

# Employment dynamics of individual companies versus multicorporations

*Individual companies dominated employment growth during the recent expansion; in contrast, multicorporations were responsible for all the job losses during the recent contraction*

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**J**OBS! JOBS! JOBS! The U.S. economy had tremendous job growth during most of the 1990s. Between March 1992 and March 2001,<sup>1</sup> the private sector added 21.5 million jobs, an average gain of 2.4 million jobs per year, and unemployment rates slid to about 4 percent. In contrast, between March 2001 and March 2003,<sup>2</sup> the economy entered a contraction period, losing approximately 3.5 million jobs, that is, an average loss of 1.75 million jobs per year, with unemployment rates edging upwards to about 6 percent. Subsequently, the job market rebounded, with a gain of 786,000 jobs between March 2003 and March 2004, while the unemployment rate ticked to just below 6 percent.

The sharp contrast from the prolonged expansion period to the contraction period has left many questions to consider, such as: What kind of employers created the jobs that led to the job boom and extremely low unemployment rates in the 1990's? Were these single establishment employers or parts of large nationwide multi-establishment companies? Were the employers who led the expansion also leading the downturn of jobs from March 2001 through March 2003? Who were the employers leading the growth in jobs during the turning point period from March 2003 through March 2004? This research provides answers to these and other questions.

This article classifies employers as single-versus multi-establishment firms, which are further broken down into continuous establishments—those in existence during the past and current year in March—and newly opened or closed establishments. All measures are disaggregated by major industrial sectors. The

analysis uses traditional measures of net job gains and net job losses to profile the employment contribution by type of employer during the expansion period, March 1992 through March 2001; the contraction period, March 2001 through March 2003; and the recent post-contraction period, March 2003 through March 2004.

The analysis uses over-the-year measures of change from March to March to eliminate any large seasonal variations. We have selected the month of March because it is the traditional reference month for anchoring employment numbers for many Bureau of Labor Statistics programs to the universe counts from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). Finally, we discuss the difference between longitudinal and cross-sectional analyses and the importance of using longitudinal analysis to answer the types of questions posed earlier.

## The database of employers

The data used for this study are from the BLS longitudinal database (commonly known as the LDB) for the March 1992 through March 2004 period. The primary data source for the longitudinal database is the quarterly contributions reports filed by employers with their State's unemployment insurance agency. Data for both private and public sector workers and establishments are reported to BLS after the data go through several stages of refinement by the State agencies as part of the BLS QCEW program. BLS and the States have instituted many quality control procedures, but ultimately, the accuracy

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of the longitudinal database is, to a great extent, a function of the quality of microdata being reported to the States. Employment reported by these sources is covered by unemployment insurance laws and these data provide a virtual census (98 percent) of employees on nonfarm payrolls. In an average quarter, this rich and comprehensive database includes about 8 million records.

Among other data elements, the longitudinal database has information about establishments' State, county, industry code, single- or multi-establishment employer status, employment for each month of the quarter, and total quarterly wages.

The quarterly unemployment insurance files are generally transmitted by the States to BLS 5 months after the end of the quarter. BLS processes these files through various edits and links records to previous quarters. The purpose of record linkage is to match, to the extent possible, worksites or establishments that were in continuous operations from one quarter to another, thereby separating them from the worksites

that have opened or closed during the quarter.<sup>3</sup> Record linkage is an important step for longitudinal analysis.

When studying the effects of establishment openings and closings on employment change, we have used the net of openings minus closings rather than examining openings and closings separately.<sup>4</sup> Business employment dynamics data from BLS show that, although both openings and closings individually contribute large employment changes, the net effect is small because the employment from openings and closings mostly offset each other.

### Concepts and definitions

For the most part, the terms and concepts used in this article are the same as those used in the quarterly publication of BLS Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data.<sup>5</sup> For ease of reading, we include some definitions as well as define some new terms and concepts. (See box.)

### Definitions and concepts

*Establishment or reporting unit.* An economic unit, such as a farm, mine, factory, or store, which provides goods or 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 code may be applied.

*Continuous establishments.* Establishments that have positive employment in March during 2 consecutive years.

*Openings.* Employment generated by establishments that had zero employment in March<sub>t-1</sub> and positive employment in March<sub>t</sub>.

*Closings.* Employment loss by establishments that had positive employment in March<sub>t-1</sub> and zero employment in March<sub>t</sub>.

*Net openings minus closings of establishments.* Net employment change from openings minus closings of establishments from March<sub>t-1</sub> to March<sub>t</sub>.

*Employer Identification Number (EIN).* A number assigned by the Federal Government for Federal income tax purposes. An employer identification number covers one or more establishments within or across States.

*Single establishment employers.* Employers that operate from one location nationwide or, specifically, employer identification numbers that report having one location nationwide.

*Multi-establishment employers.* Employers that operate from more than one business location nationwide or, more specifically, employer identification numbers that report having more than one location nationwide.

*Employers and firms.* These terms are synonymous.

*Longitudinal analysis time periods.* The longitudinal analysis is based on over-the-year employment changes from one March to the next; results of the analysis may change if measurements are taken over a 2- or 5-year period.

*Expansion period.* March 1992 through March 2001.

*Contraction period.* March 2001 through March 2003.

*Combined period.* March 1992 through March 2003.

*Turning point year.* First positive over-the-year employment growth following the contraction period. Note: This is not the official period for business cycles established by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

*Recent turning point year.* March 2003 through March 2004.

*Previous turning point year.* March 1992 through March 1993.

One main concept is that all employers are classified by employer identification numbers (EIN) rather than by establishment. Moreover, all employers are reclassified or realigned at the beginning of each annual period in their appropriate categories. The single- versus multi-status code is retained to the end of that period for measuring over-the-year change. For example, a single account number in March 1994 became a multi-account number by March 1995. Then, for the March 1994 through March 1995 period, the employer identification number is treated as a single account for measuring over-the-year change. In the March 1995 through March 1996 period, it is treated as a multi-account. Conceptually, the growth or decline of an account should be attributable to its initial classification. Thus in the example, it is the single employer identification number account that has experienced a change and became a multi-account number, and vice versa in other cases. It is important to note that the annual realignment process moves substantial employment between single- and multi-employer identification number accounts.

## Job dynamics: single versus multi-firms

During the March 1992 through March 2003 period, single establishment employers made up an average 43 percent of all employment while multi-establishment employers represented 57 percent of employment. (See chart 1.) However, over the entire period, the contribution to employment growth from these two categories is far different from their proportional share of employment, with single establishment firms accounting for 75 percent of the job growth and multi-establishment firms accounting for 25 percent.

Differences between single and multi-firms or employers become even more pronounced as we examine job dynamics during the expansion and contraction periods.<sup>6</sup> During the expansion period, both single and multi-establishment employers contributed to employment growth. Single establishment employers contributed 61 percent of the growth, whereas multi-establishment employers contributed 39 percent of the growth. The contraction period, however, presents a very different picture of how the U.S. job market operated. Somewhat surprisingly, the single establishment employers continued to show some job growth even during the contraction period. Only multi-establishment firms experienced overall job loss.

Next, we consider whether employment change during expansions and contractions comes from continuous establishments or whether it comes from the net of openings minus closings of establishments.<sup>7</sup>

*Single establishment firms.* During the expansion and contraction periods, both single continuous establishments and net of openings minus closings of single establishments

showed consistent growth. (See chart 2.) The single continuous establishments contributed about 51 percent of the total employment growth during the expansion period and a gain of about 5 percent during the contraction period. For the combined period, single continuous establishments contributed about 62 percent of total private employment growth. This growth is even more noteworthy given that single continuous establishments represent only about 41 percent of total private employment.

The contribution of employment growth from single net openings minus closings of establishments was also positive during both periods. During the expansion period, these establishments contributed about 10 percent to employment growth, and during the contraction period, their contribution was 5 percent. Over the combined period, employment from single net openings minus closings of establishments contributed 13 percent of total growth.

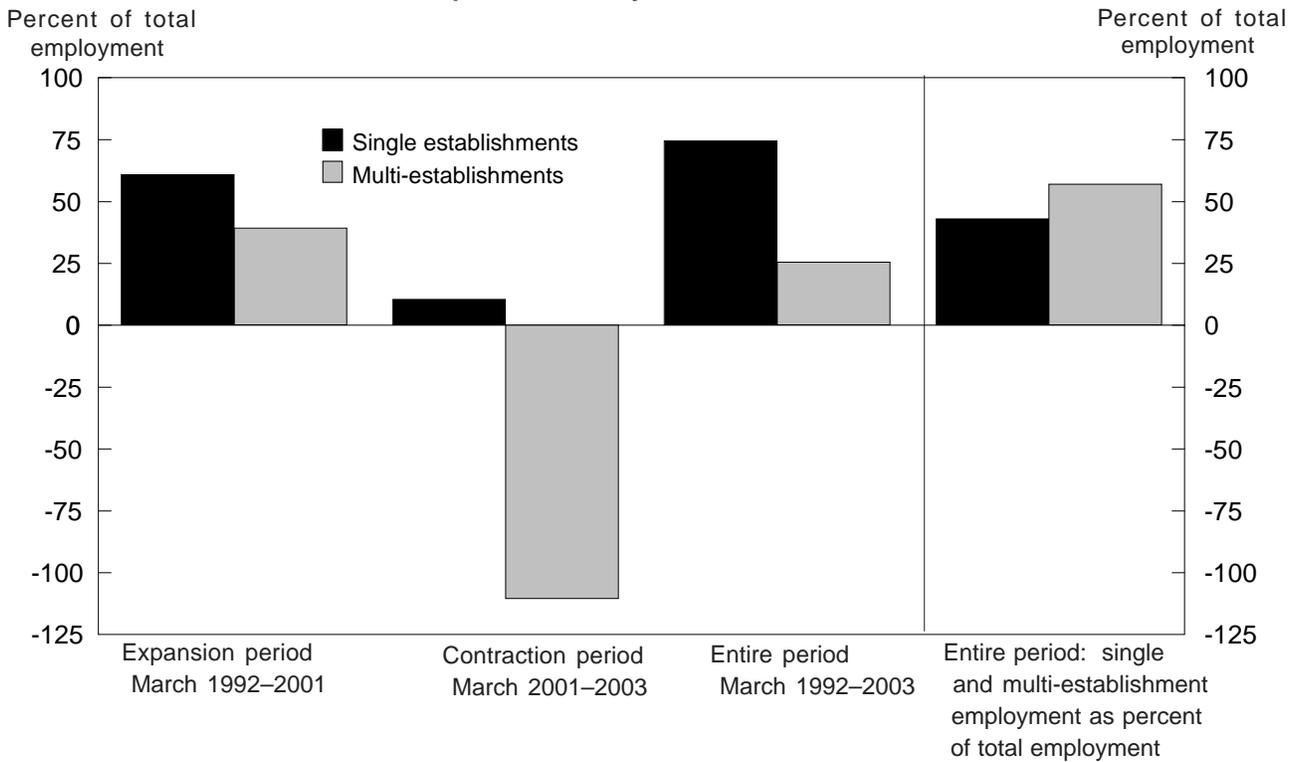
*Multi-establishment firms.* Multi-establishment employers appear to have operated quite differently from single establishment employers. Many large multicompanies have a number of identical (same size, same product) establishments and they expand by opening new locations, with the continuous establishments maintaining employment levels within a fixed range.

Unlike single firms, during the expansion period, multi-establishment firms had approximately equal growth between the multi-continuous establishments and the net openings minus closings of establishments (chart 2). The multi-continuous establishments contributed about 21 percent to the growth during the expansion period. In contrast, they contributed 96 percent of the total job decline during the contraction period. During the combined period, the multi-continuous establishments account for less than 7 percent of total gain in employment.

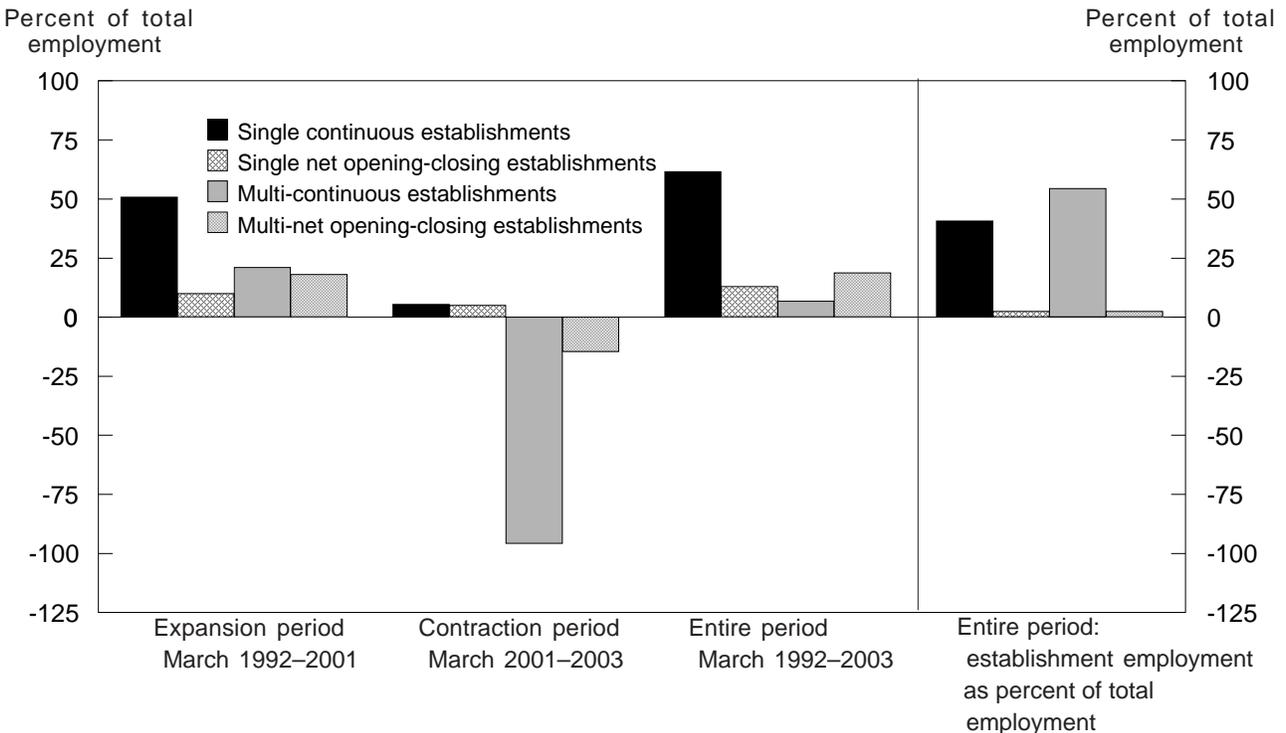
Correspondingly, employment growth from net openings minus closings among multi-establishment firms was 18 percent during the expansion period. The employment loss from closings of their less profitable establishments exceeded the employment gains from openings during the contraction period. This loss was about 15 percent. For the combined period, the growth from net openings minus closings of multi-establishment firms accounted for 19 percent of the gain.

Thus far, the analysis of employment dynamics among single and multi-establishment employers reveals that single continuous establishments dominated employment growth during the expansion period and continued to grow even during the contraction period. In contrast, multi-continuous establishments show a much stronger cyclical pattern and were responsible for virtually all of the net job losses during the contraction period. The next section examines these dynamics over the 2003–04 recovery as the U.S. economy begins to enter a period of employment growth.

**Chart 1. Components of employment change as a percentage of total change for single and multi-establishments, total private industry, March 1992–March 2003**



**Chart 2. Components of employment change for single and multi-establishments as a percentage of total change in total private industry, March 1992–March 2003**



## Job dynamics: the turning point year

To understand the differences between the recent recovery period and the recovery period following the 1991 recession, we compare the turning point years following the two contraction periods. Chart 3 shows the details of over-the-year employment changes from March 1992 through March 2004. During the March 2003 through March 2004 turning point year, job growth is less than that of any of the years during the expansion period. The total employment gain (786,000) for this recent turning point year is about half the employment gains (1.5 million) during the previous turning point year, March 1992 through March 1993.

Growth from the single continuous establishments (750,000) for the recent turning point year is in line with the corresponding growth (878,000) during the previous turning point year, as is the growth from net openings minus closings of establishments. Thus, single establishment firms exhibited similar patterns during each of the turning point years. The major difference in total job growth arose from the behavior of the multi-establishment firms.

For the recent turning point year, net openings minus closings of multi-establishment firms had a gain (936,000) almost three times the size of the previous turning point year (349,000) and twice the size of the average gain during the expansion period. The openings component returned to the highs of the expansion period, whereas the closings component tapered, following the large losses during the contraction period. (See chart 4.)

The most striking difference between the two turning point periods, however, is in the behavior of the multi-continuous establishment component as shown in chart 3. During the previous turning point year, the continuous establishment component was essentially flat following the 1991 recession. In the recent turning point year, however, this component continued with large losses (that is, 1.1 million jobs) even while the other components turned positive. These persistent contractures of continuous multi-establishments have significantly hampered the current economic recovery.

## Job dynamics: industrial sector

*Description of data.* To better understand how job gains and losses in industries are affected, we examine data by industrial sector, which are also broken down by single- or multi-establishments employers. Within each category, the data are further broken into continuous establishments and net of openings minus closings of establishments for the expansion, contraction, and combined period. Chart 5 shows the average yearly employment change during expansion and contraction periods for major industry sectors and table A-1 provides additional data. Chart 6 shows the percent of total

private employment by major industry sector, providing a frame of reference from which to measure employment change.

*Single establishment firms.* During the expansion period, the single continuous establishments had modest to healthy growth in all sectors. Net openings minus closings resulted in strong gains in professional and business services and leisure and hospitality sectors, but there were also small losses due to closings in the manufacturing sector and the trade and transportation sector. During the contraction period, most sectors experienced losses—especially manufacturing. These losses were, however, more than offset by continued strong growth in financial activities; education and health services; the remaining components of the service sector; and firms that initially do not have an industrial code or are unclassified (table A-1). For the combined period, all sectors except nondurable manufacturing had modest to healthy gains. All components of the service sector and construction had very strong gains.

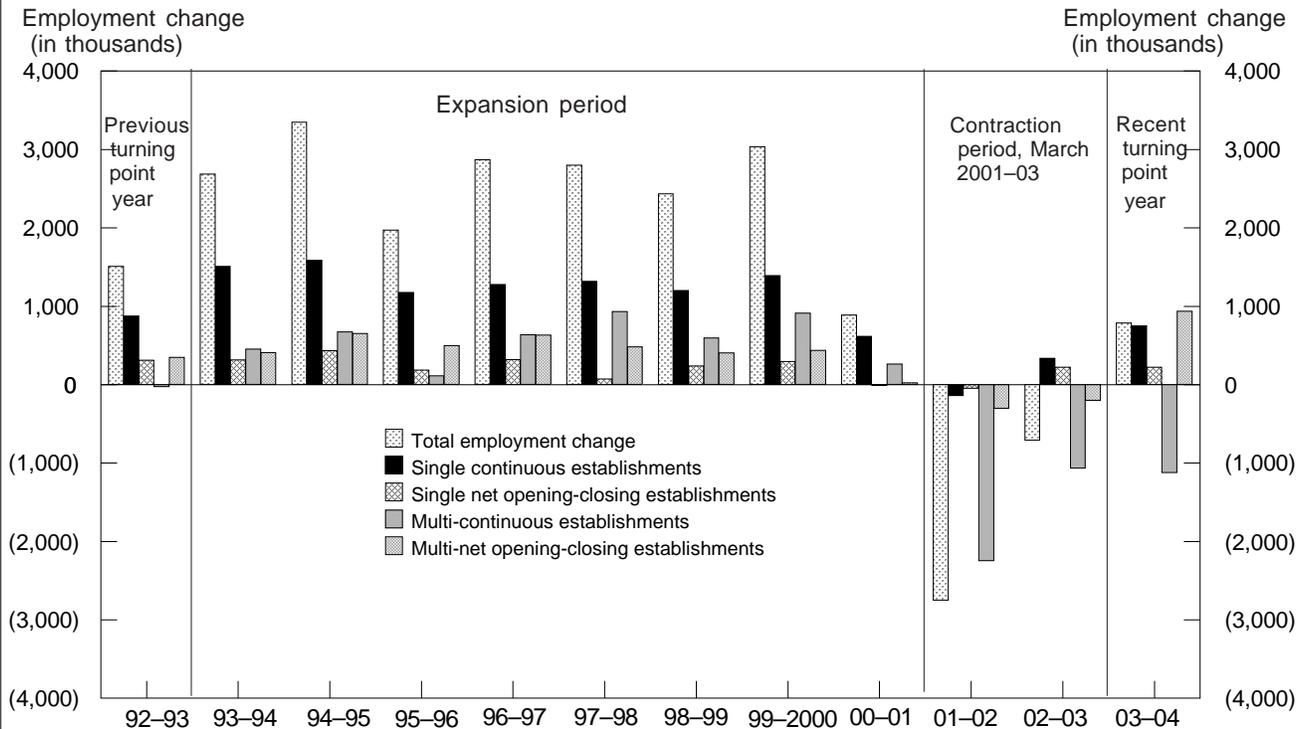
*Multi-establishment firms.* During the expansion period, the multi-establishment employers experienced solid growth in all sectors except in natural resources and mining and in manufacturing. During the contraction period, the three major sectors with the heaviest job losses from multi-continuous establishments were manufacturing; trade and transportation; and professional and business services. Not surprisingly, these sectors also had a high concentration of multi-establishment employment. (See chart 6.) Also during the contraction period, multi-continuous establishments in all sectors experienced employment loss; the major exception was the education and health services sector, which had a gain of about 300,000 jobs.

## Longitudinal versus cross-sectional

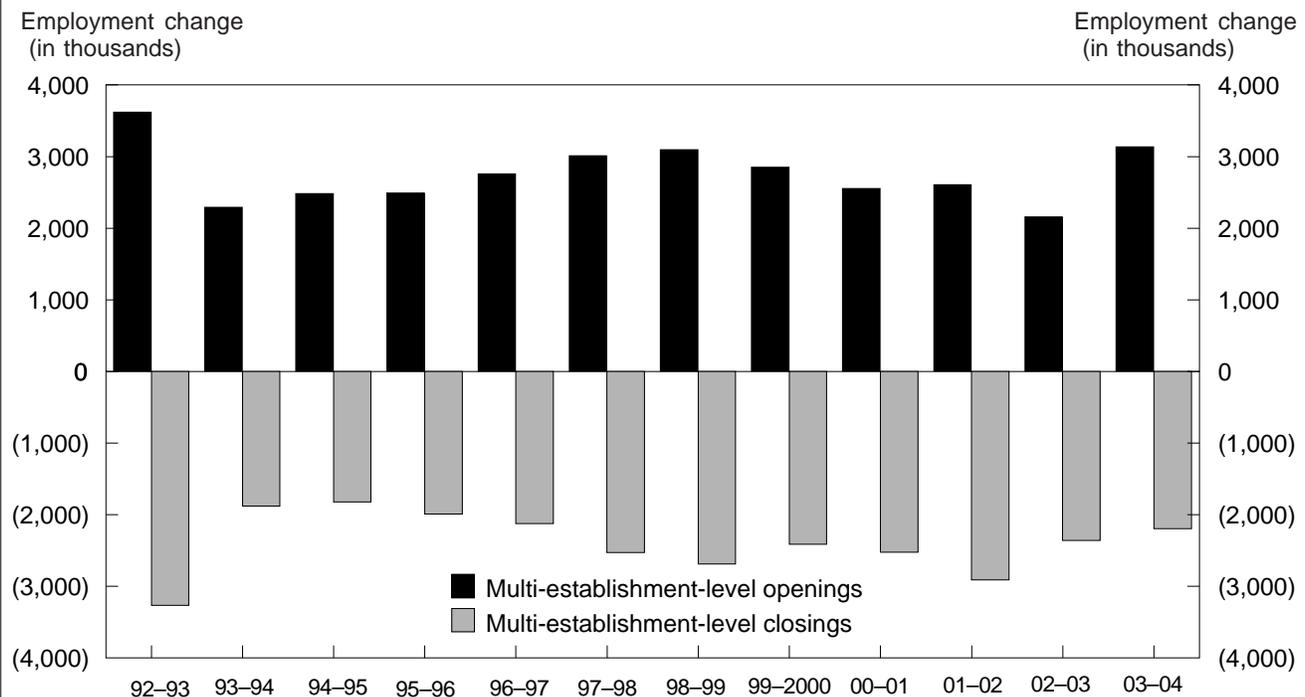
Thus far we have based our analysis on a longitudinal methodology; that is, an employer is classified at the beginning of the period, and its over-the-year employment change is measured using the beginning period classification. At the beginning of the next year, the employer is “reclassified” according to its new status and another over-the-year change is measured; these over-the-year changes are then aggregated over the entire economic period.

For comparison, we examine a cross-sectional analysis that provides a snapshot of the economy at the beginning of a time period (for example, March 1992) and another snapshot at the end of the time period (for example, March 1993), and then a change is calculated. The primary difference between the two measures is that under longitudinal analysis, the employment change is calculated “before” the firms are reclassified, whereas under cross-sectional analysis, the employment change is calculated “after” the reclassification

**Chart 3. Components of over-the-year employment change for single and multi-establishments, total private industry, March 1992–March 2004**

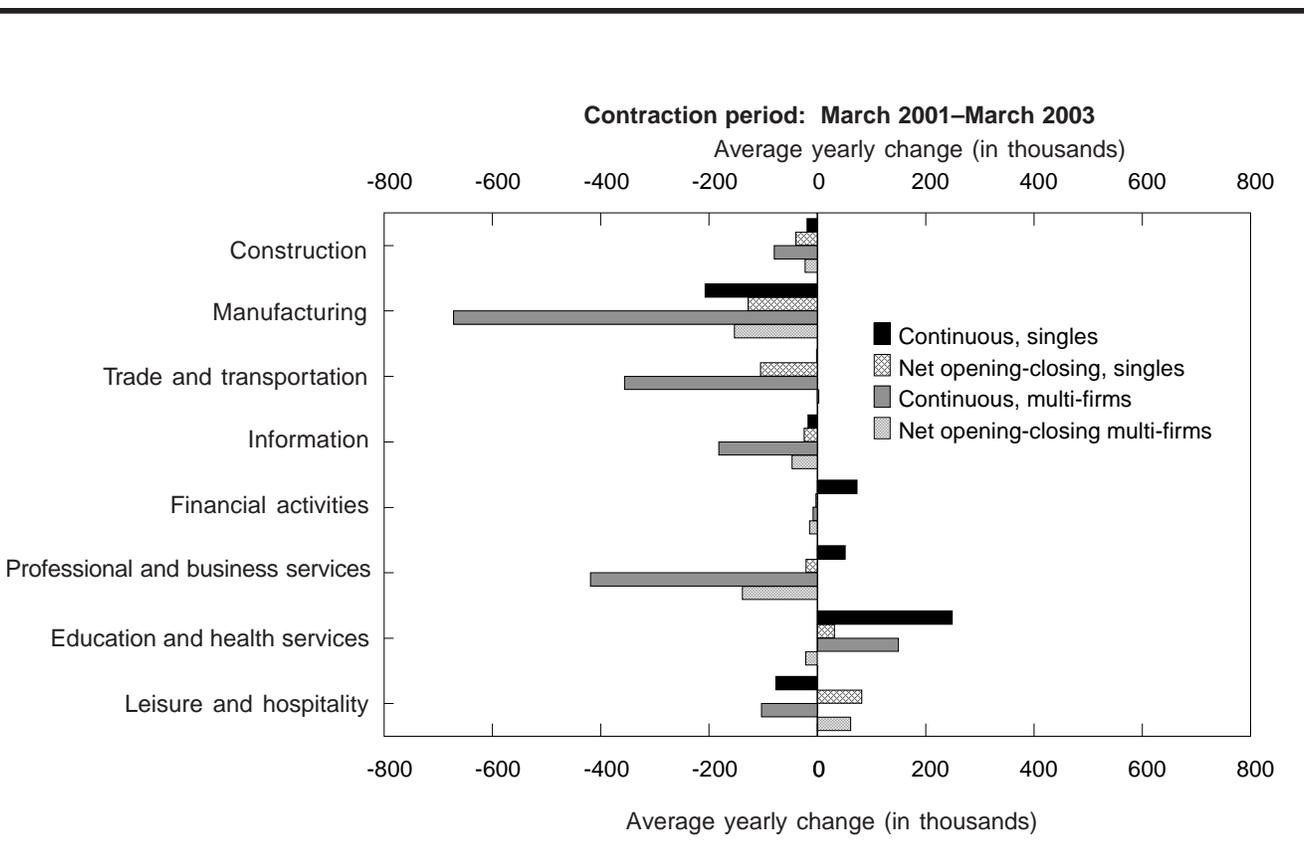
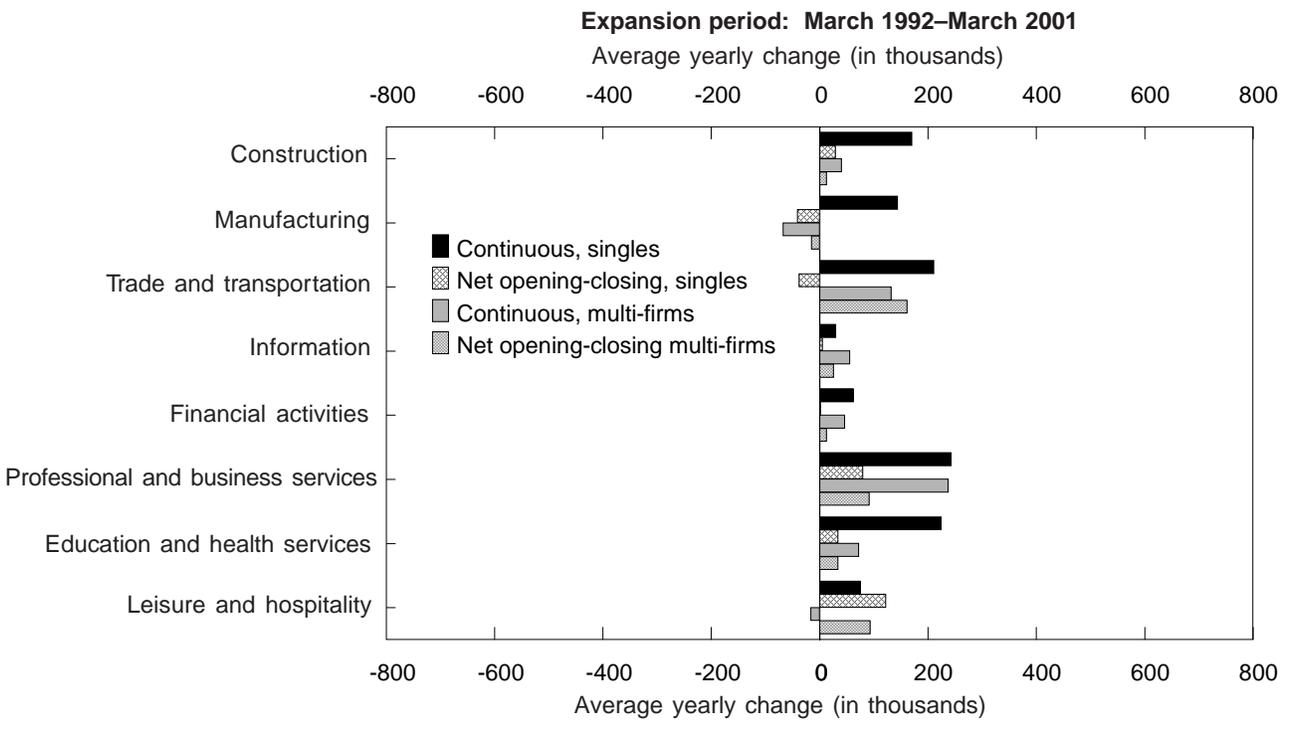


**Chart 4. Over-the-year employment change for multi-establishments, total private industry, March 1992–March 2004**

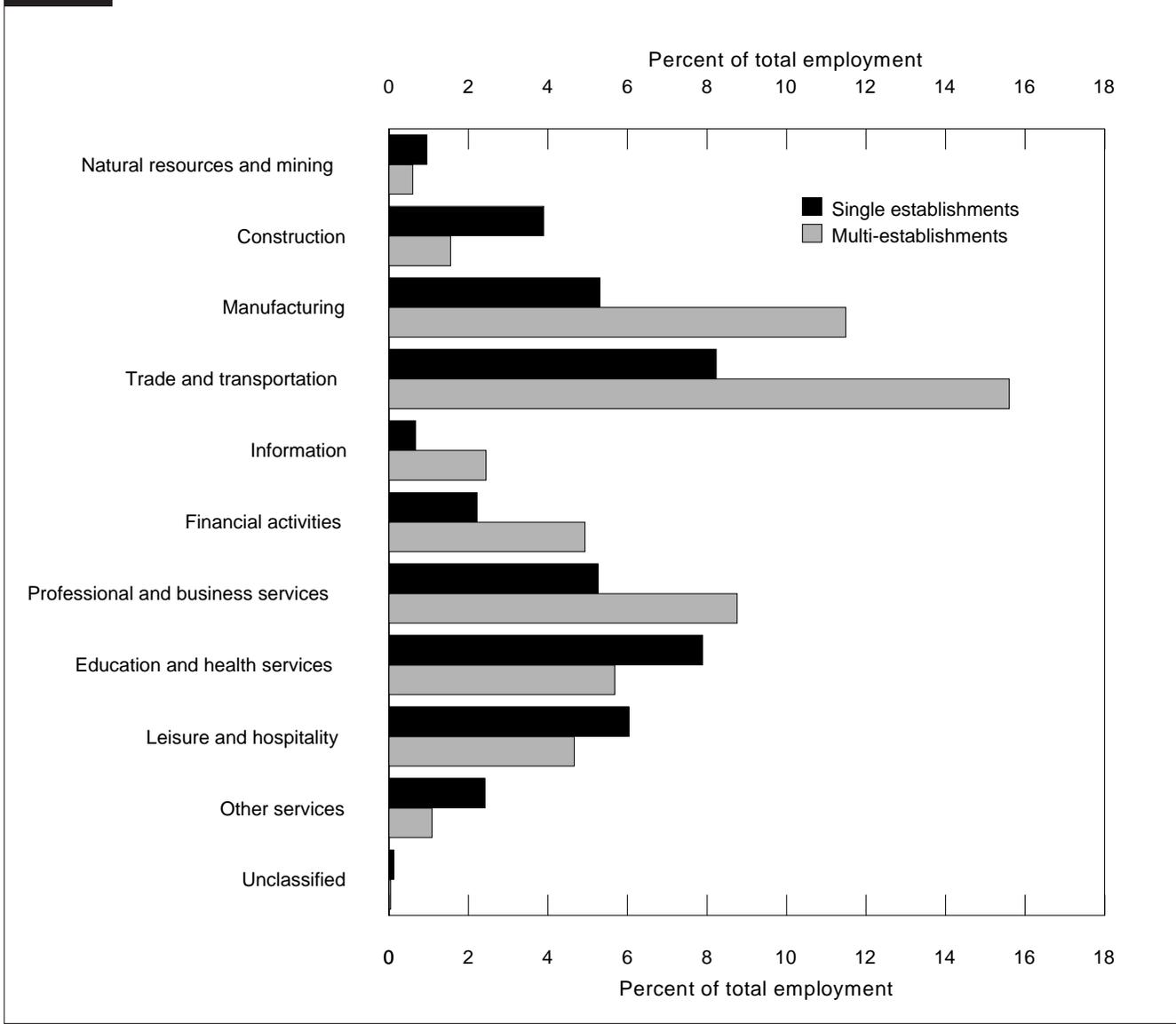


NOTE: Each year of data starts in March and ends in March of the following year.

**Chart 5. Average yearly employment change for selected supersectors, expansion and contraction periods during March 1992–March 2003**



**Chart 6. Industry employment as a percentage of total private employment, March 1992–March 2003**



has taken place. Although this may seem like a subtle distinction, it can lead to substantially different results.

On the one hand, the longitudinal analysis indicates that single firms created most of the jobs over the combined period. From March 1992 through March 2003, single establishment employers contributed about 13.5 million jobs, and multi-employers contributed 4.6 million jobs. (See appendix table A-2.) A cross-sectional analysis, on the other hand, shows that single-firms employment grew by about 4.4 million, whereas multi-firms grew by 13.7 million. Thus, the two different analytical approaches produce opposite conclusions as to who created the most jobs.

The reason for the large discrepancy between the measures of change is that the longitudinal analysis measures of change reflect only the individual firm employment change (that is, economic change), whereas the cross-sectional analysis measures of change reflect both the individual firm employment change and the firm’s annual reclassification change.

Consider, for example, a tabulation cell that had only a single establishment employer with employment of 100 in March 1994 that became a multi-establishment employer by opening another location during the course of the year, and in March 1995, it had 140 employees. Then, under longitudinal analysis for the cell, the single employer category would show

an employment growth of 40 employees and the multi-establishment cell would show no change. Under cross-sectional analysis, however, the single establishment employer cell would show a loss of 100 employees (due to the firm's reclassification from single- to multi-establishment employer) and the multi-establishment employer cell would show a gain of 140 employees coming again from the reclassification shift.

The reclassification changes occur for various reasons,<sup>8</sup> but these classification change units (that is, units moving from single- to multi-status or from multi- to single status) generally have very small employment changes over the year and contribute very little to the annual total economic change measures (chart 7). Their effect comes as they are reclassified each year and total employment is moved out of one cell and into the other. The employment shift from single- to multi-status establishment employers is always much larger than the shift from multi-establishment to single establishment employers. Over the combined period, a net of 9.0 million jobs shifted out of singles and into the multi-establishment employer category (chart 8, table A-2).

Looking at the apparent contradictory results between longitudinal versus cross-sectional analysis, we see from chart 8 that this is because of the 9.0 million net employment shift due to reclassification. From an economic change perspective, longitudinal analysis indicates that single establishment firms grew by 13.5 million over the combined period and multi-establishment firms grew by 4.6 million. However, when the reclassification change is added to the economic change under cross-sectional analysis, the result is reversed. Thus, when attempting to answer the question—Who creates the most jobs?—the longitudinal analysis is the proper method because its measures include only economic change and are unaffected by reclassification change.

## Summary of results

- Single establishment employers compose approximately 43 percent of total employment and, over the combined period, contributed about 75 percent of the total growth. Of this growth, about 62 percent came from continuous establishments and about 13 percent from net openings minus closings of establishments. During the expansion period, single continuous establishments contributed more than 50 percent of the total growth. Even during the contraction period, single firms contributed to employment growth.
- Multi-establishment employers compose 57 percent of the total employment. Over the combined period, they contributed only 25 percent of the total growth. During the contraction period, multi-continuous

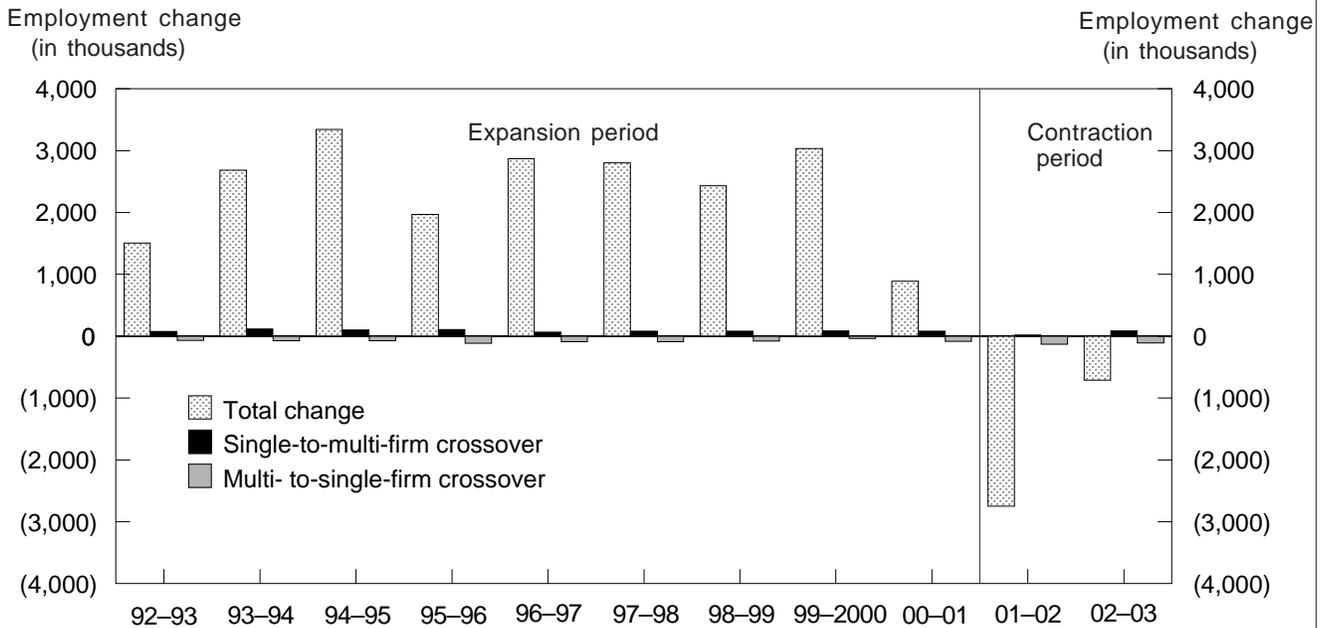
establishments contributed virtually all (down 96 percent) of the employment loss.

- Total job growth during the recent turning point year (March 2003 through March 2004) was about one-half of the previous turning point year (March 1992 through March 1993). The job gains from single continuous establishments and the net openings minus closings of establishments were about the same level for the 2 turning point years.
- Multi-continuous establishments had substantial job losses of 1.1 million jobs for the current turning year, compared with nearly 0 in the previous turning point year. In contrast, the gains from net openings minus closings of multi-establishment employers were at a very high level and three times the level in the previous turning point year with openings reaching a peak and closings, although substantial, remaining relatively low.
- During the expansion period, single firms had modest to healthy growth in all industrial sectors coming from the continuous establishments and strong gains in the service sector from net openings minus closings of establishments.
- For the contraction period, the most significant observation is that the single continuous establishments posted strong growth in the education and health sector, as well as some growth in the financial activity sector.
- Multi-establishment employers experienced solid growth in most industrial sectors during the expansion period. Employment growth during this period was split almost evenly between continuous establishments and openings minus closings of establishments. During the contraction period, the employment loss in all sectors except education and health services was mostly generated by multi-continuous establishment operations.
- Longitudinal analysis shows that, over the combined period, the growth from single establishment employers accounted for 13.5 million jobs, and the growth from multi-establishment employers contributed 4.6 million jobs.

## Future directions

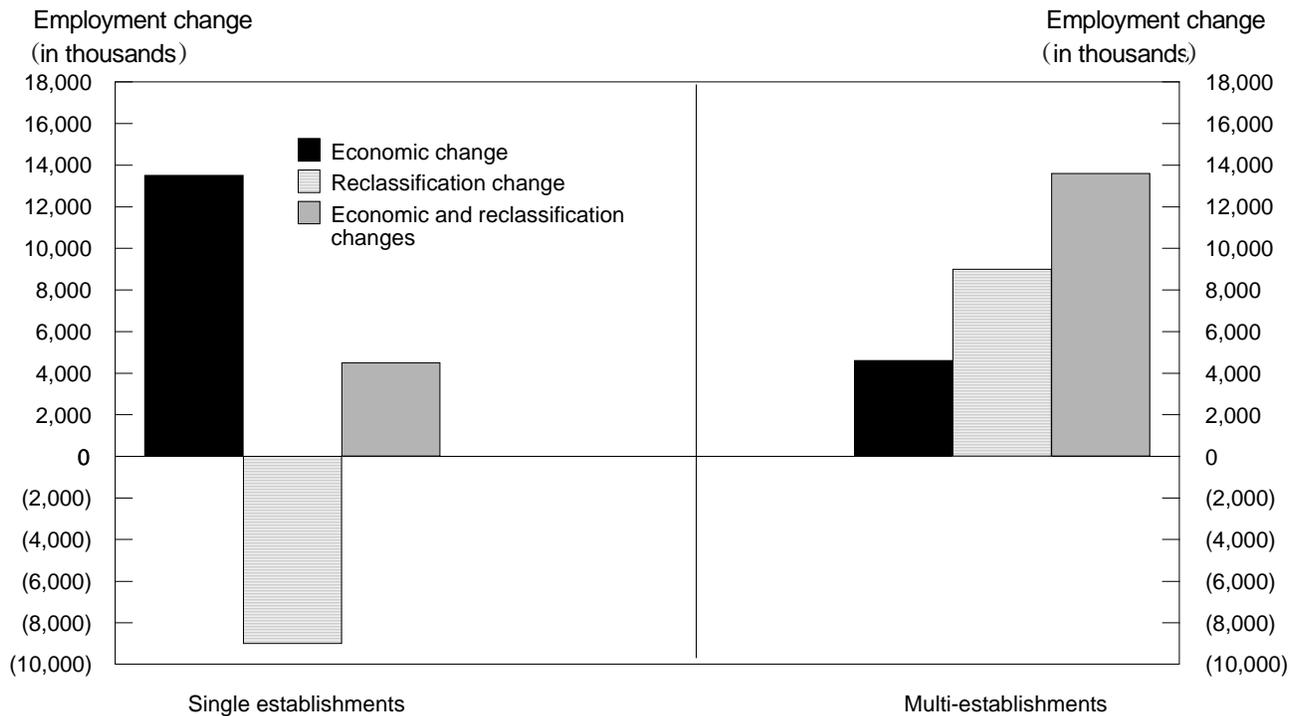
BLS recently established a longitudinal database that allows researchers to understand better the U.S. labor market. Several ideas for further research have emerged from this study. For example, a micro-level longitudinal analysis of multi-continuous establishments could provide a detailed profile of

**Chart 7. Crossover employers' contribution to the total employment change, total private industry, March 1992–March 2003**



NOTE: "Crossover employers" are those that are classified as a single-firm in one year and are reclassified as a multi-firm employer in the next year, or vice versa.  
 Each year includes March of one year through March of the following year.

**Chart 8. Comparison of longitudinal versus cross-sectional results, total private industry, March 1992–March 2003**



multi-establishment employers, including their pattern of employment changes, especially the steep decline during the contraction period.

An analysis of the data by size of employer, broken down by single and multi-employers would be valuable. It is likely

that the growth pattern differs for the two employer types by size class.

Also of interest would be an analysis by growth or decline in employment by age of firm and by size class for single and multi-employers, separately as well as combined. □

## Notes

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<sup>1</sup> During the expansion period, total change for single establishment firms is 13.1 million and 8.4 million for multi-establishment firms, or a total growth of 21.5 million for the private sector. See appendix table A-1.

<sup>2</sup> During the, contraction period, total change for single establishment firms is 362,000 and a loss of 3,827,000 for multi-establishment firms, or a total loss of 3.5 million jobs in the private sector. See appendix table A-1.

<sup>3</sup> For an in-depth description of the record linkage methodology, see K. Robertson, L. Huff, G. Mikkelson, T. Pivetz, and A. Winkler, "Improvements in Record Linkage Processes for the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Business Establishment List," *Proceedings for the 1997 Record Linkage Workshop and Exposition* (Office of Management and Budget, 1997).

<sup>4</sup> Data for various types of openings and closings were tabulated separately and then appropriate subtraction was done to obtain net openings minus closings statistics.

<sup>5</sup> For additional details about definitions, see Richard Clayton, Jason Faberman, Akbar Sadeghi, James Spletzer, and David Talan, "Business Employment Dynamics," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2004, pp. 29-

42. Also, quarterly Business Employment Dynamics data are available on the Internet at [www.bls.gov/bdm/home.htm](http://www.bls.gov/bdm/home.htm).

<sup>6</sup> When referring to data for all years within a period, the statistics are derived by summing the annual employment or employment changes within that economic period and domain and then performing appropriate arithmetic operations.

<sup>7</sup> The employment generated by openings that occur in the recent time period becomes part of either the continuous or closings population in the subsequent time period. For example: The employment generated by openings in the March 1994-March 1995 period becomes either part of the continuous population or employment loss from closings for the March 1995-March 1996 period. Thus, statistics on the change from the continuous population and net employment from openings minus closings are dependent upon the time period over which the change is measured. For example: The employment gains from single continuous establishments over the entire expansion period of 9 years (same establishments with positive employment in March 1992 and in March 2001) is expected to be different than the sum of the nine annual employment changes.

<sup>8</sup> There are three major reasons for the movement between single and multi-employers. They are: 1) business expansion or contraction; 2) business mergers, acquisitions, and consolidations; and 3) business changes in reporting practices, such as when a multi-establishment employer that used to report all of its operations from one location has started to provide data by breaking out its operations into two or more locations. Similarly, contracting firms might close or sell establishments.

**Table A-1. Comparison of employment change in single companies and multicorporations**

NAICS Code	Industry	Single companies				Multicorporations			
		Beginning employment level	Total change	Change in continuous establishments	Net opened-closed	Beginning employment level	Total change	Change in continuous establishments	Net opened-closed
	<b>Expansion period: March 1992-March 2001</b>								
...	Total private .....	39,940,056	13,101,400	10,946,698	2,154,702	47,084,051	8,435,570	4,542,174	3,893,396
11, 21	Natural resources and mining ..	931,620	89,272	68,351	20,921	602,126	-62,462	-34,956	-27,506
23	Construction .....	3,006,560	1,797,441	1,533,168	264,273	1,187,792	481,109	366,471	114,638
321, 327, 33	Durable manufacturing .....	3,132,210	911,544	1,018,209	-106,665	6,766,181	-175,466	-221,040	45,574
31, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326	Nondurable manufacturing .....	2,157,383	21,149	281,462	-260,313	4,564,473	-568,230	-385,543	-182,687
321, 327, 33: 31, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326	Durable and nondurable manufacturing .....	5,289,593	932,693	1,299,671	-366,978	11,330,654	-743,696	-606,583	-137,113
42	Wholesale trade .....	2,003,434	456,113	554,191	-98,078	2,881,405	505,478	509,005	-3,527
44, 45	Retail trade .....	5,018,616	719,273	961,500	-242,227	7,530,806	1,680,328	282,052	1,398,276
48, 49, 22	Transportation, warehousing, and utilities .....	1,067,002	379,671	382,295	-2,624	2,802,873	461,333	400,868	60,465
51	Information .....	655,689	318,162	269,036	49,126	2,010,801	733,544	500,642	232,902
52, 53	Financial activities .....	2,255,742	576,657	561,393	15,264	4,251,953	538,655	421,496	117,159
54, 55, 56	Professional and business services .....	4,391,047	2,910,494	2,188,376	722,118	6,181,098	2,964,019	2,138,556	825,463
61, 62	Education and health services .....	7,641,099	2,330,290	2,021,444	308,846	3,769,302	958,911	650,379	308,532
71, 72	Leisure and hospitality .....	5,392,370	1,776,568	676,087	1,100,481	3,658,353	696,220	-147,181	843,401
81	Other services .....	2,252,055	498,111	420,872	77,239	862,269	131,891	62,778	69,113
54, 55, 56, 61, 62, 71, 72, 81	Total services .....	19,676,571	7,515,463	5,306,779	2,208,684	14,471,022	4,751,041	2,704,532	2,046,509
99	Unclassified .....	35,229	316,655	10,314	306,341	14,619	90,240	-1,353	91,593
	<b>Contraction period: March 2001-March 2003</b>								
...	Total private .....	45,191,561	362,751	188,725	174,026	63,369,516	-3,827,008	-3,318,005	-509,003
11, 21	Natural resources and mining ..	948,319	-8,131	-1,733	-6,398	614,786	-32,871	-15,069	-17,802
23	Construction .....	4,524,179	-117,386	-38,055	-79,331	1,941,041	-203,826	-159,436	-44,390
321, 327, 33	Durable manufacturing .....	3,426,672	-464,664	-323,275	-141,389	7,186,529	-1,224,007	-1,021,041	-202,966
31, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326	Nondurable manufacturing .....	1,801,879	-205,381	-91,438	-113,943	4,369,943	-425,305	-321,912	-103,393
321, 327, 33: 31, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326	Durable and nondurable manufacturing .....	5,228,551	-670,045	-414,713	-255,332	11,556,472	-1,649,312	-1,342,953	-306,359
42	Wholesale trade .....	1,994,512	-64,890	-5,978	-58,912	3,778,200	-179,879	-94,089	-85,790
44, 45	Retail trade .....	5,094,396	-91,043	13,319	-104,362	9,910,358	-286,518	-450,594	164,076
48, 49, 22	Transportation, warehousing, and utilities .....	1,258,539	-57,105	-10,239	-46,866	3,489,140	-239,107	-166,994	-72,113
51	Information .....	710,977	-82,585	-34,020	-48,565	2,978,481	-457,331	-364,277	-93,054
52, 53	Financial activities .....	2,175,215	142,818	147,379	-4,561	5,433,424	-44,430	-15,595	-28,835
54, 55, 56	Professional and business services .....	5,767,764	62,737	103,704	-40,967	10,709,843	-1,114,167	-837,135	-277,032
61, 62	Education and health services	8,210,111	563,227	499,486	63,741	6,492,804	256,710	299,929	-43,219
71, 72	Leisure and hospitality .....	6,420,460	11,947	-153,209	165,156	5,148,711	-81,328	-205,584	124,256
81	Other services .....	2,519,317	7,908	13,211	-5,303	1,222,951	-24,042	-15,584	-8,458
54, 55, 56, 61, 62, 71, 72, 81	Total services .....	22,917,652	645,819	463,192	182,627	23,574,309	-962,827	-758,374	-204,453
99	Unclassified .....	339,221	665,299	69,573	595,726	93,305	229,093	49,376	179,717

**Table A-1. Continued—Comparison of employment change in single companies and multicorporations**

NAICS Code	Industry	Single companies				Multi-corporations			
		Beginning employment level	Total change	Change in continuous establishments	Net opened-closed	Beginning employment level	Total change	Change in continuous establishments	Net opened-closed
<b>Combined period: March 1992–March 2003</b>									
...	Total private .....	39,940,056	13,464,151	11,135,423	2,328,728	47,084,051	4,608,562	1,224,169	3,384,393
11, 21	Natural resources and mining ..	931,620	81,141	66,618	14,523	602,126	-95,333	-50,025	-45,308
23	Construction .....	3,006,560	1,680,055	1,495,113	184,942	1,187,792	277,283	207,035	70,248
321, 327, 33	Durable manufacturing .....	3,132,210	446,880	694,934	-248,054	6,766,181	-1,399,473	-1,242,081	-157,392
31, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326	Nondurable manufacturing .....	2,157,383	-184,232	190,024	-374,256	4,564,473	-993,535	-707,455	-286,080
321, 327, 33: 31, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326	Durable and nondurable manufacturing .....	5,289,593	262,648	884,958	-622,310	11,330,654	-2,393,008	-1,949,536	-443,472
42	Wholesale trade .....	2,003,434	391,223	548,213	-156,990	2,881,405	325,599	414,916	-89,317
44, 45	Retail trade .....	5,018,616	628,230	974,819	-346,589	7,530,806	1,393,810	-168,542	1,562,352
48, 49, 22	Transportation, warehousing, and utilities .....	1,067,002	322,566	372,056	-49,490	2,802,873	222,226	233,874	-11,648
51	Information .....	655,689	235,577	235,016	561	2,010,801	276,213	136,365	139,848
52, 53	Financial activities .....	2,255,742	719,475	708,772	10,703	4,251,953	494,225	405,901	88,324
54, 55, 56	Professional and business services .....	4,391,047	2,973,231	2,292,080	681,151	6,181,098	1,849,852	1,301,421	548,431
61, 62	Education and health services .....	7,641,099	2,893,517	2,520,930	372,587	3,769,302	1,215,621	950,308	265,313
71, 72	Leisure and hospitality .....	5,392,370	1,788,515	522,878	1,265,637	3,658,353	614,892	-352,765	967,657
81	Other services .....	2,252,055	506,019	434,083	71,936	862,269	107,849	47,194	60,655
54, 55, 56, 61, 62, 71, 72, 81	Total services .....	19,676,571	8,161,282	5,769,971	2,391,311	14,471,022	3,788,214	1,946,158	1,842,056
99	Unclassified .....	35,229	981,954	79,887	902,067	14,619	319,333	48,023	271,310

**Table A-2. Over-the-year employment change and annual shifts in employment in private single and multi-firms, March 1992–March 2003**

Period	Single firms <sup>1</sup>					Multi-firms <sup>2</sup>				
	Beginning employment level	Change within 1-year period	Ending employment level	Net employment shift from singles in the current period	Beginning level of next period	Beginning employment level	Change within 1-year period	Ending employment level	Net employment shift from singles in the current period	Beginning level of next period
<b>1-year period</b>										
March: .....										
1992–93 .....	39,940,056	1,189,307	41,129,363	-1,303,759	39,825,604	47,084,051	316,757	47,400,808	1,303,759	48,704,567
1993–94 .....	39,825,604	1,821,767	41,647,371	-1,163,574	40,483,797	48,704,567	862,554	49,567,121	1,163,574	50,730,695
1994–95 .....	40,483,797	2,018,566	42,502,363	-988,673	41,513,690	50,730,695	1,327,548	52,058,243	988,673	53,046,916
1995–96 .....	41,513,690	1,358,907	42,872,597	-882,881	41,989,716	53,046,916	611,457	53,658,373	882,881	54,541,254
1996–97 .....	41,989,716	1,600,113	43,589,829	-990,609	42,599,220	54,541,254	1,269,297	55,810,551	990,609	56,801,160
1997–98 .....	42,599,220	1,388,657	43,987,877	-601,591	43,386,286	56,801,160	1,412,519	58,213,679	601,591	58,815,270
1998–99 .....	43,386,286	1,436,374	44,822,660	-669,756	44,152,904	58,815,270	999,226	59,814,496	669,756	60,484,252
1999–2000 .....	44,152,904	1,685,648	45,838,552	-750,739	45,087,813	60,484,252	1,349,423	61,833,675	750,739	62,584,414
2000–01 .....	45,087,813	602,061	45,689,874	-498,313	45,191,561	62,584,414	286,789	62,871,203	498,313	63,369,516
2001–02 .....	45,191,561	-195,287	44,996,274	-597,160	44,399,114	63,369,516	-2,555,751	60,813,765	597,160	61,410,925
2002–03 .....	44,399,114	558,038	44,957,152	-595,973	44,361,179	61,410,925	-1,271,257	60,139,668	595,973	60,735,641
<b>11-year period</b>										
March: 1992–2003 .....	39,940,056	13,464,151	...	-9,043,028	44,361,179	47,084,051	4,608,562	...	9,043,028	60,735,641

<sup>1</sup> Longitudinal analysis: gain = 13.5 million; cross-sectional analysis: gain = 4.4 million.

