7	100.0	101.3	98.9	97.7	98.2	-
3325	Hardware.....	84.4	83.8	86.9	89.6	95.7	97.3	102.6	100.0	101.0	106.5	115.8	114.6	-
3326	Spring and wire products.....	85.2	88.4	90.9	95.3	91.5	99.5	102.8	100.0	111.6	112.9	114.6	110.6	-
3327	Machine shops and threaded products.....	78.8	79.8	87.2	86.9	91.6	98.7	100.0	100.0	99.3	103.9	107.2	107.2	-

## 51. Continued—Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1990-2002

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals.....	81.6	78.1	86.9	91.9	96.5	102.8	102.9	100.0	101.7	101.5	105.9	105.1	—
3329	Other fabricated metal products.....	86.7	85.9	90.6	92.1	95.0	97.1	98.9	100.0	102.3	100.2	100.8	98.2	—
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery.....	82.8	77.2	79.6	84.1	91.0	95.6	95.9	100.0	104.2	95.0	101.0	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.....	91.4	89.6	96.5	101.7	101.2	103.0	106.3	100.0	107.5	111.2	101.4	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	82.3	89.3	89.3	94.0	99.1	98.1	100.0	99.1	100.5	106.4	102.0	—
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment.....	85.1	84.6	81.2	84.8	93.3	92.1	97.9	100.0	106.4	113.3	117.1	130.2	—
3339	Other general purpose machinery.....	85.9	85.2	85.1	89.8	91.5	94.6	95.1	100.0	103.2	105.6	113.0	109.4	—
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment.....	14.3	15.8	20.6	27.9	35.9	51.3	72.6	100.0	138.6	190.3	225.4	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	125.2	174.5	233.3	231.6	—
3345	Electronic instruments.....	76.0	80.5	83.1	85.8	88.8	96.8	97.7	100.0	101.3	105.1	114.3	116.1	—
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.....	87.3	88.5	93.6	90.8	94.5	92.2	95.6	100.0	103.8	102.5	101.9	105.4	—
3352	Household appliances.....	76.4	76.4	82.4	88.9	95.0	92.7	93.1	100.0	105.1	104.3	117.5	122.6	—
3353	Electrical equipment.....	73.6	72.7	78.9	85.8	89.0	98.1	100.2	100.0	99.8	98.9	100.6	101.0	—
3359	Other electrical equipment and components.....	75.3	74.2	81.6	86.8	89.4	92.0	96.0	100.0	105.5	114.8	120.5	113.5	—
3361	Motor vehicles.....	86.0	82.4	91.2	89.8	90.3	88.6	91.0	100.0	113.3	123.3	110.4	108.7	—
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers.....	75.8	71.8	88.3	96.3	97.7	97.3	98.4	100.0	102.7	103.1	98.4	99.4	—
3363	Motor vehicle parts.....	75.7	74.5	82.4	88.5	91.8	92.3	93.1	100.0	104.8	110.4	112.7	114.8	—
3364	Aerospace products and parts.....	87.7	92.1	94.1	98.2	93.8	93.7	98.1	100.0	118.5	118.0	101.0	114.7	—
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.....	99.6	92.6	98.5	101.3	99.0	93.1	94.1	100.0	100.3	112.2	120.1	119.8	—
3369	Other transportation equipment.....	62.6	62.0	88.4	99.8	93.4	93.1	99.8	100.0	110.8	113.3	130.9	146.9	—
3371	Household and institutional furniture.....	87.6	88.2	92.9	93.8	94.1	97.1	99.5	100.0	102.7	103.7	102.5	106.1	—
3372	Office furniture and fixtures.....	80.8	78.8	86.2	87.9	83.4	84.3	85.6	100.0	100.1	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.....	90.1	90.6	90.0	92.3	93.0	96.0	99.6	100.0	101.9	105.2	112.9	110.9	—
42	Wholesale trade.....	77.8	79.1	86.2	89.5	91.3	93.3	96.2	100.0	104.4	110.9	114.1	117.1	123.6
423	Durable goods.....	65.7	66.1	75.0	80.5	84.5	88.9	94.0	100.0	105.6	115.3	119.6	120.3	127.7
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	121.7
4232	Furniture and furnishings.....	82.4	87.2	92.0	95.8	93.3	96.8	97.0	100.0	97.5	100.8	105.5	105.4	101.8