<sup>2</sup> Longitudinal analysis: gain = 4.6 million; cross-sectional analysis: gain = 13.7 million.

## Bears, bulls, and brokers: employment trends in the securities industry

*Employment in the securities industry strongly correlates with stock market value; however, market volume does not exhibit the same relationship with the employment cycle*

Michael H. Strople

Over the past several years, Americans have dramatically increased the amount of personal savings held in equities. This phenomenon, together with a general shifting of savings from interest-bearing deposits and bonds to individual stocks and mutual funds, has peaked awareness in investing. A pronounced shift from defined-benefit retirement plans to employee-funded plans has placed workers' retirement nest eggs more directly in the stock markets.<sup>1</sup> The ebbs and flows of the stock market generate much attention from individual investors. However, these cycles also have a direct impact on workers in the securities industry.

As measured by the Current Employment Statistics survey, employment in securities, commodities contracts, and investments appears to be highly cyclical, rising and falling much like the markets themselves.<sup>2</sup> The industry experienced modest job declines during the 1990–91 recession, rebounded during the expansion of the mid-1990s into 2000, declined once again with the 2001 recession, then rebounded in late 2003. This article examines whether the higher participation in the stock market (measured by stock market volume) or stock values (measured by stock prices) have influenced the employment cycle.

### Brokers: securities industry employment

Since January 1990, there have been two periods of sustained employment weakness in the securi-

ties industry—1990–91 and early 2001 through October 2003. Both of these time periods coincided with or followed economy-wide recessions, reflecting the general parallel between cycles in the securities industry and the business cycle.

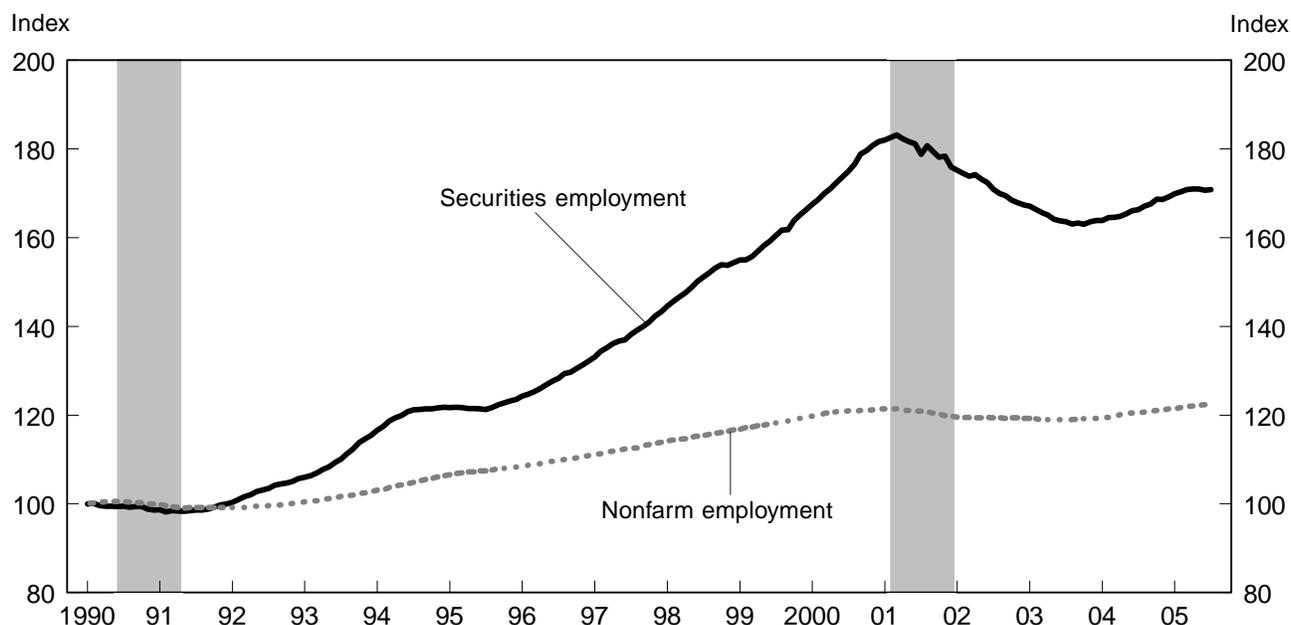
The recession of the early 1990s, which the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) designated as lasting from July 1990 to March 1991, was mild in terms of job losses in the securities industry.<sup>3</sup> From the February 1990 employment peak to the February 1991 trough, the industry lost a modest 9,000 jobs, and then employment remained rather stagnant. By January 1992, employment had returned to its prerecession peak. So, while losses were mild over the recessionary period, the initial recovery was tepid at best.

After slow growth early in the recovery, employment in the securities industry experienced robust growth. From the employment trough in February 1991 (when the index was 98.2) to the March 2001 peak (when the index was 183.2), the industry gained more than 390,000 jobs, a nearly 87-percent increase. (See chart 1.) Over the same period, nonfarm employment increased by 22 percent. However, the growth rate in the securities industry was not evenly distributed across years. From 1992 to 1994, employment increased by an annualized 6.8 percent; in 1995, job growth slowed to 1.5 percent, while from 1995 to the employment peak in March 2001, growth accelerated to an annualized 7.8 percent.

The 1990's trend of strong employment growth

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**Chart 1. Indexed total nonfarm and securities employment, seasonally adjusted**



NOTE: January 1990 equals 100. Shaded areas represent recession.

differed considerably from the securities industry's experience after March 2001. Employment peaked in March 2001 and, by the trough in October 2003, the industry had shed 93,000 jobs, an 11-percent decrease. Like nonfarm employment, the securities industry's employment drop from peak to trough (31 months) lasted significantly longer than the 8-month recession. A series of factors in 2000 and 2001 exacerbated the impact of the economic downturn on the securities industry. First, the run-up in stock prices during the bull markets of the late 1990s led to fear that stocks were overvalued. This condition, also known as an asset-price bubble, had a clear impact on stock markets.<sup>4</sup> Within 1 year of its February 2000 peak, the bubble burst as the NASDAQ Index declined by more than 50 percent. The Standards & Poor's 500 Index (S&P 500) suffered a 25-percent decline over a similar timeframe. The September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, which resulted in the short-term closure of the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), added momentum to markets already in decline. Lastly, several scandals shook investor confidence. Ranging from corporate governance to stock-broker ethics, investors were bombarded with bad news on a seemingly daily basis. While the impact of these events is difficult to quantify, they all likely played a role in the stock market declines, which led to large job losses.

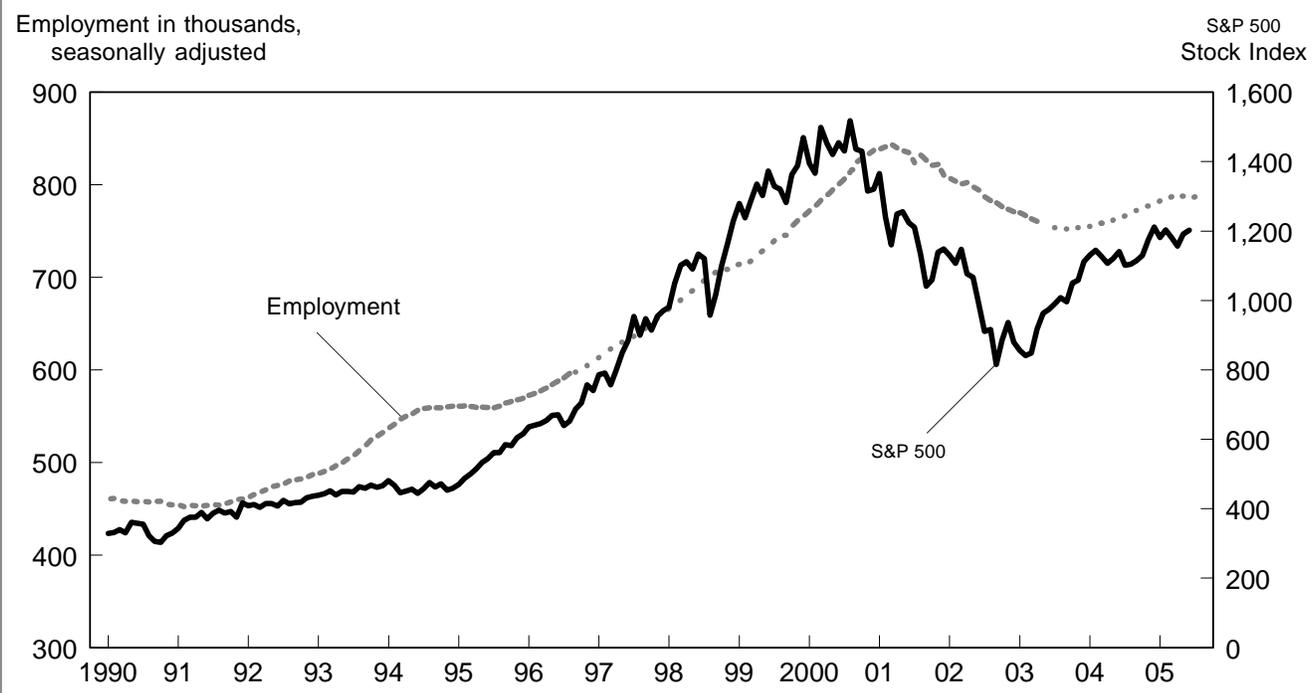
Since reaching an employment trough in October 2003, securities employment has grown at an annualized 3.6 percent, and the industry has replenished about one-third of the jobs lost during the recessionary and postrecessionary periods.

### Bears and bulls: market value and employment

Employment in the securities industry shows a strong correlation with stock market indices, that is, with the market value. The S&P 500 has a broad industry representation and "is usually considered the benchmark of U.S. equity performance."<sup>5</sup> As a result, it is used most extensively in the following analysis. The NASDAQ Index has strong technology and financial industry representation, which is useful when considering the technology stock bubble and troubles within the financial industries themselves.<sup>6</sup> The value per share traded on the NYSE, which is one of the largest securities markets in the world, captures both market activity and value.<sup>7</sup> Value per share traded is defined as the quotient of total trade value to total trades. The Dow Jones Industrial Average was omitted from this analysis, as it reflects the valuation of a small number of very large companies.

Market value affects employment in the securities indus-

**Chart 2. Employment in securities, commodity contracts, and investments and the S&P 500, 1990–2005**



SOURCE: BLS and S&P 500 monthly close.

try indirectly by means of corporate profits. As stock value increases, securities firms' profits typically increase, which often results in additional hiring. For example, in 2003, the markets experienced sharp increases in the S&P 500 Index and value per share traded on the NYSE. The strength in the markets coincided with widely reported strength in net earnings at brokerage firms.<sup>8</sup>

The S&P 500 and securities employment are directly correlated. Since 1990, employment trends lagged trends in market value by an average of 7 months. Six distinct periods in the S&P 500 Index are followed by similar periods in employment, both in direction and duration. (See chart 2 and table 1.)

The relationship of employment to the value per share traded on the NYSE is similar to that of the S&P 500. As value per share increased in the mid-1990s, employment followed. (See chart 3.) In April 1998, value per share peaked, and remained fairly constant until April 2000. Then, the value per share series dropped drastically. Employment losses lagged the drop in share value by 11 months. Value per share traded on the NYSE plummeted to a low in February 2003 then rebounded somewhat. The trough and eventual rise of share value preceded the employment trough and subsequent start of recovery by 8 months.

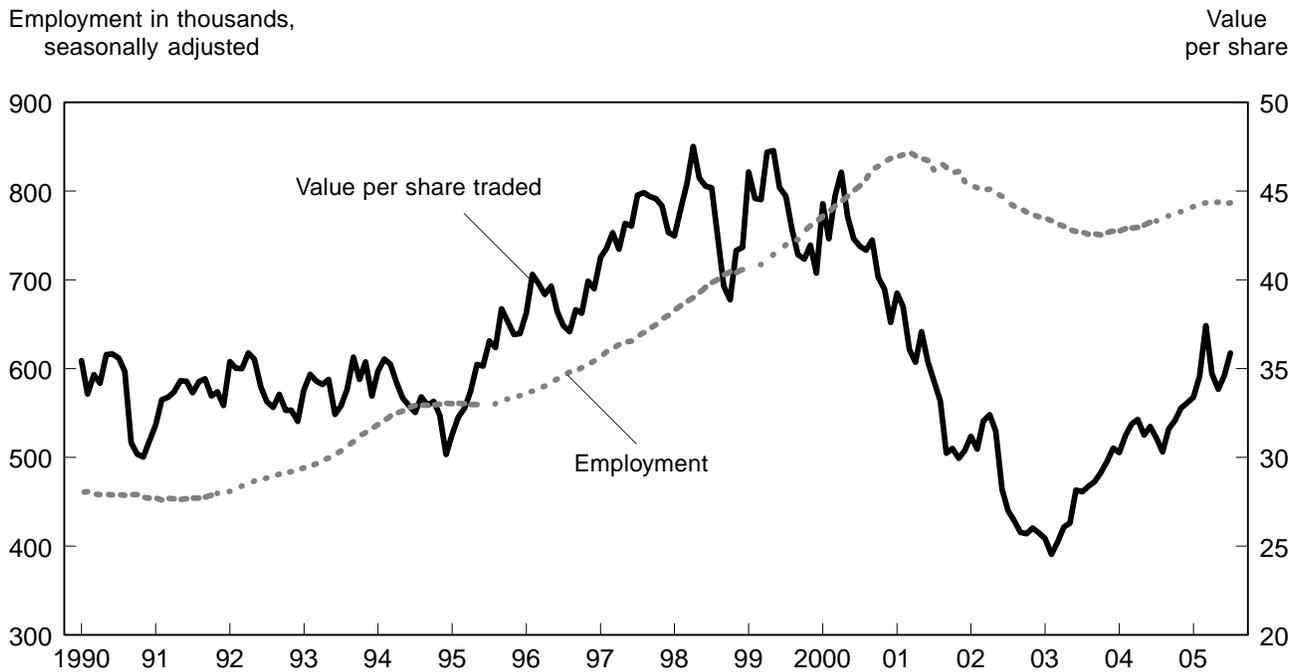
The relationship between the NASDAQ Index and securities

employment is not as consistent as employment's relationship with the S&P 500 Index. The S&P 500 has more comprehensive industry representation and, in turn, is relatively consistent in predicting changing trends in employment. While the NASDAQ also leads employment changes, the lead time varies perhaps because of the NASDAQ's concentration in technology and financial stocks. For example, in February 1995, growth in the NASDAQ began to accelerate, with the subsequent acceleration in employment growth lagging by about 7 months. (See chart 4.) The NASDAQ peaked in February 2000, preceding the employment peak by 13 months. When the

**Table 1. S&P 500 Index and employment in the securities industry**

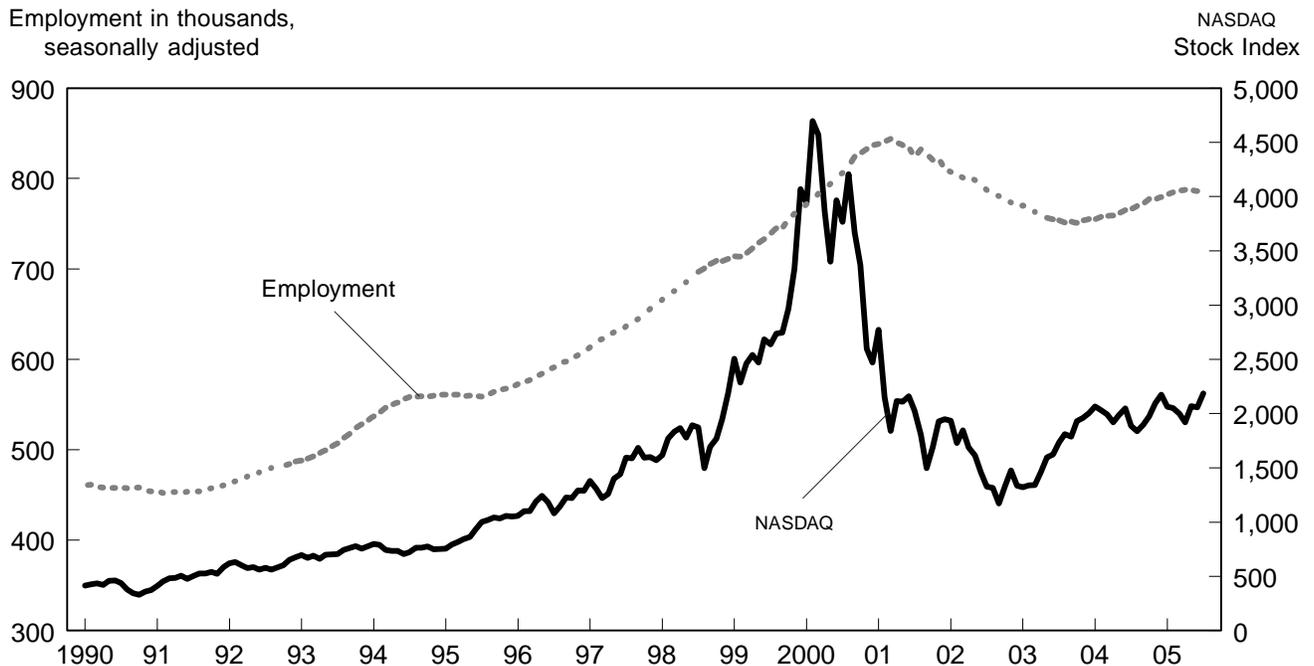
S&P 500 Index		Employment	
Points of inflection	Duration of trend	Points of inflection	Duration of trend
January 1990 .....	10 months	January 1990 .....	17 months
November 1990 .....	39 months	June 1991 .....	37 months
February 1994 .....	11 months	July 1994 .....	14 months
January 1995 .....	68 months	September 1995 .....	67 months
September 2000 .....	30 months	April 2001 .....	30 months
March 2003 .....	28 months	October 2003 .....	21 months

**Chart 3. Employment in securities brokers versus value per share traded on the NYSE**



SOURCE: BLS and the NYSE.

**Chart 4. Employment in securities, contracts, and investments and the NASDAQ, 1990-2004**



SOURCE: BLS and NASDAQ monthly close.

NASDAQ reached a trough in September 2002, the employment series continued downward for another 13 months.

### Trade volume

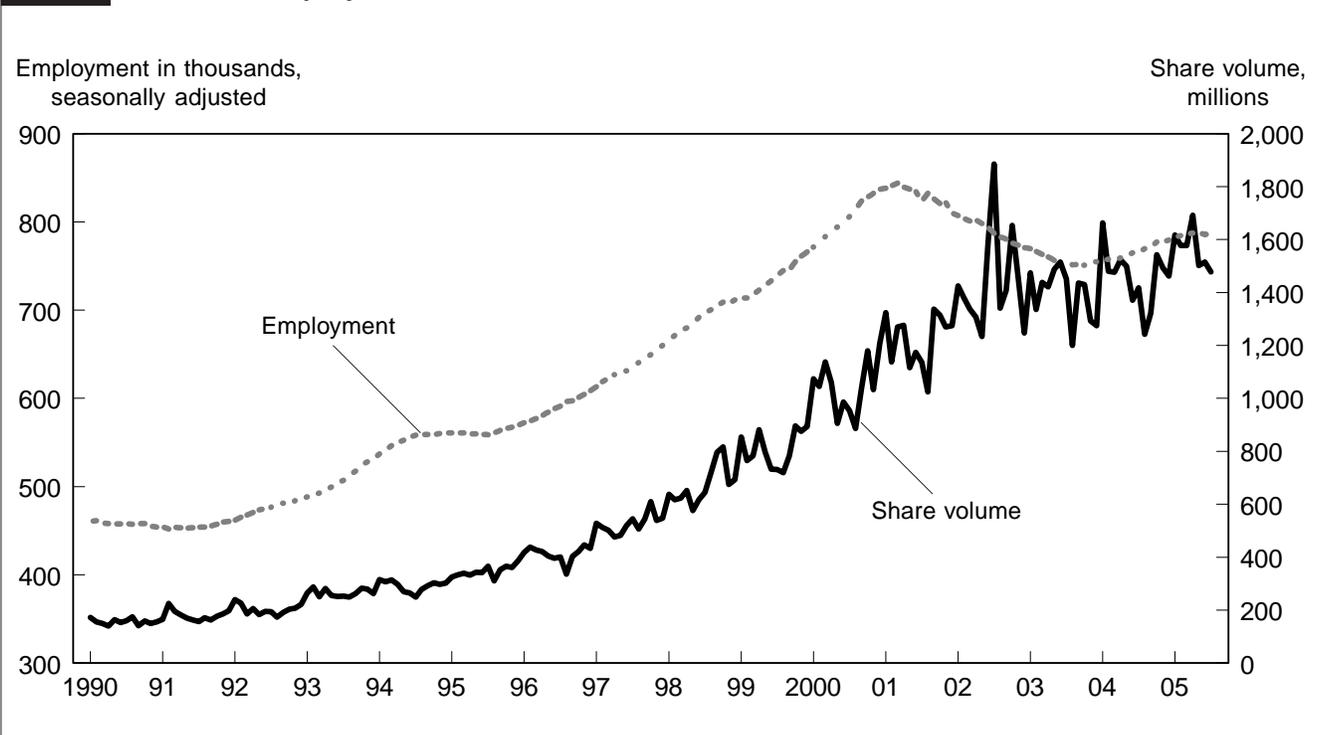
The volume of stock market activity and securities broker employment presumably would seem highly correlated. That is, high trade and share volume would increase the workload for brokers and dealers and thus spur hiring. Yet, an analysis of trends in share volume on the NYSE and NASDAQ, and in total trades executed on the NYSE, fails to show a clear predictive relationship between trade volume and employment since 1990.

Share volume (on the NYSE) captures the total number of shares traded each day. Employment and share volume both increased throughout the 1990s and into 2001. As employment peaked in March 2001, share volume continued to grow and then flattened out somewhat in late 2001. (See chart 5.) At first glance, the two series appear highly correlated in the 1990s, with employment leading a slowdown in the volume series. However, the correlation breaks down around the 2001 recession. This apparent lack of correlation does not mean employment and market activity are unrelated. It is likely that volume can have an underlying influence on hiring.

Average daily trades data show the average monthly activity on the NYSE as measured by trade executions, as opposed to the total number of shares traded. This series is less volatile than the share volume series and provides a different perspective on stock market activity. Like employment, average daily trades rose throughout the 1990s. (See chart 6.) Yet, after securities employment peaked in 2001, average daily trades continued to grow. Much like share volume, the average daily trades series flattened out somewhat in 2002 and 2003, coinciding with declining employment. Nonetheless, the weak correlation between securities employment and average daily trades through the 2001 recession suggests that they are not closely related. One potential explanation is that security trading became much more efficient in the late 1990s thanks to information technology advances. Another possible explanation is that the trading was increasingly performed by day traders, not payroll employees of securities firms. Day traders are essentially self-employed; therefore, their work falls out of the scope of the Current Employment Statistics survey.

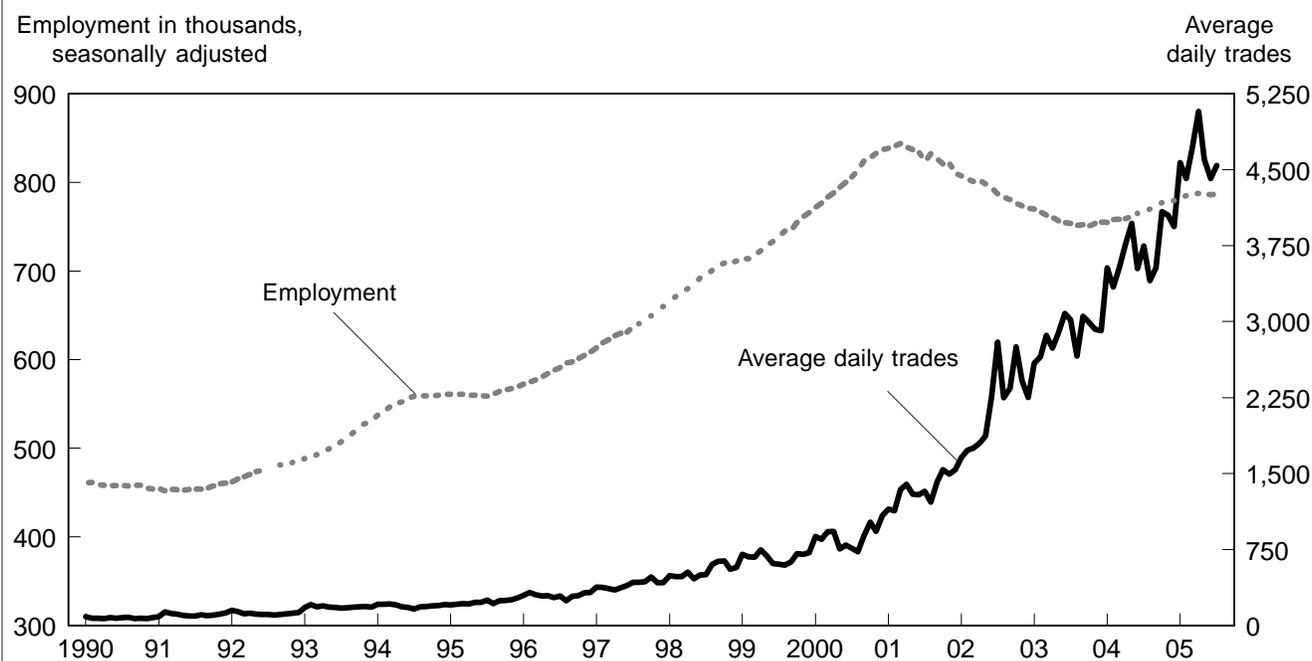
Individual investors became much more active in the stock market during the 1990s. The day trading phenomenon, whether as full-time work or simply “recreational” buying and trading stocks online, soared during the late 1990s.<sup>9</sup> In a

**Chart 5. Securities employment versus share volume**



SOURCE: BLS and the NYSE.

**Chart 6. Securities employment versus average daily trades**



SOURCE: BLS and the NYSE.

special study conducted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the number of full-time day traders was estimated at less than 7,000; however, considerably more investors use the Internet to participate part-time in day trading or to execute trades. As a whole, day-trading activity was estimated to have added as much as 15 percent to the NASDAQ's daily volume.<sup>10</sup> Furthermore, during the 1990s, individuals gained more direct control over retirement savings as many firms moved from defined-benefit pensions to defined-contribution plans, such as 401k and similar type retirement accounts. These two phenomena may have contributed to increased market activity without leading to payroll employment growth in the securities industry.

Another phenomenon that possibly boosted the trading volume is a general shift in personal savings. From 1989 to 2001, there was a net decrease in interest-bearing savings, while over the same time period, a net increase in the amount of savings allocated to individual stocks and mutual funds.<sup>11</sup> (See table 2.)

This shift in stock market participation was widespread. From 1992 to 2001, direct and indirect stock ownership increased by 15.2 percentage points across all families, and by 2001, more than 50 percent of all families owned stock either directly or indirectly. While higher income families continued to have a greater proportion of stock owners, there

was a double-digit increase in ownership in all families but the poorest 20 percent, whose stock ownership rose 5.1 percentage points between 1992 and 2001.<sup>12</sup> In short, during the 1990s, personal investment in the stock market increased rapidly. Day trading, easy access to stock markets via the Internet, greater participation in 401k and similar accounts, and a general shift of personal savings to equities helped boost volume substantially. Advancements in technology and investment in these technologies has allowed firms to handle this surge in volume without necessarily having to add jobs to payrolls.<sup>13</sup>

EMPLOYMENT IN THE SECURITIES INDUSTRY has shown a strong correlation with stock market value, particularly the S&P 500. Turns in market value have consistently led turns in employment, and the rates of growth have also been relatively similar, as strong increases (decreases) in value were followed by strong increases (decreases) in employment. The same cannot be said about market volume. Volume increased rapidly during the mid-1990s and into the recession. Day trading and more people exerting direct control over retirement savings likely account for part of the rapid growth. Despite high trading volumes, market value fell through the recession and beyond, and securities employment fell with it.

**Table 2.** Percent distribution of financial assets of all families, by type of asset, 1989, 1992, 1995, 1998, and 2001

Type of financial asset	1989	1992	1995	1998	2001	Net change, 1989–2001
Total .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	–
Transaction accounts .....	19.1	17.5	13.9	11.4	11.5	–7.6
Certificates of deposit .....	10.2	8.0	5.6	4.3	3.1	–7.1
Savings bonds .....	1.5	1.1	1.3	.7	.7	–.8
Bonds .....	10.2	8.4	6.3	4.3	4.6	–5.6
Stocks .....	15.0	16.5	15.6	22.7	21.6	6.6
Mutual funds (excluding money market funds) .....	5.3	7.6	12.7	12.4	12.2	6.9
Retirement accounts .....	21.5	25.7	28.1	27.6	28.4	6.9
Cash value of life insurance .....	6.0	5.9	7.2	6.4	5.3	–.7
Other managed assets .....	6.6	5.4	5.9	8.6	10.6	4.0
Other .....	4.8	3.8	3.3	1.7	1.9	–2.9

SOURCE: Survey of Consumer Finances, Federal Reserve Board, 2001 and 1998, and author's calculations.

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> 1998 *Survey of Consumer Finances* and 2001 *Survey of Consumer Finances* (Federal Reserve Board) on the Internet at <http://www.federalreserve.gov/pubs/oss/oss2scfindex.html> (visited December 12, 2005).

<sup>2</sup> Data on employment used in this article are from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, which surveys 160,000 nonfarm businesses representing about 400,000 establishments monthly. For more information on the program's concepts and methodology, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ces/> (visited August 5, 2005). The employment series used in this article begins in 1990 and is seasonally adjusted. The term "securities industry" is used interchangeably with 2002 North American Industry Classification System code 523, Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities.

<sup>3</sup> For more information on recessions, recoveries, the National Bureau of Economic Research Business Cycle Dating Committee, and related topics, see the National Bureau of Economic Research website, on the Internet at <http://www.nber.org/cycles/main.html> (visited December 12, 2005).

<sup>4</sup> Federal Reserve Governor Ben S. Bernanke, "Asset Price 'Bubbles' and Monetary Policy," Remarks presented before the New York Chapter of the National Association for Business Economics, New York, New York, October 15, 2002, on the Internet at <http://www.federalreserve.gov/boarddocs/speeches/2002/20021015/default.htm> (visited December 2, 2005).

<sup>5</sup> "The Motley Fool Index Center: S&P 500 Index," *The Motley Fool*, on the Internet at <http://www.fool.com/school/indices/sp500.htm> (visited December 12, 2005).

<sup>6</sup> "Nasdaq Composite Index: Composition," *Street Authority.com*, on

the Internet at <http://www.streetauthority.com/terms/index/nasdaqcomposite.asp> (visited December 12, 2005).

<sup>7</sup> "About the New York Stock Exchange: Overview," *NYSE, New York Stock Exchange*, on the Internet at <http://www.nyse.com/about/1088808971270.html> (visited December 12, 2005).

<sup>8</sup> "Letter to Shareholders and Clients: Financial Highlights," *Merrill Lynch 2003 Annual Report*, on the Internet at <http://www.ml.com/annualmeetingmaterials/2003/ar/letter2.asp> (visited December 12, 2005); "Financial Highlights," *The Goldman Sachs 2003 Annual Report*, on the Internet at [http://www.gs.com/our\\_firm/investor\\_relations/financial\\_reports/annual\\_reports/2003/pdf/GS03AR\\_completefinancials.pdf](http://www.gs.com/our_firm/investor_relations/financial_reports/annual_reports/2003/pdf/GS03AR_completefinancials.pdf) (visited December 12, 2005); *The Bear Stearns Companies Inc. 2003 Annual Report*, on the Internet at [http://www.bearstearns.com/bear/bsportal/Info.do?left=Investor%20Relations&top=SEC%20Filings&sub=sec\\_edgar](http://www.bearstearns.com/bear/bsportal/Info.do?left=Investor%20Relations&top=SEC%20Filings&sub=sec_edgar) (visited December 12, 2005).

<sup>9</sup> Michael Meyer, "Rolling the dice with a click of the mouse," *Newsweek*, Aug 9, 1999, p. 30.

<sup>10</sup> "Day Trading in Context," *Special Study: Report of Examinations of Day-Trading Broker Dealers*, Part III, A (Office of Compliance Inspections and Examinations, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Feb. 25, 2000), on the Internet at <http://www.sec.gov/news/studies/daytrading.htm> (visited November 10, 2004).

<sup>11</sup> 1998 and 2001 *Survey of Consumer Finances*, on the Internet at <http://www.federalreserve.gov/pubs/oss/oss2/scfindex.html>.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>13</sup> *Career Guide to Industries, 2004–05 Edition*, Bulletin 2571 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2004).

# The hockey lockout of 2004–05

*The epic lockout resulted in the loss of the entire 2004–05 National Hockey League season and produced an outcome slanted largely in favor of the owners; a salary cap, a pay cut for players, new free-agency rules, a new drug-testing policy, and changes in the rules of play were among the agreements reached in the settlement*

Paul D. Staudohar

The lockout in the National Hockey League (NHL) gave new meaning to the old sports adage “Wait till next year.” The aborted schedule of games in 2004–05 set records that the fans would rather not see: the first professional sports league to lose an entire season, the most games lost (1,230) due to a work stoppage, and the longest-lasting shutdown (310 days) in sports history. Moreover, there was no guarantee that there would even be a “next year,” as key issues on the bargaining table remained unresolved. But in July 2005, the NHL and its players’ union finally reached a new collective bargaining agreement, allowing the 2005–06 season to start on time.

Lengthy work stoppages in professional sports are not new. In 1994–95, major league baseball lost 921 games over a period of 232 days from a strike, and the National Basketball Association cancelled 428 games during its 1998–99 lockout.<sup>1</sup> Hockey had a lengthy shutdown in 1994–95 when 468 games were wiped out during a 103-day lockout.

Team owners have increasingly relied on lockouts to put pressure on players to accede to their demands. Lockouts usually occur before or early in a season, when players have not received much, if any, of their pay. However, it is not uncommon for players to strike late in a season, when they have received most of their salaries while owners have yet to take home big payoffs from postseason television revenues.

These conflicts are costly, and perhaps it is past the time for the parties to pursue new ap-

proaches that promote a partnership between owners and players. This is especially the case with hockey, because the future of the league is threatened by the frequent wrangling over money and power. Unless a more cooperative model of negotiations is developed, the NHL could continue to recede from public view and lose its standing as a major professional sport.

## Background

The National Hockey League Players’ Association (NHLPA) was formed in 1957 by players protesting a television deal between the league and CBS that gave all of the money to the owners. Detroit Red Wings star Ted Lindsay was the first president of the union, which was able to secure a minimum salary of \$7,000 and additional pension contributions from the owners. But a lack of player solidarity and failure to achieve recognition from the owners caused the union to falter after only about a year of operation.<sup>2</sup>

The union came back to life in 1967 when Toronto lawyer and players’ agent Alan Eagleson took over the reconstituted NHLPA. Eagleson quickly established formal recognition of the union by the league and became the most powerful operative in the sport by gaining control of staging international hockey events and continuing to serve as an agent for several players. However, he also mishandled the financial affairs of Bobby Orr, the famous Boston Bruins defenseman, and ma-

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nipulated union funds to his advantage. These missteps forced Eagleson to resign, and in 1994, following a 2-year FBI investigation, he was convicted of 32 counts of racketeering, embezzlement, and fraud. As a result, he served 6 months in prison.<sup>3</sup>

Eagleson was replaced as executive director by Bob Goodenow in 1992. Goodenow was captain of the hockey team at Harvard University, where he earned a degree in economics and government. He later received a law degree from the University of Detroit and, as a labor lawyer in that city, served as an agent for several players, including Brett Hull, then of the St. Louis Blues. A tough negotiator, Goodenow was able to achieve a 3-year, \$7.3 million contract for Hull, an immense increase over his previous salary of \$125,000 a year.

In sharp contrast to the “company union” approach of Eagleson, Goodenow adopted an adversarial posture with the owners. To demonstrate his tenacity, he led the union in a 10-day strike at the end of the 1992 season, the first ever in hockey. The union won concessions such as the right to choose arbitrators in salary disputes, a reduction in the age for unrestricted free agency from 31 to 30, and an increase in the players’ postseason revenue share.

Following the 1992 strike, the NHL hired Gary Bettman as its first commissioner, succeeding John Ziegler, who had the title of league president. Bettman, a graduate of Cornell University and the law school at New York University, had done an excellent job as the third-ranked executive in the National Basketball Association (NBA) under Commissioner David Stern. Importantly, while at the NBA, Bettman designed and implemented basketball’s salary cap, the first in modern-day sports. He was viewed as an energetic, marketing-oriented innovator and a perfect fit for the less-than-pace-setting NHL.<sup>4</sup> Like Goodenow, Bettman showed his mettle soon after becoming commissioner by dealing severely with a 17-day strike by hockey referees in 1993, when he hired replacement officials and then negotiated a 4-year agreement for little more than the league had initially offered.

When the players-owners’ agreement expired in September 1993, the union agreed to play the 1993–94 season uninterrupted. This appeared to be an encouraging sign, but negotiations proceeded at a snail’s pace and turned out fruitless. Faced with the likelihood of a strike at the end of the season, the owners took the preemptive action of a lockout. The venture proved costly, however, because it came at a time when hockey’s economic prospects never looked brighter. Although serious negotiations commenced, they soon turned rancorous, and it began to look like the season would be lost.

Similar to what would occur in 2004–05, the big issue was a so-called salary cap. The league’s proposal, however, did not seek to cap payrolls generally. Instead, it was designed to limit salaries by requiring big-spending teams to contribute to revenue sharing with low-spending teams, enabling the latter to com-

pete more effectively for signing and retaining top-quality players. In effect, the measure was akin to the luxury tax that was adopted in baseball in 1995. The union was amenable to a payroll tax, but at far lower levels than what the owners proposed. A true salary cap was proposed by the league for rookies, whose salaries had been escalating rapidly.

The lockout ended in mid-January 1995, barely saving the season, which was cut from 84 to 48 regular-season games. As a result, the owners dropped the payroll tax idea, but achieved a salary cap for rookies under the age of 25, who were limited to an \$850,000 salary in 1995, with the cap rising annually to \$1,075,000 in 2000. Eligibility for free agency was severely limited. Players who completed their first contract were no longer eligible for free agency. Although players aged 25–31 could still become free agents, their movement to other teams was stifled by stiff draft-choice penalties that had to be paid by teams signing such players. Unrestricted free agency could be achieved only at age 32 (up from age 30 under the old contract) for the first two seasons of the agreement and at age 31 after that. It was the most restrictive free agency system in sports.<sup>5</sup>

The owners appeared to get much the better of the settlement, which was reported in the media as a solid victory on their part. Nick Kypreos of the New York Rangers, returning from Canada after the lockout, expressed the players’ view with gallows humor. Asked by customs officials if he had anything to declare, he said, “No, the owners took it all.”<sup>6</sup> But there was a delicious irony in store for the players. Although the owners appeared to have “taken it all,” they nonetheless wasted little time in bestowing lavish salaries on players in individual negotiations with agents. This largesse would eventually lead to the league’s insistence on a salary cap applicable to *all* players, a turn of events that became the major cause of the 2004–05 lockout.

## Causes

Table 1 shows average salaries in the NHL since the 1993–94 season. During this period, salaries more than tripled. Because revenues did not keep pace with salaries, the league contended that it lost approximately \$1.8 billion over the previous decade.<sup>7</sup> The increase in NHL salaries over the period was significantly greater than corresponding increases in major league baseball, the NBA, and the National Football League (NFL).<sup>8</sup>

In a widely publicized study, the NHL retained Arthur Levitt, former chairman of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, to examine its finances. Although Levitt’s work was an “independent study,” he was paid \$250,000 by the league, apparently without the union’s knowledge. Levitt found that the league lost \$273 million in the 2002–03 season, with 19 teams losing money and 11 teams profitable.<sup>9</sup> In an earlier internal report, the league found that it spent 76 percent of its annual revenue

**Table 1. Average salaries in the National Hockey League, 1993–94 to 2003–04**

Year	Average salary	Percent increase over previous year
1993–94 .....	\$558,000	...
1994–95 .....	730,000	30.8
1995–96 .....	890,000	21.9
1996–97 .....	980,000	10.1
1997–98 .....	1,170,000	19.4
1998–99 .....	1,290,000	10.3
1999–2000 .....	1,360,000	5.4
2000–01 .....	1,430,000	5.1
2001–02 .....	1,640,000	14.7
2002–03 .....	1,790,000	9.1
2003–04 .....	1,830,000	2.2

SOURCE: National Hockey League.

on player salaries, significantly more than corresponding spending in other sports.<sup>10</sup> For instance, in the NBA, the players' share is about 58 percent of revenue.<sup>11</sup> The union was critical of the Levitt report, contending that teams understate revenues by directing them to related business entities, thereby creating a falsely bleak picture.

Nearly a year after Levitt's report, *Forbes* magazine also did a study of league revenues and expenditures for the 2002–03 season. This report found that teams lost \$123 million, considerably less than the \$273 million claimed by Levitt, and that salaries consumed only 66 percent, rather than 76 percent, of league revenue.<sup>12</sup> The *Forbes* article attributed the difference in its numbers to what the league considers to be revenue. For example, although the Chicago Blackhawks claimed no revenue from the 212 suites the team owns in the United Center, where it plays its home games, Blackhawks owner William Wirtz owns half of the arena in a separate corporation.<sup>13</sup>

Notwithstanding creative accounting and any discrepancy in figures, it is clear that the NHL was losing money, even though the economics of owning a particular team might be quite favorable. In a sense, the owners had no one to blame but themselves: no one had forced them to pay high salaries. For instance, rookie salaries were supposedly capped under the old agreement. But a loophole developed in this cap when the owners circumvented it by paying bonuses to rookies.<sup>14</sup> Perhaps they took a cue from the NFL, which allows signing bonuses to be excluded from its salary cap.<sup>15</sup> As a result of the loophole, rookie salaries soared. For example, Marian Gaborik, a rookie with the Minnesota Wild, earned 3 times his million-dollar salary in bonuses.<sup>16</sup>

Another complicating factor for the league was the financial circumstances of its Canadian teams. In recent years, the Canadian dollar has varied between two-thirds and three-fourths

the value of the American dollar. Teams in Canada have to compete with American-based teams for players, yet they do not usually receive as much in revenues. Also, whereas U.S. team owners have been adept at getting local governments to pay for stadiums, Canadian clubs typically have to pay for their own arenas.<sup>17</sup> Adding to the problem are the higher individual and corporate tax rates in Canada. Well aware of these circumstances, the NHL set up the Canadian Currency Assistance Plan in 1999, to help franchises defray some of their losses. Still, the plan is not nearly enough to overcome the inherent disparities.

The NHL contracts with national television networks have always yielded far less revenue than those in football, baseball, and basketball. In 1999, the league began a 5-year contract with the Walt Disney Company for the rights to show games on ABC and its ESPN cable network. For the last year of the contract, the league received \$120 million, which, when divided among the teams, amounted to \$4 million for each team. Television ratings for NHL games were trending lower, and at the time of negotiations for a new contract, networks were wary of making a deal because of the possibility of a lockout. As a result, the new 2-year agreements reached with NBC and ESPN provided for only about half the previous annual return to the league. This reduction in revenue contributed to the owners' tougher stance with the union.

The lower television ratings and right fees are symptoms of other problems facing the league, such as the suitability of the game for television, overexpansion, and the style of play. First, hockey does not translate well to television screens because the puck is small and not easily followed. (High-definition television is expected to give a boost to viewing, but it will not be available on a widespread basis until about 2008.) Second, in a growth spurt in the 1990s, the league added nine franchises in 9 years. Because the new clubs, mostly from Sunbelt cities, paid \$50–70 million entry fees to the league, expansion resulted in short-term rewards. But the novelty of the game has worn off in those cities, diminishing attendance and profits. Finally, the game featured a defensive style with a lot of pushing and grabbing that dulls fan interest. The league promotes its hard hitting and fights, which appeal to some fans, but tragedy struck in 2004 when Todd Bertuzzi of the Vancouver Canucks severely injured Steve Moore of the Colorado Avalanche by slugging him from behind and repeatedly driving his face into the ice.

## Issues and negotiations

There were numerous issues on the bargaining table in 2004–05: higher player fines for misbehavior, reducing the schedule of games, minimum salaries, playoff bonuses for players, free agency, operation of the salary arbitration process, and revenue sharing. Overshadowing all other issues, however, was the league's desire for "cost certainty," provided by a maximum team

salary cap linked to league revenues. In the early stages of negotiations, for example, the league wanted a salary cap of \$35 million per team, with the players guaranteed about 50 percent of league revenues. The union offered a rollback of 5 percent on player salaries, a luxury tax on payrolls of more than \$50 million (with money going into a revenue-sharing pool), and a rollback on the rookie salary cap to 1995 levels.

What the negotiations boiled down to was that the league insisted that it get a salary cap while the union was equally adamant that it wanted salaries based on market conditions and would never agree to cap payrolls. At this juncture and for a long time to come, the dispute was more about each side's philosophical approach than numbers. The rigid positions of the two sides resulted in the league's announcing a lockout on September 15, 2004, the day the collective bargaining agreement expired. In anticipation of a lockout, each side established funds from which to draw, with the 730 union players eligible for payments of either \$5,000 or \$10,000 per month and the owners having a \$300 million war chest available.

One of the problems common to sports negotiations is that the public wants to know what is happening at the bargaining table and the media are determined to supply this information. Bettman and Goodenow engaged in a battle of words in the media, as did Bill Daly, the league's vice president and chief legal officer, with Ted Saskin, the union's senior director of business affairs. Although several players—particularly union president Trevor Linden of the Vancouver Canucks—made public comments, the owners were relatively quiet because the league instituted a gag order. When Steve Belkin, an owner of the Atlanta Thrashers, stated in the *Boston Herald* that the league would use replacement players the next year if a new collective bargaining agreement was not reached, he was fined \$250,000 by the league.<sup>18</sup> Tim Lieweke, president of the Los Angeles Kings, was fined an undisclosed amount for making a derogatory comment about Goodenow.

Twice during the lockout it appeared that the stalemate might be broken. In December 2004, the union offered to cut wages by 24 percent and dropped the amount of payroll on which the luxury tax would be levied to \$45 million. Although Bettman called the union's concessions a "big-time move," he rejected the proposal and continued to insist on a salary cap and guaranteeing players a fixed percentage of revenue as wages, while raising the guarantee to 54 percent.<sup>19</sup> The league's counterproposal of continuing to link salaries with revenues was rebuffed by the union, because it did not trust the owner's revenue-reporting methods.

The other significant shift in the parties' positions occurred in a last-ditch effort to save the season. Time was running out to hold a week or so of training camp and play a reasonable number of regular-season games prior to the postseason playoffs. In a major concession, on February 15, 2005, the league dropped its demand that salaries could not exceed 55 percent of revenue,

thus abandoning the notion of cost certainty. The union's response was to accept the concept of a salary cap. These concessions brought a glimmer of hope to salvaging the season, because the focus of bargaining would now be on the numbers rather than a philosophical approach. However, even after some give-and-take with assistance from the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the numbers were still far apart, with the league proposing a salary cap of \$42.5 million per team and the union \$49 million. Although there was a \$6.5 million gap in the offers, they would apply to 30 teams and therefore caused a difference of \$195 million in the positions.

## Impact of the lockout

With neither side making further concessions and with time having truly run out, the league announced on February 16 that the season was cancelled, for the first time in 86 years. (The Stanley Cup was not awarded in 1919 because of the Spanish influenza epidemic.)

As a result of the work stoppage, there were layoffs of team office personnel and stadium attendants. The economic impact on league cities was not great, because fans redirected their spending from attending games to other forms of entertainment. Teams lost an estimated \$2 billion in revenue from tickets, media, sponsorships, and concessions, while players gave up about \$1 billion in lost salaries.<sup>20</sup> Revenue was lost by government agencies that owned stadiums, but some of this income was made up through booking other events into the facilities.

According to an estimate by the Canadian government, the country's gross domestic product diminished by \$170 million Canadian dollars as a result of the cancelled season.<sup>21</sup> Because of debt servicing, the need to retain some office staff, and overhead expenses, teams spent approximately \$7 million to \$10 million each in American dollars during the lost season.<sup>22</sup> These expenditures would constitute losses, but given the likelihood that owners collectively would have lost money had the season been played, the losses are not significant, and in some cases teams actually made money.

Players, too, had offsets to lost income, such as the monthly payments from the NHLPA. About 380 NHL players were playing overseas in European leagues at the time the season was cancelled.<sup>23</sup> The biggest number of these players signed with Russian teams, with professional leagues in Sweden, Finland, and the Czech Republic also popular destinations. Many other players signed on with minor league clubs in North America. After the cancellation of the season was announced, still more players joined teams home and abroad. The salaries of these players were far less than what they made in the NHL, although a few lucky ones did fairly well. For instance, Vincent Lecavalier and Brad Richards each signed for \$1.5 million with Ak Bars Kazan, a team from the autonomous Russian Republic of Tatarstan that plays in the 16-team Russian Superleague. Lecavalier was

scheduled to make \$4.4 million and Richards about \$2.6 million for the Tampa Bay Lightning.<sup>24</sup>

At around the time the season was cancelled, cracks began appearing in the players' solidarity. Hockey's greatest-ever player, Wayne Gretzky, now coach of the Phoenix Coyotes, said he wanted a salary cap in a new collective bargaining agreement. The league released the gag order on owners and team executives, allowing them to talk to the media and seek to influence players. About a dozen players, including Jeremy Roenick of the Philadelphia Flyers, Jarome Ingila of the Calgary Flames, and Chris Pronger of the St. Louis Blues, indicated that they would accept a salary cap, but not one linked to league revenues. This groundswell gained momentum after the season was cancelled, putting pressure on the union to settle.

The owners also were under mounting pressure. The aborted season left them with franchises devalued to a much lower level than before. On the one hand, further devaluation could occur if fans turned away from the game. Hall of Fame goalie Ken Dryden, a former president of the Toronto Maple Leafs and now Canada's Minister of Social Development, prophetically stated, "You never want to give a fan a chance to find out whether it was passion or habit."<sup>25</sup> On the other hand, the owners are well endowed financially, with nine of them among *Forbes* magazine's 400 richest Americans.

It appeared inevitable that the players would have to accept a salary cap. Payroll limits have existed in the NBA since the 1984–85 season and in the NFL since 1994. Only major league baseball lacks a cap, and the union there is much stronger than the one in hockey. Moreover, basketball and football have prospered despite (or perhaps because of) a salary cap.

Commissioner Bettman indicated that the league would not start the 2005–06 season on time if a collective bargaining agreement was not in place. Yet he also was committed to the idea of beginning the season on time in October. These conflicting aims raised the possibility of the league seeking a declaration of impasse from the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB). Because the league had been responsive to the union's demands and had made a sincere effort to reach an agreement, it would likely have been found to have engaged in good-faith bargaining, which is a necessary condition for declaring an impasse. Although the baseball owners' attempt to declare an impasse in 1995 was thwarted by the NLRB and a U.S. district court judge, the 2005 board could very well rule in favor of the hockey owners.

Should the league have achieved a declaration of impasse, an available option was to use replacement players. This tactic was employed successfully by the NFL during its 1987 strike, and the threat of using replacement players was instrumental in ushering in the end of the baseball strike in 1995. If necessary, the NHL probably would have used replacement players to get the 2005–06 season started on time, but as it turned out, the parties reached an agreement beforehand, avoiding what could have been an ugly confrontation.

## Settlement at last

On July 13, 2005, the NHL and the NHLPA reached a settlement on a 6-year collective bargaining agreement.<sup>26</sup> The union can reopen negotiations after the 4th year and can also extend the agreement by a year. The centerpiece of the nearly 600-page agreement is a team payroll cap of \$39 million for 2005–06, with player compensation limited to 54 percent of league revenues. The agreement achieves the cost certainty that Bettman and the owners wanted. The cap will be adjusted annually: if revenue goes up, the cap will rise; if revenue goes down, the cap will fall. There is a minimum payroll of \$21 million. Rookie salaries are capped at \$850,000 per season, with a top signing bonus of 10 percent annually. Also, like NBA players, NHL players will deposit an adjustable percentage of their salaries into an escrow account. If, after the season, the leaguewide payroll exceeds 54 percent of revenues, the teams will receive funds from the escrow account. If total payrolls are less than 54 percent, the account will be paid to the players.

Players under contract had their pay cut by 24 percent. Teams had a one-time opportunity to buy out player contracts for two-thirds of their remaining value, minus the 24-percent cut. No player can account for more than 20 percent of a team's total payroll, which means that no player can earn more than \$7.8 million in 2005–06. Minimum salaries were raised from \$175,000 under the old agreement to \$450,000 in 2005–06. Every 2 years, the minimum rises again, to \$475,000 and finally to \$500,000.

Free-agency rules are liberalized. Players still will become unrestricted free agents at age 31 for 2005–06, but the age will gradually decrease to 29 and then to 27.<sup>27</sup> This seeming benefit to players is diminished somewhat by the hard cap on team payrolls.

The rules on salary arbitration were changed so that teams now can opt to take players to arbitration, whereas only players had the option before. A baseball-style system will be used in which each side submits a salary figure and the arbitrator picks one or the other. The number of rounds in the player draft was reduced from nine to seven, a feature that will make more incoming players free agents. The league will take a hiatus from February 13–27, 2006, so that players can represent their countries at the Winter Olympics in Turin, Italy. There will be no all-star game in years that include an Olympic break.

Prior to the 2005 agreement, the NHL did not have a formal drug-testing policy. The new arrangement calls for a minimum of two random tests per year for performance-enhancing drugs. First-time offenders get a 20-game suspension, a second offense results in a suspension for 60 games, and a player caught a third time suffers a lifetime ban. Compared with punishments in other professional team sports, these are stiff penalties, although the NHL program may be criticized for being vague in its enforcement provisions and lax on testing procedures.

## Concluding thoughts

Although both sides typically lose in a lengthy work stoppage, the hockey lockout is notable in that the owners achieved such a dominant outcome. On nearly all issues in contention, the end result was solidly in the owners' favor. The union appears to have underestimated the need for economic restructuring, Bettman's determination to prevail, and the commitment and financial resources of the owners. The players would have been far better off if they had accepted the league's offer in February 2005, just before the season was cancelled. Probably for this reason, Goodenow resigned as head of the union with 3 years remaining on his contract and was succeeded by Ted Saskin.

A major problem for the league was its deteriorating television situation. In late May 2005, ESPN declined to exercise its \$60 million option for broadcast rights for the 2005–06 season, but in August the NHL reached an agreement with OLN (formerly called the Outdoor Life Network) for a rights fee of \$65 million in 2005–06 and \$70 million in 2006–07. Known chiefly for its coverage of the Tour de France and hunting shows, OLN is owned by Comcast, the nation's largest cable provider. However, OLN is available in only about 64 million homes, compared with ESPN's 90 million homes.

There was also a need to address the high cost of attending games. Even before the agreement was reached, some teams announced that they were slashing ticket prices. Most teams eventually did this, as well as spending more money on special promotions to entice fans back to the arenas.

The games themselves should be more exciting as a result of rule changes. There will be Olympic-style shootouts at the end of a tie overtime game to determine a winner. The center red line no longer will be counted for offsides purposes, thereby allowing longer breakout passes that should result in more scoring. A third major change involves goaltenders: their equipment is reduced in size and their range of mobility behind the net is limited, making goalies less effective in stopping pucks.

Clubs agreed to share revenues, with the top 10 revenue-producing teams contributing to a fund from which the bottom 10 teams can draw. The amount shared is variable, depending mainly on differences between hockey-related revenue and player

salaries. Revenue sharing should stimulate competitive balance, so that all clubs have a better chance of winning the Stanley Cup, and smaller clubs should be more profitable as well. After the agreement was settled, the league moved forward with the player draft. Making the draft special was the inclusion of minor-league hockey scoring sensation Sidney Crosby, thought to be one of the finest players to come along in many years. In a lottery in which all teams had a chance for the first choice in the draft, but with the odds in favor of less successful teams, the Pittsburgh Penguins won and made Crosby the draft's top pick.

Although in the end the union had to swallow the dreaded salary cap, it may not turn out to have such an ominous impact. Small-market teams will have a better chance of retaining talented players formerly lost to rich teams that bid salaries upward. Player mobility increases under the new free-agency rules, although equalized team payroll limits will prevent salaries from escalating rapidly. Perhaps the biggest advantage to players is that they can move to teams and areas they prefer. While the payroll cap keeps costs under control, it also promotes a partnership between owners and players. Under the 54-percent guarantee to the players, the more money the owners make, the more money the players can earn, so their fates are intertwined.

In the recent past, four teams—Buffalo, Los Angeles, Ottawa, and Pittsburgh—were saved from bankruptcy by new owners or internal refinancing. Overexpansion and flagging popularity have left several other clubs, including Anaheim, Atlanta, Carolina, Florida, Nashville, and Phoenix, vulnerable to bankruptcy or purchase at fire-sale prices. The elimination of some of these teams, located in Sunbelt States where hockey is not a traditional sport, would place the league on a sounder financial footing and improve the overall quality of play. The contraction of the league, however, raises a number of legal issues. Moreover, should the league itself decide to buy out and fold franchises, the union, cities, and fans would be up in arms, as occurred when baseball proposed eliminating two teams in 2002.

Although the future is unclear, it seems certain that the NHL will be a troubled league for a while. Profitable television contracts, financial restructuring, and making the game more exciting to fans will have to occur before long-term economic stability can emerge. The surest way of achieving this objective is through cooperation between the league and its union. □

## Notes

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<sup>1</sup> These work stoppages are discussed in Paul D. Staudohar, "The Baseball Strike of 1994–95," *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1997, pp.

21–27; and "Labor Relations in Basketball: the Lockout of 1998–99," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1999, pp. 3–9.

<sup>2</sup> David Cruise and Alison Griffiths, *Net Worth: Exploding the Myths of Hockey* (Toronto, Penguin Books Canada, 1991), pp. 110–11.

<sup>3</sup> For an interesting case study, see Russ Conway, *Game Misconduct: Alan Eagleson and the Corruption of Hockey* (Toronto, Macfarlane Walter & Ross, 1995).

<sup>4</sup> Paul D. Staudohar, *Playing for Dollars: Labor Relations and the Sports Business* (Ithaca, NY, Cornell University Press, 1996), p. 146.

<sup>5</sup> The 1995 contract was extended to secure the players' agreement to participate in the 1998 Winter Olympics and again as part of a four-team expansion, causing a new expiration date of September 15, 2004.

<sup>6</sup> Quotation from *Sports Illustrated*, "Scorecard" section, Jan. 23, 1995, p. 23.

<sup>7</sup> Stefan Fatsis, "Hockey League Locks Out Players," *Wall Street Journal*, Sept. 16, 2004, p. D8.

<sup>8</sup> Michael Hiestand, "Put a Lid on Pro Player Salaries," *USA Today*, Sept. 2, 2004, p. 4B. Team success does not necessarily correlate with high salaries. The New York Rangers typically have the highest team payroll in the league, but have not performed well for several seasons. The two teams that competed for the 2004 Stanley Cup—the Calgary Flames and the Tampa Bay Lightning—had the 19th- and the 20th-highest payrolls in the league.

<sup>9</sup> Arthur Levitt, Jr., *Independent Review of the Combined Results of the National Hockey League 2002–2003 Season* (Westport, CT, Arthur Levitt, Jr., 2004); and Helene Elliott and Elliott Teaford, "A Frozen Pond of Red Ink?" *Los Angeles Times*, Feb. 13, 2004, p. D1.

<sup>10</sup> Stefan Fatsis, "NHL Says Players' Salaries Put League in Financial Peril," *Wall Street Journal*, Sept. 19, 2003, p. B1.

<sup>11</sup> Joel Stein, "Can the NHL Save Itself?" *Time Magazine*, Mar. 22, 2004, p. 62.

<sup>12</sup> Michael K. Ozanian, "Ice Capades," *Forbes*, Nov. 29, 2004, p. 124.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>14</sup> For a discussion of how players and their agents drove up salaries, see Bruce Dowbiggin, *Money Players: How Hockey's Greatest Stars Beat the NHL at Its Own Game* (Toronto, McClelland & Stewart, 2003).

<sup>15</sup> Paul D. Staudohar, "Salary Caps in Professional Team Sports," *Compensation and Working Conditions*, spring 1998, pp. 6–8.

<sup>16</sup> Kevin Allen, "Lockout Threat Has Both Sides on Edge," *USA Today*, international edition, Sept. 17, 2003, p. 5B.

<sup>17</sup> L. Jon Wertheim, "Uh-Oh, Canada," *Sports Illustrated*, June 21, 2004, p. 65.

<sup>18</sup> "NHL Fines Thrashers' Co-Owner \$250,000," *Los Angeles Times*, Oct. 13, 2004, p. D4.

<sup>19</sup> Joe Lapointe, "N.H.L. and Union Each Reject Proposals," *New York Times*, Dec. 15, 2004, p. C13; and Alan Adams, "NHL Season Hanging by Thread," *USA Today*, Dec. 15, 2004, p. 1C.

<sup>20</sup> Stefan Fatsis, "NHL Calls Off Its Entire Season With Labor Face-Off Cold as Ice," *Wall Street Journal*, Feb. 17, 2005, p. B2.

<sup>21</sup> "Go Figure," *Sports Illustrated*, "Scorecard" section, Feb. 14, 2005, p. 16.

<sup>22</sup> Darren Rovell, "Lockout Will Test Depth of Owners' Pockets," on the Internet at [ESPN.com](http://ESPN.com), Feb. 11, 2005, p. 2.

<sup>23</sup> Figure from the International Ice Hockey Federation, reported in *Time Magazine*, Feb. 21, 2005, p. 19.

<sup>24</sup> Michael Farber, "Tampa Bay to Tatarstan," *Sports Illustrated*, Jan. 10, 2005, p. 62.

<sup>25</sup> Quotation from Helene Elliott, "Union Says NHL Players' Solidarity Intact," *Los Angeles Times*, Feb. 8, 2005, p. D3.

<sup>26</sup> The players subsequently voted 464–68 (87 percent) in favor of the agreement, while the owners ratified it by a 30–0 vote.

<sup>27</sup> An exception is made for 18-year-old players, who can become eligible for free agency as early as age 25.

## Occupational mobility, January 2004

Lynn Shniper

When economic conditions are favorable, individuals may have more opportunities to change jobs to earn more money, do the kind of work they prefer, or reduce their commuting time. Conversely, when economic conditions are less favorable, fewer opportunities with such desirable characteristics may be available. Economic conditions or some other factor—completing school, for example—can prompt a change of occupation. If an individual is employed in one period (January 2005, for example) and changes occupations by the next period (January 2006), occupational mobility has occurred. The occupational mobility rate is the number of individuals employed in two time periods who change occupations divided by the number of individuals employed in both periods.

According to the Current Population Survey (CPS), around 137 million persons aged 16 or older were employed in January 2004 (data are not seasonally adjusted). About 123 million persons were employed in January of 2004 and of 2003, of which nearly 9 million changed occupations at the most detailed level. Thus, the overall occupational mobility rate was 7.25 percent. This report examines occupational mobility data for the January 2003 to January 2004 period for selected demographic and employment characteristics and compares historical data with current data.<sup>1</sup>

A concept related to occupational mobility is job mobility. Job mobility occurs when an individual stops working for one employer and begins work for another. Occupational mobility

can occur with or without job mobility. An example of occupational mobility *without* job mobility would be if a carpenter who works for a general building contractor changes occupations by being promoted into a management position for the same contractor. An example of occupational mobility *with* job mobility would be if the carpenter changed employers to work outside the construction field, such as working at the local fire department as a firefighter. Occupational mobility has not occurred if the carpenter leaves one contractor for another while continuing to work as a carpenter. Labor turnover, another Bureau of Labor Statistics measure, is different from both job and occupational mobility; turnover measures the separations of employees from establishments, but does not reveal whether the employee found work elsewhere.

### Data sources

This report examines occupational mobility data collected in the January 2004 supplement to the CPS and other earlier CPS supplements. Data on demographic characteristics and employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population are collected in the CPS each month from a sample of 60,000 households. Periodically, the CPS includes an occupational mobility supplement; respondents who are employed in the survey month and are employed in that month one year prior are asked if they did the same kind of work one year ago as they do presently. If the response is no, information about their previous work is obtained and coded to a three-digit number identifying one of about 500 detailed occupations. Occupational mobility measures the changes between current and previous three-digit occupations. The occupational mobility rate provides a snapshot of how many persons are in a different occupation than they were one year earlier as a percent of all persons employed both currently and in the same month one year earlier.<sup>2</sup>

In January 1966, the CPS supplement first asked respondents about performing the same kind of work a year ago to find changes at the detailed occupation level; data were collected from those aged 18 years and older only. In later supplements, data were collected for those aged 16 years and older. Also, occupation and industry classification systems, racial categories, and educational attainment level categories have changed over the years, making historical comparisons very difficult.

### Occupational mobility in January 2004

*Demographic characteristics.* As indicated below, occupational mobility rates for January 2004 show a consistent relationship between age and mobility for both men and women (in percent):

Age	Both genders		Men	Women
	Men	Women		
Aged 16 and older .....	7.2	6.8	7.7	
16–19 .....	27.1	26.2	28.0	
20–24 .....	19.9	19.7	20.0	
25–34 .....	9.1	9.1	9.0	
35–44 .....	5.9	5.1	6.8	
45–54 .....	3.7	3.1	4.4	
55–64 .....	2.7	2.8	2.7	
65 and older .....	1.6	1.1	2.3	
Aged 16–24 .....	21.5	21.2	21.9	
In school .....	20.6	20.9	20.3	
Not in school .....	22.1	21.3	23.1	

As age increases, occupational mobility rates decline, regardless of gender. More than 60 percent of those who changed their occupation between January 2003 and January 2004 were younger than age 35, while only about 36 percent of the total employed in January 2004 were under age 35. Generally, older persons have invested more time in completing their education or training and have built more experience in an occupation. As a result, they derive a smaller benefit from changing occupations. However, younger persons, on average, have less to lose from experimenting

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with different occupations. Generally, men had lower occupational mobility rates than women, but even so, the largest difference in the rates for each age group was less than 2 percentage points.

School enrollment can have a slight effect on the occupational mobility rate for those aged 16 to 24 years. Within this age group, those enrolled in school actually had a lower occupational mobility rate than those not in school. This could have occurred because those not in school recently completed their studies and qualified for occupations that were quite different from the ones they worked in during school.

Among men and women aged 16 and older, the occupational mobility rate is higher for those having some college but no degree or less educational attainment than for those with an associate degree or a higher degree. (See table 1.) Those with a master's degree or a higher level of education held the lowest occupational mobility rate for both genders. The group with some college but no degree as their highest level of educational attainment had the highest rate among educational groups for both men and women aged 16 and older.

The rates for those with a bachelor's degree or less education are impacted by the presence of large numbers of persons aged 16–24, a group with the highest occupational mobility rates. Rates are notably lower for persons

aged 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or less education. The range of occupational mobility rates among educational groups has become very minimal. For both genders aged 25 and older, the rates vary from 6.2 percent for those with some college but no degree to 4.7 percent for those with a master's degree or higher education; however, for both genders aged 16 and older, the rates vary from 8.8 percent for those with some college but no degree to 4.7 percent for those with a master's degree or higher education. While women in the some college but no degree group continue to have the highest occupational mobility rate among all educational groups after limiting the age to 25 and older, men in the associate degree academic program group hold a slightly higher rate than the remaining groups. Educational attainment plays a more limited role than age in determining the rate of occupational mobility.

A new set of race categories was introduced into the CPS in January 2003 that is not directly comparable to race categories used in the earlier surveys.<sup>3</sup> The new race categories allow individuals to belong to more than one race, while the old race categories required respondents to choose among a handful of nonoverlapping race categories. In January 2004, the Asian only category showed the lowest mobility rate—4.4 percent. Those who identified them-selves as being from

more than one race showed a significantly higher mobility rate than the remaining race categories. The following tabulation shows occupational mobility rates by race in January 2004:

Race	Rate
Total, all races .....	7.2
White only .....	7.4
Black only .....	6.6
Asian only .....	4.4
American Indian, Alaskan native, Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only .....	6.0
Two or more races .....	10.1

*Employment characteristics.* About 58 percent of those who changed their occupation between January 2003 and January 2004 also changed their industry; this means that most changes in occupation are accompanied by a change in industry.

Most wage and salary workers in private industry or in the government have higher occupational mobility rates than self-employed persons, whether incorporated or unincorporated. Self-employed persons who respond that their businesses are incorporated are included among wage and salary workers because, technically, they are paid employees of a corporation. Employees in the Federal Government demonstrate stability similar to the unincorporated self-employed. Those in private in-

**Table 1. Occupational mobility rates by educational attainment level and gender, January 2004**

Education	Aged 16 and older			Aged 25 and older		
	Both genders	Men	Women	Both genders	Men	Women
All education levels .....	7.2	6.8	7.7	5.4	5.1	5.9
Less than high school .....	8.3	7.7	9.3	4.9	4.6	5.5
High school or equivalent .....	7.6	7.7	7.6	5.5	5.5	5.6
Some college but no degree .....	8.8	8.1	9.6	6.2	5.4	7.2
Associate degree, occupational/ vocational .....	6.5	6.3	6.6	5.6	5.3	5.9
Associate degree, academic program .....	6.3	5.9	6.6	5.4	5.7	5.2
Bachelor's degree .....	6.4	5.7	7.2	5.2	4.8	5.6
Master's degree or higher education .....	4.7	4.2	5.4	4.7	4.2	5.3

**Table 2. Occupational mobility rates by major occupational group, January 2004**

Occupation	Percent
Total, all occupations .....	7.2
Management .....	6.5
Business and financial operations .....	6.3
Computer and mathematical science .....	4.0
Architecture and engineering .....	3.0
Life, physical, and social science .....	5.7
Community and social services .....	6.0
Legal .....	3.2
Education, training, and library .....	5.7
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media .....	7.0
Healthcare practitioner and technical .....	3.0
Healthcare support .....	7.5
Protective service .....	7.5
Food preparation and serving related .....	10.9
Buildings and grounds cleaning and maintenance .....	5.0
Personal care and service .....	8.1
Sales and related .....	10.6
Office and administrative support .....	8.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry .....	4.1
Construction and extraction .....	6.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair .....	4.8
Production .....	8.1
Transportation and material moving .....	8.9

dusty are the most likely to switch occupations. The following tabulation shows January 2004 occupational mobility rates by class of worker:

<i>Class of worker</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Total .....	7.2
Federal Government ....	3.9
State Government .....	6.3
Local Government .....	5.5
Private, for-profit .....	8.3
Private, nonprofit .....	7.8
Self-employed, incorporated .....	2.0
Self-employed, unincorporated .....	3.7

The highest occupational mobility rate by class of worker found in private, for-profit industry may be partly due to the high proportion of younger persons employed there. More than 41 percent of private, for-profit workers were younger than age 35, while only about 36 percent of the total employed in January 2004 were under age 35. Conversely, a low proportion of younger workers could partially explain lower occupational mobility rates. In January

2004, the incorporated self-employed had a mere 12 percent under age 35, the Federal Government had 18 percent under age 35, and the unincorporated self-employed had 19 percent under age 35.

The occupational mobility rates by major occupational group measure changes in detailed occupations, not changes between major groups. The rates reflect the proportion of persons entering the occupation from elsewhere, as opposed to leaving the occupation to enter a new one. The rates presented in table 2 are calculated as the number of individuals who belonged to a detailed occupation in January 2004 and were in a different occupation in January 2003 divided by the total number employed in the detailed occupation in January 2004 who were also employed in any occupation in January 2003.

Food preparation and serving-related occupations and sales and related occupations had the highest incidence of occupational mobility, reflecting the large number of young workers in these fields. As many as 64 percent of food preparation and serving-related workers were younger

than age 35 in January 2004, and about 2 out of 5 sales and related workers also were under age 35. In contrast, health-care practitioner and technical occupations, architecture and engineering occupations, and legal occupations had the lowest incidence of occupational mobility. These three major occupational groups had fewer than 3 out of 10 workers younger than age 35 in January 2004, less than the 36 percent of the total employed that were under age 35. As individuals invest in more training to qualify for an occupation, they are less likely to leave the occupation for another.

While the single largest contributor of occupational changers to each major occupational group was another detailed occupation within the same major group—shown in bold on table 3—this contribution never made up the majority of occupational changers. The highest contribution of occupational changers within the same major group was 40.0 percent for management, business, and financial occupations; the smallest percent contribution shown was 17.3 percent for installation, maintenance, and repair occupations. For all major groups, the majority of occupational changers transferred to another major group.

Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations had only about 294,000 persons originating in the group that later worked in a different detailed occupation, which is the smallest number among the groups shown in table 3. Also, this group received only 2.5 percent of all workers 16 years and older who had changed detailed occupations since January 2003—the smallest percent of all groups shown. With 1.7 million occupational changers originating in the group, service occupations had the highest number of persons who later changed detailed occupations. However, 16.8 percent of all occupational changers entered into the office and administrative support occupations group, making it the major

**Table 3. Occupational distribution of employed civilians aged 16 and older who changed occupations between January 2003 and January 2004**

[Numbers in thousands]

Aged 16 and older	Major occupational group, 2004 <sup>1</sup>									
	Total	Management, business, and financial	Professional and related	Service	Sales and related	Office and administrative support	Construction and extraction	Installation, maintenance, and repair	Production	Transportation and material moving
Share of total employment, January 2004 .....	100.0	14.5	20.7	15.6	11.9	13.9	5.9	3.7	7.1	6.2
<b>Major occupational group, 2003</b>	<b>Percent of total employment in different occupation</b>									
Total employed in a different occupation .....	8,914	13.6	13.9	16.2	16.5	16.8	4.8	2.5	8.1	7.3
Management, business, and financial .....	1,031	<b>40.0</b>	13.1	7.1	17.9	12.9	2.0	.4	3.9	2.4
Professional and related .....	1,076	15.6	<b>38.1</b>	10.9	15.0	12.9	1.5	.9	2.7	2.7
Service .....	1,691	7.8	13.2	<b>29.5</b>	16.7	16.1	2.2	1.1	4.7	8.5
Sales and related .....	1,327	12.3	8.4	18.4	<b>27.2</b>	19.2	2.3	1.6	5.0	5.5
Office and administrative support .....	1,465	13.3	13.0	13.2	15.6	<b>31.5</b>	3.6	1.1	4.8	3.7
Construction and extraction .....	360	6.2	4.3	18.8	8.7	3.4	<b>31.3</b>	5.1	13.9	5.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair .....	294	5.0	6.8	8.1	13.2	13.4	13.9	<b>17.3</b>	11.1	11.3
Production .....	568	6.8	6.4	7.8	9.9	10.1	5.1	5.9	<b>33.6</b>	13.9
Transportation and material moving .....	620	4.6	4.4	15.1	11.2	10.3	8.5	5.6	17.0	<b>22.1</b>
Do not remember <sup>1</sup> .....	339	5.1	13.2	19.3	15.8	15.8	8.3	1.8	10.8	9.9

<sup>1</sup> Due to the exclusion of the farming, fishing, and forestry occupation group and the military or Armed Forces occupation group, the sum of the major occupational groups shown and those who do not remember their previous occupation may not equal the total for all employed in a different occupation.

NOTE: Percents for each row may not add to 100 percent due to rounding and the exclusion of the farming, fishing, and forestry occupational group.

group that attracted the highest share of all occupational changers.

Even though 16.5 percent of occupational changers belonged to the sales and related major occupational group in January 2004, this group accounted for only 11.9 percent of total employment. The professional and related major occupational group accounted for 20.7 percent of total employment in January 2004, but only 13.9 percent of occupational changers belonged to this group. The employment share for each major occupational group was one factor affecting the distribution of occupational changers, but it was not the only determining factor.

The sample size was very small for farming, fishing, and forestry occupations and military or Armed Forces occupations. Because small samples

are often unreliable, data for these groups are not shown separately, but are included in the total.

### Historical data

Age and gender are two of the few individual characteristics not affected by changes in classification systems. While there is no clear trend over time, the occupational mobility rate for men and women dropped steadily over the last four CPS occupational mobility supplements and reached its lowest point between January 2003 and January 2004. With the exception of 1972–73, the rate for men has been lower than the rate for women. (See table 4.) Similar to the 1972–73 rates by gender, women—with a rate of 6.9 percent—exhibited less of a tendency to change occupations than men—with a rate of

9.9 percent—during 1965–66, when only those ages 18 and older were included.

One characteristic of the data that remains constant over time is the significantly larger occupational mobility rates for persons aged 16 to 24 years, regardless of gender. Changes in this group are to be expected, as these recent entrants to the labor market complete training programs and explore work options that precede their assimilation into more stable employment patterns. Overall, occupational mobility rates for 1977–78 are the highest of any year, reflecting the large number of young persons in the labor market, as the youngest baby boomers began working. Although the unemployment rate in 1977 of 7 percent is high relative to the most recent decade, employment grew by more than 4 million

**Table 4. Occupational mobility rates for employed civilians, by age and gender, selected years 1973–2004**

Age and gender	1972-73	1977-78	1980-81	1982-83	1986-87	1990-91	1995-96	1999-2000	2001-02	2003-04
Total, both genders, aged 16 and older .....	9.0	12.0	11.0	9.7	9.9	9.9	11.0	10.1	8.6	7.2
Men, aged 16 and older: .....	9.3	11.9	10.3	9.4	9.6	9.3	10.7	9.5	8.0	6.8
16-19 .....	30.3	35.9	28.7	25.6	29.4	32.5	35.0	32.6	29.7	26.2
20-24 .....	25.0	27.3	23.8	21.3	22.2	22.9	29.3	23.3	22.0	19.7
25-34 .....	12.4	15.5	12.4	11.5	11.4	11.6	14.8	12.8	10.8	9.1
35-44 .....	6.2	8.1	7.4	6.7	7.0	6.3	7.2	7.4	6.0	5.1
45-54 .....	3.5	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.9	4.9	3.8	3.1
55-64 .....	2.6	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.8	2.8
65 and older .....	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.1
Women, aged 16 and older: ..	8.4	12.2	12.0	10.2	10.4	10.7	11.3	10.9	9.3	7.7
16-19 .....	26.4	36.0	32.6	24.6	28.7	33.2	37.3	28.5	29.7	28.0
20-24 .....	18.9	22.9	22.8	20.1	21.0	25.0	25.2	29.4	25.1	20.0
25-34 .....	9.9	14.4	13.9	11.9	11.8	12.3	14.9	14.2	11.6	9.0
35-44 .....	6.3	9.3	8.9	7.8	8.5	8.1	8.8	9.0	6.8	6.8
45-54 .....	3.3	5.1	5.8	4.9	4.9	5.5	6.2	5.3	5.2	4.4
55-64 .....	2.4	3.6	2.7	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.4	2.7
65 and older .....	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.4	1.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.2	2.3
Standardized: <sup>1</sup>										
Total, both genders, aged 16 and older .....	8.0	10.3	9.5	8.5	8.7	9.1	10.5	9.8	8.4	7.2
Men, aged 16 and older .....	8.5	10.4	9.0	8.4	8.5	8.5	10.2	9.1	7.9	6.8
Women, aged 16 and older ..	7.3	10.3	10.0	8.7	9.0	9.7	10.8	10.6	9.0	7.7

NOTE: Occupational mobility rates for years before 1990–91 are from James P. Markey and William Parks II, "Occupational change: pursuing a different kind of work," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1989, pp. 3–12. Occupational mobility rates for 1990–91 and onward were developed from

CPS job tenure and occupational mobility supplement data.

<sup>1</sup> Standardized to the age distribution of individuals working in both January 2003 and January 2004.

between 1977 and 1978, which is the largest employment change between years when the CPS included an occupational mobility supplement.<sup>4</sup> Such a large increase may have led to an abundance of job opportunities in fields that differed from those in which an individual worked in 1977.

Because the age distribution of the workforce changed in each year, a second occupational mobility rate by gender is provided that standardizes the age distribution to that found among individuals working in both January 2003 and January 2004. Because the workforce in January 2003–04 had a higher proportion of older age groups, the overall occupational mobility rate for all age groups was lowered by standardizing to 2004 across all previous years. (See table 4.) Even after being standardized, the rates do not show a consistent trend over time. The 2003–04 rate remains the lowest for men and for both genders combined; however, the standardized rate for women aged 16 and older in 1972–73 was slightly

lower than it was in 2003–04. Additionally, the 1977–78 rate remains the highest for men, while the standardized rate for women in both 1995–96 and 1999–2000 was above what it was in 1977–78. The 1995–96 standardized rate was slightly higher than the 1977–78 rate for both genders combined.

### Interpreting the data

Care must be exercised in interpreting occupational mobility data, especially when comparing data from different surveys. The 2004 rate is the lowest ever recorded and one temptation is to attribute poor economic conditions as the cause. The unemployment rate increased to 6.0 percent in 2004 from 4.7 percent in 2002, as more individuals lost jobs or began seeking work after being outside the labor market for a period of time. Some would interpret the low mobility to mean workers were being cautious, preferring the security of their current jobs and not changing

occupations, even though occupational mobility also declined when the unemployment rate dropped to 4.2 percent in 2000, from 5.6 percent in 1996. Others might be tempted to interpret the data as favorable, because less worker displacement over time would reduce occupational mobility. However, other factors are at work. Given that older workers exhibit lower occupational mobility, the total occupational mobility rates can be expected to decline as baby boomers approach retirement and the median age of the workforce continues to increase.

Occupational mobility data from the Current Population Survey supplements provide a unique, but limited, perspective on labor market dynamics. The BLS occupational outlook program combines the occupational mobility information with other CPS information on movements to estimate occupational replacement needs.<sup>5</sup> Occupational mobility data alone cannot be used as an indicator of labor market conditions. □

## NOTES

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<sup>1</sup> This report contains the first occupational mobility data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics since a news release for the January 1991 CPS supplement. For a previous report on occupational mobility, see James P. Markey and William Parks II, "Occupational change: pursuing a different kind of work," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1989, pp. 3–12. Earlier reports on occupational mobility appeared in the *Monthly Labor Review* in June 1967, February 1975, December 1979, September 1982, and October 1984.

<sup>2</sup> Occupational mobility data derived from retrospective questions may be subject to errors due to the possibility that some persons cannot accurately remember their occupation a year earlier. This can cause respondents to indicate they worked in a different occupation when they actually worked in the same occupation or vice versa. Often a respondent provides information for the other persons within the household, which also may result in inaccurate information about the previous

employment of a person who is not the respondent. Because estimates are based on a sample of the civilian noninstitutional population, they may differ from figures that could be obtained through a complete census. Sampling variability may be relatively large in cases in which the numbers are small. Small estimates and small differences between estimated percentages or rates should be used and interpreted with caution.

In addition to limitations of the data resulting from retrospective bias, there are several limitations which reflect how the data were obtained. Since the supplement to the CPS only asks about a person's occupation at two points in time—January 2003 and January 2004, any changes to the occupation between the two points in time are not included in the occupational mobility rate. Issues related to coding each respondent's occupation in the previous year proved to be an obstacle in identifying clearly all occupational changes. Individuals may have

responded that they did not know what their occupation was one year earlier, or they may have described the same duties as their current occupation after indicating that the kind of work they did in both years was different. Also, the incidence of occupational mobility changes with the level of detail used to classify occupations. If only changes between major occupational groups were considered, the degree of occupational mobility would be much less than if one considered all changes between detailed occupations.

<sup>3</sup> See Mary Bowler, Randy E. Ilg, Stephen Miller, Ed Robison, and Anne Polivka, "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective January 2003," *Employment and Earnings*, February 2003, pp. 4–23.

<sup>4</sup> See Table A–1, *Employment and Earnings*, January 2005, p. 13.

<sup>5</sup> See *Occupational Projections and Training Data: 2004–05 edition*, Bulletin 2572 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2004).

### IPP introduces additional Locality of Origin import price indexes

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The International Price Program (IPP) of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as the primary source of data on price changes in the foreign sector, publishes monthly indexes of import and export prices for U.S. merchandise.<sup>1</sup> While such indexes convey price information across product categories of goods traded between the United States and the rest of the world, there is evidence that price trends further vary by the geographic source of the product being traded.<sup>2</sup> U.S. Locality of Origin (LOO) import price indexes were first published by IPP in 1992 for the following groupings, geographic regions, and countries: industrialized and other countries, Canada, European Union, Japan, and the Asian Newly Industrialized Countries (NICs); in 1997 the Latin America locality was added to publication.<sup>3</sup> Since 1992, other countries and regions such as China and Mexico have emerged as important trading partners with the United States. Thus, in January 2005, price index series for these two countries were added to the set of published LOO price indexes along with six other localities: France, Germany, the United Kingdom, the Pacific Rim, the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the Asia Near East.<sup>4</sup> (See box.) The new localities were determined according to customer interest, having a sufficient number and variety of usable item prices to reflect the actual dollar value and type of trade, and

the statistical stability of calculated indexes. This article discusses trends found in these newly-published Locality of Origin import price indexes.

#### Background

The motivation for producing price indexes by geographic region of origin is twofold. First, the types of products being traded differ across localities; therefore, price indexes across localities should exhibit different trends that could not otherwise be observed from the world goods price indexes. For example, the proportion of trade in manufactured goods is relatively higher for industrialized countries than for developing countries.<sup>5</sup> As such, petroleum and other raw materials prices have a lesser impact than manufactured goods prices in the industrialized LOO price index than in the other LOO price index. (See chart 1.)

Second, the U.S. dollar's fluctuation against foreign currencies has an impact on internationally traded products. The magnitude of the influence of currency fluctuation on price levels (often referred to as the *pass-through rate*) depends on a variety of factors. 1) Historically, raw materials prices have been more independent of exchange rate fluctuations than finished goods prices. 2) The magnitude and duration of exchange rate movements also impact the pass-through rate—larger and more permanent fluctuations are more likely to pass through to prices. 3) A particular industry's pricing conventions, such as longer durations between negotiations among buyers and sellers, tend to result in less responsiveness to exchange rate fluctuations. 4) The impact of exchange rate movements on transaction prices between trade partners may vary depending on whether said trade is intra-firm or not. 5) Finally, the degree of competitive pressures in an industry can determine whether a seller absorbs exchange rate fluctuations or passes them on to selling prices.

The set of LOO price indexes selected for publication was determined according to the current levels of pricing data collected monthly by the IPP as part of the voluntary survey sample of importing and exporting U.S. companies. To guarantee accuracy and stability of a price index by locality of origin, an index must contain consistent and abundant price information. The methods for selecting potentially publishable LOO indexes based on accuracy and stability are outlined in the "Other decision criteria" section of this article. Data on imported products from the Consumption Entry Documents collected by the U.S. Customs Bureau serve as an information source on the value and type of trade with foreign countries. These data serve as weights across product categories within an LOO index and are updated annually to reflect frequent shifts in trade. The preferred price basis for imports is f.o.b. (free on board), which is the price at the foreign port of exportation before insurance, freight, or duty are added. The product universe for constructing price indexes is defined as all merchandise that is consistently traded, excluding works of art, military items, and used items.

The LOO indexes are constructed using a modified Laspeyres index formula and the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) for the aggregation structure. An updated classification system reflecting new and emerging industries, NAICS has been implemented or is in the process of being implemented across many Federal statistical agencies to provide a consistent conceptual framework. The NAICS further allows the LOO indexes to be published—publishability standards permitting—at the disaggregated "manufacturing" and "nonmanufacturing" categories.

#### Recent trends

The United States is the world's largest market for other exporting countries. In 2004, it imported more than

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### U.S. locality of origin (LOO) import price indexes

Industrialized countries

Other countries

Canada

European Union

**France**

**Germany**

**United Kingdom**

Latin America

**Mexico**

**Pacific Rim**

**China**

Japan

Asia Newly Industrialized Countries (Asian NICs)

**Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)**

**Asia Near East**

NOTE: Localities in **bold** were added to publication in 2005. All other LOO indexes were first published in 1992, except Latin America which was first published in 1997

\$1.3 trillion worth of merchandise—accounting for more than 17 percent of the total value of world-wide imported goods.<sup>6</sup> Of the total 2004 U.S. imports, half came from the four top trading partners: Canada (17 percent), China (13 percent), Mexico (11 percent), and Japan (9 percent). (See chart 2.) When the Locality of Origin indexes were first introduced in 1992, Canada and Japan were overwhelmingly the top suppliers of merchandise to the United States. (See chart 3.) In the time since, the volume of trade with the United States for both Mexico and China substantially increased; imports from China have grown a staggering 665 percent since 1992, and imports from Mexico have grown 343 percent over the same period. What has changed?

*Asia-Pacific region.* In 1978, the year Deng Xiaoping announced China's Open Door Policy, market-oriented economic reform began in China, including the opening up of markets to world trade. Since then, China's economy has

been one of world's fastest-growing; its gross domestic product (GDP) has grown from around \$600 billion in 1978 to well more than \$5 trillion in 2003. Direct foreign investment increased to nearly \$50 billion, up from less than \$300 million in 1978, while the volume of imports and exports both increased by well more than 1,000 percent over the same period.<sup>7</sup> More recently, the growth of China's imports, particularly for raw materials, has been attributed as a factor in rising world spot prices for raw materials and energy.<sup>8</sup> Their fuel and raw materials imports have increased more than 250 percent over the last decade. Chinese demand for finished goods has also increased substantially over the same period: manufacturing imports have increased more than 200 percent.

China has also become a major producer of manufactured products. Its exports of manufactured products have increased well more than 400 percent in the past decade. The United States is China's largest market, and approximately 40 percent of China's exports were purchased by the United States in 2003, consisting mostly of the following manufactured items: office and household machinery, telecommunications and electronic equipment, furniture, textiles, clothing, and footwear.

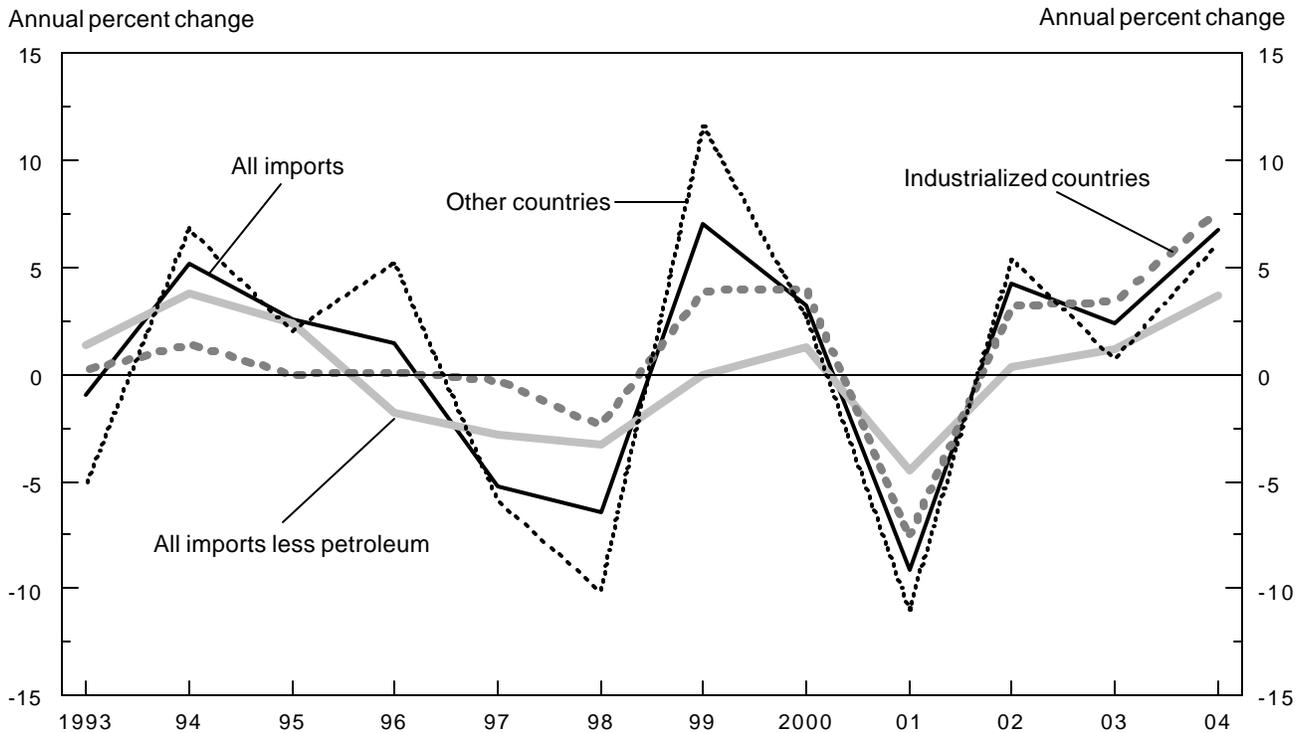
Imports from the Pacific Rim region as a whole totaled nearly \$500 billion in 2004, more than doubling the import dollar value since 1992. Adding to the set of price indexes for imports from Asian-Pacific economies, the Interna-

tional Price Program is introducing indexes for the Pacific Rim region and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). Comprised of 14 Eastern Hemisphere nations—including China, Japan, and Australia—the Pacific Rim is the most aggregated regional price index for that part of the world. The ASEAN was established in 1967 with the mission of providing not only economic integration, but also cooperation in social areas such as health, labor, poverty, women's and children's issues, education, and disaster management. Its population extends to nearly 500 million people with a collective GDP of nearly \$686 billion, and exports to the United States totaling nearly \$82 billion in 2003.

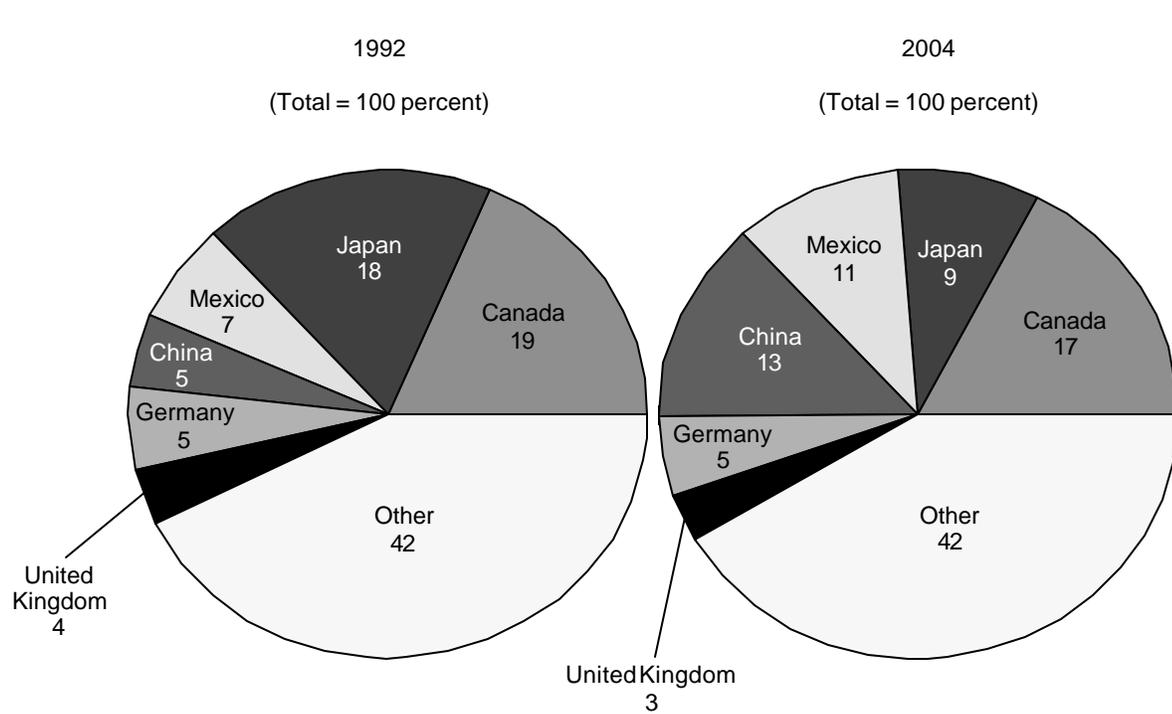
Chart 4 displays the China, Pacific Rim, and ASEAN Locality of Origin import price series for 2004. Because such small percentages of imports from these regions are of nonmanufactured goods, the price index for all imports excluding petroleum is included in the chart for comparison purposes. The data show that the price index for imports from China is stable throughout 2004; during this time the U.S. dollar equaled roughly 8.28 yuan, which has been the exchange rate since October 1998. Prices for imports from the ASEAN have drifted slightly downward over the year, evidence of the falling price trend for world computers and electronics, an industry area that comprises approximately 57 percent of imports from the ASEAN region. Prices for imports from the Pacific Rim region as a whole, like those from China, were relatively flat during 2004.

*Mexico.* Mexico has also become an increasingly important trade partner with the United States. Since the enactment of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in 1994, Mexico's trade with the United States and Canada has tripled.<sup>9</sup> Despite the economic crisis that began in late 1994 and resulted in a large current

**Chart 1. Comparison of world import price indexes with industrialized and other countries**  
**100 indexes**

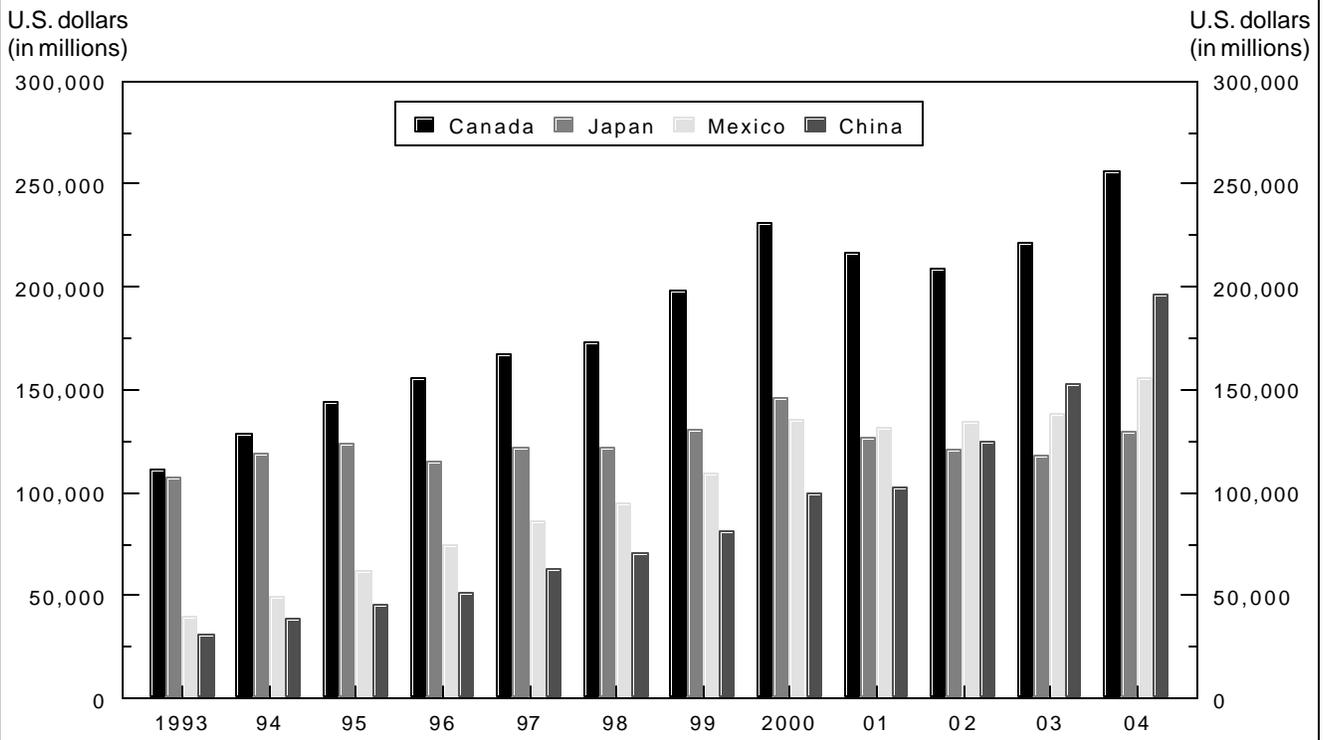


**Chart 2. Proportion of U.S. imports value held by top trading partners, 1992 and 2004, in percent**

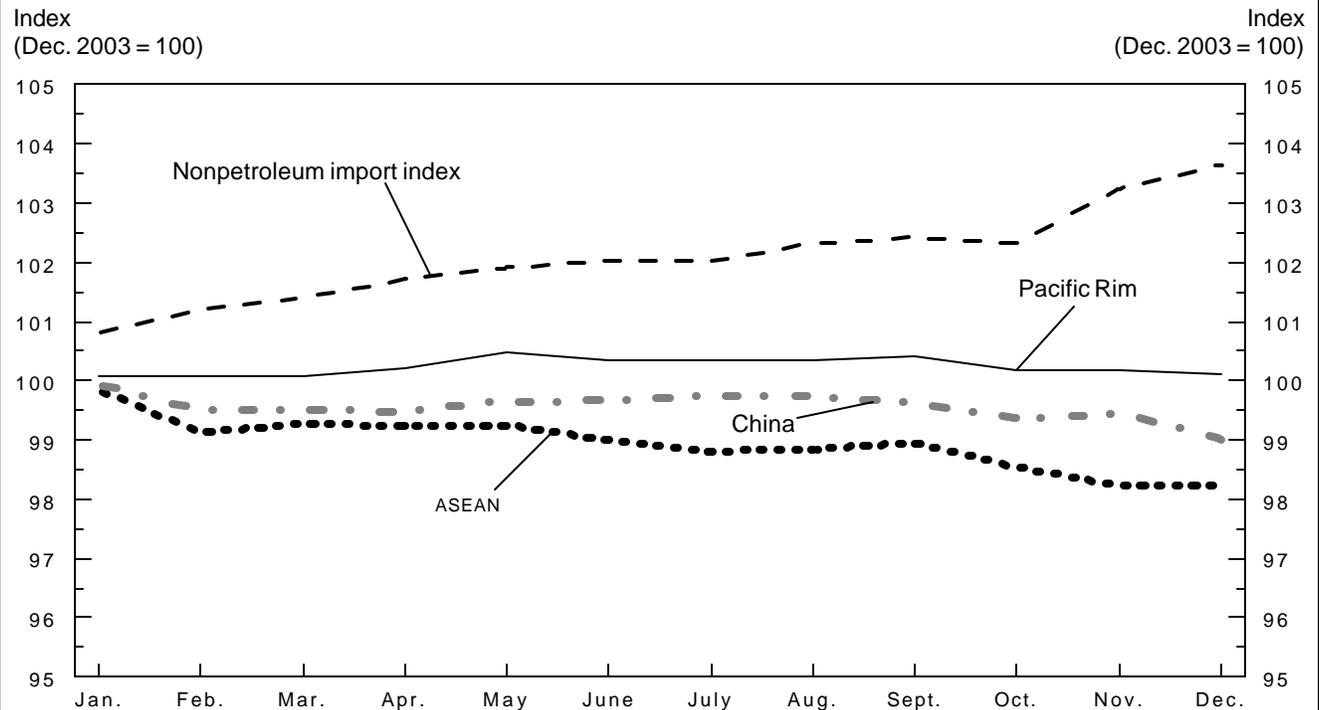


NOTE: Data are in millions of U.S. dollars, not rebased because these are percentages of total.

**Chart 3. U.S. imports from top trading partners, by U.S. dollar value of trade**



**Chart 4. Comparison of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), China and Pacific Rim locality of origin indexes with the nonpetroleum import index, 2004**



account deficit necessitating the Mexican government to float the peso—which subsequently lost half of its value against the U.S. dollar—Mexico’s export sector rebounded quickly. Mexico’s GDP grew an average of 12 percent per year from 1996 to 2000; and in 1995, Mexico began running trade surpluses with the United States. Such surpluses have grown to more than \$40 billion, and in 2001 Mexico overtook Japan as the United States’ second largest trading partner (after Canada) before more recently being surpassed only by China. Approximately 85 percent of Mexico’s exports go to the United States, comprising nearly one-quarter of Mexico’s GDP.<sup>10</sup> Mexico is not only the fourth largest supplier of petroleum to the United States, but also a significant supplier of manufactured goods such as motor vehicle parts and electronic equipment. Furthermore, intra-company trade plays a key role

in U.S.-Mexico trade: about 64 percent of U.S. imports from Mexico and about 35 percent of U.S. exports to Mexico represent related party trade.<sup>11</sup>

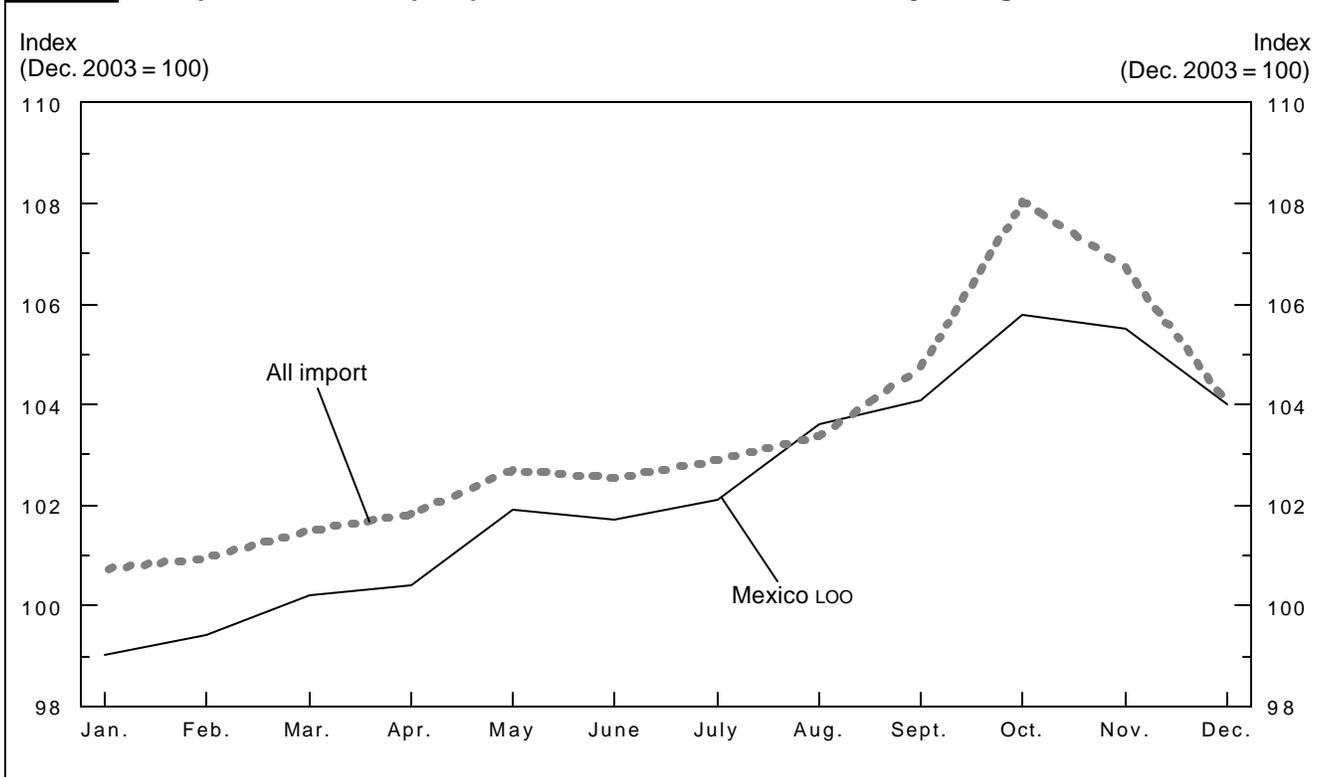
Chart 5 displays the path of the import price index for goods from Mexico in 2004 along with the all imports price index. Import prices from Mexico trended upward over the year in a tendency similar to overall import prices, though the former showed a more pronounced increase and subsequent decrease resulting from the sharp petroleum price movements in the fall.

*European countries.* The International Price Program has published a Locality of Origin price index for the European Union since 1992. In 2005, price indexes for imports from France, Germany, and the United Kingdom were individually added to the set of published indexes to provide a more comprehensive picture of the behavior of import prices from that region. To-

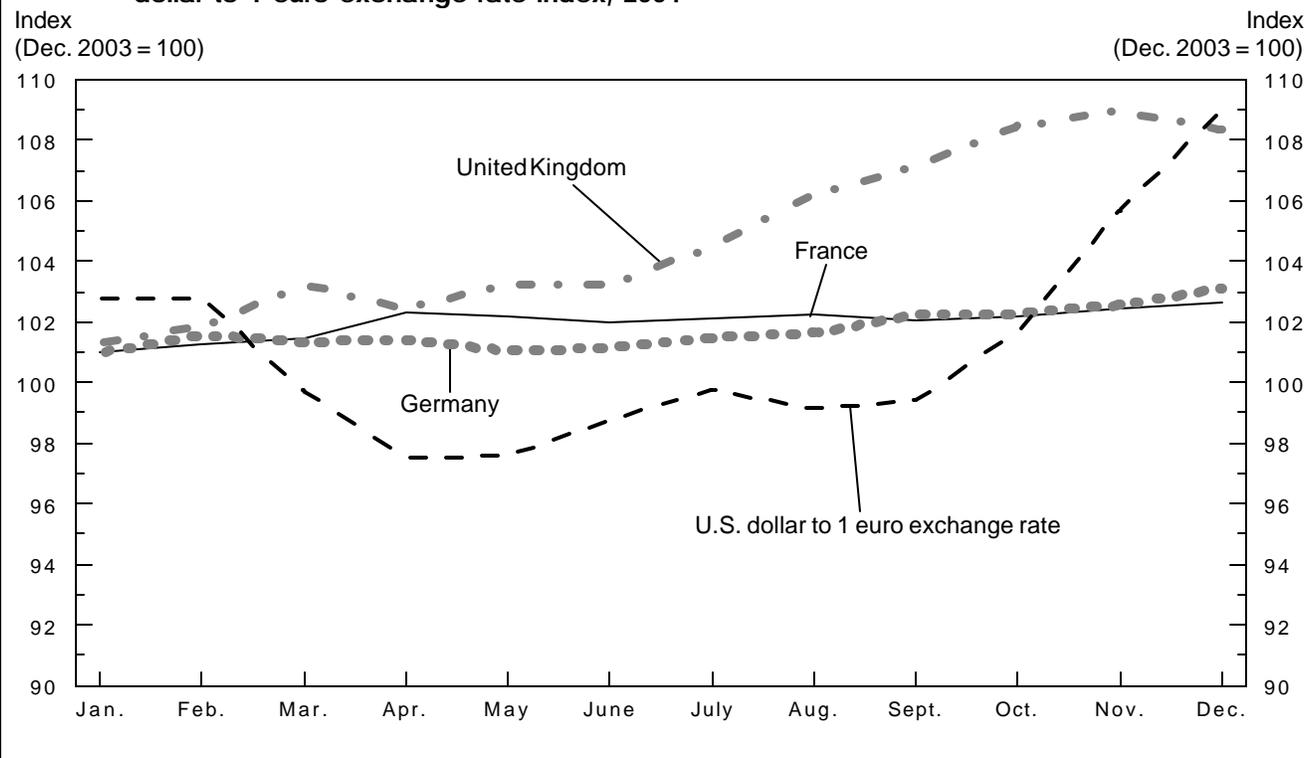
gether, the three countries make up more than half of the total dollar volume of imports from the European Union—and each is a significant contributor to the region’s production of motor vehicles and chemicals, the industries accounting for the largest share of U.S. imports from the European region.