4233	Lumber and construction supplies.....	115.0	113.2	119.6	113.9	111.9	103.6	103.0	100.0	102.9	104.8	101.7	108.6	119.2
4234	Commercial equipment.....	33.8	37.3	48.2	56.2	60.5	74.7	88.4	100.0	118.2	141.1	148.9	164.9	189.4
4235	Metals and minerals.....	101.6	102.6	109.1	111.7	110.1	101.2	102.7	100.0	102.4	96.0	99.2	102.2	102.2
4236	Electric goods.....	46.8	47.6	51.4	59.1	68.2	79.3	87.8	100.0	105.9	126.2	151.7	148.1	161.2
4237	Hardware and plumbing.....	88.8	86.5	95.6	94.3	101.3	98.0	99.1	100.0	103.5	107.8	111.1	102.6	107.9
4238	Machinery and supplies.....	78.9	74.2	79.7	84.3	85.4	89.7	93.9	100.0	104.2	101.4	104.1	102.7	100.2
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods.....	89.5	96.6	112.1	113.2	106.1	99.2	101.0	100.0	101.8	112.6	116.7	116.1	125.5
424	Nondurable goods.....	98.4	99.8	103.2	103.0	101.8	99.7	99.2	100.0	102.8	104.1	103.5	106.9	112.6
4241	Paper and paper products.....	81.0	85.5	96.5	97.2	101.5	99.0	96.5	100.0	100.4	105.5	105.5	109.0	120.2
4242	Druggists' goods.....	81.8	86.6	91.8	89.3	92.8	95.4	98.3	100.0	99.6	101.7	96.8	101.2	116.0
4243	Apparel and piece goods.....	103.9	103.3	100.1	97.7	103.8	92.2	99.0	100.0	104.1	103.5	102.7	102.4	111.5
4244	Grocery and related products.....	96.4	98.2	103.6	105.1	103.3	103.0	99.8	100.0	101.9	103.6	105.2	109.4	111.8
4245	Farm product raw materials.....	80.6	85.9	85.9	84.0	80.4	87.7	90.6	100.0	100.4	114.2	119.0	120.0	135.4
4246	Chemicals.....	107.3	106.6	112.5	110.0	110.5	102.1	100.0	100.0	99.3	98.0	95.8	93.6	96.9
4247	Petroleum.....	97.3	107.0	118.3	119.1	115.8	108.7	105.9	100.0	115.0	112.0	112.5	116.5	126.0
4248	Alcoholic beverages.....	109.4	111.2	107.4	105.6	105.9	102.5	104.5	100.0	109.7	110.1	111.0	111.6	117.3
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	107.3	98.2	93.9	97.5	94.8	96.2	98.7	100.0	101.7	99.6	106.2	104.2	97.0
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	70.7	73.6	81.5	85.9	88.0	91.1	95.7	100.0	104.6	114.4	124.1	131.3	132.6
42511	Business to business electronic markets.....	70.4	72.6	80.3	84.8	88.3	90.5	95.3	100.0	103.5	121.7	141.3	169.4	205.0
42512	Wholesale trade agents and brokers.....	70.8	74.0	82.3	86.8	88.4	91.8	96.1	100.0	104.8	110.5	115.7	114.2	109.3
44-45	Retail trade.....	83.2	83.3	86.8	89.4	92.8	94.7	97.7	100.0	104.3	110.3	114.2	117.4	122.7
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	89.7	88.3	92.6	94.0	96.9	97.0	98.8	100.0	102.7	106.4	107.2	110.0	109.7
4411	Automobile dealers.....	92.1	90.8	94.8	96.0	98.0	97.2	98.9	100.0	102.7	106.4	106.6	109.1	106.0
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers.....	69.0	71.7	78.3	84.1	90.2	91.0	97.7	100.0	105.9	113.0	108.6	112.6	116.4
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores.....	85.0	84.0	89.1	90.6	95.4	97.9	98.3	100.0	105.7	110.0	112.0	109.3	115.8
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	80.7	81.1	88.1	88.3	90.4	94.1	99.4	100.0	101.7	109.6	115.7	118.5	125.1
4421	Furniture stores.....	82.1	83.5	89.0	89.0	88.9	92.5	97.8	100.0	102.1	108.2	114.8	121.1	128.6
4422	Home furnishings stores.....	78.5	77.6	86.8	87.2	92.1	95.9	101.3	100.0	101.3	111.4	116.8	115.6	121.4
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	46.0	49.2	56.9	65.5	77.6	89.2	95.0	100.0	122.9	152.2	177.7	199.1	240.0
444	Building material and garden supply stores.....	81.8	80.2	84.0	88.0	93.7	93.7	97.5	100.0	106.7	112.3	113.1	115.8	119.9