Chart 6 plots the import price indexes from Germany, the United Kingdom, and France along with a U.S. dollar-euro exchange rate index for comparison.<sup>12</sup> The U.K. import price index diverges from the two other countries’ indexes and is attributable to the effect of world petroleum prices on the United Kingdom’s refined petroleum industry. A noteworthy phenomenon in recent years is the U.S. dollar’s weakening against major foreign currencies, particularly the euro. Between its June 2001 peak and January 2005, the dollar has lost more than 30 percent of its value against the euro.<sup>13</sup> However, chart 6 reveals that

**Chart 5. Comparison of the import price index with the Mexico locality of origin (LOO) index, 2004**



**Chart 6. Comparison of France, Germany, and United Kingdom locality of origin indexes with U.S. dollar to 1 euro exchange rate index, 2004**



any impact of the exchange rate movement appears inconclusive in both the Germany and France series, which were flat over the year—suggesting that exchange rate fluctuations were not passed through to import prices from major European trade partners to any notable degree.

*Other Asia.* The Asia Near East price index, which represents more than \$40 billion in import merchandise value in 2003, is expected to be dominated by the behavior of petroleum prices, which account for nearly 60 percent of its exports to the United States.<sup>14</sup> Indeed, it can be seen in chart 7 that the series tracked closely with the world price index for petroleum in 2004. The remaining composition of imports from this region includes apparel, chemicals, and diamonds.

### Other decision criteria

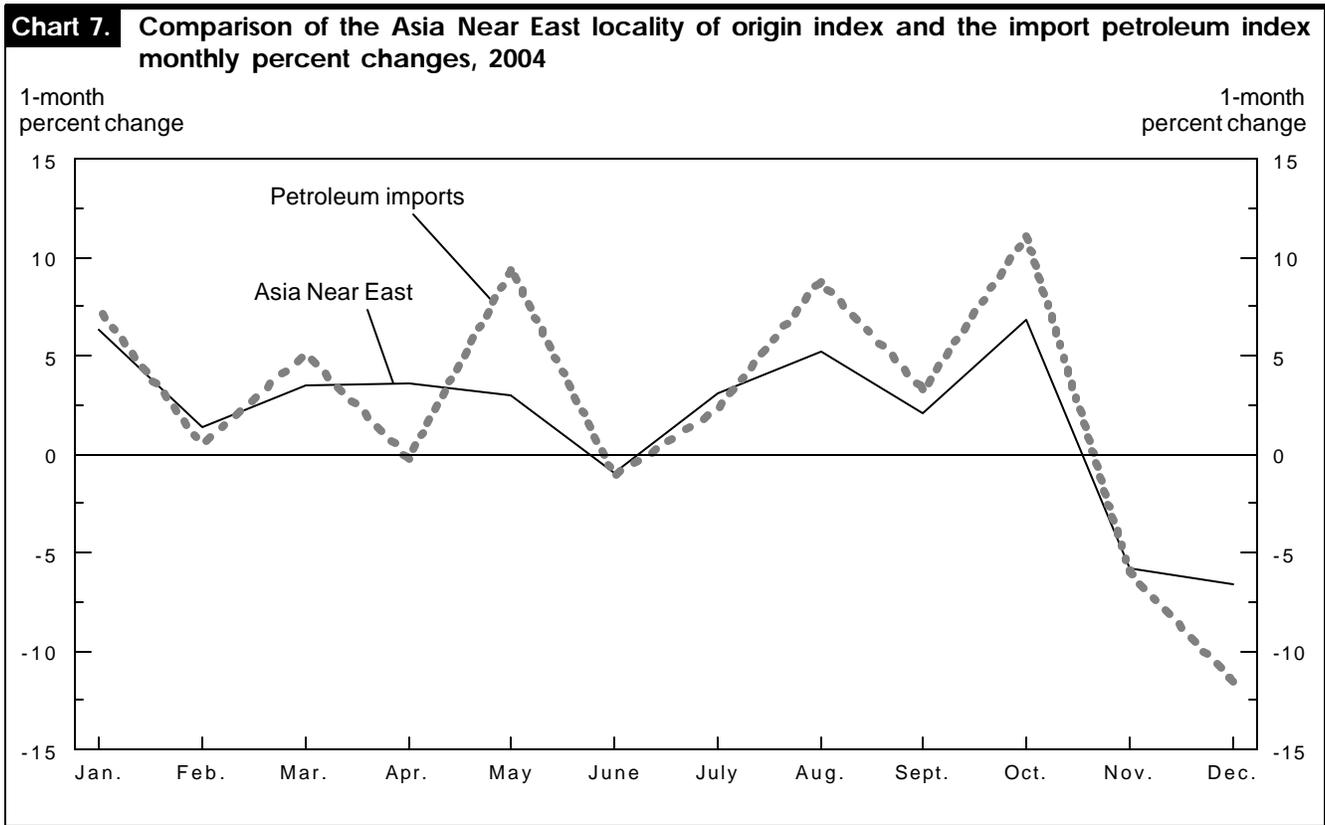
The feasibility research for determining acceptable additions to the set of published Locality of Origin indexes incorporated the evaluation of several criteria: annual dollar values of trade, goodness-of-fit measures, and variance analysis. First, the country's or region's trade dollar value with the United States generates customer interest—presumably, higher trade flows garner more public interest, particularly with individual countries such as China and Mexico.

In addition to customer interest, two goodness-of-fit statistics were used to compare the distribution of price quotes across disaggregated index strata to the distribution of trade dollar values across those index strata. Goodness-of-fit is especially important in determining the robustness of Locality of Origin indexes because the International Price Program

samples from the universe of import and export transactions according to trade dollar values across product categories, rather than the trade dollar values across localities.<sup>15</sup> The goodness-of-fit measures thus provide a picture of how well the sampling process represents the distribution of trade by locality.

The first goodness-of-fit statistic bases the distribution of price quotes on the total number of prices *requested*, while the second goodness-of-fit statistic bases the distribution of quotes on the total number of *usable* prices. The general form of the goodness-of-fit statistic is

$$GOF = \frac{\sum_{i \in S} g_i \left( \frac{g_i}{\Gamma_S} - \frac{f_i}{\Phi_S} \right)^2}{\sum_{i \in S} g_i} \quad (1)$$



where  $g_i$  is the sampled dollar value for stratum  $i$ ;  $\Gamma_S$  is the sampled dollar value of trade in stratum  $i$ 's parent stratum  $S$ ;  $f_i$  is the number of prices in stratum  $i$ ;  $\Phi_S$  is the number of prices in stratum  $i$ 's parent stratum  $S$ ; and  $GOF \in [0,1]$ .<sup>16</sup> As the value of  $GOF$  gets closer to zero, the closer the distribution of prices is to the distribution of trade dollar value, indicating that the number of prices requested or collected is appropriately distributed to match trade patterns within a particular price index.

Acceptable upper-bounds for the two goodness-of-fit statistics were found by applying the statistics to price indexes for import products from the world published under the Harmonized products classification system.<sup>17</sup> The upper-

bound was set at .05 for both goodness-of-fit statistics because approximately 95 percent of the two-digit-level Harmonized strata produced values of less than .05 for both versions of the goodness-of-fit statistic.<sup>18</sup> Therefore, LOO price indexes considered for publication should fall below the same upper-bound as the Harmonized strata; that is, a potentially publishable LOO price index should have a goodness-of-fit result equal to or less than .05.

Estimating the variances of price indexes is desirable as a measure of accuracy and stability. Variance estimates were obtained through a bootstrapping method to estimate the variability of the annual change of price index values.<sup>19</sup> The set of prices (known henceforth as item sets) for each potentially publishable country or region was independently re-sampled with replacement to obtain equivalent stratum-level item set

sizes. This re-sampling was performed 50 times to create 50 item set realizations for each locality. For each replicate item set, bootstrap item weights were calculated by multiplying the original item weights by the number of times each item was randomly selected.<sup>20</sup> These re-sampled item sets, along with the adjusted item weights, were then used to create 50 realizations of each locality's price index series. Letting  $PI$  denote the price index value,  $l$  the locality,  $s$  the stratum of interest,  $i$  the replicate number, and  $t$  the time period (representing a monthly observation), the replicate annual changes in the price index values for each stratum within a locality were calculated as

$$\theta_{l,s,i,t} = \frac{PI_{l,s,i,t}}{PI_{l,s,i,t-12}} \quad (2)$$

And variances were calculated in the usual way as

$$\text{Var}_{l,s,t} = \frac{1}{50-1} \sum_{i=1}^{50} (\theta_{l,s,i,t} - \bar{\theta}_{l,s,t})^2 \quad (3)$$

where

$$\bar{\theta}_{l,s,t} = \frac{1}{50} \sum_{i=1}^{50} \theta_{l,s,i,t} \quad (4)$$

Baselines for acceptable variance levels were established by calculating variances for the LOO indexes already published and for the Harmonized classification system import index. In general, variances for LOO indexes exceeded the variances for Harmonized import price indexes—an expected result because the number of prices in the world Harmonized indexes are greater than the number of prices in the LOO indexes. However, most fell within the Harmonized variances and the existing Locality of Origin indexes' variances. Locality of Origin countries and regions were then ranked and selected according to the number of periods that variances fell below the lowest variances for existing LOO indexes; the number of periods that variances fell between the lowest and highest variances for existing LOO indexes; and the number of periods that variances fell above the highest variances for existing LOO indexes.

## Conclusion

The addition of newly-published Locality of Origin import price indexes to data offered by the International Price Program enhances the set of price indexes available to measure different aspects of inflation in merchandise markets. In 2004, price indexes for imports from Mexico, the United Kingdom, and the Asia Near East have trended with

world petroleum prices, while the indexes for China, the Pacific Rim, France, Germany, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations have been comparatively flat. The eight new Locality of Origin import price indexes are publicly available dating back to December 2003. It was not feasible to calculate indexes prior to December 2003 because the classification structure at the most disaggregated level changes so frequently that the market basket beyond a 1-year history cannot be reconstructed. Trade shifts are especially critical for LOO indexes; U.S. importers regularly change suppliers, which may not reside in the same locality as previous suppliers. □

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> The Bureau of Labor Statistics also produces import and export price indexes for a set of services industries. The services sector is not included in locality of origin price indexes, and so is excluded from the discussion here.

<sup>2</sup> See “New international price series published by Nation and region,” by Michelle Albert Vachris, *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1992, pp. 16–22.

<sup>3</sup> The Locality of Origin import price indexes measure prices at the point of exportation to the United States. Prior to January 2003, the “Industrialized Countries” and “Other Countries” categories were termed, respectively, “Developed Countries” and “Developing Countries.” “Industrialized Countries” includes Western Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and “Other Countries” includes all other countries not comprising “Industrialized Countries.” The Asia NICs category includes Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan.

<sup>4</sup> The Pacific Rim countries are Australia, Brunei, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Macao, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan.

<sup>5</sup> In 2003, the dollar value of nonmanufactured items comprised just more than 8 percent of industrialized imports compared with nearly 17 percent for other countries.

<sup>6</sup> Trade data collected from the Foreign Trade Division of the U.S. Census Bureau.

<sup>7</sup> World Bank 2004 World Development Indicators CD-ROM.

<sup>8</sup> See “A hungry dragon,” *The Economist*, September 30, 2004.

<sup>9</sup> See *CIA-The World Factbook*, on the Internet at <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/mx.html>.

<sup>10</sup> Trade data collected from the Foreign Trade Division of the U.S. Census Bureau and from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

<sup>11</sup> Related-party trade information collected from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, on the Internet at <http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/Press-Release/2003pr/aip/rp03-exh-1.txt>.

<sup>12</sup> The exchange rate is defined as the monthly average of the U.S. dollar to 1 euro, and the exchange rate index is set according to December 2003=100, and then using the monthly percent changes to create subsequent index values. Note that the United Kingdom employs the British pound as its currency rather than the euro.

<sup>13</sup> As of January 2005. In June 2001, \$1=1.172 euros; in January 2005, \$1=.762 euros.

<sup>14</sup> The countries included in the Asia Near East region include the following: Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. This definition is based on that used by the U.S. Census Bureau. Other definitions include countries in northeastern Africa and/or all countries along the southern and eastern parts of the Mediterranean Sea. The area is also frequently referred to as the “Middle East.”

<sup>15</sup> For additional details of the International Price Program's sample design, see Chapter 15 of the *BLS Handbook of Methods*, on the Internet at [http://stats.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch15\\_a.htm](http://stats.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch15_a.htm).

<sup>16</sup> Disaggregated strata are termed “child strata” when considered relative to “parent” strata, which are the next broadest level in an established classification structure.

<sup>17</sup> The Harmonized system is used for product classification during the sampling process in the International Price Program and so is thus assumed to offer the most appropriate baseline measure.

<sup>18</sup> Harmonized import and export price indexes are published at the following levels: Section, Chapter (2-digit), and 4-digit levels. The HTUSA (import) codes are maintained by the U.S. International Trade Commission and the Schedule B (export) codes are maintained by the U.S. Census Bureau.

<sup>19</sup> Annual percent changes are less noisy than monthly percent changes.

<sup>20</sup> The original item weights are those used in the calculation of the import and export price indexes and are based on probability sampling techniques. The weights are a function of the product category's and company's importance in trade.

## Multiple jobholding in States, 2004

Jim Campbell

Multiple jobholding in 2004 increased in 24 States (compared with 2003), decreased in 22 States and the District of Columbia, and showed no change in 5 States.<sup>1</sup> (See table 1.) The national multiple jobholding rate (the number of employed persons reporting more than one job as a share of total employment) was little changed in 2004 at 5.4 percent, after trending downward since 1996. The largest over-the-year increases in the States were posted in Oklahoma (+0.9 per-

centage point), Illinois and North Carolina (+0.8 point each), and Louisiana and Wyoming (+0.7 point each). Arkansas experienced the largest decrease in multiple jobholding rates among the States (-1.0 percentage point), followed closely by Nebraska (-0.9 point). The next largest decreases were in Oregon and Wisconsin (-0.7 percentage point each) and Rhode Island (-0.6 point).

While the U.S. multiple jobholding rate was about the same as in 2003, it was still 0.8 percentage point lower than in 1996, when it peaked at 6.2 percent. Compared with 1996, 44 States and the District of Columbia had lower multiple jobholding rates in 2004. The largest declines over this period were in Wisconsin (-3.3 points), Oregon (-2.8 points), Missouri (-2.5 points), and Indiana (-2.3 points). Only two States had increases in multiple jobholding over this period greater than 0.4 per-

centage point—Utah (+0.9 point) and North Dakota (+0.7 point).

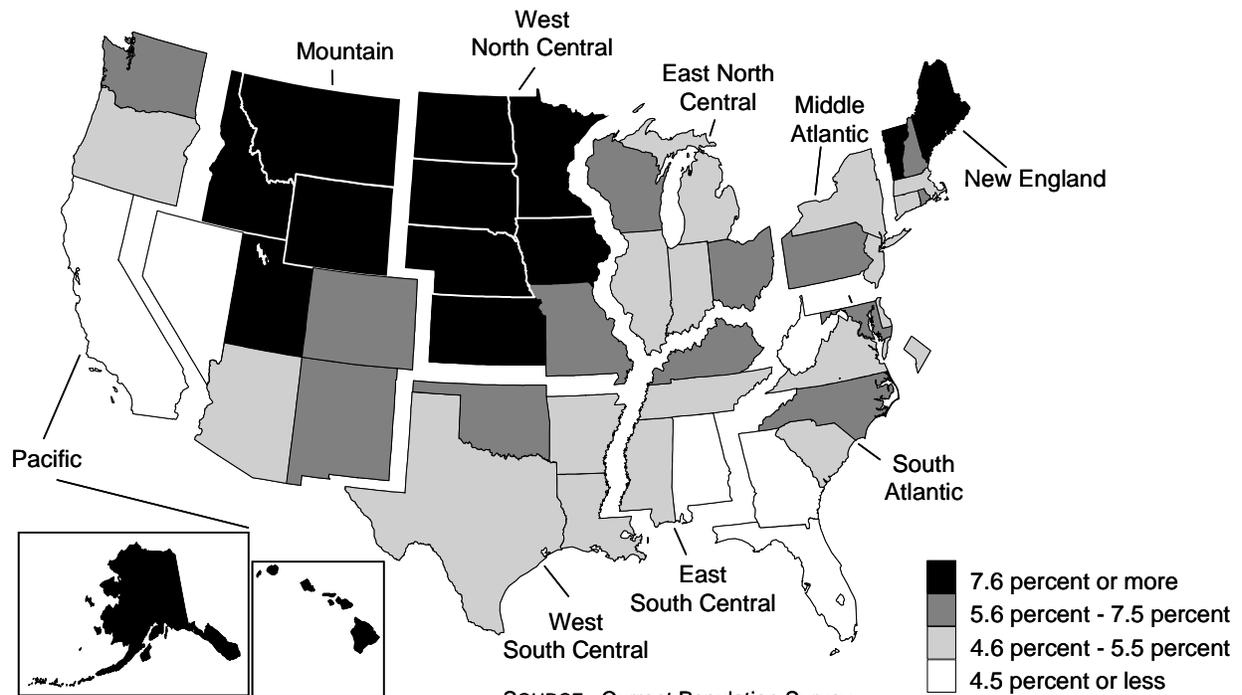
The States again showed considerable variation around the U.S. multiple jobholding rate in 2004. Overall, 27 States had higher rates than the national average, 21 States and the District of Columbia had lower rates, and 2 States matched the U.S. rate. All 7 States in the West North Central Census division continued to register multiple jobholding rates above that of the Nation, with North Dakota and South Dakota recording the highest rates, 10.1 and 9.2 percent, respectively. The northernmost States in the Mountain, New England, and Pacific divisions also had relatively high rates. The high multiple jobholding rates in many States, particularly in the relatively less populous States in the West North Central and Mountain divisions, generally coincided with above-average incidence of both part-time employment

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State	2003	2004	State	2003	2004
United States .....	5.3	5.4	Missouri .....	6.5	6.5
Alabama .....	4.0	4.1	Montana .....	8.5	9.0
Alaska .....	7.7	7.7	Nebraska .....	9.4	8.5
Arizona .....	5.5	5.2	Nevada .....	3.9	4.0
Arkansas .....	6.0	5.0	New Hampshire .....	6.2	6.4
California .....	4.5	4.4	New Jersey .....	4.7	4.6
Colorado .....	6.2	6.5	New Mexico .....	5.2	5.7
Connecticut .....	4.9	5.3	New York .....	4.2	4.6
Delaware .....	4.3	4.6	North Carolina .....	4.8	5.6
District of Columbia .....	5.0	4.6	North Dakota .....	9.7	10.1
Florida .....	4.0	4.3	Ohio .....	6.2	5.8
Georgia .....	3.9	3.9	Oklahoma .....	5.6	6.5
Hawaii .....	7.6	7.6	Oregon .....	5.9	5.2
Idaho .....	8.1	8.6	Pennsylvania .....	5.5	5.5
Illinois .....	4.6	5.4	Rhode Island .....	6.4	5.8
Indiana .....	5.4	5.2	South Carolina .....	5.1	4.9
Iowa .....	7.5	7.6	South Dakota .....	8.6	9.2
Kansas .....	8.6	8.8	Tennessee .....	5.3	5.0
Kentucky .....	5.8	6.0	Texas .....	4.8	4.9
Louisiana .....	4.6	5.3	Utah .....	9.0	8.8
Maine .....	7.9	7.7	Vermont .....	8.9	8.5
Maryland .....	5.9	5.8	Virginia .....	5.0	5.3
Massachusetts .....	4.9	5.4	Washington .....	6.1	5.9
Michigan .....	5.3	5.2	West Virginia .....	4.6	4.3
Minnesota .....	8.5	8.1	Wisconsin .....	7.3	6.6
Mississippi .....	4.9	4.7	Wyoming .....	8.3	9.0

### Multiple jobholding rates by State, 2004 annual averages

U.S. rate = 5.4 percent



SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

and agricultural employment.

Seven of the eight States on the southern border of the United States had multiple jobholding rates below the U.S. figure. In the South Census region, 12 of the 16 States, plus the District of Columbia, reported multiple jobholding

rates below the national rate. Among the six States with rates below 4.5 percent, four were in the South. The lowest multiple jobholding rates were again recorded in Georgia and Nevada, 3.9 percent and 4.0 percent, respectively, followed closely by Alabama, 4.1 percent.

#### NOTE

<sup>1</sup> Data are from the Current Population Survey, a survey of about 60,000 households selected to represent the U.S. population 16 years and older. The survey is conducted monthly by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

### Is the football draft rational?

The National Football League’s annual player draft is one of the more interesting job-matching institutions. As an additional benefit to analysts, it is a relatively transparent mechanism with well-defined rules and widely reported outcomes. Cade Massey and Richard H. Thaler in their National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) working paper *Overconfidence vs. market efficiency in the National Football League* investigate how efficient the draft might be from an economic perspective and what might be behind any inefficiencies from a decision-making perspective.

Their economic conclusions are that earlier draft choices are irrationally costly in two respects. First, the team bidding up in the draft order generally gives up a more valuable set of picks from later in the draft and, second, the earlier draft picks are paid quite a bit more when they sign with the team. Although earlier picks are higher performers, Massey and Thaler find that the fall-off in performance is not nearly as steep as the decline in price as the draft progresses. Furthermore, the value of a player in terms of compensation relative to performance actually increases as the first round of the draft unfolds. That is, “late-first-round picks generate more value than early-first-round picks.”

As far as the psychological underpinnings of this inefficiency go, Massey and Thaler describe the possibilities as “an embarrassment of riches”: nonregressive predictions (predictions about player value are more extreme and varied than the available evidence shows), over-confidence (people’s belief that their knowledge is

more precise than it really is), the “winner’s curse” (winning bidders are more likely to be those who have overestimated a value), and false consensus (the tendency to believe that others’ evaluations are more similar to one’s own than is the case).

### The burden of knowledge

Innovation, most observers would agree, is a fundamental driver of technological progress. Thus, it would seem, innovators are an important resource. It is disconcerting, therefore, to discover in Benjamin F. Jones’ NBER working paper *Age and great invention* that “individual innovators are productive over a narrowing span of their life cycle, a trend that reduces—other things equal—the aggregate output of innovators.”

Jones examined the great achievements—those that merited Nobel prizes or mention in the standard almanacs of technology—and determined the age at which the innovators made their first contributions. That age, according to Jones, had risen by about 6 years over the course of the 20th century. While part of the trend could be attributed to the general aging of the population, the basic driver was “a substantial change in the life-cycle productivity of innovators. Specifically, the age at which the young begin their innovative careers has risen by approximately 8 years. Meanwhile, there has been no compensatory increase in creative potential beyond early middle age.”

Jones attributes the increase of the age at which great innovation occurs to the fact that innovators must build in previously accreted knowledge and thus must necessarily allocate a great

deal of their early careers to education. This is a theme Jones explores at greater length in another working paper, *The burden of knowledge and the “death of the Renaissance man”*: *Is innovation getting harder?* That paper explores the manifold implications of the increasing body of knowledge:

“If knowledge accumulates as technology progresses, then successive generations of innovators may face an increasing educational burden. Innovators can compensate by seeking narrower expertise, but narrowing expertise will reduce their individual capacities, with implications for the organization of innovative activity—a greater reliance on teamwork—and negative implications for growth.”

This “burden of knowledge,” according to Jones, explains not only the increasing age at great innovation noted in his earlier paper, but also the increasing prevalence of academic collaboration and the lengthening of the time to complete doctorates. And, of course, the narrowing of expertise is, by definition, “the death of the Renaissance man.” □

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

### Adequate replacement?

*Adequacy of Earnings Replacement in Workers' Compensation Programs.* Edited by H. Allan Hunt. Kalamazoo, MI, W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 2004, 176 pp., \$16/paperback.

To evaluate the adequacy of a social insurance program, we have to measure results against policy objectives. Cash benefits of workers' compensation are intended to ensure some level of earnings for injured employees, but whether or not this level is adequate depends on the extent of loss. How do we measure that loss? How much more would the worker be earning had an injury not occurred? A growing body of research attempts to answer these questions. Lest you think that the effort to quantify reduced earnings is purely theoretical, California lawmakers in January 2005 implemented a revised workers' compensation schedule for rating permanent disabilities in awarding benefits. Intended to "promote consistency, uniformity, and objectivity," that new schedule adjusts for "diminished future earning capacity," as estimated by a wage loss study.

In the late 1990s, the National Academy of Social Insurance (NASI) commissioned a panel to analyze similar wage-loss studies and review current provisions to evaluate the level of workers' compensation benefits. The study panel presents its findings in *Adequacy of Earnings Replacement in Workers' Compensation Programs*, edited by H. Allan Hunt, Assistant Executive Director of the W.E. Upjohn Institute and Vice-Chair of the NASI Workers' Compensation Steering Committee.

Despite the intentionally narrow focus of the analytical discussion, the book begins with a comprehensive, easy-to-understand description of workers' compensation. In less than 70 pages, the NASI Study Panel of Benefit Adequacy goes beyond simply introducing the basic features of workers' compensation to explain

the conceptual and methodological issues involved with adequacy determinations and wage-loss measurement. Intended primarily for policy stakeholders and the research community, this volume may have broader appeal, because it provides an excellent introduction to issues that might not be so readily obtained from reviewing any particular wage-loss study.

Restricting the scope of adequacy evaluation to an analysis of cash benefits and wage loss was deliberate for three basic reasons. First, potentially large noneconomic losses, such as a diminished quality of life due to impairment, are difficult to measure. More importantly, as the study panel asserts, "Workers' compensation was not developed as a system intended to replace noneconomic or nonwork disability losses, but as a no-fault system for rapid and certain compensation for the economic consequence of workplace injuries and illnesses." Further justification for limiting the discussion to wage benefits is that workers' compensation programs generally ignore nonwage compensation. Note, however, that this means injured workers may still bear considerable losses, even if wage replacement adequacy is achieved.

Earnings loss occurs for a variety of reasons, including reduced or lower-paid work schedules due to physical restrictions following recuperation from injury. Pre-injury earnings are not necessarily a good proxy for post-injury earnings, especially when there are lengthy recuperation periods. Future earnings often differ from current earnings, especially for entry-level and older workers. In addition, there may be other influences on future wages, such as job changes, changing economic conditions, and unemployment.

Before estimating wage loss, the study panel reviews statutory provisions. Using national disability claim distributions, the panel computes what an average cash benefit would be, by State and for the Nation, for the period of 1972 through 1998. The results of this analysis are mixed. The panel found that

the average weekly Temporary Total Disability (TTD) wage benefit for the Nation as a whole increased from 80 percent of the poverty threshold in 1972 to almost 110 percent in 1998. However, with substantial variation among States, this benefit, received by workers who are unable to work temporarily due to injury, was below the poverty level in 16 States. Overall, for all benefit types, including those for permanent disabilities, NASI found that the average expected workers' compensation benefit rose by 30 percent in real expected benefits, with most of this occurring between 1972 and 1976. The panel noted that this initial benefit increase probably resulted from the 1972 report of the congressionally-mandated National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws.

That 1972 report, in addition to finding that benefits in most States were "not adequate," contained a number of far-ranging recommendations intended to improve workers' compensation program design and administration. The report also provided a "model" benefit structure, and the NASI study panel used that formula as another benchmark for State comparison. Although not all members of the panel approve of using it as a standard of measurement, it does provide a different perspective to the adequacy discussion. For example, in terms of the expected 1998 statutory benefit, New York was the third most generous State in the Nation—but when compared to model benefit structure, the State ranked 14th. Nationally, TTD benefits improved relative to the 1972 report, reaching nearly 90 percent of the model in 1998. Benefit adequacy for permanent disability benefits, however, stagnated, or even declined, since the mid 1980s.

With a simulated wage loss based on actuarial estimates, the panel computed a wage replacement rate—the ratio of expected statutory benefits to expected wage losses. Although the replacement rates for TTD grew to 55 percent, other types of claims only achieve a 20-percent or lower replacement rate, according to

this assessment. If the assumed wage loss would increase over the course of a permanently disabled claimant's work life, these estimates are further reduced. Considering that both the 1972 National Commission report and 35 States use a two-thirds target replacement rate for TTD cases, this analysis points to inadequacy.

The NASI panel found wage replacement performance of Permanent Partial Disability (PPD) benefits to be "markedly lower than for other types of benefits." These benefits are received by workers who never fully recover from their injury, but they are able to work. Such cases, amounting to less than one-third of workers' compensation claims, account for almost two-thirds of all workers' compensation costs. Permanent disabilities complicate the earlier statutory analysis, because they are highly dependent on assumptions about long-term loss. Complexities surround estimates of disability duration, especially with respect to nonscheduled benefits. In addition, benefit levels often depend on physician disability evaluations and other subjective factors that cannot easily be captured in a formula. Thus, "there has never been any consensus about the optimum level of wage replacement" for PPD benefits.

NASI notes that a major drawback of its analysis of statutory provisions using a simulated wage loss is that it standardizes losses by using the same distribution of injured workers in each State. It does not take into account differences in benefit structure or program design. Also, a standardized claims distribution assumes that workers in different States face the same losses. But, as BLS data show, the rate and duration of work-related injury varies among States.

Because of a discrepancy between statutory benefits and those realized, along with the limitations of the statutory analysis, recent empirical studies of wage loss use actual claims data—coupled with administrative records for large populations of workers—to estimate earnings loss. Researchers use

matching or regression analysis to estimate a profile of earnings over time, before and after injury, to control for additional characteristics and more accurately estimate the effect of injury on earnings. The panel notes two methodological issues affecting the quality of these analyses. First, the choice of comparison groups is critical, because some characteristics, such as occupation and industry, may affect both the probability of injury and the level of earnings. Some covariates, such as age and tenure, may affect the duration of and recovery from injury. In addition to control group issues, researchers also have to contend with missing earnings data in the administrative data for periods subsequent to injury. Missing data may be attributable to many factors, including workers moving out of State. Up to now, some researchers have treated these factors as injury-related or as nonrelated, unusable data, with other researchers providing a range of values to account for both possibilities.

The wage studies reveal several common findings. There is much variation in replacement rates for permanent disabilities among different jurisdictions and among workers within jurisdictions. Also, the length of the observed period after the injury impacts any assessment of wage replacement benefit adequacy—for example, a RAND study found that workers injured in 1991 experienced a wage replacement rate of 58 percent at 3 years, and 48 percent at 5 years. This difference may be partially explained by lump-sum payments or other front-loaded compensation.

To date, researchers have studied only 5 States. Full comparability does not exist, and part of the problem for the future is that of available data. Data on worker characteristics as well as coding practices may differ between compensation data systems and administrative data sources, such as unemployment insurance files. These data may also differ between one State and another. Part of the purpose of this book, as the panel asserts, is to im-

prove the comparisons among States, as well as to further refine and standardize study methodology: "Our hope is that this volume will help to stimulate development of such a standard, through further discussion and debate." The adequacy measures presented in this book are useful for State comparisons and benefit trends, but more data about subgroups of the injured population (for example, by age, type of injury, or occupation and industry) will surely enhance the adequacy discussion, as will more information about post-injury outcomes. The panel concludes by listing 14 questions for further study in the context of a research agenda.

The question of adequacy is likely to continue even with improved wage-loss studies. The panel admits, "The policy remedy for a mismatch between the wage losses injured workers experience and the benefits delivered under workers compensation programs requires attention to more than the basic level of benefits." Aside from the manifold assumptions used to develop empirically-based target wage replacement rates, the statutory benefit formula used in State programs "of necessity includes more factors than the wage replacement rate." It can be argued that these extra factors are actually partially responsible for the adequacy shortfall—target rates are subject to adjustments and cut-offs, as they are in the new California benefits schedule.

Nevertheless, "The study panel believes that wage loss studies are the best yardstick to measure the adequacy of benefits." This work explores a variety of approaches to evaluating adequacy, and it is both a useful summary of recent research, as well as groundwork for future studies. With these "groundbreaking" wage loss studies, the controversy surrounding workers' compensation is not going to go away, but hopefully the results will help us reduce the adequacy shortfall.

—Bruce Bergman  
Bureau of Labor Statistics,  
Boston-New York region

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

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

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

## Notes on labor statistics ..... 50

### Comparative indicators

1. Labor market indicators ..... 63
2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity ..... 64
3. Alternative measures of wages and compensation changes ..... 64

### Labor force data

4. Employment status of the population, seasonally adjusted ..... 65
5. Selected employment indicators, seasonally adjusted ..... 66
6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted ..... 67
7. Duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted ..... 67
8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, seasonally adjusted ..... 68
9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, seasonally adjusted ..... 69
10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted ..... 70
11. Employment of workers by State, seasonally adjusted ..... 71
12. Employment of workers by industry, seasonally adjusted ..... 72
13. Average weekly hours by industry, seasonally adjusted ..... 75
14. Average hourly earnings by industry, seasonally adjusted ..... 76
15. Average hourly earnings by industry ..... 77
16. Average weekly earnings by industry ..... 78
17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted ..... 79
18. Job openings levels and rates, by industry and regions, seasonally adjusted ..... 80
19. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted ..... 80
20. Separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted ..... 81
21. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted ..... 81
22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 10 largest counties ..... 82
23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by State.. 84
24. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by ownership ..... 85
25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, by supersector ... 86
26. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area ..... 87
27. Annual data: Employment status of the population ..... 92
28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry ..... 92
29. Annual data: Average hours and earnings level, by industry..... 93

## Labor compensation and collective bargaining data

30. Employment Cost Index, compensation..... 94
31. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries..... 96
32. Employment Cost Index, benefits, private industry ..... 98
33. Employment Cost Index, private nonfarm workers, by bargaining status, region, and area size ..... 99
34. Participants in benefit plans, medium and large firms ..... 100
35. Participants in benefits plans, small firms and government ..... 101
36. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more ..... 102

### Price data

37. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity and service groups ..... 103
38. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and local data, all items ..... 106
39. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, all items and major groups ..... 107
40. Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing ..... 108
41. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups ..... 109
42. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing ..... 110
43. U.S. export price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification ..... 111
44. U.S. import price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification ..... 112
45. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category ..... 113
46. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category ..... 113
47. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services ..... 113

### Productivity data

48. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, data seasonally adjusted ..... 114
49. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity ..... 115
50. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices ..... 116
51. Annual indexes of output per hour for select industries ..... 117

### International comparisons data

52. Unemployment rates in nine countries, seasonally adjusted..... 120
53. Annual data: Employment status of the civilian working-age population, 10 countries..... 121
54. Annual indexes of productivity and related measures, 15 economies..... 122

### Injury and illness data

55. Annual data: Occupational injury and illness..... 124
56. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure..... 126

# 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:

[www.bls.gov/cps/](http://www.bls.gov/cps/)

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

[www.bls.gov/ces/](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:

[www.bls.gov/lpc/](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 [www.bls.gov/cps/rvcps03.pdf](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 [www.bls.gov/cps/cpsrs.pdf](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 UI-subject employer if they meet the employment definition noted earlier. The employment count excludes workers who earned no wages during the entire applicable pay period because of work stoppages, temporary layoffs, illness, or unpaid vacations.

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

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

typically at a single physical location and engaged in one, or predominantly one, type of economic activity for which a single industrial classification may be applied. Occasionally, a single physical location encompasses two or more distinct and significant activities. Each activity should be reported as a separate establishment if separate records are kept and the various activities are classified under different 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 Worksites Report each quarter, in addition to their quarterly UI report. The Multiple Worksites 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 Worksites 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 inter-governmental 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:

[www.bls.gov/ect/](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:

[www.bls.gov/ebs/](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:

[www.bls.gov/cba/](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, or visit the Website at: [www.bls.gov/lpc/home.htm](http://www.bls.gov/lpc/home.htm)

## 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: [www.bls.gov/opus/mlr/2000/06/art1full.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/opus/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 [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 [www.bls.gov/fls/flsforc.pdf](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.

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## 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: [www.bls.gov/iif/](http://www.bls.gov/iif/)

## 1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2003	2004	2003		2004				2005		
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
<b>Employment data</b>											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): <sup>1</sup>											
Labor force participation rate.....	66.2	66.0	66.2	66.1	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	65.8	66.0	66.2
Employment-population ratio.....	62.3	62.3	62.1	62.2	62.2	62.3	62.4	62.4	62.3	62.7	62.9
Unemployment rate.....	6.0	5.5	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.0
Men.....	6.3	5.6	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.0
16 to 24 years.....	13.4	12.6	13.7	13.0	12.6	12.9	12.5	12.6	13.2	12.6	12.2
25 years and older.....	5.0	4.4	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.8
Women.....	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1
16 to 24 years.....	11.4	11.0	11.5	10.9	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.4	10.5	9.8
25 years and older.....	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: <sup>1</sup>											
Total nonfarm.....	129,931	131,480	129,890	130,168	130,541	131,125	131,731	132,302	132,814	133,405	133,994
Total private.....	108,356	109,862	108,320	108,614	108,986	109,737	110,095	110,600	111,089	111,655	112,149
Goods-producing.....	21,817	21,884	21,700	21,684	21,725	21,868	21,932	22,000	22,054	22,134	22,148
Manufacturing.....	14,525	14,329	14,377	14,313	14,285	14,338	14,353	14,338	14,314	14,288	14,255
Service-providing.....	108,114	109,596	108,190	108,483	108,816	109,457	109,799	110,302	110,759	111,271	111,846
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7
Manufacturing.....	40.4	40.8	40.3	40.7	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.6	40.6	40.4	40.5
Overtime.....	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5
<b>Employment Cost Index<sup>2</sup></b>											
Percent change in the ECI, compensation:											
All workers (excluding farm, household and Federal workers).....	3.8	3.7	1.1	.5	1.4	.9	1.0	.5	1.1	.6	.9
Private industry workers.....	4.0	3.8	1.0	.4	1.5	.9	.8	.5	1.1	.7	.6
Goods-producing <sup>3</sup> .....	4.0	4.7	.7	.5	2.3	.9	.9	.6	1.5	.9	.7
Service-providing <sup>3</sup> .....	4.0	3.3	1.1	.5	1.1	1.0	.8	.3	1.0	.6	.7
State and local government workers.....	3.3	3.5	1.7	.5	.7	.4	1.7	.6	.9	.3	1.8
Workers by bargaining status (private industry):											
Union.....	4.6	5.6	1.0	.7	2.8	1.5	.8	.5	.7	.8	.8
Nonunion.....	3.9	3.4	1.0	.4	1.3	.8	.9	.4	1.3	.7	.6

<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.

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

Selected measures	2003	2004	2003			2004				2005		
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	
<b>Compensation data<sup>1,2</sup></b>												
Employment Cost Index—compensation (wages, salaries, benefits):												
Civilian nonfarm.....	3.8	3.7	1.1	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.9	
Private nonfarm.....	4.0	3.8	1.0	.4	1.5	.9	.8	.5	1.1	.7	.6	
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:												
Civilian nonfarm.....	2.9	2.4	.9	.3	.6	.6	.9	.3	.7	.5	.8	
Private nonfarm.....	3.0	2.4	.8	.4	.7	.7	.9	.2	.7	.6	.7	
<b>Price data<sup>1</sup></b>												
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	2.3	3.3	-.2	-.2	1.2	1.2	.2	.2	1.0	.5	2.2	
Producer Price Index:												
Finished goods.....	3.2	4.1	.3	.0	1.2	1.2	.0	1.1	2.0	.3	3.2	
Finished consumer goods.....	4.2	4.6	.3	.0	1.5	1.4	-1.7	.9	-2.6	1.4	4.1	
Capital equipment.....	.4	2.4	-1	.0	.6	.5	.4	1.6	2.1	-2	.3	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	4.6	9.1	-1	.0	2.5	3.0	1.9	.9	3.5	.8	3.9	
Crude materials.....	25.2	18.0	3.4	14.4	6.0	7.6	-5.1	8.3	9.7	-2.5	-1.4	
<b>Productivity data<sup>3</sup></b>												
Output per hour of all persons:												
Business sector.....	3.9	3.4	8.4	.3	3.4	3.4	1.4	3.1	2.9	.8	4.8	
Nonfarm business sector.....	3.8	3.4	9.6	.8	2.1	4.5	1.3	2.5	3.2	2.1	4.1	
Nonfinancial corporations <sup>4</sup> .....	4.1	3.9	7.3	2.4	.8	2.3	7.4	8.5	2.7	6.3	-	

<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.

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

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—					
	2004		2005			2004		2005			
	III	IV	I	II	III	III	IV	I	II	III	
Average hourly compensation: <sup>1</sup>											
All persons, business sector.....	6.5	11.3	4.7	3.0	4.2	4.1	6.3	6.4	6.3	5.8	
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	6.1	10.2	5.5	4.0	3.6	4.0	5.8	6.3	6.4	5.8	
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm <sup>2</sup> .....	1.0	.5	1.1	.6	.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.1	
Private nonfarm.....	.8	.5	1.1	.7	.6	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.0	
Union.....	.8	.5	.7	.8	.8	5.8	5.6	3.6	2.9	2.9	
Nonunion.....	.9	.4	1.3	.7	.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.0	
State and local governments.....	1.7	.6	.9	.3	1.8	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm <sup>2</sup> .....	.9	.3	.7	.5	.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	
Private nonfarm.....	.9	.2	.7	.6	.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	
Union.....	.8	.4	.1	.8	.8	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.1	
Nonunion.....	.8	.2	.8	.6	.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	
State and local governments.....	1.0	.5	.6	.2	1.3	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.7	

<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	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	
<b>TOTAL</b>																
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	221,168	223,357	224,192	224,422	224,640	224,837	225,041	225,236	225,441	225,670	225,911	226,153	226,421	226,693	226,959	
Civilian labor force.....	146,510	147,401	147,893	148,313	148,203	147,979	148,132	148,157	148,762	149,122	149,123	149,573	149,841	150,093	150,079	
Participation rate.....	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.0	65.8	65.8	65.8	66.0	66.1	66.0	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.1	
Employed.....	137,736	139,252	139,827	140,293	140,156	140,241	140,144	140,501	141,099	141,475	141,638	142,076	142,449	142,432	142,646	
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	62.3	62.3	62.4	62.5	62.4	62.4	62.3	62.4	62.6	62.7	62.7	62.8	62.9	62.8	62.9	
Unemployed.....	8,774	8,149	8,066	8,020	8,047	7,737	7,988	7,656	7,663	7,647	7,486	7,497	7,391	7,661	7,433	
Unemployment rate.....	6.0	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0	
Not in the labor force.....	74,658	75,956	76,299	76,109	76,437	76,858	76,909	77,079	76,679	76,547	76,787	76,580	76,581	76,600	76,880	
<b>Men, 20 years and over</b>																
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	98,272	99,476	99,904	100,017	99,476	100,219	100,321	100,419	100,520	100,634	100,754	100,874	101,004	101,136	101,265	
Civilian labor force.....	74,623	75,364	75,632	75,866	75,574	75,594	75,816	75,921	76,173	76,439	76,462	76,624	76,831	76,790	76,806	
Participation rate.....	75.9	75.8	75.7	75.9	75.7	75.4	75.4	75.6	75.8	76.0	75.9	76.0	76.1	75.9	75.8	
Employed.....	70,415	71,572	71,895	71,134	72,020	72,029	72,131	72,429	72,817	73,100	73,174	73,363	73,527	73,318	73,519	
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	71.7	71.9	72.0	72.1	71.9	71.9	71.9	72.1	72.4	72.6	72.6	72.7	72.8	72.5	72.6	
Unemployed.....	4,209	3,791	3,736	3,733	3,733	3,565	3,685	3,492	3,356	3,339	3,288	3,261	3,304	3,471	3,287	
Unemployment rate.....	5.6	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	
Not in the labor force.....	23,649	24,113	24,272	24,151	24,372	24,625	24,505	24,498	24,347	24,195	24,292	24,250	24,173	24,346	24,459	
<b>Women, 20 years and over</b>																
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	106,800	107,658	108,032	108,129	107,658	108,316	108,403	108,486	108,573	108,672	108,776	108,880	108,996	109,114	109,228	
Civilian labor force.....	64,716	64,923	65,126	65,244	65,260	65,318	65,270	65,051	65,420	65,479	65,470	65,768	65,761	66,130	66,191	
Participation rate.....	60.6	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.2	60.0	60.3	60.3	60.2	60.4	60.3	60.6	60.6	
Employed.....	61,402	61,773	62,024	62,145	62,208	62,295	62,202	62,099	62,384	62,464	62,451	62,690	62,867	63,077	63,173	
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	57.5	57.4	57.4	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.4	57.2	57.5	57.5	57.4	57.6	57.7	57.8	57.8	
Unemployed.....	3,314	3,150	3,102	3,099	3,051	3,023	3,068	2,952	3,036	3,015	3,019	3,078	2,894	3,053	3,018	
Unemployment rate.....	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.6	
Not in the labor force.....	42,083	42,735	42,906	42,885	42,961	42,998	43,133	43,435	43,153	43,192	43,306	43,113	43,235	42,983	43,037	
<b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>																
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	16,096	16,222	16,257	16,293	16,222	16,302	16,317	16,332	16,347	16,364	16,381	16,399	16,421	16,443	16,465	
Civilian labor force.....	7,170	7,114	7,165	7,202	7,189	7,066	7,046	7,185	7,168	7,204	7,192	7,182	7,249	7,173	7,082	
Participation rate.....	44.5	43.9	43.9	44.2	44.1	43.3	43.2	44.0	43.9	44.0	43.9	43.8	44.1	43.6	43.0	
Employed.....	5,919	5,907	5,908	6,014	5,927	5,917	5,811	5,973	5,897	5,911	6,013	6,024	6,055	6,036	5,954	
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	36.8	36.4	36.3	36.9	36.4	36.3	35.6	36.6	36.1	36.1	36.7	36.7	36.9	36.7	36.2	
Unemployed.....	1,251	1,208	1,227	1,188	1,262	1,150	1,235	1,212	1,271	1,293	1,178	1,158	1,193	1,136	1,128	
Unemployment rate.....	17.5	17.0	17.2	16.5	17.6	16.3	17.5	16.9	17.7	17.9	16.4	16.1	16.5	15.8	15.9	
Not in the labor force.....	8,926	9,108	9,122	9,074	9,104	9,235	9,271	9,147	9,179	9,160	9,190	9,217	9,172	9,271	9,384	
<b>White<sup>3</sup></b>																
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	181,292	182,643	183,188	183,340	183,483	183,640	183,767	183,888	184,015	184,167	184,328	184,490	184,669	184,851	185,028	
Civilian labor force.....	120,546	121,686	121,273	121,606	121,509	121,553	121,621	121,484	121,961	122,177	121,985	122,383	122,668	122,817	122,797	
Participation rate.....	66.5	66.3	66.2	66.3	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.1	66.3	66.3	66.2	66.3	66.4	66.4	66.4	
Employed.....	114,235	115,239	115,618	115,966	115,910	116,158	116,022	116,135	116,574	116,791	116,778	117,149	117,471	117,317	117,356	
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	63.0	63.1	63.1	63.3	63.2	63.3	63.1	63.2	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.5	63.6	63.5	63.4	
Unemployed.....	6,311	5,847	5,655	5,640	5,600	5,395	5,598	5,349	5,387	5,386	5,206	5,234	5,197	5,500	5,441	
Unemployment rate.....	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.4	
Not in the labor force.....	60,746	61,558	61,915	61,735	61,973	62,088	62,146	62,403	62,054	61,989	62,343	62,107	62,001	62,034	62,231	
<b>Black or African American<sup>3</sup></b>																
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	25,686	26,065	26,204	26,239	26,273	26,306	26,342	26,377	26,413	26,450	26,448	26,526	26,572	26,618	26,663	
Civilian labor force.....	16,526	16,638	16,820	16,728	16,713	16,721	16,708	16,741	16,940	17,050	17,147	17,190	17,154	17,087	17,158	
Participation rate.....	64.3	63.8	62.4	63.8	63.6	63.6	63.4	63.5	64.1	64.5	64.7	64.8	64.6	64.2	64.4	
Employed.....	14,739	14,909	15,012	14,913	14,907	14,946	14,890	15,025	15,184	15,329	15,378	15,561	15,499	15,480	15,591	
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	57.4	57.2	57.3	56.8	56.7	56.8	56.5	57.0	57.5	58.0	58.1	58.7	58.3	58.2	58.5	
Unemployed.....	1,787	1,729	1,808	1,814	1,806	1,775	1,818	1,716	1,756	1,721	1,769	1,628	1,655	1,607	1,567	
Unemployment rate.....	10.8	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.9	10.3	10.4	10.1	10.3	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.1	
Not in the labor force.....	9,161	9,428	9,384	9,512	9,559	9,585	9,634	9,636	9,473	9,400	9,341	9,336	9,417	9,531	9,505	

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	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
<b>Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	27,551	28,109	28,431	28,520	28,608	28,642	28,729	28,815	28,902	28,989	29,079	29,168	29,264	29,361	29,456
Civilian labor force.....	18,813	19,272	19,524	19,552	19,544	19,379	19,458	19,541	19,665	19,761	19,777	19,794	19,914	19,941	20,026
Participation rate.....	68.3	68.6	68.7	68.6	68.3	67.7	67.7	67.8	68.0	68.2	68.0	67.9	68.0	67.9	68.0
Employed.....	17,372	17,930	18,213	18,238	18,252	18,198	18,211	18,425	18,412	18,578	18,623	18,698	18,761	18,644	18,856
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	63.1	63.8	64.1	63.9	63.8	63.5	63.4	63.9	63.7	64.1	64.0	64.1	64.1	63.5	64.0
Unemployed.....	1,441	1,342	1,311	1,313	1,292	1,181	1,248	1,117	1,252	1,183	1,154	1,096	1,153	1,297	1,170
Unemployment rate.....	7.7	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.1	6.4	5.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.5	5.8
Not in the labor force.....	8,738	8,837	8,907	8,968	9,064	9,263	9,270	9,273	9,237	9,228	9,302	9,374	9,350	9,420	9,431

<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	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
<b>Characteristic</b>															
Employed, 16 years and older.....	137,736	139,252	139,827	140,293	140,156	140,241	140,144	140,501	141,099	141,475	141,638	142,076	142,449	142,432	142,646
Men.....	73,332	74,524	74,852	75,188	74,938	74,934	74,964	75,375	75,735	75,985	76,092	76,272	76,449	76,236	76,395
Women.....	64,404	64,728	64,975	65,104	65,218	65,307	65,180	65,127	65,364	65,490	65,545	65,804	66,000	66,196	66,251
Married men, spouse present.....	44,653	45,084	45,127	45,462	45,315	45,171	45,351	45,382	45,482	45,725	45,357	45,486	45,700	45,438	45,675
Married women, spouse present.....	34,695	34,600	34,808	34,961	34,878	34,739	34,601	34,307	34,539	34,747	34,622	34,965	34,997	34,946	34,858
<b>Persons at work part time<sup>1</sup></b>															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,701	4,567	4,762	4,533	4,474	4,395	4,269	4,344	4,293	4,361	4,465	4,427	4,493	4,591	4,261
Slack work or business conditions.....	3,118	2,841	3,052	2,761	2,735	2,768	2,629	2,643	2,613	2,741	2,668	2,723	2,768	2,882	2,666
Could only find part-time work.....	1,279	1,409	1,385	1,420	1,440	1,329	1,296	1,419	1,363	1,346	1,420	1,368	1,426	1,383	1,318
Part time for noneconomic noneconomic reasons.....	19,014	19,380	19,704	19,499	19,502	19,089	19,555	19,458	19,584	19,435	19,021	19,528	19,156	19,579	19,706
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,596	4,469	4,656	4,404	4,382	4,303	4,153	4,268	4,186	4,280	4,386	4,369	4,457	4,522	4,178
Slack work or business conditions.....	3,052	2,773	2,971	2,685	2,682	2,702	2,572	2,592	2,540	2,705	2,616	2,673	2,747	2,832	2,614
Could only find part-time work.....	1,264	1,399	1,363	1,396	1,397	1,309	1,268	1,411	1,351	1,331	1,416	1,369	1,420	1,366	1,296
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,658	19,026	19,288	19,141	19,176	18,765	19,254	19,182	19,226	19,160	18,633	19,084	19,141	19,188	19,259

<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	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
<b>Characteristic</b>															
Total, 16 years and older.....	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	17.5	17.0	17.2	16.5	17.6	16.3	17.5	16.9	17.7	17.9	16.4	16.1	16.5	15.8	15.9
Men, 20 years and older.....	5.6	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3
Women, 20 years and older.....	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.6
White, total <sup>1</sup> .....	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	15.2	15.0	15.1	14.4	15.7	14.0	15.5	14.5	15.3	15.4	14.2	13.6	13.8	13.3	14.2
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	17.1	16.3	17.4	15.5	17.9	16.3	18.1	17.7	17.8	17.8	16.0	15.6	15.4	15.4	15.2
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	13.3	13.6	12.6	13.2	13.4	11.8	12.9	11.0	12.8	13.0	12.3	11.6	12.3	11.3	13.3
Men, 20 years and older.....	5.0	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.8
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.1
Black or African American, total <sup>1</sup> .....	10.8	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.9	10.3	10.4	10.1	10.3	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	33.0	31.7	34.7	32.7	30.8	30.2	31.5	32.6	35.5	35.8	32.4	33.1	35.8	32.6	32.9
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	36.0	35.6	37.1	38.1	37.7	30.0	34.1	35.8	37.8	36.3	37.6	39.8	39.8	33.2	35.5
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	30.3	28.2	32.4	27.0	24.0	30.5	28.6	29.2	32.8	35.3	26.9	27.4	32.0	32.1	30.6
Men, 20 years and older.....	10.3	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.7	10.4	10.9	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.6	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.5
Women, 20 years and older.....	9.2	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.4	8.8	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.6
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	7.7	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.1	6.4	5.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.5	5.8
Married men, spouse present.....	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.6
Married women, spouse present.....	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.3
Full-time workers.....	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.9
Part-time workers.....	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.3
<b>Educational attainment<sup>2</sup></b>															
Less than a high school diploma.....	8.8	8.5	8.2	8.0	8.3	7.5	7.8	7.8	8.4	7.8	7.0	7.6	7.6	8.2	7.1
High school graduates, no college <sup>3</sup> .....	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.8
Some college or associate degree.....	4.8	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8
Bachelor's degree and higher <sup>4</sup> .....	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.3

<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	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,785	2,696	2,753	2,611	2,865	2,599	2,755	2,531	2,666	2,699	2,666	2,571	2,542	2,735	2,695
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,612	2,382	2,290	2,361	2,264	2,343	2,317	2,319	2,268	2,262	2,342	2,430	2,272	2,285	2,265
15 weeks and over.....	3,378	3,072	3,032	3,012	2,961	2,824	2,888	2,817	2,698	2,667	2,350	2,437	2,686	2,611	2,496
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,442	1,293	1,261	1,294	1,325	1,201	1,255	1,165	1,093	1,133	1,041	1,047	1,243	1,131	1,045
27 weeks and over.....	1,936	1,779	1,771	1,718	1,636	1,623	1,633	1,652	1,615	1,534	1,310	1,389	1,444	1,480	1,452
Mean duration, in weeks.....	19.2	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.3	19.3	19.1	19.5	19.6	18.8	17.1	17.6	18.9	18.3	18.1
Median duration, in weeks.....	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.3	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.4	8.6	8.6

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	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	4,838	4,197	4,074	4,066	4,108	4,048	3,980	3,784	3,675	3,646	3,680	3,633	3,490	3,724	3,523
On temporary layoff.....	1,121	998	947	941	965	966	965	961	838	864	975	959	880	982	947
Not on temporary layoff.....	3,717	3,199	3,127	3,124	3,144	3,082	3,015	2,823	2,837	2,782	2,705	2,674	2,610	2,742	2,576
Job leavers.....	818	858	829	880	898	819	965	855	897	942	844	826	839	876	893
Reentrants.....	2,477	2,408	2,411	2,388	2,361	2,324	2,405	2,364	2,356	2,353	2,219	2,394	2,451	2,422	2,356
New entrants.....	641	686	747	723	709	624	745	711	747	728	661	628	632	623	652
<b>Percent of unemployed</b>															
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	55.1	51.5	50.5	5.1	50.9	51.8	49.2	49.1	47.9	47.5	49.7	48.6	47.1	48.7	47.5
On temporary layoff.....	12.8	12.2	11.8	11.7	11.9	12.4	11.9	12.5	10.9	11.3	13.2	12.8	11.9	12.8	12.8
Not on temporary layoff.....	42.4	39.3	38.8	38.8	38.9	39.4	37.2	36.6	37.0	36.3	36.5	35.7	35.2	35.9	34.7
Job leavers.....	9.3	10.5	10.3	10.9	11.1	10.5	11.9	11.1	11.7	12.3	11.4	11.0	11.3	11.5	12.0
Reentrants.....	28.2	29.5	29.9	29.6	29.2	29.7	29.7	30.6	30.7	30.7	30.0	32.0	33.1	31.7	31.7
New entrants.....	7.3	8.4	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.0	9.2	9.2	9.7	9.5	8.9	8.4	8.5	8.1	8.8
<b>Percent of civilian labor force</b>															
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.3
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants.....	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
New entrants.....	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4

<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	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total, 16 years and older.....	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0
16 to 24 years.....	12.4	11.8	12.2	11.5	11.7	11.7	12.4	11.6	11.8	11.8	11.2	10.8	11.4	11.0	10.9
16 to 19 years.....	17.5	17.0	17.2	16.5	17.6	16.3	17.5	16.9	17.7	17.9	16.4	16.1	16.5	15.8	15.9
16 to 17 years.....	19.1	20.2	20.6	21.2	20.6	19.3	20.6	19.4	19.9	20.0	18.3	18.7	18.6	18.8	18.7
18 to 19 years.....	16.4	15.0	15.2	13.5	15.4	14.4	15.5	15.0	16.9	16.3	15.2	14.4	15.1	13.9	14.3
20 to 24 years.....	10.0	9.4	9.8	9.2	8.9	9.5	10.0	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.9	8.7	8.5
25 years and older.....	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.9
25 to 54 years.....	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1
55 years and older.....	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.2
Men, 16 years and older.....	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.8
16 to 24 years.....	13.4	12.6	13.0	12.4	12.5	12.7	14.1	12.9	13.0	12.5	12.3	11.7	12.6	12.3	11.6
16 to 19 years.....	19.3	18.4	19.2	18.2	20.3	18.2	20.4	19.9	20.4	20.0	19.0	18.6	18.3	17.5	16.7
16 to 17 years.....	20.7	22.0	22.1	23.0	24.3	22.0	25.0	22.9	22.2	22.5	21.7	23.2	21.6	21.4	18.2
18 to 19 years.....	18.4	16.3	17.7	14.8	17.8	16.1	17.7	17.5	19.9	18.4	17.5	15.5	16.4	15.2	15.7
20 to 24 years.....	10.6	10.1	10.2	9.8	9.0	10.2	11.3	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.3	8.7	10.1	9.9	9.5
25 years and older.....	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.7
25 to 54 years.....	5.2	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8
55 years and older.....	4.4	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2
Women, 16 years and older.....	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.1
16 to 24 years.....	11.4	11.0	11.3	10.5	10.8	10.5	10.6	10.1	10.4	10.9	10.0	9.7	10.0	9.7	10.1
16 to 19 years.....	15.6	15.5	15.1	14.6	14.8	14.3	14.6	13.7	14.9	15.8	13.8	13.6	14.6	14.2	15.2
16 to 17 years.....	17.5	18.5	19.0	19.3	17.2	16.8	16.5	15.8	17.5	17.7	15.1	14.5	15.8	16.4	19.1
18 to 19 years.....	14.2	13.5	12.5	12.1	12.9	12.7	13.2	12.2	13.9	14.2	12.8	13.2	13.9	12.6	12.8
20 to 24 years.....	9.3	8.7	9.4	8.5	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.5
25 years and older.....	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.2
25 to 54 years.....	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.4
55 years and older <sup>1</sup> .....	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	4.1	3.8	3.9

<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	Sept. 2004	Aug. 2005 <sup>P</sup>	Sept. 2005 <sup>P</sup>	State	Sept. 2004	Aug. 2005 <sup>P</sup>	Sept. 2005 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama.....	5.6	3.8	4.0	Missouri.....	5.9	4.6	4.8
Alaska.....	7.5	6.5	6.8	Montana.....	4.4	4.5	4.5
Arizona.....	4.8	4.6	5.0	Nebraska.....	3.8	3.9	3.9
Arkansas.....	5.7	5.0	5.7	Nevada.....	4.2	4.1	4.2
California.....	6.1	5.2	5.1	New Hampshire.....	3.5	3.5	3.8
Colorado.....	5.4	5.0	5.1	New Jersey.....	4.6	4.2	4.3
Connecticut.....	4.7	5.4	5.2	New Mexico.....	5.6	5.3	5.5
Delaware.....	4.1	4.0	4.1	New York.....	5.6	4.7	5.2
District of Columbia.....	8.5	6.4	6.1	North Carolina.....	5.4	5.6	5.5
Florida.....	4.8	3.6	3.5	North Dakota.....	3.5	3.4	3.6
Georgia.....	4.8	5.1	5.3	Ohio.....	6.1	5.9	5.8
Hawaii.....	3.1	2.6	2.7	Oklahoma.....	4.7	4.4	5.0
Idaho.....	4.6	3.8	3.5	Oregon.....	7.3	6.6	6.1
Illinois.....	6.1	5.7	5.7	Pennsylvania.....	5.6	5.0	4.8
Indiana.....	5.2	5.4	5.3	Rhode Island.....	5.0	5.1	5.6
Iowa.....	4.9	4.3	4.5	South Carolina.....	7.0	6.2	6.6
Kansas.....	5.4	5.1	5.0	South Dakota.....	3.5	3.8	3.9
Kentucky.....	4.9	5.4	5.7	Tennessee.....	5.3	5.3	5.1
Louisiana.....	5.7	5.8	11.5	Texas.....	6.0	5.1	5.7
Maine.....	4.7	5.0	5.3	Utah.....	5.2	4.4	4.6
Maryland.....	4.3	4.4	4.1	Vermont.....	3.5	3.5	3.7
Massachusetts.....	4.9	4.2	4.7	Virginia.....	3.6	3.7	3.5
Michigan.....	7.1	6.7	6.4	Washington.....	6.0	5.8	5.6
Minnesota.....	4.5	3.7	3.8	West Virginia.....	5.3	5.6	5.6
Mississippi.....	6.7	6.9	9.6	Wisconsin.....	4.7	4.6	4.6
				Wyoming.....	4.3	4.0	4.1

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary

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

State	Sept. 2004	Aug. 2005 <sup>P</sup>	Sept. 2005 <sup>P</sup>	State	Sept. 2004	Aug. 2005 <sup>P</sup>	Sept. 2005 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama.....	2,153,960	2,145,115	2,172,318	Missouri.....	3,035,641	3,007,267	3,019,523
Alaska.....	333,366	341,171	344,437	Montana.....	484,050	492,321	493,694
Arizona.....	2,787,166	2,837,594	2,847,606	Nebraska.....	987,809	978,722	985,408
Arkansas.....	1,313,591	1,354,066	1,358,638	Nevada.....	1,183,250	1,221,686	1,227,943
California.....	17,601,175	17,891,389	17,903,862	New Hampshire.....	723,952	740,559	741,750
Colorado.....	2,533,586	2,532,296	2,542,511	New Jersey.....	4,391,894	4,441,789	4,484,457
Connecticut.....	1,795,484	1,813,733	1,822,138	New Mexico.....	914,432	938,146	940,231
Delaware.....	423,435	435,448	439,026	New York.....	9,368,605	9,361,556	9,492,706
District of Columbia.....	298,187	299,736	299,736	North Carolina.....	4,270,727	4,339,563	4,346,625
Florida.....	8,412,336	8,702,735	8,702,735	North Dakota.....	355,445	354,196	355,468
Georgia.....	4,409,687	4,514,569	4,550,606	Ohio.....	5,888,966	5,913,817	5,940,691
Hawaii.....	616,933	636,292	643,753	Oklahoma.....	1,711,616	1,736,837	1,738,098
Idaho.....	705,537	735,862	734,706	Oregon.....	1,857,563	1,866,140	1,865,756
Illinois.....	6,406,907	6,471,678	6,508,679	Pennsylvania.....	6,300,446	6,290,330	6,341,165
Indiana.....	3,170,622	3,196,435	3,224,899	Rhode Island.....	561,912	573,566	579,284
Iowa.....	1,624,818	1,645,763	1,651,537	South Carolina.....	2,055,322	2,071,610	2,087,730
Kansas.....	1,466,413	1,460,899	1,466,254	South Dakota.....	428,707	429,538	429,772
Kentucky.....	1,968,641	1,991,530	2,012,504	Tennessee.....	2,894,813	2,890,956	2,898,272
Louisiana.....	2,057,655	2,121,577	2,005,979	Texas.....	11,063,535	11,222,177	11,276,696
Maine.....	701,302	712,393	717,180	Utah.....	1,206,612	1,242,761	1,242,434
Maryland.....	2,884,776	2,950,944	2,949,278	Vermont.....	353,469	352,437	355,586
Massachusetts.....	3,389,160	3,365,302	3,381,321	Virginia.....	3,822,598	3,932,088	3,952,794
Michigan.....	5,086,206	5,106,128	5,126,861	Washington.....	3,243,334	3,309,824	3,314,020
Minnesota.....	2,952,137	2,943,232	2,939,800	West Virginia.....	787,813	796,746	801,872
Mississippi.....	1,336,859	1,347,813	1,307,208	Wisconsin.....	3,068,837	3,027,973	3,047,319
				Wyoming.....	284,152	285,186	286,191

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

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2004			2005									
	2003	2004	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. <sup>P</sup>	Oct. <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL NONFARM.....</b>	129,999	131,480	132,162	132,294	132,449	132,573	132,873	132,995	133,287	133,413	133,588	133,865	134,013	134,005	134,061
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE.....</b>	108,416	109,862	110,462	110,588	110,749	110,863	111,140	111,264	111,542	111,659	111,828	112,048	112,164	112,148	112,194
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING.....</b>	21,816	21,884	21,982	21,996	22,022	22,004	22,066	22,093	22,130	22,138	22,134	22,134	22,159	22,146	22,195
<b>Natural resources and mining.....</b>	572	591	595	599	602	607	602	619	623	624	628	629	632	635	639
Logging.....	69.4	67.8	67.0	66.9	67.9	68.0	67.3	68.7	65.2	64.9	64.8	65.3	64.9	64.3	63.5
Mining.....	502.7	523.2	527.7	532.5	534.4	538.7	545.0	549.8	558.0	559.5	563.1	563.4	566.7	571.1	575.8
Oil and gas extraction.....	120.2	123.1	123.6	124.4	124.1	123.4	122.5	124.0	124.3	125.2	125.4	126.4	126.5	126.9	127.9
Mining, except oil and gas <sup>1</sup> .....	202.7	207.1	208.4	210.7	211.3	212.9	215.5	215.7	218.5	219.4	221.2	219.9	220.3	220.2	222.3
Coal mining.....	70.0	71.7	72.7	73.7	73.9	75.4	76.1	76.1	76.9	76.6	77.2	77.8	77.6	78.2	78.3
Support activities for mining.....	179.8	193.1	195.7	197.4	199.0	202.4	207.0	210.1	215.2	214.9	216.5	217.1	219.9	224.0	225.6
<b>Construction.....</b>	6,735	6,964	7,043	7,060	7,086	7,090	7,133	7,159	7,207	7,213	7,230	7,235	7,267	7,279	7,312
Construction of buildings.....	1,575.8	1,632.2	1,663.0	1,668.3	1,678.9	1,682.4	1,689.2	1,692.5	1,693.4	1,693.9	1,696.2	1,699.2	1,705.4	1,707.6	1,716.3
Heavy and civil engineering.....	903.1	902.5	904.1	906.4	907.8	908.2	911.7	915.7	926.6	925.8	937.4	938.2	939.0	940.6	940.1
Specialty trade contractors.....	4,255.7	4,429.7	4,476.1	4,484.8	4,499.2	4,499.6	4,531.8	4,550.9	4,586.5	4,593.7	4,596.4	4,597.8	4,622.5	4,630.3	4,655.1
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	14,510	14,329	14,344	14,337	14,334	14,307	14,321	14,315	14,300	14,301	14,276	14,270	14,260	14,232	14,244
Production workers.....	10,190	10,083	10,111	10,104	10,097	10,082	10,085	10,091	10,086	10,092	10,080	10,081	10,086	10,079	10,106
<b>Durable goods.....</b>	8,963	8,923	8,960	8,954	8,957	8,942	8,962	8,957	8,954	8,961	8,947	8,940	8,945	8,928	8,946
Production workers.....	6,152	6,137	6,172	6,166	6,170	6,166	6,178	6,182	6,188	6,198	6,197	6,197	6,215	6,210	6,243
Wood products.....	537.6	548.4	554.5	553.3	555.2	554.7	553.6	555.2	551.8	548.4	550.7	549.5	549.8	549.8	548.6
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	494.2	504.8	509.1	507.9	506.5	504.5	504.0	502.0	504.7	501.6	501.3	499.4	499.8	500.4	501.1
Primary metals.....	477.4	465.9	466.0	465.8	465.2	465.5	466.9	466.6	466.0	466.2	465.3	465.4	465.3	466.1	467.4
Fabricated metal products.....	1,506.8	1,470.3	1,511.5	1,510.9	1,512.8	1,514.3	1,514.1	1,517.3	1,517.5	1,520.7	1,521.0	1,523.6	1,523.2	1,522.8	1,523.3
Machinery.....	1,149.4	1,141.5	1,147.3	1,147.4	1,146.0	1,145.9	1,148.0	1,151.7	1,153.7	1,156.2	1,156.2	1,160.5	1,159.5	1,162.1	1,164.9
Computer and electronic products <sup>1</sup> .....	1,355.2	1,326.2	1,329.8	1,327.1	1,325.8	1,327.0	1,327.5	1,326.0	1,329.0	1,329.5	1,333.4	1,333.9	1,334.2	1,331.5	1,331.1
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	224.0	212.1	209.7	209.3	210.4	210.2	211.2	211.3	212.5	213.3	214.8	214.7	214.7	214.2	212.6
Communications equipment.....	154.9	150.5	150.7	152.7	153.7	155.1	154.5	153.7	153.9	154.2	154.3	154.4	153.5	152.2	151.8
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	461.1	452.8	454.9	451.9	448.0	447.4	447.1	446.7	446.7	446.5	447.3	447.1	447.7	447.7	447.8
Electronic instruments.....	429.7	431.8	437.0	435.6	435.7	436.4	436.4	436.2	437.5	437.2	439.2	440.4	441.1	441.3	442.2
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	459.6	446.8	445.1	447.4	445.8	445.1	445.3	444.5	442.8	443.6	440.1	439.4	439.1	434.8	432.3
Transportation equipment.....	1,774.1	1,763.5	1,771.0	1,767.2	1,771.9	1,760.1	1,781.8	1,776.7	1,775.7	1,779.5	1,764.3	1,752.5	1,760.3	1,746.6	1,769.0
Furniture and related products.....	572.9	572.7	571.3	572.2	571.7	570.3	567.5	565.9	562.8	561.8	561.0	558.5	559.1	558.9	557.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	663.3	655.5	654.1	654.7	656.4	654.3	653.5	651.3	650.3	653.7	657.3	657.3	654.9	654.5	650.4
<b>Nondurable goods.....</b>	5,547	5,406	5,384	5,383	5,377	5,365	5,359	5,358	5,346	5,340	5,329	5,330	5,315	5,304	5,298
Production workers.....	4,038	3,945	3,939	3,938	3,927	3,916	3,907	3,909	3,898	3,894	3,883	3,884	3,871	3,869	3,863
Food manufacturing.....	1,517.5	1,497.4	1,493.5	1,493.6	1,498.8	1,494.3	1,493.2	1,495.2	1,489.6	1,490.7	1,488.4	1,486.8	1,482.5	1,475.2	1,474.1
Beverages and tobacco products.....	199.6	194.3	192.9	195.1	193.0	192.2	192.5	191.6	191.1	191.3	190.4	190.6	189.8	190.8	191.5
Textile mills.....	261.3	238.5	236.5	235.0	233.2	231.5	230.1	228.7	225.5	225.1	223.9	223.0	221.1	219.6	218.5
Textile product mills.....	179.3	177.7	178.1	178.4	178.0	178.1	177.9	177.9	177.7	178.4	176.9	177.9	178.2	179.3	179.6
Apparel.....	312.3	284.8	276.1	273.4	271.9	269.3	267.2	262.8	262.2	259.2	257.0	258.6	255.0	253.9	250.5
Leather and allied products.....	44.5	42.9	42.8	43.4	43.1	43.1	43.2	42.9	42.8	42.8	42.8	43.5	43.4	43.2	42.9
Paper and paper products.....	516.2	499.1	499.4	498.1	497.9	499.9	500.2	502.0	499.3	498.3	496.4	495.9	494.7	492.2	491.4
Printing and related support activities.....	680.5	665.0	661.0	661.3	660.8	659.6	659.2	658.8	658.7	656.5	655.6	653.9	652.2	652.4	651.1
Petroleum and coal products.....	114.3	112.8	113.3	113.6	113.8	114.5	115.1	115.0	116.4	117.1	116.9	117.2	116.6	117.1	117.1
Chemicals.....	906.1	887.0	884.5	882.4	880.5	877.1	876.4	877.5	878.4	877.8	878.4	879.9	877.6	876.7	875.8
Plastics and rubber products.....	815.4	806.6	806.3	808.6	806.2	804.9	804.1	805.8	804.3	803.0	802.3	803.2	802.9	804.1	805.3
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING.....</b>	108,182	109,596	110,180	110,298	110,427	110,569	110,807	110,902	111,157	111,275	111,454	111,731	111,854	111,859	111,866
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....</b>	86,599	87,978	88,480	88,592	88,727	88,859	89,074	89,171	89,412	89,521	89,694	89,914	90,005	90,002	89,999
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities.....</b>	25,287	25,510	25,581	25,621	25,620	25,652	25,714	25,743	25,797	25,842	25,854	25,922	25,910	25,858	25,855
<b>Wholesale trade.....</b>	5,607.5	5,654.9	5,674.7	5,680.0	5,683.6	5,679.9	5,688.7	5,702.2	5,707.7	5,719.0	5,722.3	5,729.8	5,733.9	5,734.5	5,735.8
Durable goods.....	2,940.6	2,949.1	2,962.3	2,960.4	2,964.5	2,965.6	2,968.7	2,975.6	2,976.8	2,983.0	2,986.1	2,989.3	2,990.8	2,991.2	2,993.5
Nondurable goods.....	2,004.6	2,007.1	2,009.1	2,012.6	2,009.9	2,005.4	2,006.9	2,011.2	2,012.6	2,014.0	2,013.7	2,014.7	2,013.1	2,012.2	2,010.3
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	662.2	698.8	703.3	707.0	709.2	708.9	713.1	715.4	718.3	722.0	722.5	725.8	730.0	731.1	732.0
<b>Retail trade.....</b>	14,917.3	15,034.7	15,056.5	15,081.4	15,077.0	15,081.2	15,125.4	15,128.7	15,157.5	15,185.8	15,197.1	15,249.2	15,230.7	15,172.7	15,167.3
Motor vehicles and parts dealers <sup>1</sup> .....	1,882.9	1,901.2	1,896.4	1,901.2	1,905.9	1,907.4	1,911.2	1,912.6	1,914.2	1,917.3	1,916.4	1,923.5	1,923.9	1,925.2	1,916.8
Automobile dealers.....	1,254.4	1,254.2	1,245.0	1,247.6	1,249.1	1,247.9	1,248.8	1,250.2	1,252.2	1,254.7	1,252.6	1,257.3	1,255.7	1,258.1	1,249.4
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	547.3	560.2	562.3	565.6	563.7	562.1	562.6	562.3	565.5	569.1	566.1	568.4	567.6	569.0	567.4
Electronics and appliance stores.....	512.2	514.4	520.2	520.3	516.5	516.1	515.1	518.4	518.4	521.9	524.5	529.2	532.3	533.9	535.6

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	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. <sup>P</sup>	Oct. <sup>P</sup>
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,185.0	1,226.0	1,236.3	1,240.4	1,243.5	1,248.0	1,264.8	1,263.7	1,264.5	1,267.6	1,272.8	1,276.9	1,275.1	1,270.1	1,274.0
Food and beverage stores.....	2,383.4	2,826.3	2,830.2	2,822.7	2,819.8	2,826.0	2,826.6	2,826.8	2,834.9	2,838.5	2,840.2	2,842.5	2,828.5	2,813.9	2,822.7
Health and personal care stores.....	938.1	941.7	941.6	944.5	946.6	944.8	949.7	949.2	955.0	958.0	956.7	956.1	962.4	954.1	958.2
Gasoline stations.....	882.0	877.1	877.0	873.7	871.3	872.9	874.6	874.5	875.0	876.6	874.0	880.0	880.5	878.5	880.5
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,304.5	1,361.8	1,376.0	1,377.9	1,381.3	1,375.5	1,380.5	1,384.0	1,387.0	1,394.5	1,406.1	1,426.3	1,420.6	1,403.5	1,400.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	646.5	639.2	638.0	639.0	635.8	637.7	636.2	638.3	638.0	637.2	636.3	637.2	636.7	625.7	634.5
General merchandise stores <sup>1</sup> .....	2,822.4	2,843.5	2,835.2	2,854.9	2,852.9	2,853.5	2,864.1	2,862.0	2,864.7	2,866.0	2,861.6	2,867.1	2,862.0	2,858.2	2,844.2
Department stores.....	1,620.6	1,612.5	1,604.2	1,619.1	1,619.3	1,619.1	1,625.7	1,624.2	1,625.3	1,629.5	1,628.7	1,637.1	1,635.1	1,630.1	1,612.0
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	930.7	918.6	920.5	917.4	918.2	918.7	919.9	919.4	921.6	921.1	924.0	922.2	920.0	917.1	912.1
Nonstore retailers.....	427.3	424.8	422.8	423.8	421.5	418.5	420.1	417.5	418.7	418.0	418.4	419.8	421.1	423.5	421.1
<b>Transportation and warehousing.....</b>	<b>4,185.4</b>	<b>4,250.0</b>	<b>4,279.6</b>	<b>4,289.6</b>	<b>4,288.0</b>	<b>4,316.0</b>	<b>4,324.1</b>	<b>4,336.6</b>	<b>4,355.8</b>	<b>4,361.4</b>	<b>4,359.9</b>	<b>4,367.6</b>	<b>4,368.6</b>	<b>4,373.5</b>	<b>4,372.7</b>
Air transportation.....	528.3	514.8	514.2	514.6	512.3	509.4	507.9	508.0	508.8	508.1	507.8	505.1	503.9	497.4	497.5
Rail transportation.....	217.7	224.1	225.4	224.6	224.0	224.4	223.9	223.7	223.7	224.3	223.9	223.9	223.1	223.2	223.0
Water transportation.....	54.5	57.2	57.7	57.8	58.6	59.8	60.0	61.6	61.3	61.5	62.2	62.3	62.8	63.3	63.3
Truck transportation.....	1,325.6	1,350.7	1,356.0	1,358.9	1,366.5	1,372.6	1,378.0	1,383.2	1,389.8	1,392.9	1,396.3	1,395.5	1,392.4	1,395.6	1,400.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	382.2	385.5	389.3	389.4	391.0	391.7	391.0	388.7	393.3	389.8	381.9	389.8	391.1	394.3	394.2
Pipeline transportation.....	40.2	38.8	38.9	39.0	38.7	39.3	39.4	39.3	39.5	39.3	39.3	39.2	39.5	39.5	39.0
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	26.6	26.7	25.6	26.1	26.6	24.2	24.9	26.7	27.2	28.3	28.4	28.9	29.0	29.0	28.6
Support activities for transportation.....	520.3	535.6	539.9	544.6	547.0	549.3	551.5	553.4	554.2	557.2	554.5	556.0	554.3	557.3	550.4
Couriers and messengers.....	561.7	560.5	564.4	568.7	556.4	577.5	577.6	579.3	581.8	582.4	582.3	582.4	586.8	586.9	588.9
Warehousing and storage.....	528.3	556.0	568.2	565.9	566.9	567.8	569.9	572.7	576.2	577.6	583.3	584.5	585.7	587.0	587.1
<b>Utilities.....</b>	<b>577.0</b>	<b>570.2</b>	<b>570.3</b>	<b>570.2</b>	<b>571.3</b>	<b>574.7</b>	<b>576.0</b>	<b>575.2</b>	<b>575.6</b>	<b>575.4</b>	<b>575.1</b>	<b>575.1</b>	<b>577.1</b>	<b>577.2</b>	<b>579.2</b>
<b>Information.....</b>	<b>3,188</b>	<b>3,138</b>	<b>3,131</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>3,127</b>	<b>3,123</b>	<b>3,127</b>	<b>3,134</b>	<b>3,152</b>	<b>3,146</b>	<b>3,146</b>	<b>3,146</b>	<b>3,147</b>	<b>3,152</b>	<b>3,137</b>
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	924.8	909.8	908.1	908.9	905.7	905.0	905.6	906.8	905.7	905.7	907.0	910.0	909.0	909.4	908.9
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	376.2	389.0	395.3	390.6	384.8	380.3	380.9	386.9	399.3	394.2	393.1	392.2	396.0	402.2	391.6
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	324.3	326.6	329.5	329.7	329.7	331.3	330.4	330.7	330.7	330.8	331.6	332.8	333.0	331.3	331.5
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	29.2	31.3	33.0	33.6	34.0	34.8	34.6	35.0	35.3	35.2	35.6	35.1	35.6	36.1	36.4
Telecommunications.....	1,082.3	1,042.5	1,024.8	1,030.0	1,031.5	1,030.8	1,032.2	1,029.9	1,037.3	1,036.2	1,034.8	1,033.5	1,031.4	1,030.5	1,030.2
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	402.4	388.1	389.2	389.5	390.4	389.9	392.6	393.7	393.9	393.5	393.4	391.2	392.2	392.6	389.2
Other information services.....	48.7	50.9	50.9	50.7	50.7	51.0	50.9	50.7	50.1	50.2	50.6	50.9	50.2	49.9	49.6
<b>Financial activities.....</b>	<b>7,977</b>	<b>8,052</b>	<b>8,093</b>	<b>8,107</b>	<b>8,128</b>	<b>8,150</b>	<b>8,165</b>	<b>8,167</b>	<b>8,182</b>	<b>8,189</b>	<b>8,208</b>	<b>8,227</b>	<b>8,248</b>	<b>8,266</b>	<b>8,288</b>
Finance and insurance.....	5,922.6	5,965.6	5,994.1	6,001.3	6,014.5	6,030.9	6,037.6	6,039.8	6,048.0	6,052.9	6,062.5	6,072.3	6,086.4	6,102.4	6,120.7
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	22.6	21.6	21.3	20.9	20.6	20.5	20.4	20.4	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.1
Credit intermediation and related activities <sup>1</sup> .....	2,792.4	2,832.3	2,847.9	2,859.2	2,871.9	2,882.7	2,891.0	2,896.8	2,902.6	2,906.7	2,915.4	2,922.5	2,931.2	2,943.8	2,954.9
Depository credit intermediation <sup>1</sup> .....	1,748.5	1,761.2	1,768.1	1,773.3	1,778.8	1,785.6	1,790.3	1,794.0	1,795.9	1,797.8	1,802.1	1,804.2	1,809.9	1,815.0	1,820.4
Commercial banking.....	1,280.1	1,285.3	1,288.3	1,293.1	1,296.8	1,301.6	1,305.5	1,308.0	1,308.3	1,308.8	1,311.0	1,311.9	1,315.3	1,318.0	1,321.1
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	757.7	766.8	777.3	776.9	779.7	782.5	784.8	786.9	787.6	787.6	786.5	788.1	791.5	793.7	796.4
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,266.0	2,260.3	2,264.1	2,260.4	2,258.1	2,259.6	2,256.7	2,250.9	2,253.9	2,253.6	2,254.6	2,255.7	2,258.2	2,260.0	2,264.0
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	83.9	84.7	83.5	83.9	84.2	85.6	84.7	84.8	83.6	84.6	85.6	85.7	85.2	84.7	85.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2,053.9	2,086.2	2,099.2	2,105.5	2,113.6	2,119.0	2,127.2	2,126.8	2,134.3	2,136.4	2,145.0	2,154.6	2,161.5	2,163.9	2,166.8
Real estate.....	1,383.6	1,417.0	1,428.6	1,434.7	1,437.8	1,439.7	1,443.8	1,444.0	1,449.7	1,454.6	1,461.4	1,470.7	1,475.8	1,479.5	1,482.8
Rental and leasing services.....	643.1	643.9	646.3	646.0	650.9	654.1	658.3	657.8	659.0	655.8	658.1	658.1	659.6	658.0	657.2
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	27.3	25.4	24.3	24.8	24.9	25.2	25.1	25.0	25.6	26.0	25.5	25.8	26.1	26.4	26.8
<b>Professional and business services.....</b>	<b>15,987</b>	<b>16,414</b>	<b>16,614</b>	<b>16,611</b>	<b>16,674</b>	<b>16,694</b>	<b>16,775</b>	<b>16,796</b>	<b>16,843</b>	<b>16,851</b>	<b>16,906</b>	<b>16,964</b>	<b>16,983</b>	<b>17,044</b>	<b>17,056</b>
Professional and technical services <sup>1</sup> .....	6,629.5	6,762.0	6,835.3	6,834.4	6,869.9	6,882.1	6,902.7	6,907.3	6,928.5	6,929.1	6,950.9	6,974.3	6,986.2	7,001.9	7,008.8
Legal services.....	1,142.1	1,161.8	1,167.4	1,163.1	1,164.4	1,160.8	1,161.2	1,161.5	1,161.8	1,163.3	1,163.0	1,163.8	1,162.5	1,155.5	1,154.5
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	815.3	816.0	821.5	816.6	840.8	858.1	858.1	856.6	862.7	851.4	858.5	861.7	863.5	866.3	866.2
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,226.9	1,260.8	1,280.5	1,284.9	1,289.5	1,286.9	1,292.0	1,295.7	1,300.8	1,303.9	1,310.8	1,317.5	1,322.3	1,330.6	1,332.7

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	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. <sup>P</sup>	Oct. <sup>P</sup>
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,116.6	1,147.4	1,167.3	1,174.1	1,174.3	1,171.8	1,174.2	1,175.5	1,178.5	1,178.2	1,182.4	1,184.8	1,187.8	1,191.5	1,199.2
Management and technical consulting services.....	744.9	779.0	790.5	787.8	789.9	789.3	793.7	795.5	798.8	801.9	806.3	811.9	814.7	816.7	819.3
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,687.2	1,718.0	1,715.3	1,722.5	1,725.6	1,730.7	1,731.3	1,731.5	1,733.4	1,734.1	1,735.7	1,735.8	1,735.9	1,730.5	1,735.1
Administrative and waste services.....	7,669.8	7,934.0	8,063.1	8,054.3	8,078.0	8,081.6	8,140.9	8,156.7	8,181.1	8,187.9	8,219.5	8,254.1	8,261.0	8,311.1	8,311.6
Administrative and support services <sup>1</sup> .....	7,347.7	7,608.7	7,736.4	7,728.2	7,751.4	7,755.2	7,813.6	7,831.8	7,858.1	7,866.8	7,897.7	7,927.4	7,935.6	7,988.5	7,992.8
Employment services <sup>1</sup> .....	3,299.5	3,470.3	3,572.9	3,570.5	3,584.5	3,595.9	3,633.8	3,645.7	3,666.0	3,667.9	3,688.0	3,707.2	3,721.2	3,771.1	3,771.8
Temporary help services.....	2,224.2	2,393.2	2,486.5	2,484.7	2,479.4	2,479.1	2,508.0	2,506.1	2,520.7	2,517.7	2,529.6	2,548.8	2,561.9	2,602.4	2,613.5
Business support services.....	749.7	754.5	755.9	754.6	757.0	752.8	755.7	754.1	754.9	753.3	751.4	751.7	751.0	750.9	748.5
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,636.1	1,694.2	1,708.6	1,707.2	1,706.1	1,701.4	1,711.2	1,712.6	1,715.9	1,722.4	1,729.0	1,739.5	1,735.3	1,735.7	1,740.3
Waste management and remediation services.....	322.1	325.3	326.7	326.1	326.6	326.4	327.1	324.9	323.0	321.1	323.8	326.7	325.4	322.6	318.8
<b>Educational and health services.....</b>	<b>16,588</b>	<b>16,954</b>	<b>17,081</b>	<b>17,108</b>	<b>17,142</b>	<b>17,178</b>	<b>17,186</b>	<b>17,210</b>	<b>17,243</b>	<b>17,289</b>	<b>17,336</b>	<b>17,377</b>	<b>17,418</b>	<b>17,451</b>	<b>17,462</b>
Educational services.....	2,695.1	2,766.4	2,794.0	2,797.2	2,805.5	2,825.0	2,810.3	2,814.0	2,814.0	2,822.2	2,835.5	2,837.8	2,846.2	2,851.8	2,840.5
Health care and social assistance.....	13,892.6	14,187.3	14,287.2	14,310.7	14,336.1	14,353.2	14,375.4	14,396.0	14,429.1	14,467.2	14,500.5	14,539.5	14,571.8	14,598.7	14,621.2
Ambulatory health care services <sup>1</sup> .....	4,786.4	4,946.4	4,996.9	5,006.7	5,017.0	5,027.0	5,035.0	5,041.6	5,054.2	5,069.7	5,084.6	5,104.0	5,120.1	5,130.3	5,141.7
Offices of physicians.....	2,002.5	2,053.9	2,074.2	2,077.7	2,084.3	2,085.3	2,090.9	2,093.2	2,103.6	2,114.4	2,119.5	2,124.2	2,133.4	2,138.4	2,145.3
Outpatient care centers.....	426.8	446.2	449.5	449.8	450.3	451.5	451.1	452.6	453.6	455.3	456.7	461.2	462.5	465.5	466.9
Home health care services.....	732.6	773.2	782.7	789.2	790.7	796.6	796.8	798.8	797.9	798.8	804.1	807.3	808.9	809.8	811.5
Hospitals.....	4,244.6	4,293.6	4,311.2	4,319.7	4,323.5	4,329.6	4,337.8	4,344.6	4,354.2	4,362.6	4,374.5	4,384.2	4,391.4	4,397.4	4,403.0
Nursing and residential care facilities <sup>1</sup> .....	2,786.2	2,814.8	2,827.2	2,827.2	2,827.9	2,827.0	2,830.0	2,830.0	2,832.5	2,839.8	2,841.2	2,849.2	2,852.0	2,858.1	2,857.9
Nursing care facilities.....	1,579.8	1,575.3	1,576.8	1,576.4	1,574.5	1,571.5	1,571.6	1,572.3	1,571.4	1,572.7	1,573.2	1,575.9	1,575.9	1,576.3	1,574.7
Social assistance <sup>1</sup> .....	2,075.4	2,132.5	2,151.9	2,157.1	2,167.7	2,169.6	2,172.6	2,179.8	2,188.2	2,195.1	2,200.2	2,202.1	2,208.3	2,212.9	2,218.6
Child day care services.....	755.3	767.1	772.8	775.3	780.4	780.5	782.5	785.1	788.6	788.0	793.2	792.7	791.6	792.7	796.9
<b>Leisure and hospitality.....</b>	<b>12,173</b>	<b>12,479</b>	<b>12,546</b>	<b>12,571</b>	<b>12,589</b>	<b>12,611</b>	<b>12,650</b>	<b>12,662</b>	<b>12,723</b>	<b>12,736</b>	<b>12,765</b>	<b>12,801</b>	<b>12,830</b>	<b>12,767</b>	<b>12,749</b>
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,812.9	1,833.0	1,834.4	1,826.4	1,811.0	1,805.4	1,808.4	1,805.8	1,823.9	1,824.9	1,830.6	1,834.8	1,840.2	1,833.8	1,833.8
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	371.7	364.8	364.4	362.5	357.9	355.6	357.0	357.8	361.1	361.7	364.1	363.8	363.7	362.6	357.6
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	114.7	117.1	118.2	116.9	114.8	114.5	113.6	115.8	116.8	117.3	117.5	117.6	117.1	119.0	117.4
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,326.5	1,351.1	1,351.8	1,347.0	1,338.3	1,335.3	1,337.8	1,332.2	1,346.0	1,345.9	1,349.0	1,353.4	1,359.4	1,352.2	1,358.8
Accommodations and food services.....	10,359.8	10,646.0	10,712.0	10,744.1	10,778.4	10,805.1	10,841.1	10,856.0	10,899.0	10,911.1	10,934.2	10,965.8	10,989.3	10,932.7	10,914.8
Accommodations.....	1,775.4	1,795.9	1,800.6	1,814.7	1,824.6	1,825.9	1,830.3	1,826.6	1,830.1	1,830.3	1,830.0	1,829.1	1,831.4	1,832.5	1,829.1
Food services and drinking places.....	8,584.4	8,850.1	8,911.4	8,929.4	8,953.8	8,979.2	9,010.8	9,029.4	9,068.9	9,080.8	9,104.2	9,136.7	9,157.9	9,100.2	9,085.7
<b>Other services.....</b>	<b>5,401</b>	<b>5,431</b>	<b>5,434</b>	<b>5,441</b>	<b>5,447</b>	<b>5,451</b>	<b>5,457</b>	<b>5,459</b>	<b>5,472</b>	<b>5,468</b>	<b>5,479</b>	<b>5,477</b>	<b>5,469</b>	<b>5,464</b>	<b>5,452</b>
Repair and maintenance.....	1,233.6	1,227.6	1,227.9	1,227.1	1,229.9	1,229.4	1,233.7	1,235.6	1,239.9	1,241.4	1,244.1	1,244.3	1,239.4	1,234.7	1,232.3
Personal and laundry services.....	1,263.5	1,274.1	1,267.8	1,271.6	1,276.8	1,280.4	1,280.5	1,282.2	1,286.9	1,284.4	1,283.2	1,280.1	1,281.2	1,282.6	1,281.3
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,903.6	2,929.1	2,938.1	2,942.3	2,940.6	2,941.4	2,942.9	2,940.8	2,945.6	2,942.4	2,951.7	2,952.2	2,948.8	2,946.6	2,938.3
<b>Government.....</b>	<b>21,583</b>	<b>21,618</b>	<b>21,700</b>	<b>21,706</b>	<b>21,700</b>	<b>21,710</b>	<b>21,733</b>	<b>21,731</b>	<b>21,745</b>	<b>21,754</b>	<b>21,760</b>	<b>21,817</b>	<b>21,849</b>	<b>21,857</b>	<b>21,867</b>
Federal.....	2,761	2,728	2,723	2,728	2,706	2,717	2,720	2,724	2,718	2,722	2,719	2,719	2,718	2,717	2,713
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	1,952.4	1,943.4	1,940.1	1,946.4	1,939.5	1,937.2	1,939.8	1,943.2	1,937.1	1,940.8	1,937.6	1,937.5	1,936.5	1,936.4	1,933.6
U.S. Postal Service.....	808.6	784.1	782.5	781.4	766.4	780.2	780.1	780.8	780.7	781.2	781.2	781.1	781.1	780.7	779.8
State.....	5,002	4,985	5,007	5,015	5,020	5,025	5,027	5,024	5,026	5,023	5,026	5,034	5,033	5,041	5,041
Education.....	2,254.7	2,249.2	2,268.4	2,271.3	2,277.9	2,280.4	2,283.0	2,280.8	2,281.2	2,277.6	2,278.2	2,283.5	2,287.3	2,297.6	2,299.7
Other State government.....	2,747.6	2,736.2	2,738.2	2,743.4	2,741.9	2,744.4	2,744.4	2,743.2	2,745.1	2,745.5	2,747.6	2,750.9	2,745.3	2,743.3	2,741.5
Local.....	13,820	13,905	13,970	13,963	13,974	13,968	13,986	13,983	14,001	14,009	14,015	14,064	14,098	14,099	14,113
Education.....	7,709.4	7,762.5	7,810.8	7,806.3	7,810.8	7,808.8	7,820.7	7,813.5	7,823.9	7,823.5	7,830.3	7,873.9	7,899.7	7,889.0	7,899.3
Other local government.....	6,110.2	6,143.0	6,159.3	6,156.7	6,163.1	6,159.2	6,165.1	6,169.0	6,177.4	6,185.9	6,184.9	6,190.1	6,198.7	6,210.0	6,213.5

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

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

p = preliminary.

**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	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. <sup>p</sup>	Oct. <sup>p</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	39.8	40.0	39.9	39.9	40.0	39.8	39.9	39.8	40.1	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	40.3
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	43.6	44.5	44.8	45.0	45.4	45.5	45.1	45.3	45.7	45.8	45.6	45.9	46.0	45.7	45.7
<b>Construction</b> .....	38.4	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.4	37.6	38.2	38.3	39.0	38.5	38.5	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.5
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	40.4	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.5	40.5	40.6	41.0
Overtime hours.....	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Durable goods.....	40.8	41.3	41.2	40.9	41.1	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.6
Overtime hours.....	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7
Wood products.....	40.4	40.6	40.3	40.0	40.3	40.6	39.9	39.5	39.5	39.6	39.5	39.6	39.5	39.9	40.9
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	42.2	42.3	42.4	42.1	42.3	41.9	42.1	41.7	41.9	41.8	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.9	42.9
Primary metals.....	42.3	43.1	43.0	42.9	42.8	43.1	43.0	42.9	42.6	42.5	42.7	43.1	43.1	43.3	43.6
Fabricated metal products.....	40.7	41.1	41.1	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.7	41.5
Machinery.....	40.8	41.9	42.2	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.1	42.0	41.8	42.4
Computer and electronic products.....	40.4	40.4	40.1	39.6	39.8	40.0	39.6	39.5	39.8	39.9	39.8	40.1	39.7	40.0	40.5
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	40.6	40.7	40.6	40.1	40.0	40.1	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.2	40.2	40.9	40.9	41.2	41.6
Transportation equipment.....	41.9	42.5	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.4	42.4	42.0	42.1	41.8	42.2	42.2	42.8	42.5	42.8
Furniture and related products.....	38.9	39.5	39.2	39.2	39.5	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.2	39.1	39.3	39.3	39.1	39.4	39.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.4	38.5	38.4	38.2	38.3	38.5	38.6	38.7	38.8	38.6	38.7	38.2	38.8	38.9	39.7
Nondurable goods.....	39.8	40.0	39.9	39.8	39.8	40.0	40.0	39.7	39.8	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.9	40.0
Overtime hours.....	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Food manufacturing.....	39.3	39.3	39.0	39.1	38.8	39.0	39.3	38.8	39.0	38.9	38.8	39.0	38.8	38.7	38.7
Beverage and tobacco products.....	39.1	39.2	38.6	39.0	39.6	40.5	40.2	40.1	40.4	39.0	40.0	39.9	40.0	39.4	41.3
Textile mills.....	39.1	40.1	40.1	40.0	39.8	40.2	39.7	40.0	40.2	40.4	40.3	40.2	40.0	40.1	40.4
Textile product mills.....	39.6	38.9	39.1	39.1	39.0	39.5	39.5	39.4	38.8	38.7	38.1	38.2	38.6	38.4	38.5
Apparel.....	35.6	36.0	36.0	35.7	35.9	35.9	35.9	35.9	35.7	35.1	35.4	35.3	35.7	35.7	35.9
Leather and allied products.....	39.3	38.4	38.4	38.2	37.6	37.1	37.2	37.3	37.8	38.5	38.6	39.3	38.5	38.4	38.4
Paper and paper products.....	41.5	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.0	42.5	42.1	41.9	42.2	42.3	42.2	42.2	42.5	42.8	43.1
Printing and related support activities.....	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.2	38.4	38.4	38.7	38.6
Petroleum and coal products.....	44.5	44.9	45.0	45.5	44.6	44.5	44.7	45.1	46.0	45.6	45.6	45.4	45.3	47.2	46.4
Chemicals.....	42.4	42.8	42.7	42.4	42.6	42.8	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.3	42.1	42.0	41.7	42.1	42.7
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.4	40.4	40.1	39.4	39.8	40.0	40.1	39.8	39.7	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.9	40.2	40.1
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	33.6	33.5	33.6	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
Wholesale trade.....	37.9	37.8	37.7	37.7	37.6	37.7	37.8	37.7	37.7	37.6	37.6	37.6	37.5	37.7	37.7
Retail trade.....	30.9	30.7	30.8	30.6	30.8	30.7	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.8	37.2	37.5	37.5	37.4	37.5	37.3	37.2	37.3	37.1	37.0	37.0	36.9	36.5	36.6
Utilities.....	41.1	40.9	40.8	40.4	40.7	41.0	40.5	40.3	41.1	40.9	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.4	41.3
<b>Information</b> .....	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.5	36.5	36.6	36.4	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.6
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	35.5	35.5	35.7	35.6	35.7	35.9	35.8	35.9	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.1	36.0	36.1	36.1
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	34.1	34.2	34.3	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.0	34.0	34.2	34.1	34.1	34.3	34.2	34.3	34.3
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.7	32.6
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.8	25.8	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7
<b>Other services</b> .....	31.4	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.1	30.9	31.0	31.0	30.9	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.

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

p = preliminary.

**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		2004			2005									
	2003	2004	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. <sup>P</sup>	Oct. <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>															
Current dollars.....	\$15.35	\$15.67	\$15.81	\$15.82	\$15.85	\$15.90	\$15.91	\$15.95	\$16.00	\$16.03	\$16.07	\$16.14	\$16.17	\$16.19	\$16.27
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.27	8.23	8.22	8.21	8.23	8.24	8.22	8.19	8.16	8.19	8.21	8.20	8.16	8.06	8.09
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING.....</b>	16.80	17.19	17.32	17.33	17.36	17.35	17.43	17.45	17.51	17.54	17.58	17.60	17.67	17.64	17.74
Natural resources and mining.....	17.56	18.08	18.10	18.22	18.37	18.43	18.40	18.27	18.55	18.59	18.66	18.74	18.87	18.92	18.93
Construction.....	18.95	19.23	19.34	19.31	19.29	19.24	19.31	19.34	19.38	19.36	19.43	19.52	19.51	19.53	19.60
Manufacturing.....	15.74	16.14	16.27	16.29	16.34	16.37	16.42	16.43	16.47	16.53	16.55	16.55	16.65	16.59	16.70
Excluding overtime.....	14.96	15.29	15.42	15.43	15.48	15.51	15.54	15.56	15.62	15.68	15.70	15.68	15.77	15.72	15.83
Durable goods.....	16.45	16.82	16.97	16.99	17.06	17.10	17.18	17.17	17.23	17.28	17.32	17.34	17.46	17.38	17.50
Nondurable goods.....	14.63	15.05	15.15	15.16	15.16	15.18	15.19	15.23	15.23	15.31	15.29	15.25	15.30	15.28	15.36
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....</b>	14.96	15.26	15.40	15.42	15.45	15.51	15.51	15.56	15.60	15.63	15.67	15.76	15.77	15.80	15.88
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.34	14.59	14.69	14.70	14.72	14.82	14.79	14.83	14.88	14.91	14.91	15.04	15.02	15.00	15.06
Wholesale trade.....	17.36	17.66	17.78	17.80	17.87	17.91	17.95	17.97	18.05	18.04	18.11	18.25	18.24	18.32	18.39
Retail trade.....	11.90	12.08	12.16	12.20	12.21	12.32	12.29	12.31	12.35	12.38	12.35	12.47	12.43	12.33	12.39
Transportation and warehousing.....	16.25	16.53	16.61	16.54	16.54	16.58	16.52	16.62	16.62	16.67	16.69	16.76	16.81	16.83	16.83
Utilities.....	24.77	25.62	26.00	25.77	26.11	26.23	26.04	26.32	26.38	26.49	26.37	27.00	26.90	26.98	27.13
Information.....	21.01	21.42	21.59	21.58	21.70	21.80	21.67	21.79	21.98	21.97	22.08	22.18	22.26	22.40	22.64
Financial activities.....	17.14	17.53	17.71	17.65	17.71	17.71	17.74	17.78	17.85	17.82	17.90	17.99	17.97	18.07	18.13
Professional and business services.....	17.21	17.46	17.63	17.66	17.69	17.79	17.80	17.82	17.89	17.94	17.98	18.05	18.09	18.09	18.29
Education and health services.....	15.64	16.16	16.31	16.34	16.37	16.40	16.45	16.53	16.55	16.60	16.67	16.73	16.75	16.79	16.82
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.76	8.91	8.99	9.02	9.01	9.03	9.05	9.05	9.08	9.09	9.10	9.13	9.16	9.21	9.22
Other services.....	13.84	13.98	14.08	14.12	14.13	14.15	14.17	14.18	14.16	14.20	14.22	14.25	14.25	14.28	14.32

<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: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision. <sub>p</sub> = preliminary.

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	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. <sup>P</sup>	Oct. <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	\$15.35	\$15.67	\$15.82	\$15.84	\$15.88	\$16.00	\$15.96	\$15.95	\$16.01	\$16.03	\$15.97	\$16.05	\$16.06	\$16.22	\$16.34
Seasonally adjusted.....	15.47	—	15.81	15.82	15.85	15.90	15.91	15.95	16.00	16.03	16.07	\$16.14	\$16.17	\$16.19	\$16.27
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	16.80	17.19	17.39	17.37	17.43	17.31	17.34	17.37	17.48	17.51	17.56	17.63	17.71	17.76	17.81
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	17.56	18.08	18.07	18.21	18.46	18.53	18.45	18.36	18.67	18.58	18.59	18.72	18.78	18.87	18.87
<b>Construction</b> .....	18.95	19.23	19.47	19.35	19.31	19.12	19.20	19.25	19.35	19.30	19.37	19.56	19.60	19.69	19.75
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	15.74	16.14	16.26	16.32	16.46	16.42	16.43	16.41	16.45	16.50	16.52	16.49	16.60	16.64	16.70
Durable goods.....	16.45	16.82	16.98	17.04	17.22	17.15	17.20	17.16	17.20	17.24	17.27	17.21	17.42	17.45	17.51
Wood products.....	12.71	13.03	13.03	13.13	13.17	13.13	13.04	13.11	13.13	13.20	13.06	13.18	13.02	13.07	13.12
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	15.76	16.25	16.38	16.45	16.36	16.27	16.20	16.28	16.68	16.58	16.78	16.92	16.84	16.72	16.64
Primary metals.....	18.13	18.57	18.73	18.66	18.75	18.84	18.78	18.76	18.80	18.82	18.76	18.94	19.00	19.07	18.98
Fabricated metal products.....	15.01	15.31	15.38	15.43	15.59	15.55	15.67	15.62	15.62	15.66	15.73	15.84	15.88	15.93	15.89
Machinery.....	16.30	16.68	16.84	16.85	16.99	17.03	17.02	17.02	16.98	16.91	17.03	17.11	16.99	17.00	17.03
Computer and electronic products.....	16.69	17.28	17.52	17.65	17.92	18.04	18.04	18.00	18.26	18.45	18.40	18.63	18.61	18.67	18.63
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	14.36	14.90	15.05	15.10	15.12	15.07	15.15	15.10	15.07	15.04	15.10	15.28	15.33	15.40	15.50
Transportation equipment.....	21.23	21.49	21.78	21.91	22.17	21.90	21.97	21.84	21.78	21.88	21.97	21.48	22.28	22.32	22.69
Furniture and related products.....	12.98	13.16	13.27	13.29	13.46	13.42	13.34	13.37	13.46	13.44	13.48	13.45	13.47	13.56	13.43
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	13.30	13.85	13.92	13.96	14.05	14.07	14.04	14.05	14.02	14.06	14.03	14.24	14.13	14.08	13.98
Nondurable goods.....	14.63	15.05	15.11	15.16	15.21	15.24	15.17	15.19	15.22	15.28	15.27	15.33	15.24	15.32	15.33
Food manufacturing.....	12.80	12.98	12.94	12.99	13.03	13.07	13.07	13.02	12.98	13.04	13.04	13.02	12.99	13.12	13.06
Beverages and tobacco products.....	17.96	19.12	19.18	18.80	18.82	18.44	18.65	18.94	19.32	19.14	18.69	19.01	18.42	18.46	18.05
Textile mills.....	11.99	12.13	12.11	12.09	12.25	12.33	12.25	12.26	12.35	12.41	12.45	12.44	12.44	12.33	12.31
Textile product mills.....	11.23	11.39	11.42	11.44	11.43	11.31	11.48	11.56	11.70	11.54	11.65	11.75	11.76	11.83	
Apparel.....	9.56	9.75	9.97	10.00	10.00	10.15	10.19	10.05	10.08	10.12	10.17	10.27	10.21	10.31	10.24
Leather and allied products.....	11.66	11.63	11.58	11.62	11.51	11.60	11.42	11.48	11.43	11.42	11.51	11.54	11.55	11.71	11.64
Paper and paper products.....	17.33	17.90	17.93	18.09	18.07	18.00	17.86	17.93	17.91	18.01	18.05	18.20	17.92	17.94	18.10
Printing and related support activities.....	15.37	15.72	15.95	15.93	15.80	15.77	15.79	15.70	15.62	15.57	15.66	15.73	15.81	15.96	15.93
Petroleum and coal products.....	23.63	24.38	24.33	24.71	24.48	24.75	24.74	24.78	24.06	24.56	24.47	24.56	24.11	24.38	24.76
Chemicals.....	18.50	19.16	19.42	19.44	19.59	19.52	19.32	19.47	19.61	19.71	19.60	19.71	19.71	19.80	19.87
Plastics and rubber products.....	14.18	14.58	14.55	14.58	14.76	14.81	14.65	14.70	14.75	14.88	14.87	14.91	14.91	14.84	14.74
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	14.96	15.26	15.40	15.43	15.46	15.66	15.60	15.59	15.62	15.64	15.54	15.63	15.62	15.80	15.94
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	14.34	14.59	14.69	14.67	14.61	14.88	14.86	14.86	14.94	14.93	14.87	15.00	14.95	15.04	15.10
Wholesale trade.....	17.36	17.66	17.75	17.82	17.87	18.03	17.99	17.91	18.06	18.06	18.01	18.20	18.16	18.31	18.47
Retail trade.....	11.90	12.08	12.17	12.16	12.10	12.34	12.35	12.35	12.42	12.40	12.33	12.43	12.37	12.36	12.38
Transportation and warehousing.....	16.25	16.53	16.59	16.56	16.59	16.59	16.57	16.60	16.60	16.60	16.66	16.80	16.81	16.85	16.86
Utilities.....	24.77	25.62	26.02	26.01	26.00	26.14	25.98	26.34	26.52	26.54	26.24	26.84	26.65	27.09	27.17
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	21.01	21.42	21.69	21.70	21.74	21.83	21.67	21.68	21.92	21.93	21.83	22.02	22.14	22.48	22.81
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	17.14	17.53	17.68	17.61	17.67	17.83	17.73	17.76	17.86	17.95	17.80	17.93	17.92	18.07	18.24
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	17.21	17.46	17.54	17.62	17.73	18.06	17.91	17.83	17.86	18.02	17.84	17.93	17.88	17.99	18.36
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	15.64	16.16	16.30	16.33	16.44	16.47	16.46	16.51	16.53	16.55	16.59	16.77	16.73	16.82	16.82
<b>Other services</b> .....	8.76	8.91	9.02	9.06	9.11	9.11	9.09	9.07	9.07	9.08	9.02	9.01	9.05	9.22	9.26
<b>Other services</b> .....	13.84	13.98	14.06	14.12	14.17	14.23	14.23	14.18	14.19	14.25	14.15	14.14	14.19	14.28	14.33

<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: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.  
p = preliminary.