# 51. Continued—Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1990-2002

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
4441	Building material and supplies dealers.....	83.2	80.7	84.7	89.1	94.8	94.8	97.6	100.0	107.6	113.7	113.8	115.3	119.8
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores.....	74.5	77.5	80.2	81.5	86.9	87.0	97.1	100.0	101.2	103.5	108.2	119.4	121.2
445	Food and beverage stores.....	107.1	106.6	106.9	105.4	104.3	102.5	100.3	100.0	99.9	103.7	105.1	107.6	110.3
4451	Grocery stores.....	106.5	106.6	106.7	105.9	104.9	103.0	100.8	100.0	100.3	104.3	104.9	107.5	110.3
4452	Specialty food stores.....	122.9	115.0	111.4	107.6	104.5	101.1	95.5	100.0	95.0	99.6	105.6	110.8	114.2
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	111.8
446	Health and personal care stores.....	92.0	91.6	90.7	91.9	91.8	93.0	95.7	100.0	104.1	106.9	111.4	112.7	118.8
447	Gasoline stations.....	84.8	85.7	88.5	92.8	96.8	99.7	99.4	100.0	105.6	110.6	106.5	109.8	117.5
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	69.5	70.5	75.3	78.9	83.3	91.2	97.9	100.0	105.4	112.8	120.3	123.5	129.0
4481	Clothing stores.....	68.9	71.4	77.1	79.2	81.9	90.1	97.1	100.0	106.7	113.3	120.9	125.2	132.7
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	120.0
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores.....	68.6	64.5	65.0	77.1	85.0	94.1	97.3	100.0	107.0	118.3	128.0	122.5	121.5
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores....	80.8	85.6	83.8	84.0	87.2	93.0	94.7	100.0	108.7	114.9	121.1	125.4	132.9
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores....	77.1	82.8	79.8	80.6	83.9	92.3	92.5	100.0	112.9	120.4	128.3	130.4	137.9
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores.....	89.0	91.8	92.5	91.6	94.5	94.5	99.3	100.0	101.0	104.7	108.0	116.0	123.8
452	General merchandise stores.....	75.3	79.0	83.0	88.5	90.6	92.2	96.9	100.0	105.0	113.1	119.9	124.2	130.5
4521	Department stores.....	84.0	88.3	91.6	95.0	95.1	94.7	98.4	100.0	100.6	104.5	106.3	104.0	104.7
4529	Other general merchandise stores.....	61.4	64.8	69.7	77.8	82.6	87.6	94.3	100.0	113.4	129.8	145.9	162.1	177.5
453	Miscellaneous store retailers.....	70.6	68.0	74.2	79.1	87.0	89.5	95.0	100.0	108.3	109.8	111.3	108.4	115.6
4531	Florists.....	75.1	75.9	85.1	91.4	85.4	83.5	96.1	100.0	101.2	117.3	116.0	108.6	120.7
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores.....	64.6	66.3	71.5	75.8	87.5	90.9	91.8	100.0	113.0	118.0	124.1	125.1	140.3
4533	Used merchandise stores.....	84.9	83.1	89.7	88.9	87.3	90.2	97.4	100.0	113.5	109.8	115.7	115.0	121.4
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers.....	79.6	69.2	74.7	80.5	89.7	90.5	98.0	100.0	105.0	101.6	99.6	93.2	92.8
454	Nonstore retailers.....	54.4	55.0	63.4	66.7	73.8	80.9	91.6	100.0	111.3	125.4	142.8	146.9	169.6
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	209.8
4542	Vending machine operators.....	97.1	95.4	95.1	92.8	94.1	89.3	96.9	100.0	114.1	118.1	127.1	110.4	113.3
4543	Direct selling establishments.....	70.0	67.6	82.1	79.7	89.2	94.7	102.2	100.0	96.2	96.3	104.3	98.7	110.2
<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>														
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	103.2
482111	Line-haul railroads.....	69.8	75.3	82.3	85.7	88.6	92.0	98.4	100.0	102.1	105.5	114.3	121.9	131.9
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance.....	88.5	92.4	97.5	95.6	98.1	95.4	95.7	100.0	99.1	102.0	105.5	104.2	109.4
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	107.0
<b>Information</b>														
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers.....	97.4	96.1	95.8	95.3	93.0	93.5	92.7	100.0	104.5	108.5	110.1	106.4	108.1
5112	Software publishers.....	28.6	30.6	42.7	51.7	64.6	73.0	88.0	100.0	115.9	113.0	103.9	101.9	106.7
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition.....	109.4	108.9	104.1	104.6	103.4	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9	102.0	106.5	104.7	104.4
5151	Radio and television broadcasting.....	96.1	97.8	102.8	101.4	106.0	106.1	104.1	100.0	99.1	99.4	98.4	94.3	100.4
5152	Cable and other subscription programming.....	98.8	94.3	96.0	93.6	92.0	94.4	93.7	100.0	129.3	133.2	135.7	125.3	131.4
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers.....	64.8	68.4	74.5	79.7	85.1	90.6	97.5	100.0	105.5	112.7	119.9	121.0	130.6
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	76.3	73.8	85.6	94.8	97.1	98.3	103.0	100.0	114.2	134.3	139.0	172.7	192.0
5175	Cable and other program distribution.....	99.1	94.3	95.9	93.5	91.9	94.2	93.5	100.0	95.7	94.5	90.4	87.6	93.5
<b>Finance and insurance</b>														
52211	Commercial banking.....	80.5	83.2	83.3	90.3	92.9	96.0	99.3	100.0	98.0	101.5	104.2	101.6	103.8
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>														
532111	Passenger car rental.....	89.8	97.8	104.4	106.1	107.9	101.1	108.9	100.0	101.2	113.1	112.0	112.1	113.3
53212	Truck, trailer and RV rental and leasing.....	70.7	71.7	69.5	75.8	82.0	90.3	96.7	100.0	93.7	97.8	95.9	93.6	91.4
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>														
541213	Tax preparation services.....	92.4	84.7	99.5	119.1	119.9	96.2	92.1	100.0	105.1	99.2	91.8	78.2	92.1
54181	Advertising agencies.....	105.0	99.7	111.9	111.3	106.8	101.4	102.1	100.0	95.8	110.1	116.6	116.7	123.9
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>														
7211	Traveler accommodations.....	82.9	85.4	92.9	93.0	97.0	99.2	100.1	100.0	100.0	103.6	107.7	102.0	104.1
722	Food services and drinking places.....	102.9	102.3	101.7	102.3	100.8	100.6	99.2	100.0	101.2	101.1	103.5	103.7	104.9
7221	Full-service restaurants.....	99.1	98.3	97.5	97.7	97.8	96.6	96.3	100.0	100.0	99.2	100.8	100.8	102.0
7222	Limited-service eating places.....	103.3	103.3	102.7	105.6	103.6	104.7	102.2	100.0	102.4	102.5	105.1	106.6	107.1
7223	Special food services.....	107.2	106.9	106.4	103.8	101.1	99.3	97.6	100.0	102.1	106.0	111.7	108.4	108.1
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	125.7	121.2	121.5	112.7	102.6	104.4	102.4	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.4	98.2	107.2
<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>														
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	92.8	86.5	90.0	91.2	96.7	102.9	98.9	100.0	105.0	106.9	108.6	109.3	103.7
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	103.6	103.0	109.5	104.2
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services.....	96.1	94.3	104.7	100.4	103.6	100.4	97.9	100.0	103.8	100.4	94.5	93.9	90.9
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	95.6	93.2	94.9	93.8	95.9	98.8	101.6	100.0	105.0	109.5	113.7	121.1	120.2
81292	Photofinishing.....	117.3	115.6	116.2	123.6	124.9	114.7	103.2	100.0	99.4	106.9	107.6	115.0	133.6

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

Country	Annual average		2002		2003				2004		
	2002	2003	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
United States.....	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.5
Canada.....	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.9	7.2	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.4
Australia.....	6.4	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6
Japan.....	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.8
France.....	8.7	9.3	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
Germany.....	8.6	9.3	8.8	9.1	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.8	10.0
Italy <sup>1</sup> .....	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	—	—
Sweden <sup>2</sup> .....	5.1	5.8	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.7	6.8	6.6
United Kingdom.....	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7

<sup>1</sup> Quarterly rates are for the first month of the quarter.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary data for 2003.