**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	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. <sup>P</sup>	Oct. <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	\$517.30	\$528.56	\$534.72	\$532.22	\$536.74	\$537.60	\$534.66	\$534.33	\$537.94	\$543.42	\$539.79	\$542.49	\$544.43	\$548.24	\$555.56
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	534.38	533.13	534.15	535.83	536.17	537.52	540.80	540.21	541.56	543.92	544.93	547.22	549.93
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	669.13	688.03	697.34	694.80	702.43	683.75	683.20	689.59	697.45	702.15	705.91	699.91	713.71	721.06	723.09
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	765.94	804.03	820.38	824.91	836.24	833.85	822.87	826.20	847.62	854.68	849.56	851.76	873.27	873.68	873.68
<b>Construction</b> .....	726.83	735.70	753.49	739.17	737.64	703.62	712.32	727.65	748.85	750.77	759.30	758.93	770.28	775.79	770.25
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	635.99	658.53	661.78	665.86	678.15	666.65	663.77	662.96	662.94	666.60	669.06	657.95	673.96	682.24	688.04
Durable goods.....	671.21	694.16	699.58	702.05	718.07	703.15	703.48	701.84	700.04	705.12	708.07	693.56	715.96	724.18	733.67
Wood products.....	514.10	529.46	526.41	526.51	532.07	527.83	511.17	512.60	516.01	528.00	525.01	521.93	520.80	525.41	540.54
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	664.92	688.05	701.06	694.19	688.76	665.44	667.44	669.11	697.22	698.02	708.12	703.87	710.65	713.94	723.84
Primary metals.....	767.60	799.77	801.64	802.38	813.75	815.77	807.54	806.68	799.00	799.85	801.05	803.06	813.20	829.55	827.53
Fabricated metal products.....	610.37	628.80	633.66	634.17	648.54	637.55	637.77	634.17	634.17	638.93	640.21	638.35	646.32	654.72	664.20
Machinery.....	664.79	699.51	707.28	711.07	727.17	718.67	716.54	718.24	713.16	710.22	713.56	711.78	706.78	714.00	720.37
Computer and electronic products.....	674.72	698.28	704.30	706.00	723.97	716.19	712.58	711.00	719.44	734.31	728.64	739.61	736.96	754.27	760.10
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	583.23	606.64	614.04	613.06	616.90	605.81	601.46	602.49	599.79	601.60	605.51	614.26	625.46	640.64	655.65
Transportation equipment.....	889.48	912.97	923.47	926.79	962.18	926.37	933.73	921.65	914.76	918.96	931.53	869.94	951.36	959.76	975.67
Furniture and related products.....	505.30	519.78	516.20	523.63	546.48	528.75	522.93	526.78	526.29	520.13	532.46	527.24	532.07	541.04	522.43
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	510.82	533.47	534.53	536.06	545.14	543.10	543.35	547.95	543.98	545.53	544.36	535.42	546.83	546.30	556.40
Nonurable goods.....	582.61	602.48	602.89	607.92	612.96	608.08	600.73	601.52	601.19	606.62	606.22	604.00	605.03	617.40	616.27
Food manufacturing.....	502.92	509.66	508.54	515.70	513.38	505.81	505.81	497.36	497.13	505.95	508.56	505.18	509.21	516.93	509.34
Beverages and tobacco products.....	702.45	750.51	734.59	731.32	737.74	735.76	738.54	757.60	792.12	750.29	755.08	760.40	744.17	732.86	740.05
Textile mills.....	469.33	486.69	481.98	483.60	491.23	498.13	485.10	494.08	495.24	502.61	501.74	492.62	496.36	498.13	494.86
Textile product mills.....	444.70	443.01	447.66	448.45	451.49	445.61	450.02	457.78	451.62	444.29	445.03	444.15	452.38	456.29	456.64
Apparel.....	340.12	351.28	357.92	360.00	364.00	361.34	363.78	363.81	361.87	355.21	359.00	358.42	366.54	369.10	367.62
Leather and allied products.....	457.83	446.73	445.83	445.05	437.38	429.20	425.97	431.65	436.63	439.67	446.59	443.14	443.52	450.84	450.47
Paper and paper products.....	719.73	753.89	756.65	768.83	775.20	768.60	744.76	745.89	750.43	760.02	763.52	762.58	756.22	773.21	783.73
Printing and related support activities.....	587.58	604.32	614.08	618.08	616.20	607.15	604.76	604.45	593.56	593.22	593.51	599.31	605.52	625.63	619.68
Petroleum and coal products.....	1,052.32	1,094.83	1,097.28	1,131.72	1,099.15	1,096.43	1,100.93	1,105.19	1,085.11	1,119.94	1,115.83	1,117.48	1,077.72	1,175.12	1,156.29
Chemicals.....	783.95	819.59	825.35	830.09	844.33	835.46	817.24	821.63	827.54	831.76	825.16	819.94	817.97	829.62	846.46
Plastics and rubber products.....	872.26	589.70	583.46	578.83	596.30	592.40	586.00	585.06	585.58	590.74	591.83	578.51	593.42	602.50	594.02
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	483.89	493.67	498.96	496.85	500.90	507.38	502.32	500.44	504.53	509.86	503.50	509.54	507.65	511.92	519.64
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	481.14	488.58	492.12	488.51	490.90	494.02	493.35	493.35	497.50	501.65	498.15	504.00	502.32	503.84	505.85
Wholesale trade.....	657.29	666.93	669.18	671.81	670.13	681.53	674.25	671.63	679.06	686.28	677.18	682.50	681.00	692.12	703.71
Retail trade.....	367.15	371.15	373.62	368.45	375.10	372.67	374.21	374.21	377.57	380.68	379.76	385.33	382.23	379.45	377.59
Transportation and warehousing.....	598.41	614.90	622.13	622.66	625.44	620.47	608.12	610.88	612.54	617.52	616.42	623.28	623.65	620.08	623.82
Utilities.....	1,017.27	1,048.82	1,066.82	1,061.21	1,053.00	1,066.51	1,052.19	1,056.23	1,087.32	1,088.14	1,083.71	1,103.12	1,092.65	1,132.36	1,127.56
<b>Information</b> .....	760.81	777.42	787.35	787.71	791.34	798.98	786.62	782.65	793.50	804.83	794.61	805.93	810.32	820.52	841.69
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	609.08	622.99	627.64	625.16	627.29	649.01	632.96	632.26	637.60	655.18	639.02	643.69	643.33	646.91	667.58
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	587.02	596.96	599.87	602.60	604.59	614.04	607.15	604.44	609.03	621.69	610.13	613.21	613.28	617.06	633.42
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	505.69	523.83	528.12	529.09	534.30	541.86	534.95	534.92	535.57	541.19	539.18	548.38	545.40	548.33	550.01
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	224.30	228.63	230.91	229.22	231.39	230.48	231.80	230.38	231.29	236.08	235.42	237.86	238.92	234.19	238.91
<b>Other services</b> .....	434.41	433.04	434.45	434.90	436.44	439.71	438.28	435.33	438.47	441.75	438.65	441.17	441.31	441.25	445.66

<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: 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	61.2	53.1	61.7	57.4	54.7	58.8	54.9	52.2	50.2		
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	60.3	63.7	62.4	59.4	64.2	61.3	60.4	57.0	48.6		
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	62.8	63.7	62.2	62.6	63.1	64.0	61.5	61.0	54.1		
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	64.7	64.2	65.8	63.8	60.4	63.8	67.3	62.6	59.0		
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	44.6	41.1	47.6	44.0	33.9	50.0	36.9	44.6	41.7		
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	42.9	52.4	46.4	41.7	38.7	41.1	36.9	42.9	35.7		
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	42.3	39.3	38.7	36.9	36.9	34.5	38.7	40.5		
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	45.8	47.6	44.6	42.3	39.3	39.3	38.7	31.5	37.5		

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent							
	2005							2005							
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. <sup>P</sup>	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. <sup>P</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	3,576	3,416	3,647	3,588	3,587	3,836	3,992	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	3,178	3,050	3,239	3,204	3,120	3,406	3,568	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.1	
Construction.....	113	107	104	128	136	156	163	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.2	
Manufacturing.....	259	240	269	287	266	293	292	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	627	597	624	600	620	630	601	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	
Professional and business services.....	691	659	686	666	590	725	886	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.4	4.1	4.9	
Education and health services.....	608	611	609	607	604	606	603	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	457	440	517	439	427	469	493	3.5	3.3	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.7	
Government.....	396	378	394	388	370	420	463	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.1	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	602	563	634	610	609	728	803	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.1	
South.....	1,414	1,303	1,333	1,343	1,353	1,466	1,512	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	
Midwest.....	742	786	781	764	704	754	760	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	
West.....	818	799	869	832	841	895	914	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	

<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)							Percent							
	2005							2005							
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. <sup>P</sup>	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. <sup>P</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	4,538	4,740	4,694	4,649	4,601	4,719	4,716	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	4,212	4,398	4,365	4,342	4,276	4,356	4,370	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	
Construction.....	412	420	393	381	435	422	428	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.3	6.0	5.8	5.9	
Manufacturing.....	319	342	347	345	344	338	450	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.2	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,042	1,030	1,045	990	998	1,001	944	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	
Professional and business services.....	792	887	835	832	786	925	770	4.7	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.6	5.4	4.5	
Education and health services.....	487	466	457	453	465	460	467	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	
Leisure and hospitality.....	742	750	877	834	771	808	840	5.8	5.9	6.9	6.5	6.0	6.3	6.6	
Government.....	329	339	337	330	337	336	327	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	825	764	794	772	738	759	748	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	
South.....	1,701	1,816	1,786	1,689	1,750	1,840	1,783	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	
Midwest.....	1,020	1,129	1,054	1,045	970	996	1,033	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	
West.....	1,037	1,048	1,070	1,081	1,144	1,136	1,141	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	

<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)							Percent						
	2005							2005						
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. <sup>P</sup>	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. <sup>P</sup>
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	4,562	4,504	4,477	4,270	4,490	4,779	4,140	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.1
<b>Industry</b>														
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	4,306	4,256	4,223	4,007	4,235	4,487	3,890	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.5
Construction.....	421	408	380	370	452	417	391	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.1	6.2	5.7	5.3
Manufacturing.....	369	369	350	361	369	408	310	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,018	989	980	948	1,019	1,039	878	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.4
Professional and business services.....	869	851	818	747	670	897	742	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.4	3.9	5.3	4.3
Education and health services.....	433	405	401	391	406	430	397	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	709	750	803	750	785	814	725	5.6	5.9	6.3	5.9	6.1	5.7	6.4
Government.....	256	254	254	257	271	295	252	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	807	714	761	715	734	752	670	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.6
South.....	1,766	1,743	1,653	1,567	1,639	1,787	1,589	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.3
Midwest.....	982	976	946	1,011	1,047	1,135	925	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.6	2.9
West.....	1,006	1,034	1,062	1,001	1,094	1,085	980	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.7	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. p = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent						
	2005							2005						
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. <sup>P</sup>	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. <sup>P</sup>
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	2,520	2,514	2,475	2,474	2,605	2,778	2,547	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9
<b>Industry</b>														
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	2,395	2,391	2,348	2,351	2,467	2,630	2,405	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1
Construction.....	146	168	139	140	222	202	196	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.9	3.1	2.8	2.7
Manufacturing.....	178	183	190	189	184	214	194	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	577	589	588	577	604	580	552	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1
Professional and business services.....	417	420	386	353	374	497	361	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.9	2.1
Education and health services.....	277	249	256	271	260	276	260	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	506	488	510	525	517	563	558	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.4
Government.....	125	123	124	125	139	149	137	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	446	373	350	381	380	377	365	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
South.....	992	1,020	960	964	1,054	1,147	1,017	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.1
Midwest.....	540	554	542	548	570	613	558	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
West.....	573	562	653	577	585	643	590	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0

<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	-1.1
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
Goldensboro, 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.

**Annual data: Employment levels by industry**

[Numbers 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

**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	2003		2004				2005			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2005										
<b>Civilian workers<sup>2</sup></b> .....	167.6	168.4	170.7	172.2	173.9	174.7	176.6	177.7	179.3	0.9	3.1
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers.....	169.9	170.7	172.7	174.0	175.8	176.6	178.8	179.9	181.5	.9	3.2
Professional specialty and technical.....	167.0	168.0	170.2	171.2	173.6	174.7	176.8	177.6	179.6	1.1	3.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial.....	174.0	174.9	175.8	177.1	178.2	179.4	182.0	183.1	184.0	.5	3.3
Administrative support, including clerical.....	171.7	172.5	175.3	177.2	178.7	180.0	182.0	183.3	184.7	.8	3.4
Blue-collar workers.....	162.9	163.7	166.9	168.8	170.1	170.9	172.4	173.8	174.8	.6	2.8
Service occupations.....	166.8	167.9	169.7	170.9	172.7	173.6	174.9	175.9	178.1	1.3	3.1
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing.....	165.8	166.8	170.4	171.9	173.4	174.4	177.0	178.5	179.8	.7	3.7
Manufacturing.....	166.5	167.1	171.7	173.2	174.9	175.4	178.2	179.6	180.7	.6	3.3
Service-producing.....	168.2	169.1	170.8	172.3	174.0	174.7	176.5	177.4	179.1	1.0	2.9
Services.....	168.5	169.5	171.2	172.3	174.5	175.5	177.0	177.8	179.6	1.0	2.9
Health services.....	169.3	170.7	173.0	174.4	176.7	177.7	179.9	181.1	182.7	.9	3.4
Hospitals.....	173.1	174.8	176.8	178.2	180.5	181.8	184.3	185.5	187.6	1.1	3.9
Educational services.....	166.9	167.6	168.5	168.9	171.8	172.9	173.9	174.5	178.1	2.1	3.7
Public administration <sup>3</sup> .....	167.3	168.1	170.1	171.4	174.1	175.4	177.6	178.3	181.1	1.6	4.0
Nonmanufacturing.....	167.8	168.6	170.4	171.8	173.5	174.4	176.1	177.1	178.8	1.0	3.1
<b>Private industry workers</b> .....	168.1	168.8	171.4	173.0	174.4	175.2	177.2	178.5	179.6	.6	3.0
Excluding sales occupations.....	168.1	169.0	171.6	173.2	174.6	175.6	177.7	178.9	179.9	.6	3.0
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers.....	171.2	172.0	174.2	175.7	177.3	178.1	180.4	181.6	183.0	.8	3.2
Excluding sales occupations.....	172.1	173.0	175.3	176.7	178.3	179.5	182.0	183.2	184.2	.5	3.3
Professional specialty and technical occupations.....	169.4	170.5	173.4	174.7	176.8	178.1	180.8	181.6	183.0	.8	3.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	175.0	175.9	176.8	178.1	179.2	180.2	183.0	184.2	184.8	.3	3.1
Sales occupations.....	167.2	167.1	169.2	171.2	173.1	171.4	173.1	174.4	177.0	1.5	2.3
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	172.3	173.2	176.1	178.1	179.4	180.7	182.8	184.3	185.4	.6	3.3
Blue-collar workers.....	162.8	163.6	166.9	168.8	170.1	170.8	172.3	173.7	174.7	.6	2.7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	163.1	164.2	167.1	169.1	170.2	171.2	173.1	174.9	175.6	.4	3.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	162.6	163.2	168.7	170.5	172.2	172.5	173.3	173.8	174.9	.6	1.6
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	156.7	156.9	158.5	160.6	161.8	162.3	163.7	165.7	167.0	.8	3.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	168.6	169.5	171.7	173.2	174.3	175.3	176.9	177.9	179.2	.7	2.8
Service occupations.....	163.8	164.3	166.9	168.2	168.9	169.7	170.9	171.9	172.9	.6	2.4
Production and nonsupervisory occupations <sup>4</sup> .....	165.7	166.6	169.3	171.0	172.4	173.0	174.6	175.8	177.1	.7	2.7
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing.....	165.7	166.5	170.3	171.8	173.3	174.3	176.9	178.5	179.7	.7	3.7
Excluding sales occupations.....	165.0	165.9	169.8	171.2	172.5	173.7	176.3	177.9	179.1	.7	3.8
White-collar occupations.....	170.1	170.5	173.5	174.7	176.4	177.8	182.2	184.2	186.0	1.0	5.4
Excluding sales occupations.....	168.5	169.2	172.2	173.3	174.5	176.4	180.9	183.0	184.7	.9	5.8
Blue-collar occupations.....	162.9	163.9	168.1	169.8	171.3	172.0	173.4	174.7	175.6	.5	2.5
Construction.....	162.3	163.3	164.6	165.9	167.0	167.3	169.1	171.0	172.9	1.1	3.5
Manufacturing.....	166.5	167.1	171.7	173.2	174.9	175.4	178.2	179.6	180.7	.6	3.3
White-collar occupations.....	169.5	169.6	173.2	174.6	176.4	176.7	181.4	183.4	184.8	.8	4.8
Excluding sales occupations.....	167.4	167.8	171.3	172.6	174.1	174.7	179.4	181.5	183.0	.8	5.1
Blue-collar occupations.....	164.1	165.1	170.4	172.0	173.7	174.3	175.8	176.7	177.5	.5	2.2
Durables.....	166.6	167.3	172.4	174.0	175.8	176.3	179.5	181.2	182.3	.6	3.7
Nondurables.....	166.0	166.6	170.4	171.7	173.1	173.6	175.8	176.8	177.8	.6	2.7
Service-producing.....	168.8	169.7	171.6	173.3	174.7	175.3	177.1	178.1	179.3	.7	2.6
Excluding sales occupations.....	169.7	170.6	172.5	174.2	175.6	176.5	178.4	179.4	180.3	.5	2.7
White-collar occupations.....	171.2	172.0	174.1	175.7	177.3	177.8	179.7	180.7	181.9	.7	2.6
Excluding sales occupations.....	173.1	174.2	176.2	177.8	179.4	180.4	182.4	183.2	184.1	.5	2.6
Blue-collar occupations.....	162.2	162.6	164.1	166.4	167.4	168.1	169.9	171.5	172.4	.5	3.0
Service occupations.....	163.2	164.3	166.1	167.4	168.1	168.9	170.1	171.1	172.1	.6	2.4
Transportation and public utilities.....	166.5	167.0	169.8	172.5	173.6	173.5	174.5	175.8	177.3	.9	2.1
Transportation.....	159.4	159.6	162.0	164.7	166.2	166.2	165.5	166.1	167.8	1.0	1.0
Public utilities.....	176.4	177.0	180.4	183.1	183.6	183.4	186.9	189.2	190.4	.6	3.7
Communications.....	178.4	179.0	182.2	183.6	183.6	183.5	186.0	188.4	190.0	.8	3.4
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	173.8	174.6	178.2	182.4	183.3	183.3	188.0	190.2	190.7	.3	4.0
Wholesale and retail trade.....	164.3	165.0	166.3	168.1	169.1	169.1	170.9	171.7	173.4	1.0	2.5
Excluding sales occupations.....	165.0	165.9	167.4	168.6	169.6	170.4	172.3	173.1	174.5	.8	2.9
Wholesale trade.....	172.0	172.0	173.8	175.9	177.8	176.6	179.1	179.3	181.8	1.4	2.2
Excluding sales occupations.....	171.2	171.3	173.7	174.0	175.3	176.3	179.2	179.5	180.5	.6	3.0
Retail trade.....	159.9	161.0	162.1	163.7	164.2	164.7	166.2	167.3	168.6	.8	2.7
General merchandise stores.....	161.2	165.6	165.8	166.2	168.8	169.5	172.3	172.1	171.9	-.1	1.8
Food stores.....	159.3	160.3	162.1	163.5	163.5	164.0	165.0	165.9	166.6	.4	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

30. Continued—Employment Cost Index, compensation,<sup>1</sup> by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2003		2004				2005			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	180.2	180.9	182.5	183.6	184.8	186.0	188.9	190.9	191.0	0.1	3.4
Excluding sales occupations.....	1,853.0	186.1	186.6	188.7	190.9	191.2	194.3	196.1	195.2	-.5	2.7
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies.....	207.6	209.0	207.2	208.9	210.5	212.3	213.7	217.3	213.7	-1.7	1.5
Insurance.....	175.1	176.2	177.8	180.5	182.1	183.6	186.3	188.8	189.0	.1	3.8
Services.....	170.4	171.4	173.5	175.1	176.9	177.9	179.7	180.6	181.6	.6	2.7
Business services.....	171.9	172.6	174.8	176.9	178.5	179.1	180.1	181.0	181.1	.1	1.5
Health services.....	169.4	170.8	173.3	174.8	177.0	178.0	180.3	181.5	182.9	.8	3.3
Hospitals.....	173.9	175.9	178.1	179.7	181.8	183.2	185.8	187.3	189.1	1.0	4.0
Educational services.....	180.2	181.3	183.1	184.2	187.0	188.5	190.0	190.9	194.9	2.1	4.2
Colleges and universities.....	178.4	179.4	181.2	182.5	185.2	186.2	187.6	188.6	192.3	2.0	3.8
Nonmanufacturing.....	168.1	169.0	170.9	172.5	173.9	174.7	176.5	177.6	178.9	.7	2.9
White-collar workers.....	171.2	172.1	174.1	175.7	177.2	178.0	180.0	181.0	182.3	.7	2.9
Excluding sales occupations.....	173.2	174.2	176.2	177.7	179.3	180.6	182.7	183.6	184.5	.5	2.9
Blue-collar occupations.....	161.1	161.7	163.4	165.5	166.4	167.3	168.8	170.6	171.6	.6	3.1
Service occupations.....	163.2	162.4	166.0	167.3	168.0	168.9	170.1	171.0	172.0	.6	2.4
<b>State and local government workers.....</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>174.1</b>	<b>174.7</b>	<b>177.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers.....	164.9	165.7	166.8	167.5	170.0	171.2	172.6	173.1	176.0	1.7	3.5
Professional specialty and technical.....	163.4	164.1	165.1	165.6	168.4	169.4	170.4	171.1	174.2	1.8	3.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial.....	168.0	169.1	170.1	171.0	172.1	174.3	176.7	176.5	178.8	1.3	3.9
Administrative support, including clerical.....	167.9	168.5	170.4	171.8	174.3	175.5	177.2	177.7	180.4	1.5	3.5
Blue-collar workers.....	163.6	165.2	166.7	167.5	169.9	171.0	172.6	173.8	177.4	2.1	4.4
Workers, by industry division:										2.0	
Services.....	164.9	165.7	166.5	166.8	169.7	170.8	171.8	172.4	175.8		3.6
Services excluding schools <sup>5</sup> .....	166.8	168.2	169.4	170.1	173.0	173.8	175.6	176.4	179.3	1.6	3.6
Health services.....	169.5	171.0	172.2	172.9	175.7	176.8	178.9	179.6	182.3	1.5	3.8
Hospitals.....	170.3	171.4	172.4	173.2	176.3	177.4	179.1	179.8	182.6	1.6	3.6
Educational services.....	164.3	165.0	165.7	165.9	168.8	169.9	170.9	171.4	174.9	2.0	3.6
Schools.....	164.7	165.3	166.0	166.3	169.2	170.3	171.2	171.7	175.2	2.0	3.5
Elementary and secondary.....	163.0	163.7	164.4	164.6	168.0	169.2	169.8	170.3	174.0	2.2	3.6
Colleges and universities.....	169.2	170.0	170.7	171.0	172.4	173.2	175.1	175.6	178.4	1.6	3.5
Public administration <sup>3</sup> .....	167.3	168.1	170.1	171.4	174.1	175.4	177.6	178.3	181.1	1.6	4.0

<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	2003		2004				2005			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2005										
<b>Civilian workers<sup>1</sup></b> .....	161.8	162.3	163.3	164.3	165.7	166.2	167.3	168.2	169.5	0.8	2.3
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers.....	164.5	165.1	166.1	167.1	168.7	169.1	170.3	171.1	172.5	.8	2.3
Professional specialty and technical.....	161.8	162.5	163.8	164.4	166.5	167.0	168.1	168.7	170.3	.9	2.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial.....	170.5	171.2	171.4	172.4	173.4	174.4	175.9	176.9	177.4	.3	2.3
Administrative support, including clerical.....	164.3	164.9	166.3	167.5	168.8	169.7	170.9	172.0	173.0	.6	2.5
Blue-collar workers.....	155.8	156.3	157.3	158.4	159.7	160.0	161.0	162.2	163.2	.6	2.2
Service occupations.....	159.8	160.6	161.2	161.9	162.8	163.6	164.4	165.3	166.8	.9	2.5
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing.....	158.3	160.6	159.9	161.0	162.3	162.4	163.8	164.9	166.0	.7	2.3
Manufacturing.....	159.7	160.1	161.3	162.4	163.8	164.0	165.3	166.4	167.4	.6	2.2
Service-producing.....	163.0	163.6	164.6	165.5	167.0	167.5	168.6	169.5	170.8	.8	2.3
Services.....	164.7	165.4	166.5	167.4	167.3	170.1	171.2	171.9	173.3	.8	2.4
Health services.....	164.7	165.9	167.7	168.6	170.8	171.7	173.2	174.3	175.6	.7	2.8
Hospitals.....	166.3	167.7	169.0	169.9	171.8	173.2	174.7	175.7	177.5	1.0	3.3
Educational services.....	162.7	163.2	163.6	163.8	166.0	166.8	167.5	167.9	170.5	1.5	2.7
Public administration <sup>2</sup> .....	159.4	160.0	161.1	161.4	162.6	163.5	165.0	165.6	167.4	1.1	3.0
Nonmanufacturing.....	162.1	162.7	163.7	164.6	166.0	166.5	167.6	168.5	169.9	.8	2.3
<b>Private industry workers</b> .....	161.7	162.3	163.4	164.5	165.9	166.2	167.4	168.4	169.5	.7	2.2
Excluding sales occupations.....	161.7	162.4	163.5	164.5	165.8	166.5	167.6	168.7	169.6	.5	2.3
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers.....	165.3	165.9	167.1	168.2	169.7	170.0	171.3	172.3	173.5	.7	2.2
Excluding sales occupations.....	166.2	167.0	168.1	169.2	170.6	171.4	172.7	173.7	174.5	.5	2.3
Professional specialty and technical occupations.....	162.1	163.0	164.7	165.5	167.6	168.0	169.4	170.0	171.2	.7	2.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	171.8	172.5	172.7	173.9	174.9	175.7	177.2	178.4	178.7	.2	2.2
Sales occupations.....	161.6	161.1	162.6	163.9	165.9	164.0	164.9	166.0	168.9	1.7	1.8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	165.1	165.7	167.2	168.6	169.7	170.8	172.0	173.3	174.1	.5	2.6
Blue-collar workers.....	155.6	156.1	157.2	158.3	159.5	159.9	160.8	162.1	163.0	.6	2.2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	155.5	156.2	157.1	158.3	159.3	159.7	160.4	162.0	162.9	.6	2.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	156.8	156.9	158.6	159.8	161.6	161.6	162.6	163.7	164.5	.5	1.8
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	149.8	149.8	150.4	151.8	152.9	153.3	154.4	156.0	157.3	.8	2.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	159.9	160.6	161.8	162.7	163.6	164.5	165.6	165.9	167.0	.7	2.1
Service occupations.....	157.1	157.8	158.4	159.3	159.8	160.6	161.4	162.3	163.2	.6	2.1
Production and nonsupervisory occupations <sup>3</sup> .....	158.8	159.4	160.7	161.7	163.1	163.4	164.5	165.5	166.7	.7	2.2
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing.....	158.3	158.7	159.9	160.9	162.3	162.4	163.6	164.8	166.0	.7	2.3
Excluding sales occupations.....	157.4	158.0	159.2	160.2	161.2	161.6	162.8	164.0	165.2	.7	2.5
White-collar occupations.....	161.9	162.1	163.2	164.5	166.0	165.9	167.3	168.5	170.0	.9	2.4
Excluding sales occupations.....	159.9	160.4	161.5	162.7	163.6	164.1	165.3	166.7	168.0	.8	2.7
Blue-collar occupations.....	155.9	156.4	157.7	158.6	159.8	160.1	161.2	162.4	163.4	.6	2.3
Construction.....	153.6	154.0	155.1	155.9	157.1	157.0	157.7	159.2	160.9	1.1	2.4
Manufacturing.....	159.7	160.1	161.3	162.4	163.8	164.0	165.3	166.4	167.4	.6	2.2
White-collar occupations.....	162.0	162.1	163.3	164.7	166.1	166.1	167.6	168.7	169.9	.7	2.3
Excluding sales occupations.....	159.5	160.0	161.2	162.5	163.5	163.9	165.1	166.5	167.7	.7	2.6
Blue-collar occupations.....	157.9	158.5	159.8	160.6	162.1	162.4	163.6	164.7	165.5	.5	2.1
Durables.....	160.6	160.9	161.9	162.9	164.5	164.7	165.9	167.1	168.1	.6	2.2
Nondurables.....	158.3	158.7	160.4	161.6	162.8	162.9	164.5	165.3	166.3	.6	2.1
Service-producing.....	163.3	163.9	165.0	166.1	167.5	167.9	169.0	170.0	171.1	.6	2.1
Excluding sales occupations.....	164.2	165.0	166.0	167.1	168.5	169.3	170.4	171.4	172.1	.4	2.1
White-collar occupations.....	166.0	166.6	167.8	168.9	170.4	170.8	172.1	173.0	174.1	.6	2.2
Excluding sales occupations.....	168.2	169.0	170.2	171.2	172.8	173.6	175.0	175.9	176.5	.3	2.1
Blue-collar occupations.....	155.1	155.4	156.2	157.8	158.9	159.4	160.1	161.5	162.4	.6	2.2
Service occupations.....	156.6	157.4	158.0	158.8	159.4	160.2	160.9	161.8	162.8	.6	2.1
Transportation and public utilities.....	156.0	156.5	157.6	159.1	160.4	160.5	159.8	161.1	162.4	.8	1.2
Transportation.....	150.4	150.8	151.7	153.4	155.0	155.1	153.4	154.6	156.2	1.0	.8
Public utilities.....	163.4	164.1	165.3	166.4	167.5	167.5	168.2	169.9	170.5	.4	1.8
Communications.....	165.4	165.9	167.0	167.5	168.8	168.3	168.4	170.3	171.0	.4	1.3
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	161.0	161.8	163.3	165.1	165.9	166.6	167.9	169.2	169.8	.4	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	159.2	159.5	160.3	161.6	162.5	162.1	163.4	164.1	165.9	1.1	2.1
Wholesale trade.....	164.8	165.3	166.2	167.8	169.7	167.5	169.5	169.4	171.7	1.4	1.2
Excluding sales occupations.....	165.7	166.3	167.8	167.6	168.6	168.9	171.5	171.5	172.2	.4	2.1
Retail trade.....	156.3	156.5	157.3	158.4	158.7	159.3	160.3	161.4	162.9	.9	2.6
General merchandise stores.....	153.1	153.6	154.1	154.9	157.5	158.1	159.3	159.0	159.0	.0	1.0
Food stores.....	152.2	152.8	153.8	154.3	154.5	155.0	155.8	156.7	157.5	.5	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2003		2004				2005			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2005	
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	174.1	174.5	175.2	175.3	176.5	177.7	179.2	181.2	180.9	-2	2.5
Excluding sales occupations.....	179.2	210.2	179.2	180.5	181.8	182.9	184.6	186.5	184.6	-1.0	1.5
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies..	209.1	164.5	206.7	207.6	209.5	211.3	210.7	215.4	210.2	-2.4	.3
Insurance.....	163.9	164.5	165.1	167.2	168.9	170.4	171.7	173.7	173.9	.1	3.0
Services.....	165.9	166.7	168.1	169.3	171.1	172.0	173.4	174.2	175.1	.5	2.3
Business services.....	169.1	169.8	171.0	172.7	174.3	175.0	175.5	176.5	176.5	.0	1.3
Health services.....	164.6	135.8	167.8	168.8	170.9	171.9	173.4	174.6	175.8	.7	2.9
Hospitals.....	166.5	167.9	169.4	170.5	172.4	173.8	175.4	176.7	178.5	1.0	3.5
Educational services.....	170.3	171.0	171.9	172.6	175.5	176.8	177.9	178.6	182.1	2.0	3.8
Colleges and universities.....	167.6	168.4	169.5	170.0	172.9	173.6	174.6	175.5	178.4	1.7	3.2
Nonmanufacturing.....	162.1	162.6	163.7	164.8	166.2	166.6	167.7	168.7	169.8	.7	2.2
White-collar workers.....	165.7	166.3	167.5	168.6	170.1	170.5	171.7	172.7	173.8	.6	2.2
Excluding sales occupations.....	167.7	168.5	169.7	170.7	172.3	173.1	174.4	175.4	176.1	.4	2.2
Blue-collar occupations.....	153.4	153.8	154.7	156.1	157.1	157.5	158.2	159.7	160.7	.6	2.3
Service occupations.....	156.5	157.3	157.9	158.7	159.2	160.1	160.8	161.7	162.7	.6	2.2
<b>State and local government workers.....</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>174.1</b>	<b>174.7</b>	<b>177.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers.....	161.0	161.5	162.1	162.4	164.1	164.9	165.9	166.2	168.3	1.3	2.6
Professional specialty and technical.....	161.0	161.4	162.1	162.3	164.4	165.0	165.7	166.2	168.4	1.3	2.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial.....	162.5	163.3	163.5	163.8	164.3	166.1	168.2	168.0	169.7	1.0	3.3
Administrative support, including clerical.....	159.1	159.5	160.4	160.8	162.6	163.0	163.9	164.0	166.1	1.3	2.2
Blue-collar workers.....	157.6	158.3	158.9	159.2	160.7	161.4	162.4	163.2	165.3	1.3	2.9
Workers, by industry division:											
Services.....	161.6	162.1	162.6	162.7	164.8	165.5	166.2	166.6	168.9	1.4	2.5
Services excluding schools <sup>4</sup> .....	163.2	164.5	165.1	165.6	167.5	168.3	169.4	170.1	172.0	1.1	2.7
Health services.....	165.1	166.7	167.4	167.8	169.6	170.7	171.9	172.6	174.1	.9	2.7
Hospitals.....	165.5	166.7	167.4	167.9	169.9	171.0	172.0	172.5	174.0	.9	2.4
Educational services.....	161.2	161.6	162.0	162.1	164.2	164.9	165.5	165.8	168.3	1.5	2.5
Schools.....	161.4	161.8	162.1	162.3	164.3	165.0	165.6	166.0	168.4	1.4	2.5
Elementary and secondary.....	160.6	160.9	161.3	161.5	163.8	164.5	164.8	165.1	167.8	1.6	2.4
Colleges and universities.....	163.5	164.0	164.3	164.4	165.4	166.3	167.9	168.2	170.0	1.1	2.8
Public administration <sup>2</sup> .....	159.4	160.0	161.1	161.4	162.6	163.5	165.0	165.6	167.4	1.1	3.0

<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]

Series	2003		2004				2005			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2005										
<b>Private industry workers.....</b>	184.3	185.8	192.2	195.3	196.9	198.7	203.3	204.9	206.4	0.7	4.8
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers.....	187.7	189.2	194.4	197.4	199.1	201.1	206.8	208.5	210.4	.9	5.7
Blue-collar workers.....	178.4	179.9	188.3	191.8	193.3	194.9	197.8	199.4	200.3	.5	3.6
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing.....	182.3	183.8	193.7	196.2	198.1	201.2	207.0	209.4	210.9	.7	6.5
Service-producing.....	184.7	186.2	190.6	194.1	195.5	196.5	200.5	201.6	203.1	.7	3.9
Manufacturing.....	181.1	182.3	194.4	196.9	199.2	200.4	206.7	208.8	210.1	.6	5.5
Nonmanufacturing.....	185.1	186.7	190.9	194.3	195.7	197.6	201.6	203.0	204.6	.8	4.5

### 33. Employment Cost Index, private industry workers by bargaining status, region, and area size

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2003		2004				2005			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2005	
<b>COMPENSATION</b>											
<b>Workers, by bargaining status<sup>1</sup></b>											
Union.....	165.7	166.8	171.4	173.9	175.3	176.2	177.5	179.0	180.4	0.8	2.9
Goods-producing.....	164.7	165.9	172.3	174.6	176.0	176.7	178.2	179.8	181.0	.7	2.8
Service-producing.....	166.5	167.5	170.2	172.9	174.4	175.4	176.6	177.9	179.5	.9	2.9
Manufacturing.....	165.0	166.3	175.0	177.0	178.4	178.9	180.6	181.7	182.6	.5	2.4
Nonmanufacturing.....	165.5	166.5	168.8	171.6	173.0	174.1	175.2	176.9	178.6	1.0	3.2
Nonunion.....	168.4	169.1	171.3	172.7	174.2	174.9	177.1	178.3	179.4	.6	3.0
Goods-producing.....	166.1	166.7	169.7	170.9	172.4	173.5	176.5	178.0	179.3	.7	4.0
Service-producing.....	169.0	169.8	171.6	173.2	174.6	175.1	177.0	178.0	179.1	.6	2.6
Manufacturing.....	166.9	167.3	170.6	172.0	173.8	174.3	177.5	179.0	180.1	.6	3.6
Nonmanufacturing.....	168.5	139.3	171.1	172.6	174.0	174.7	176.6	177.7	178.9	.7	2.8
<b>Workers, by region<sup>1</sup></b>											
Northeast.....	166.9	167.9	170.2	172.3	173.7	174.2	176.1	177.6	178.9	.7	3.0
South.....	163.2	163.9	166.4	167.9	169.5	170.6	172.5	173.4	174.0	.3	2.7
Midwest (formerly North Central).....	171.7	172.5	174.7	176.2	177.6	177.9	180.0	180.9	183.0	1.2	3.0
West.....	171.4	172.2	175.3	176.8	178.1	179.0	181.4	183.3	184.0	.4	3.3
<b>Workers, by area size<sup>1</sup></b>											
Metropolitan areas.....	168.3	169.1	171.5	173.1	174.6	175.3	177.4	178.6	179.9	.7	3.0
Other areas.....	166.1	166.9	170.2	172.1	173.3	174.3	176.4	177.3	178.1	.5	2.8
<b>WAGES AND SALARIES</b>											
<b>Workers, by bargaining status<sup>1</sup></b>											
Union.....	155.3	156.2	157.2	158.7	160.0	160.6	160.8	162.1	163.4	.8	2.1
Goods-producing.....	154.8	155.4	156.3	157.5	158.7	158.9	159.6	161.1	162.2	.7	2.2
Service-producing.....	156.3	157.3	158.5	160.3	161.7	162.6	162.3	163.6	164.9	.8	2.0
Manufacturing.....	156.7	157.1	158.1	159.2	160.5	160.7	161.5	162.8	163.8	.6	2.1
Nonmanufacturing.....	154.6	155.6	156.6	158.4	159.6	160.4	160.3	161.7	163.1	.9	2.2
Nonunion.....	163.0	163.4	164.6	165.6	167.0	167.3	168.6	169.6	170.7	.6	2.2
Goods-producing.....	159.7	160.1	161.4	162.4	163.8	163.9	165.2	166.4	167.5	.7	2.3
Service-producing.....	164.0	164.5	165.6	166.6	168.0	168.4	169.7	170.7	171.7	.6	2.2
Manufacturing.....	160.9	161.3	162.6	163.7	165.2	165.3	166.8	167.8	168.8	.6	2.2
Nonmanufacturing.....	163.1	163.7	164.7	165.7	167.1	167.5	168.7	169.7	170.8	.6	2.2
<b>Workers, by region<sup>1</sup></b>											
Northeast.....	160.0	160.9	162.0	163.6	164.9	165.0	166.0	167.3	168.5	.7	2.2
South.....	157.4	157.9	159.1	160.1	161.6	162.3	163.6	164.4	165.0	.4	2.1
Midwest (formerly North Central).....	166.1	166.5	166.9	167.7	169.2	169.2	170.6	171.3	173.6	1.3	2.6
West.....	164.7	165.2	166.8	167.9	169.1	169.5	170.3	171.9	172.2	.2	1.8
<b>Workers, by area size<sup>1</sup></b>											
Metropolitan areas.....	162.2	162.7	163.8	164.9	163.3	166.6	167.7	168.8	169.9	.7	2.2
Other areas.....	158.9	159.5	160.8	162.1	162.1	163.8	165.1	166.3	167.2	.5	2.4

<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	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. <sup>P</sup>	Oct. <sup>P</sup>
Number of stoppages:																
Beginning in period.....	14	17	2	1	2	3	0	0	3	4	5	4	1	1	1	1
In effect during period.....	15	18	3	3	4	4	2	2	5	7	8	9	3	3	4	4
Workers involved:																
Beginning in period (in thousands)....	129.2	170.7	4.5	10.0	3.2	9.8	.0	.0	5.9	12.8	9.6	5.5	1.5	4.2	18.3	5.3
In effect during period (in thousands).	130.5	316.5	6.5	16.1	16.1	8.5	2.5	2.6	8.5	17.0	13.9	12.8	3.9	6.6	25.3	12.3
Days idle:																
Number (in thousands).....	4,091.2	3,344.1	57.0	300.0	114.9	97.5	50.0	49.4	98.0	95.3	115.5	84.1	64.5	98.0	513.0	145.3
Percent of estimated working time <sup>1</sup> ....	.01	.01	( <sup>2</sup> )	.01	( <sup>2</sup> )	.02	.01									

<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: 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	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
<b>CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS</b>															
All items.....	184.0	188.9	190.9	191.0	190.3	190.7	191.8	193.3	194.6	194.4	194.5	195.4	196.4	198.8	199.2
All items (1967 = 100).....	551.1	565.8	571.9	572.2	570.1	571.2	574.5	579.0	582.9	582.4	582.6	585.2	588.2	595.4	596.7
Food and beverages.....	180.5	186.6	188.4	188.6	188.9	189.5	189.3	189.6	190.7	191.1	190.9	191.3	191.3	191.8	192.5
Food.....	180.0	186.2	187.9	188.2	188.5	189.1	188.8	189.1	190.2	190.6	190.4	190.8	190.9	191.4	192.1
Food at home.....	179.4	186.2	187.9	188.1	188.5	188.9	188.0	188.1	189.8	190.3	189.4	189.8	189.5	190.0	190.8
Cereals and bakery products.....	202.8	206.0	207.0	206.8	206.4	207.6	208.4	208.5	209.1	209.7	209.4	209.4	210.1	208.3	209.4
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	169.3	181.7	182.9	182.4	183.1	183.4	183.9	184.3	184.7	185.0	185.2	184.7	184.4	185.2	184.6
Dairy and related products <sup>1</sup> .....	167.9	180.2	182.1	180.9	180.1	183.3	181.8	181.4	182.2	183.3	181.0	181.6	182.9	181.8	182.6
Fruits and vegetables.....	225.9	232.7	240.0	248.3	250.8	242.9	234.8	233.7	240.1	244.7	238.4	240.3	236.6	240.8	245.7
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	139.8	140.4	140.6	139.6	140.4	142.2	142.5	143.6	144.8	144.3	144.0	144.8	144.3	145.2	145.6
Other foods at home.....	162.6	164.9	165.4	164.4	163.6	165.6	165.3	165.7	167.5	166.3	166.9	167.6	167.7	167.7	168.3
Sugar and sweets.....	162.0	163.2	162.6	163.1	161.3	163.0	164.2	162.6	164.9	163.3	165.7	167.1	164.7	165.8	166.3
Fats and oils.....	157.4	167.8	170.2	167.8	167.4	170.4	169.3	167.0	169.4	167.8	164.5	167.3	167.6	169.4	168.6
Other foods.....	178.8	179.7	180.1	178.9	178.3	180.3	179.7	181.3	183.0	182.0	182.9	183.0	183.9	183.1	184.0
Other miscellaneous foods <sup>1,2</sup> .....	110.3	110.4	109.9	110.5	110.8	110.1	110.3	111.9	110.8	110.8	110.2	111.5	111.8	111.5	112.1
Food away from home <sup>1</sup> .....	182.1	187.5	189.4	189.6	189.9	190.8	191.4	191.7	192.8	192.6	193.2	193.6	194.2	194.6	195.2
Other food away from home <sup>1,2</sup> .....	121.3	125.3	126.8	126.7	127.0	127.5	128.7	129.4	129.6	130.3	131.6	132.0	132.6	133.2	133.5
Alcoholic beverages.....	187.2	192.1	193.6	194.0	193.9	194.3	195.2	195.7	195.9	195.5	195.9	195.8	195.9	196.6	196.8
Housing.....	184.8	189.5	191.0	190.8	190.7	191.8	192.7	194.1	194.4	194.5	195.5	196.6	196.9	197.0	198.4
Shelter.....	213.1	218.8	220.6	219.9	219.8	221.0	222.5	224.4	224.4	224.0	224.5	225.6	225.6	224.4	225.7
Rent of primary residence.....	205.5	211.0	212.8	213.2	213.9	214.5	215.0	215.5	216.0	216.4	216.8	217.5	218.0	218.6	219.3
Lodging away from home.....	119.3	125.9	128.0	121.9	118.7	122.6	128.9	138.3	136.2	131.7	132.8	136.4	134.3	124.7	129.7
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence <sup>3</sup> .....	219.9	224.9	226.5	226.8	227.2	227.8	228.4	228.7	229.0	229.4	229.7	230.2	230.7	231.2	231.7
Tenants' and household insurance <sup>1,2</sup> .....	114.8	116.2	116.3	117.7	118.7	118.5	118.7	119.0	118.2	118.0	118.1	118.1	117.8	116.6	115.8
Fuels and utilities.....	154.5	161.9	162.8	165.6	165.7	166.9	166.4	166.7	169.6	171.7	177.4	180.1	181.8	188.9	192.8
Fuels.....	138.2	144.4	144.9	147.8	148.0	149.0	148.1	148.4	151.5	153.7	159.9	162.6	164.4	172.1	176.2
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	139.5	160.5	177.3	186.6	183.7	181.2	188.5	195.5	199.5	193.9	195.0	202.9	209.8	235.9	241.1
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	145.0	150.6	150.0	152.7	153.0	154.3	152.9	152.7	155.9	158.7	165.6	168.1	169.6	176.4	180.7
Household furnishings and operations.....	126.1	125.5	126.1	125.8	125.5	126.1	126.1	126.1	126.3	126.7	126.0	125.9	125.8	125.7	125.9
Apparel.....	120.9	120.4	124.1	123.0	118.8	116.1	118.7	123.5	123.7	122.4	118.3	113.8	115.8	120.5	122.7
Men's and boys' apparel.....	118.0	117.5	118.3	118.9	116.3	115.0	116.3	119.6	120.4	119.7	115.3	111.6	112.4	114.0	117.2
Women's and girls' apparel.....	113.1	113.0	119.2	116.8	110.0	105.1	109.3	117.1	116.6	114.2	109.1	102.8	105.1	112.3	115.1
Infants' and toddlers' apparel <sup>1</sup> .....	122.1	118.5	120.6	120.3	118.6	117.5	118.1	119.0	121.3	119.8	116.4	112.8	113.5	115.5	116.3
Footwear.....	119.6	119.3	122.1	121.8	120.3	119.4	121.1	122.8	123.8	123.2	121.7	119.3	121.7	126.0	126.7
Transportation.....	157.6	163.1	166.4	167.2	164.8	164.0	166.1	168.8	173.2	172.1	171.8	174.4	177.7	186.5	184.0
Private transportation.....	153.6	159.4	162.9	163.6	161.3	160.5	162.6	165.2	169.6	168.3	167.7	170.3	173.8	183.1	180.5
New and used motor vehicles <sup>2</sup> .....	96.5	94.2	94.3	95.2	95.4	95.8	95.9	95.6	95.6	95.7	95.6	95.2	95.0	95.4	95.7
New vehicles.....	137.9	137.1	135.9	137.9	138.8	139.8	139.9	139.1	138.8	138.7	138.1	136.3	135.0	135.8	137.1
Used cars and trucks <sup>1</sup> .....	142.9	133.3	136.8	136.7	137.3	137.5	137.6	137.7	138.1	138.8	139.9	141.0	142.0	141.5	140.6
Motor fuel.....	135.8	160.4	173.1	171.9	161.2	156.4	164.3	175.9	193.9	188.2	185.5	197.5	212.7	249.5	237.1
Gasoline (all types).....	135.1	159.7	172.2	170.1	160.4	155.6	163.4	175.0	193.9	187.3	184.6	196.5	211.7	248.5	235.9
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	107.8	108.7	109.5	109.9	109.9	110.6	110.9	110.9	110.8	111.0	111.2	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.0
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	195.6	200.2	201.7	202.9	203.3	204.0	203.9	204.7	205.0	205.6	206.1	206.7	207.3	208.7	209.8
Public transportation.....	209.3	209.1	206.5	208.6	205.4	204.4	205.9	210.1	215.0	218.0	222.4	226.1	223.3	220.7	222.7
Medical care.....	297.1	310.1	313.3	314.1	314.9	316.8	319.3	320.7	321.5	322.2	322.9	324.1	323.9	324.6	326.2
Medical care commodities.....	262.8	269.3	271.7	271.2	270.8	271.6	272.8	273.2	273.5	274.6	275.6	276.3	276.8	277.7	278.9
Medical care services.....	306.0	321.3	324.8	326.0	327.3	329.5	332.5	334.3	335.2	335.9	336.3	337.8	337.3	337.9	339.7
Professional services.....	261.2	271.5	273.7	274.2	274.6	276.2	278.6	279.7	281.0	281.6	281.9	282.6	282.4	283.0	284.0
Hospital and related services.....	394.8	417.9	422.5	425.0	428.0	431.0	434.7	437.3	437.1	437.3	437.9	440.9	439.6	439.8	443.6
Recreation <sup>2</sup> .....	107.5	108.6	108.7	108.7	108.5	108.9	109.0	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.1	109.1	109.3	109.7	109.9
Video and audio <sup>1,2</sup> .....	103.6	104.2	104.2	104.0	103.9	104.2	104.3	104.6	104.8	104.6	103.1	103.1	104.3	104.4	104.4
Education and communication <sup>2</sup> .....	109.8	111.6	112.5	112.7	112.6	112.7	112.8	112.7	112.9	112.7	112.8	112.9	113.7	115.3	115.1
Education <sup>2</sup> .....	134.4	143.7	148.3	148.4	148.5	148.8	149.2	149.3	149.5	149.9	150.5	151.3	153.9	157.1	157.4
Educational books and supplies.....	335.4	351.0	353.8	354.4	355.9	357.4	359.9	360.6	361.3	362.3	363.4	364.0	364.6	372.4	373.9
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	362.1	414.3	428.2	428.7	428.9	429.7	430.6	430.9	431.4	432.7	434.4	436.6	444.8	454.1	454.7
Communication <sup>1,2</sup> .....	89.7	86.7	85.5	85.6	85.4	85.4	85.4	85.2	85.4	84.9	84.6	84.4	84.0	84.6	84.2
Information and information processing <sup>1,2</sup> .....	87.8	84.6	83.4	83.5	83.3	83.2	83.3	83.1	83.2	82.7	82.4	82.2	81.8	82.4	82.0
Telephone services <sup>1,2</sup> .....	98.3	95.8	94.6	94.5	94.8	94.8	95.1	95.0	95.3	94.8	94.6	94.4	94.1	95.1	94.6
Information and information processing other than telephone services <sup>1,4</sup> .....	16.1	14.8	14.5	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.3
Personal computers and peripheral equipment <sup>1,2</sup> .....	17.6	15.3	14.6	14.2	13.9	14.0	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.4	12.3	12.2
Other goods and services.....	298.7	304.7	306.8	307.0	307.8	309.3	310.8	311.2	311.5	312.5	312.5	314.1	314.4	315.0	315.3
Tobacco and smoking products.....	469.0	478.0	482.3	481.7	484.8	493.9	496.1	496.6	497.0	498.0	497.8	503.4	506.5	510.1	509.4
Personal care <sup>1</sup> .....	178.0	181.7	182.8	83.0	183.3	183.5	184.4	184.7	184.9	185.5	185.5	186.1	186.1	186.1	186.4
Personal care products <sup>1</sup> .....	153.5	153.9	154.0	153.8	153.4	153.1	153.9	153.0	153.4	154.4	154.3	155.0	155.2	154.8	155.0
Personal care services <sup>1</sup> .....	193.2	197.6	199.4	200.0	201.2	201.9	202.9</								

**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					2005									
	2003	2004	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Miscellaneous personal services.....	283.5	293.9	296.3	296.9	297.7	298.5	299.8	300.8	301.4	302.8	302.9	303.9	304.2	304.7	305.0
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	151.2	154.7	157.1	157.2	155.8	155.4	156.5	158.2	160.3	159.8	158.9	159.5	161.1	165.6	165.1
Food and beverages.....	180.5	186.6	188.4	188.6	188.9	189.5	189.3	189.6	190.7	191.1	190.9	191.3	191.3	191.8	192.5
Commodities less food and beverages.....	134.5	136.7	139.4	139.4	137.2	136.4	138.1	140.4	142.9	142.0	140.8	141.4	143.7	149.9	148.9
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	149.7	157.2	162.6	162.0	157.4	155.2	158.6	163.7	168.9	167.0	164.7	166.7	171.8	184.4	182.0
Apparel.....	120.9	120.4	124.1	123.0	118.8	116.1	118.7	123.5	123.7	122.4	118.3	113.8	115.8	120.5	122.7
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	171.5	183.9	190.6	190.2	185.2	183.3	187.3	192.7	201.0	198.6	197.5	203.3	210.4	228.0	222.8
Durables.....	117.5	114.8	114.7	115.3	115.5	116.0	116.0	115.7	115.6	115.7	115.4	114.9	114.4	114.6	114.9
Services.....	216.5	222.8	224.5	224.6	224.6	225.6	226.8	228.0	228.6	228.8	229.8	230.9	231.3	231.7	233.0
Rent of shelter <sup>3</sup> .....	221.9	227.9	229.8	229.0	228.9	230.1	231.7	233.7	233.7	233.2	233.8	234.9	235.0	233.8	235.1
Transportation services.....	216.3	220.6	221.4	222.8	221.8	221.7	222.4	223.3	224.4	225.1	226.0	227.1	227.0	227.0	227.6
Other services.....	254.4	261.3	263.7	264.2	264.3	265.1	265.8	266.1	266.7	266.9	266.7	267.2	268.7	271.2	271.5
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	184.7	189.4	191.4	191.5	190.6	190.9	192.3	194.0	195.3	195.1	195.2	196.1	197.3	200.0	200.4
All items less shelter.....	174.6	179.3	181.4	181.9	180.9	180.9	181.9	183.2	185.1	185.0	184.9	185.7	187.1	191.0	191.1
All items less medical care.....	178.1	182.7	184.6	184.7	183.9	184.2	185.3	186.8	188.1	187.9	187.9	188.8	189.8	192.3	192.6
Commodities less food.....	136.5	138.8	141.1	141.4	139.3	138.6	140.2	142.5	144.9	144.0	142.8	143.5	145.7	151.8	150.8
Nondurables less food.....	151.9	159.3	164.2	163.9	159.5	157.5	160.8	165.6	170.6	168.7	166.6	168.5	173.3	185.2	183.0
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	172.1	183.8	190.0	189.7	185.1	183.5	187.2	192.1	199.7	197.5	196.5	201.8	208.3	224.3	219.6
Nondurables.....	165.3	172.2	175.8	175.6	173.3	172.5	174.2	177.0	180.3	179.4	178.2	179.4	182.1	188.9	188.0
Services less rent of shelter <sup>3</sup> .....	226.4	233.5	235.1	236.4	236.5	237.4	238.0	238.5	239.8	240.7	242.4	243.6	244.5	246.8	248.2
Services less medical care services.....	208.7	214.5	216.0	216.1	216.0	217.0	218.0	219.2	219.7	219.9	220.9	222.0	222.5	222.8	224.1
Energy.....	136.5	151.4	157.7	158.6	153.7	151.9	155.2	160.8	170.9	169.4	171.4	178.5	186.6	208.0	204.3
All items less energy.....	190.6	194.4	196.0	196.0	195.8	196.4	197.3	198.3	198.6	198.5	198.5	198.7	198.9	199.2	200.1
All items less food and energy.....	193.2	196.6	198.2	198.1	197.8	198.4	199.5	200.7	200.9	200.8	200.6	200.8	201.0	201.3	202.3
Commodities less food and energy.....	140.9	139.6	140.5	140.6	139.8	139.7	140.3	141.1	141.2	141.1	140.0	138.9	139.0	140.2	141.0
Energy commodities.....	136.7	161.2	174.2	173.6	163.4	158.7	166.6	178.0	195.2	189.4	187.0	198.8	213.6	249.9	238.6
Services less energy.....	223.8	230.2	232.1	231.9	231.9	232.9	234.3	235.7	236.0	235.9	236.4	237.4	237.7	237.4	238.4
<b>CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS</b>															
All items.....	179.8	184.5	186.5	186.8	186.0	186.3	187.3	188.6	190.2	190.0	190.1	191.0	192.1	195.0	195.2
All items (1967 = 100).....	535.6	549.5	555.7	556.3	554.2	554.9	557.9	561.9	566.4	566.0	566.2	568.8	572.3	580.9	581.5
Food and beverages.....	179.9	186.2	187.9	188.1	188.4	189.0	188.8	189.1	190.1	190.4	190.3	190.6	190.6	191.1	191.8
Food.....	179.4	185.7	187.4	187.6	187.9	188.5	188.2	188.5	189.6	190.0	189.8	190.2	190.2	190.7	191.4
Food at home.....	178.5	185.4	187.1	187.3	187.6	188.0	187.2	187.4	188.9	189.4	188.6	188.9	188.7	189.1	189.9
Cereals and bakery products.....	202.8	206.0	206.9	206.8	206.3	207.6	208.5	208.5	209.0	209.7	209.5	209.2	209.9	208.1	209.2
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	169.2	181.8	183.0	182.4	183.2	183.4	183.9	184.3	184.5	184.9	185.2	184.6	184.5	185.1	184.5
Dairy and related products <sup>1</sup> .....	167.6	180.0	181.8	180.8	179.9	183.2	181.6	181.3	182.1	183.1	180.9	181.4	182.8	181.7	182.4
Fruits and vegetables.....	224.3	230.4	238.0	246.4	248.6	240.1	232.2	231.3	237.5	242.2	235.9	238.0	234.7	238.8	243.4
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	139.1	139.7	140.0	138.9	140.0	141.6	141.8	143.0	144.1	143.7	143.4	144.1	143.4	144.6	144.9
Other foods at home.....	162.2	164.5	165.0	163.8	163.2	165.3	165.0	165.3	167.0	165.8	166.3	167.0	167.1	167.1	167.7
Sugar and sweets.....	161.6	162.5	162.2	162.1	160.6	162.2	163.6	161.8	163.9	162.3	164.8	166.3	163.8	165.1	165.6
Fats and oils.....	157.4	167.8	170.0	167.7	167.3	170.4	169.1	167.2	169.4	168.0	164.5	167.4	167.6	169.4	168.6
Other foods.....	179.2	180.1	180.5	179.2	178.6	180.8	180.2	181.7	183.4	182.3	183.1	183.3	184.0	183.2	184.1
Other miscellaneous foods <sup>1,2</sup> .....	110.8	110.9	110.3	111.1	111.3	110.7	110.9	112.5	111.1	111.3	110.5	111.9	112.1	111.9	112.5
Food away from home <sup>1</sup> .....	182.0	187.4	189.3	189.5	189.7	190.6	191.2	191.6	192.0	192.4	193.0	193.4	194.0	194.4	195.1
Other food away from home <sup>1,2</sup> .....	121.5	125.1	126.8	126.8	127.0	127.3	128.4	129.1	129.2	129.6	131.5	131.8	132.4	133.0	133.3
Alcoholic beverages.....	187.1	192.4	193.9	194.2	194.2	194.4	195.2	196.0	196.2	195.3	195.7	195.6	195.3	196.0	196.5
Housing.....	180.4	185.0	186.2	186.4	186.4	187.3	188.1	188.9	189.4	189.7	190.9	191.9	192.3	192.9	194.1
Shelter.....	206.9	212.2	213.8	213.4	213.5	214.4	215.7	216.8	216.9	216.8	217.3	218.3	218.5	219.9	218.8
Rent of primary residence.....	204.7	210.2	212.0	212.4	213.0	213.7	214.2	214.6	215.2	215.5	215.9	216.6	217.1	217.7	218.4
Lodging away from home <sup>2</sup> .....	119.8	126.4	128.3	121.8	118.6	122.2	129.1	137.1	135.2	131.1	132.9	136.9	134.5	124.5	129.2
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence <sup>3</sup> .....	199.7	204.1	205.5	205.8	206.1	206.6	207.2	207.4	207.7	208.0	208.4	208.8	209.3	209.7	210.2
Tenants' and household insurance <sup>1,2</sup> .....	114.7	116.4	116.5	118.1	118.9	118.8	118.9	119.4	118.5	118.3	118.3	118.4	118.1	116.9	116.0
Fuels and utilities.....	153.9	161.2	161.9	164.5	164.7	166.0	165.4	165.7	168.6	170.7	176.7	179.2	181.0	187.7	191.0
Fuels.....	137.0	143.2	143.5	146.2	146.4	147.4	146.6	146.8	149.8	152.1	158.5	161.0	162.7	169.9	173.5
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	138.7	160.0	177.2	186.5	183.4	180.9	187.7	195.3	199.2	193.6	194.8	201.8	208.9	235.4	241.2
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	144.1	149.8	149.1	151.7	152.0	153.3	152.0	151.8	155.0	157.7	164.8	167.2	168.7	175.2	178.8
Household furnishings and operations.....	121.9	121.1	121.7	121.5	121.3	121.9	121.9	121.9	122.1	122.5	121.9	121.5	121.5	121.4	121.8
Apparel.....	120.0	120.0	123.5	122.6	118.6	116.1	118.6	123.0	123.2	121.9	117.9	113.8	115.5	119.6	121.9
Men's and boys' apparel.....	117.5	117.3	117.8	118.6	115.7	114.6	116.1	119.6	119.9	119.2	114.9	111.2	111.8	113.2	116.6
Women's and girls' apparel.....	112.1	112.8	119.3	116.9	110.2	105.3	109.3	116.8	124.1	113.9	108.7	102.7	104.5	111.1	114.3
Infants' and toddlers' apparel <sup>1</sup> .....	124.1	121.3	123.3	123.1	121.4	120.5	121.0	121.9	122.7	122.5	118.9	115.2	116.0	117.6	118.7
Footwear.....	119.1	118.2	120.6	120.6	119.4	118.8	120.6	121.7	122.7	122.4	121.3	119.0	121.2	124.9	125.4
Transportation.....	156.3	161.5	165.3	165.8	163.4	1632.6	164.7	167.6	172.2	171.0	170.6	173.5	177.1	186.4	183.7
Private transportation.....	153.5	158.8	162.7	163.2	160.9	160.0	162.2	164.9	169.5	168.2	167.7	170.5	174.4	183.9	181.1
New and used motor vehicles <sup>2</sup> .....	96.0	92.8	93.3	94.0	94.3	94.6	94.7	94.5							