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, 1959-2003* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 23, 2004), on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/home.htm>.

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Civilian labor force</b>											
United States.....	129,200	131,056	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510
Canada.....	14,308	14,400	14,517	14,669	14,958	15,237	15,536	15,789	16,027	16,475	16,819
Australia.....	8,613	8,770	8,995	9,115	9,204	9,339	9,414	9,590	9,752	9,907	10,092
Japan.....	65,470	65,780	65,990	66,450	67,200	67,240	67,090	66,990	66,870	66,240	66,010
France.....	24,480	24,670	24,760	25,010	25,130	25,460	25,790	26,070	26,350	26,590	26,730
Germany.....	39,102	39,074	38,980	39,142	39,415	39,754	39,375	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276
Italy.....	22,570	22,450	22,460	22,570	22,680	22,960	23,130	23,340	23,540	23,750	23,880
Netherlands.....	7,010	7,150	7,210	7,300	7,540	7,620	7,850	8,150	8,340	8,300	8,330
Sweden.....	4,444	4,418	4,460	4,459	4,418	4,402	4,430	4,489	4,530	4,544	4,567
United Kingdom.....	28,165	28,149	28,157	28,260	28,417	28,479	28,769	28,930	29,053	29,288	29,490
<b>Participation rate<sup>1</sup></b>											
United States.....	66.3	66.6	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2
Canada.....	65.5	65.2	64.9	64.7	65.0	65.4	65.8	65.9	66.0	66.8	67.3
Australia.....	63.5	63.9	64.5	64.6	64.3	64.3	64.0	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.6
Japan.....	63.3	63.1	62.9	63.0	63.2	62.8	62.4	62.0	61.6	60.8	60.3
France.....	55.4	55.5	55.4	55.6	55.5	55.9	56.3	56.6	56.8	57.0	57.0
Germany.....	57.8	57.4	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.7	56.8	56.6	56.6	56.3	56.1
Italy.....	47.9	47.3	47.1	47.1	47.2	47.6	47.8	48.1	48.3	48.6	48.8
Netherlands.....	57.9	58.6	58.8	59.2	60.8	61.1	62.6	64.5	65.8	65.0	64.6
Sweden.....	64.5	63.7	64.1	64.0	63.3	62.8	62.8	63.8	63.7	64.0	64.0
United Kingdom.....	62.7	62.6	62.4	62.4	62.6	62.5	62.9	62.9	62.7	62.9	62.9
<b>Employed</b>											
United States.....	120,259	123,060	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736
Canada.....	12,770	13,027	13,271	13,380	13,705	14,068	14,456	14,827	14,997	15,325	15,660
Australia.....	7,699	7,942	8,256	8,364	8,444	8,618	8,762	8,989	9,091	9,271	9,481
Japan.....	63,810	63,860	63,890	64,200	64,900	64,450	63,920	63,790	63,470	62,650	62,510
France.....	21,710	21,750	21,960	22,040	22,170	22,600	23,050	23,690	24,140	24,280	24,250
Germany.....	35,989	35,756	35,780	35,637	35,508	36,061	36,042	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615
Italy.....	20,270	19,940	19,820	19,920	19,990	20,210	20,460	20,840	21,270	21,580	21,790
Netherlands.....	6,570	6,660	6,730	6,860	7,160	7,320	7,600	7,910	8,130	8,070	8,010
Sweden.....	4,028	3,992	4,056	4,019	3,973	4,034	4,117	4,229	4,303	4,310	4,303
United Kingdom.....	25,242	25,429	25,718	25,964	26,433	26,696	27,048	27,350	27,570	27,768	28,011
<b>Employment-population ratio<sup>2</sup></b>											
United States.....	61.7	62.5	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3
Canada.....	58.5	59.0	59.4	59.1	59.7	60.4	61.3	62.1	61.9	62.4	63.0
Australia.....	56.8	57.8	59.2	59.3	59.0	59.3	59.6	60.3	60.1	60.3	60.7
Japan.....	61.7	61.3	60.9	60.9	61.0	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1
France.....	49.1	49.0	49.1	49.0	49.0	49.7	50.3	51.4	52.0	52.0	51.7
Germany.....	53.2	52.6	52.4	52.0	51.6	52.3	52.0	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.9
Italy.....	43.0	42.0	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.9	42.3	42.9	43.6	44.1	44.6
Netherlands.....	54.2	54.6	54.9	55.7	57.8	58.7	60.6	62.6	64.2	63.2	62.1
Sweden.....	58.5	57.6	58.3	57.7	56.9	57.6	58.4	60.1	60.5	60.7	60.3
United Kingdom.....	56.2	56.5	57.0	57.4	58.2	58.6	59.1	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8
<b>Unemployed</b>											
United States.....	8,940	7,996	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774
Canada.....	1,539	1,373	1,246	1,289	1,252	1,169	1,080	962	1,031	1,150	1,159
Australia.....	914	829	739	751	759	721	652	602	661	636	611
Japan.....	1,660	1,920	2,100	2,250	2,300	2,790	3,170	3,200	3,400	3,590	3,500
France.....	2,770	2,920	2,800	2,970	2,960	2,870	2,740	2,380	2,210	2,310	2,480
Germany.....	3,113	3,318	3,200	3,505	3,907	3,693	3,333	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661
Italy.....	2,300	2,510	2,640	2,650	2,690	2,750	2,670	2,500	2,270	2,160	2,100
Netherlands.....	440	490	480	440	370	300	250	240	210	230	320
Sweden.....	416	426	404	440	445	368	313	260	227	234	264
United Kingdom.....	2,916	2,716	2,439	2,297	1,985	1,783	1,721	1,580	1,483	1,520	1,479
<b>Unemployment rate</b>											
United States.....	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0
Canada.....	10.8	9.5	8.6	8.8	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.4	7.0	6.9
Australia.....	10.6	9.4	8.2	8.2	8.3	7.7	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.4	6.1
Japan.....	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.3
France.....	11.3	11.8	11.3	11.9	11.8	11.3	10.6	9.1	8.4	8.7	9.3
Germany.....	8.0	8.5	8.2	9.0	9.9	9.3	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3
Italy.....	10.2	11.2	11.8	11.7	11.9	12.0	11.5	10.7	9.6	9.1	8.8
Netherlands.....	6.3	6.9	6.7	6.0	4.9	3.9	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.8	3.8
Sweden.....	9.4	9.6	9.1	9.9	10.1	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.8
United Kingdom.....	10.4	9.6	8.7	8.1	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0

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

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

NOTE: 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, 1959-2003* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 23, 2004), on the Internet at: <http://www.bls.gov/fls/home.htm>.



## 54. Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 15 economies

[1992 = 100]

Measure and economy	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Output per hour</b>																
United States.....	—	0.0	70.5	96.9	97.9	102.1	107.3	113.8	117.0	121.3	126.5	132.8	143.5	145.2	160.0	171.0
Canada.....	37.8	54.9	72.9	93.4	95.3	105.8	110.8	112.4	109.7	113.5	115.5	122.1	129.3	127.0	130.5	132.1
Australia.....	—	—	69.5	91.6	96.4	106.1	104.9	105.8	113.6	115.2	118.5	119.9	128.0	132.4	136.2	140.7
Japan.....	13.9	37.7	63.6	94.4	99.0	101.7	103.3	111.0	116.1	121.0	121.2	126.7	135.9	135.9	139.9	146.2
Korea.....	—	—	—	81.5	91.6	108.5	118.2	129.3	142.3	160.4	178.8	198.9	215.8	214.3	235.2	256.4
Taiwan.....	—	—	47.6	88.8	96.5	102.8	106.7	115.1	123.1	129.3	135.9	143.4	151.0	160.8	170.9	177.2
Belgium.....	18.0	32.9	65.4	96.8	99.1	102.5	108.4	113.2	116.3	125.5	126.9	125.5	130.8	132.6	141.7	146.2
Denmark.....	25.2	46.3	83.2	98.4	100.3	100.2	112.6	112.5	109.8	118.0	117.4	123.1	126.6	127.2	131.3	136.9
France.....	19.9	39.0	61.6	93.9	97.0	101.0	108.9	114.4	114.7	121.7	127.9	133.0	142.5	148.0	155.1	158.0
Germany.....	29.2	52.0	77.2	99.0	98.3	101.8	109.6	112.3	114.7	120.4	122.0	121.4	127.0	127.8	131.0	134.4
Italy.....	24.6	46.2	78.6	96.6	96.1	101.2	104.8	107.9	108.3	110.3	110.8	110.6	113.5	114.0	112.1	110.9
Netherlands.....	18.8	38.5	69.1	98.7	99.0	102.0	113.1	117.3	119.3	121.4	124.1	127.0	132.7	132.5	135.4	—
Norway.....	37.6	59.1	77.9	98.1	98.2	99.6	99.6	100.7	102.5	102.0	99.9	103.6	106.6	109.8	111.7	113.5
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	175.5	170.3	185.6	196.5
United Kingdom.....	30.0	43.2	54.3	89.2	93.9	103.8	108.0	106.2	105.4	106.9	108.4	113.6	121.0	125.1	127.7	134.8
<b>Output</b>																
United States.....	—	—	75.8	101.6	98.3	103.5	111.1	118.4	121.3	127.9	133.1	138.9	147.6	139.6	142.9	145.4
Canada.....	33.4	58.9	83.6	106.0	99.0	105.9	114.1	119.6	119.6	127.7	133.9	144.9	159.2	153.6	158.0	157.3
Australia.....	—	—	89.8	104.1	100.7	103.8	109.1	108.7	112.6	115.1	118.6	118.3	123.8	123.8	128.7	130.2
Japan.....	10.8	39.4	60.8	97.1	102.0	96.3	94.9	98.9	103.0	106.5	100.2	101.9	109.2	105.5	103.4	106.7
Korea.....	—	7.0	29.9	86.7	95.0	105.4	116.8	129.9	138.3	145.0	133.5	162.6	190.2	194.3	209.1	219.1
Taiwan.....	—	12.7	44.0	90.0	96.1	102.4	108.5	114.9	120.3	128.3	132.6	141.5	151.8	143.1	152.1	160.9
Belgium.....	30.7	57.6	78.2	101.0	100.7	97.0	101.4	104.2	105.9	112.7	114.4	114.4	119.9	120.4	121.6	120.9
Denmark.....	42.0	72.7	94.3	101.7	100.7	97.0	107.3	112.6	107.7	115.9	116.7	117.9	121.9	121.6	120.8	121.4
France.....	27.9	57.7	81.6	99.1	99.8	95.7	100.3	104.9	104.6	109.7	115.0	118.7	124.3	128.0	129.1	128.5
Germany.....	41.5	70.9	85.3	99.1	102.3	92.4	95.1	95.2	92.5	95.7	97.7	95.8	100.1	99.9	99.6	99.8
Italy.....	23.0	48.1	84.4	99.4	99.3	96.5	102.4	107.2	105.4	108.8	110.7	110.3	113.6	113.0	111.7	110.2
Netherlands.....	31.9	59.8	76.9	99.0	99.8	97.7	104.5	108.2	108.9	111.6	114.9	117.6	122.8	121.9	121.0	117.6
Norway.....	57.7	91.0	104.9	101.4	99.0	101.7	104.6	107.3	110.3	114.2	113.7	113.6	112.8	112.3	111.5	107.3
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	188.3	183.1	190.6	194.4
United Kingdom.....	67.5	90.2	87.2	105.3	100.1	101.5	106.2	107.8	108.6	110.7	111.3	112.1	115.0	113.4	109.9	110.3
<b>Total hours</b>																
United States.....	92.1	104.4	107.5	104.8	100.4	101.4	103.6	104.0	103.6	105.4	105.2	104.6	102.9	96.2	89.3	85.0
Canada.....	88.3	107.1	114.6	113.5	103.9	100.1	103.0	106.4	109.0	112.4	115.9	118.7	123.1	120.9	121.1	119.1
Australia.....	—	—	129.2	113.6	104.4	97.8	103.9	102.8	99.1	100.0	100.1	96.7	96.7	93.5	94.5	92.5
Japan.....	77.8	104.3	95.5	102.9	103.1	94.7	91.9	89.1	88.7	88.0	82.7	80.4	80.3	77.7	74.0	73.0
Korea.....	—	—	—	106.5	103.7	97.1	98.8	100.4	97.2	90.4	74.7	81.8	88.1	90.7	88.9	85.4
Taiwan.....	—	—	92.4	101.4	99.6	99.6	101.7	99.8	97.7	99.2	97.6	98.7	100.5	89.0	89.0	90.8
Belgium.....	170.7	174.7	119.7	104.3	101.5	94.7	93.6	92.0	91.0	89.8	90.2	91.2	91.7	90.8	85.8	82.7
Denmark.....	166.7	157.1	113.4	103.3	100.5	96.7	95.2	100.1	98.1	98.2	99.4	95.8	96.3	95.6	92.0	88.7
France.....	140.3	147.8	132.5	105.6	102.9	94.7	92.1	91.7	91.2	90.2	89.9	89.2	87.2	86.5	83.2	81.3
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	74.3
Italy.....	93.5	104.0	107.4	102.9	103.3	95.4	97.7	99.4	97.3	98.6	99.9	99.8	100.1	99.1	99.7	99.3
Netherlands.....	169.8	155.5	111.2	100.3	100.8	95.8	92.4	92.3	91.2	91.9	92.6	92.6	92.5	92.0	89.4	—
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	102.3	99.8	94.5
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	107.3	107.5	102.7	98.9
United Kingdom.....	224.6	208.8	160.5	118.1	106.6	97.7	98.4	101.5	103.1	103.5	102.7	98.7	95.0	90.7	86.0	81.9
<b>Hourly compensation (national currency basis)</b>																
United States.....	14.9	23.7	55.6	90.8	95.6	102.7	105.6	107.9	109.4	111.5	117.4	122.0	133.2	136.3	145.4	157.8
Canada.....	10.0	17.1	47.5	88.3	95.0	102.0	103.7	106.0	107.0	111.7	115.8	119.6	123.7	126.8	131.4	—
Australia.....	—	—	—	86.3	94.0	105.9	104.3	113.2	122.8	124.6	128.2	133.0	140.0	149.5	154.7	—
Japan.....	4.3	16.4	58.6	90.6	96.5	102.7	104.7	108.3	109.1	112.6	115.4	114.8	113.7	114.6	122.8	123.8
Korea.....	—	—	—	68.6	86.2	114.3	129.8	158.3	184.3	200.3	218.2	219.4	234.2	241.7	266.1	290.9
Taiwan.....	—	—	29.6	85.2	93.5	105.9	111.1	120.2	128.2	132.4	140.3	144.3	146.6	150.0	145.8	146.7
Belgium.....	5.4	13.7	52.5	90.1	97.3	104.8	106.1	109.2	111.1	115.2	117.0	118.5	120.6	127.2	136.5	—
Denmark.....	3.9	11.1	45.1	93.5	97.9	102.4	106.0	108.1	112.8	116.6	119.6	127.3	130.2	136.5	143.2	150.0
France.....	4.3	10.5	41.2	90.9	96.4	103.1	106.5	110.4	112.2	111.8	112.7	116.6	122.8	128.3	135.2	139.1
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	137.4	142.0	145.5	148.9
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	132.5	135.7	140.0
Netherlands.....	6.2	19.4	60.5	89.8	94.8	104.5	109.0	112.1	114.4	117.2	122.0	126.0	132.0	138.2	147.3	—
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	148.9	157.9	164.6
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	136.8	143.8	148.8	154.3
United Kingdom.....	2.9	6.1	32.0	82.9	93.8	104.5	107.3	108.8	111.4	115.7	123.0	129.9	137.6	144.3	152.2	160.3

See notes at end of table.

54. Continued— Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 15 economies

Measure and economy	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Unit labor costs</b> (national currency basis)																
United States.....	—	—	78.8	93.7	97.6	100.6	98.5	94.8	93.5	91.9	92.8	91.9	92.8	93.9	90.9	92.3
Canada.....	26.4	31.1	65.2	94.6	99.6	96.4	93.6	94.3	97.5	96.2	96.7	94.9	92.5	97.4	97.2	99.4
Australia.....	—	—	—	94.2	97.5	99.8	99.4	107.0	108.1	108.2	108.2	110.9	109.4	112.9	113.5	—
Japan.....	31.1	43.6	92.1	95.9	97.5	101.0	101.4	97.5	94.0	93.0	95.2	90.6	83.6	84.4	87.8	84.7
Korea.....	—	—	—	84.2	94.1	105.4	109.8	122.4	129.6	124.9	122.0	110.3	108.5	112.8	113.1	113.5
Taiwan.....	—	23.8	62.2	95.9	96.8	103.0	104.1	104.5	104.1	102.3	103.2	100.7	97.1	93.3	85.3	82.7
Belgium.....	30.1	41.7	80.3	93.0	98.1	102.3	97.9	96.4	95.5	91.8	92.2	94.4	92.2	95.9	96.4	—
Denmark.....	15.3	23.9	54.2	95.0	97.6	102.2	94.2	96.1	102.8	98.8	101.9	103.4	102.8	107.3	109.0	109.6
France.....	21.7	26.8	67.0	96.8	99.3	102.0	97.8	96.5	97.8	91.9	88.1	87.6	86.2	86.6	87.2	88.0
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	108.1	111.2	111.1	110.8
Italy.....	7.2	11.4	38.7	90.7	98.0	104.5	101.9	103.2	109.8	111.4	110.3	112.3	112.6	116.2	121.1	126.2
Netherlands.....	32.9	50.4	87.6	91.1	95.7	102.4	96.4	95.6	95.9	96.5	98.3	99.1	99.5	104.3	108.8	112.6
Norway.....	12.6	20.0	50.0	94.2	99.2	101.9	104.8	108.4	110.8	116.4	125.7	128.4	131.9	135.6	141.3	144.9
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	77.9	84.4	80.2	78.6
United Kingdom.....	9.8	14.1	59.0	93.0	100.0	100.7	99.4	102.5	105.7	108.2	113.5	114.3	113.7	115.4	119.2	118.9
<b>Unit labor costs</b> (U.S. dollar basis)																
United States.....	—	—	78.8	93.7	97.6	100.6	98.5	94.8	93.5	91.9	92.8	91.9	92.8	93.9	90.9	92.3
Canada.....	32.9	36.0	67.4	98.0	105.1	90.3	82.8	83.0	86.4	84.0	78.8	77.2	75.2	76.0	74.8	85.8
Australia.....	—	—	—	100.1	103.3	92.3	98.9	107.8	115.1	109.4	92.6	97.3	86.5	79.4	84.0	—
Japan.....	11.0	15.4	51.5	83.9	91.8	115.3	125.8	131.6	109.5	97.4	92.2	101.0	98.4	88.0	88.9	92.6
Korea.....	—	—	—	93.0	100.3	102.6	106.8	124.3	126.3	103.4	68.4	72.7	75.3	68.5	71.0	74.7
Taiwan.....	—	14.9	43.4	89.7	91.1	98.1	99.0	99.2	95.4	89.5	77.4	78.3	78.1	69.4	62.1	60.5
Belgium.....	19.4	27.0	88.3	89.5	92.3	95.1	94.2	105.2	99.1	82.4	81.6	80.2	67.8	68.4	72.6	—
Denmark.....	13.4	19.3	58.1	92.7	92.0	95.1	89.4	103.6	107.0	90.2	91.7	89.3	76.7	77.8	83.5	100.6
France.....	23.4	25.7	83.9	94.1	93.1	95.3	93.4	102.5	101.2	83.3	79.1	75.3	64.2	62.6	66.5	80.4
Germany.....	10.4	17.1	59.6	87.3	87.5	98.7	98.2	114.2	111.6	94.0	92.9	91.5	79.7	79.5	83.9	100.1
Italy.....	14.3	22.3	55.7	93.3	97.3	81.8	77.9	78.0	87.7	80.6	78.2	76.2	66.2	66.2	72.9	90.9
Netherlands.....	15.3	24.5	77.5	87.9	90.0	96.9	93.2	104.8	100.0	87.0	87.2	84.3	73.3	74.5	82.1	101.7
Norway.....	11.0	17.4	62.9	93.6	95.0	89.2	92.3	106.4	106.6	102.1	103.5	102.2	93.0	93.7	110.0	127.2
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	49.5	47.6	48.1	56.6
United Kingdom.....	15.6	19.1	77.6	93.9	100.0	85.6	86.2	91.6	93.4	100.4	106.5	104.7	97.6	94.0	101.4	110.0

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

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

Industry and type of case <sup>2</sup>	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers <sup>3</sup>												
	1989 <sup>1</sup>	1990	1991	1992	1993 <sup>4</sup>	1994 <sup>4</sup>	1995 <sup>4</sup>	1996 <sup>4</sup>	1997 <sup>4</sup>	1998 <sup>4</sup>	1999 <sup>4</sup>	2000 <sup>4</sup>	2001 <sup>4</sup>
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR<sup>5</sup></b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing<sup>5</sup></b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Mining</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Construction</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Manufacturing</b>													
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.

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

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

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

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

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;

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

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

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

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

## 56. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 1998-2003

Event or exposure <sup>1</sup>	Fatalities			
	1998-2002 average <sup>2</sup>	2002 <sup>3</sup> Number	2003	
			Number	Percent
Total.....	6,896	5,534	5,559	100
<b>Transportation incidents.....</b>	<b>2,549</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>2,367</b>	<b>42</b>
Highway incident.....	1,417	1,373	1,350	24
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	696	636	648	12
Moving in same direction.....	136	155	135	2
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	249	202	269	5
Moving in intersection.....	148	146	123	2
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment in roadway.....	27	33	17	( <sup>4</sup> )
Vehicle struck stationary object, or equipment on side of road.....	281	293	324	6
Noncollision incident.....	367	373	321	6
Jackknifed or overturned—no collision.....	303	312	252	5
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises) incident.....	358	323	347	6
Overturned.....	192	164	186	3
Worker struck by a vehicle.....	380	356	336	6
Rail vehicle.....	63	64	43	1
Water vehicle.....	92	71	68	1
Aircraft.....	235	194	208	4
<b>Assaults and violent acts.....</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>16</b>
Homicides.....	659	609	631	11
Shooting.....	519	469	487	9
Stabbing.....	61	58	58	1
Self-inflicted injuries.....	218	199	218	4
<b>Contact with objects and equipment.....</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>16</b>
Struck by object.....	547	505	530	10
Struck by falling object.....	336	302	322	6
Struck by flying object.....	55	38	58	1
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	272	231	237	4
Caught in running equipment or machinery.....	141	110	121	2
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials.....	126	116	126	2
<b>Falls.....</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>12</b>
Fall to lower level.....	651	638	601	11
Fall from ladder.....	113	126	113	2
Fall from roof.....	152	143	127	2
Fall from scaffold, staging.....	91	88	85	2
Fall on same level.....	65	64	69	1
<b>Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>9</b>
Contact with electric current.....	289	289	246	4
Contact with overhead power lines.....	130	122	107	2
Contact with temperature extremes.....	45	60	42	1
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances.....	102	99	121	2
Inhalation of substances.....	50	49	65	1
Oxygen deficiency.....	89	90	73	1
Drowning, submersion.....	69	60	52	1
<b>Fires and explosions.....</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>4</b>

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS *Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual*. Includes other events and exposures, such as bodily reaction, in addition to those shown separately.

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

<sup>3</sup> The BLS news release of September 17, 2003, reported a total of 5,524 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2003.

Since then, an additional 10 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2002 to 5,534.

<sup>4</sup> Equal to or greater than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.



## Obtaining information from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

Office or topic	Internet address	E-mail
Bureau of Labor Statistics Information services	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/">http://www.bls.gov/</a> <a href="http://www.bls.gov/opub/">http://www.bls.gov/opub/</a>	<a href="mailto:blsdata_staff@bls.gov">blsdata_staff@bls.gov</a>
<b>Employment and unemployment</b>		
Employment, hours, and earnings:		
National	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/ces/">http://www.bls.gov/ces/</a>	<a href="mailto:cesinfo@bls.gov">cesinfo@bls.gov</a>
State and local	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/sae/">http://www.bls.gov/sae/</a>	<a href="mailto:data_sa@bls.gov">data_sa@bls.gov</a>
Labor force statistics:		
National	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/cpshome.htm">http://www.bls.gov/cpshome.htm</a>	<a href="mailto:cpsinfo@bls.gov">cpsinfo@bls.gov</a>
Local	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/lau/">http://www.bls.gov/lau/</a>	<a href="mailto:lausinfo@bls.gov">lausinfo@bls.gov</a>
UI-covered employment, wages	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/cew/">http://www.bls.gov/cew/</a>	<a href="mailto:cewinfo@bls.gov">cewinfo@bls.gov</a>
Occupational employment	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/oes/">http://www.bls.gov/oes/</a>	<a href="mailto:oesinfo@bls.gov">oesinfo@bls.gov</a>
Mass layoffs	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/lau/">http://www.bls.gov/lau/</a>	<a href="mailto:mlsinfo@bls.gov">mlsinfo@bls.gov</a>
Longitudinal data	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/nls/">http://www.bls.gov/nls/</a>	<a href="mailto:nls_info@bls.gov">nls_info@bls.gov</a>
Job openings and labor turnover	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/jlt/">http://www.bls.gov/jlt/</a>	<a href="mailto:Joltsinfo@bls.gov">Joltsinfo@bls.gov</a>
<b>Prices and living conditions</b>		
Consumer price indexes	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/cpi/">http://www.bls.gov/cpi/</a>	<a href="mailto:cpi_info@bls.gov">cpi_info@bls.gov</a>
Producer price indexes)	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/ppi/">http://www.bls.gov/ppi/</a>	<a href="mailto:ppi-info@bls.gov">ppi-info@bls.gov</a>
Import and export price indexes	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/mxp/">http://www.bls.gov/mxp/</a>	<a href="mailto:mxpinfo@bls.gov">mxpinfo@bls.gov</a>
Consumer expenditures	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/cex/">http://www.bls.gov/cex/</a>	<a href="mailto:cexinfo@bls.gov">cexinfo@bls.gov</a>
<b>Compensation and working conditions</b>		
National Compensation Survey:	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/ncs/">http://www.bls.gov/ncs/</a>	<a href="mailto:ocltinfo@bls.gov">ocltinfo@bls.gov</a>
Employee benefits	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/ebs/">http://www.bls.gov/ebs/</a>	<a href="mailto:ocltinfo@bls.gov">ocltinfo@bls.gov</a>
Employment cost trends	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/ect/">http://www.bls.gov/ect/</a>	<a href="mailto:ocltinfo@bls.gov">ocltinfo@bls.gov</a>
Occupational compensation	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/ncs/">http://www.bls.gov/ncs/</a>	<a href="mailto:ocltinfo@bls.gov">ocltinfo@bls.gov</a>
Occupational illnesses, injuries	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/">http://www.bls.gov/iif/</a>	<a href="mailto:oshstaff@bls.gov">oshstaff@bls.gov</a>
Fatal occupational injuries	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/">http://www.bls.gov/iif/</a>	<a href="mailto:cfoistaff@bls.gov">cfoistaff@bls.gov</a>
Collective bargaining	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/cba/">http://www.bls.gov/cba/</a>	<a href="mailto:cbainfo@bls.gov">cbainfo@bls.gov</a>
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Industry	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/lpc/">http://www.bls.gov/lpc/</a>	<a href="mailto:dipsweb@bls.gov">dipsweb@bls.gov</a>
Multifactor	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/mfp/">http://www.bls.gov/mfp/</a>	<a href="mailto:dprweb@bls.gov">dprweb@bls.gov</a>
<b>Projections</b>		
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San Francisco	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/ro9/">http://www.bls.gov/ro9/</a>	<a href="mailto:BLSinfoSF@bls.gov">BLSinfoSF@bls.gov</a>
<b>Other Federal statistical agencies</b>		
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Series	Release date	Period covered	Release date	Period covered	Release date	Period covered	MLR table number
Employment situation	April 1	March	May 6	April	June 3	May	1; 4-29
U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes	April 15	March	May 13	April	June 10	May	43-47
Producer Price Indexes	April 19	March	May 17	April	June 14	May	2; 40-42
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Real earnings	April 20	March	May 18	April	June 15	May	14-16, 29
Employment Cost Indexes	April 29	1st quarter					1-3; 30-33
Productivity and costs			May 5	1st quarter	June 2	1st quarter*	2; 48-51

\* = revised.