**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	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
New vehicles.....	139.0	138.1	136.9	138.9	139.8	140.7	140.7	140.0	139.7	139.6	139.0	137.2	136.0	136.8	138.2
Used cars and trucks <sup>1</sup> .....	143.7	134.1	137.6	137.5	138.1	138.3	138.4	138.5	138.9	139.6	140.7	141.9	142.9	142.4	141.4
Motor fuel.....	136.1	160.9	173.6	172.3	161.7	156.9	164.9	176.5	194.5	188.7	186.1	198.1	213.4	250.3	238.0
Gasoline (all types).....	135.5	160.2	172.9	171.6	160.9	156.1	164.1	175.7	193.7	187.9	185.3	197.2	212.4	249.3	236.8
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	107.3	108.2	108.9	109.4	109.3	110.1	110.4	110.5	110.4	110.5	110.8	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.6
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	197.3	202.0	203.8	204.9	205.3	206.0	206.1	206.9	207.2	207.9	208.4	209.1	209.7	211.1	212.4
Public transportation.....	206.0	207.1	204.2	207.1	204.2	203.4	204.9	209.0	213.3	215.8	219.8	223.3	220.8	218.8	220.9
Medical care.....	296.3	309.5	312.7	313.6	314.4	316.3	318.9	320.3	321.1	321.9	322.5	323.7	323.5	324.0	325.8
Medical care commodities.....	257.4	263.2	265.4	264.9	264.4	265.2	266.3	266.6	266.9	267.9	268.8	269.4	269.9	270.3	271.8
Medical care services.....	305.9	321.5	325.0	326.3	327.7	330.0	333.0	334.8	335.8	336.5	337.0	338.4	337.9	338.4	340.4
Professional services.....	263.4	274.0	276.3	276.9	277.2	278.9	281.2	282.3	283.6	284.3	284.6	285.3	285.0	285.6	286.6
Hospital and related services.....	391.2	414.0	418.5	421.0	424.2	427.4	430.9	433.6	433.4	433.7	434.3	436.9	435.3	435.5	439.8
Recreation <sup>2</sup> .....	105.5	106.3	106.2	106.3	106.1	106.5	106.5	106.5	106.8	107.0	106.6	106.5	106.8	107.0	107.3
Video and audio <sup>1,2</sup> .....	102.9	103.4	103.5	103.3	103.2	103.4	103.5	103.9	104.0	103.9	102.5	102.4	103.6	103.7	103.7
Education and communication <sup>2</sup> .....	109.0	110.0	110.5	110.6	110.5	110.6	110.7	110.7	110.8	110.6	110.7	110.7	111.1	112.6	112.4
Education <sup>2</sup> .....	133.8	142.5	146.7	146.8	147.0	147.3	147.7	147.8	148.0	148.5	149.1	149.7	152.0	155.1	153.3
Educational books and supplies.....	336.5	352.2	355.6	356.1	357.6	359.0	361.5	362.4	363.1	364.0	365.1	365.6	365.9	373.6	375.1
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	377.3	402.5	415.2	415.6	415.8	416.8	417.6	418.0	418.5	419.8	421.6	423.4	430.4	439.1	439.7
Communication <sup>1,2</sup> .....	91.2	88.3	87.1	87.2	87.0	87.0	87.0	86.8	87.0	86.5	86.3	86.0	85.7	86.3	85.9
Information and information processing <sup>1,2</sup> .....	89.9	86.8	85.6	85.7	85.5	85.5	85.5	85.3	85.5	85.0	84.8	84.5	84.1	84.8	84.4
Telephone services <sup>1,2</sup> .....	98.5	96.0	94.8	95.1	95.0	94.9	95.3	95.1	95.4	94.9	94.8	94.6	94.3	95.3	94.8
Information and information processing other than telephone services <sup>1,4</sup> .....	16.7	15.3	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.8
Personal computers and peripheral equipment <sup>1,2</sup> .....	17.3	15.0	14.3	13.9	13.7	13.7	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.0	12.7	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.0
Other goods and services.....	307.0	312.6	314.7	314.9	315.9	318.0	319.4	319.6	319.9	320.8	320.9	323.1	323.6	324.4	324.5
Tobacco and smoking products.....	470.5	478.8	483.0	482.5	485.7	494.9	496.9	497.4	497.8	498.7	498.9	505.2	508.5	512.2	511.3
Personal care <sup>1</sup> .....	177.0	180.4	181.4	181.7	181.9	182.1	182.9	183.0	183.2	183.8	183.8	184.6	184.4	184.4	184.7
Personal care products <sup>1</sup> .....	154.2	154.4	154.3	154.3	153.8	153.3	154.2	153.3	153.6	154.5	154.5	155.4	155.0	155.0	155.0
Personal care services <sup>1</sup> .....	193.9	198.2	199.9	200.6	201.8	202.4	203.3	203.6	203.6	203.1	203.3	204.1	204.4	204.8	205.0
Miscellaneous personal services.....	283.3	294.0	296.6	297.5	298.4	299.2	299.8	300.8	301.5	303.2	303.2	304.4	304.6	305.1	305.4
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	151.8	155.4	158.0	158.1	156.6	156.3	157.4	159.2	161.5	160.9	160.1	160.8	162.7	167.4	166.8
Food and beverages.....	179.9	186.2	187.9	188.1	188.4	189.0	188.8	189.1	190.1	190.4	190.3	190.6	190.6	191.1	191.8
Commodities less food and beverages.....	135.8	138.1	141.0	141.0	138.8	138.0	139.8	142.2	145.0	144.0	144.8	143.8	146.4	153.0	151.8
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	152.1	160.6	166.5	165.9	160.9	158.8	162.5	167.8	173.6	171.5	169.2	171.7	177.3	191.0	188.2
Apparel.....	120.0	120.0	123.5	122.6	118.6	116.1	118.6	123.0	123.2	121.9	117.9	113.8	115.5	119.6	121.9
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	175.6	189.6	196.9	196.5	190.8	188.8	193.3	199.4	208.9	206.0	204.7	211.3	219.5	239.4	233.5
Durables.....	117.4	114.0	114.3	114.8	115.1	115.5	115.5	115.3	115.3	115.5	115.3	114.9	114.7	114.8	115.0
Services.....	212.6	218.6	220.0	220.4	220.5	221.5	222.3	223.8	224.2	225.3	225.3	226.3	226.8	227.5	228.6
Rent of shelter <sup>3</sup> .....	199.2	204.3	205.9	205.5	205.6	206.5	207.7	208.8	208.9	208.8	209.3	210.2	210.4	209.9	210.8
Transportation services.....	216.2	220.9	222.0	223.4	222.7	222.8	223.4	224.0	224.8	225.3	226.0	226.8	226.9	226.9	227.5
Other services.....	248.5	254.1	255.9	256.3	256.5	257.2	257.8	258.1	258.7	258.9	258.6	258.9	260.2	262.4	262.6
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	179.7	184.1	186.2	186.4	185.5	185.7	187.0	188.5	190.1	189.9	190.0	190.9	192.3	195.6	195.8
All items less shelter.....	171.9	176.4	178.6	179.1	178.0	178.0	179.0	180.4	182.4	182.3	182.2	183.1	184.6	188.8	188.7
All items less medical care.....	174.8	179.1	181.1	181.3	180.6	180.8	181.7	183.1	184.6	184.4	184.5	185.3	186.5	189.5	189.6
Commodities less food.....	137.7	140.0	142.2	142.9	140.7	140.0	141.7	144.1	146.8	145.9	144.7	145.7	148.2	154.6	153.5
Nondurables less food.....	154.2	162.6	168.2	167.6	162.9	160.9	164.4	169.5	175.1	173.0	170.8	173.2	178.5	191.5	188.9
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	175.9	189.0	195.6	195.4	190.3	188.5	192.7	198.3	206.9	204.2	203.0	209.0	216.5	234.6	229.3
Nondurables.....	166.4	173.9	177.7	177.5	175.1	174.3	176.1	179.0	182.5	181.5	180.3	181.7	184.6	191.9	190.9
Services less rent of shelter <sup>3</sup> .....	201.3	207.4	208.6	209.8	209.9	210.8	211.2	211.6	212.7	213.6	215.3	216.3	217.0	219.2	220.4
Services less medical care services.....	205.2	210.6	212.0	212.3	212.4	213.2	214.0	214.7	215.4	215.7	216.8	217.8	218.3	219.1	220.1
Energy.....	135.9	151.3	157.8	158.5	153.3	151.4	155.0	160.9	171.4	169.6	171.5	178.7	187.2	209.3	204.8
All items less energy.....	186.1	189.5	191.0	191.1	191.0	191.5	192.2	192.9	193.3	193.4	193.2	193.3	193.6	194.1	194.8
All items less food and energy.....	187.9	190.6	192.1	192.2	192.0	192.4	193.4	194.2	194.5	194.5	194.3	194.3	194.6	195.1	195.9
Commodities less food and energy.....	141.1	139.4	140.5	140.6	139.9	139.9	140.5	141.3	141.4	141.3	140.4	139.3	139.6	140.6	141.3
Energy commodities.....	136.8	161.5	174.5	173.7	163.4	158.7	166.6	178.1	195.5	189.7	187.3	199.0	214.0	250.5	239.0
Services less energy.....	220.2	226.2	227.9	228.0	228.1	229.0	230.1	231.1	231.4	231.5	231.9	232.8	233.1	233.1	234.0

<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.

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 schedule <sup>1</sup>	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2005						2005					
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
U.S. city average.....	M	194.4	194.5	195.4	196.4	198.8	199.2	190.0	190.1	191.0	192.1	195.0	195.2
<b>Region and area size<sup>2</sup></b>													
Northeast urban.....	M	206.2	206.2	207.9	208.7	210.8	211.5	202.5	202.5	204.0	204.8	207.9	208.1
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	208.6	208.5	210.2	211.2	213.2	213.8	203.5	203.4	204.9	206.0	209.0	208.9
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	121.6	121.8	123.0	123.0	124.5	125.2	121.6	121.8	122.8	122.9	124.8	125.4
Midwest urban <sup>4</sup> .....	M	187.4	187.8	188.4	189.7	192.5	192.1	182.4	182.9	183.6	185.1	188.2	187.6
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	189.4	189.8	190.1	191.5	193.8	193.7	183.8	184.0	184.4	186.1	188.7	188.5
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	119.3	119.6	120.2	120.9	123.1	122.6	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.5	122.9	122.2
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	181.6	182.3	182.9	184.6	187.2	186.8	178.8	179.6	180.4	182.5	185.6	184.9
South urban.....	M	187.3	187.8	188.5	189.4	192.0	192.5	184.2	184.7	185.5	186.6	189.8	190.2
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	189.2	189.7	190.3	191.0	193.9	194.5	186.8	187.3	188.1	189.2	192.6	193.2
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	119.4	119.7	120.2	120.9	122.3	122.5	117.9	118.2	118.7	119.5	121.3	121.4
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	186.6	186.9	187.5	188.6	191.9	193.6	186.2	186.7	187.3	188.8	192.6	194.4
West urban.....	M	198.8	198.0	198.6	199.6	201.7	202.6	193.9	193.1	193.7	194.9	197.1	197.8
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	201.5	200.5	201.3	202.4	204.5	205.4	195.2	194.1	195.0	196.1	198.4	199.1
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	121.3	121.1	121.3	122.0	123.1	123.6	120.8	120.6	120.9	121.6	122.8	123.2
<b>Size classes:</b>													
A <sup>5</sup> .....	M	178.0	177.9	178.6	179.6	181.7	182.1	176.3	176.2	177.0	178.1	180.7	180.9
B/C <sup>3</sup> .....	M	120.0	120.2	120.8	121.3	122.9	123.1	119.1	119.3	119.9	120.5	122.4	122.4
D.....	M	186.9	186.9	187.2	188.7	191.5	192.2	185.0	185.1	185.6	187.3	190.7	191.3
<b>Selected local areas<sup>6</sup></b>													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	193.3	194.0	194.2	195.8	198.3	197.9	186.8	187.1	187.4	189.2	192.2	191.9
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	201.5	200.7	201.4	203.1	205.8	206.9	194.6	193.7	194.6	196.4	199.0	200.0
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	211.4	210.7	212.5	214.1	215.8	216.6	205.6	205.1	206.5	208.3	211.0	211.0
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	214.6	—	217.2	—	220.1	—	214.0	—	216.0	—	220.2	—
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	186.8	—	187.8	—	191.6	—	177.9	—	178.8	—	183.1	—
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	183.5	—	184.3	—	188.9	—	184.1	—	185.4	—	190.8	—
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV <sup>7</sup> .....	1	123.6	—	125.0	—	126.7	—	123.2	—	124.5	—	127.2	—
Atlanta, GA.....	2	—	189.6	—	189.5	—	193.9	—	187.5	—	188.3	—	193.1
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	—	189.6	—	192.2	—	195.1	—	184.7	—	187.7	—	190.5
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	—	174.2	—	175.5	—	179.2	—	172.7	—	174.4	—	178.4
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	—	192.6	—	195.6	—	198.8	—	190.7	—	193.8	—	197.4
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	—	204.8	—	206.6	—	207.5	—	204.0	—	206.0	—	207.6
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	—	201.2	—	203.0	—	205.9	—	197.5	—	199.5	—	202.6
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	—	199.8	—	199.9	—	203.3	—	194.8	—	195.3	—	198.6

<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	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July <sup>P</sup>	Aug. <sup>P</sup>	Sept. <sup>P</sup>	Oct. <sup>P</sup>
<b>Finished goods.....</b>	143.3	148.5	152.0	151.7	150.6	151.4	152.1	153.6	154.4	154.3	154.2	155.4	156.1	158.9	161.0
Finished consumer goods.....	145.3	151.6	155.7	155.4	153.8	154.8	155.7	157.6	158.7	158.5	158.6	160.0	161.2	164.9	167.2
Finished consumer foods.....	145.9	152.6	155.1	154.7	154.9	154.2	155.4	156.3	156.3	156.7	155.5	154.4	154.0	155.9	155.6
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	144.7	150.9	155.6	155.3	153.0	154.6	155.5	157.8	159.2	158.8	159.3	161.8	163.5	168.0	171.3
Nondurable goods less food.....	148.4	156.6	162.1	161.8	158.5	160.7	162.4	165.7	167.9	167.4	168.7	172.3	175.0	181.4	185.1
Durable goods.....	133.1	135.1	137.8	137.4	137.2	137.8	137.0	137.0	136.9	136.8	135.6	135.8	135.4	135.5	138.0
Capital equipment.....	139.5	141.5	143.4	143.4	143.6	144.1	143.9	144.2	144.5	144.7	144.2	144.4	144.3	144.5	145.9
<b>Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....</b>	133.7	142.5	146.5	147.7	146.9	148.0	148.8	150.4	151.5	151.0	151.7	152.8	153.6	157.5	161.9
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	129.7	137.9	141.5	142.0	142.8	143.9	144.4	145.2	145.3	144.7	144.3	144.1	144.0	146.5	148.6
Materials for food manufacturing.....	134.4	145.0	144.2	143.9	145.2	145.7	145.6	146.6	146.1	147.3	145.6	145.1	144.9	145.6	146.7
Materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	137.2	147.6	154.4	155.5	156.8	157.9	158.1	160.4	159.6	159.8	159.4	159.8	160.1	165.6	170.0
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	127.9	146.6	153.0	153.6	155.2	157.3	159.1	159.1	158.6	157.0	156.2	154.3	153.1	156.8	159.9
Components for manufacturing.....	125.9	127.4	128.2	128.3	128.5	129.2	129.5	129.5	129.9	129.7	129.7	129.9	130.0	130.2	130.5
Materials and components for construction.....	153.6	166.4	170.8	170.7	171.3	173.1	174.7	175.1	175.4	175.0	175.5	175.1	175.1	177.0	179.3
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	112.6	124.1	130.8	134.0	128.9	129.5	130.9	136.0	141.5	139.5	142.9	148.9	152.9	165.2	179.7
Containers.....	153.7	159.2	164.6	164.9	165.2	165.5	166.1	166.9	167.5	167.3	167.4	167.2	166.9	165.7	166.2
Supplies.....	141.5	146.7	147.9	147.9	148.5	149.6	150.0	150.7	151.1	151.4	151.7	152.1	152.1	152.3	153.4
<b>Crude materials for further processing.....</b>	135.3	159.0	160.5	171.5	165.7	163.0	162.5	170.4	175.0	170.6	167.0	176.2	180.5	198.4	211.1
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	113.5	126.9	120.1	119.5	121.5	123.8	121.5	127.7	124.9	126.2	122.1	120.9	119.6	120.6	120.6
Crude nonfood materials.....	148.2	179.2	187.3	207.1	195.3	188.7	189.7	198.7	208.9	200.2	197.1	214.3	222.9	253.5	275.9
<b>Special groupings:</b>															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	142.4	147.2	150.9	150.7	149.2	150.5	151.0	152.6	153.6	153.5	153.6	155.3	156.4	159.4	162.1
Finished energy goods.....	102.0	113.0	121.1	120.1	114.5	116.4	118.6	123.8	126.9	125.5	127.4	132.9	137.1	147.1	152.7
Finished goods less energy.....	149.0	152.4	154.5	154.4	154.6	155.1	155.3	155.7	155.9	156.2	155.5	155.4	155.2	155.8	156.8
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	153.1	157.2	159.3	159.2	159.4	159.9	160.4	160.7	160.9	161.2	160.5	160.2	159.9	160.7	161.5
Finished goods less food and energy.....	150.5	152.7	154.7	154.7	154.9	155.8	155.7	155.9	156.1	156.4	155.9	156.1	155.9	156.2	157.6
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	157.9	160.3	162.2	162.3	162.5	163.8	163.7	163.7	164.0	164.3	163.8	164.0	163.8	164.0	165.5
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	177.9	180.7	181.7	182.2	182.8	184.8	185.4	185.6	186.1	186.8	187.2	187.3	187.3	187.6	188.0
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	134.2	142.9	147.3	148.3	147.8	148.9	149.7	151.3	152.5	151.9	152.6	153.7	154.5	158.7	163.3
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	125.9	137.0	131.2	130.7	131.0	132.0	131.7	133.3	133.6	135.0	134.8	135.6	134.7	133.6	134.4
Intermediate energy goods.....	111.9	123.1	129.9	132.7	128.4	129.0	130.0	134.9	139.8	138.5	142.3	148.4	152.5	164.9	179.3
Intermediate goods less energy.....	137.7	145.8	149.0	149.4	149.9	151.1	151.8	152.5	152.6	152.4	152.2	152.0	151.9	153.5	155.3
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	138.5	146.5	150.1	150.6	151.1	152.3	153.1	153.8	153.9	153.5	153.3	153.1	153.0	154.8	156.6
Crude energy materials.....	147.2	174.7	181.8	208.3	192.7	183.9	186.6	199.7	212.6	203.1	202.1	225.8	234.3	273.9	307.9
Crude materials less energy.....	123.4	143.9	141.9	142.7	143.3	144.5	142.0	146.4	145.5	144.5	139.3	139.1	140.7	144.1	142.9
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	152.5	192.8	203.5	207.9	204.9	203.3	200.2	199.9	204.0	196.9	188.9	191.2	200.3	210.3	205.7

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2004			2005									
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July <sup>P</sup>	Aug. <sup>P</sup>	Sept. <sup>P</sup>	Oct. <sup>P</sup>
	<b>Total mining industries (December 1984=100)</b> .....	160.6	179.1	169.2	163.3	166.2	176.0	184.3	177.9	178.1	194.1	201.1	231.1	253.8
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100) .....	203.0	234.8	214.7	202.5	205.3	221.3	236.4	224.0	222.2	248.9	260.9	312.5	351.7
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	112.8	114.0	116.4	120.2	121.0	123.8	124.0	124.6	127.0	127.8	127.8	128.5	128.4
213	Mining support activities.....	109.2	111.4	114.9	115.5	122.2	124.4	124.2	125.7	129.1	135.1	137.9	144.7	151.5
	<b>Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)</b> .....	146.5	146.1	145.0	146.2	147.0	148.9	149.6	149.4	149.6	150.8	151.6	154.1	156.5
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	143.5	143.3	144.2	144.7	145.0	146.0	146.3	147.1	146.4	146.4	146.2	146.3	146.6
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	101.2	101.2	101.5	104.1	104.0	104.2	104.4	104.6	104.8	104.8	104.9	105.2	105.3
313	Textile mills.....	101.6	101.7	101.5	102.3	102.4	102.7	103.2	103.5	103.4	103.1	103.3	104.1	104.6
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.4	100.2	99.9	99.8	99.8	100.0	99.7	99.6	100.1	99.9
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	143.5	143.8	143.9	143.8	144.2	144.3	144.3	144.4	144.5	144.6	144.6	144.7	144.6
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	107.6	105.1	105.9	106.9	108.8	109.4	108.9	107.5	109.5	108.2	107.1	109.6	110.7
322	Paper manufacturing.....	105.5	105.7	105.8	106.1	106.5	106.9	107.1	107.2	107.2	106.8	106.5	106.2	106.1
323	Printing and related support activities.....	101.8	102.0	102.0	102.5	102.4	102.5	102.8	102.8	102.9	103.3	103.6	104.1	103.8
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	176.7	170.4	150.3	155.9	163.6	182.8	189.6	184.0	189.7	204.9	215.3	241.6	260.2
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	177.2	179.3	180.5	182.7	183.4	184.7	185.9	185.8	185.3	185.3	185.9	187.5	190.1
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	134.3	135.3	136.1	137.4	138.4	138.9	139.4	139.7	140.1	140.1	140.2	141.0	143.8
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	152.9	154.2	155.5	158.6	159.5	158.5	157.9	156.1	153.6	151.2	149.6	152.7	155.4
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	144.9	145.4	145.7	146.9	148.2	148.6	149.1	149.3	149.5	149.5	149.5	149.7	150.3
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	102.9	103.2	103.4	104.1	104.5	104.9	105.1	105.4	105.6	105.6	105.8	106.1	106.5
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	98.6	98.4	98.5	98.3	98.2	98.0	97.9	97.7	97.6	97.6	97.5	97.3	97.1
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	104.7	104.6	104.9	106.0	106.6	107.0	107.2	107.2	107.5	107.6	107.8	108.2	109.1
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	103.2	102.7	102.9	103.2	102.6	102.6	102.7	102.6	101.7	101.8	101.6	101.7	103.9
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	153.4	154.6	155.1	155.5	156.2	156.2	156.7	157.5	157.8	158.1	158.0	158.5	159.1
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	101.3	101.3	101.6	102.2	102.5	102.7	102.6	102.8	102.9	102.9	103.0	103.1	103.5
	<b>Retail trade</b>													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	104.2	104.2	104.2	106.2	106.7	107.2	107.6	107.1	106.9	107.2	106.9	107.0	106.6
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	103.8	103.7	104.6	105.6	106.6	106.4	108.9	109.9	111.2	108.9	111.1	112.6	113.8
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	98.4	97.9	93.6	98.3	100.2	102.3	103.5	99.7	99.4	99.9	101.4	92.1	101.7
446	Health and personal care stores.....	104.1	106.8	107.2	106.5	105.6	107.8	107.2	107.5	107.6	102.7	103.7	108.2	107.0
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	43.1	53.3	59.8	49.0	49.8	48.3	50.7	51.2	40.0	48.8	43.3	57.5	65.3
454	Nonstore retailers.....	104.7	111.5	117.4	117.5	122.6	117.7	123.4	122.6	120.2	123.4	118.1	132.1	126.0
	<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	160.9	162.2	161.4	164.9	164.5	169.5	168.8	168.2	172.6	176.4	172.9	168.4	173.8
483	Water transportation.....	103.8	103.7	103.5	104.0	104.3	105.0	106.0	104.9	105.4	105.6	105.5	108.7	109.8
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	155.0	155.0	155.0
	<b>Utilities</b>													
221	Utilities.....	104.3	108.8	108.9	108.3	107.5	108.7	110.6	111.2	112.2	113.9	116.8	123.5	129.4
	<b>Health care and social assistance</b>													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	114.4	114.4	114.5	115.7	115.9	116.3	116.3	116.3	116.5	116.2	116.4	116.4	116.6
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	100.1	100.1	100.1	102.4	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.5	104.4
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	120.1	120.2	120.3	120.9	121.0	120.9	120.8	120.9	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.9	121.0
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	143.3	143.5	143.8	144.8	145.6	145.6	145.6	145.7	145.8	146.3	146.4	147.0	147.8
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	103.7	103.9	103.9	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.8	105.9	106.0	105.9	106.4	106.6	107.2
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	102.5	102.5	102.5	103.8	103.7	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.2	104.4	104.5	104.5	104.2
	<b>Other services industries</b>													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet .....	101.8	102.1	101.9	103.0	103.4	103.3	103.5	103.7	103.9	104.2	104.2	104.6	104.9
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	104.3	103.2	100.8	100.2	100.5	101.5	103.0	103.7	103.0	100.7	99.5	98.7	103.6
517	Telecommunications.....	99.4	99.2	99.9	99.0	98.1	98.2	98.4	98.3	98.2	98.3	98.0	98.0	97.6
5182	Data processing and related services.....	98.7	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.8	98.7	98.7	98.7	99.0	98.9	98.7	99.0	99.1
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	104.3	105.8	106.0	108.0	109.8	108.5	109.8	108.6	109.1	112.2	113.5	110.4	110.9
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	104.6	103.0	104.2	104.2	103.5	102.6	104.0	104.2	103.9	103.1	106.1	106.3	106.3
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	103.1	103.1	105.9	106.0	106.0	105.9	105.8	105.8	108.9	105.8	105.8	105.8	110.6
5313	Real estate support activities.....	101.5	101.2	102.3	103.2	102.0	102.0	102.5	102.0	102.5	101.9	104.5	103.6	101.9
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	107.8	107.7	108.1	105.2	106.9	108.1	105.2	106.6	108.0	109.4	107.8	112.7	112.4
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	132.0	132.0	132.0	136.8	137.1	137.2	137.6	137.6	138.3	138.7	138.6	138.8	139.4
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	101.6	101.7	101.3	101.8	102.8	102.9	101.6	103.6	102.9	101.6	103.0	104.2	105.8
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	127.3	127.3	127.7	128.2	128.6	128.5	128.4	128.6	128.9	129.1	129.3	129.3	129.9
54181	Advertising agencies.....	100.3	100.5	100.5	100.8	101.0	100.9	100.8	101.3	101.5	101.3	101.0	101.8	101.8
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	115.2	115.2	114.4	115.1	115.7	115.4	115.8	115.9	115.6	116.3	117.7	117.7	117.1
56151	Travel agencies.....	95.8	95.2	96.1	94.5	93.7	95.1	96.3	96.3	95.5	96.7	96.1	96.6	95.8
56172	Janitorial services.....	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.7	101.8	101.8	102.0	101.9	101.9	102.0	102.0	102.4	101.9
5621	Waste collection.....	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	102.5	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.7	103.6
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	127.0	125.1	123.8	125.7	129.1	130.7	130.7	131.5	132.9	135.4	134.9	135.2	133.5

**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									
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
0	<b>Food and live animals.....</b>	118.3	118.7	118.1	118.2	118.3	120.1	121.1	123.9	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.1	124.9
01	Meat and meat preparations.....	126.9	125.4	124.6	121.3	125.1	128.5	132.9	140.1	140.2	137.8	139.1	142.8	142.7
04	Cereals and cereal preparations.....	115.6	113.1	116.4	119.2	116.2	121.4	116.9	116.1	118.7	120.5	118.4	117.0	121.8
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry.....	130.6	137.2	129.9	127.4	128.1	125.1	130.4	137.4	133.6	132.1	131.8	129.4	128.6
2	<b>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels.....</b>	118.2	119.5	119.4	123.1	122.1	127.5	129.3	128.5	130.3	129.5	129.0	126.4	127.5
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits.....	109.1	110.3	111.1	115.2	109.7	128.9	124.6	127.7	136.5	137.1	135.7	121.7	116.8
24	Cork and wood.....	99.1	98.4	98.8	98.7	98.9	98.9	98.4	97.8	97.6	97.2	96.9	96.9	97.0
25	Pulp and waste paper.....	98.1	98.2	98.8	100.0	100.7	103.0	101.8	101.8	101.5	99.9	99.0	99.3	98.7
26	Textile fibers and their waste.....	100.2	97.5	96.4	98.4	98.7	104.1	105.6	105.0	103.1	104.3	103.3	104.8	107.9
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	190.4	197.0	195.0	205.8	206.0	206.4	222.3	212.3	212.9	209.1	206.8	206.3	216.2
3	<b>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products.....</b>	156.0	151.1	146.5	148.5	154.2	169.3	182.1	174.1	181.0	193.5	192.3	231.7	236.4
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials.....	156.4	151.0	144.6	147.3	155.7	174.9	190.6	178.3	188.7	200.3	197.0	239.3	246.4
5	<b>Chemicals and related products, n.e.s. ....</b>	111.6	112.9	114.0	116.1	116.3	117.0	117.8	116.8	115.7	116.3	117.1	118.6	121.0
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.....	106.7	106.9	107.2	108.3	107.9	107.9	108.2	107.9	107.6	107.2	107.1	107.3	107.4
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations.....	106.6	107.5	109.1	109.8	111.1	111.3	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.2	112.2	112.6	112.6
57	Plastics in primary forms .....	113.2	117.2	118.9	126.6	127.5	128.3	128.4	124.8	122.1	121.8	123.7	127.3	134.9
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms.....	98.1	98.7	99.9	101.5	102.1	103.2	103.4	103.3	103.3	103.8	104.2	104.9	105.6
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s. ....	105.2	105.3	105.8	106.5	106.4	106.0	106.7	106.6	106.1	106.2	106.1	106.1	107.1
6	<b>Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials.....</b>	111.3	111.8	112.2	113.0	113.5	113.7	114.3	114.3	113.9	113.5	113.6	114.0	114.5
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s. ....	111.6	112.4	112.9	113.8	114.2	114.4	115.0	115.4	115.5	116.5	116.2	116.9	117.2
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard.....	104.0	103.7	104.2	104.1	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.6	103.9	103.4	103.4	103.6	102.9
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s. ....	101.1	101.3	101.6	101.9	102.0	102.2	102.5	102.5	103.5	103.7	103.7	103.7	104.3
68	Nonferrous metals.....	99.1	100.6	101.5	103.4	105.6	107.2	109.3	108.5	106.1	106.6	107.5	108.5	109.7
7	<b>Machinery and transport equipment.....</b>	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.3	98.0	98.0	98.1
71	Power generating machinery and equipment.....	109.4	110.3	110.4	111.4	111.4	111.5	111.3	111.3	111.3	111.1	111.1	111.2	111.8
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries.....	107.3	107.6	108.0	109.3	109.2	109.4	110.7	110.7	110.7	111.3	111.6	112.1	112.6
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts.....	106.2	106.4	106.6	107.6	108.2	108.3	108.9	109.1	109.3	109.3	109.3	109.4	109.8
75	Computer equipment and office machines.....	85.1	84.4	83.8	83.0	82.9	82.3	81.5	81.2	80.9	79.5	79.5	79.1	78.2
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment.....	90.5	90.5	90.4	90.5	90.5	90.5	89.9	89.8	89.7	89.5	89.5	89.4	89.3
77	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	87.9	87.7	87.9	87.8	87.6	87.7	87.5	87.3	87.4	86.7	85.3	85.1	85.1
78	Road vehicles.....	102.8	102.8	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0	102.9	103.1	103.0	103.2	103.3	103.4	103.7
87	<b>Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus.....</b>	102.2	102.3	102.6	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.1	103.1	103.6	103.6	103.8	103.6

## 44. U.S. import price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2004			2005									
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
0	<b>Food and live animals.....</b>	111.1	111.0	111.9	110.9	112.6	117.5	116.4	116.0	113.9	113.3	114.1	113.8	115.4
01	Meat and meat preparations.....	134.2	131.8	133.0	134.5	134.8	135.9	136.5	138.6	138.5	139.6	140.5	142.4	143.6
03	Fish and crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates.....	85.6	84.7	85.0	86.0	87.0	88.5	88.3	87.8	87.8	90.0	91.2	92.0	94.0
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry.....	114.5	116.3	112.2	107.0	107.5	121.6	117.6	117.2	109.0	106.6	109.0	106.3	109.3
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof.....	104.5	108.9	114.4	118.9	122.8	130.2	128.9	126.2	127.8	120.5	118.7	119.1	117.4
1	<b>Beverages and tobacco.....</b>	106.5	106.7	107.1	107.5	107.7	107.8	108.2	108.3	108.5	108.7	108.8	109.0	108.9
11	Beverages.....	106.9	107.1	107.6	107.9	108.1	108.2	108.6	108.8	109.1	109.3	109.4	109.6	109.7
2	<b>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels.....</b>	125.1	121.7	125.5	129.6	135.7	135.0	134.4	131.9	130.5	128.7	127.9	131.9	131.6
24	Cork and wood.....	126.3	117.1	124.7	127.0	132.0	136.9	132.5	122.6	127.0	122.4	120.9	124.5	126.2
25	Pulp and waste paper.....	99.8	98.0	100.3	103.6	107.2	108.7	109.6	107.8	103.6	104.2	102.8	102.2	104.7
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	166.2	167.0	167.3	170.8	169.6	176.9	183.8	181.3	176.0	180.1	185.6	193.3	187.0
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s. ....	96.3	96.5	98.3	110.1	137.5	109.9	109.0	122.8	111.7	103.5	95.6	106.0	102.7
3	<b>Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products.....</b>	161.2	157.2	140.6	142.2	148.3	166.5	173.6	166.3	179.0	192.6	206.6	225.9	221.6
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials...	165.7	155.3	137.0	140.4	148.6	169.0	174.6	167.0	182.4	197.1	212.1	228.0	217.6
34	Gas, natural and manufactured.....	124.1	166.2	163.5	150.8	143.3	145.8	161.3	158.0	148.5	157.8	163.2	207.9	248.6
5	<b>Chemicals and related products, n.e.s. ....</b>	108.4	108.9	109.6	110.2	111.8	112.2	114.0	113.2	112.4	113.2	113.5	114.5	115.7
52	Inorganic chemicals.....	125.5	126.8	126.7	127.6	128.9	130.2	133.0	135.1	138.2	140.4	144.0	151.3	154.1
53	Dyeing, tanning, and coloring materials.....	98.5	98.7	98.7	97.9	98.6	98.6	99.8	101.0	101.3	100.5	100.2	99.6	99.6
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.....	106.4	107.4	108.9	110.5	110.1	110.2	110.8	110.4	110.3	110.8	110.6	111.0	110.6
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations.....	93.6	93.7	94.4	94.9	95.2	95.5	95.4	94.5	94.5	94.5	95.4	95.2	95.3
57	Plastics in primary forms.....	109.9	113.2	116.1	123.0	124.2	125.9	126.7	126.9	125.1	125.5	123.4	125.6	130.2
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms.....	104.4	105.1	105.7	106.7	106.4	106.4	106.9	106.9	107.2	106.7	106.5	106.8	107.0
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s. ....	95.3	95.8	96.1	96.2	97.7	99.2	101.8	102.7	102.4	101.7	101.8	101.8	103.7
6	<b>Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials.....</b>	108.9	109.4	110.4	111.4	111.8	112.8	113.1	112.8	112.8	112.4	112.0	112.8	114.1
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s. ....	101.0	101.3	101.9	102.2	102.6	103.5	104.2	104.2	104.5	104.3	104.3	104.4	104.5
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard.....	99.2	99.4	99.0	100.0	99.9	100.3	101.4	101.7	102.1	103.9	103.6	103.5	103.7
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s. ....	100.5	100.5	100.7	100.9	100.8	100.9	101.1	101.1	101.4	101.4	101.6	101.7	101.9
68	Nonferrous metals.....	106.6	108.6	111.0	112.1	114.1	116.1	118.5	118.8	117.7	118.8	118.4	121.1	124.9
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s. ....	104.4	105.3	106.7	108.1	108.4	108.7	108.9	108.8	108.6	108.7	108.4	108.9	108.9
7	<b>Machinery and transport equipment.....</b>	94.9	95.1	95.2	95.3	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.0	94.6	94.6	94.5	94.4
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries.....	107.8	108.5	109.5	110.5	110.6	110.8	111.2	111.3	110.9	110.8	110.7	111.0	110.9
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts.....	104.6	104.9	105.3	106.2	106.6	106.8	107.3	107.2	107.2	107.4	107.0	107.2	107.2
75	Computer equipment and office machines.....	73.2	73.0	72.8	72.4	71.9	71.2	71.2	70.7	70.5	69.2	69.1	68.8	68.4
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment.....	83.4	83.4	83.1	83.0	82.8	82.7	81.9	82.1	82.1	81.4	81.1	80.8	80.6
77	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	94.3	94.4	94.6	94.6	94.4	94.5	94.4	94.5	94.4	93.9	94.0	94.0	93.4
78	Road vehicles.....	103.4	103.6	103.7	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.9	104.0	104.1	104.2
85	Footwear.....	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.8	100.7	100.8	100.8
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s. ....	98.2	98.3	98.6	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.3	99.1	99.0	98.3	97.9	98.1	98.3

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2004			2005									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
<b>ALL COMMODITIES</b> .....	104.4	104.7	104.8	105.6	105.7	106.4	106.9	106.7	106.7	106.8	106.7	107.6	108.2
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	117.5	118.3	116.9	117.1	116.4	120.9	121.0	123.6	125.2	125.4	125.0	122.9	123.0
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	117.8	118.5	116.6	116.7	116.0	120.7	120.9	123.8	125.6	125.6	125.0	122.7	122.9
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	114.4	115.5	118.4	119.7	119.7	121.8	120.9	120.8	120.1	122.4	124.6	123.7	123.9
Industrial supplies and materials.....	116.6	117.4	118.0	120.1	120.7	122.3	124.1	122.7	122.3	123.3	123.5	127.5	129.6
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	109.2	108.5	109.5	112.9	112.8	115.6	117.0	117.1	115.8	116.0	115.1	116.4	117.2
Fuels and lubricants.....	132.2	128.3	125.4	128.3	133.0	143.8	152.3	145.0	148.8	158.0	156.7	185.1	185.5
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	116.4	117.9	118.9	121.0	121.0	121.4	122.5	121.6	120.6	120.7	121.1	122.4	124.9
Selected building materials.....	103.9	104.0	104.4	104.6	104.8	105.3	105.4	105.8	106.2	106.0	105.8	105.7	105.6
Capital goods.....	98.0	98.1	98.2	98.4	98.5	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.0	97.6	97.6	97.7
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	103.3	103.5	103.6	103.8	103.5	103.9	103.7	103.6	103.4	102.9	102.8	102.9	103.8
Nonelectrical machinery.....	93.9	93.8	93.9	94.0	94.0	93.9	93.8	93.7	93.7	93.3	92.7	92.6	92.6
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	102.7	102.8	102.9	103.1	103.1	103.3	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.6	103.6	103.8
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	100.9	101.0	101.2	101.7	101.6	101.6	101.9	101.7	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.8	102.1
Nondurables, manufactured.....	100.5	100.6	101.0	101.6	101.5	101.5	101.8	101.6	101.2	101.1	101.1	101.4	101.5
Durables, manufactured.....	100.8	101.0	101.1	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.7	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.6	101.9	102.1
Agricultural commodities.....	116.3	116.7	115.4	116.1	115.5	119.9	120.3	122.7	123.9	123.9	123.2	121.6	121.9
Nonagricultural commodities.....	103.6	103.9	104.1	104.9	105.0	105.4	106.0	105.5	105.4	105.5	105.4	106.6	107.2

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2004			2005									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
<b>ALL COMMODITIES</b> .....	105.8	105.5	104.0	104.6	105.5	107.8	108.8	107.9	109.2	110.5	112.1	114.7	114.4
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	110.0	110.3	111.5	111.1	112.2	115.9	115.6	115.5	114.1	113.7	114.3	114.4	115.7
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	118.4	119.1	120.7	119.6	120.8	125.7	125.5	125.5	123.5	122.1	122.5	122.6	123.7
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	91.1	90.7	91.0	92.0	92.8	94.0	93.5	93.2	93.1	94.8	95.8	95.9	97.8
Industrial supplies and materials.....	134.9	133.2	126.4	127.9	130.7	139.8	143.7	139.8	145.5	151.7	158.1	168.2	167.0
Fuels and lubricants.....	160.8	157.0	141.0	142.5	148.0	165.6	173.0	165.9	178.0	191.2	204.8	224.5	220.1
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	165.8	155.9	138.1	141.2	148.4	168.3	174.4	166.7	181.5	195.5	210.2	227.1	217.1
Paper and paper base stocks.....	101.4	101.1	101.3	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.7	104.5	103.8	104.8	104.3	104.3	105.3
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	108.7	109.3	109.8	111.3	112.0	113.0	114.0	113.8	113.5	114.4	114.9	116.6	118.9
Selected building materials.....	115.3	111.8	115.6	117.9	119.8	122.7	120.3	115.8	118.1	114.9	114.6	117.7	120.2
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods.....	134.2	136.4	138.5	139.6	138.8	140.4	142.4	141.3	139.9	138.8	137.1	138.1	140.5
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	98.9	99.2	99.7	100.9	100.9	100.8	101.1	101.0	100.9	100.6	100.5	100.6	100.8
Capital goods.....	91.8	91.9	92.2	92.5	92.4	92.3	92.5	92.4	92.3	91.7	91.6	91.6	91.3
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	97.4	97.5	98.0	98.4	98.7	98.8	98.9	98.8	98.8	98.4	98.3	98.9	98.7
Nonelectrical machinery.....	89.5	89.6	89.9	90.1	90.0	89.8	90.0	89.9	89.8	89.1	89.0	88.9	88.6
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	103.0	103.1	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.3	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.6	103.6
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	98.5	98.7	99.0	99.6	100.1	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.8	99.7
Nondurables, manufactured.....	100.9	101.1	101.4	102.2	102.8	102.8	102.9	102.8	102.8	103.0	102.9	103.0	102.9
Durables, manufactured.....	96.0	96.2	96.5	96.8	96.7	96.8	96.5	96.6	96.6	96.2	96.0	96.4	96.5
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	97.9	98.0	98.2	100.1	105.0	100.3	100.3	103.0	101.8	100.1	98.7	100.2	99.9

#### 47. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2003		2004				2005		
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.
Air freight (inbound).....	112.5	112.9	116.2	116.6	118.7	125.1	126.3	125.6	127.1
Air freight (outbound).....	95.5	94.9	96.1	99.0	100.7	104.7	103.8	107.2	114.1
Inbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100).....	—	100.0	105.1	106.1	110.1	112.5	114.5	116.1	118.3
Outbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100).....	—	100.0	99.3	114.2	114.2	105.4	105.0	120.5	120.1
Ocean liner freight (inbound).....	116.2	117.7	119.1	121.1	120.3	122.7	121.3	128.5	128.0

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2002		2003				2004				2005		
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
<b>Business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	124.6	124.7	125.6	127.9	130.5	130.6	131.7	132.8	133.3	134.3	135.3	135.5	137.1
Compensation per hour.....	145.7	145.8	147.8	150.3	152.0	152.8	154.4	155.7	158.2	162.5	164.4	165.6	167.3
Real compensation per hour.....	115.7	115.1	115.5	117.3	118.0	118.4	118.5	118.2	119.6	121.8	122.5	122.1	121.9
Unit labor costs.....	116.9	116.9	117.7	117.5	116.4	117.0	117.3	117.2	118.7	121.0	121.5	122.2	122.0
Unit nonlabor payments.....	115.0	116.3	116.4	117.2	120.3	120.5	123.0	126.1	124.2	122.3	123.6	124.7	127.4
Implicit price deflator.....	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.4	117.9	118.3	119.4	120.5	120.7	121.5	122.3	123.1	124.0
<b>Nonfarm business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	123.9	124.0	124.9	126.9	129.9	130.1	130.8	132.2	132.7	133.5	134.5	135.3	136.6
Compensation per hour.....	144.8	145.0	147.0	149.3	151.2	152.2	153.5	154.9	157.2	161.0	163.2	164.8	166.3
Real compensation per hour.....	114.9	114.5	114.9	116.5	117.4	117.9	117.8	117.6	118.8	120.7	121.6	121.6	121.1
Unit labor costs.....	116.9	116.9	117.7	117.6	116.4	116.9	117.3	117.1	118.5	120.7	121.3	121.9	121.7
Unit nonlabor payments.....	116.9	118.0	118.2	118.7	121.6	121.3	123.5	126.5	125.3	123.7	125.0	126.3	129.3
Implicit price deflator.....	116.9	117.3	117.9	118.0	118.3	118.6	119.6	120.6	121.0	121.8	122.7	123.5	124.5
<b>Nonfinancial corporations</b>													
Output per hour of all employees.....	129.1	130.1	130.4	132.7	135.1	135.9	136.1	136.9	139.4	142.3	143.2	145.4	-
Compensation per hour.....	142.7	143.2	144.6	147.0	148.9	149.8	150.3	151.7	154.0	158.0	160.3	161.7	-
Real compensation per hour.....	113.3	113.1	113.0	114.8	115.5	116.0	115.4	115.2	116.5	118.4	119.4	119.3	-
Total unit costs.....	110.4	110.0	111.0	110.7	110.4	110.4	110.7	111.0	110.5	110.5	110.9	110.0	-
Unit labor costs.....	110.6	110.1	110.9	110.8	110.2	110.2	110.4	110.8	110.5	111.0	111.9	111.2	-
Unit nonlabor costs.....	110.0	109.6	111.4	110.5	110.9	110.8	111.4	111.5	110.3	108.8	108.2	106.8	-
Unit profits.....	100.3	111.2	107.8	113.7	119.9	124.8	130.2	138.6	139.7	143.1	145.6	158.8	-
Unit nonlabor payments.....	107.4	110.0	110.5	111.4	113.3	114.6	116.4	118.7	118.2	118.0	118.2	120.7	-
Implicit price deflator.....	109.5	110.1	110.7	111.0	111.3	111.7	112.4	113.4	113.1	113.4	114.0	114.4	-
<b>Manufacturing</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	148.7	149.5	151.6	152.9	156.9	158.1	159.3	162.2	164.0	166.5	168.2	169.7	171.6
Compensation per hour.....	149.0	150.2	156.5	159.2	161.5	163.2	159.1	161.1	164.9	169.3	172.2	175.6	176.8
Real compensation per hour.....	118.3	118.6	122.3	124.3	125.4	126.5	122.1	122.3	124.7	126.9	128.3	129.5	128.8
Unit labor costs.....	100.2	100.5	103.2	104.1	102.9	103.2	99.9	99.3	100.6	101.7	102.4	103.4	103.0

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

#### 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	102.8	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	116.2	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	66.3	79.1	94.5	104.7	106.7	109.7	112.9	116.1	119.0	123.8	128.6	133.0
Compensation per hour.....	13.9	23.6	54.1	90.6	109.6	113.1	120.0	125.8	134.5	140.2	145.0	150.7	157.7
Real compensation per hour.....	60.8	78.8	89.1	96.3	99.6	100.6	105.3	108.1	111.9	113.4	115.1	117.3	119.5
Unit labor costs.....	28.4	35.6	68.4	96.0	104.7	106.1	109.4	111.4	115.9	117.8	117.1	117.2	118.6
Unit nonlabor payments.....	24.8	31.5	61.3	93.8	112.0	113.9	110.1	109.5	107.4	110.2	114.4	8.6	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	116.1	117.7	120.6
<b>Nonfarm business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	51.9	68.0	80.6	94.5	104.9	106.6	109.5	112.6	115.6	118.5	123.3	128.0	132.3
Compensation per hour.....	14.5	23.7	54.4	90.4	109.5	112.9	119.6	125.2	134.0	139.3	144.2	149.9	156.7
Real compensation per hour.....	63.3	79.2	89.5	96.0	99.5	100.4	105.0	107.5	111.4	112.6	114.8	116.7	118.7
Unit labor costs.....	27.9	34.9	67.5	95.7	104.5	105.9	109.3	111.2	115.9	117.5	117.0	117.1	118.4
Unit nonlabor payments.....	24.3	31.2	60.4	93.5	112.2	114.6	111.1	111.1	108.9	111.8	116.3	120.0	124.7
Implicit price deflator.....	26.6	33.5	64.9	94.9	107.3	109.1	109.9	111.1	113.3	115.4	116.7	118.2	120.7
<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	128.2	133.5	138.7
Compensation per hour.....	16.2	25.7	57.2	91.1	108.5	111.7	118.1	123.6	132.0	137.3	142.0	147.6	153.5
Real compensation per hour.....	70.8	85.9	94.1	96.8	98.5	99.4	103.6	106.2	109.7	111.1	113.0	114.8	116.4
Total unit costs.....	27.3	35.6	69.2	96.0	100.9	101.1	102.9	104.0	107.4	111.6	110.7	110.6	110.6
Unit labor costs.....	28.8	36.9	70.8	95.5	101.3	101.7	104.1	105.3	108.6	111.2	110.7	110.5	110.7
Unit nonlabor costs.....	23.3	32.2	64.9	97.3	100.0	99.7	99.5	100.4	104.2	112.6	110.8	110.9	110.5
Unit profits.....	50.2	44.4	66.9	96.9	150.0	154.3	137.0	129.1	108.7	82.2	95.4	116.7	138.0
Unit nonlabor payments.....	30.5	35.4	65.5	97.2	113.3	114.3	109.5	108.0	105.4	104.5	107.4	112.5	117.8
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	113.1
<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	147.9	160.1	163.6
Real compensation per hour.....	65.0	79.2	91.4	96.1	99.3	99.8	104.2	106.0	112.0	111.5	117.7	124.6	124.0
Unit labor costs.....	35.6	43.8	79.3	97.3	96.0	95.1	96.0	96.4	100.5	100.7	100.4	102.4	100.4
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, 1987–2004

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1992	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Mining</b>														
21	Mining.....	85.5	85.1	95.0	101.7	101.3	100.0	103.6	111.4	111.2	109.1	113.9	116.2	—
211	Oil and gas extraction.....	80.1	75.7	81.6	95.3	98.1	100.0	101.2	107.9	119.4	121.6	124.0	130.5	—
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	69.8	79.3	86.8	94.0	96.0	100.0	104.6	105.9	106.8	109.0	111.4	113.6	—
2121	Coal mining.....	58.4	68.1	75.3	88.2	94.9	100.0	106.5	110.3	115.8	114.4	112.2	113.1	—
2122	Metal ore mining.....	71.2	79.9	91.7	98.5	95.3	100.0	109.5	112.7	124.4	131.8	142.4	141.0	—
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying.....	88.5	92.3	96.1	97.3	97.1	100.0	101.3	101.2	96.2	99.3	103.6	108.6	—
<b>Utilities</b>														
2211	Power generation and supply.....	65.6	71.1	74.5	88.5	95.2	100.0	103.7	103.5	107.0	106.4	102.9	105.1	—
2212	Natural gas distribution.....	67.8	71.4	76.1	89.0	96.0	100.0	99.0	102.7	113.2	110.1	115.4	114.3	—
<b>Manufacturing</b>														
3111	Animal food.....	83.6	91.5	90.5	93.8	86.1	100.0	109.0	110.9	109.7	131.4	142.7	140.4	—
3112	Grain and oilseed milling.....	81.1	88.6	91.1	98.7	90.0	100.0	107.5	116.1	113.1	119.5	123.8	122.0	—
3113	Sugar and confectionery products.....	87.6	89.5	89.2	93.2	97.8	100.0	103.5	106.5	109.8	108.6	108.2	112.2	—
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty.....	92.4	87.6	91.9	98.3	98.8	100.0	107.1	109.5	111.8	121.4	126.7	121.8	—
3115	Dairy products.....	82.7	91.1	95.2	97.6	97.8	100.0	100.0	93.6	95.9	97.1	105.0	110.1	—
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing.....	97.4	94.3	101.8	99.0	94.2	100.0	100.0	101.2	102.6	103.7	107.8	107.0	—
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging.....	123.1	119.7	117.8	110.3	118.0	100.0	120.2	131.6	140.5	153.0	170.0	177.8	—
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing.....	100.9	94.5	97.1	100.7	97.3	100.0	103.8	108.6	108.3	109.9	110.7	110.9	—
3119	Other food products.....	97.5	92.4	97.6	104.0	105.0	100.0	107.8	111.3	112.7	106.2	113.6	118.9	—
3121	Beverages.....	77.1	87.6	94.9	103.2	102.0	100.0	99.0	90.7	90.8	92.7	99.8	105.0	—
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills.....	66.5	74.4	80.2	91.9	98.9	100.0	102.1	103.9	101.3	109.1	133.5	150.2	—
3132	Fabric mills.....	68.0	75.3	81.4	95.5	98.1	100.0	104.2	110.0	110.1	110.3	125.7	136.1	—
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills.....	91.3	82.0	83.5	84.3	85.0	100.0	101.2	102.2	104.4	108.5	119.7	124.8	—
3141	Textile furnishings mills.....	91.2	88.0	92.7	92.3	93.8	100.0	99.3	99.1	104.5	103.1	103.5	111.9	—
3149	Other textile product mills.....	92.2	91.4	91.8	95.9	97.2	100.0	96.7	107.6	108.9	103.1	105.1	104.6	—
3151	Apparel knitting mills.....	76.2	86.2	93.3	109.3	122.1	100.0	96.1	101.4	108.9	105.6	114.8	107.5	—
3152	Cut and sew apparel.....	69.8	70.1	72.9	85.2	90.6	100.0	102.3	114.6	119.8	119.5	110.9	123.5	—
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation.....	77.6	79.4	85.7	90.4	95.9	100.0	100.3	104.7	105.4	108.8	114.4	120.6	—
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products.....	99.8	102.9	114.3	101.5	101.1	100.0	105.2	98.8	98.9	105.3	110.3	106.5	—
3219	Other wood products.....	103.2	105.5	103.2	99.8	100.5	100.0	101.1	104.6	103.1	104.9	114.2	112.9	—
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	81.7	84.0	87.9	98.4	95.4	100.0	102.5	111.1	116.3	119.9	133.1	138.0	—
3222	Converted paper products.....	89.0	90.1	94.0	97.2	97.7	100.0	102.5	100.1	101.1	100.5	105.5	109.3	—
3231	Printing and related support activities.....	97.7	97.6	101.7	98.8	99.9	100.0	100.6	102.8	104.6	105.3	110.0	110.7	—
3241	Petroleum and coal products.....	72.1	76.1	79.0	89.9	93.5	100.0	102.2	107.1	113.5	112.1	117.9	118.9	—
3251	Basic chemicals.....	94.6	93.4	90.2	91.3	89.4	100.0	102.7	115.7	117.5	108.8	124.0	132.0	—
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers.....	77.4	76.4	80.4	95.4	93.1	100.0	106.0	109.8	109.8	106.2	123.0	120.9	—
3253	Agricultural chemicals.....	80.4	85.8	82.1	89.9	91.7	100.0	98.8	87.4	92.1	90.0	98.9	107.2	—
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines.....	87.3	91.3	87.5	95.9	100.0	100.0	93.8	95.7	95.6	99.5	96.0	98.6	—
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives.....	89.3	87.1	89.6	92.3	99.1	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.8	105.6	109.1	113.5	—
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries.....	84.4	84.8	85.0	96.1	97.3	100.0	98.0	93.0	102.8	106.0	124.5	114.6	—
3259	Other chemical products and preparations.....	75.4	77.8	85.8	93.5	94.0	100.0	99.2	109.3	119.7	110.4	118.9	122.7	—
3261	Plastics products.....	83.1	85.2	90.8	94.5	96.6	100.0	104.2	109.9	112.3	114.6	122.7	127.6	—
3262	Rubber products.....	75.5	83.5	84.7	92.9	94.2	100.0	99.4	100.2	101.7	102.3	107.9	111.7	—
3271	Clay products and refractories.....	86.9	89.4	92.0	97.4	102.4	100.0	101.2	102.7	102.9	98.4	99.8	103.5	—
3272	Glass and glass products.....	82.3	79.1	83.8	87.5	94.7	100.0	101.4	106.7	108.2	102.8	107.4	115.2	—
3273	Cement and concrete products.....	93.6	96.6	96.2	99.7	102.0	100.0	105.1	105.9	101.6	98.0	102.4	106.9	—
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products.....	83.0	79.5	90.3	91.4	96.0	100.0	99.0	95.6	96.6	106.7	112.4	112.4	—
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production.....	64.8	70.2	74.7	90.0	94.1	100.0	101.3	104.8	106.0	108.5	123.8	125.8	—
3312	Steel products from purchased steel.....	79.7	84.4	90.1	100.6	100.5	100.0	100.1	93.0	95.5	94.3	105.2	101.6	—
3313	Alumina and aluminum production.....	90.5	90.7	95.8	95.9	95.4	100.0	101.4	103.5	96.5	96.0	125.0	127.1	—
3314	Other nonferrous metal production.....	96.8	96.3	99.7	102.7	105.9	100.0	111.3	108.4	102.3	99.5	108.5	120.5	—
3315	Foundries.....	81.4	86.5	86.4	93.1	96.0	100.0	101.2	104.5	103.6	107.4	117.0	117.5	—
3321	Forging and stamping.....	85.4	89.0	92.2	93.9	97.4	100.0	103.5	110.9	121.1	120.7	125.3	132.9	—
3322	Cutlery and hand tools.....	86.3	85.4	87.4	97.2	103.8	100.0	99.9	108.0	105.9	110.3	107.5	109.0	—
3323	Architectural and structural metals.....	88.7	87.9	92.7	93.3	93.9	100.0	101.0	102.0	100.7	101.7	106.3	109.1	—
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers.....	86.0	90.1	95.4	97.3	100.7	100.0	100.4	97.1	94.7	94.6	99.7	102.0	—
3325	Hardware.....	88.7	84.8	87.3	97.2	102.2	100.0	100.5	105.2	114.3	113.5	114.9	123.1	—
3326	Spring and wire products.....	82.2	85.2	90.8	99.0	102.4	100.0	110.6	111.4	112.6	111.9	129.1	138.8	—
3327	Machine shops and threaded products.....	76.9	79.2	87.4	98.3	99.8	100.0	99.8	104.2	108.2	108.8	115.6	115.8	—
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals.....	75.5	81.3	86.6	102.2	101.7	100.0	100.9	101.0	105.5	107.3	115.2	116.9	—
3329	Other fabricated metal products.....	91.0	86.5	90.4	96.3	98.2	100.0	101.9	99.6	99.9	96.7	106.5	111.2	—
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery.....	74.6	83.3	79.0	95.4	95.7	100.0	103.3	94.3	100.3	100.3	103.7	116.6	—
3332	Industrial machinery.....	75.1	81.6	79.9	97.1	98.5	100.0	95.1	105.8	130.0	105.8	106.0	109.0	—
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery.....	86.9	95.6	100.1	103.6	107.2	100.0	105.9	109.8	100.9	94.3	102.0	109.7	—
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment.....	84.0	90.6	91.5	96.4	97.2	100.0	106.2	110.2	107.9	110.8	117.6	127.5	—

51. Continued—Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1987–2004

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1992	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
3335	Metalworking machinery.....	85.1	86.5	89.2	99.2	97.5	100.0	99.1	100.3	106.1	103.3	115.6	117.4	—
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment.....	80.2	85.9	80.9	91.3	98.0	100.0	105.0	110.8	114.9	126.9	132.7	141.8	—
3339	Other general purpose machinery.....	83.5	86.8	85.4	94.0	94.9	100.0	103.7	106.0	113.7	110.5	117.6	124.5	—
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment.....	11.0	14.7	21.4	49.9	72.6	100.0	140.4	195.8	234.9	252.0	297.3	379.6	—
3342	Communications equipment.....	39.8	48.4	60.6	74.4	84.5	100.0	107.1	135.4	164.1	152.9	128.1	142.2	—
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components.....	17.0	21.9	29.8	63.8	83.1	100.0	125.8	173.9	232.4	230.4	264.1	322.1	—
3345	Electronic instruments.....	70.2	78.5	85.9	97.9	97.6	100.0	102.3	106.7	116.7	119.3	119.3	128.5	—
3351	Electric lighting equipment.....	91.1	88.2	94.1	91.9	95.8	100.0	104.4	102.7	102.0	106.7	112.3	113.1	—
3352	Household appliances.....	73.3	76.5	82.3	91.8	91.9	100.0	105.3	103.9	117.2	124.7	136.0	151.6	—
3353	Electrical equipment.....	68.7	73.6	79.0	98.0	100.4	100.0	100.2	98.7	99.4	101.0	103.2	104.9	—
3359	Other electrical equipment and components.....	78.7	76.0	82.2	92.0	96.3	100.0	105.7	114.6	119.6	112.9	115.6	116.9	—
3361	Motor vehicles.....	75.4	85.6	90.8	88.5	91.0	100.0	113.4	122.6	109.7	110.0	126.3	138.7	—
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers.....	85.0	75.9	88.4	97.4	98.5	100.0	102.9	103.1	98.8	88.7	105.5	109.3	—
3363	Motor vehicle parts.....	78.7	76.0	82.3	92.3	93.0	100.0	105.0	110.0	112.3	114.8	130.7	135.9	—
3364	Aerospace products and parts.....	86.5	89.1	96.8	94.9	98.9	100.0	120.2	120.0	103.2	116.7	117.8	121.7	—
3366	Ship and boat building.....	95.5	99.6	99.4	93.1	93.5	100.0	99.3	112.0	121.9	121.5	131.0	133.8	—
3369	Other transportation equipment.....	73.7	62.9	89.5	94.1	101.5	100.0	111.5	113.8	132.4	140.2	151.1	166.0	—
3371	Household and institutional furniture.....	85.2	88.2	92.5	97.2	99.8	100.0	102.2	103.1	101.9	105.5	115.7	118.2	—
3372	Office furniture and fixtures.....	85.8	82.2	86.4	84.9	86.3	100.0	100.0	98.2	100.2	98.0	115.2	125.3	—
3379	Other furniture-related products.....	86.3	88.9	87.6	94.8	97.6	100.0	106.9	102.0	99.5	105.0	110.4	110.5	—
3391	Medical equipment and supplies.....	76.3	82.9	89.2	96.6	100.5	100.0	108.7	110.4	114.6	119.3	128.6	137.1	—
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing.....	85.4	90.5	90.3	95.9	99.7	100.0	102.0	105.0	113.6	111.7	129.5	135.3	—
	<b>Wholesale trade</b>													
42	Wholesale trade.....	73.0	79.6	86.3	93.5	96.9	100.0	103.6	111.4	116.8	119.8	126.5	130.7	140.8
423	Durable goods.....	62.2	67.4	75.5	89.7	94.6	100.0	106.6	118.1	123.5	127.1	137.3	143.2	161.6
4231	Motor vehicles and parts.....	74.6	79.0	84.1	94.0	96.3	100.0	107.0	124.1	120.5	126.7	142.0	145.0	154.6
4232	Furniture and furnishings.....	84.8	93.6	98.2	104.7	104.7	100.0	97.9	100.3	105.7	107.9	107.9	116.9	128.7
4233	Lumber and construction supplies.....	114.7	113.4	114.7	101.8	102.9	100.0	103.0	103.5	99.6	105.9	112.5	119.8	139.6
4234	Commercial equipment.....	27.3	33.1	47.5	74.5	88.1	100.0	121.0	151.7	164.7	191.6	226.0	253.5	288.9
4235	Metals and minerals.....	101.7	102.8	107.2	103.5	103.2	100.0	102.1	93.6	97.1	99.3	100.5	103.5	119.6
4236	Electric goods.....	41.7	49.4	54.4	82.2	88.7	100.0	106.2	128.6	154.0	152.4	163.3	169.0	206.0
4237	Hardware and plumbing.....	82.5	88.0	96.2	98.7	99.5	100.0	102.2	106.6	107.7	98.6	101.9	106.3	111.3
4238	Machinery and supplies.....	75.4	83.0	80.2	89.8	93.9	100.0	104.2	101.8	104.9	103.9	101.9	104.6	120.2
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods.....	86.9	88.6	107.6	99.2	101.8	100.0	99.6	109.7	111.0	108.6	112.4	109.7	123.8
424	Nondurable goods.....	90.9	98.6	101.1	97.9	98.8	100.0	100.0	103.1	107.6	110.5	114.3	119.5	124.8
4241	Paper and paper products.....	85.6	81.7	96.0	96.1	94.6	100.0	98.5	102.0	102.8	108.8	118.2	123.0	131.6
4242	Druggists' goods.....	70.7	79.9	88.4	94.1	98.6	100.0	101.0	107.6	110.5	119.1	138.4	155.4	168.7
4243	Apparel and piece goods.....	89.0	102.8	100.3	91.9	98.9	100.0	106.3	107.9	109.8	117.0	125.7	123.4	129.3
4244	Grocery and related products.....	88.1	95.8	103.9	103.4	99.9	100.0	100.9	101.2	101.8	102.3	100.7	103.1	103.6
4245	Farm product raw materials.....	80.9	77.8	81.8	85.5	88.2	100.0	98.2	110.3	112.5	111.7	122.2	120.6	134.3
4246	Chemicals.....	90.3	100.2	104.9	98.1	97.9	100.0	98.0	94.8	90.0	87.4	91.1	93.8	89.2
4247	Petroleum.....	85.2	109.4	113.6	100.2	106.6	100.0	86.7	98.4	122.9	124.9	136.1	139.8	159.6
4248	Alcoholic beverages.....	100.3	110.1	106.4	103.6	104.8	100.0	110.3	108.8	113.1	112.0	113.7	112.6	108.3
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	107.6	107.1	93.5	96.9	99.0	100.0	102.3	102.5	108.3	106.0	98.8	104.8	113.4
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	64.3	74.3	84.5	95.4	100.4	100.0	103.5	111.3	119.9	118.6	119.3	112.7	112.1
	<b>Retail trade</b>													
44-45	Retail trade.....	79.1	81.3	85.2	94.1	97.7	100.0	105.6	112.4	116.4	120.2	125.6	132.6	140.7
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	78.1	82.2	87.6	95.7	98.2	100.0	106.7	115.5	114.4	116.2	119.7	124.2	129.2
4411	Automobile dealers.....	79.1	83.7	89.7	96.1	98.2	100.0	106.9	116.6	113.9	115.4	116.6	119.6	127.4
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers.....	73.5	73.3	81.6	90.9	98.8	100.0	109.5	117.2	116.7	124.9	130.2	131.1	138.8
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores.....	67.0	73.8	77.4	92.6	96.0	100.0	106.2	109.2	110.2	104.9	113.1	119.3	113.7
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	71.9	75.4	83.4	92.5	99.1	100.0	103.7	112.3	120.1	125.9	132.6	141.6	153.5
4421	Furniture stores.....	73.5	80.2	87.1	92.1	97.2	100.0	104.1	109.6	116.5	124.2	129.3	135.9	149.3
4422	Home furnishings stores.....	69.4	68.8	78.4	92.7	101.3	100.0	103.4	115.9	124.7	128.2	137.0	149.2	159.2
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	38.6	47.3	57.8	89.7	94.9	100.0	121.3	149.0	174.2	195.0	230.0	287.2	320.5
444	Building material and garden supply stores.....	76.2	80.2	81.4	92.6	97.3	100.0	108.1	114.2	115.0	117.7	121.9	129.8	142.6
4441	Building material and supplies dealers.....	77.1	81.8	82.1	93.7	97.3	100.0	109.0	115.3	115.5	116.5	121.3	130.0	142.9
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores.....	71.7	72.3	77.7	86.2	96.8	100.0	102.9	107.3	112.0	126.5	127.1	128.7	140.7
445	Food and beverage stores.....	109.7	106.6	106.1	101.9	100.5	100.0	99.5	101.6	101.5	103.9	104.6	107.9	114.1
4451	Grocery stores.....	110.6	106.5	106.7	102.8	101.0	100.0	99.5	102.6	101.5	103.8	105.2	107.4	113.6
4452	Specialty food stores.....	127.5	120.1	106.4	97.6	94.4	100.0	96.4	92.7	97.9	103.1	100.6	111.2	121.7
4453	Beer, wine and liquor stores.....	95.6	98.7	97.2	95.1	103.8	100.0	106.3	100.6	109.9	110.9	109.6	121.0	129.0
446	Health and personal care stores.....	85.2	92.1	89.7	91.2	96.2	100.0	104.3	105.5	110.4	113.7	120.7	130.9	139.1
447	Gasoline stations.....	83.0	83.7	87.7	99.7	99.8	100.0	107.0	111.4	108.3	114.6	124.8	120.0	121.6
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	65.8	69.2	74.8	92.9	99.5	100.0	106.1	113.6	123.3	126.6	130.9	139.1	138.9
4481	Clothing stores.....	66.6	69.1	77.8	91.5	98.6	100.0	108.4	113.9	125.0	130.5	136.1	142.5	142.5

51. Continued—Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1987–2004

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1992	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
4482	Shoe stores.....	65.1	71.1	75.2	96.8	104.7	100.0	94.3	105.3	111.9	112.5	125.0	132.0	120.7
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores.....	63.6	67.8	61.9	95.7	98.6	100.0	108.0	120.7	127.3	123.2	115.9	131.5	139.9
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	73.7	81.1	85.0	94.3	94.6	100.0	108.8	114.0	119.7	126.3	126.3	127.7	147.5
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores.....	69.5	78.3	81.7	94.0	93.2	100.0	113.0	119.8	126.4	131.9	130.9	133.2	157.3
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores.....	84.4	87.2	92.2	95.0	97.4	100.0	100.9	103.2	107.4	115.6	117.8	118.0	129.7
452	General merchandise stores.....	73.7	75.3	82.9	92.0	96.9	100.0	104.9	112.9	119.6	123.8	127.9	134.9	140.5
4521	Department stores.....	87.7	84.2	91.7	94.7	98.7	100.0	100.5	104.5	106.3	104.0	102.5	107.0	108.6
4529	Other general merchandise stores.....	54.8	61.4	69.5	87.2	93.9	100.0	113.1	129.3	145.0	160.9	173.9	182.3	192.0
453	Miscellaneous store retailers.....	65.9	69.5	74.0	88.7	94.7	100.0	107.7	109.4	110.4	109.2	114.7	119.1	124.0
4531	Florists.....	77.9	73.3	83.2	82.5	92.0	100.0	101.9	117.1	112.5	104.9	113.3	107.4	101.2
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores.....	56.6	61.0	74.9	91.5	93.1	100.0	111.3	119.4	124.6	127.3	134.9	144.4	153.4
4533	Used merchandise stores.....	78.5	82.2	81.8	86.2	95.7	100.0	115.0	107.8	115.5	116.2	123.3	116.3	116.3
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers.....	75.2	81.9	71.7	88.8	97.3	100.0	104.4	99.1	97.3	93.8	95.9	102.9	105.6
454	Nonstore retailers.....	53.9	58.2	64.8	81.5	92.9	100.0	114.5	128.2	159.8	171.0	199.4	233.0	267.0
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses.....	44.0	48.3	55.6	74.1	86.4	100.0	122.0	149.3	172.9	200.7	241.7	288.9	338.7
4542	Vending machine operators.....	98.7	97.2	95.0	88.5	97.6	100.0	110.0	109.2	113.2	93.9	95.1	100.9	100.0
4543	Direct selling establishments.....	71.2	74.7	79.0	92.9	102.1	100.0	100.3	98.1	123.6	122.4	136.4	149.2	164.0
	<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>													
481	Air transportation.....	81.1	77.5	81.4	95.3	98.8	100.0	97.6	98.2	98.2	91.9	102.0	112.1	—
482111	Line-haul railroads.....	58.9	69.8	82.3	92.0	98.4	100.0	102.1	105.5	114.3	121.9	131.9	142.0	—
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance.....	86.8	87.5	97.2	95.2	96.7	100.0	99.8	99.2	101.0	102.1	106.6	108.8	—
48421	Used household and office goods moving.....	102.3	115.5	113.4	102.3	95.4	100.0	97.0	101.3	100.2	86.3	81.8	88.7	—
491	U.S. Postal service.....	92.4	96.1	96.5	98.3	96.7	100.0	101.4	102.4	104.9	106.1	107.0	108.7	—
492	Couriers and messengers.....	147.8	138.8	155.8	101.5	100.2	100.0	112.5	117.5	122.1	122.9	131.4	134.4	—
	<b>Information</b>													
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers.....	104.8	96.6	96.0	93.4	92.7	100.0	103.8	104.0	106.1	104.3	102.6	105.8	—
5112	Software publishers.....	10.2	28.5	43.0	73.2	88.3	100.0	119.0	117.8	112.2	113.7	122.5	138.4	—
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition.....	90.4	109.2	104.3	99.8	99.0	100.0	99.5	102.0	107.2	101.8	100.7	104.8	—
515	Broadcasting, except internet.....	99.0	97.9	102.6	103.4	102.1	100.0	105.0	105.7	105.9	100.5	106.5	108.4	—
5151	Radio and television broadcasting.....	97.2	97.2	103.8	105.9	104.4	100.0	98.1	97.3	95.7	91.5	97.1	99.0	—
5152	Cable and other subscription programming.....	105.9	100.6	96.5	93.2	93.3	100.0	131.4	136.0	140.2	128.9	135.4	138.0	—
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers.....	56.1	65.3	71.4	87.2	96.5	100.0	104.8	113.2	119.2	120.1	129.0	134.7	—
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	79.4	72.1	75.0	90.2	102.0	100.0	97.6	131.4	142.8	190.3	218.9	247.7	—
5175	Cable and other program distribution.....	105.4	100.3	96.2	93.5	93.3	100.0	95.4	93.5	89.3	85.1	92.2	97.2	—
	<b>Finance and insurance</b>													
52211	Commercial banking.....	72.8	80.7	83.3	95.6	100.0	100.0	96.7	98.6	100.8	96.3	98.6	101.5	—
	<b>Real estate and rental leasing</b>													
532111	Passenger car rental.....	90.9	88.7	103.5	100.2	109.0	100.0	100.3	112.7	112.1	112.7	114.2	120.4	—
53212	Truck, trailer and RV rental and leasing.....	60.7	69.0	67.2	88.6	97.0	100.0	95.8	103.1	105.1	105.2	105.1	105.7	—
53223	Video tape and disc rental.....	71.5	92.9	99.6	115.7	101.2	100.0	114.6	133.0	140.6	137.8	135.8	154.0	—
	<b>Professional, scientific and technical services</b>													
541213	Tax preparation.....	89.9	91.9	105.4	96.9	92.6	100.0	112.2	110.5	101.3	91.2	115.9	114.9	—
54181	Advertising agencies.....	94.3	105.2	112.9	100.7	102.8	100.0	96.1	111.3	119.5	121.6	128.1	138.3	—
541921	Photography studios, portrait.....	104.8	107.7	108.2	118.7	102.0	100.0	106.3	101.3	101.6	104.1	103.3	113.2	—
	<b>Administrative and waste management</b>													
56151	Travel agencies.....	91.4	95.6	93.4	93.6	100.1	100.0	107.1	111.3	120.0	114.0	130.8	151.9	—
56172	Janitorial services.....	70.2	85.4	92.6	90.0	96.2	100.0	107.9	107.2	111.1	105.2	104.4	115.9	—
	<b>Health care and social assistance</b>													
62151	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	—	—	94.8	91.2	94.5	100.0	115.7	124.2	134.5	138.0	142.7	136.8	—
621511	Medical laboratories.....	—	—	95.3	91.4	94.7	100.0	108.6	115.8	125.1	127.7	126.3	117.0	—
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers.....	—	—	94.1	90.8	94.2	100.0	128.8	139.6	153.2	156.6	173.2	172.0	—
	<b>Accommodation and food services</b>													
7211	Traveler accommodations.....	83.8	80.8	90.7	97.9	99.7	100.0	100.3	106.6	113.0	109.4	113.2	115.6	—
722	Food services and drinking places.....	96.5	102.7	101.4	100.4	99.2	100.0	101.0	101.0	103.6	104.1	104.6	106.0	108.6
7221	Full-service restaurants.....	91.9	99.1	97.4	96.3	96.3	100.0	100.2	99.8	102.0	102.9	103.7	102.5	104.8
7222	Limited-service eating places.....	96.0	103.1	102.4	104.4	102.1	100.0	101.5	100.9	102.8	103.7	103.9	106.0	109.5
7223	Special food services	100.0	108.1	106.8	98.8	97.4	100.0	103.4	108.8	117.8	115.4	115.1	121.7	121.5
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	136.2	123.0	119.0	104.8	102.6	100.0	100.0	99.5	100.8	100.2	104.0	121.8	122.5
	<b>Other services (except public administration)</b>													
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	85.9	90.6	89.4	102.4	99.1	100.0	104.7	106.5	108.5	109.0	103.5	104.3	—
81211	Hair, nail and skin care services.....	83.3	81.5	85.6	92.8	97.2	100.0	103.8	106.4	106.6	114.0	110.0	124.8	—
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services.....	100.2	93.1	104.2	100.7	97.0	100.0	107.3	103.9	94.9	91.8	93.1	95.5	—
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	96.4	94.2	94.0	99.1	101.6	100.0	104.4	109.1	110.9	115.7	114.0	110.1	—
81292	Photofinishing.....	100.0	110.8	115.2	106.5	102.8	100.0	90.6	93.5	84.0	82.6	96.0	91.6	—

Note: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

Country	Annual average		2003		2004				2005		
	2003	2004	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
United States.....	6.0	5.5	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.0
Canada.....	6.9	6.4	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.0
Australia.....	6.1	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0
Japan.....	5.3	4.8	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4
France.....	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.7
Germany.....	9.3	9.9	9.3	9.2	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.9	10.9	10.8
Italy.....	8.5	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.8	-
Sweden.....	5.8	6.6	5.8	6.3	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.3	-	-
United Kingdom.....	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available. Quarterly figures for Japan, France, Germany, Italy, and Sweden 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, 1960-2004* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 13, 2005), 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	2004
<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	147,401
Canada.....	14,233	14,336	14,439	14,604	14,863	15,115	15,389	15,632	15,892	16,367	16,729	16,956
Australia.....	8,613	8,770	8,995	9,115	9,204	9,339	9,414	9,590	9,752	9,907	10,092	10,244
Japan.....	65,470	65,780	65,990	66,450	67,200	67,240	67,090	66,990	66,860	66,240	66,010	65,760
France.....	24,491	24,672	24,742	24,982	25,116	25,434	25,767	26,083	26,368	26,707	26,865	26,900
Germany.....	39,102	39,074	38,980	39,142	39,415	39,752	39,375	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,796
Italy.....	22,771	22,592	22,574	22,674	22,749	23,000	23,172	23,357	23,520	23,728	24,021	24,065
Netherlands.....	7,014	7,152	7,208	7,301	7,536	7,617	7,848	8,149	8,338	8,285	8,353	8,457
Sweden.....	4,444	4,418	4,460	4,459	4,418	4,402	4,430	4,489	4,530	4,544	4,567	4,576
United Kingdom.....	28,094	28,124	28,135	28,243	28,406	28,478	28,782	28,957	29,090	29,340	29,565	29,778
<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	66.0
Canada.....	65.5	65.1	64.8	64.6	64.9	65.3	65.7	65.8	65.9	66.7	67.3	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	64.7
Japan.....	63.3	63.1	62.9	63.0	63.2	62.8	62.4	62.0	61.6	60.8	60.3	60.0
France.....	55.4	55.6	55.4	55.7	55.6	55.9	56.3	56.5	56.8	57.1	57.0	56.9
Germany.....	57.8	57.4	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.7	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.5
Italy.....	48.3	47.6	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.6	47.9	48.1	48.2	48.5	49.1	49.1
Netherlands.....	57.9	58.6	58.8	59.2	60.8	61.1	62.6	64.5	65.6	64.7	64.9	65.5
Sweden.....	64.5	63.7	64.1	64.0	63.3	62.8	62.8	63.8	63.7	64.0	64.0	63.7
United Kingdom.....	62.6	62.4	62.4	62.4	62.5	62.5	62.8	62.9	62.7	62.9	63.0	63.0
<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	139,252
Canada.....	12,694	12,960	13,185	13,309	13,607	13,946	14,314	14,676	14,866	15,221	15,579	15,864
Australia.....	7,699	7,942	8,256	8,364	8,444	8,618	8,762	8,989	9,091	9,271	9,481	9,677
Japan.....	63,820	63,860	63,900	64,200	64,900	64,450	63,920	63,790	63,460	62,650	62,510	62,630
France.....	21,715	21,746	21,955	22,036	22,176	22,597	23,056	23,698	24,142	24,314	24,288	24,259
Germany.....	35,989	35,756	35,780	35,637	35,508	36,059	36,042	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,876
Italy.....	20,543	20,171	20,030	20,120	20,165	20,366	20,613	20,969	21,356	21,665	21,973	22,105
Netherlands.....	6,572	6,664	6,730	6,858	7,163	7,321	7,595	7,912	8,130	8,059	8,035	8,061
Sweden.....	4,028	3,992	4,056	4,019	3,973	4,034	4,117	4,229	4,303	4,310	4,303	4,276
United Kingdom.....	25,165	25,691	25,696	25,945	26,418	26,691	27,056	27,373	27,604	27,817	28,081	28,362
<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	62.3
Canada.....	58.4	58.9	59.2	59.0	59.5	60.3	61.2	61.9	61.9	62.4	63.0	63.4
Australia.....	56.8	57.8	59.2	59.3	59.0	59.3	59.6	60.3	60.1	60.3	60.7	61.2
Japan.....	61.7	61.3	60.9	60.9	61.0	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1
France.....	49.2	49.0	49.2	49.1	49.1	49.7	50.4	51.4	52.0	52.0	51.5	51.3
Germany.....	53.2	52.6	52.4	52.0	51.6	52.3	52.1	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.9
Italy.....	43.6	42.5	42.0	42.0	41.9	42.2	42.6	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.9	45.1
Netherlands.....	54.3	54.6	54.9	55.6	57.8	58.7	60.6	62.7	63.9	62.9	62.4	62.4
Sweden.....	58.5	57.6	58.3	57.7	56.9	57.6	58.4	60.1	60.5	60.7	60.3	59.5
United Kingdom.....	56.0	57.0	57.0	57.3	58.2	58.5	59.1	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8	60.0
<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	8,149
Canada.....	1,538	1,376	1,254	1,295	1,256	1,169	1,075	956	1,026	1,146	1,150	1,092
Australia.....	914	829	739	751	759	721	652	602	661	636	611	567
Japan.....	1,660	1,920	2,100	2,250	2,300	2,790	3,170	3,200	3,400	3,590	3,500	3,130
France.....	2,776	2,926	2,787	2,946	2,940	2,837	2,711	2,385	2,226	2,393	2,577	2,641
Germany.....	3,113	3,318	3,200	3,505	3,907	3,693	3,333	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	3,920
Italy.....	2,227	2,421	2,544	2,555	2,584	2,634	2,559	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960
Netherlands.....	442	489	478	443	374	296	253	237	208	227	318	396
Sweden.....	416	426	404	440	445	368	313	260	227	234	264	300
United Kingdom.....	2,930	2,433	2,439	2,298	1,987	1,788	1,726	1,584	1,486	1,524	1,484	1,417
<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	5.5
Canada.....	10.8	9.6	8.7	8.9	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4
Australia.....	10.6	9.4	8.2	8.2	8.3	7.7	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.4	6.1	5.5
Japan.....	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.3	4.8
France.....	11.3	11.9	11.3	11.8	11.7	11.2	10.5	9.1	8.4	9.0	9.6	9.8
Germany.....	8.0	8.5	8.2	9.0	9.9	9.3	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3	9.9
Italy.....	9.8	10.7	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1
Netherlands.....	6.3	6.8	6.6	6.1	5.0	3.9	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.7	3.8	4.7
Sweden.....	9.4	9.6	9.1	9.9	10.1	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.6
United Kingdom.....	10.4	8.7	8.7	8.1	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8

<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, 1960-2004* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 13, 2005), on the Internet at

<http://www.bls.gov/fls/home.htm>. For France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, annual data have been revised and updated and therefore no longer correspond to the data shown in the May 13, 2005 report. Most recent data for all series are also available on the BLS database by going to "Get Detailed FLS Statistics" 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	98.7	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	88.0	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	80.8
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</b> (national currency basis)																
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	109.3	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>General building contractors:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Heavy construction, except building:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special trades contractors:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Durable goods:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Lumber and wood products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Furniture and fixtures:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Primary metal industries:</b>													
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
<b>Fabricated metal products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Industrial machinery and equipment:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic and other electrical equipment:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Instruments and related products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:</b>													
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 (NEH) 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>	2003	
		Number	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 sub-categories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

## Occupational Injuries among Groundskeepers, 1992-2002

by [Stephen M. Pegula](#)

Bureau of Labor Statistics

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*The number of groundskeepers fatally injured on the job each year increased substantially over the 1992-2002 period, even while workplace fatalities among all workers declined. Over the same period, the number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses among groundskeepers decreased.*

Over the period from 1992 to 2002, 1,117 groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm (henceforth to be referred to as "groundskeepers"),<sup>1</sup> were killed while at work, and 211,672 serious injuries<sup>2</sup> were reported in the occupation.

Groundskeepers accounted for approximately 1 in every 60 workplace fatalities during that period and about 1 in every 100 nonfatal injuries.

The annual number of fatal occupational injuries to groundskeepers increased over the period (from 68 in 1992 to 146 in 2002), especially during the latter portion. The average number of fatalities incurred by groundskeepers during the first 5 years (1992-96) was 81; the same figure for the last 5 years (1998-2002) was 122. Over the same period, by contrast, groundskeepers averaged more than 20,000 *nonfatal* injuries and illness cases involving days away from work per year during 1992-96, but that figure had declined to 18,000 in 1998-2002. (See table 1.)

When compared with fatally injured workers in general, fatally injured groundskeepers were more likely to have been killed in certain types of incidents, such as being struck by a falling object, falls, and electrocutions. Overexertion was the most common event leading to a nonfatal injury among groundskeepers.

The annual number of Hispanic groundskeepers who were fatally injured while at work increased sharply during the study period, from 15 in 1992 to 59 in 2002. Meanwhile, the annual number of *nonfatal* workplace injuries and illnesses among Hispanic groundskeepers fluctuated throughout the period, ranging from as low as 3,535 in 1994 to as high as 7,242 in 1998.

### Data Sources And Definitions

The data in this analysis come from two programs within the BLS [Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities \(IIF\)](#) program. The data on workplace fatalities are taken from the [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries \(CFOI\)](#). Since 1992, CFOI has collected, aggregated, and disseminated data on fatal occupational injuries. CFOI requires that every case be confirmed by source documents, such as death certificates, media accounts, medical examiner reports, and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) reports. Each fatality must also be determined to have been work related.<sup>3</sup>

Nonfatal data are taken from the BLS [Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses \(SOII\)](#) program, which collects data from a sample of business establishments in the United States.<sup>4</sup> The SOII data used in this analysis are for those cases that required the injured worker to take at least 1 day away from work to recuperate.<sup>5</sup> These data are collected using OSHA recordkeeping rules. In 2002, OSHA changed its recordkeeping rules, which makes it difficult to compare 2002 data with data from previous years.<sup>6</sup>

Groundskeepers are often called upon to perform a wide variety of tasks, which can include landscaping, pruning trees, mowing lawns, and maintaining the general upkeep of a property. These tasks may require the groundskeeper to use many different types of tools, such as tractors, saws, lawnmowers, chippers, mulchers, and other powered and nonpowered implements. Some of these tasks and the tools used to perform them can be dangerous. Inclement weather also can present a danger to groundskeepers, since the vast majority of their work is performed outdoors. Finally, the work of groundskeepers can be physically demanding, requiring much bending, lifting, and shoveling.<sup>7</sup>

## Fatality Rates And Days Away From Work Due To Injury

While the fatality rate--the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers employed in a given group<sup>8</sup>--for all workers declined during the 1992-2002 period; the fatality rate for groundskeepers more than doubled, increasing from 7.3 in 1992 to 15.0 in 2002.<sup>9</sup> Because employment among groundskeepers remained relatively steady, the increase in the fatality rate is primarily attributable to an increase in the number of fatalities in the occupation. (See table 2.)

For 9 out of the 11 years of the study period, the median number of days away from work for nonfatally injured groundskeepers was 5.0. Throughout the period, the median for groundskeepers remained equal to or less than the median for all nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses. While 17 percent of the groundskeeper cases involved missing only 1 day of work, another 17 percent involved missing 31 or more days of work. (See table 3.)

## Demographics

Approximately 98 percent (1,097) of all groundskeepers who were fatally injured from 1992 to 2002 were men, compared with 92 percent of all fatally injured workers. Fatally injured groundskeepers tended to be more clustered in the 20- to 44-year age category than fatally injured workers in general: 61 percent of fatally injured groundskeepers were aged 20 to 44, compared with 54 percent of all fatally injured workers. Among workers with serious nonfatal injuries, 75 percent of groundskeepers were aged 20 to 44, while 69 percent of all seriously injured workers were in that age group.

Hispanic groundskeepers incurred a disproportionate number of fatal work injuries relative to their share of all workplace fatalities during the 1992-2002 period. While Hispanic workers accounted for 27 percent (302) of the fatalities among groundskeepers, they accounted for only 11 percent of workplace fatalities in general. Much of this disparity is due to the employment patterns of Hispanics in this occupation. While Hispanic workers constituted 28 percent of employed groundskeepers from 1992 to 2002, they made up only 10 percent of workers in general during that period.<sup>10</sup> For those *nonfatal* cases in which race and ethnic origin were reported, Hispanics accounted for nearly a quarter of all seriously injured groundskeepers, and about a tenth of all nonfatal injury and illness cases.<sup>11</sup>

The number of workplace fatalities among Hispanic groundskeepers rose sharply during the period, especially in the latter years. During the first 4 years of the study, the average number of Hispanic groundskeepers killed on the job annually was 20; during the last 4 years of the study, the average was 40. This increase in fatalities among Hispanic groundskeepers in the latter 4-year period mirrors a similar increase in the number of Hispanics employed as groundskeepers during those years.

Many of the Hispanic workers killed on the job during the study period were immigrants. In fact, the annual number of fatally injured groundskeepers who were born outside of the United States more than quadrupled, from 12 in 1992 to 56 in 2002. The majority of these fatally injured, foreign-born groundskeepers were born in Latin America, primarily Mexico.<sup>12</sup>

## Event Or Exposure

**Fatal events.** The events leading to occupational fatalities among groundskeepers are quite varied. (See table 4.)

Transportation incidents, contact with objects and equipment, falls, and exposure to harmful substances or environments each account for a sizeable share of fatal workplace injuries among groundskeepers.<sup>13</sup>

A little more than 30 percent (340) of the fatal occupational injuries incurred by groundskeepers were due to transportation incidents. Of those, 40 percent (136) were nonhighway incidents--most prominently, overturned vehicles. The majority of these incidents involved tractors, and in most cases the decedents were using tractors to mow grass at the time of the fatal incident. About a third (112) of the transportation incidents were highway incidents. Half (56) of these highway incidents were collisions between vehicles, and 21 percent (24) were due to jack-knifed vehicles. Finally, one-fourth (85) of the groundskeepers who were fatally injured in a transportation incident were struck by a vehicle or mobile equipment.

Approximately a quarter (265) of all fatally injured groundskeepers were killed due to contact with objects and equipment. A little less than 60 percent (157) of these fatalities were caused by a groundskeeper being struck by a falling object, which was almost always a tree, log, or branch. Falls accounted for 21 percent (239) of all fatal occupational injuries among

groundskeepers. In many cases involving a fall, the decedent either fell from a tree or fell from a ladder or other piece of equipment after being struck by a tree branch. Although a cause could not be ascertained for all falls from trees, some of the more frequent precipitating events that were mentioned were the worker's safety line being inadvertently cut or breaking, the tree branch the worker was sitting on or tied off to being inadvertently cut or breaking, and the entire tree breaking or falling over.

Nearly 20 percent (218) of the fatal work injuries suffered by groundskeepers were caused by exposure to harmful substances or environments. Chief among these types of fatalities were electrocutions, which constituted more than 60 percent (134) of these fatalities. The vast majority of the electrocutions were due to contact with overhead power lines. Another 23 percent (51) of the fatalities that resulted from exposure to harmful substances or environments were due to drowning.<sup>14</sup>

**Nonfatal injuries.** Groundskeepers who incurred a nonfatal injury or illness were very similar to all nonfatally injured workers in terms of the event that precipitated the injury, the type of injury inflicted, and the part of body affected. Among groundskeepers who suffered a nonfatal injury or illness, overexertion was the most frequently cited cause (23 percent), particularly while lifting (13 percent). These figures mirrored those of nonfatally injured workers as a whole. Another 17 percent of the nonfatal injuries to groundskeepers were due to a worker being struck by an object. Eight percent of the injuries to groundskeepers were caused by a fall on the same level, and falls to a lower level accounted for 5 percent of the injuries.

The most common nonfatal injury incurred by groundskeepers was sprains and strains, which accounted for almost 40 percent of their injuries, which was also the most common injury suffered by all nonfatally injured workers. Cuts, lacerations, and punctures (15 percent); bruises and contusions (7 percent); and fractures (7 percent) were also common among groundskeepers. Soreness and pain, without a specified injury, accounted for 6 percent of the total. For groundskeepers, the back was the body part most frequently injured, as it was for nonfatally injured workers in general, and accounted for almost one-fourth of the injury locations. Injuries to fingers accounted for another 10 percent of the total, while knee injuries (7 percent) and eye injuries (6 percent) were also common.

### Location And Worker Activity For Fatal Work Injuries

More than 30 percent (352) of the fatal occupational injuries incurred by groundskeepers over the 1992-2002 period occurred at a private residence, which includes homes, apartments, and residential construction. Another 22 percent (250) were killed while working at a street or highway. Recreation and sports areas, which include golf courses, accounted for 6 percent (66) of the fatalities.

In terms of geography, 15 percent (172) of the groundskeeper fatalities occurred in California, while 10 percent of all workplace fatalities occurred in that State. Other States with a relatively large number of fatal occupational injuries to groundskeepers include Florida, with 11 percent, and Texas, with 9 percent. (See table 5.)

More than one-third (380) of the fatally injured groundskeepers were killed while logging, trimming, and pruning. An additional 26 percent (295) were killed while performing vehicular and transportation operations, most notably riding in or on a truck, driving or operating a farm vehicle, and walking in or near a roadway.

### Industry

Nearly all (1,027) fatally injured groundskeepers worked in the private sector. (See table 4.) Of these, 78 percent (803) worked in the landscape and horticultural services industry group.<sup>15</sup> Of the fatalities in this group, 51 percent (410) were incurred by groundskeepers in the ornamental shrub and tree services industry, and 34 percent (272) were incurred by groundskeepers in the lawn and garden services industry.

The industry group with the most fatal work injuries to groundskeepers outside of landscape and horticultural services was miscellaneous amusement and recreation services. Approximately 6 percent of all private sector groundskeepers who incurred a fatal occupational injury worked in this industry group, which includes membership sports and recreation clubs,

public golf courses, and amusement parks. Additionally, 8 percent (90) of fatally injured groundskeepers were employed by a government entity, most often a local government.

Most *nonfatally* injured groundskeepers were employed in the private agricultural, forestry, and fishing industry, or in the services industry, which includes the landscape and horticultural services group. Interestingly, almost 13 percent were employed in the private finance, insurance, and real estate industry.

## Conclusion

Relative to all workers who incurred a fatal work injury over the 1992-2002 period, fatally injured groundskeepers were more likely to be Hispanic. These workers were also more susceptible to certain types of fatal events--among them being struck by a falling object, falls to a lower level, and electrocutions--than fatally injured workers in general. (See table 6.) Although the number and rate of fatal occupational injuries to all workers declined over the period, the number and rate of fatal occupational injuries to groundskeepers increased steadily. During the same period, on average, nearly 20,000 groundskeepers per year incurred a *nonfatal* occupational injury. Like all workers who suffered a nonfatal injury or illness, these groundskeepers were particularly susceptible to sprains and strains and injuries to the back.

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## Notes

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**1** From 1992 to 2002, the BLS [Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities \(IIF\)](#) program used 1990 Census Bureau occupation codes to classify occupations. In this coding structure, groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm, are coded 486. In 2003, the IIF program began using the [Standard Occupational Classification \(SOC\)](#) system to define occupation. Under this system, groundskeepers are classified in the occupational group Grounds Maintenance Workers, which comprises landscaping and groundskeeping workers; pesticide handlers, sprayers, and applicators, vegetation; and tree trimmers and pruners. More information on this occupational group can be found here: [http://www.bls.gov/soc/soc\\_n3b0.htm](http://www.bls.gov/soc/soc_n3b0.htm). Due to the differences in the Census Bureau and SOC codes, BLS considers the change in occupational coding systems to constitute a break in series and advises data users not to make comparisons across different occupational coding systems.

**2** "Serious injuries" are the cases that involve a worker missing at least 1 day away from work due to the injury. See note 5 for more information.

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

**4** SOII data cover private wage and salary workers. For more information on SOII, see [BLS Handbook of Methods](#), "Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses," on the Internet at [http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9\\_a2.htm#Part%20I.%20Survey%20of%20Occupational%20Injuries%20and%20Illnesses](http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9_a2.htm#Part%20I.%20Survey%20of%20Occupational%20Injuries%20and%20Illnesses). For information on the reliability of the estimates, see [Handbook](#), "Reliability of Estimates," at [http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9\\_i.htm#Reliability%20of%20Estimates](http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9_i.htm#Reliability%20of%20Estimates).

**5** For more information on cases involving days away from work, see the page entitled "[Occupational Safety and Health Case and Demographic data](#)," part of the BLS website and available at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcase1.htm>.

**6** Due to the OSHA recordkeeping changes, BLS discourages data users from comparing 2001 and 2002 SOII data. This analysis makes no such direct comparisons; rather, the 2002 results show data for 1 out of 11 years in the study. No year-to-year changes are examined. For more information on the impact of OSHA's recordkeeping changes, see William J. Wiatrowski, "[Occupational injury and illness: new recordkeeping requirements](#)," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 2004, pp. 10-24; on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2004/12/art2full.pdf>.

**7** For more information on this occupation, see BLS Occupational Outlook Handbook, "[Grounds Maintenance Workers](#)"; on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos172.htm>.

**8** The fatality rate is calculated as follows: Fatality Rate = (N/W) \* 100,000, where N is the number of fatal occupational injuries in a group, and W is the number of workers employed in that group. For employment, CPOI uses data from the [Current Population Survey \(CPS\)](#). Since the

CPS tracks only workers who are aged 16 years and older, the fatality rates shown are for workers aged 16 years and older. Fatally injured workers with an unknown age were excluded from fatality rate calculations.

9 In order to calculate the fatality rate for all workers, employment data for the resident U.S. military obtained from the Department of Defense are added to the CPS employment data, which are for civilian employment only.

10 Employment data are from the [Current Population Survey \(CPS\)](#).

11 Approximately 1 in 4 cases does not report race or ethnic origin.

12 For more information on fatal occupational injuries incurred by foreign-born workers, see Katherine Loh and Scott Richardson, "Foreign-born workers: trends in fatal occupational injuries, 1996-2001," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2004, pp. 42-53; on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2004/06/art3full.pdf>. See also Scott Richardson, "Fatal work injuries among foreign-born Hispanic workers," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2005, pp. 63-67; on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2005/10/ressum.pdf>.

13 The IIF program defines event using the [Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System \(OIICS\)](#), on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm>.

14 Some additional drownings occurred while the groundskeeper was using a riding lawnmower, which then overturned into a canal or pond. These are classified as nonhighway transportation incidents.

15 From 1992 to 2002, the IIF program used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to define industry. The landscape and horticultural services industry group is SIC code 078. For more information on the SIC system, see [Standard Occupational Classification Manual: 1987](#) (Office of Management and Budget, 1987); on the Internet at [http://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sic\\_manual.html](http://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sic_manual.html). For a recent analysis of fatalities in this industry, see William J. Wiatrowski, "Fatalities in the Ornamental Shrub and Tree Services Industry," *Compensation and Working Conditions Online*, July 26, 2005; on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/cwc/sh20050719ar01p1.htm>.

**Table 1. Occupational injuries and illnesses to groundskeepers, 1992-2002**

Year	Fatal injuries	Nonfatal injuries and illnesses(1)
1992	68	21,328
1993	87	21,268
1994	79	20,486
1995	78	21,382
1996	91	18,468
1997	104	18,595
1998	108	22,995
1999	106	18,854
2000	130	16,036
2001	120	17,398
2002	146	14,862

Footnotes:

(1) Data from 2002 is not directly comparable to data from previous years due to changes in OSHA recordkeeping rules.

NOTE: Fatality totals for 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor; Bureau of Labor Statistics; Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities Program (IIF); in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies.

**Table 2. Occupational injuries and illnesses, employment, and fatality rate of groundskeepers, 1992-2002**

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Nonfatal injuries and illnesses(1)</b>	21,328	21,268	20,486	21,382	18,468	18,595	22,995	18,854	16,036	17,398	14,862
<b>Fatal injuries</b>	68	87	79	78	91	104	108	106	130	120	146
<b>Employment</b>	937,000	890,000	864,000	832,000	875,000	856,000	924,000	943,000	870,000	876,000	973,000
<b>Fatality rate(2)</b>	7.3	9.8	9.1	9.4	10.4	12.1	11.6	11.2	14.8	13.6	15.0

Footnotes:

(1) Data from 2002 is not directly comparable to data from previous years due to changes in OSHA recordkeeping rules.

(2) The fatality rate is calculated by using the equation  $(N/W) \times 100,000$ , where N is the number of fatal occupational injuries and W is the number of workers. Employment data are taken from the Current Population Survey (CPS). Since CPS counts only workers age 16 and above, only fatalities to those age 16 and above are included in the rate calculation.

NOTE: Fatality totals for 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor; Bureau of Labor Statistics; Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities Program (IIF); in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies.

**Table 3. Percentage distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries to groundskeepers by days of work missed, 1992-2002**

Case type	Percent
<b>Cases involving 1 day</b>	17
<b>Cases involving 2 days</b>	14
<b>Cases involving 3-5 days</b>	22
<b>Cases involving 6-10 days</b>	14
<b>Cases involving 11-20 days</b>	10
<b>Cases involving 21-30 days</b>	6
<b>Cases involving 31 or more days</b>	17

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies.

**Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries to groundskeepers by selected characteristics, 1992-2002**

Characteristics	Fatal injuries
<b>Total</b>	1,117
Employee Status	
<b>Wage and salary workers(1)</b>	890
<b>Self-employed(2)</b>	227
Sex	
<b>Men</b>	1,097
<b>Women</b>	20
Age	
<b>16 to 17 years</b>	18
<b>18 to 19 years</b>	35
<b>20 to 24 years</b>	142
<b>25 to 34 years</b>	276
<b>35 to 44 years</b>	260
<b>45 to 54 years</b>	165
<b>55 to 64 years</b>	128
<b>65 and over</b>	90
Race or ethnic origin (3)	
<b>White</b>	662
<b>Black or African American</b>	116
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	302
Event or Exposure	
<b>Transportation incidents</b>	340
<b>Highway</b>	112
<b>Collision between vehicles or mobile equipment</b>	56
<b>Noncollision</b>	36
<b>Jack-knifed or overturned, no collision</b>	24
<b>Nonhighway</b>	136
<b>Noncollision accident</b>	125
<b>Overturned</b>	74
<b>Worker struck by vehicle or mobile equipment</b>	85
<b>Assaults and violent acts</b>	51
<b>Contact with objects or equipment</b>	265

Footnotes:

- (1) May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.
- (2) Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.
- (3) In this study, the racial categories "White" and "Black or African American" do not include persons from the ethnic category "Hispanic or Latino." Hispanic or Latino persons may identify themselves racially as white, black, or another race category.
- (4) n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
- (5) Includes fatalities to workers employed in governmental organizations, regardless of industry.

NOTE: Fatality totals for 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies.

Characteristics	Fatal injuries
<b>Struck by object</b>	209
<b>Struck by falling object</b>	157
<b>Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects</b>	46
<b>Falls</b>	239
<b>Fall to lower level</b>	232
<b>Fall from ladder</b>	34
<b>Fall to lower level, n.e.c.(4)</b>	156
<b>Exposure to harmful substances or environments</b>	218
<b>Contact with electric current</b>	134
<b>Contact with overhead power lines</b>	114
<b>Oxygen deficiency</b>	52
<b>Drowning, submersion</b>	51
Industry	
<b>Private industry</b>	1,027
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing</b>	810
<b>Agricultural services</b>	805
<b>Landscape and horticultural services</b>	803
<b>Landscape counseling and planning</b>	47
<b>Lawn and garden services</b>	272
<b>Ornamental shrub and tree services</b>	410
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>	40
<b>Real estate</b>	40
<b>Services</b>	127
<b>Amusement and recreation services</b>	58
<b>Miscellaneous amusement, recreation services</b>	57
<b>Public golf courses</b>	19
<b>Membership sports and recreation clubs</b>	29
<b>Government(5)</b>	90
<b>Local government</b>	73

Footnotes:

- (1) May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.
- (2) Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.
- (3) In this study, the racial categories "White" and "Black or African American" do not include persons from the ethnic category "Hispanic or Latino." Hispanic or Latino persons may identify themselves racially as white, black, or another race category.
- (4) n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
- (5) Includes fatalities to workers employed in governmental organizations, regardless of industry.

NOTE: Fatality totals for 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies.

**Table 5. Fatal occupational injuries to groundskeepers by State of incident, 1992-2002**

State	Fatal injuries
California	172
Florida	120
Texas	103
Georgia	69
North Carolina	56
Pennsylvania	41
Ohio	37
Virginia	36
New Jersey	33
Missouri	32

NOTE: Fatality totals for 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies.

**Table 6. Percentage distribution of fatal occupational injuries to groundskeepers and all workers, 1992-2002**

Characteristics	Groundskeepers	All workers
<b>Total</b>	1,117	67,373
<b>Percentage</b>	100	100
Employee Status		
<b>Wage and salary workers(1)</b>	80	80
<b>Self-employed(2)</b>	20	20
Sex		
<b>Men</b>	98	92
<b>Women</b>	2	8
Age		
<b>16 to 17 years</b>	2	1
<b>18 to 19 years</b>	3	2
<b>20 to 24 years</b>	13	8
<b>25 to 34 years</b>	25	21
<b>35 to 44 years</b>	23	25

Footnotes:

- (1) May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.
- (2) Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.
- (3) In this study, the racial categories "White" and "Black or African American" do not include persons from the ethnic category "Hispanic or Latino." Hispanic or Latino persons may identify themselves racially as white, black, or another race category.
- (4) n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
- (5) Includes fatalities to workers employed in governmental organizations, regardless of industry.

NOTE: Fatality totals for 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies.

Characteristics	Groundskeepers	All workers
<b>45 to 54 years</b>	15	21
<b>55 to 64 years</b>	11	13
<b>65 and over</b>	8	8
Race or ethnic origin (3)		
<b>White</b>	59	73
<b>Black or African American</b>	10	10
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	27	11
Event or Exposure		
<b>Transportation incidents</b>	30	42
<b>Highway</b>	10	22
<b>Collision between vehicles or mobile equipment</b>	5	11
<b>Noncollision</b>	3	6
<b>Jack-knifed or overturned, no collision</b>	2	5
<b>Nonhighway</b>	12	6
<b>Noncollision accident</b>	11	5
<b>Overtuned</b>	7	3
<b>Worker struck by vehicle or mobile equipment</b>	8	6
<b>Assaults and violent acts</b>	5	18
<b>Contact with objects or equipment</b>	24	16
<b>Struck by object</b>	19	9
<b>Struck by falling object</b>	14	6
<b>Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects</b>	4	5
<b>Falls</b>	21	11
<b>Fall to lower level</b>	21	10
<b>Fall from ladder</b>	3	2
<b>Fall to lower level, nec(4)</b>	14	2
<b>Exposure to harmful substances or environments</b>	20	9
<b>Contact with electric current</b>	12	5
<b>Contact with overhead power lines</b>	10	2
<b>Oxygen deficiency</b>	5	2
<b>Drowning, submersion</b>	5	1
Industry		
<b>Private industry</b>	92	90

Footnotes:

- (1) May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.
- (2) Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.
- (3) In this study, the racial categories "White" and "Black or African American" do not include persons from the ethnic category "Hispanic or Latino." Hispanic or Latino persons may identify themselves racially as white, black, or another race category.
- (4) n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
- (5) Includes fatalities to workers employed in governmental organizations, regardless of industry.

NOTE: Fatality totals for 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies.

Characteristics	Groundskeepers	All workers
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing</b>	73	13
<b>Agricultural services</b>	72	3
<b>Landscape and horticultural services</b>	72	2
<b>Landscape counseling and planning</b>	4	<1
<b>Lawn and garden services</b>	24	1
<b>Ornamental shrub and tree services</b>	37	1
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>	4	2
<b>Real estate</b>	4	1
<b>Services</b>	11	12
<b>Amusement and recreation services</b>	5	1
<b>Miscellaneous amusement, recreation services</b>	5	1
<b>Public golf courses</b>	2	<1
<b>Membership sports and recreation clubs</b>	3	<1
<b>Government(5)</b>	8	10
<b>Local government</b>	7	5

Footnotes:

- (1) May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.
- (2) Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.
- (3) In this study, the racial categories "White" and "Black or African American" do not include persons from the ethnic category "Hispanic or Latino." Hispanic or Latino persons may identify themselves racially as white, black, or another race category.
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SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies.