Lower unemployment in 2005

CPS data show that the labor market continued to improve in 2005, as employment grew substantially and unemployment declined

Emy Sok

Unemployment continued to decline and employment, as measured by the Current Population Survey (CPS), rose in 2005. The unemployment rate continued the downward trend that began in 2003, declining to 5.0 percent by the fourth quarter of 2005. The employment-population ratio increased during the year, while the labor force participation rate was essentially unchanged.[1] Other labor market measures from the CPS also showed improvement during the year.

Major hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma struck the Gulf Coast area from late August through October of 2005. Hurricane Katrina, in particular, resulted in a large loss of life and widespread economic damage and disruption. At the national level, however, the effects of the hurricanes were not discernible in the major labor market indicators from the household survey. (For more information about the household survey, see box on page 14.) Special questions designed to measure the labor force status of Hurricane Katrina evacuees were added to the CPS beginning in October 2005; some early findings are discussed later in this article.

In 2005, unemployment levels and rates generally continued to decline. The unemployment rate for persons aged 16 years and older was 5.0 percent in the fourth quarter of 2005, 0.4 percentage point lower than a year earlier. Even though the unemployment rate declined through 2005 from its most recent peak in mid-2003, it remained above the jobless rate that preceded the 2001 downturn. (See chart 1.) The number of unemployed persons, at 7.5 million in the fourth quarter of 2005, was down by 563,000 from the same quarter in 2004 and by more than 1.5 million from its postrecession peak in the second quarter of 2003. (See table 1.)

For most major worker groups, the unemployment rate continued to edge down in 2005. The unemployment rate for adult men, at 4.3 percent in the last quarter of 2005, was 0.6 percentage point lower than a year earlier. The large decrease in the level of unemployment among adult men (–414,000) accounted for most of the decline in total unemployment (–563,000). The jobless rate for women edged down by 0.2 percentage point over the year to 4.5 percent in the fourth quarter of 2005. In 2004, the women's jobless rate fell by 0.4 percentage point. For teenagers (those aged 16 to 19), the jobless rate, at 16.1 percent in the fourth quarter, was little changed in 2005.

The unemployment rate for whites, at 4.3 percent, was down over the year by 0.3 percentage point. For blacks, the unemployment rate dropped 1.1 percentage points to 9.7 percent, and the rate among Asians declined by 0.9 percentage point to 3.5 percent (not seasonally adjusted). For Hispanics, the unemployment rate decreased in 2005 to 6.0 percent, down from 6.6 percent a year earlier.

Reflecting the rise in employment, the employment-to-population ratio increased to 62.8 percent. Total employment, as measured by the CPS, increased by 2.6 million in 2005, reaching 142.6 million in the fourth quarter. This exceeded the gain of 2.1 million in 2004.[2] Employment among adult men increased by 1.5 million in 2005, and employment among adult women increased by about 1.1 million. Teenage employment was little changed.

Employment among whites grew by 1.7 million over the year, to 117.6 million in the fourth quarter of 2005. Blacks experienced stronger employment

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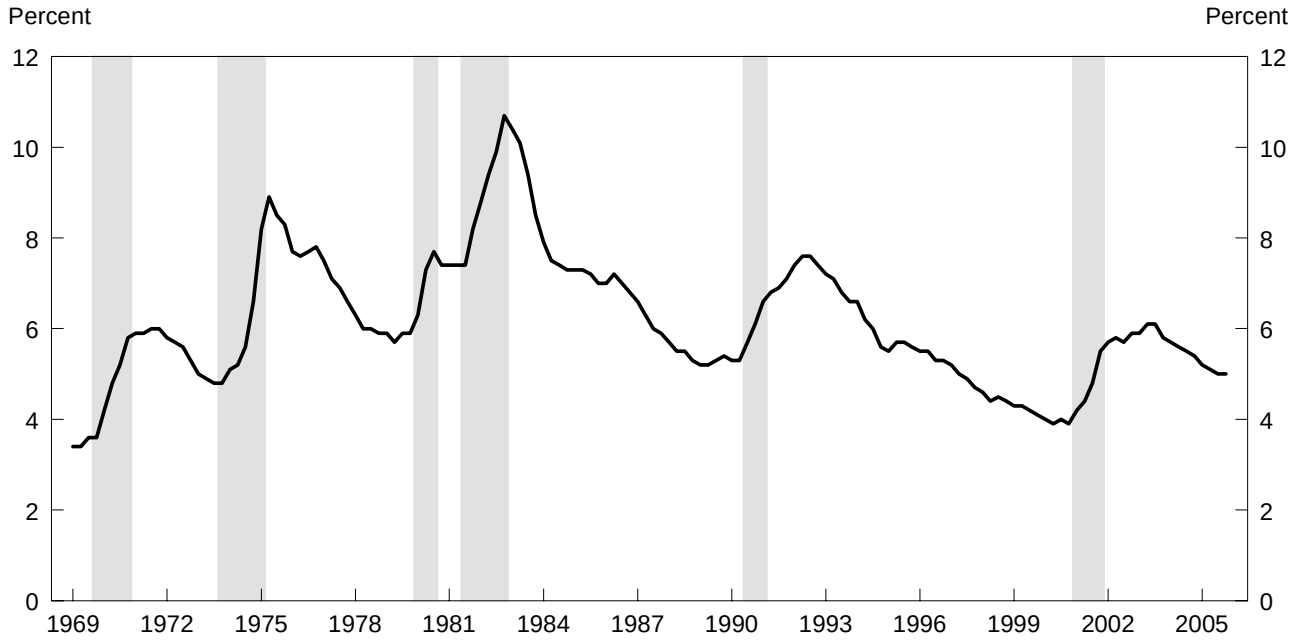
Chart 1. Unemployment rate, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 1969–2005



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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

growth in 2005 than in 2004; the number of employed blacks rose by 471,000 to 15.4 million, more than double the increase in 2004. Employment among Hispanics at year's end was 19.0 million, an increase of 765,000 over the year, following a gain of 572,000 in 2004.

The employment-population ratio was 62.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 2005, an increase of 0.4 percentage point over the year. After trending down by 2.2 percentage points between the first quarter of 2001 and the third quarter of 2003, the employment-population ratio edged up in 2004. Although it rose in 2005, the employment-population ratio remained below its prerecession level. (See chart 2.)

The employment-population ratio for adult men increased by 0.5 percentage point in 2005 to 72.5 percent, and the ratio for adult women rose by 0.4 percentage point to 57.8 percent. At 36.4 percent in the fourth quarter, the ratio for teenagers was little changed over the year.

The employment-population ratio for whites was 63.5 percent at the end of 2005, an over-the-year increase of 0.3 percentage point. The ratio for blacks rose by 0.8 percentage point over the year, to 57.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 2005. Over the same period, the ratio for Asians also rose, from 63.2 percent to 63.9 percent (not seasonally adjusted). The employment-population ratio for Hispanics, at 64.2 percent in the fourth quarter, remained about the same over the year. The Hispanic employment-population ratio had increased in 2004.

In 2005, the civilian labor force grew by 2.0 million, although the participation rate was about unchanged from the previous year. The labor force participation rate has been relatively flat since the last quarter of 2003. In 2005, it remained below its prerecession high. (See chart 2.) Trends in participation rates differed among the major demographic groups.

Among teenagers aged 16 to 19 years, the labor force participation rate fell to 43.4 percent by the last quarter of 2005, compared with 44.2 percent during the same period a year earlier. The labor force participation rate for teens has trended down since the late 1970s (it was 57.8 percent in 1978), and the fall accelerated significantly after 2000. In the second quarter of 2000, the teen participation rate was 52.6 percent; since then, it has fallen nearly 10 percentage points. The decline in labor force participation among teens tends to be inversely related to school enrollment rates, which have been trending upwards for about 30 years.

The participation rate among young adults (aged 20 to 24 years)—74.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 2005—edged down from a year earlier and remained below the rate before the 2001 recession. Among adults aged 25 to 54 years, the participation

Table 1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and older, by selected characteristics, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2002–05

[In thousands]

Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005				Change, IV 2004 to IV 2005
	IV	IV	IV	I	II	III	IV	
Total								
Civilian labor force	145,143	146,851	148,077	148,148	149,094	149,827	150,126	2,049
Participation rate	66.4	66.1	66.0	65.8	66.1	66.2	66.1	.1
Employed[1]	136,639	138,280	140,059	140,373	141,506	142,324	142,671	2,612
Employment-population ratio	62.5	62.2	62.4	62.4	62.7	62.9	62.8	.4
Unemployed	8,503	8,571	8,018	7,775	7,589	7,503	7,455	–563
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	–.4
Men, 20 years and older								
Civilian labor force	73,753	75,028	75,723	75,848	76,373	76,732	76,763	1,040
Participation rate	76.0	75.9	75.7	75.6	75.9	76.0	75.7	.0
Employed	69,717	70,924	72,016	72,284	73,047	73,385	73,469	1,453
Employment-population ratio	71.9	71.8	72.0	72.1	72.6	72.7	72.5	.5
Unemployed	4,036	4,104	3,707	3,565	3,326	3,347	3,293	–414
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.3	–0.6
Women, 20 years and older								
Civilian labor force	63,930	64,775	65,160	65,208	65,524	65,906	66,204	1,044
Participation rate	60.5	60.4	60.3	60.2	60.3	60.5	60.6	.3
Employed	60,682	61,463	62,084	62,195	62,498	62,906	63,193	1,109
Employment-population ratio	57.5	57.3	57.4	57.4	57.5	57.7	57.8	.4
Unemployed	3,247	3,312	3,076	3,013	3,026	3,000	3,011	–65
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	–.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years								
Civilian labor force	7,460	7,047	7,194	7,092	7,198	7,188	7,159	–35
Participation rate	46.8	43.6	44.2	43.5	44.0	43.8	43.4	–.8
Employed	6,240	5,893	5,959	5,895	5,961	6,032	6,008	49
Employment-population ratio	39.1	36.5	36.6	36.1	36.4	36.7	36.4	–.2
Unemployed	1,220	1,154	1,235	1,197	1,237	1,155	1,151	–84
Unemployment rate	16.4	16.4	17.2	16.9	17.2	16.1	16.1	–1.1
White								
Civilian labor force	120,197	120,773	121,451	121,551	122,085	122,638	122,872	1,421
Participation rate	66.6	66.3	66.2	66.1	66.3	66.4	66.4	.2
Employed	114,029	114,618	115,841	116,113	116,760	117,323	117,574	1,733
Employment-population ratio	63.2	63.0	63.2	63.2	63.4	63.5	63.5	.3
Unemployed	6,167	6,155	5,611	5,438	5,325	5,315	5,298	–313
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	–.3
Black or African American								
Civilian labor force	16,610	16,474	16,763	16,757	17,057	17,132	17,082	319
Participation rate	64.5	63.7	63.9	63.6	64.5	64.5	64.0	.1
Employed	14,851	14,733	14,958	14,991	15,315	15,504	15,429	471
Employment-population ratio	57.7	57.0	57.0	56.9	57.9	58.3	57.8	.8
Unemployed	1,759	1,741	1,806	1,766	1,742	1,628	1,653	–153
Unemployment rate	10.6	10.6	10.8	10.5	10.2	9.5	9.7	–1.1
Asian[2]								
Civilian labor force	6,715	6,178	6,381	6,396	6,429	6,558	6,628	247
Participation rate	67.4	66.0	66.1	66.0	65.7	66.3	66.3	.2
Employed	6,330	5,835	6,103	6,127	6,177	6,276	6,397	294
Employment-population ratio	63.5	62.4	63.2	63.3	63.1	63.5	63.9	.7
Unemployed	5.7	5.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.3	3.5	–.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity								
Civilian labor force	18,111	18,984	19,503	19,478	19,737	19,887	20,184	681
Participation rate	68.7	67.8	68.4	67.8	68.1	68.0	68.3	–.1
Employed	16,690	17,639	18,211	18,294	18,547	18,702	18,976	765
Employment-population ratio	63.3	63.0	63.9	63.7	64.0	63.9	64.2	.3
Unemployed	1,421	1,344	1,292	1,184	1,190	1,185	1,208	–84
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.1	6.6	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	–.6

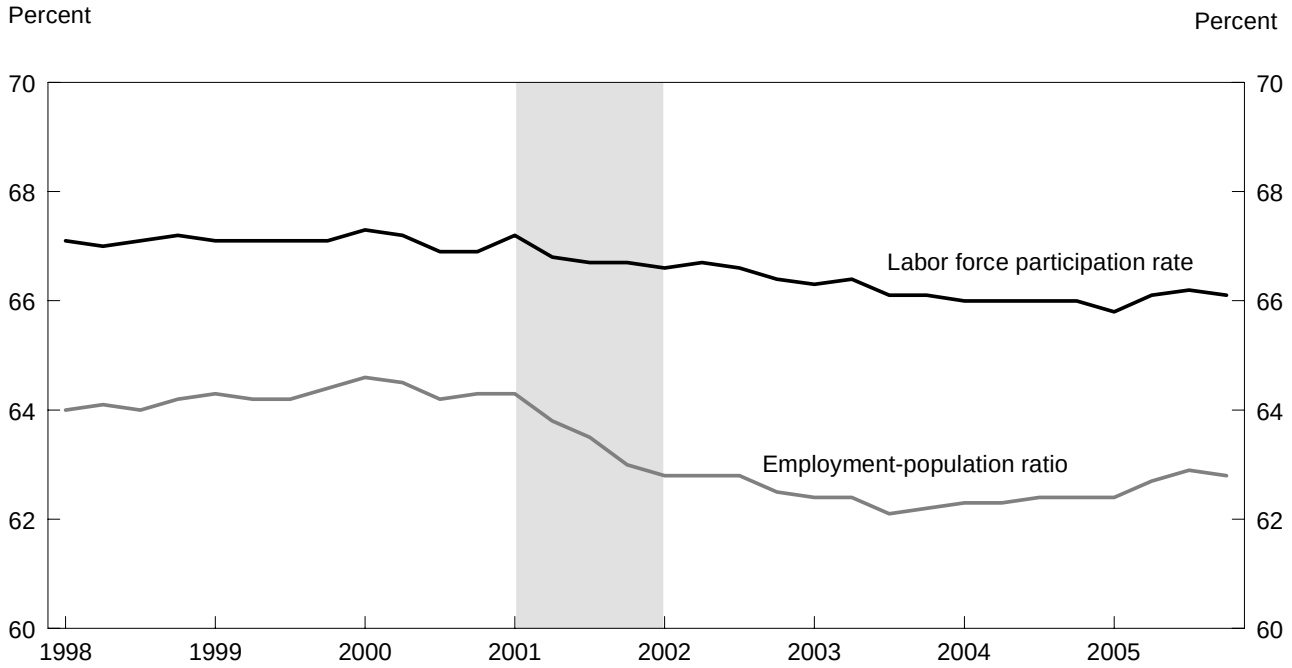
[1]Data for total employment may differ from data in the text because the data in the text were "smoothed" to adjust for revisions to population controls in January 2004 and January 2006.

[2]Data for Asians are not seasonally adjusted.

NOTE: Detail for race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Chart 2. Labor force participation rate and employment-population ratio, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 1998–2005



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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

rate was 82.8 percent at the end of 2005, little changed from the fourth quarter of 2004 and still below the rate prior to the 2001 recession. (See chart 3.)

In contrast, persons aged 55 years and older continued to participate in the labor force in growing numbers. At 37.5 percent in the last quarter of 2005, the participation rate for this age group was 1.0 percentage point higher than it had been a year earlier. Participation rates for persons aged 55 years and older have been rising for the last 10 years. Some of the increase in participation rates for older adults may be related to the flow of baby boomers into this age cohort.[3]

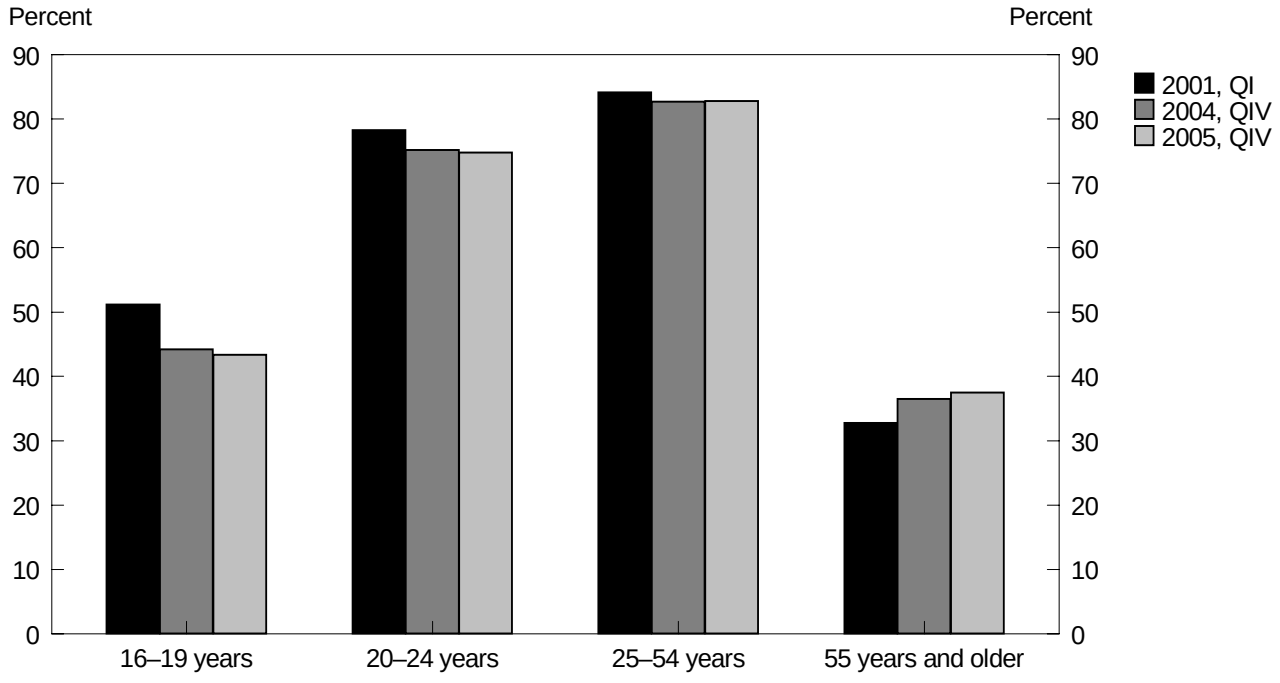
In 2005, labor force participation rates for the major race and ethnic groups remained below their pre-2001 recession rates. The participation rates among whites and blacks were little changed over the year, at 66.4 percent and 64.0 percent, respectively, in the fourth quarter of 2005. The participation rate for Asians, at 66.3 percent at year's end (not seasonally adjusted), also remained essentially the same in 2005. The participation rate for Hispanics or Latinos, at 68.3 percent, was also about unchanged. (See table 1.)

The numbers of job losers and long-term unemployed continued to decline in 2005. Over the year, the number of persons who were unemployed because they had lost jobs fell by 558,000, to 3.5 million. (See chart 4.) This decline accounted for nearly all of the drop in total unemployment. Among persons who were unemployed as a result of losing their job, about 2.6 million were not expecting to be recalled from a temporary layoff; this figure was down by about half a million over the year.

Job losers not expecting a recall accounted for about a third of the total number of unemployed persons. This proportion has fallen each year since a recent peak in the third quarter of 2003, when it was 43.2 percent. Unemployed persons on temporary layoff made up 12.4 percent of the total unemployed, about unchanged from the previous year. In contrast, the percentage of those who voluntarily left their jobs rose slightly over the year, to 11.8 percent. Also, the share of reentrants to the labor market increased in 2005, to 32.7 percent in the fourth quarter. New entrants to the labor force made up about 8.8 percent of the unemployed, little changed over the year.[4] (See table 2.)

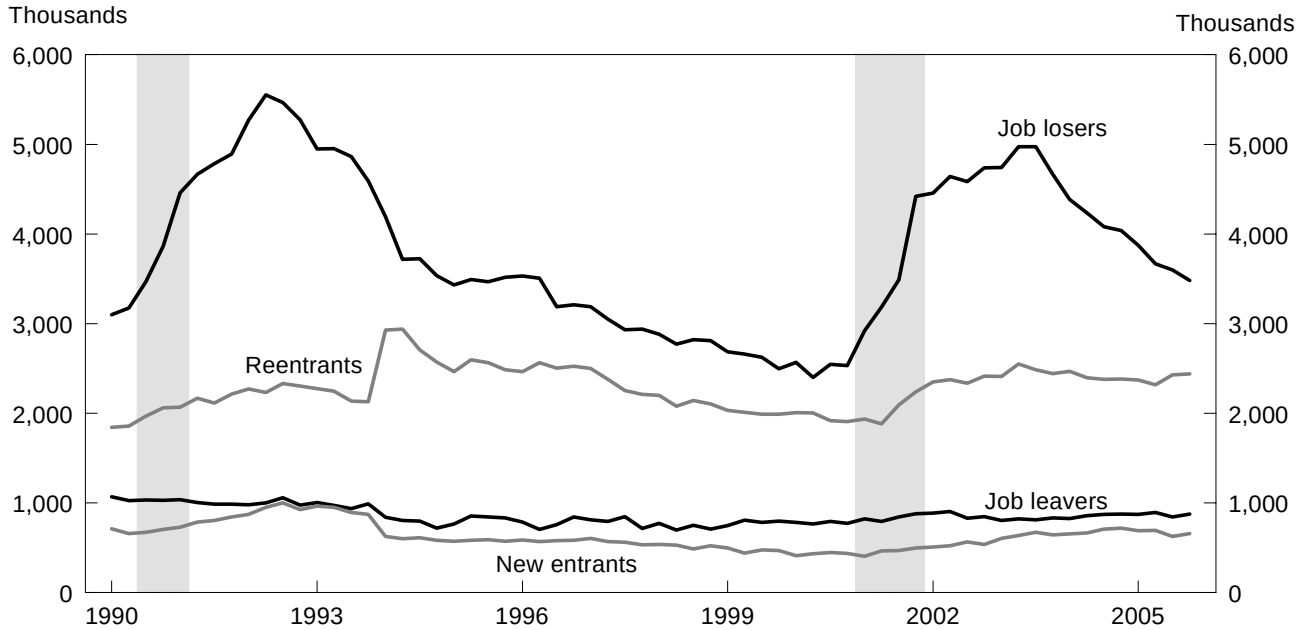
About 1.4 million unemployed persons had been jobless for at least 27 weeks at the end of 2005, a decrease of 317,000 over the year. These long-term unemployed persons made up 18.6 percent of total unemployment in the last quarter of 2005, down from 21.2 percent at the end of 2004. (See chart 5.)

Chart 3. **Labor force participation rate by age group, seasonally adjusted, selected quarters**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Chart 4. **Reasons for unemployment, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 1990–2005**



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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

The average (mean) duration of unemployment in the fourth quarter of 2005, at 17.7 weeks, was lower than a year earlier, as was the median, at 8.5 weeks. (See table 2.) The average duration of unemployment peaked at 19.9 weeks in 2004, 3 years after the onset of the last recession. After the post-2001 recession peak, mean duration remained close to 20 weeks for about a year before it began to decline in 2005. In contrast, mean duration in the postrecession period of the early 1990s began to decline immediately following its peak.[5]

The number of persons who worked part time for economic reasons in 2005 continued to decline, while the number of multiple jobholders remained about the same. In 2005, the number of persons who worked part time involuntarily, also referred to as those employed part time for economic reasons, declined by 405,000, to 4.2 million. This drop followed a smaller decline (–205,000) in 2004. Involuntary part-time workers are those who would prefer to work full time and include those who have had their hours cut back due to slack work or business conditions, as well as those who are unable to find full-time work. Although the number of workers who were employed part time for economic reasons has declined over the last 2 years, it remained higher (by about 900,000) at the end of 2005 than it had been prior to the 2001 recession. (See chart 6.)

The number of multiple jobholders (7.7 million in the fourth quarter of 2005) and the percentage of the employed that held more than one job (5.4 percent) were little changed from a year earlier. Both of these measures remained below their prerecession levels. (See table 3.)

In 2005, the number of persons who wanted a job but were not in the labor force edged down and the number of discouraged workers was little changed.[6] The category "not in the labor force" consists of persons who are neither employed nor actively seeking employment (the unemployed). In the fourth quarter of 2005, there were 77.1 million people in this

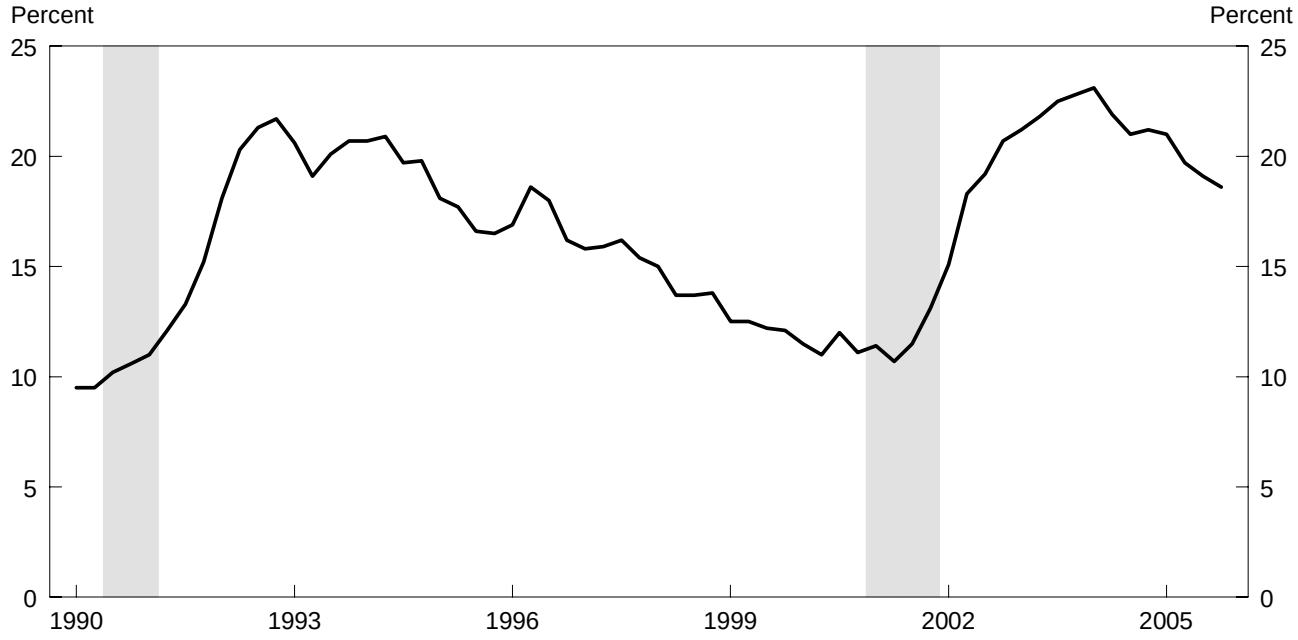
Table 2. Unemployed persons by reason and duration of unemployment, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2002–05

[In thousands]

Reason and duration	2002 IV	2003 IV	2004 IV	2005 I	2005 II	2005 III	2005 IV	Change, IV 2004 to IV 2005
Reason for unemployment								
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,738	4,668	4,041	3,876	3,669	3,599	3,483	–558
On temporary layoff	1,103	1,075	954	959	904	933	926	–28
Not on temporary layoff	3,635	3,593	3,087	2,917	2,765	2,666	2,558	–529
Job leavers	847	834	876	873	895	846	877	1
Reentrants	2,414	2,444	2,384	2,370	2,318	2,430	2,439	55
New entrants	536	644	719	689	696	629	659	–60
Percent distribution:								
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	55.5	54.3	50.4	49.6	48.4	48.0	46.7	-3.7
On temporary layoff	12.9	12.5	11.9	12.3	11.9	12.4	12.4	0.5
Not on temporary layoff	42.6	41.8	38.5	37.4	36.5	35.5	34.3	–4.2
Job leavers	9.9	9.7	10.9	11.2	11.8	11.3	11.8	.9
Reentrants	28.3	28.4	29.7	30.4	30.6	32.4	32.7	3.0
New entrants	6.3	7.5	9.0	8.8	9.2	8.4	8.8	–.2
Duration of unemployment								
Less than 5 weeks	2,859	2,657	2,744	2,612	2,675	2,637	2,750	6
5 to 14 weeks	2,542	2,530	2,314	2,329	2,293	2,324	2,257	–57
15 weeks and over	3,126	3,401	2,972	2,825	2,575	2,580	2,462	–510
15 to 26 weeks	1,358	1,444	1,267	1,195	1,089	1,139	1,074	–193
27 weeks and over	1,768	1,958	1,705	1,631	1,487	1,441	1,388	–317
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	18.0	19.7	19.6	19.2	18.5	18.3	17.7	–1.9
Median duration, in weeks	9.5	10.3	9.5	9.3	9.0	9.0	8.5	–1.0
Percent distribution:								
Less than 5 weeks	33.5	30.9	34.2	33.6	35.5	35.0	36.8	2.6
5 to 14 weeks	29.8	29.5	28.8	30.0	30.4	30.8	30.2	1.4
15 weeks and over	36.7	39.6	37.0	36.4	34.1	34.2	33.0	–4.0
15 to 26 weeks	15.9	16.8	15.8	15.4	14.4	15.1	14.4	–1.4
27 weeks and over	20.7	22.8	21.2	21.0	19.7	19.1	18.6	–2.6

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

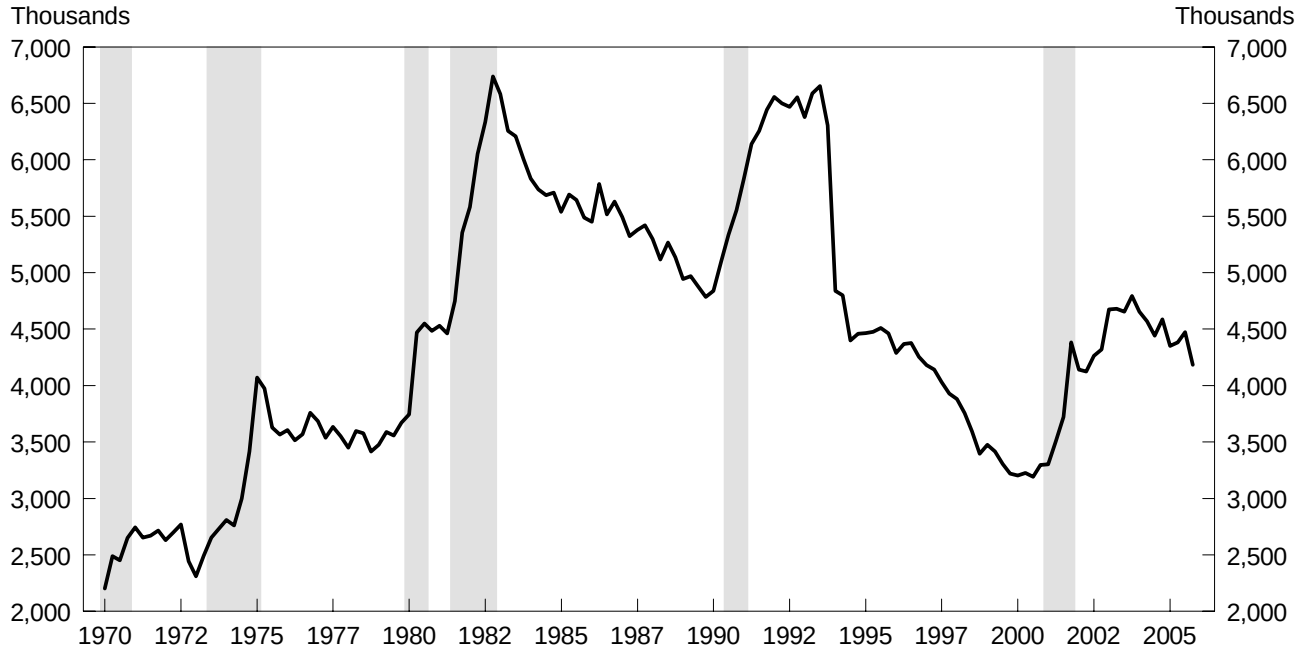
Chart 5. **Long-term unemployment as a percent of total unemployed, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 1990–2005**



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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Chart 6. **Persons employed part time for economic reasons, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 1970–2005**



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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

category, nearly 40 percent of whom were aged 65 years and older. Of the total number of persons not in the labor force in 2005, about 4.7 million indicated that they wanted a job, but were not currently looking for one when they were surveyed; that figure is slightly lower than the comparable one from a year earlier.

Among the group of people who indicated that they wanted a job but were not currently engaged in an active job search, some had looked for a job at some point during the year before they were surveyed and would have been available to work had they been offered a job. This group, referred to as "marginally attached workers," numbered 1.5 million in the fourth quarter of 2005, down slightly from the previous year. At 416,000, the number of discouraged workers—a subgroup of the marginally attached consisting of persons who have specifically given up their job search because they feel that no jobs are available for them—was still above levels that existed prior to the 2001 recession. (See table 4.)

All of the alternative measures of labor underutilization showed improvement in 2005. A number of alternative labor underutilization indicators are constructed from CPS data. After reaching a peak in 2003, the alternative measures began to decline and continued to do so in 2005. Known as U–1 through U–6, the various alternative measures provide additional information on the degree to which labor resources are underutilized. U–1 shows the number of persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the labor force, and U–2 presents job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs as a percent of the labor force. U–3 is the official unemployment rate. Alternative measures U–4 through U–6 include increasingly broader groups of persons who may be underutilized in the labor market. U–4 adds discouraged workers to U–3, U–5 adds all other marginally attached workers to U–4, and U-6 adds persons employed part time for economic reasons. (See table 5.)

Employment continued to grow in 2005 among workers in management, professional, sales, and construction occupations. Among the major occupation groups, the largest over-the-year employment increase in 2005 occurred in management, professional, and related occupations, which added 713,000 jobs. (The data in this section are annual averages.) Employment in construction occupations showed another year of strong growth, increasing by 623,000 in 2005, while employment in production occupations was essentially flat, after a loss in 2004. Employment in service occupations increased by 413,000 in 2005, while employment in transportation occupations was little changed. (See table 6.)

Employment among women in management, professional, and related occupations increased by 500,000 in 2005, accounting for a majority of the total gains in those occupations. Similarly, employment among women in service occupations increased by 357,000, a figure that made up almost 90 percent of the increase in employment in those occupations. In construction occupations, where men make up the vast majority of workers, men's employment increased by 565,000 in 2005; the increase represented about 90 percent of the total job gains in those occupations. Both men and women had increases in sales jobs, with gains of 257,000 and 194,000, respectively.

Table 3. Multiple jobholders, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2002–05

[In thousands]

Category	2002 IV	2003 IV	2004 IV	2005 I	2005 II	2005 III	2005 IV	Change, IV 2004 to IV 2005
Multiple jobholders[1]								
Multiple jobholders	7,410	7,359	7,839	7,504	7,484	7,508	7,688	–151
Percent of employed	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	–.2
Primary job full time, secondary part time	3,954	3,813	4,126	3,868	3,872	3,943	4,085	–41
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,694	1,719	1,728	1,708	1,734	1,653	1,736	8
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	238	244	284	269	331	287	287	3
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,481	1,541	1,665	1,606	1,511	1,585	1,529	–136
Percent distribution:								
Primary job full time, secondary part time	53.4	51.8	52.6	51.5	51.7	52.5	53.1	.5
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	22.9	23.4	22.0	22.8	23.2	22.0	22.6	.6
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.6	4.4	3.8	3.7	–1.3
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	20.0	20.9	21.2	21.4	20.2	21.1	19.9	–1.3

[1]Includes persons who work part time on their primary job and full time on their secondary job(s), not shown separately.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Median weekly earnings for full-time wage and salary workers increased less than the inflation rate, as measured by the Consumer Price Index. Median usual weekly earnings rose to $651 in 2005, an increase of 2.0 percent. (The earnings data analyzed in this article are annual averages.) During the same period, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 3.4 percent. Among the major occupation groups, farming, fishing, and forestry occupations and transportation and material moving occupations saw the largest percent increases in earnings, at 4.5 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively. (See table 7.)

Workers aged 25 years and older with at least a bachelor's degree experienced an over-the-year increase of 2.7 percent in weekly earnings, from $986 to $1,013, the largest percent increase in earnings for workers of that age among the major education groups. Workers with less than a high school diploma saw their usual weekly earnings grow by 2.0 percent in 2005. Those with only a high school diploma and no college earned $583 per week in 2005, up 1.6 percent from 2004, while earnings for those with some college education or an associate degree rose 1.4 percent. (See chart 7.)

Women's earnings continued to increase faster than men's earnings. Women's median weekly earnings, at $585 in 2005, grew by 2.1 percent, compared with a 1.3-percent increase in men's earnings (to $722). The ratio of women's to men's median usual weekly earnings was 81.0 percent. The earnings gap has narrowed substantially since 1979, when women's earnings were

Table 4. Persons not in the labor force, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2002–05

[In thousands]

Category	2002 IV	2003 IV	2004 IV	2005				Change, IV 2004 to IV 2005
				I	II	III	IV	
Not in the labor force								
Total not in the labor force	73,549	75,523	76,384	77,532	76,514	75,946	77,057	673
Persons who currently want a job	4,276	4,372	4,809	4,946	5,351	4,952	4,690	–119
Marginally attached[1]	1,416	1,514	1,543	1,688	1,507	1,512	1,473	–70
Reasons not currently looking:								
Discouragement over job prospects[2]	382	451	421	494	420	415	416	–5
Reasons other than discouragement[3]	1,034	1,064	1,121	1,195	1,087	1,097	1,057	–64

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

[2]Reasons include thinks no work available, could not find work, lacks schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discrimination.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table 5. Range of alternative measures of labor underutilization, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2002–05

Measure	2002 IV	2003 IV	2004 IV	2005				Change, IV 2004 to IV 2005
				I	II	III	IV	
U–1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	–.4
U–2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	–.4
U–3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	–.4
U–4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.2	–.5
U–5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.9	–.5
U–6 Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	9.7	10.0	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.6	–.9

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table 6. Employment by major occupation and sex, annual averages, 2004–05

[In thousands]

Occupation	Total			Men			Women		
	2004	2005	Change, 2004 to 2005	2004	2005	Change, 2004 to 2005	2004	2005	Change, 2004 to 2005
Total, 16 years and older	139,252	141,730	2,478	74,524	75,973	1,449	64,728	65,757	1,029
Management, professional, and related occupations	48,532	49,245	713	24,136	24,349	213	24,396	24,896	500
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	20,235	20,450	215	11,718	11,761	43	8,517	8,689	172
Professional and related occupations	28,297	28,795	498	12,418	12,588	170	15,879	16,207	328
Service occupations	22,720	23,133	413	9,826	9,882	56	12,894	13,251	357
Healthcare support occupations	2,921	3,092	171	311	339	28	2,609	2,753	144
Protective service occupations	2,847	2,894	47	2,230	2,246	16	616	648	32
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7,279	7,374	95	3,196	3,202	6	4,084	4,173	89
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	5,185	5,241	56	3,085	3,111	26	2,100	2,130	30
Personal care and service occupations	4,488	4,531	43	1,004	984	–20	3,484	3,548	64
Sales and office occupations	35,464	35,962	498	12,805	13,190	385	22,660	22,772	112
Sales and related occupations	15,983	16,433	450	8,105	8,362	257	7,878	8,072	194
Office and administrative support occupations	19,481	19,529	48	4,700	4,829	129	14,781	14,700	–81
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	14,582	15,348	766	13,930	14,635	705	652	713	61
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	991	976	–15	786	756	–30	204	220	16
Construction and extraction occupations	8,522	9,145	623	8,306	8,871	565	216	274	58
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5,069	5,226	157	4,838	5,008	170	231	219	–12
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	17,954	18,041	8	13,827	13,917	90	4,126	4,124	–2
Production occupations	9,462	9,378	–84	6,587	6,540	–47	2,875	2,838	–37
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,491	8,664	173	7,240	7,377	137	1,251	1,286	35

NOTE: Occupations reflect the introduction of the 2002 Census occupational classification system (derived from the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system) into the Current Population Survey. Data may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

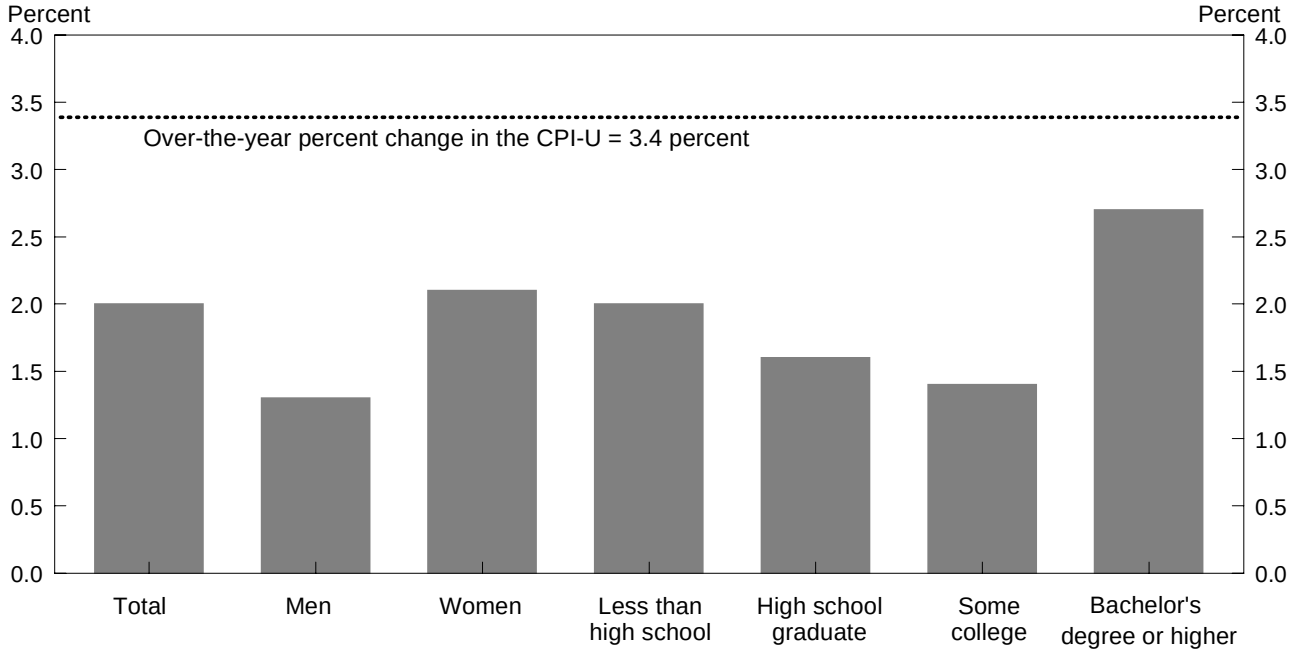
Table 7. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by selected characteristics, annual averages, 2004–05

Characteristic	2004	2005	Percent change, 2004–2005
Total, 16 years and older	$638	$651	2.0
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	965	997	3.3
Professional and related occupations	883	902	2.2
Service occupations	411	413	.5
Sales and related occupations	604	622	3.0
Office and administrative support occupations	535	550	2.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	356	372	4.5
Construction and extraction occupations	604	604	.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	704	705	.1
Production occupations	526	538	2.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	520	543	4.4
Men	713	722	1.3
Women	573	585	2.1
White	657	672	2.3
Men	732	743	1.5
Women	584	596	2.1
Black or African American	525	520	–1.0
Men	569	559	–1.8
Women	505	499	–1.2
Asian	708	753	6.4
Men	802	825	2.9
Women	613	665	8.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	456	471	3.3
Men	480	489	1.9
Women	419	429	2.4
Total, 25 years and older	683	696	1.9
Less than a high school diploma	401	409	2.0
High school graduates, no college	574	583	1.6
Some college or associate degree	661	670	1.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	986	1,013	2.7

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

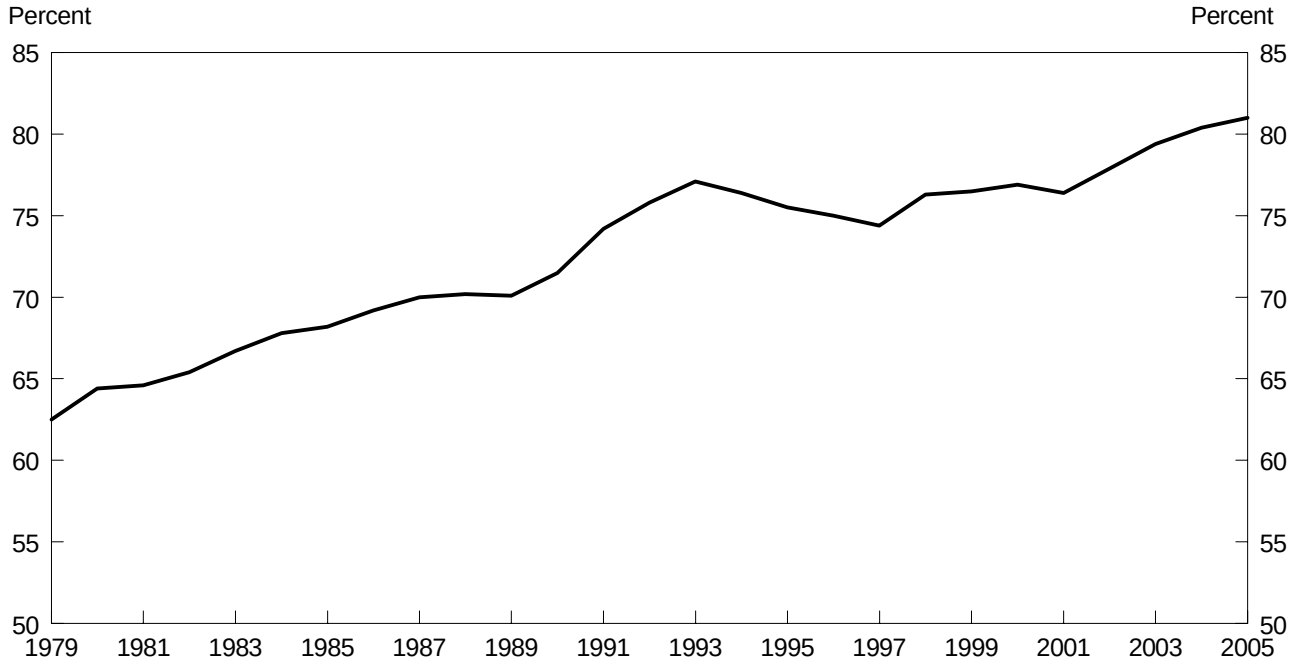
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Chart 7. **Over-the-year percent change in median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by selected characteristics, annual averages, 2004–2005**



NOTE: Data by educational attainment are for those aged 25 years and older.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Chart 8. **Women's median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers as a percent of men's, annual averages, 1979–2005**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

62.5 percent of men's.[7] The smaller gender earnings gap reflects stronger growth in weekly earnings among women than among men. (See chart 8.)

After Hurricane Katrina, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau collected special data on hurricane evacuees.[8] In order to understand the effect of Hurricane Katrina on CPS labor force estimates, it is important to review how concepts such as employment are defined in the household survey. Persons who did any work for pay or profit and those temporarily absent from jobs to which they expect to return are counted as employed in the CPS, even if they are not paid. These concepts of employment may, in part, explain why the major hurricanes did not have discernible effects on the estimates of major labor force indicators at the national level. In contrast, employment in the BLS payroll survey—the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey—is estimated by measuring the number of workers who were paid for any part of the survey reference period. (For more information on the differences between the CPS and the CES survey, see box on this page.)

Among the data on employed persons who were absent from their jobs, the CPS provides information on individuals who reported that they were not at work during the survey reference week due to bad weather. In September 2005, after Hurricane Katrina struck, that figure totaled 210,000, far more than the average for the month of September. While this level was about the same as in September 2004 (after Hurricane Ivan), the number of employed persons who were not at work due to bad weather remained unusually high for several months in the fall of 2005. (There were 130,000 such workers reported in October 2005, for example, and 113,000 in November.) The high figures for October and November may reflect the lingering impact of Hurricane Katrina and the effects of other hurricanes during those months. It is not possible to determine the outcomes in the subsequent months for people

Conceptual differences between employment estimates from establishment and household surveys

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

The CES survey is an employer-based survey that provides data on the number of payroll jobs in nonfarm industries. The CPS is a survey of about 60,000 households (conducted by the Census Bureau) that furnishes data on the employment status of individuals and includes information on their demographic characteristics. The surveys are largely complementary.

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

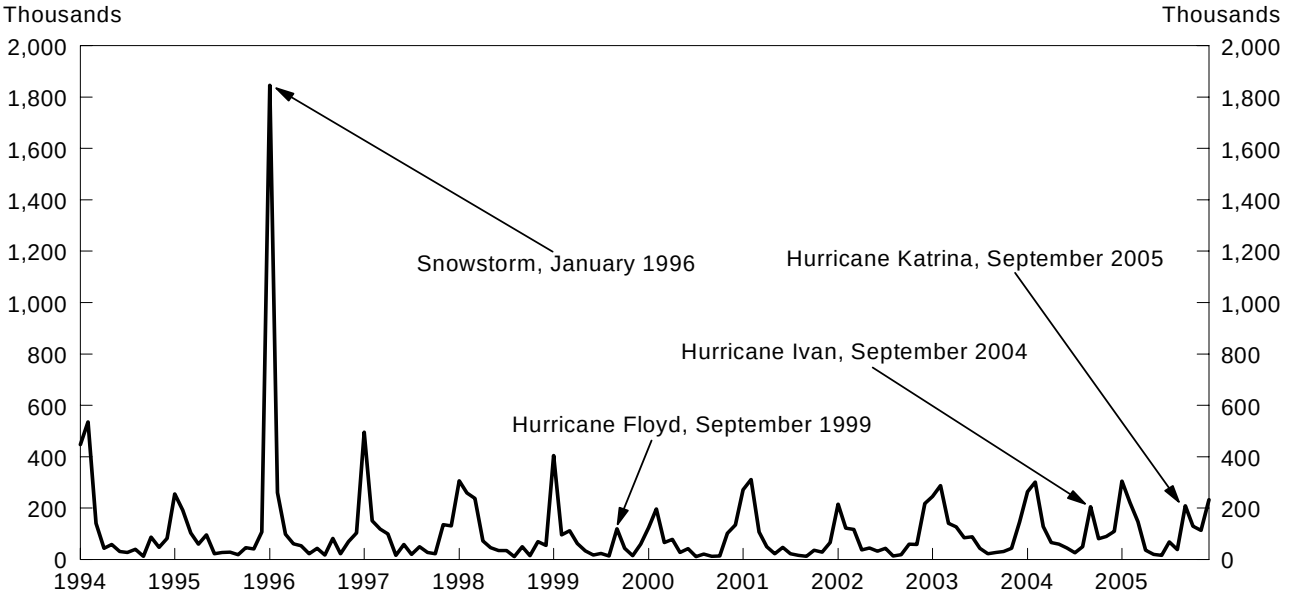
Partially offsetting the higher estimates from the CPS is the fact that that survey is a count of persons, and individuals are counted only once, regardless of the number of jobs they hold. In contrast, the CES survey is an estimate of jobs and counts each job for persons who work in more than one establishment.

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

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

Differences in conceptual and survey methodology between the two surveys result in different employment estimates from each survey. As a result, employment data from the two surveys can show contrasting employment trends over time. (For more information on this issue, see Mary Bowler and Teresa L. Morisi, "Understanding the employment measures from the CPS and CES survey," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2006, pp. 23–38.)

Chart 9. **Persons with a job, but not at work due to bad weather, nonagricultural industries, monthly data, not seasonally adjusted, 1994–2005**



NOTE: Hurricane Katrina struck the United States in late August 2005, but the effects of the storm were first reflected in the CPS data for September 2005.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

who were in this category. That is, it is not known whether they returned to their original job, found another one, became unemployed and were looking for jobs, or left the labor force entirely. (See chart 9.)

Following Hurricane Katrina, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau designed a set of questions aimed at identifying evacuees from the storm. These questions were first asked in the October 2005 CPS. Information collected through them does not represent all evacuees, because persons outside of the scope of the survey (such as those living in hotels or shelters) were not included. The questions determined whether evacuees had returned to their homes by the time of the survey. Data obtained from these questions showed that those who had evacuated and returned to their August residences were more likely to be in the labor force and had lower unemployment rates than evacuees who had not returned. In December 2005, just over half of the evacuees measured by the survey had returned to their August residences. The unemployment rate of evacuees who had returned was 5.6 percent, compared with 20.7 percent for evacuees who had not returned. (See table 8.)

In sum, CPS data show continued improvement in the labor market in 2005, as reflected by a decline in unemployment and substantial employment growth. Also notable were the decline in the long-term unemployed—both in their level and as a percentage of total unemployment—and the continuing decline of involuntary part-time workers. Overall, participation rates were little changed over the year. In addition, weekly earnings increased in 2005, but at a slower pace than inflation. Finally, special labor force data collected on Hurricane Katrina evacuees revealed a marked difference in the employment status of those who had returned to their prehurricane residence and those who had not. □

Table 8. **Employment status in December 2005 of persons aged 16 years and older who evacuated from their August residence, even temporarily, due to Hurricane Katrina**

[Numbers in thousands, not seasonally adjusted]

Employment status in December 2005	Residence in December		
	Total	Same as August	Different than in August
Civilian noninstitutional population	1,105	605	500
Civilian labor force	643	353	290
Participation rate	58.2	58.4	58.0
Employed	563	333	230
Employment-population ratio	51.0	55.1	46.0
Unemployed	80	20	60
Unemployment rate	12.4	5.6	20.7
Not in the labor force	462	252	210

NOTE: Represents persons in the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and older who resided in households that were eligible to be selected for the Current Population Survey (CPS). These data are not representative of the total evacuee population because they do not include children or people residing in shelters, hotels, places of worship, or other units outside the scope of the CPS. The total number of evacuees estimated from the CPS may change from month to month as people move in and out of the scope of the survey and because of sampling variability.

NOTE: These data use population controls that have been adjusted to account for interstate moves by evacuees.

Notes

[1] The employment-population ratio is the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and older that is employed, and the labor force participation rate is the percent of the population that is in the labor force (the sum of the employed and unemployed). Although the CPS is a monthly survey, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages are analyzed throughout this article and over-the-year changes are based on comparisons of fourth-quarter data, unless otherwise noted.

[2] The data on total employment in the text are based on a "smoothed" employment series that adjusts for revisions to population controls introduced in January 2004 and January 2006. The estimate for total employment in the fourth quarter of 2005 (142.6 million) and the over-the-year changes will not match the data in Table 1. The technique that was used to smooth the series is discussed in Marisa DiNatale, "Creating Comparability in CPS Employment Series," unpublished paper, December 2003; available on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpscomp.pdf**.

[3] Beginning in 2000, older baby boomers started moving into the 55-years-and-older age bracket. This movement pushed overall participation rates for the group upwards, in part because baby boomers have a relatively high propensity to engage in labor market activity. Also, the sheer number of boomers accounts for a growing share of older workers, thereby putting additional upward pressure on participation rates for older workers overall.

[4] The figures on unemployed persons by reason for unemployment as a percent of total unemployment do not necessarily sum to 100 percent, due to independent seasonal adjustment.

[5] For additional information on long-term unemployment during the 1990-91 and 2001 recessions, see Randy Ilg, "A glance at long-term unemployment during recent recessions," *Issues in Labor Statistics*, January 2006.

[6] The data analyzed in this section are not seasonally adjusted quarterly averages.

[7] The CPS first began collecting weekly earnings data each month in 1979.

[8] In the month following Hurricane Katrina, the CPS was conducted largely according to standard procedures. In September 2005, CPS interviewers attempted to contact sample households in the storm-affected States except for households in two areas (Orleans and Jefferson Parishes) that were under mandatory evacuation orders. Following standard procedures, people who moved out of sample households, including evacuees from the hurricane, were not contacted for further interviews. Also according to standard procedures, people staying in temporary shelters or hotels were not surveyed. Evacuees who relocated to other households that were in the CPS sample were interviewed—if they reported that they could not return to their usual residence. Hurricane Rita made landfall during the September data collection period. As a result, response rates for the CPS were lower than normal in some areas not affected by Katrina, particularly Texas. Throughout the Nation, only about 1 percent fewer households were interviewed in September than in August. In October, the total number of interviews nationally was about the same as in August. In January 2006, Katrina-related questions also were added to the CPS supplement on displaced workers. For more information on how Hurricane Katrina affected the national labor force data, including data collection, visit the Katrina page of the BLS Web site on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/katrina/home.htm**.

Payroll employment in 2005: recovery and expansion

Employment grew by more than 2 million in 2005, reaching and then surpassing its prerecession peak; a strong housing market spurred hiring in construction and in finance and retail trade, while increased manufacturing production translated into more jobs in trucking, warehousing, and wholesale trade

Robert P. Stephens, David Langdon, and Brady M. Stephens

Nonfarm payroll employment, as measured by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, continued to grow at a modest pace in 2005, increasing by nearly 2.0 million.[1] With this growth, employment recovered to its prerecession peak by February and then entered a period of expansion. (See chart 1.)

Employment growth was widespread, with most industries adding jobs. (See table 1.) A sustained period of historically low interest rates continued to boost demand for housing and remodeling throughout 2005 and supported ongoing hiring in construction and housing-dependent industries within financial activities and retail trade. Similarly, improved consumer confidence through most of the year helped spur employment growth in retail trade, as well as in leisure and hospitality industries. The effects of surging energy prices proved to be twofold, with mining experiencing unusually strong job gains, but many other industries seeing dampened hiring. Despite rising output, manufacturing was one of the three major industries not to add jobs in 2005. (The other two were information and other services.) The increased output, however, did help boost hiring in other industries, such as wholesale trade and trucking. Steady growth in State and local government revenues helped lift employment in the public sector.

The job openings rate, as measured by the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS),[2] began to climb in June, continuing the general upward trend started in September 2003, but still remained slightly below its prerecessionary peak. (See chart 2.) CES payroll employment measures net employment changes from month to month, whereas the hires and separations measures capture the underlying monthly employment movements. The hires and separations rates, also measured by JOLTS, remained relatively flat throughout 2005.

Interest-rate-sensitive industries

Long-term interest rates, though inching upward in 2005, remained at historically low levels. (See chart 3.) The low levels helped spur job growth in components of construction, financial activities, and retail trade. Although anecdotal evidence suggested a weakening in the housing market late in the year, hiring held steady in construction and financial activities, while retail employment remained relatively flat after July.[3]

Construction added 295,000 jobs over the year, despite some worries of housing price bubbles in certain regions of the country.[4] Nationally, home prices increased by 13.0 percent from the fourth

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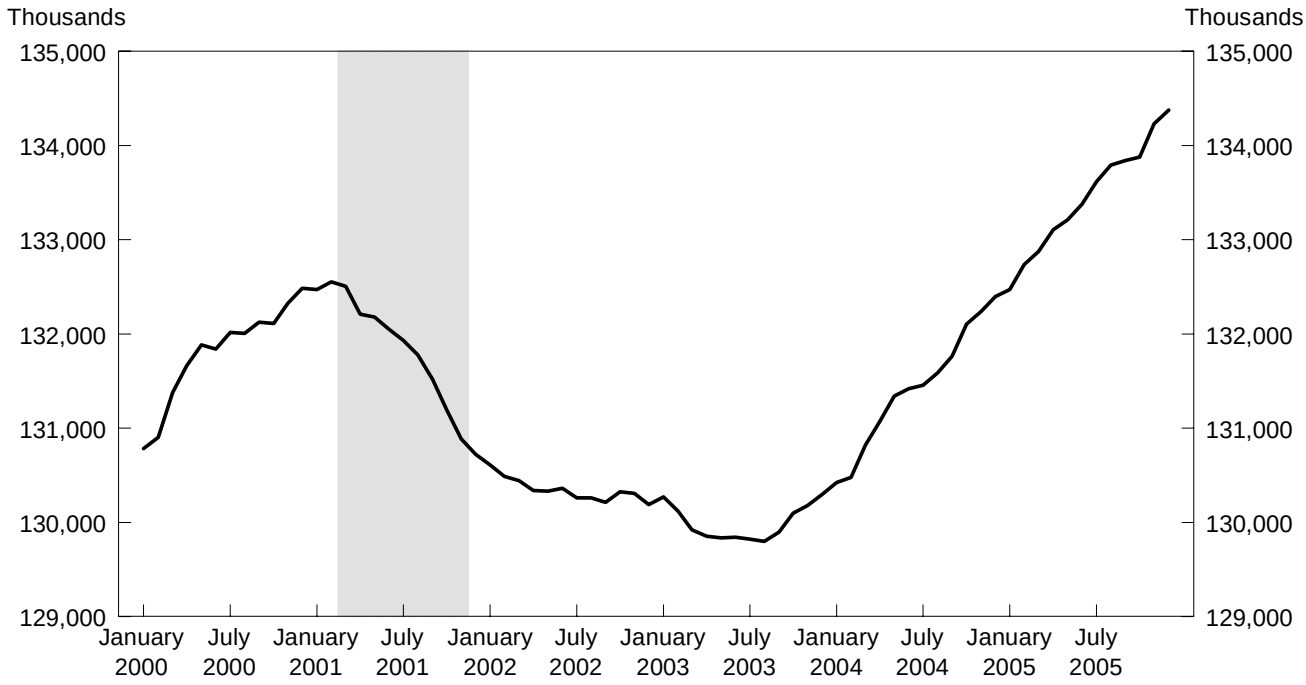
Chart 1. Total nonfarm employment, seasonally adjusted, 2000–05



NOTE: Shaded area represents NBER-designated recession.

quarter of 2004 through the fourth quarter of 2005.[5] This fast-paced growth was likely strengthened by low mortgage rates and by an apparent increase in speculative home buying in regions of the country that had seen the most rapid housing appreciation.[6] The Mountain, Pacific, and South Atlantic regions saw housing appreciate more than 17 percent between the fourth quarter of 2004 and the fourth quarter of 2005, while housing in certain metropolitan statistical areas within these regions appreciated more than 30 percent during the same period. In spite of worries about inflation, construction indicators remained fairly strong in 2005, with the number of privately owned housing units authorized by building permits remaining above 2004 levels throughout most of the year. In addition, the ratio of housing starts to completions remained above 1.0 in most of 2005, indicating that new home starts continued to outpace completions and thus increased demand for construction workers.[7]

Specialty trade contracting was the main source of strength in construction, accounting for 62.5 percent of jobs added in 2005. Specialty trade contractors are involved in specific activities related to construction projects, but are not responsible for the project as a whole. Building foundation and exterior contractors, such as framing, masonry, or roofing contractors; building equipment contractors, such as electrical, plumbing, and heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning contractors; and building finishing contractors, such as drywall, insulation, and flooring contractors, are all classified into this industry. Much of the work done by specialty trade contractors is contracted through builders and performed at the construction site. Following a relatively mild downturn in 2001–02, the specialty trades industry has seen consistent, solid growth.

The continued low long-term interest rates and healthy housing market led to job gains in other industries also. The credit intermediation industry, which is involved with lending funds or facilitating lending, hired more workers as demand for lending increased. Both depository and nondepository credit intermediation saw growth in 2005. Within depository credit intermediation, commercial banking added 21,300 jobs, while real estate credit accounted for much of the hiring strength in nondepository credit intermediation. The real estate industry also benefited as the increasing volume of new and existing home sales helped spark a gain of 50,400 jobs.[8]

Building material and garden supply stores have benefited doubly from the healthy housing market. These stores supply not only the increasing ranks of homeowners, but many building and specialty trade contractors as well. Furthermore, much mortgage activity has been in the refinancing area, with cash-outs that often help consumers afford home improvements. As a result, building material and garden supply stores

Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted, 2000–05

[Numbers in thousands]

Industry	December 2000	December 2003	December 2004	December 2005	Average change, December to December					
					2000–03		2003–04		2004–05	
					Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent
Total nonfarm	132,484	130,298	132,395	134,376	–729	–0.6	2,097	1.6	1,981	1.5
Total private	111,680	108,743	110,679	112,498	–979	–.9	1,936	1.8	1,819	1.6
Goods-producing	24,575	21,682	22,016	22,282	–964	–4.1	334	1.5	266	1.2
Natural resources and mining	602	575	601	644	–9	–1.5	26	4.5	43	7.2
Logging	75.3	68.4	66.9	62.0	–2.3	–3.2	–1.5	–2.2	–4.9	–7.3
Mining	526.3	506.5	534.0	582.1	–6.6	–1.3	27.5	5.4	48.1	9.0
Oil and gas extraction	122.9	118.2	124.7	128.7	–1.6	–1.3	6.5	5.5	4.0	3.2
Mining, except oil and gas	220.7	202.3	206.4	214.3	–6.1	–2.9	4.1	2.0	7.9	3.8
Coal mining	70.9	68.8	71.0	75.4	–.7	–1.0	2.2	3.2	4.4	6.2
Support activities for mining	182.7	186.0	202.9	239.1	1.1	.6	16.9	9.1	36.2	17.8
Construction	6,792	6,811	7,121	7,416	6	.1	310	4.6	295	4.1
Construction of buildings	1,604.3	1,584.7	1,669.7	1,727.2	–6.5	–.4	85.0	5.4	57.5	3.4
Residential building	797.2	862.7	928.1	966.8	21.8	2.7	65.4	7.6	38.7	4.2
Nonresidential building	807.1	722.0	741.6	760.4	–28.4	–3.6	19.6	2.7	18.8	2.5
Heavy and civil engineering construction	943.7	902.7	921.2	974.8	–13.7	–1.5	18.5	2.0	53.6	5.8
Specialty trade contractors	4,243.7	4,323.3	4,529.8	4,714.3	26.5	.6	206.5	4.8	184.5	4.1
Residential specialty trade contractors	–	2,031.5	2,190.5	2,347.3	–	–	159.0	7.8	156.8	7.2
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	–	2,291.8	2,339.3	2,367.0	–	–	47.5	2.1	27.7	1.2
Manufacturing	17,181	14,296	14,294	14,222	–962	–5.9	–2	.0	–72	–.5
Durable goods	10,860	8,854	8,956	8,970	–669	–6.6	102	1.2	14	.2
Wood products	593.9	540.6	557.2	558.9	–17.8	–3.1	16.6	3.1	1.7	.3
Nonmetallic mineral products	553.8	491.9	507.7	500.7	–20.6	–3.9	15.8	3.2	–7.0	–1.4
Primary metals	611.1	465.9	467.1	469.4	–48.4	–8.6	1.2	.3	2.3	.5
Fabricated metal products	1,761.9	1,472.5	1,511.3	1,526.7	96.5	–5.8	38.8	2.6	15.4	1.0
Machinery	1,453.3	1,131.6	1,149.7	1,166.9	–107.2	–8.0	18.1	1.6	17.2	1.5
Computer and electronic products	1,864.4	1,319.8	1,316.8	1,322.2	–181.5	–10.9	–3.0	–.2	5.4	.4
Computer and peripheral equipment	303.1	214.0	205.1	205.7	–29.7	–11.0	–8.9	–4.2	.6	.3
Communications equipment	255.7	148.3	148.2	149.2	–35.8	–16.6	–.1	–.1	1.0	.7
Semiconductors and electronic components	710.4	449.5	451.2	451.0	–87.0	–14.1	1.7	.4	–.2	.0
Electronic instruments	480.0	426.5	434.8	441.7	–17.8	–3.9	8.3	1.9	6.9	1.6
Electrical equipment and appliances	587.4	450.1	441.8	434.4	–45.8	–8.5	–8.3	–1.8	–7.4	–1.7
Transportation equipment	2,022.2	1,759.5	1,776.3	1,776.7	–87.6	–4.5	16.8	1.0	.4	.0
Motor vehicles and parts	1,286.1	1,116.2	1,111.7	1,092.1	–56.6	–4.6	–4.5	–.4	–19.6	–1.8
Furniture and related products	676.8	568.7	572.5	558.0	–36.0	–5.6	3.8	.7	–14.5	–2.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	734.9	653.3	655.3	655.8	–27.2	–3.8	2.0	.3	.5	.1
Nondurable goods	6,321	5,442	5,338	5,252	–293	–4.9	–104	–1.9	–86	–1.6
Food manufacturing	1,554.0	1,506.9	1,486.6	1,466.0	–15.7	–1.0	–20.3	–1.3	–20.6	–1.4
Beverages and tobacco products	209.1	196.1	193.3	192.3	–4.3	–2.1	–2.8	–1.4	–1.0	–.5
Textile mills	367.5	243.6	229.5	209.0	–41.3	–12.8	–14.1	–5.8	–20.5	–8.9
Textile product mills	215.0	173.7	173.0	173.9	–13.8	–6.9	–.7	–.4	.9	.5
Apparel	472.6	296.5	273.5	253.5	–58.7	–14.4	–23.0	–7.8	–20.0	–7.3
Leather and allied products	64.5	42.6	40.4	39.7	–7.3	–12.9	–2.2	–5.2	–.7	–1.7
Paper and paper products	599.8	504.1	489.7	478.1	–31.9	–5.6	–14.4	–2.9	–11.6	–2.4
Printing and related support activities	801.2	671.3	655.0	644.0	–43.3	–5.7	–16.3	–2.4	–11.0	–1.7
Petroleum and coal products	121.9	111.5	111.4	112.3	–3.5	–2.9	–.1	–.1	.9	.8
Chemicals	975.3	891.2	881.1	884.0	–28.0	–3.0	–10.1	–1.1	2.9	.3
Plastics and rubber products	940.2	804.9	804.6	798.9	–45.1	–5.0	–.3	.0	–5.7	–.7

Table 1. Continued—Employees on nonfarm payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted, 2000–05

[Numbers in thousands]

Industry	December 2000	December 2003	December 2004	December 2005	Average change, December to December					
					2000–03		2003–04		2004–05	
					Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent
Service-providing	107,909	108,616	110,379	112,094	236	.2	1,763	1.6	1,715	1.6
Private service-providing	87,105	87,061	88,663	90,216	–15	.0	1,602	1.8	1,553	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,339	25,295	25,695	26,015	–348	–1.3	400	1.6	320	1.2
Wholesale trade	5,883.8	5,605.9	5,702.5	5,783.8	–92.6	–1.6	96.6	1.7	81.3	1.4
Durable goods	3,213.8	2,926.0	2,966.6	3,017.6	–95.9	–3.1	40.6	1.4	51.0	1.7
Nondurable goods	2,057.7	1,999.1	2,018.4	2,023.9	–19.5	–1.0	19.3	1.0	5.5	.3
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	612.3	680.8	717.5	742.3	22.8	3.6	36.7	5.4	24.8	3.5
Retail trade	15,379.9	14,930.0	15,139.1	15,300.3	–150.0	–1.0	209.1	1.4	161.2	1.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	1,856.6	1,892.9	1,906.0	1,914.7	12.1	.6	13.1	.7	8.7	.5
Automobile dealers	1,222.0	1,258.4	1,254.7	1,252.4	12.1	1.0	–3.7	–.3	–2.3	–.2
Furniture and home furnishings stores	546.3	557.4	570.0	583.0	3.7	.7	12.6	2.3	13.0	2.3
Electronics and appliance stores	564.3	510.6	520.5	540.5	–17.9	–3.3	9.9	1.9	20.0	3.8
Building material and garden supply stores	1,146.8	1,198.9	1,249.6	1,290.9	17.4	1.5	50.7	4.2	41.3	3.3
Food and beverage stores	2,979.1	2,814.3	2,810.4	2,805.9	–54.9	–1.9	–3.9	–.1	–4.5	–.2
Health and personal care stores	947.2	940.7	945.4	966.1	–2.2	–.2	4.7	.5	20.7	2.2
Gasoline stations	929.8	878.0	868.1	869.6	–17.3	–1.9	–9.9	–1.1	1.5	.2
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,328.0	1,321.8	1,386.1	1,448.1	–2.1	–.2	64.3	4.9	62.0	4.5
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	711.8	637.5	641.7	640.0	–24.8	–3.6	4.2	.7	–1.7	–.3
General merchandise stores	2,864.1	2,836.7	2,903.4	2,906.9	–9.1	–.3	66.7	2.4	3.5	.1
Department stores	1,771.5	1,611.4	1,605.6	1,595.6	–53.4	–3.1	–5.8	–.4	–10.0	–.6
Miscellaneous store retailers	1,010.7	917.6	907.1	899.0	–31.0	–3.2	–10.5	–1.1	–8.1	–.9
Nonstore retailers	495.2	423.6	430.8	435.6	–23.9	–5.1	7.2	1.7	4.8	1.1
Transportation and warehousing	4,473.9	4,187.9	4,298.3	4,371.6	–95.3	–2.2	110.4	2.6	73.3	1.7
Air transportation	628.3	517.7	511.0	486.9	–36.9	–6.3	–6.7	–1.3	–24.1	–4.7
Rail transportation	230.2	221.4	227.6	227.3	–2.9	–1.3	6.2	2.8	–.3	–.1
Water transportation	55.7	55.4	56.8	63.7	–.1	–.2	1.4	2.5	6.9	12.1
Truck transportation	1,405.6	1,334.4	1,368.9	1,404.0	–23.7	–1.7	34.5	2.6	35.1	2.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	373.0	386.4	389.0	392.2	4.5	1.2	2.6	.7	3.2	.8
Pipeline transportation	46.1	39.1	37.1	37.0	–2.3	–5.3	–2.0	–5.1	–.1	–.3
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	28.9	25.7	28.0	31.1	–1.1	–3.8	2.3	8.9	3.1	11.1
Support activities for transportation	546.3	521.7	546.3	556.2	–8.2	–1.5	24.6	4.7	9.9	1.8
Couriers and messengers	635.1	553.8	561.2	579.7	–27.1	–4.5	7.4	1.3	18.5	3.3
Warehousing and storage	524.7	532.3	572.4	593.5	2.5	.5	40.1	7.5	21.1	3.7
Utilities	601.3	570.7	555.1	559.7	–10.2	–1.7	–15.6	–2.7	4.6	.8
Information	3,706	3,152	3,080	3,066	–185	–5.3	–72	–2.3	–14	–.5
Publishing industries, except Internet	1,044.7	914.3	903.8	902.5	–43.5	–4.3	–10.5	–1.1	–1.3	–.1
Motion picture and sound recording industries	378.2	385.9	376.5	387.7	2.6	.7	–9.4	–2.4	11.2	3.0
Broadcasting, except Internet	345.1	321.9	326.4	325.1	–7.7	–2.3	4.5	1.4	–1.3	–.4
Internet publishing and broadcasting	51.1	28.4	30.7	30.4	–7.6	–17.8	2.3	8.1	–.3	–1.0
Telecommunications	1,325.5	1,061.2	1,011.9	993.3	–88.1	–7.1	–49.3	–4.6	–18.6	–1.8
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	514.5	390.1	379.8	377.8	–41.5	–8.8	–10.3	–2.6	–2.0	–.5
Other information services	46.9	49.9	50.5	49.6	1.0	2.1	.6	1.2	–.9	–1.8
Financial activities	7,742	7,982	8,076	8,223	80	1.0	94	1.2	147	1.8
Finance and insurance	5,713.5	5,918.6	5,973.1	6,068.2	68.4	1.2	54.5	.9	95.1	1.6
Monetary authorities—central bank	22.8	22.4	20.9	21.0	–.1	–.6	–1.5	–6.7	.1	.5
Credit intermediation and related activities	2,545.9	2,800.7	2,834.4	2,894.2	84.9	3.2	33.7	1.2	59.8	2.1

Table 1. Continued—Employees on nonfarm payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted, 2000–05

[Numbers in thousands]

Industry	December 2000	December 2003	December 2004	December 2005	Average change, December to December					
					2000–03		2003–04		2004–05	
					Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent
Depository credit intermediation	1,678.0	1,748.9	1,754.0	1,793.2	23.6	1.4	5.1	.3	39.2	2.2
Commercial banking	1,241.6	1,276.5	1,284.7	1,306.0	11.6	.9	8.2	.6	21.3	1.7
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	837.1	754.7	777.7	790.4	–27.5	–3.4	23.0	3.0	12.7	1.6
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,221.6	2,254.6	2,254.4	2,274.8	11.0	.5	–.2	.0	20.4	.9
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	86.1	86.2	85.7	87.8	.0	.0	–.5	–.6	2.1	2.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,028.7	2,063.6	2,102.6	2,154.5	11.6	.6	39.0	1.9	51.9	2.5
Real estate	1,328.3	1,393.0	1,431.2	1,481.6	21.6	1.6	38.2	2.7	50.4	3.5
Rental and leasing services	671.7	643.5	645.6	645.0	–9.4	–1.4	2.1	0.3	–.6	–.1
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	28.7	27.1	25.8	27.9	–.5	–1.9	–1.3	–4.8	2.1	8.1
Professional and business services	16,833	16,146	16,630	17,121	–229	–1.4	484	3.0	491	3.0
Professional and technical services	6,903.0	6,667.0	6,902.2	7,118.9	–78.7	–1.2	235.2	3.5	216.7	3.1
Legal services	1,071.3	1,154.0	1,167.9	1,160.8	27.6	2.5	13.9	1.2	–7.1	–.6
Accounting and bookkeeping services	879.7	808.3	821.8	859.0	–23.8	–2.8	13.5	1.7	37.2	4.5
Architectural and engineering services	1,265.3	1,231.9	1,281.3	1,335.6	–11.1	–.9	49.4	4.0	54.3	4.2
Computer systems design and related services	1,315.8	1,122.0	1,177.2	1,212.1	–64.6	–5.2	55.2	4.9	34.9	3.0
Management and technical consulting services	740.7	761.6	816.5	865.4	7.0	.9	54.9	7.2	48.9	6.0
Management of companies and enterprises	1,809.2	1,701.4	1,741.7	1,756.7	–35.9	–2.0	40.3	2.4	15.0	.9
Administrative and waste services	8,120.7	7,777.2	7,986.4	8,245.1	–114.5	–1.4	209.2	2.7	258.7	3.2
Administrative and support services	7,805.2	7,453.8	7,652.7	7,911.0	–117.1	–1.5	198.9	2.7	258.3	3.4
Employment services	3,775.2	3,378.2	3,484.0	3,671.0	–132.3	–3.6	105.8	3.1	187.0	5.4
Temporary help services	2,587.8	2,311.0	2,461.1	2,628.1	–92.3	–3.7	150.1	6.5	167.0	6.8
Business support services	785.3	753.3	765.8	751.8	–10.7	–1.4	12.5	1.7	–14.0	–1.8
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,584.0	1,655.0	1,703.0	1,751.1	23.7	1.5	48.0	2.9	48.1	2.8
Waste management and remediation services	315.5	323.4	333.7	334.1	2.6	.8	10.3	3.2	.4	.1
Education and health services	15,313	16,749	17,141	17,507	479	3.0	392	2.3	366	2.1
Educational services	2,440.1	2,738.4	2,800.5	2,827.5	99.4	3.9	62.1	2.3	27.0	1.0
Healthcare and social assistance	12,872.7	14,010.4	14,340.3	14,679.6	379.2	2.9	329.9	2.4	339.3	2.4
Healthcare	10,976.0	11,919.0	12,169.3	12,435.8	314.3	2.8	250.3	2.1	266.5	2.2
Ambulatory healthcare services	4,370.9	4,853.4	5,031.1	5,181.4	160.8	3.6	177.7	3.7	150.3	3.0
Offices of physicians	1,870.3	2,024.7	2,069.1	2,135.8	51.5	2.7	44.4	2.2	66.7	3.2
Outpatient care centers	391.8	433.6	460.2	484.1	13.9	3.4	26.6	6.1	23.9	5.2
Home healthcare services	626.5	753.0	800.1	822.1	42.2	6.3	47.1	6.3	22.0	2.7
Hospitals	3,986.4	4,266.7	4,302.3	4,382.5	93.4	2.3	35.6	.8	80.2	1.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	2,618.7	2,798.9	2,835.9	2,871.9	60.1	2.2	37.0	1.3	36.0	1.3
Nursing care facilities	1,524.9	1,575.8	1,578.2	1,582.5	17.0	1.1	2.4	.2	4.3	.3
Social assistance	1,896.7	2,091.4	2,171.0	2,243.8	64.9	3.3	79.6	3.8	72.8	3.4
Child daycare services	701.4	754.2	774.1	793.3	17.6	2.4	19.9	2.6	19.2	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	11,976	12,335	12,643	12,898	120	1.0	308	2.5	255	2.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,790.4	1,831.4	1,856.2	1,905.9	13.7	.8	24.8	1.4	49.7	2.7

Table 1. Continued—Employees on nonfarm payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted, 2000–05

[Numbers in thousands]

Industry	December 2000	December 2003	December 2004	December 2005	Average change, December to December					
					2000–03		2003–04		2004–05	
					Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent
Performing arts and spectator sports	373.7	371.4	366.8	362.1	–.8	–.2	–4.6	–1.2	–4.7	–1.3
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	112.9	115.2	118.2	121.6	.8	.7	3.0	2.6	3.4	2.9
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,303.8	1,344.8	1,371.2	1,422.2	13.7	1.0	26.4	2.0	51.0	3.7
Accommodations and food services	10,185.7	10,503.8	10,786.9	10,992.3	106.0	1.0	283.1	2.7	205.4	1.9
Accommodations	1,902.5	1,786.9	1,809.8	1,809.2	–38.5	– 2.1	22.9	1.3	–.6	.0
Food services and drinking places	8,283.2	8,716.9	8,977.1	9,183.1	144.6	1.7	260.2	3.0	206.0	2.3
Other services	5,196	5,402	5,398	5,386	69	1.3	–4	–.1	–12	–.2
Repair and maintenance	1,251.1	1,224.9	1,233.7	1,241.4	–8.7	–.7	8.8	.7	7.7	.6
Personal and laundry services	1,257.6	1,266.2	1,275.0	1,270.3	2.9	.2	8.8	.7	–4.7	–.4
Membership associations and organizations	2,687.1	2,910.7	2,888.8	2,874.5	74.5	2.7	–21.9	–.8	–14.3	–.5
Government	20,804	21,555	21,716	21,878	250	1.2	161	.7	162	.7
Federal	2,745	2,734	2,726	2,713	–4	–.1	–8	–.3	–13	–.5
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,866.0	1,941.3	1,949.0	1,941.2	25.1	1.3	7.7	.4	–7.8	–.4
U.S. Postal Service	878.6	792.7	776.6	772.1	–28.6	–3.4	–16.1	–2.0	–4.5	–.6
State government	4,814	4,984	5,010	5,036	57	1.2	26	.5	26	.5
State government education	2,039.5	2,252.4	2,248.2	2,258.1	71.0	3.4	–4.2	–.2	9.9	.4
State government, excluding education	2,774.3	2,731.7	2,761.4	2,777.4	–14.2	–.5	29.7	1.1	16.0	.6
Local government	13,245	13,837	13,980	14,129	197	1.5	143	1.0	149	1.1
Local government education	7,359.7	7,712.4	7,812.9	7,906.9	117.6	1.6	100.5	1.3	94.0	1.2
Local government, excluding education	5,885.0	6,124.8	6,166.9	6,222.2	79.9	1.3	42.1	.7	55.3	.9

NOTE: Consistent with other CES publications, employment data are rounded to thousands for supersectors and selected aggregate industries and to hundreds for more detailed industries. Dash indicates data not available.

added 41,300 jobs in 2005.

Improved consumer confidence

After rallying in 2004, consumer confidence continued to inch up throughout most of 2005. This pattern was broken temporarily in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina (see box, this page): "Coupled with soaring gasoline prices and a less optimistic job outlook, Hurricane Katrina pushed consumer confidence to its lowest level [85.2 in October 2005] in nearly two years, creating a degree of uncertainty and concern about the short-term future";[9] however, by the end of 2005, consumer confidence had recovered from this shock and had returned to its prehurricane level of 103.8 percent in December.[10]

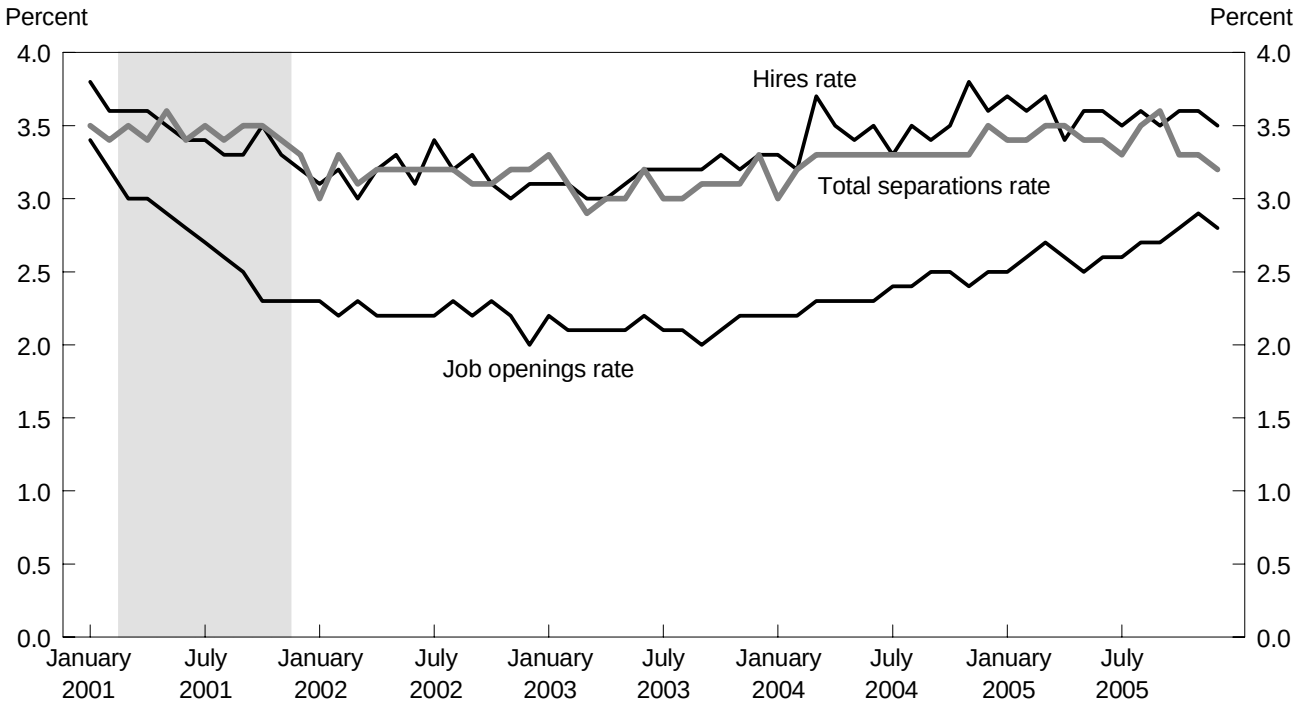
Increasing consumer confidence led to more spending[11] and helped retail trade add 161,200 jobs to payrolls in 2005. Although this increase is about 20 percent less than the 209,100 jobs gained in 2004, it represents a marked improvement over the 3-year period between 2001 and 2003, which saw retail trade shed an average of 150,000 jobs annually.

Within retail trade, electronics and appliance stores had one of the fastest job growth rates, expanding by 3.8 percent. This component also saw the most improvement from 2004, when employment rose 1.9 percent. A shift toward higher cost consumer electronics helped increase sales for many electronics retailers in 2005.[12] Also adding jobs in 2005 were clothing and clothing accessories stores, in which employ-

Katrina

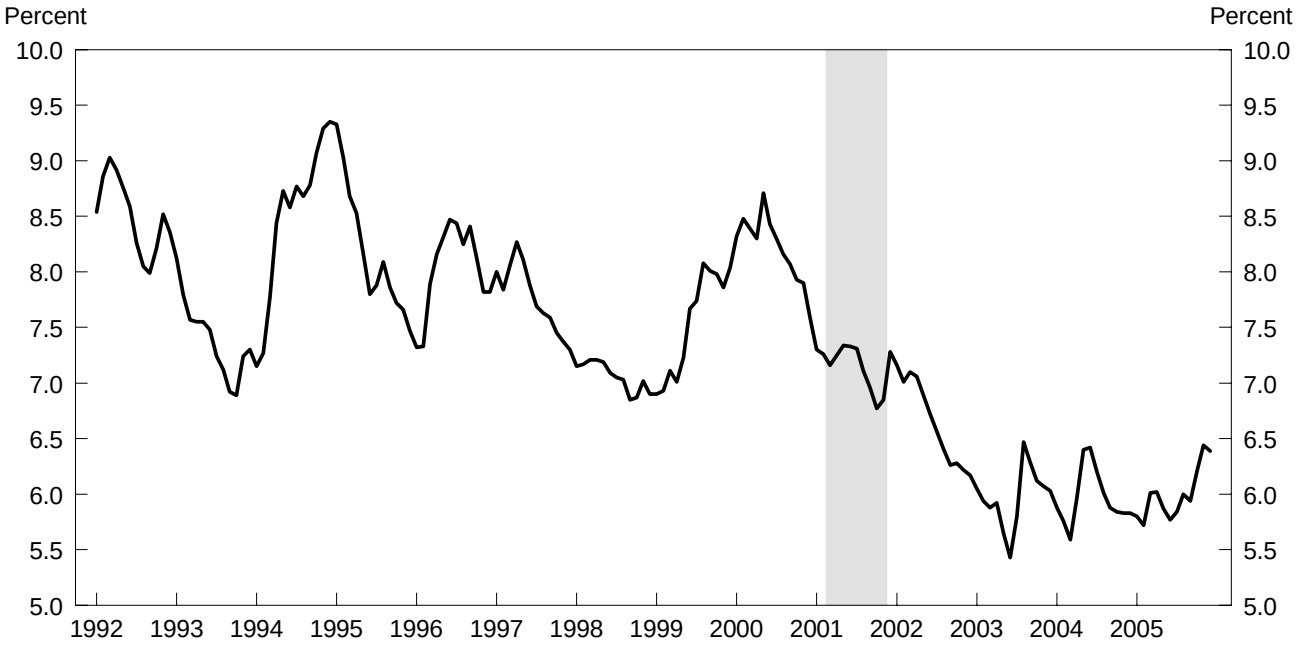
Hurricane Katrina made landfall on the Gulf Coast on August 29, 2005, and damaged parts of coastal Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama heavily. All possible efforts were made to contact survey respondents in the hurricane-affected areas. Because of the large-scale, long-term evacuations of New Orleans and surrounding areas, the Current Employment Statistics program modified its estimation methodology to measure employment more accurately in the affected areas in September and October. (The modifications were detailed in *The Employment Situation* press releases for those months and in a fact sheet posted on the program's homepage, **http://www.bls.gov/katrina/cpscesquestions.htm**.) In November, the program returned to its standard methodology. For the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, special estimation procedures were used for select nonresponding sample units in August. (These procedures were detailed in the *Job Openings and Labor Turnover* news release for August 2005.)

Chart 2. Total nonfarm job openings, hires, and total separations rates, seasonally adjusted, 2001–05



NOTE: Shaded area represents NBER-designated recession.

Chart 3. Thirty-year fixed-rate mortgage, 1992–2005



SOURCE: HSH Associates, financial publishers.

NOTE: Shaded area represents NBER-designated recession.

ment increased by 62,000. The 2005 gain is only slightly less than the 64,300 jobs added in 2004 and is still much improved over the relative flatness experienced throughout the early 2000s.

Not all of retail trade experienced large gains, however. General merchandise stores saw employment change little in 2005, with most of the weakness occurring within traditional department stores. This industry, whose establishments are distinguished from discount department stores largely by the latter's centralized customer checkout and cash register facilities, has seen steady job declines since employment reached a high point in 2001. Offsetting the weakness in traditional department stores were discount stores, warehouse clubs, and supercenters, which continued to add jobs in 2005.

Employment in automobile dealerships edged downward in 2005 as employee price discount programs and other dealership sales tactics failed to translate into permanent hiring. Although these tactics boosted sales significantly through the first half of the year, by the end of 2005 sales at automobile and other motor vehicle dealers had fallen back to near 2004 levels.[13] Similarly, dealerships saw employment trend upward during the first half of the year, but by year's end those gains had been erased.

Also benefiting from the strengthened consumer confidence and spending was the leisure and hospitality industry, which added 255,000 jobs to payrolls in 2005. After edging up in 2004, the arts, entertainment, and recreation industry added 49,700 jobs to payrolls in 2005. Most of this increase came from the amusement, gambling, and recreation components. Food services and drinking places, which make up the majority of employment within leisure and hospitality, grew at a somewhat slower pace compared with the previous year's growth, but still managed to add 206,000 jobs in 2005. Both full-service restaurants and limited-service eating places experienced solid job growth as sales continued to climb.[14]

Rising oil and gas prices

Oil and gas prices jumped in 2005, spurred on by increasing worldwide demand[15] and shortages worsened by an active hurricane season in the Gulf of Mexico. Despite retreating from hurricane-induced record highs late in the year, prices remained well above 2004 levels. (See chart 4.) Many industries likely saw their 2005 growth dampened as high energy prices increased operating costs and cut into consumers' budgets. Wal-Mart, for example, blamed soaring gasoline prices for weaker-than-expected (though still substantial) sales.[16] These indirect effects of high fuel prices on employment, while likely, are difficult to gauge.

Airlines have been struggling with a variety of market forces since 2001. Air transportation was hit hard by the high fuel prices. (See chart 5.) In 2005, jet fuel prices increased about 50 percent, while employment declined by about 5 percent. Carriers have been unable to pass the high and still rising jet fuel costs onto their passengers because of intense competition.[17] As a result, airlines have lowered their labor costs, another major expense, by downsizing. After a brief period of relative stability in 2004, employment in air transportation once again began declining in 2005. Over the year, the industry shed 24,100 jobs, making it one of the few industries within transportation and warehousing to lose jobs in 2005.

While some industries were hurt by the sustained high oil and gas prices, others benefited from them. One of the latter was mining, whose employment grew at an annual rate of 9.0 percent, the industry's fastest rate of growth since 1981. Mining added 48,100 jobs to payrolls in 2005, swelling its ranks to more than 580,000 workers, a level last seen by the industry in March 1994.

Much of the growth within mining came from support activities for oil and gas operations, which provide services on a contract or fee basis. Support activities for oil and gas accounted for 39.5 percent of the job growth within mining. A 14.1-percent employment growth rate made support activities one of the fastest-growing industries in the Nation during 2005.

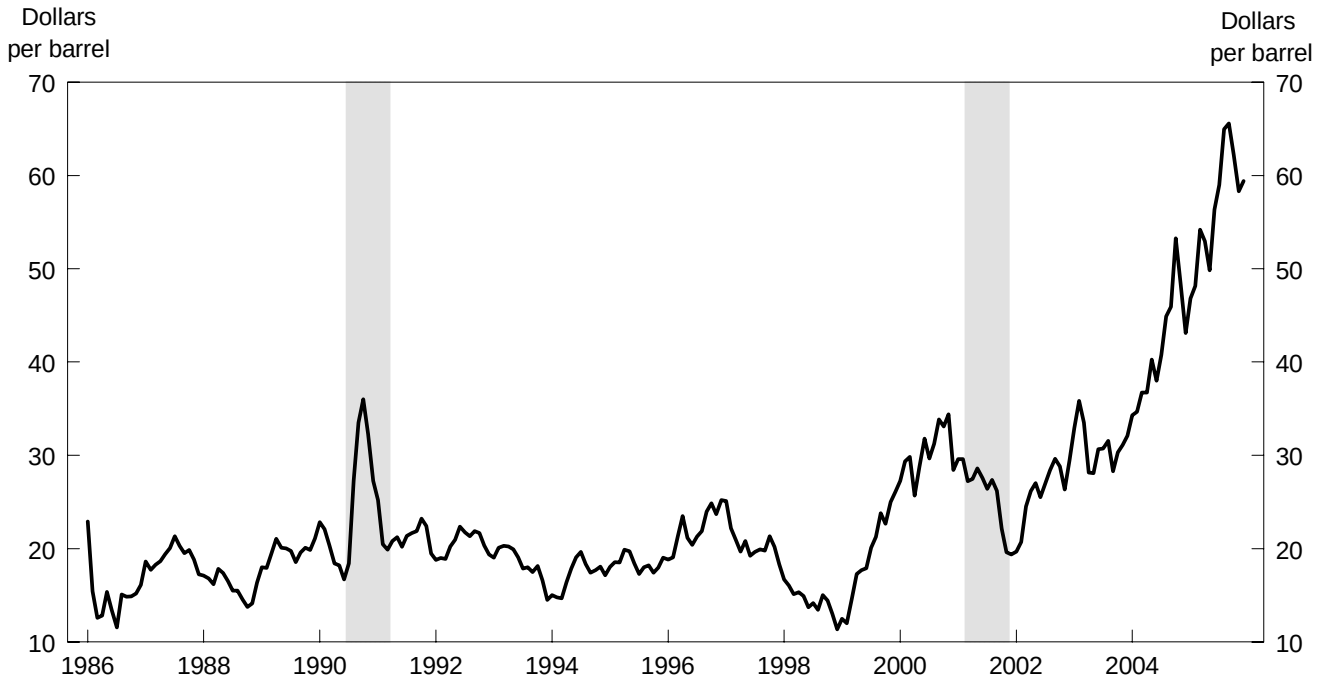
Hiring in heavy and civil engineering construction also may have resulted in part from high oil prices and recovery from an active hurricane season. More generally, the increased hiring is attributable to expansion of the U.S. energy and communication infrastructure. Heavy construction, which had experienced little employment growth since the 1990s, saw a marked improvement in 2005. The industry added 53,600 jobs, a 5.8-percent increase over the previous year, and fully recovered to its prerecessionary employment level. (See chart 6.) Oil and gas pipeline construction accounted for 6,600 additional jobs, while power and communication systems accounted for 18,500.

Also benefiting from high oil and gas prices in 2005 was petroleum and coal products manufacturing, an industry dominated by petroleum refining. The industry saw employment creep up slightly in 2005, in contrast to the 86,000 jobs lost in nondurable goods manufacturing as a whole. Corresponding to these employment gains has been a steady increase in petroleum manufacturing's productive capacity since 2004. Again, this trend contrasts with that exhibited by the rest of nondurable goods manufacturing, which has seen its productive capacity decline in recent years.[18]

Manufacturing output and employment

Manufacturing is the stereotypical cyclical industry, with output expanding and contracting in concert with the busi-

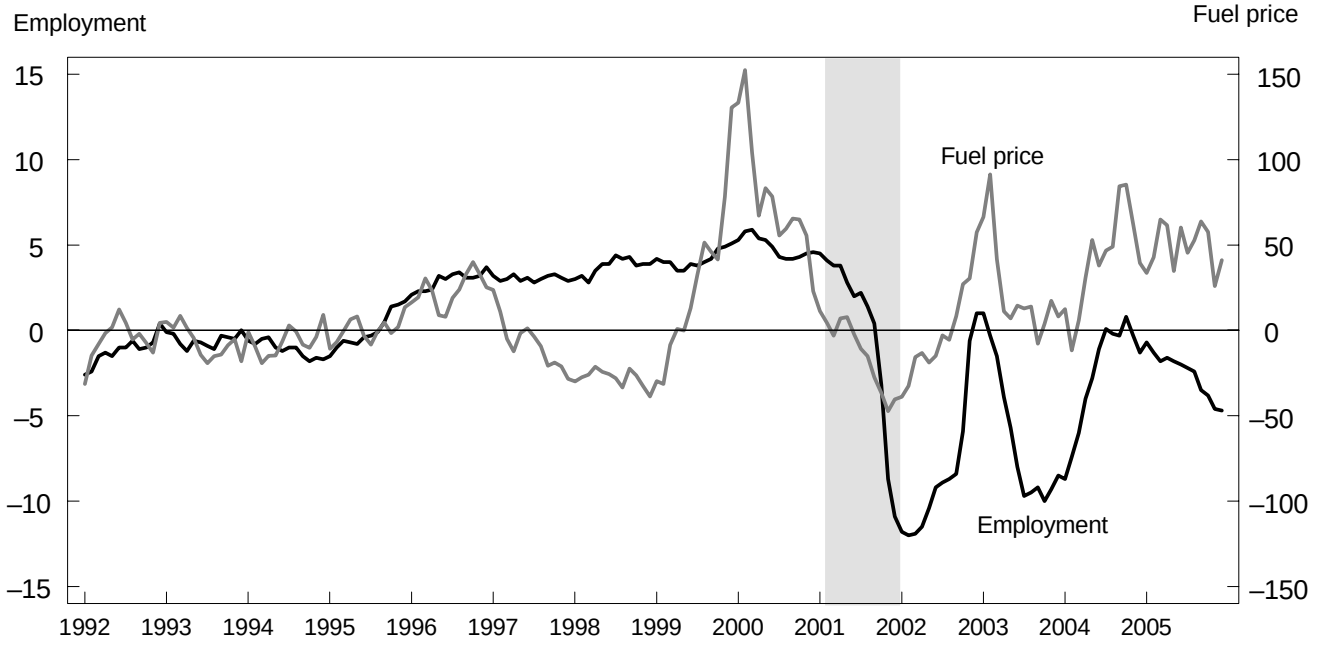
Chart 4. **West Texas intermediate crude oil, spot prices, 1986–2005**



SOURCE: Energy Information Administration.

NOTE: Shaded areas represent NBER-designated recessions.

Chart 5. **Over-the-year percent change in air transportation employment, seasonally adjusted, and in U.S. Gulf Coast kerosene-type jet fuel spot prices, 1992–2005**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Energy Information Administration.

NOTE: Shaded area represents NBER-designated recession.

Chart 6. Heavy and civil engineering construction employment, seasonally adjusted, 2000–05

NOTE: Shaded area represents NBER-designated recession.

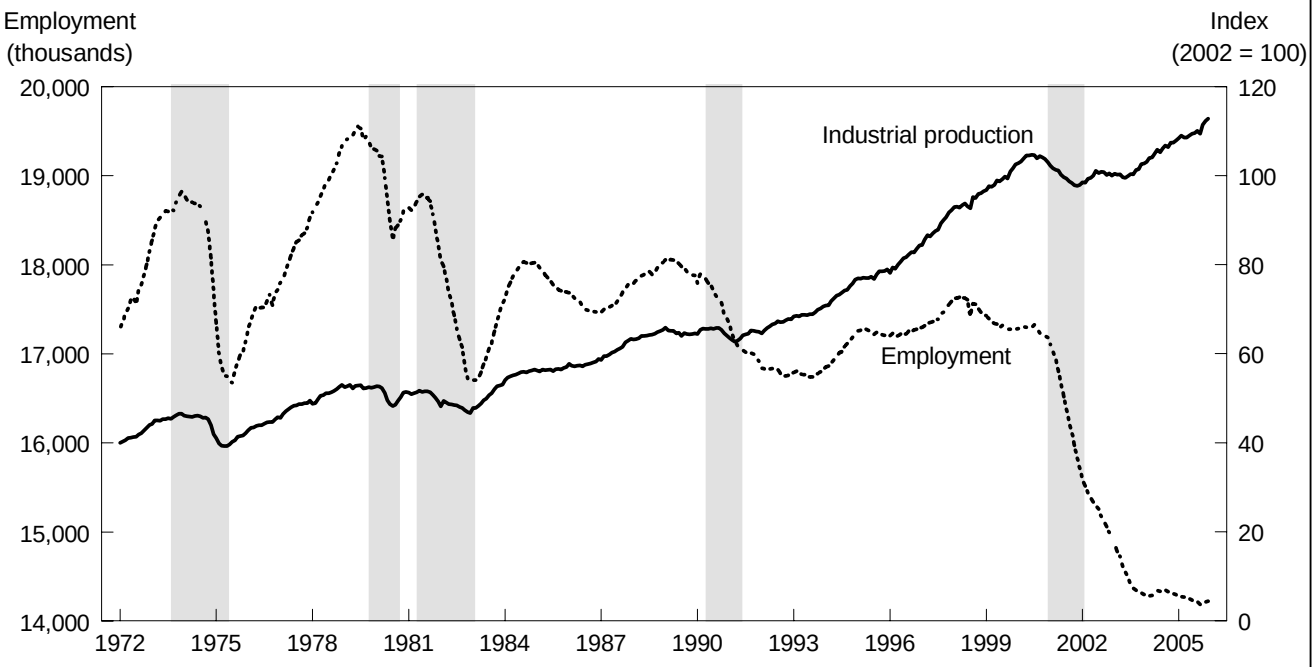
ness cycle. Since the end of the 2001 recession, U.S. factories have ratcheted up production by nearly 12 percent.[19] Employment, however, has proven to be less resilient (see chart 7), with periods of rapid contraction followed by periods that only loosely can be considered recoveries. After the 2001 recession, manufacturing payrolls continued shrinking until entering a nominal recovery during part of 2004. The recovery faltered in 2005 as 72,000 jobs fell from factory payrolls.

With an employment decline of 86,000, nondurable goods more than accounted for the manufacturing job losses in 2005. Employment in the industry has been falling precipitously since 1994, after remaining flat over the previous three decades. Nonetheless, nondurable goods industries continued expanding their productive capacity throughout the 1990s.[20] In recent years, that expansion has ended, and some of those industries have reduced their productive capacity. Textile mills have shed 22 percent of their productive capacity from a 1999 peak. During the same period, apparel makers have cut about half of their capacity. Employment in these industries shrank by 40,500 in 2005 alone. Paper and printing industries also have decreased their capacity and jobs, with net layoffs totaling 22,600 in 2005. The textile product mills industry presents an interesting exception: although its productive capacity edged down for the sixth consecutive year, both output and employment edged up in 2005. Factories in the industry transform purchased textiles into goods such as curtains, sheets, and carpets (that is, into nonapparel textile products).

Durable goods manufacturers had a more even mix of positives and negatives. The aforementioned expansion in mining and construction translated into hiring in machinery manufacturing. The industry hired 17,200 workers in 2005, building upon the 18,100 positions added in 2004. In electronic instruments, a mounting backlog of orders sparked a second consecutive year of hiring.[21] In contrast, an increased backlog of orders failed to boost employment in electronic equipment and appliances, which steadily shed jobs for the fifth consecutive year. Since 2000, employment has fallen by more than 25 percent, and the industry's productive capacity has slipped as well. The electronic equipment and appliances component was one of the few durable goods manufacturing industries to reduce capacity in 2005.

Similar contrasts marked transportation equipment manufacturing. Employment climbed slowly in the aerospace industry, but stalled in motor vehicles. Motor vehicle sales were strong through the summer as "employee discount" incentive programs helped the "Big 3" move vehicles off lots.[22] These rather drastic programs, however, were a symptom of

Chart 7. Manufacturing employment and index of industrial production, seasonally adjusted, 1972–2005



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Federal Reserve.

NOTE: Shaded areas represent NBER-designated recessions.

the automakers' difficult financial situation. Still, the situation did not result in net job losses in U.S. assembly plants. Most likely, two factors have retarded layoffs: union contracts covering workers on Big 3 payrolls and foreign automakers' expanding their manufacturing presence in the United States.[23] By contrast, financial strains have translated into considerable job losses for suppliers,[24] who cut 19,600 jobs in 2005, continuing a 5-year slide that has brought employment down nearly 20 percent.

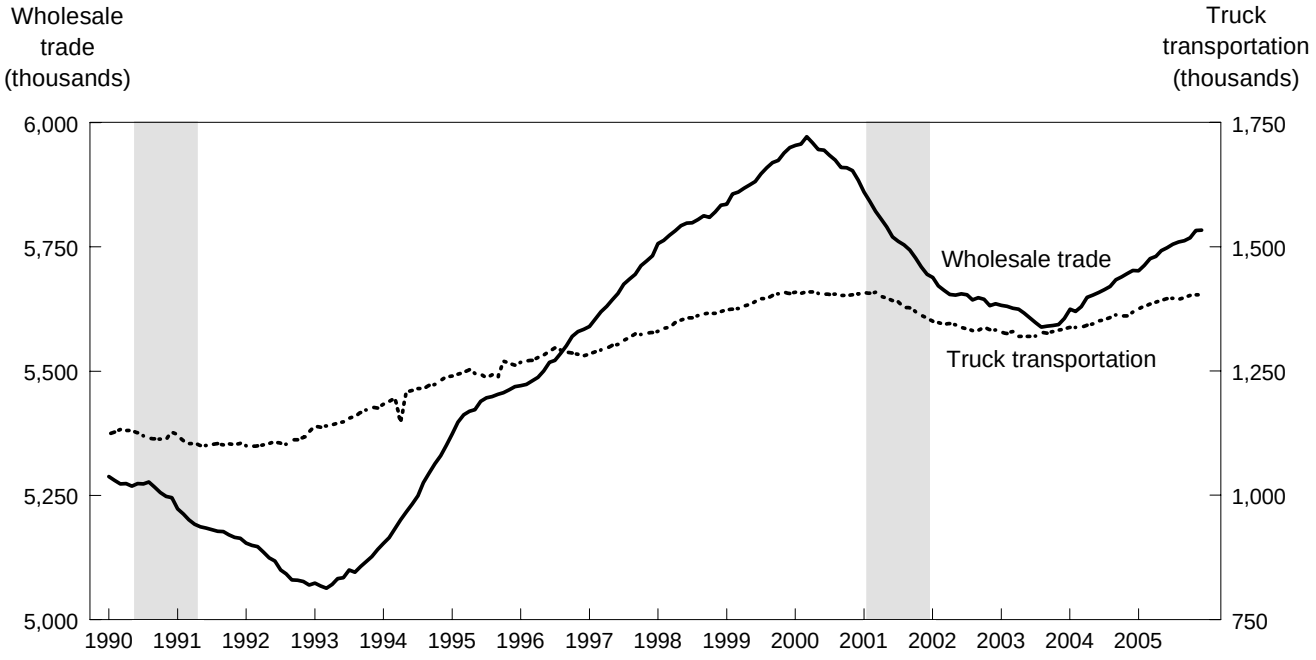
Unfilled orders for nondefense aircraft and parts began to rise in mid-2004, with aerospace employment in tow. The industry brought on about 1,500 workers a month in 2005. Demand for defense aerospace products is unlikely to have contributed to the growth, because orders for defense aircraft and parts have declined.[25]

Manufacturing output and hiring

Factory production has ratcheted up steadily since the 2001 recession, but it has not led to an employment recovery in manufacturing. Increased production has, however, led to hiring in a number of other industries, particularly transportation, warehousing, and distribution. (See chart 8.) Hiring in truck transportation geared up in 2003 and has held steady since. In 2005, the industry added 35,100 jobs. The spike in fuel prices may have dampened hiring somewhat, but demand, not fuel prices, is what chiefly determines hiring in the industry.[26] Warehousing, which depends on manufacturing to a similar extent, saw similar employment gains.[27] Since a November 2001 trough, employment has rebounded by more than 90,000, with 21,100 jobs added in 2005 alone.

Wholesale trade did not reach an employment trough until the second half of 2003, but within a year it had established a hiring pace of about 7,000 positions a month, and it has since maintained that rate. Like the category's manufacturing counterpart, nondurable goods distributors made up the weakest portion of wholesale trade, with essentially no employment growth in 2005. Durable goods distributors, in contrast, added 51,000 jobs, with an expansion in machinery, construction supplies, and electrical goods paralleling job growth in durable goods manufacturing. Unlike the category's manufacturing counterpart, the weaker durable goods wholesalers did not shed jobs, but merely held payrolls steady. Also part of wholesale trade is the category of electronic markets, agents, and brokers, which increased its ranks by 3.5 percent, or 24,800 jobs, over the year.[28] Steady growth has lifted employment in the industry by 20 percent since 2001.

Chart 8. Employment in wholesale trade and in truck transportation, seasonally adjusted, 1990–2005



NOTE: Shaded areas represent NBER-designated recessions.

Industries with cyclical growth

Increasing business activity translated into hiring at corporate headquarters, which make up much of the "management of companies and enterprises" portion of professional and business services. Headquarters employment rose 15,000 in 2005. Still, despite nearly 3 years of growth, employment ended the year somewhat short of its prerecession peak. The same was the case with temporary help services.

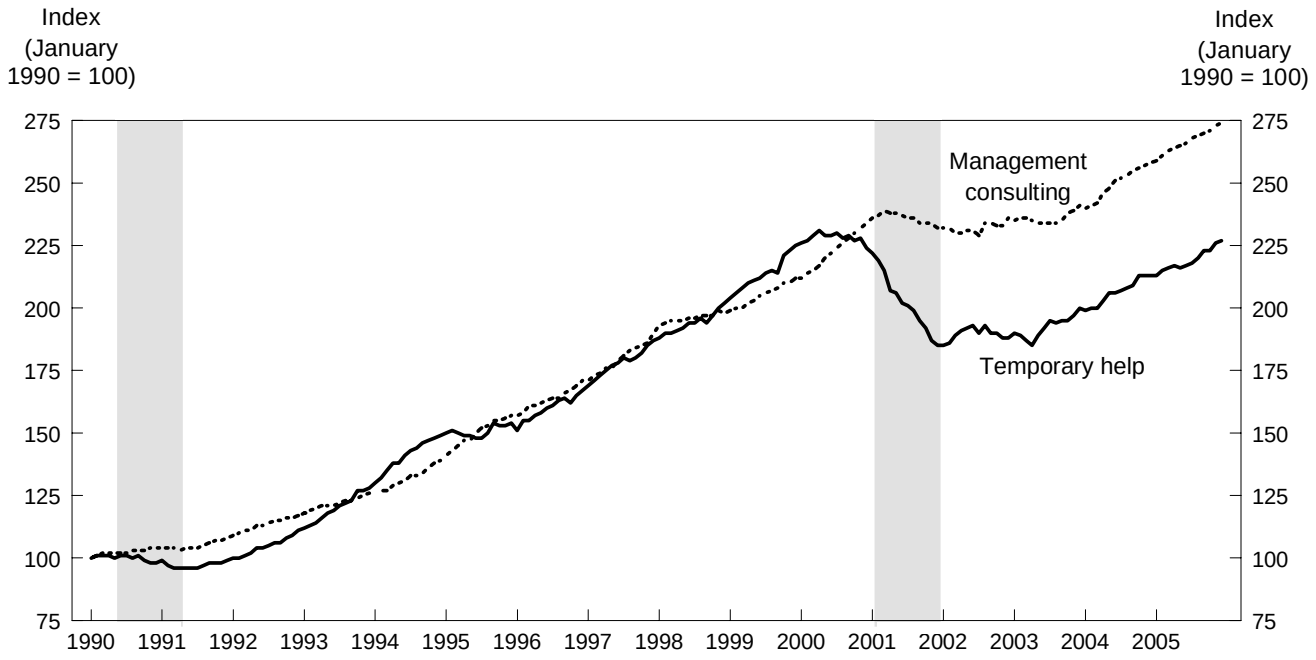
Demand for temporary help services often leads business cycles, because, through such services, firms can adjust their workforces quickly to react to changes in demand that may be only short lived. Temporary help services are a type of just-in-time labor. Employment in the industry did indeed begin falling 10 months prior to the 2001 recession. The industry's recovery, however, did not begin until May 2003, well after the end of the recession and only 3 months before total nonfarm employment began to rise. Temporary help services added 167,000 workers in 2005, up somewhat from the 150,100 increase the previous year.

Recovery came to management consulting firms earlier than it did to temporary help agencies. (See chart 9.) Employment in management and technical consulting services turned upward in the second half of 2002. By the end of 2003, the job losses due to the recession were erased and employment expanded steadily. In 2005, employment in the industry rose by about 48,900, or 6.0 percent.

Architectural and engineering services weathered a more prolonged downturn than did management consulting, but it also has built a robust job recovery. Between July 2001 and June 2003, the industry cut about 61,000 jobs. The subsequent turnaround made up for those job losses by the end of 2004, and in 2005 payrolls climbed an additional 4.2 percent, or 54,300 jobs. The downturn in computer systems design and related services was even more dramatic and the recovery, through 2005, only partial. The industry shed nearly 250,000 jobs between March 2001 and August 2003, and it has recovered slightly more than 100,000 jobs since that time. In 2005, computer systems design added 34,900 jobs.

Cyclical gains branched into construction as nonresidential construction employment expanded, although at a pace reduced from that seen in 2004. Following the 2001 recession, this industry was slower to turn the corner than its residential counterpart, and it continued to lose jobs in 2002 and 2003. Nonresidential building construction added 18,800 jobs to payroll in 2005, while nonresidential specialty contractors added 27,700. Despite 2005's job growth, at years' end neither of these two industries had recovered to its pre-

Chart 9. Indexed employment in temporary help services and in management and technical consulting sevices, seasonally adjusted, 1990–2005



NOTE: Shaded areas represent NBER-designated recessions.

recessionary level.

Rising business activity creates demand not only for additional buildings, but also for additional work for the building services industry. This industry, which provides janitorial, landscaping, and pest control services, added 48,100 jobs in 2005. Since early 2002, employment in the industry has climbed by more than 150,000, an expansion that contrasts with the stagnant employment trend in the waste remediation industry, which exhibited essentially no growth in 2005.

Finally, rising business activity coincided with rising corporate profits.[29] Yet, the stock markets, like payroll employment, lagged in reflecting the recovery. Although corporate profits began to rise as the 2001 recession ended, Standard and Poor's (the S&P) 500 did not turn the corner until the first half of 2003. Employment gains in the securities industry followed not far behind.[30] Renewed hiring resulted in net job growth of 23,000 in 2004 and 12,700 in 2005.

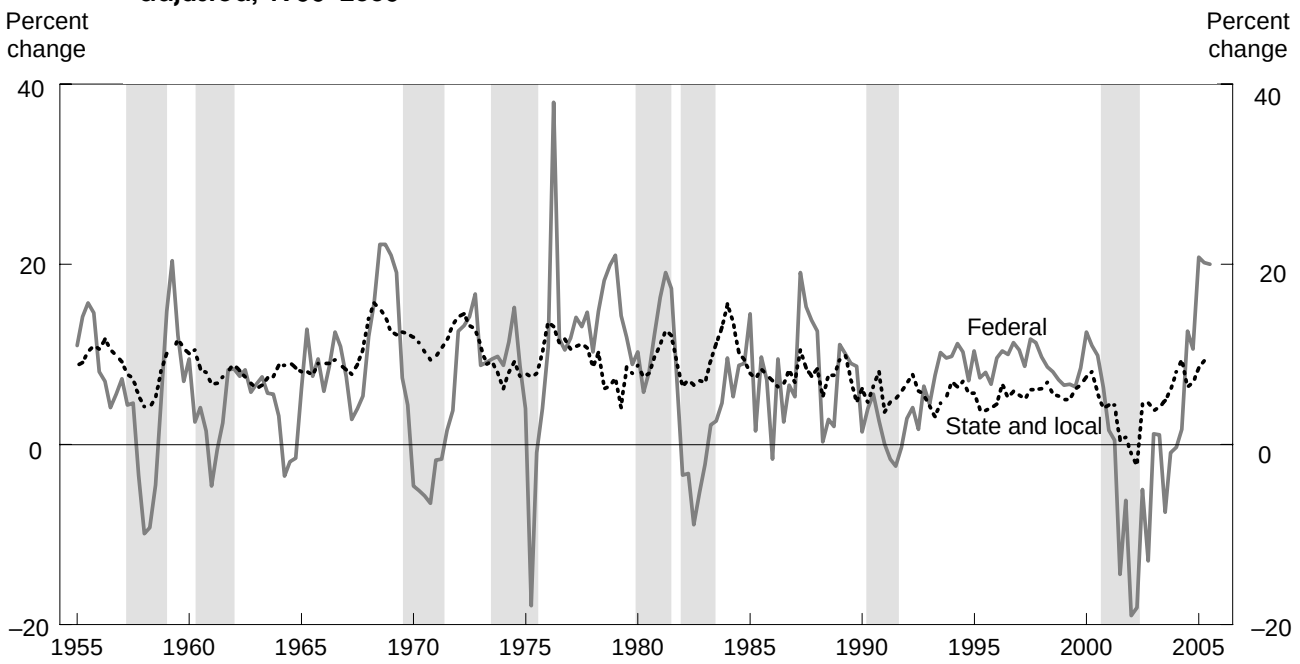
Rising tax revenues and employment

The 2001 recession was not extraordinary in terms of gross domestic product. If anything, the downturn stands out for its shallowness. Government tax revenues, however, paint a different picture, one of an unusually deep downturn following the recession.[31] (See chart 10.) Since 1947, no other recession resulted in a year-to-year decline in nominal State and local tax revenues. Also, the dip in Federal revenues was somewhat greater and more prolonged than in previous recessions. A strong recovery followed, particularly since 2004, with growth in Federal, State, and local tax revenues returning to, or even exceeding, the rates seen prior to the recession.

Federal employment did not rebound with revenues, but remained essentially unchanged in 2005. Federal payrolls are down 67,000 jobs since 2002. Employment in State and local governments more clearly reflected the impact on revenues. Following the dip in tax receipts, States shed workers in 2003, while local government employment was flat. In 2004 and 2005, State and local hiring picked up, driven by State government (excluding education) and by local education. As a whole, State and local governments added 175,000 jobs in 2005. It is worth noting, however, that rising educational employment may be a more general trend—that is, one not entirely tied to tax revenues: in 2005, private educational services expanded at a rate similar to that of public education, with 1.0-percent employment growth translating into 27,000 jobs in private education.

In the private healthcare industry, public expenditures on Medicare and Medicaid, as opposed to tax revenues, help

Chart 10. Over-the-year percent change in Federal and in State and local tax receipts, seasonally adjusted, 1955–2005



SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

NOTE: Shaded areas represent NBER-designated recessions.

explain employment trends.[32] Multiple other factors, especially demographics, also have propelled hiring in the healthcare industry.[33] In 2005, the industry added nearly 270,000 jobs to payrolls. Private hospitals accounted for 80,200 jobs and doctors' offices for another 66,700. The fastest growth came at outpatient care centers, with a 5.2-percent rate of growth, or 23,900 additional jobs. In contrast, job growth in home healthcare slowed notably as 22,000 workers entered its ranks, down from 47,100 in 2004.

General population growth and a longer life expectancy help explain the continued expansion of healthcare employment. These same factors could be expected to boost hiring in nursing care facilities; however, since 2002, employment in the industry has remained essentially flat. By contrast, community care facilities for the elderly (that is, assisted-living facilities) have seen steady employment gains, with staffing having risen by 19,500 in 2005 and 76,600, or 14.1 percent, since 2002. Falling at the other end of the age spectrum, the child daycare services industry also has continued to sprout new jobs: hiring totaled 19,200 in 2005 and fell in line with the trend for recent years.

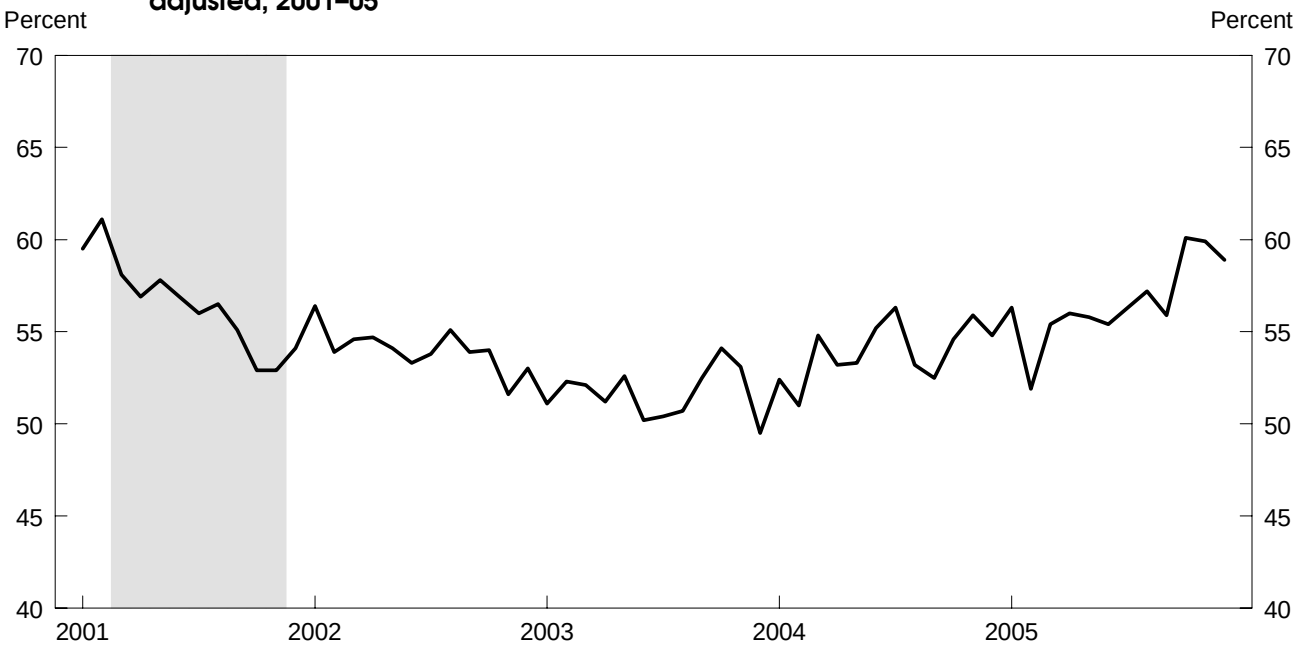
Job openings and labor turnover

JOLTS measures the monthly demand for labor—the job openings rate—and the dynamic flows—hires and separations—of the U.S. labor market. The 16,000-establishment survey measures the number of job openings as of the last business day of the month—a stock measure—and the number of hires and separations occurring within the entire month—a flow measure. Separations are further broken down into quits (voluntary separations), layoffs and discharges (involuntary separations), and other separations.

The demand for labor continued to grow in 2005, with an additional 536,000 job openings measured on the last business day of the year, compared with the end of 2004. The amount of churning—measured by the number of hires and separations—grew to 57.4 million hires and 54.5 million separations for the year. Quits as a percentage of total separations continued the category's steady climb upward, reaching 58.9 percent by year's end. (See chart 11.) The ratio of quits to total separations helps gauge the health of the labor market by indicating employees' confidence in their ability to change jobs.

Job openings. The job openings rate[34] climbed from 2.5 percent in August to 2.8 percent in December, still below the prerecessionary peak of 3.4 percent in January 2001. The job openings rate increased for the majority of industries over the year, most noticeably for leisure and hospitality and for

Chart 11. Quits as a percentage of total separations in total nonfarm employment, seasonally adjusted, 2001–05



NOTE: Shaded area represents NBER-designated recession.

manufacturing. The remaining industries had little or no change. Three regions—the Northeast, West, and South—showed marked improvement over the year (although the West retreated from a peak in November), while the Midwest exhibited little, if any, change.

Hires and separations. The hires and total separations rates showed no real trend throughout 2005. The hires rate was static, ranging between 3.4 percent and 3.7 percent. The total separations rate was not much different, varying from 3.2 percent to 3.6 percent. Nor did the two rates show a consistent trend in any industry over the year. The Northeast region did exhibit a steady, though slight, decline in both the hires and the total separations rates from April through December. The West's hires rate increased steadily over the year, and the total separations rate followed the same pattern until it began to decline in September.

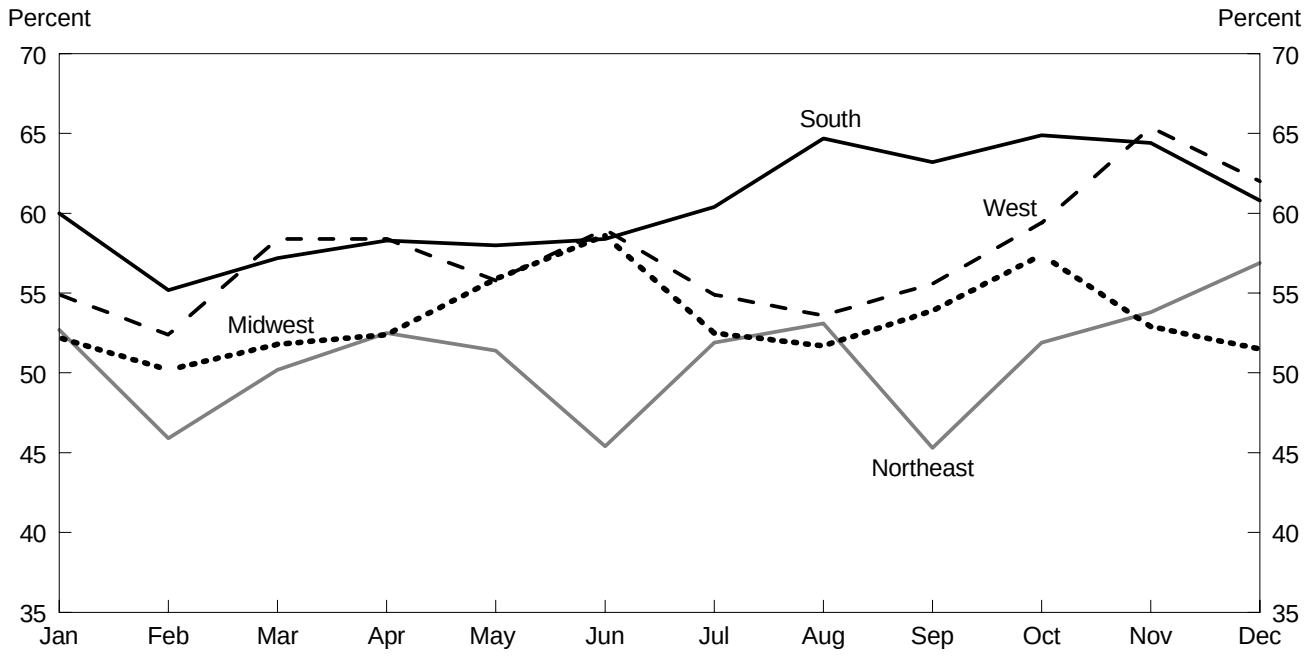
Even though the hires and separations rates did not show a distinct trend, the economy still exhibited a significant amount of churning. There was an average of 4.8 million hires and 4.5 million separations per month, compared with monthly averages of 4.6 million and 4.3 million, respectively, the previous year.

Quits continued to compose a majority of all separations at the industry level. The construction industry and the arts, entertainment, and recreation industry were the exceptions, each having more layoffs and discharges than quits over the year. Transportation, warehousing, and utilities had roughly equal percentages of quits, layoffs, and discharges to total separations. "Other separations" is a residual category that includes retirements, transfers between establishments, and those separating because they became disabled on the job. The natural resources and mining industry, the durable goods manufacturing industry, and the finance and insurance industry regularly had higher rates of other separations to total separations than the other industries had.

Quits as a percentage of total separations. The South, which, at 60.4 percent, had averaged the highest percentage of quits to total separations in 2005, was overtaken by the West in November. Also in November, the Northeast, which regularly had the lowest percentage of quits to total separations since October of 2002, surpassed the Midwest. (See chart 12.)

Unmet labor demand. Because hires are collected for the entire month and job openings are collected as those openings which are still available on the last business day of the month, the hires rate is usually greater than the job openings rate. However, a few industries have shown the reverse rela-

Chart 12. Quits as a percentage of total separations, by region, seasonally adjusted, 2005



tionship. Industries in which the job openings rate is consistently higher than the hires rate may reflect employers' troubles filling open positions. As was the case the previous year, two industries had job openings rates consistently higher than their hires rates in 2005: finance and insurance, reflecting continued employment opportunities due to historically low interest rates and the strong housing market; and health care and social assistance, reflecting the continued need for healthcare workers. (See chart 13.) The Federal Government, State and local government, and the information industry also had difficulty filling open positions, but not to the same degree as the finance and insurance industry and the healthcare and social assistance industry.

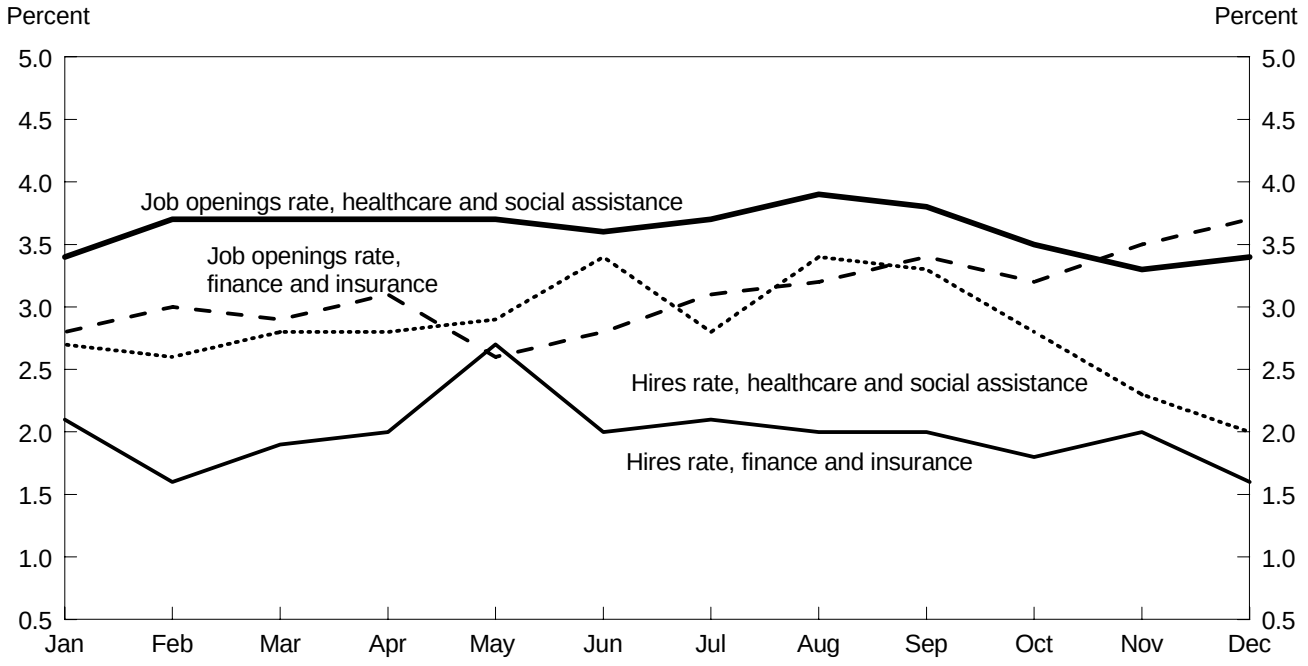
Annual hires and turnover rates. The 2005 annual total separations, or turnover,[35] rate increased by 1.5 percentage points, to 40.9 percent. The annual rate is still below the 2001 rate of 41.4 percent. The turnover rate is equal to the number of total separations for the year, divided by CES average employment for the year. The 2005 annual hires rate increased by 1.4 percentage point, to 43.0 percent, the highest on record for JOLTS.[36]

Industries known to have strong seasonal employment patterns (accommodations and food service; arts, entertainment, and recreation; construction; professional and business services; and retail trade) consistently have annual hires and turnover rates greater than 50.0 percent. In contrast, the public sector and the finance and insurance industry consistently have annual hires and turnover rates less than 25.0 percent.

The annual hires rate exceeded the turnover rate by 2.1 percentage points in 2005, approximately equal to the gap between the two measures in 2004. The annual hires rate has exceeded the turnover rate for the past 3 years. Manufacturing was the only industry whose turnover rate outpaced the hires rate. Natural resources and mining had the highest annual hires-to-turnover difference, 8.8 percentage points, followed by real estate and rental and leasing and by professional and business services.

GAINS ACROSS MOST INDUSTRIES LED TO A 2.0 MILLION INCREASE in total nonfarm payroll employment in 2005. Sustained growth in the housing market accounted for much of the hiring in construction and in some industries in financial activities and retail trade. In addition to spurring home purchases, rising consumer confidence played a role in the job gains in the leisure industries and retail trade. Although increased manufacturing production did not translate into an overall increase in manufacturing employment, it does help explain hiring in other in-

Chart 13. Job openings and hires rates in finance and insurance and in healthcare and social assistance, not seasonally adjusted, 2005



dustries, most notably trucking, warehousing, and wholesale trade. Finally, rising energy costs played a dual, contradictory role. As an added burden on consumers and businesses, it held back spending and, indirectly, employment growth, but that effect is difficult to quantify. More obvious was its positive impact on the employment growth rate in mining, which easily outpaced growth rates in most other industries in 2005.

The JOLTS job openings rate remained flat in 2005 until the end of the second quarter, when it began to edge upwards. Meanwhile, the hires and separations rate remained flat throughout the year. □

Notes

[1] The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program is a monthly survey of more than 160,000 nonfarm businesses representing about 400,000 establishments. For more information on the program's concepts and methodology, see *BLS Handbook of Methods* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1997); on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/**. CES data are available on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/ces/**. The CES data used in this article are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.

[2] The Bureau of Labor Statistics collects and compiles data for the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) on a monthly basis from a sample of business establishments. JOLTS data are available on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/jlt/**.

[3] Sandra Fleishman, "Data Show a Home-Building Skid," *The Washington Post*, Nov. 18, 2005, p. D2.

[4] David Leonhardt, "2005: In a Word," *The New York Times*, Dec. 25, 2005, p. 4.3.

[5] Data on housing appreciation come from the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight's House Price Index, on the Internet at **http://www.ofheo.gov/HPI.asp**.

[6] "Builders Take Steps to Curb Speculation in Housing Markets," news release (Washington, DC, National Association of Home Builders, June 20, 2005), on the Internet at **http://www.nahb.org/news_details.aspx?newsID=1527**.

[7] Data on new residential construction come from the U.S. Census Bureau, on the Internet at **http://www.census.gov/const/www/newresconstindex.html**.

[8] Data on new home sales are available from the U.S. Census Bureau, on the Internet at **http://www.census.gov/const/www/newressalesindex.html**. Data on existing home sales are available from the National Association of Realtors, on the Internet at **http://www.realtor.org/Research.nsf/Pages/EHSdata**.

[9] "The Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index Falls To Lowest Level In Nearly Two Years," *The Conference Board, Economic News Archive*, Sept. 27, 2005, on the Internet at **http://www.conference-board.org/economics/ecoPress.cfm**.

[10] "The Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index Rises Again," *The Conference Board, Economic News Archive*, Jan. 31, 2006, on the

Internet at **http://www.conference-board.org/economics/ecopress.cfm**.

[11] Data on consumer spending are available from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA); see "Table 2.3.6. Real Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product, Chained Dollars," on the Internet at **http://www.bea.gov/bea/dn/nipaweb/SelectTable.asp?Selected=Y**.

[12] Spencer Chin, "Sales up, but consumer confidence wanes, says CEA," *EE Times*, Nov. 15, 2005, on the Internet at **http://www.eetimes.com/news/latest/business/showArticle.jhtml?articleID=173603228**.

[13] U.S. Census Bureau, listings of advance monthly sales for retail and food services and for autos and other motor vehicles, on the Internet at **http://www.census.gov/svsd/www/adseries.html**.

[14] *Ibid.*, listings of advance monthly sales for retail and food services and for food service and drinking places.

[15] Energy Information Administration, "International Energy Outlook 2005," on the Internet at **http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/ieo/world.html**.

[16] "Wal-Mart Reports Record Sales and Earnings for 2nd Quarter 2006," press release, Aug. 16, 2005, on the Internet at **http://walmartstores.com/GlobalWMStoresWeb/navigate.do?catg=48&contId=4975**.

[17] For further information on this trend, see Air Transport Association, *Energy Matters: Combating the Fuel-Related Challenges Facing U.S. Airlines*, on the Internet at **http://www.airlines.org/news/d.aspx?nid=9194**.

[18] Federal Reserve, "Industrial Production and Capacity Utilization," on the Internet at **http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/G17/**.

[19] *Ibid.*

[20] *Ibid.*

[21] U.S. Census Bureau, "Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Orders (M3)," *Manufacturing, Mining, and Construction Statistics*, on the Internet at **http://www.census.gov/indicator/www/m3/index.html**. The electronic instruments employment series corresponds to the unfilled-orders series for nondefense search and navigation equipment, defense search and navigation equipment, and electromedical, measuring, and control instrument manufacturing.

[22] See, for example, "A Tale of Two Industries," *The Wall Street Journal*, Nov. 22, 2005, p. A14; and "A Down Detroit Dials for Discounts, Again," *Brandweek*, Nov. 21, 2005, p. 4.

[23] See, for example, "The Good News about America's Auto Industry," *Business Week*, Feb. 13, 2006, p. 32.

[24] See, for example, "Tier Ones take a tumble," *Professional Engineering*, Oct. 19, 2005, pp. 30–31; and "Car Makers, Parts Supplier Head for Price Showdown," *The Wall Street Journal*, Sept. 14, 2005, p. A6.

[25] U.S. Census Bureau, "Manufacturers' Shipments."

[26] For the period 1990–2005, this article uses (1) the Federal Reserve's industrial production series for manufacturing excluding computers, communications equipment, and semiconductors and (2) the Producer Price Index commodity data on no. 2 diesel fuel to model monthly trucking employment. A double-logarithmic model fit the data very well for various lagged values of industrial production, with R-square values of at least 0.95. Although both industrial production and diesel prices were statistically significant, there was only a weak negative relationship between fuel prices and employment. Industrial production, however, had a strong positive relationship to employment. Fuel may not play much of a role because trucking companies often pass on some added fuel costs by way of surcharges. Strong demand for trucking services would facilitate the collection of such surcharges. (See, for example, "Running on Empty," *Traffic World*, Sept. 19, 2005, p. 1.)

[27] About 30 percent of truck transportation services and approximately 37 percent of warehousing services are purchased by manufacturers, as reflected in the 2003 BEA input-output tables, on the Internet at **http://www.bea.gov/bea/industry/iotables/prod/table_list.cfm?anon=348**.

[28] Firms in this industry "arrange for the sale of goods owned by others, generally on a fee or commission basis," acting "on behalf of buyers and sellers of goods." This arrangement contrasts with that used by merchant wholesalers, who take title of the goods they distribute and make up durable and nondurable goods wholesale trade. (See Teresa L. Morisi, "Recent changes in the national Current Employment Statistics survey," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2003, pp. 3–13; or the Census Bureau NAICS Web site at **http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html**.)

[29] Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Corporate profits," *National Economic Accounts*, on the Internet at **http://www.bea.gov/bea/dn/home/corporateprof.htm**.

[30] Michael H. Strople, "Bears, bulls, and brokers: employment trends in the securities industry," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 2005, pp. 16–22.

[31] Data on government tax revenues are available in the BEA National Income and Product Accounts Tables 3.2 and 3.3, on the Internet at **http://www.bea.gov/bea/dn/nipaweb/index.asp**.

[32] Data on Medicare and Medicaid expenditures are available in the BEA National Income and Product Accounts Table 3.12, on the Internet at **http://www.bea.gov/bea/dn/nipaweb/index.asp**. The rates of growth of employment in general medical and surgical hospitals and nominal expenditures on Medicare and Medicaid exhibit some correlation, with a correlation coefficient of 0.51 between 1980 and 2004.

[33] See William C. Goodman's forthcoming *Monthly Labor Review* article on employment in hospitals.

[34] The job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day, as a percentage of total employment plus job openings. All other rates (hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations) are expressed as a percentage of employment.

[35] In the context of annual turnover rates, the terms *total separations* and *turnover* are interchangeable.

[36] JOLTS annual estimates are available from 2001 to the present. In response to public interest, the Bureau of Labor Statistics began publishing annual levels and rates of hires and separations in 2006.

Occupational changes during the 20th century

Professional, managerial, clerical, sales, and service workers (except private household service workers) grew from one-quarter to three-quarters of total employment between 1910 and 2000; laborers (except mine laborers), private household service workers, and farmers lost the most jobs over the period

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With occupation data from the 2000 census now available, it is an appropriate time to analyze occupational employment trends over the 20th century. The shift from a workforce composed mostly of manual workers to one comprising mostly white-collar and service workers is generally known. This article reveals just how radical that shift has been. It also shows that many of the projected employment changes over the 2004–14 period[1] are continuations of trends that began in the previous century.

The article analyzes changes in occupational staffing patterns—occupations and occupation groups as a percent of total employment in the economy—rather than numeric changes.[2] This methodology indexes employment growth to the average for all occupations over the period. Occupations and occupational groups growing faster than average appear as an increasing proportion of total employment, those growing as fast as average as a constant percent, and slower growing or declining ones as a declining percent.[3] For clarity, however, numeric employment data also are given.

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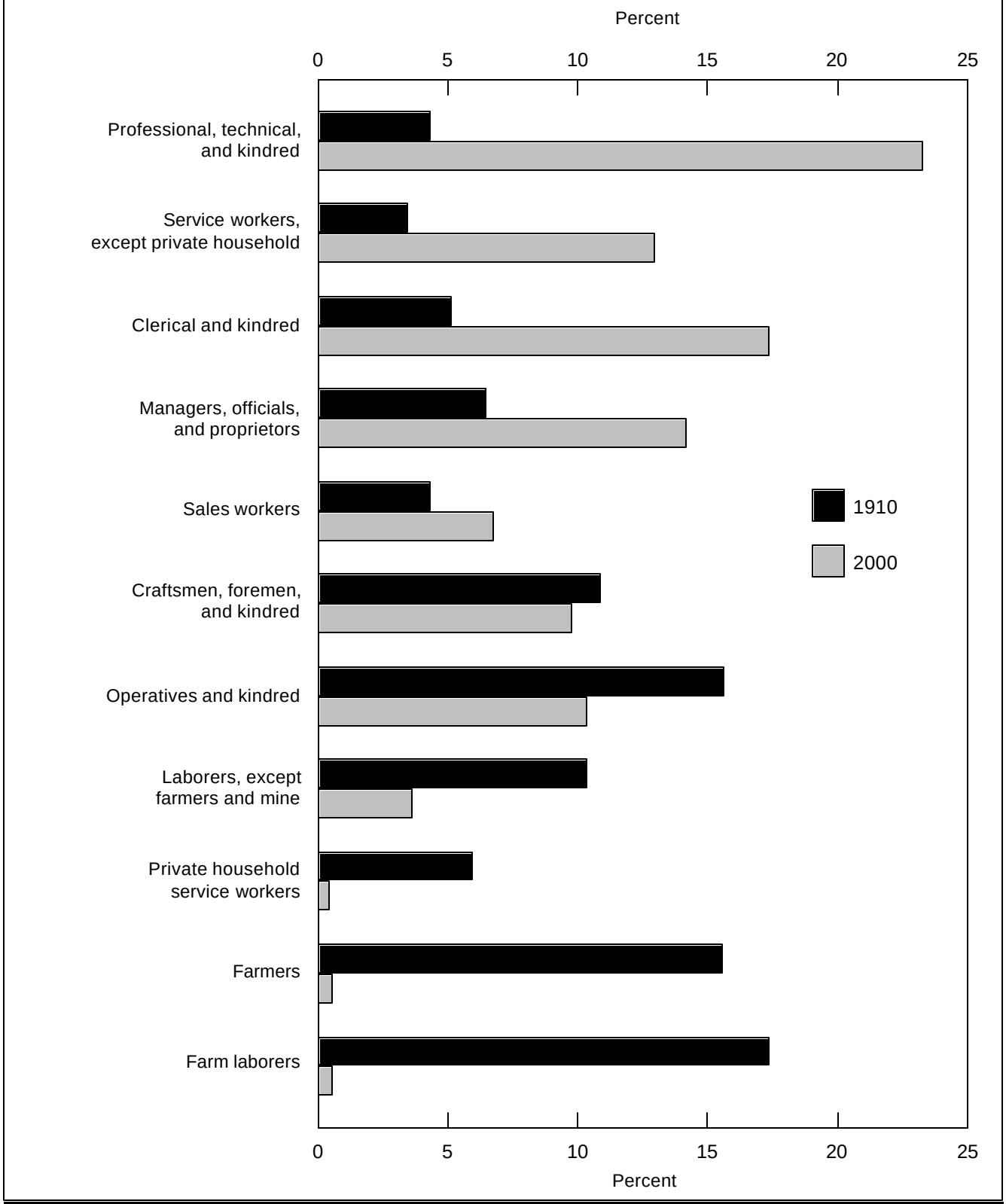
Data and methodology

Occupational data presented in this article are from decennial censuses, adjusted by the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) from the University of Minnesota's Minnesota Population Center.[4] Every census taken in the 20th century used a different system to classify occupations, so data between censuses are not necessarily comparable. IPUMS used the 1950 Index of Occupations and Industries to impose an occupational scheme on data from each census. Because of definitional changes and because some occupations in the 1950 index were components of broader occupations in other years, it was difficult to determine some decade-to-decade employment changes. That is, while the broad trends shown for larger occupation groups and many individual occupations are believed to be relatively accurate, some decade-to-decade changes may reflect data comparability problems between surveys rather than indicating actual changes in employment.[5] Nevertheless, data estimates are shown to the closest thousand; readers should be aware that actual employment may have been somewhat different.

The 1950 census classified all workers into 269 occupation categories, hereafter referred to as occupations;[6] the same census also gives employment estimates for each occupation. In its effort to create a consistent time series, IPUMS reduced the number of occupations to 230. The 1950 census arranged all occupations into 11 major groups, as shown in chart 1, but, with a few exceptions, no subgroups—all occupations were just listed alphabetically.[7] To better analyze growth patterns within these 11 major groups, this article classifies the majority of occupations into subgroups, closely corresponding to 2000 Standard

Chart 1. **Proportional employment in occupational categories, 1910 and 2000**



Occupational Classification (SOC) major or minor groups.[8]

Some 1950 occupation and group names are gender specific or differ in other ways from those in current use, and their coverage of occupations also may differ. In addition, in 1950, some occupations were classified into major groups different from those they were classified into in 2000. For example, cashiers, judged a sales occupation in 2000, constituted a clerical occupation in 1950, and the category of farmers and farm managers, which formed a minor occupation group within management occupations in the 2000 census, was one of the 11 major occupation groups in the 1950 classification. Therefore, the 2000 employment levels shown in this article for certain occupations or occupation groups may not match the employment levels listed in the 2000 census for those same occupations or occupation groups.

The 1900 and 1930 data sets were unavailable from IPUMS at the time the research that led to this article was being carried out. Therefore, the time series begins with 1910 and covers eight additional data points: the year 1920 and the years 1940 through 2000. An employment status filter was applied to the 1940–2000 samples, eliminating those who were not actively employed. During that period, the census asked these people what the last occupation they held was if it was within the previous 5 or 10 years (depending upon which census year was in question). Including those employed within the previous 5 or 10 years would create some distortions, and the data obtained would not match other publicly available data. By contrast, no filter was applied to the 1910 or 1920 data. In both of these censuses, the question on occupation was restricted to those who were either employed or actively looking for work. Those who were retired or out of the labor force for any other reason were not included. When the employment filter was applied to the 1910 sample, certain occupations nearly disappeared. Applying an employment filter to the 1920 survey was not possible, because that census did not ask any question about the respondent's employment status. Therefore, the 1910 and 1920 data include some persons not employed in those years. Altogether, the census data show that employment increased 2.3 times over the 9 decades, from 39.2 million to 129.7 million.

Occupation categories

Occupational staffing patterns changed radically over the 1910–2000 period in response to changes in the mix of goods and services produced and the methods used to produce them. Of the 11 major occupation groups listed in the 1950 census, professional, technical, and kindred workers had the largest percent (and numeric) increase, while the farmer and farm laborer groups had the largest percent (and numeric) decreases. (See chart 1.) Professional, technical, and kindred workers rose from ninth largest to the largest occupation group, while the two farm groups dropped from largest and third largest, respectively, to the smallest, except for private household workers.[9]

Five of the major occupation groups increased as a share of the total, while six declined. All of the ones that declined, except for private household workers, consist of occupations that produce, repair, or transport goods and are concentrated in the agriculture, mining, construction, manufacturing, and transportation industries. The five that increased are the so-called white-collar occupations, plus service workers, except private household. The four major groups that are white-collar occupations include mostly occupations having to do with information, ideas, or people (many in the service group also work with people); are more concentrated in services-producing industries; and, at least for professional and managerial occupations, have higher-than-average education requirements. In aggregate, the five groups that increased went from 24 percent to 75 percent of total employment, while the six groups that declined went from 76 percent to 25 percent over the 90-year period.[10]

The analysis that follows presents charts and discusses decade-by-decade trends for

- the aforementioned 11 major occupation groups;
- selected occupation subgroups, generally corresponding to major or minor groups in the 2000 SOC system; and
- individual occupations that are large, that help explain group trends, or that run counter to group trends.

Occupations and occupation groups are discussed in the order of their staffing pattern changes, from the largest increase to the largest decrease. Those which increased as a proportion of the total tend to be concentrated in industries that grew more rapidly than average or that were a growing proportion of employment in their industries. For example, attendants in hospitals and in medical and dental offices grew particularly fast, because they were employed in rapidly growing health services industries and, over the century, they assumed many routine duties formerly performed by physicians, nurses, and other healthcare workers. In contrast, railroad brakemen and switchmen declined very sharply, both because demand for railroad services grew much more slowly than average and because their work became increasingly mechanized.

Changes in the mix of goods and services produced, in technology, and in business practices, as well as broad economic and social trends, are discussed to the extent that they explain changes in occupational staffing patterns. For example, the mechanization of the production of goods and services and the development of technology are discussed in

the sections on production operatives and engineers, respectively; the spread of motor vehicle use is discussed in the context of road vehicle operators, mechanics and repairers, and police; and the growth of large bureaucratic organizations is examined in the discussion of accountants, clerical workers, and managers.

Some occupation groups exhibited sharp, steady growth as a percent of total employment over the entire period.[11] These occupations include professional occupations overall and several professional subgroups, such as accountants, college teachers, and healthcare workers except for physicians, as well as protective service workers. Computer specialists had especially sharp growth from 1960, when data on that occupation were first collected. Managers, officials, and proprietors also grew, but more slowly. Other groups grew rapidly after 1910, but slowed some time after midcentury. Among these groups are engineers; teachers, except college; and food service workers. Sales workers, mechanics and repairers, and road vehicle operators stopped growing altogether. Judges and lawyers' and physicians and surgeons' employment showed no growth through 1970, but rose—particularly sharply for lawyers—after 1970. For both groups, the early lack of growth was due, at least in part, to artificial limits on supply. (See the discussion on pages 10–11.)

Both operatives and clerical workers rose as a proportion of employment for a number of decades, but then declined. Production and other craftsmen, laborers, mine operatives, and farmers and farm managers all rose from 1910 to 1920, but then declined for the rest of the century, some sharply. Construction workers declined slowly throughout the period.

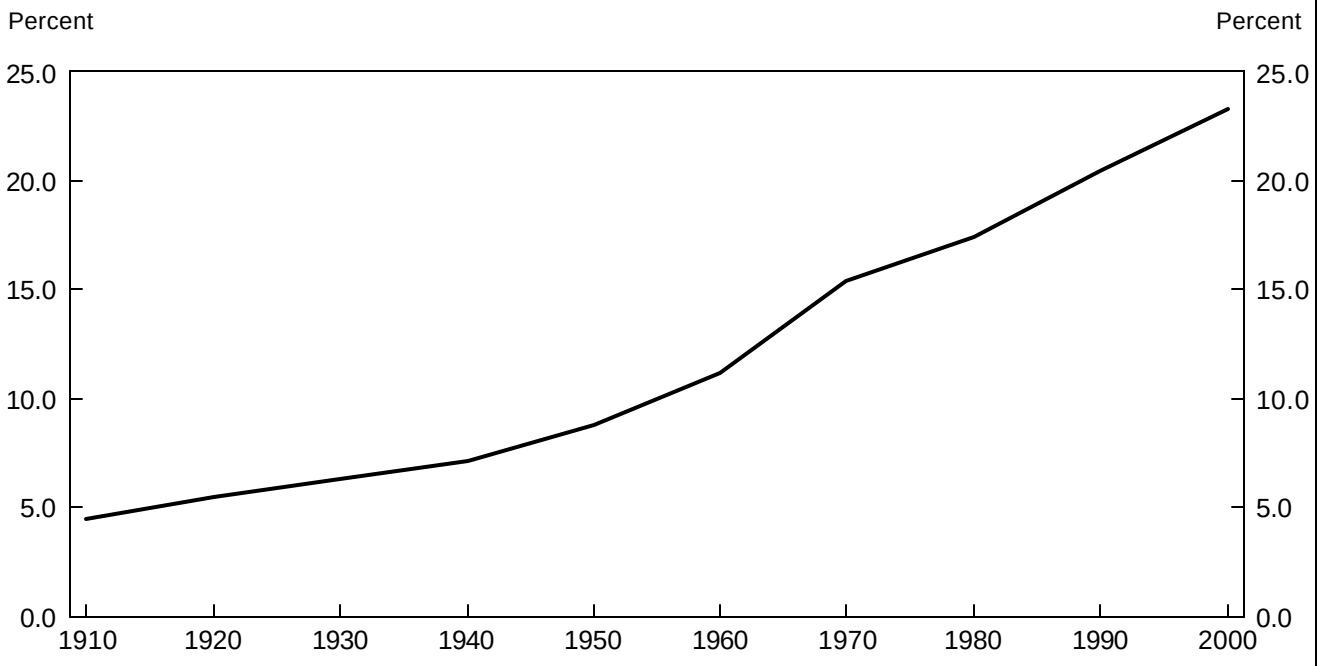
Farm laborers and foremen, as well as private household workers, dropped sharply after 1910. As a result, the occupational staffing patterns in 2000 were vastly different from those in 1910.

Professional, technical, and kindred workers

Between 1910 and 2000, the employment of professional, technical, and kindred workers increased more than fourfold as a proportion of total employment, from 4.4 percent to 23.3 percent. (See chart 2.) Numerically, employment grew from 1.7 million to 30.2 million. Industrialization, technological development, and the growing size and complexity of organizations; rapid growth in healthcare, education, and social services; and the expanded role of government all contributed to the increase. Charts 3–5 show occupational detail for this major group. The occupation groups correspond to two- and three-digit 2000 SOC categories included in the professional and related occupations aggregation.[12]

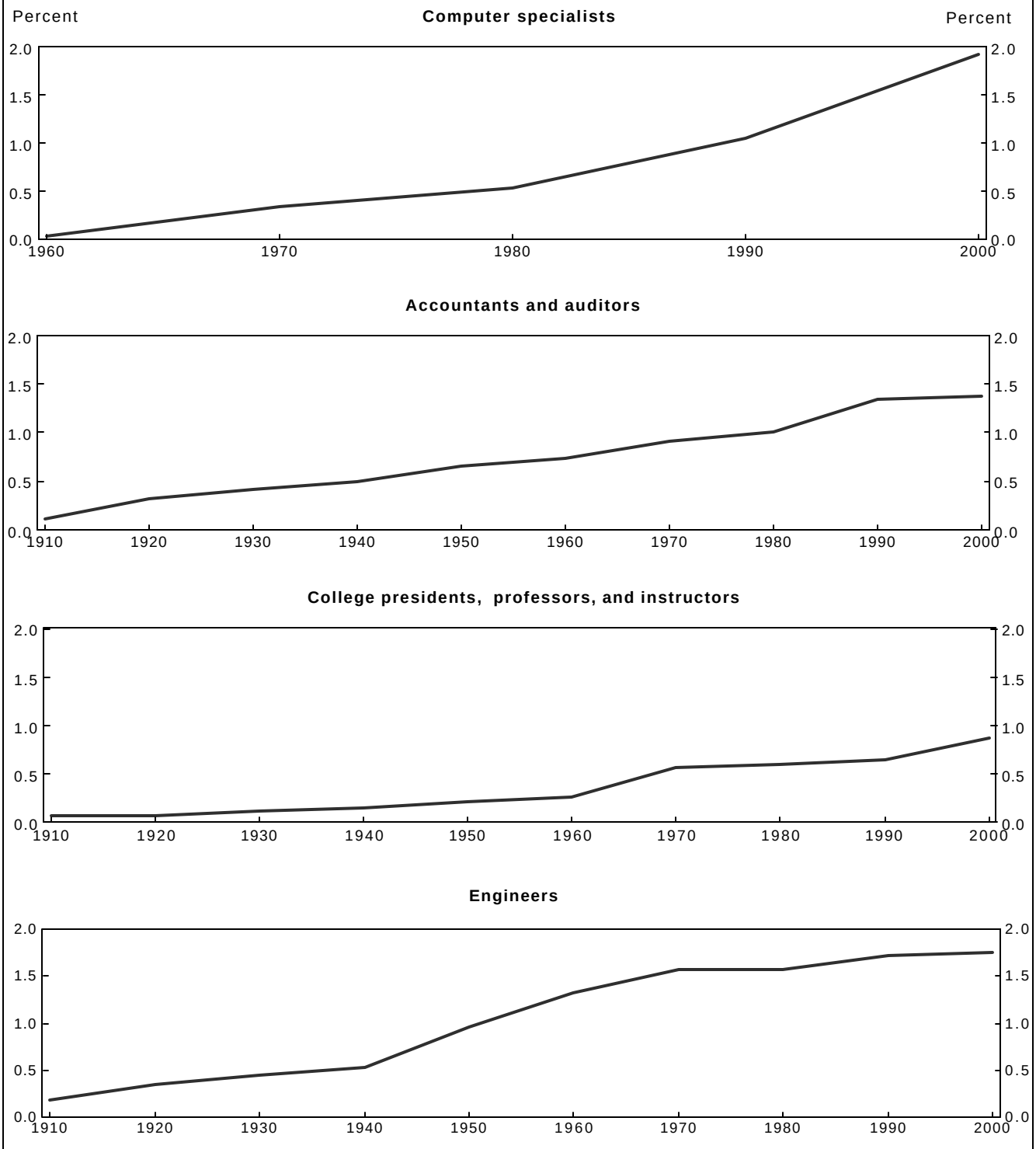
Computer specialists did not exist in 1910, and there were few, if any, in 1950, so they do not appear in the 1950 census

Chart 2. Proportion of total employment of professional, technical, and kindred workers, 1910–2000



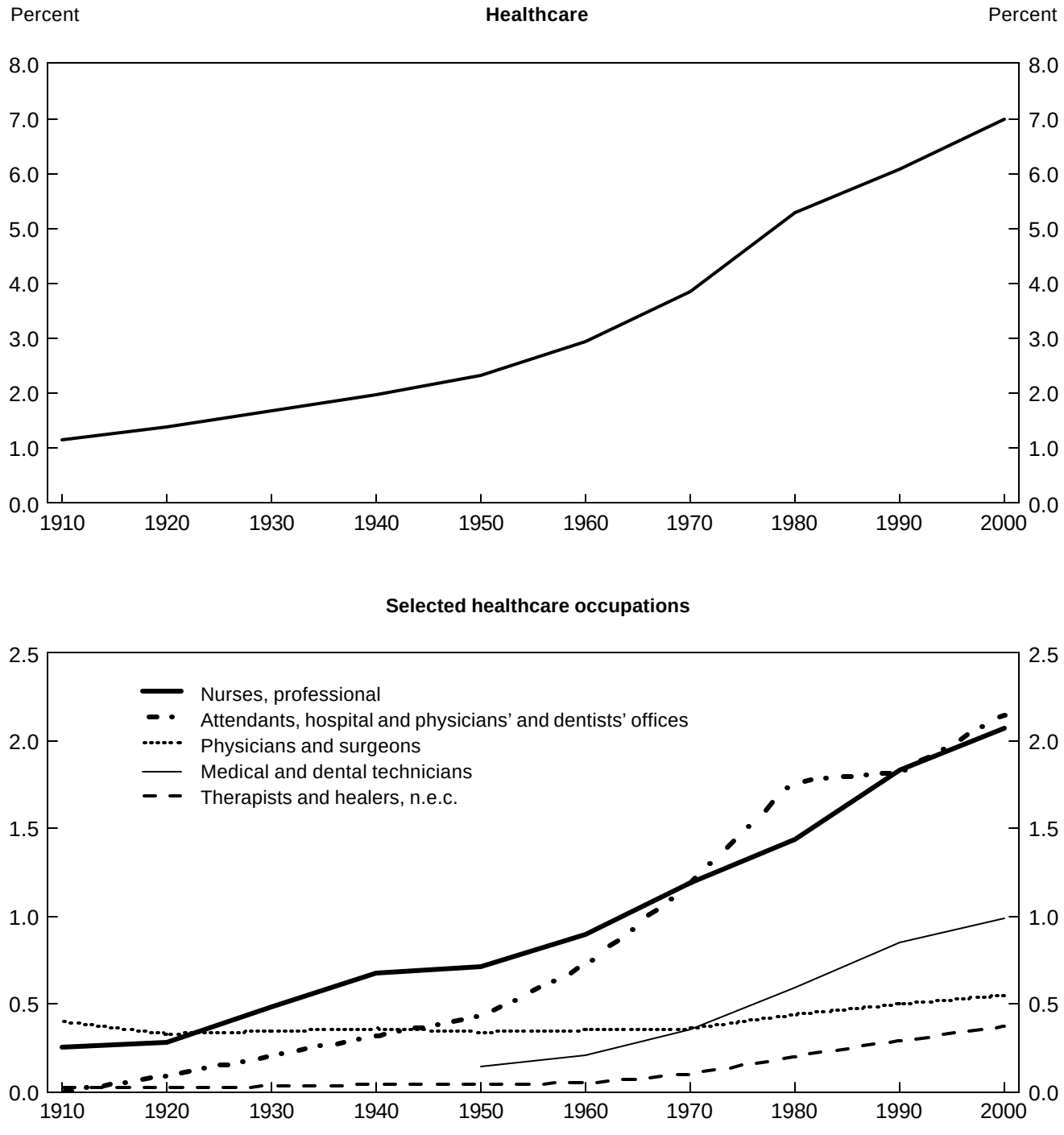
NOTE: Data for 1930 are an average of 1920 and 1940 data because 1930 data were unavailable when this article was written.

Chart 3. **Proportion of total employment of computer specialists; accountants and auditors; college presidents, professors, and instructors; and engineers, 1910–2000**



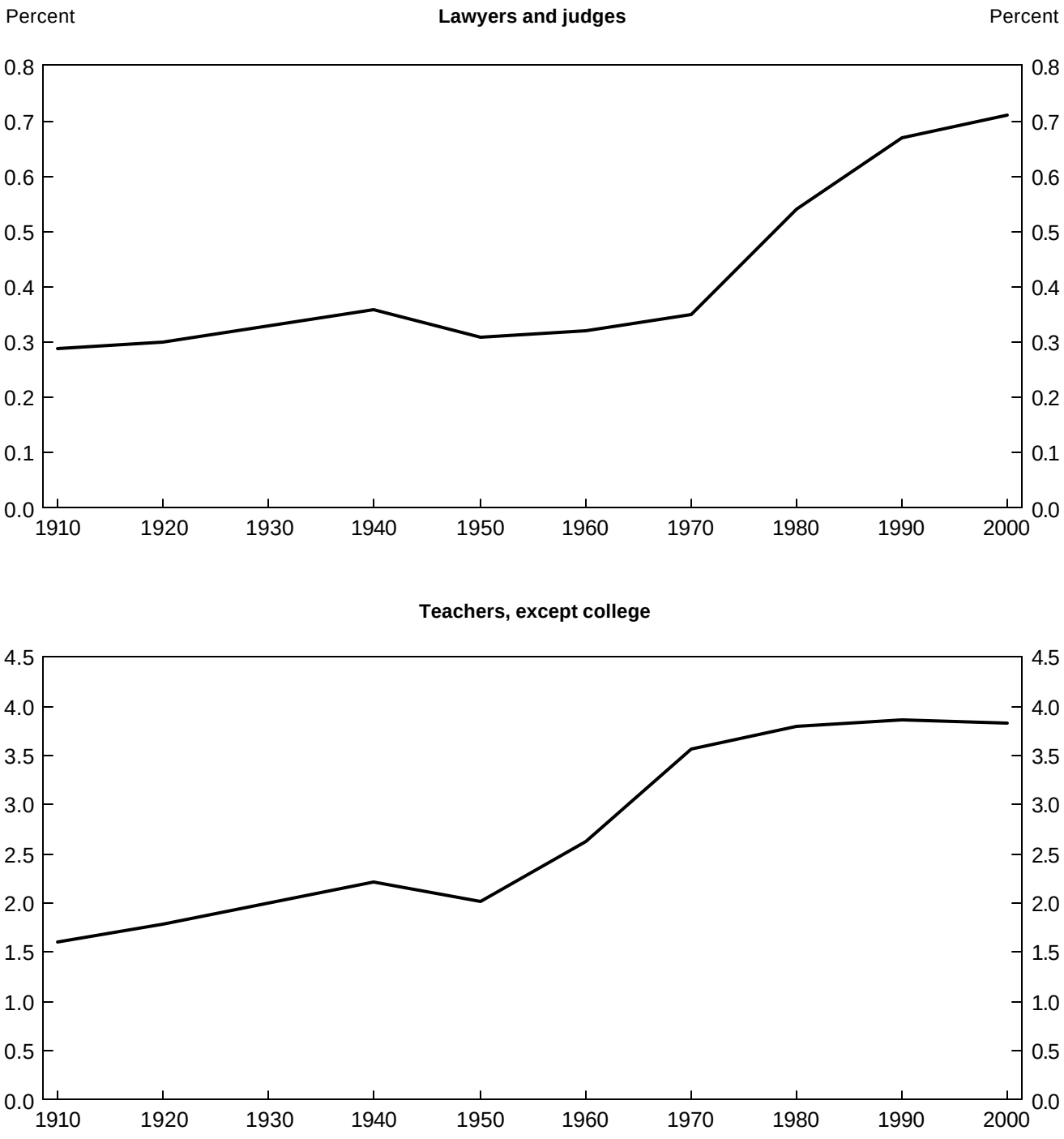
NOTE: Employment of computer specialists was first included as an occupation in 1960. Data for 1930 are an average of 1920 and 1940 data because 1930 data were unavailable when this article was written.

Chart 4. **Proportion of total employment in healthcare and proportion of total employment of selected healthcare occupations, 1910–2000**



NOTE: Data for 1930 are an average of 1920 and 1940 data because 1930 data were unavailable when this article was written.

Chart 5. **Proportion of total employment of lawyers and judges and of teachers, except college, 1910–2000**



NOTE: Data for 1930 are an average of 1920 and 1940 data because 1930 data were unavailable when this article was written.

or the IPUMS classification system. The first commercial electronic computer was delivered in 1951, and employment data on computer specialists were first collected in the 1960 Census.[13]

Computer specialists grew 95 times as a proportion of total employment between 1960 and 2000, from 0.02 percent to 1.92 percent. (See chart 3, top panel.) Employment grew from 12,000 to 2,496,000.[14] The rapid development of computer technology—both more advanced hardware and software and the growth of networks, including the Internet—plus sharply falling computer prices led to the spread of computer use to almost all areas of the economy.

Accountants and auditors grew 13 times as a proportion of total employment between 1910 and 2000, from 0.1 percent to 1.4 percent. (See chart 3, second panel.) Employment grew from 39,000 to 1,795,000.[15] The increasing complexity of business and government operations; more sophisticated management techniques that required more accounting data; greater government regulation regarding financial disclosure, mergers, pensions, and other issues; and the development of complex tax laws all contributed to the growth of this occupation.

College presidents, professors, and instructors grew 12 times as a proportion of total employment between 1910 and 2000, from 0.07 percent to 0.87 percent. (See chart 3, third panel.) The number grew 43 times, from 26,000 to 1,132,000. Over the 9 decades, college enrollments also grew 43 times, from 355,000 to 14,979,000, while the proportion of the population aged 25 and older with 4 or more years of college grew 9.5 times, from 2.7 percent to 25.6 percent.

The more rapid growth from 1960 to 1970 reflects the attendance of the 1946–64 baby-boom generation. From fall 1959 to fall 1969, enrollments in degree-granting institutions more than doubled, from 3.64 million to 8 million. The sharp increase from 1990 to 2000 reflects a sharp rise in enrollments, as well as growth in the proportion of part-time professors and instructors. The latter growth may have spread the teaching load over more teachers.

Engineers increased 9 times as a proportion of total employment between 1910 and 2000, from 0.2 percent to 1.8 percent. (See chart 3, bottom panel.) Their number grew from 74,000 to 2,276,000. Rapid industrialization and growing technological sophistication, which increasingly depended on the work of engineers, fueled the growth. Prior to 1910, much innovation was carried out by self-taught inventors, such as Thomas Edison, but it increasingly began to be carried out by engineers, many in research-and-development laboratories. A rapid growth of manufacturing, including the new motor vehicle and aircraft industries; the development of a vast infrastructure of roads, bridges, and electric power and other utilities; the growth of telephone and broadcast communications and the development of computers; more commercial buildings; and sharp increases in defense spending after 1940 all fueled the growth.[16] Slower growth after 1970 reflects the slower growth of manufacturing, in which engineers are concentrated, and the use of computers in design work, which increased engineers' productivity.[17] The 1990–2000 trend also reflects a drop in defense spending with the end of the Cold War.

Healthcare workers grew 5 times as a proportion of total employment between 1910 and 2000, from 1.2 percent to 7.0 percent. (See chart 4, top panel.) Employment grew from 453,000 to 9,056,000. In 1950, some occupations included in healthcare were not part of professional and technical employment. In order to encompass all healthcare workers within the same category, attendants in hospitals and other institutions and practical nurses, both of which were classified as service occupations in the 1950 census, and attendants in physicians' and dentists' offices, classified as a clerical occupation in 1950, are included among healthcare workers in this article.[18]

Growth occurred as improved medical technology permitted many more medical problems to be treated, or to be treated more aggressively, greater wealth and the spread of health insurance made healthcare more affordable, and a more long-lived population increased the need for healthcare. In 1910, most healthcare was provided in the home, with basic tasks performed by family members. Over the century, more and more healthcare began to be provided by healthcare workers in hospitals, nursing homes, and offices of medical practitioners.[19] For example, there was a large increase in the proportion of childbirths in hospitals between 1920 and 1940.[20]

The expansion of health insurance played a key role in the growth of healthcare after 1940. By shifting the responsibility for payment from the consumer to third-party payers such as insurance companies and the government, health insurance encouraged consumers to use more and costlier healthcare services. Health insurance also encouraged the development of new programs and technologies with little concern for their true cost.[21] In 1939, only 6 percent of workers had hospital insurance; by 1950, 51 percent of workers were covered.[22] Growth was stimulated during World War II, as wage controls encouraged employers to offer benefits, such as hospital insurance, to recruit and retain workers.[23] Gradually, hospital insurance was expanded from simply covering hospital care to covering a wide range of healthcare, whereupon it became health insurance in general. In 1965, with the creation of Medicare and Medicaid, insurance expanded further to cover the elderly and the poor. By 1970, 86 percent of Americans had some form of health insurance,[24] and that percentage remained about the same through 2000.[25]

Despite growth in the proportion of healthcare workers, overall the proportion of physicians and surgeons dropped between 1910 and 1970, from 0.40 percent to 0.36 percent of

total employment. (See chart 4, bottom panel.) The drop was caused by changes in healthcare delivery that increased the productivity of physicians and surgeons and by restrictions on medical school enrollments that limited the supply of those professionals. Physicians' productivity increased because some duties were shifted to other healthcare workers and because doctors stopped making house calls. The expansion of medical schools and the admission of more foreign-trained physicians and surgeons to the Nation helped raise the proportion of physicians and surgeons to 0.55 percent by 2000.[26] Employment grew from 155,000 in 1910 to 279,000 in 1970 and 709,000 in 2000.

The expansion of hospitals, nursing homes, and other healthcare services and the increasing specialization in healthcare increased the proportional employment of most other healthcare workers. Professional nurses grew from 0.3 percent to 2.1 percent of total employment, and therapists and healers grew from 0.02 percent to 0.37 percent. (See chart 4, bottom panel.) Attendants in hospitals and other institutions and attendants in physicians' and dentists' offices grew from 0.1 percent to 2.2 percent of total employment from 1920 to 2000 (no data were available for 1910), as they assumed more routine tasks formerly done by physicians, nurses, and other higher paid workers. (See chart 4, bottom panel.) Medical and dental technicians grew from 0.14 percent to 0.99 percent of total employment between 1950 and 2000. (See chart 4, bottom panel; no data were available before 1950.)

Lawyers and judges increased one-and-a-half times as a proportion of total employment between 1910 and 2000, with almost all growth coming since 1970. (See chart 5, top panel.) Between 1910 and 1970, lawyers and judges grew from 0.29 percent to 0.35 percent of employment (reaching a peak of 0.36 percent in 1940), after which they jumped to 0.71 percent by 2000.[27] Employment grew from 112,000 in 1910 to 272,000 in 1970 and 927,000 in 2000. Stiff licensing requirements (for both individuals and law schools) and other restrictions on supply limited growth through 1970, but as these restrictions weakened or disappeared, the number of law graduates grew.[28] At the same time, demand for lawyers increased, as many more laws were enacted, business activities became more complex, and society became more litigious. Civil rights legislation for minorities, women, and older and disabled persons; laws regarding the environment, employer-employee relations, product safety, and consumer protection; and higher crime and divorce rates all contributed to the growth of lawyers and judges.[29] Several Supreme Court decisions expanded the right to a court-appointed counsel for criminal defendants, which in turn led to increased funds for public-defenders' offices and a sharp increase in the number of court-appointed defense attorneys.

Teachers below the college level[30] increased 1.4 times as a proportion of total employment between 1910 and 2000, from 1.6 percent to 3.8 percent. (See chart 5, bottom panel.) Their number rose sevenfold, from 624,000 to 4,972,000. Decreasing class size, as measured by pupil-to-teacher ratios, and greater enrollments drove the growth of schoolteachers. The sharp growth in the number of adults taking self-enrichment classes, in subjects such as cooking, dancing, and creative writing, as well as those taking remedial education, adult literacy, and English as a second language, drove the growth of adult education teachers.

The elementary and secondary school pupil-to-teacher ratio dropped by more than half, from about 35 in 1910 to 16.4 in 2000.[31] Elementary and secondary school enrollments grew 1.7 times, from 19,372,000 to 52,989,000, between 1910 and 2000, while total U.S. population grew more than twofold, from 92,000,000[32] to 281,000,000.[33] The number of 5- to 18-year-olds increased 1.3 times, from 24,361,000 in 1910 to 61,298,000 (5- to 19-year-olds)in 2000.[34] Enrollments increased even faster than the 5- to 18-year-old population, because students remained in school for more years, on average, in 2000 than in 1910. Much of the increase in educational attainment occurred during the middle of the century. Between 1940 and 1980, the percentage of 25- to 29-year-olds with a high school diploma increased from 38.1 percent to 85.4 percent. (The percentage of black 25- to 29-year-olds with a high school diploma increased from 12.3 percent to 76.7 percent.) Growth slowed after 1980, but reached 88.1 percent in 2000.[35] The increase in the number of teachers below the college level was more pronounced among secondary school teachers than among elementary school teachers.

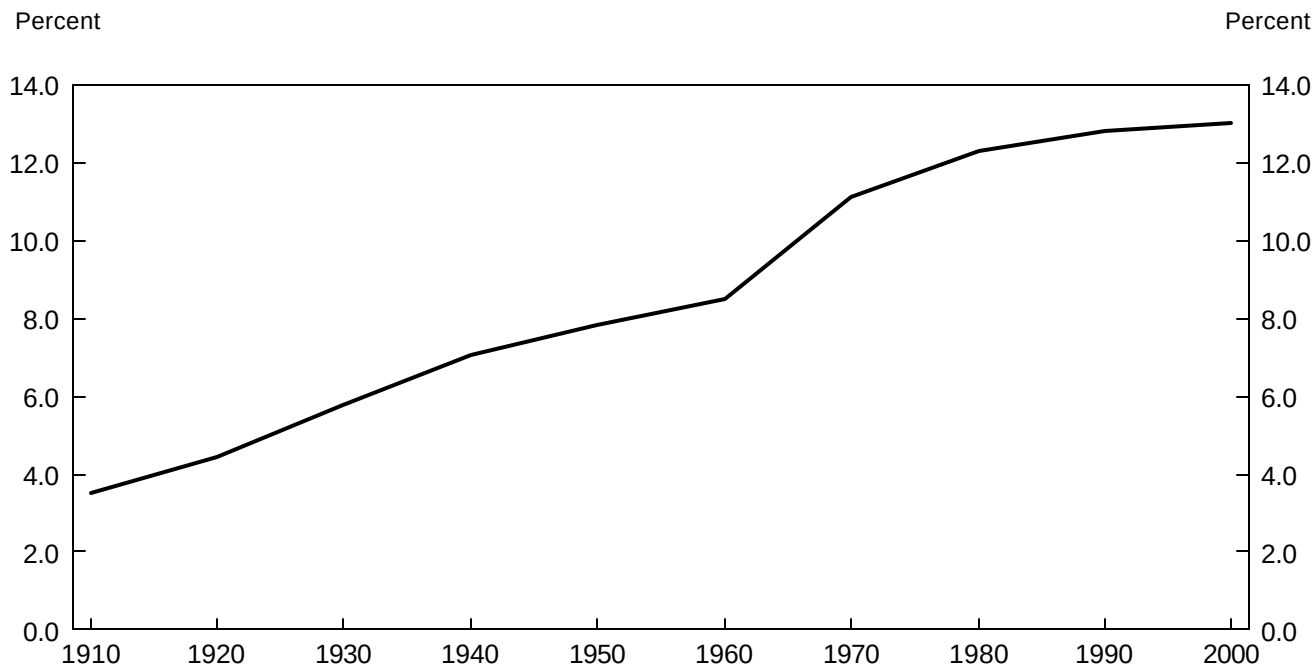
The drop in teachers as a proportion of the total employed in 1950 reflects lower enrollments as the smaller age cohort of those born during the 1930s moved through the education system. The increases in 1960 and 1970 reflect higher enrollments as the baby-boom generation, born between 1946 and 1964, moved through the system. After 1970, lower enrollments, together with a continued drop in pupil-teacher ratios, led to more modest growth in teachers as a proportion of the total employed.

Clergy (trend not charted), one of the larger professional occupations in 1910, decreased slightly as a proportion of total employment between 1910 and 2000, from 0.32 percent to 0.29 percent. Employment of clergy grew from 125,000 to 379,000.[36]

Service workers, except private household

Service workers, except private household, increased 2.7 times as a proportion of total employment between 1910 and 2000, from 3.5 percent to 13 percent. (See chart 6.) Employment increased from 1,363,000 to 16,897,000.[37] Subgroups analyzed correspond to 2000 SOC major group (two-digit) categories: building and grounds cleaning and maintenance service, food

Chart 6. Proportion of total employment of service workers, except private household, 1910–2000



NOTE: Data for 1930 are an average of 1920 and 1940 data because 1930 data were unavailable when this article was written.

preparation and serving, protective service, and personal care and service occupations. (Health service, a fifth SOC major group within the service occupations, which includes attendants at hospitals and other institutions, as well as practical nurses, was discussed earlier with professional healthcare workers.[38])

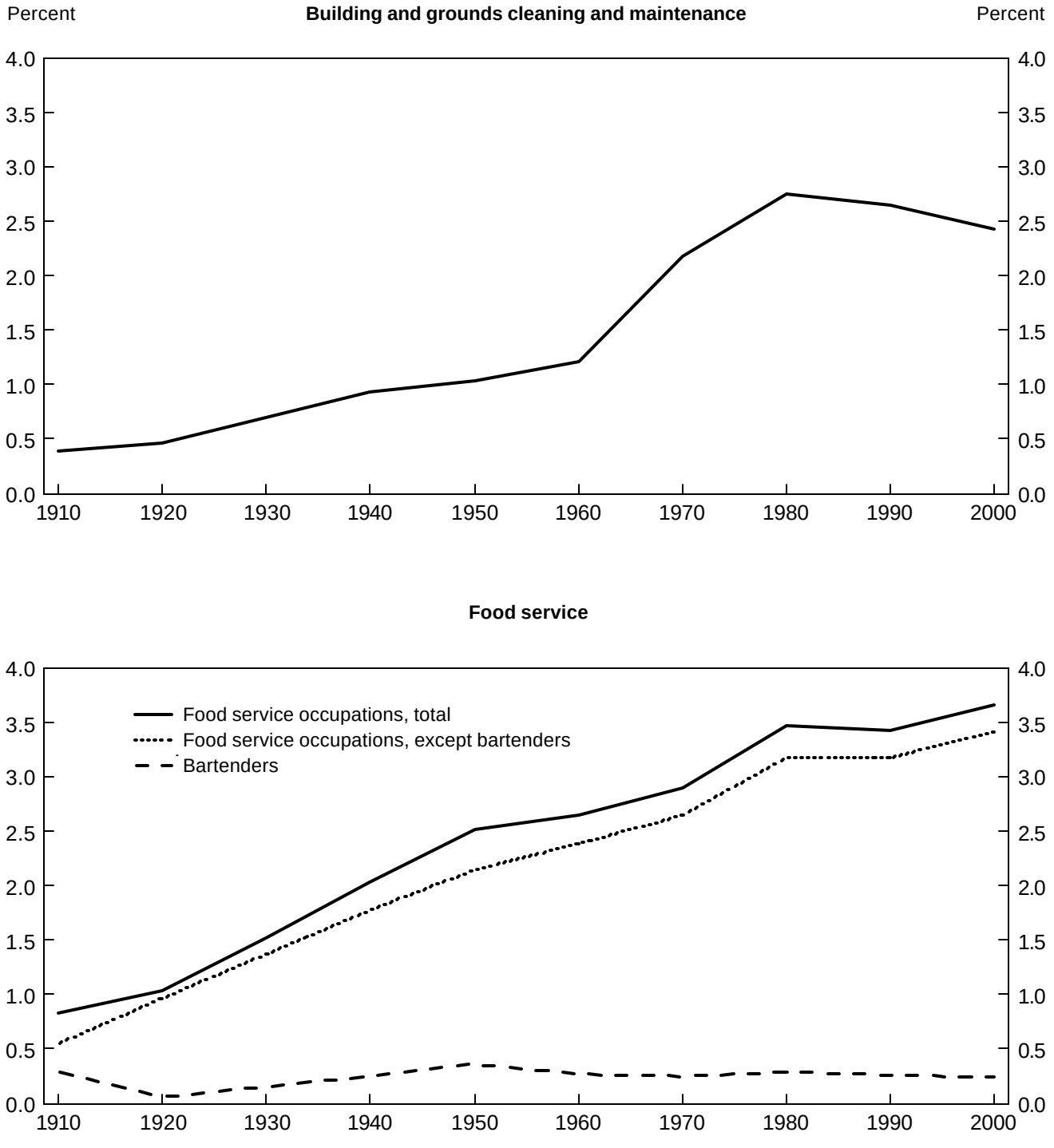
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations grew 5.3 times as a proportion of total employment between 1910 and 2000, from 0.4 percent to 2.4 percent.[39] (See chart 7, top panel.) Employment grew from 150,000 in 1910 to 2,676,000 in 1980 and 3,158,000 in 2000. Rapid growth in the number of office buildings, hotels, stores, healthcare facilities, apartment buildings, schools, and other structures requiring cleaning and maintenance spurred the increase in employment. It is not clear why the proportion dropped after 1980, but the numbers may reflect problems with the data.

Workers in food preparation and serving related occupations are employed in eating and drinking places, in stores selling food prepared on the premises, and in schools, health care, and other facilities providing prepared meals. Their employment grew 3.4 times as a proportion of total employment between 1910 and 2000, from 0.8 percent to 3.7 percent of total employment. (See chart 7, bottom panel.) In numbers, their employment grew from 323,000 to 4,758,000. Bartenders, however, declined slightly, from 0.29 percent to 0.24 percent, with a temporary drop to 0.06 percent in 1920 as a result of prohibition.[40] (See chart 7, bottom panel.)

Greater income made food prepared away from home more affordable; the advent of automobiles, improved roads, and greater urbanization made food and drink purveyors more accessible; and an increasing percentage of women working outside of the home intensified the need for prepared meals.[41] More nursing home and assisted-living facility residents and an expansion of school lunch programs also stimulated growth. The number of meals that Americans eat away from home has grown from 16 percent in 1977–78 to 29 percent in 1995.[42]

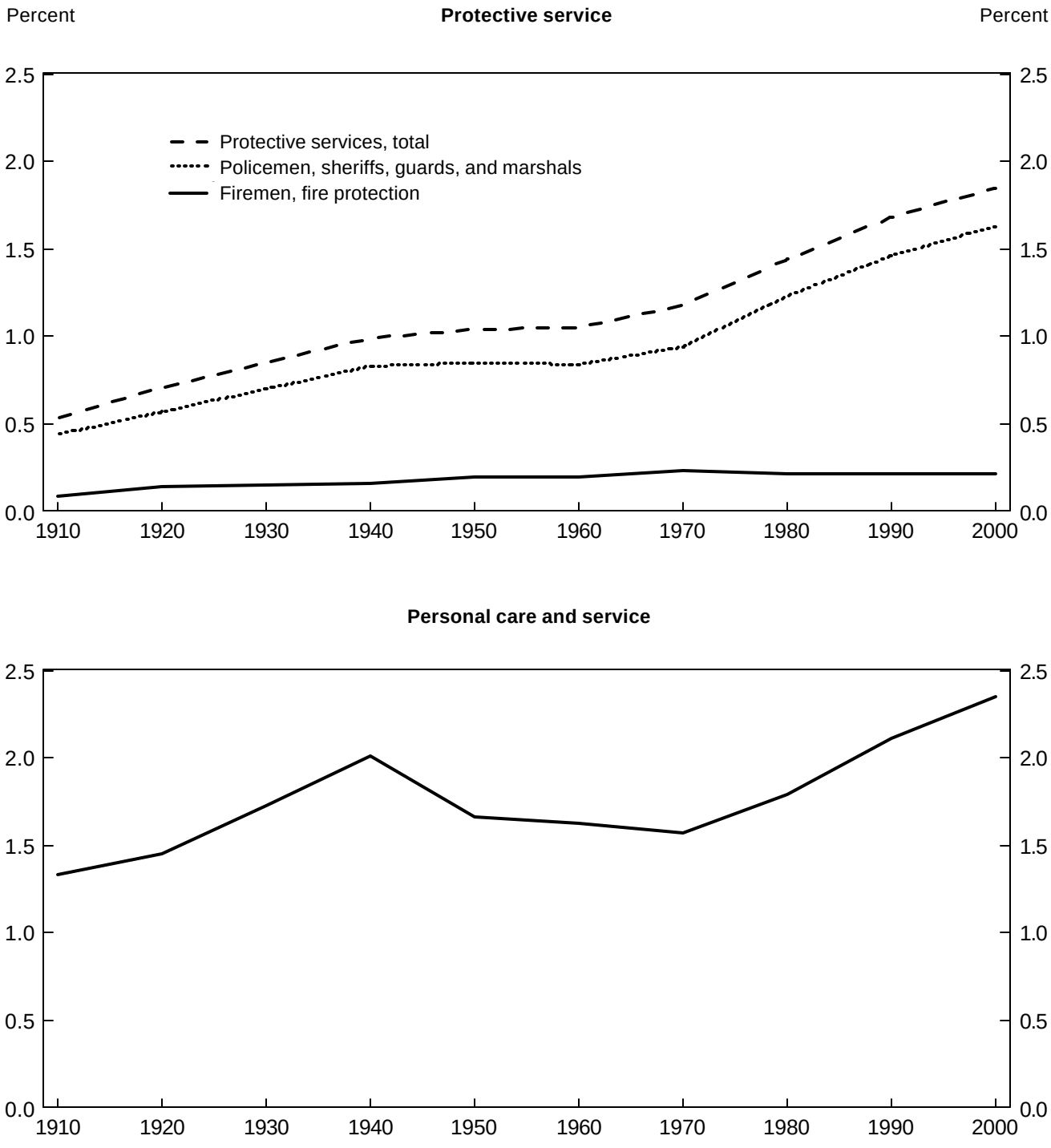
Protective service workers increased 2.5 times as a percent of total employment between 1910 and 2000, from 0.53 percent to 1.85 percent. (See chart 8, top panel.) Their employment grew from 205,000 to 2,395,000. Most growth was in police, sheriffs, guards, and marshals. (See chart 8, top panel.) Increased urbanization, more motor vehicle traffic, higher crime and incarceration rates, more properties and other assets to protect, and more laws to enforce all contributed to the growth. The faster growth since 1960 may reflect, at least in part, a response to the sharp increase in homicide and robbery rates.[43] The proportion of firemen doubled between

Chart 7. **Proportion of total employment in building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations and proportion of total employment in food service occupations, 1910–2000**



NOTE: Data for 1930 are an average of 1920 and 1940 data because 1930 data were unavailable when this article was written.

Chart 8. **Proportion of total employment in protective service occupations and in personal care and service occupations, 1910–2000**



NOTE: Data for 1930 are an average of 1920 and 1940 data because 1930 data were unavailable when this article was written.

1910 and 1950, due to urbanization and the replacement of volunteers with paid firefighters, but remained level thereafter. (See chart 8, top panel.)

Personal care and service occupations grew 77 percent as a proportion of employment between 1910 and 2000, from 1.3 percent to 2.4 percent. (See chart 8, bottom panel.) Employment grew from 515,000 to 3,054,000. Most of the growth took place after 1970 and was among professional and personal services attendants, an occupation that includes teachers' aides and childcare workers. Over the 90-year period, employment of barbers, beauticians, and manicurists showed little growth, while that of porters and elevator operators declined.

Clerical and kindred workers

Clerical and kindred workers grew 2.7 times as a proportion of employment between 1910 and 1980, but by 2000 their proportion had declined to 2.3 times the 1910 level. The proportion went from 5.2 percent in 1910 to 19.3 percent in 1980 and 17.4 percent in 2000. (See chart 9, top panel.) Employment grew from 2,026,000 in 1910 to 18,758,000 in 1980 and 22,591,000 in 2000. The greater number, size, and complexity of business, government, and nonprofit organizations, with more reports, transactions, records, correspondence, and telephone calls to handle and more clients and customers to deal with all contributed to the growth of clerical occupations. In addition, the spread of retail self-service, as opposed to asking a sales worker for goods stored behind a counter and then having the worker ring up the sale, caused cashiers, classified as a clerical occupation in 1950, to grow rapidly, replacing sales workers.[44]

The growing use of computers and other electronic devices, which simplified or eliminated many clerical activities, caused the post-1980 decline. Automated switching and voice messaging affected telephone operators; personal computers, word-processing software, optical scanners, electronic mail, and voice messaging, secretaries and typists; accounting and database software, bookkeepers; ATM's and telephone and online banking, tellers; and computerized checkout terminals, cashiers.[45] The proportion of telephone operators declined after 1950; stenographers, typists, and secretaries, as well as bookkeepers, after 1970; bank tellers after 1980; and cashiers after 1990. (See chart 9, panel 2.) However, occupations requiring personal contact, such as bill and account collectors; vehicle dispatchers and starters; attendants in physicians' and dentists' offices; and receptionists, increased as a percent of employment through 2000.[46]

Managers, officials, and proprietors

Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm, grew 1.2 times as a proportion of total employment between 1910 and 2000, from 6.5 percent to 14.2 percent of all employment. (See chart 10.) Their number grew from 2,503,000 to 18,392,000. More and larger bureaucratic organizations, some with many layers of managers, as well as the development of more sophisticated management techniques, spurred growth. The proportional drop between 1950 and 1970 is due to a sharp decline in the number of self-employed managers, as small owner-operated establishments were replaced by larger corporate-owned ones operated by salaried managers. Employment of self-employed managers, officials, and proprietors, n.e.c, declined 22 percent between 1950 and 1960, from 2,528,000 to 1,968,000, and employment of self-employed managers and administrators, n.e.c., declined 49 percent between 1960 and 1970, from 1,764,000 to 902,000.[47] Most of those employed within the major SOC group of managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm, are classified in the census as managers, officials, and proprietors (not elsewhere classified), limiting more detailed analysis.

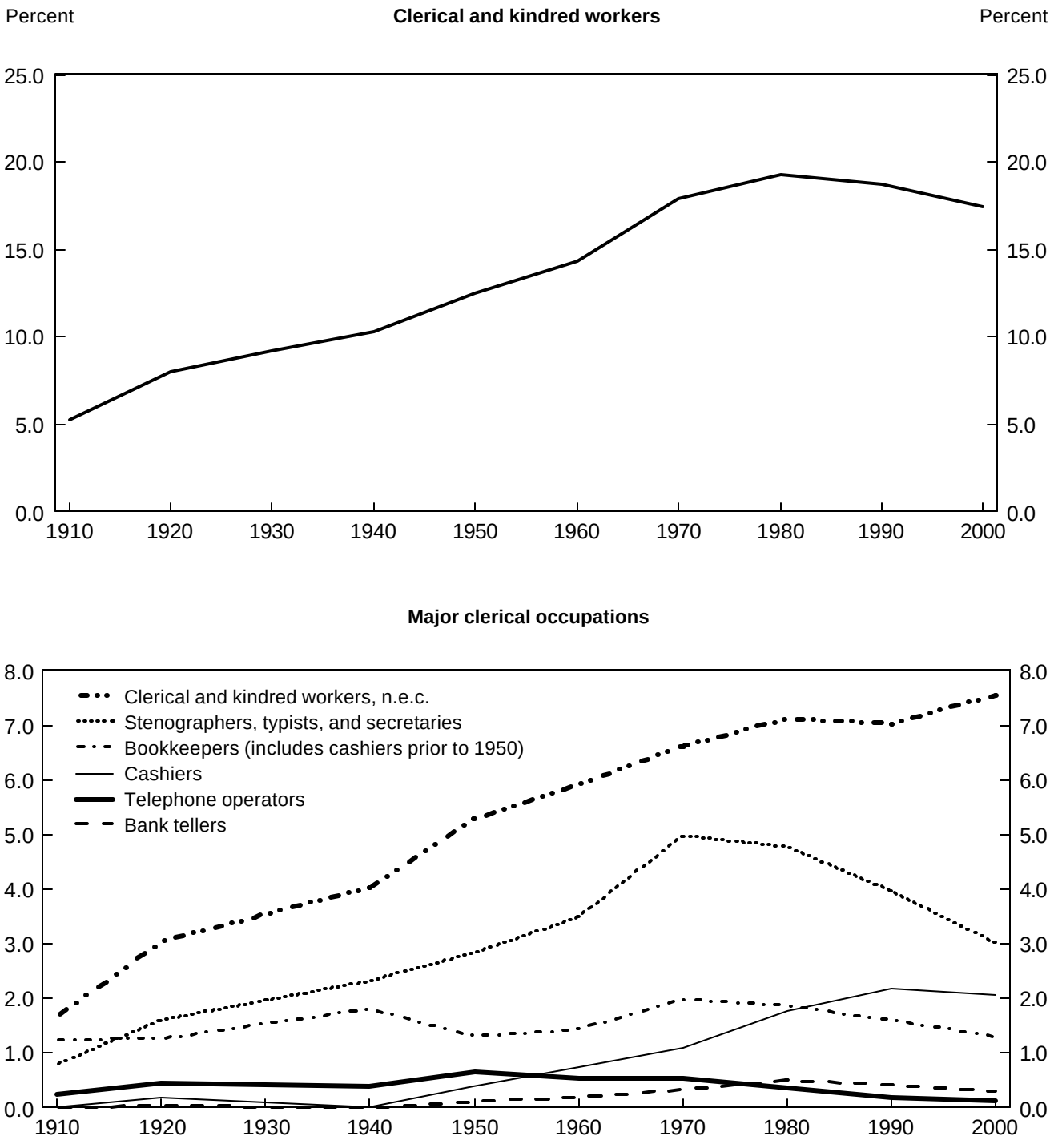
Sales workers

Sales workers grew 69 percent as a proportion of total employment between 1910 and 1970, but then dropped. In 2000, the occupation was 56 percent above the 1910 level. Sales workers went from 4.4 percent of total employment in 1910 to 7.4 percent in 1970 and 6.8 percent in 2000. (See chart 11.) Employment of sales workers grew from 1,695,000 in 1910 to 5,677,000 in 1970 and 8,855,000 in 2000. A rapid increase in the volume of goods and services sold kindled the growth. The leveling after midcentury occurred as self-service retailing became widespread, reducing the need for sales workers and spurring the growth of cashiers, a clerical occupation in the 1950 census.[48] Computerized sales terminals, introduced toward the end of the century, also limited growth by raising retail sales workers' productivity.

Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers

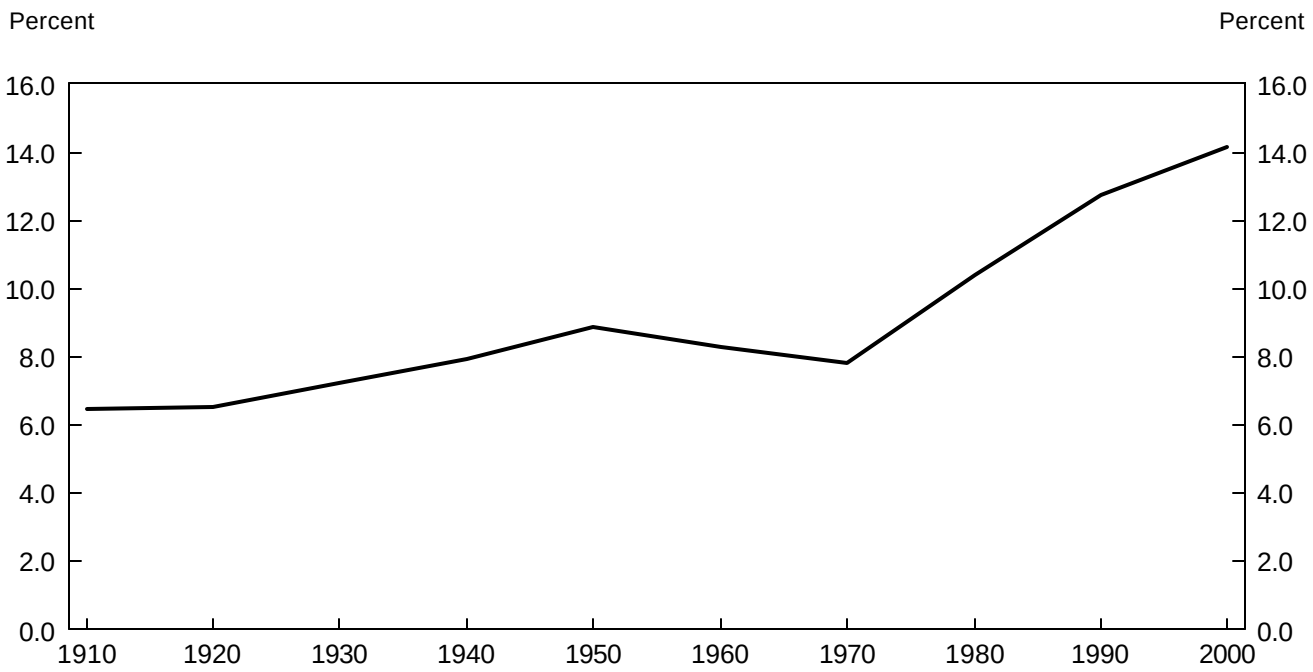
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers grew 27 percent as a proportion of total employment between 1910 and 1920, but by 2000 the group was 10 percent below the 1910 level. The occupation grew from 10.9 percent in 1910 to 13.8 percent in 1920, dipped below 12 percent in 1940, recovered to almost 14 percent by 1950, remained above 13 percent through 1970, and then declined to 9.8 percent in 2000. (See chart 12.) The drop in 1940 reflects, at least in part, the Great Depression, which may have affected craftsmen more than other occupation groups.[49] Employment grew from 4,223,000 in 1910 to 12,769,000 in 2000. The occupation of craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers is divided into three subgroups for this article, roughly corresponding to the 2000 SOC major occupation groups of construction workers, mechanics and repairers, and production and other craftsmen.[50]

Chart 9. **Proportion of total employment of clerical and kindred workers and proportion of total employment in major clerical occupations, 1910–2000**



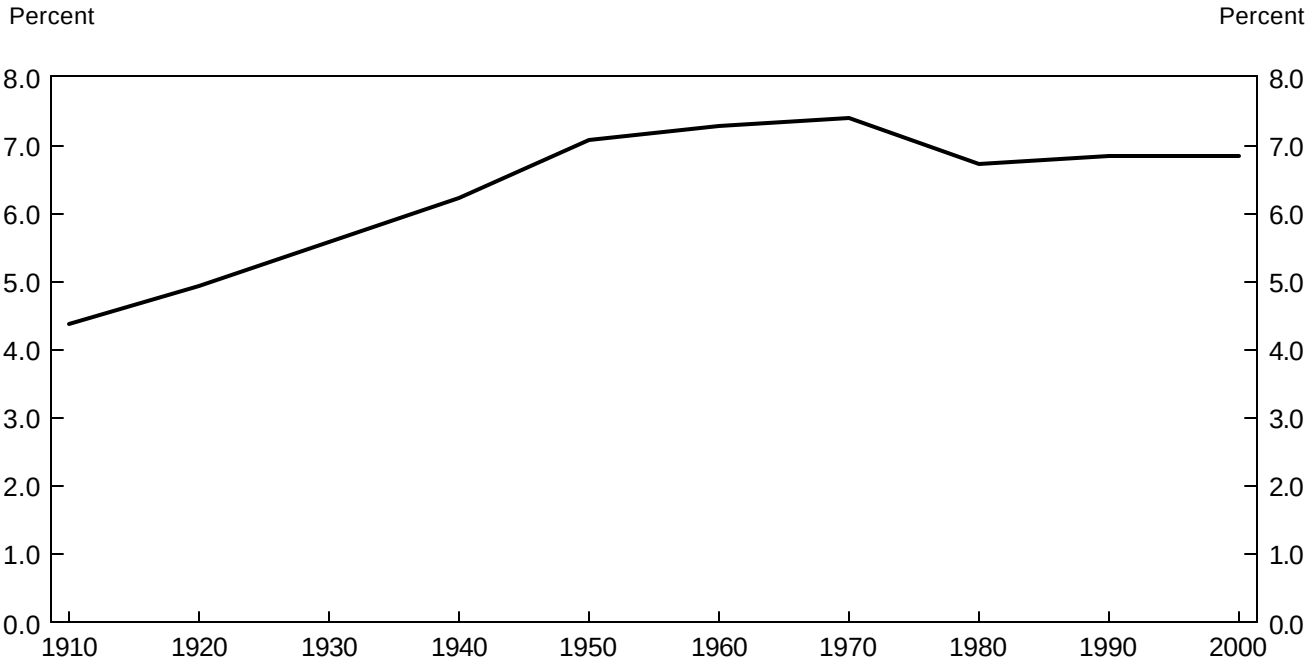
NOTE: Data for 1930 are an average of 1920 and 1940 data because 1930 data were unavailable when this article was written.

Chart 10. **Proportion of total employment of managers, officials, and proprietors, 1910–2000**



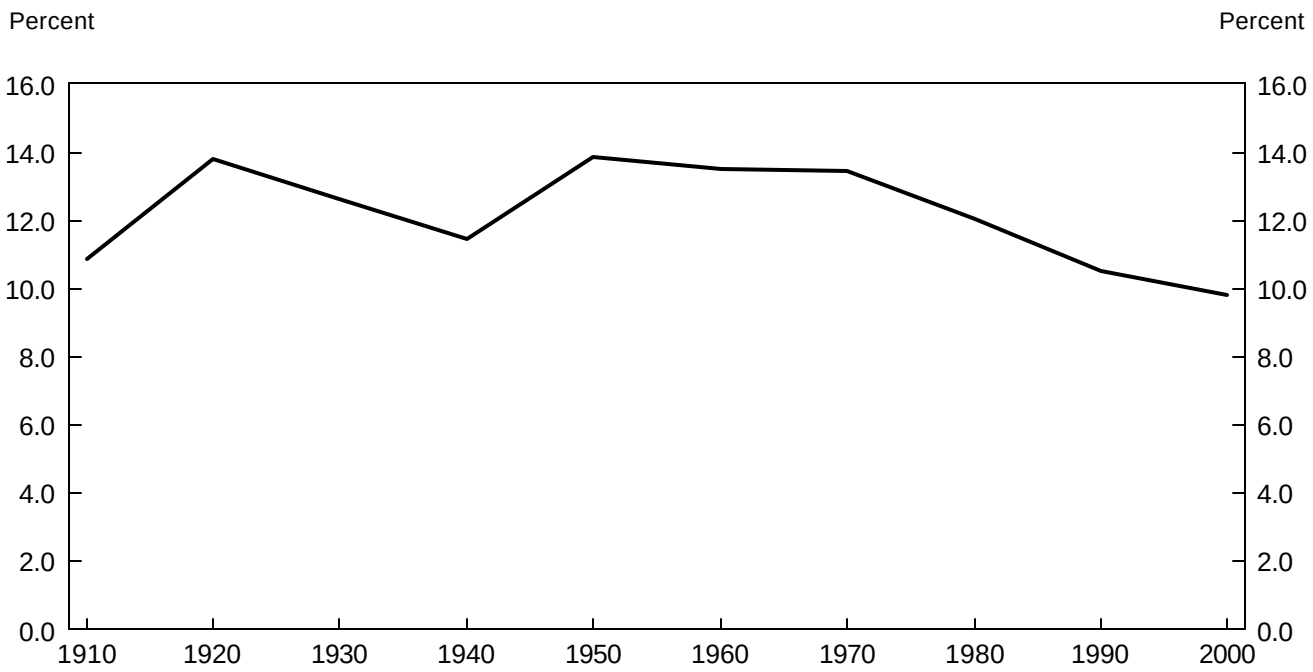
NOTE: Data for 1930 are an average of 1920 and 1940 data because 1930 data were unavailable when this article was written.

Chart 11. **Proportion of total employment of sales workers, 1910–2000**



NOTE: Data for 1930 are an average of 1920 and 1940 data because 1930 data were unavailable when this article was written.

Chart 12. Proportion of total employment of craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers, 1910–2000



NOTE: Data for 1930 are an average of 1920 and 1940 data because 1930 data were unavailable when this article was written.

Mechanics and repairers grew 10.9 times as a proportion of total employment between 1910 and 1950, but by 2000 the occupation had dropped to 9.9 times the 1910 proportion. It grew from 0.32 percent to 3.91 percent in 1960 and then slipped to 3.58 percent in 2000. (See chart 13, top panel.) Employment of mechanics and repairers grew from 140,000 in 1910 to 2,520,000 in 1960 and 4,642,000 in 2000. A vast increase in the amount of machinery, all requiring maintenance and repair, drove the growth. There was greater mechanization of factories, farms, offices, mines, service industries, and homes, all made possible by the spread of a network of electric power lines and generating facilities. The number of motor vehicles and aircraft in use grew exponentially, as did machinery related to central heating and air-conditioning, telephone and broadcast communications, computers, and many other technologies. The proportion of mechanics and repairers declined slightly after 1960 as the pace of mechanization slowed and as machinery and equipment became more reliable and easier to repair.

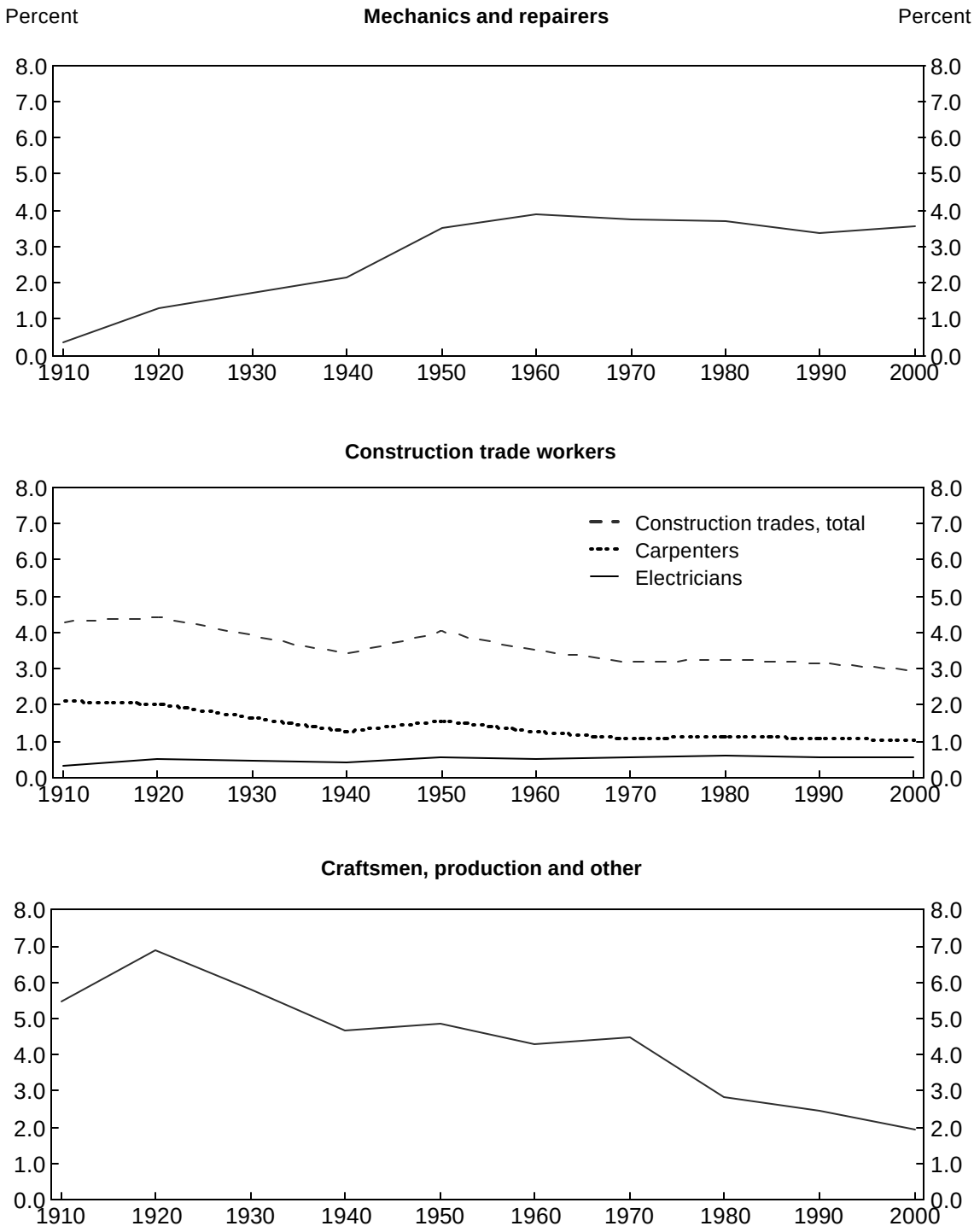
Construction workers declined 31 percent as a proportion of total employment between 1910 and 2000, from 4.3 percent to 3.0 percent. (see chart 13, middle panel.) Employment grew from 1,663,000 in 1910 to 3,837,000 in 2000. Most of the relative decline in construction workers' share of employment was among carpenters. Electricians, the second-largest construction occupation after carpenters in 2000, grew from 0.34 percent of total employment in 1910 to 0.57 percent in 2000, with most growth between 1910 and 1920. (See chart 13, middle panel.)

Production and other craftsmen grew 26 percent as a proportion of total employment from 1910 to 1920, but then declined, dropping to 65 percent below the 1910 level. The category grew from 5.5 percent in 1910 to 6.9 percent in 1920, but fell to 1.9 percent by 2000. (See chart 13, bottom panel.) Employment grew from 2,125,000 in 1910 to 3,435,000 in 1970, but slipped to 2,515,000 by 2000. Mechanization and automation in the manufacturing and railroad industries, as well as in other industries; more efficient management; and, in the later decades, greater imports caused the decline.

Operatives

Operatives and kindred workers include operators of motor vehicles and fixed machinery; assemblers, inspectors, packers, and related workers; and apprentices to craft workers. In the early years of the 20th century, the occupation also included many operators of horse-drawn vehicles. Operatives grew 28 percent as a proportion of total employment

Chart 13. **Proportion of total employment of mechanics and repairers, construction trade workers, and production and other craftsmen, 1910–2000**



NOTE: Data for 1930 are an average of 1920 and 1940 data because 1930 data were unavailable when this article was written.

between 1910 and 1950, but by 2000 their proportion had fallen to 33 percent below the 1910 level. Operatives grew from 15.7 percent of total employment in 1910 to 20.1 percent in 1950, but then declined to 10.4 percent in 2000. (See chart 14.) Employment grew from 6,079,000 in 1910 to 11,518,000 in 1950, peaked at 14,346,000 in 1980, and declined to 13,544,000 by 2000. The group is divided into three components for analysis: road (motor and horse-drawn) vehicle operators, mine operatives and laborers, and production and other operatives.

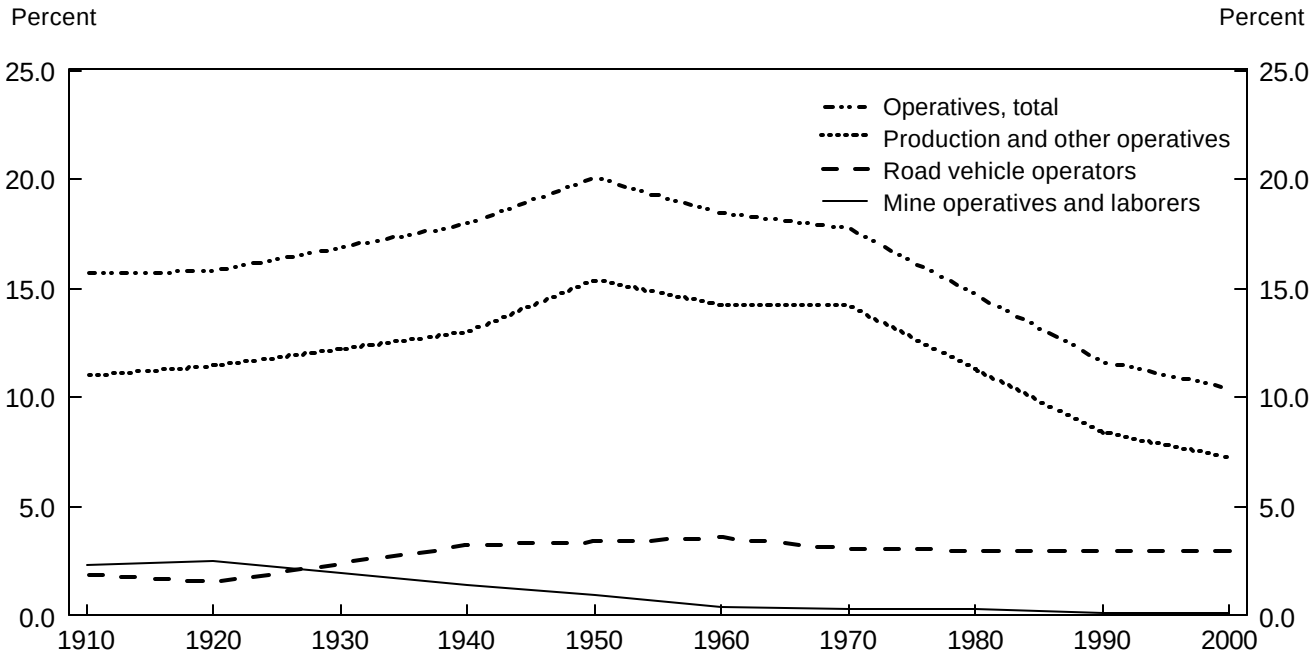
Road vehicle operators grew 88 percent as a proportion of total employment between 1910 and 1960, but by 2000 the category was only 59 percent above the 1910 level.[51] Road vehicle operators grew from 1.9 percent of total employment in 1910 to 3.6 percent in 1960, but then settled at about 3.0 percent for the rest of the century. (See chart 14.) Employment grew from 735,000 in 1910 to 3,917,000 by 2000. The increase was due to growth in the volume of goods moved by road and in the distances the goods were shipped.

The employment drop to 641,000 and 1.5 percent of total employment in 1920 reflects the shift from horse-drawn to motorized vehicles, which greatly increased driver productivity.[52] (The 1910 and 1920 censuses did not distinguish clearly between operators of horse-drawn and motorized vehicles.) The growth of truck registrations from 10,000 in 1910 to 1.1 million in 1920 indicates the magnitude of the shift. So does the drop in employment of livery stable keepers and managers from 35,000 to 11,000 over the same period.[53]

Mine operatives and laborers declined 95 percent as a proportion of total employment between 1910 and 2000, from 2.4 percent in the former year to 0.1 in the latter (see chart 14), while employment fell from 917,000 to 158,000. The sharp decline was due to advances in mining technology and mechanization and to the slower-than-average growth of mining industry output.

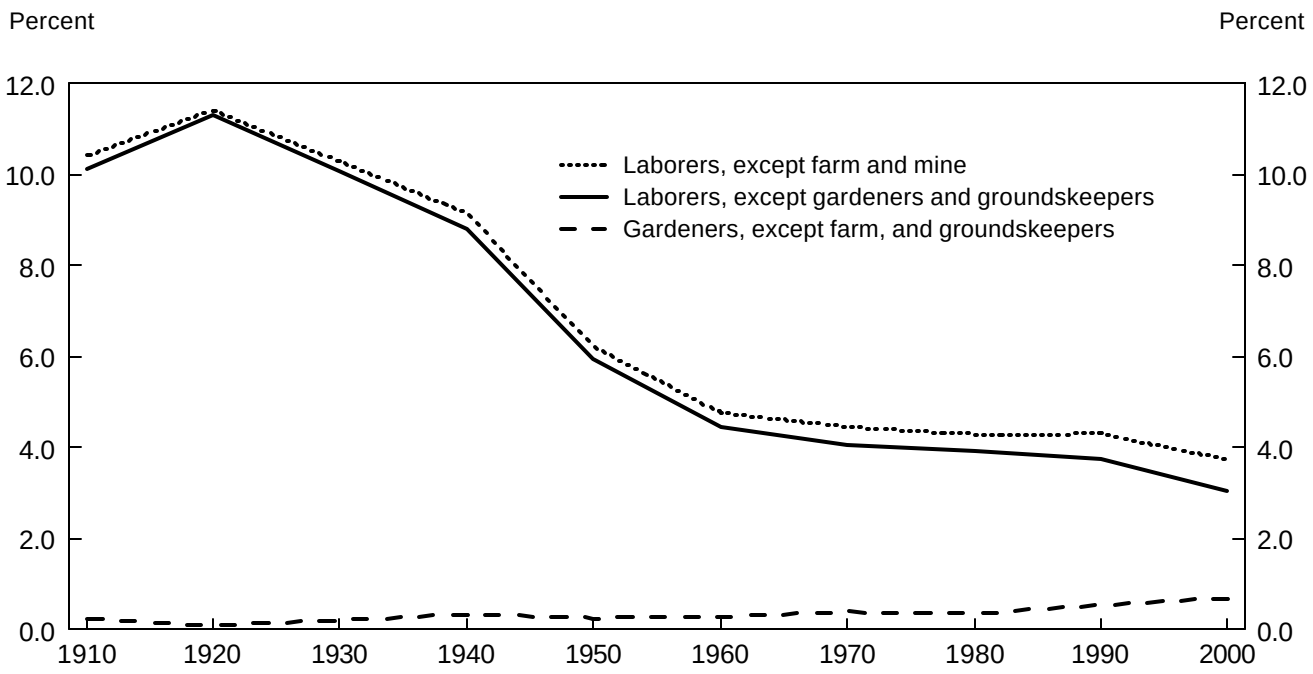
Production and other operatives grew 32 percent as a proportion of total employment from 1910 to 1950, but by 2000 was 53 percent below the 1910 level. (See chart 14.) Employment grew from 4,265,000 in 1910 to 8,829,000 in 1950, peaked at 11,010,000 in 1980, and dropped to 9,412,000 by 2000. The trend largely reflects developments in mass production in manufacturing. In the early decades of the 20th century, mass production, which relied on considerable mechanization and the splitting of complex tasks into simple ones, required large numbers of operatives.[54] Operatives tended the machines used in rapidly growing continuous-process industries such as steel, paper, and chemicals; oper-

Chart 14. Proportion of total employment of operatives, 1910–2000



NOTE: Data for 1930 are an average of 1920 and 1940 data because 1930 data were unavailable when this article was written.

Chart 15. Proportion of total employment of laborers, except farm and mine, 1910–2000



NOTE: Data for 1930 are an average of 1920 and 1940 data because 1930 data were unavailable when this article was written.

ated metal-fabricating, sewing, printing, textile, and other machinery; and assembled and inspected motor vehicles and, later, refrigerators, radios, televisions, and many other products.[55] In nonmanufacturing industries, they operated laundry and drycleaning machinery and railroad switches and brakes, made and altered dresses and suits, and parked cars. The proportional decline of operatives after 1950 reflects automation in manufacturing, laundries, railroads, and other industries; more efficient management; and, in the later decades of the 20th century, greater imports.

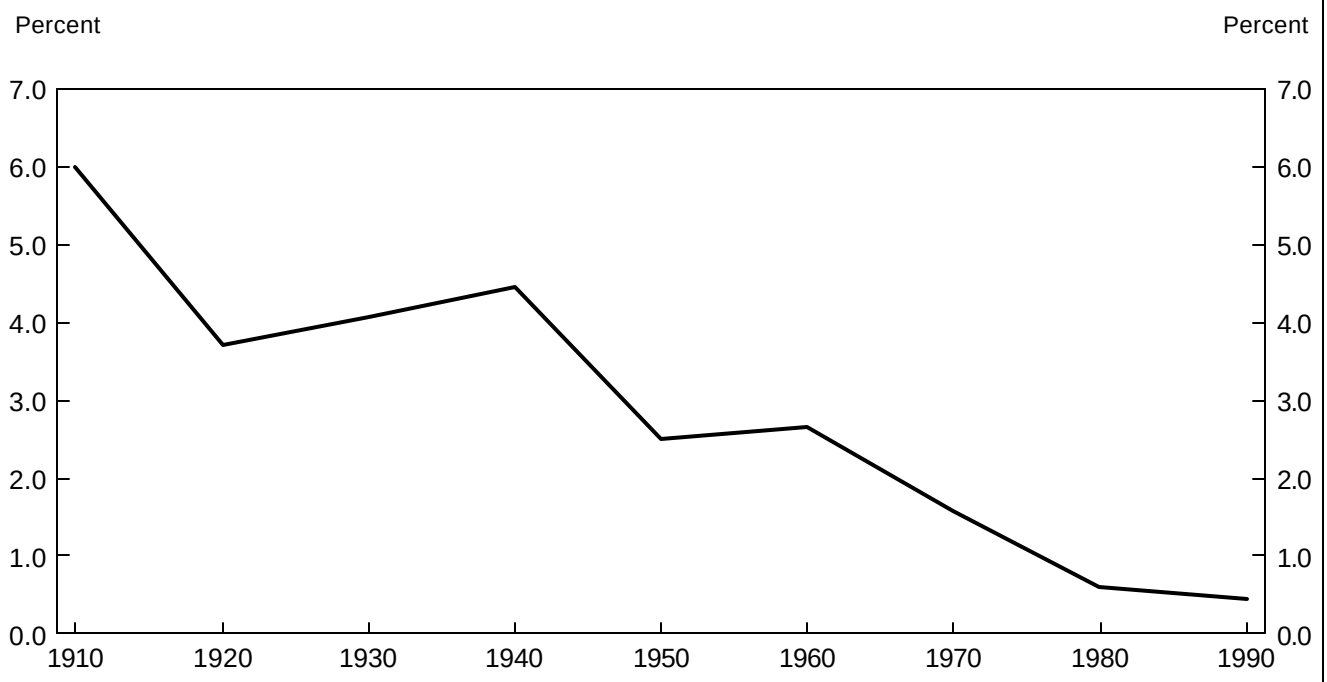
Laborers, except farm and mine

Laborers other than farm and mine laborers declined by 64 percent as a proportion of total employment between 1910 and 2000. During that span, these laborers' share of employment went from 10.4 percent to 3.7 percent, although the proportion peaked at 11.4 percent in 1920. (See chart 15.) Employment of the group grew from 4,035,000 in 1910 to 4,972,000 in 1990, but dropped to 4,851,000 in 2000. Both more efficient management and the mechanization of production, construction, and material-handling activities led to the decline. However, the proportion of gardeners, except farm, and groundskeepers nearly tripled, from 0.26 percent to 0.7 percent, with most growth occurring after 1980. (See chart 15.) Employment grew from 100,000 to 903,000. More public and commercial buildings, highways, and recreation facilities requiring gardening services, plus more extensive landscaping, stimulated the growth. Rising incomes also permitted homeowners to do more extensive landscaping and lawn care and to hire workers for tasks formerly done by household members. Employment of laborers, excluding gardeners, was 3,900,000 in 2000, the same level as in 1910.

Private household workers

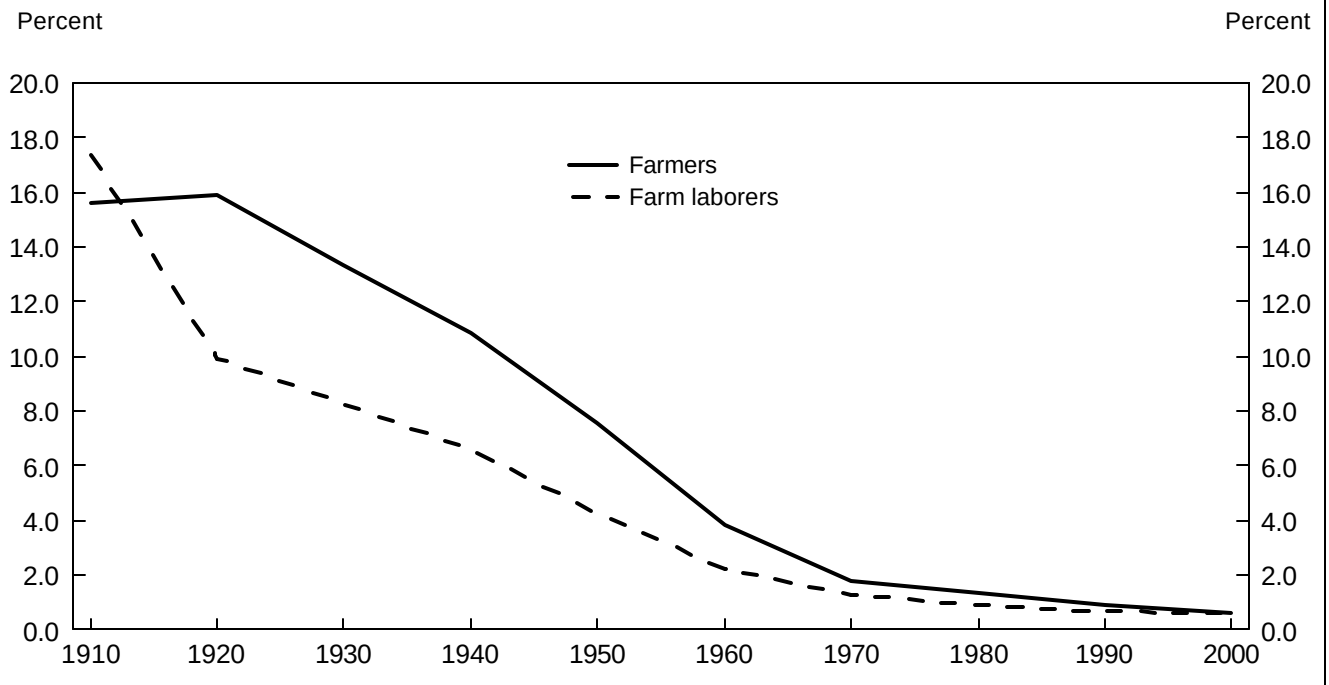
Private household workers fell 92 percent as a proportion of total employment, from 6.0 percent in 1910 to 0.45 percent in 1990. (See chart 16.) Employment of these workers declined from 2,319,000 to 523,000. (Due to changes in the occupational classification system used in the 2000 census, data for 2000 are not available.[56]) The decline reflects changes in both demand and supply. The need for private household workers decreased over the period as home production of goods and services shifted to manufacturing and service industries and as housework became more mechanized. A greater proportion of food was prepared in food-processing plants, grocery stores, and restaurants; clothing increasingly was produced in

Chart 16. **Proportion of total employment of private household service workers, 1910–1990**



NOTE: Data for 1930 are an average of 1920 and 1940 data because 1930 data were unavailable when this article was written.

Chart 17. **Proportion of total employment of farmers and of farm laborers, 1910–2000**



NOTE: Data for 1930 are an average of 1920 and 1940 data because 1930 data were unavailable when this article was written.

manufacturing industries and cleaned in service industries; and more and more children were cared for in daycare centers. At the same time, labor-saving technologies such as hot and cold running water, central heating, gas and electric stoves, refrigerators and freezers, clothes washers and dryers, vacuum cleaners, dishwashers, and wash-and-wear clothing made housekeeping easier to perform.[57] The supply of workers to this occupation also became more limited, particularly in the early part of the century, as outside employment opportunities for women—most of these workers were women—broadened, chiefly in clerical and service occupations.[58]

Farmers and farm laborers

The two occupation groups of farmers (including farm managers) and farm laborers (including foremen) combined declined 96 percent as a proportion of total employment between 1910 and 2000, from 33 percent to 1.2 percent. (See chart 17.) Employment declined from 12,809,000 to 1,598,000 between the 2 years.[59] Sharply rising farm productivity, together with limited appetites for farm products, caused the decline. In addition, rapid growth in demand for workers in other occupations, as well as higher earnings, encouraged the shift out of farming.

Farm mechanization, most notably the replacement of horses and mules with gasoline-powered tractors of growing power and efficiency, greatly increased farm workers' productivity. So did improved fertilizers and pesticides, higher yield varieties of plants and breeds of animals, improved irrigation practices, more efficient farm management, and farm consolidation. Near the end of the century, genetically modified crops increased yields, reduced pesticide usage, and increased resistance to many pests and fungi. The proportion of farm laborers dropped especially sharply from 1910 to 1920, as people left for military service or factory work during World War I and did not return. In addition, the 1920 census was conducted on January 1; had it been conducted on April 15, a time of greater farm activity, a greater number of seasonal farm laborers would have been reported.[60]

Despite declining farm employment over the 1910–2000 period, agricultural output grew. Wheat production increased 2.6 times, from 625 million bushels to 2,228 million bushels, and yield per acre tripled, from 13.7 bushels to 42.0 bushels. Corn production grew 2.5 times, from 2,852 million bushels to 9,915 million bushels, with yield per acre growing 4 times, from 27.9 bushels to 136.9 bushels.[61] However, these increases in output, while substantial, were much more modest than increases in output in other sectors, such as manufacturing and services. Still, from 1900 to 1997, the time required to cultivate an acre of wheat decreased from more than 2 weeks to about 2 hours, while for an acre of corn, it declined from 38 hours to 2 hours.

EVERY 2 YEARS, THE BUREAU ANALYZES historic employment trends as part of its program of 10-year occupation and industry employment projections. The Bureau projects that many of the long-term trends described in this article will continue into the 21st century.[62] Professional and related occupations and health service workers are projected to increase their share of total employment between 2004 and 2014. Construction occupations and installation, maintenance, and repair occupations are expected to remain about the same proportion of total employment, while production occupations (roughly equivalent to production craftsmen and production-related operatives), office and administrative support occupations (roughly equivalent to clerical occupations), and agricultural managers and agricultural workers are projected to decline. □

Notes

[1] See the November 2005 *Review*.

[2] In the Bureau's biennial projections, an industry-occupation matrix is used to analyze occupations as a percentage of total employment in each industry. (See *Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2004–05*, Bulletin 2570 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2004), pp. 663–64; and *Occupational Projections and Training Data, 2004–05*, Bulletin 2572 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2004), pp. 42–43; on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/emp**.)

[3] Those with a numeric decline in employment have a staffing pattern decline of 70 percent or more.

[4] On the Internet at **http://www.ipums.org/**. (See Steven Ruggles, Matthew Sobek, Trent Alexander, Catherine A. Fitch, Ronald Goeken, Patricia Kelly Hall, Miriam King, and Chad Ronnander, *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 3.0 (*Minneapolis, Minnesota Population Center, 2004.)) IPUMS provides Census Bureau microdata dating back to 1850. The size of the microdata sample is either 1 percent or 5 percent, depending upon the year.

[5] In addition, the original Census Bureau data have both sampling and nonsampling errors.

[6] An occupation category consists of a homogeneous group of occupation titles. (See *Alphabetical index of occupations and industries, 1950 Census of Population*, rev. ed. (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1950), p. vi.)

[7] The 1950 census did include three subgroups: engineers, natural scientists, and mechanics and repairers.

[8] See *Standard Occupational Classification Manual, 2000* (Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 2000).

[9] Data in chart 1 on private household workers are for 1990, rather than 2000. In the 2000 census, the employment of private household workers cannot be determined, because those workers are included with workers having similar duties in cleaning, childcare, food preparation, or other service worker occupations. Therefore, the change in private household workers' employment over the 90-year period cannot be calculated.

[10] Of course, these shifts began well before 1910. For example, employment in the agricultural sector, roughly equivalent to farm occupation employment, declined from 64.5 percent in 1850 to 32.1 percent in 1910. Over the same period, employment in the goods-producing sector increased from 17.7 percent to 32.1 percent, and that in the service-producing sector increased from 17.8 percent to 35.9 percent. (See Michael Urquhart, "The employment shift to services: where did it come from?" *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1984, pp. 15–22, especially table 1, p. 16.)

[11] That is, their growth appears as a straight line in the charts that are presented. Obviously, growth rates over the period need not be steady.

[12] The group included SOC numbers 15–29–0000 in 2000. (See *Standard Occupational Classification Manual, 2000*, p. xvi.) Accountants and auditors, however, a category classified as a business and financial operations occupation in the 2000 SOC, also is discussed here because it was classified as a professional, technical, and kindred occupation in 1950.

[13] See *Greatest Engineering Achievements of the 20th Century* (Washington, DC, National Academy of Engineering, 2006), on the Internet at **http://www.greatachievements.org/**.

[14] Data are from the 1960–90 censuses and the 2000 Current Population Survey (CPS). Computer programmers; computer systems analysts; and computer specialists, not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.), first appeared as titles of occupations in the 1960 census, within professional, technical, and kindred workers, n.e.c., and as Bureau of the Census occupations (with employment data) in 1970. Special tabulations provide employment data for 1960. (See Constance Bogh DiCesare, "Changes in the occupational structure of U.S. jobs," *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1975, pp. 24–34, especially Table 2, p. 26; and John A. Priebe, Joan Heinkel, and Stanley Greene, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of Their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical Paper 26 (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1972), especially table 1, p. 19.)

[15] Data on accountants for the 1910–40 period are from *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970*, Bicentennial Edition, part 1 (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1975). Accountants and auditors are classified with business and financial operations occupations in 2000.

[16] *Greatest Engineering Achievements.*

[17] William C. Goodman, "The software and engineering industries: threatened by technological change?" *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1996, pp. 37–45.

[18] Healthcare workers, excluding attendants and practical nurses, increased 4.6 times, from 0.8 percent to 4.4 percent.

[19] In the latter part of the century, home healthcare provided by healthcare workers also grew rapidly.

[20] David E. Kyvig, *Daily Life in the United States, 1920–1940* (Chicago, Ivan R. Dee, 2002).

[21] See Anne Kahl and Donald Clark, "Employment in health services: long term trends and projections," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1986, pp. 17–36; and David Hiles, "Health services: the real jobs machine," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1992, pp. 3–16.

[22] Theodore Caplow, Louis Hicks, and Ben J. Wattenberg, *The First Measured Century: An Illustrated Guide to Trends in America, 1900–2000* (Washington, DC, AEI Press, 2001).

[23] Personal interview with Dale C. Smith, Ph. D., chairman, Department of Medical History, U.S. University of the Health Services, Dec. 8, 2004.

[24] Caplow, Hicks, and Wattenberg, *The First Measured Century*.

[25] *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2003* (U.S. Census Bureau, 2003). Data are based on the CPS.

[26] At 9.1 percent, physicians and surgeons were the second-largest professional and technical occupation in 1910, but by 2000 they had dropped to 2.4 percent of all professional workers. Dentists and pharmacists remained a fairly steady proportion of total employment throughout the century.

[27] The higher 1940 ratio may reflect the smaller-than-average impact of the Great Depression on the employment levels of lawyers. In 1940, the overall unemployment rate was 14.6 percent (*Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1961* (U.S. Census Bureau, 1961).)

[28] Richard L. Abel, *American Lawyers* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1989); see especially pp. 123–26.

[29] Federal laws include the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

[30] In the census, teachers, n.e.c. The only other category of teachers is college presidents, professors, and instructors. Teachers, n.e.c., made up by far the largest professional occupation in 1910, at 36.4 percent of all professional workers. By 2000, it was still the largest, but was only 16.4 percent of professional workers.

[31] Thomas D. Snyder, ed., *120 Years of American Education: A Statistical Portrait* (Washington, DC, National Center for Education Statistics, 1993); see also IES/NCES, "Youth Indicators, 2005: Trends in the Well-being of American Youth, Indicator 11: Pupil/Teacher Ratios and Expenditures per Student," table 11, on the Internet at **http://nces.ed.gov/programs/youthindicators/.asp?PubPageNumber=11&ShowTablePage=TablesHTML/11.asp**.

[32] *United States Summary: Population and Housing Unit Counts* (U.S. Census Bureau, August 1993), table 2, on the Internet at **http://www.census.gov/population/censusdata/table-2.pdf**.

[33] *National and State Population Estimates: Annual Population Estimates 2000–2005* (U.S. Census Bureau, Dec. 21, 2005), on the Internet at **http://www.census.gov/popest/states/NST-ann-est.html**.

[34] The percent change here is based on data for 5- to 19- year-olds, prorated for 5- to 18-year-olds.

[35] *Digest of Education Statistics Tables and Figures* (National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education, 2001), table 8, on the Internet at **http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d01/dt008.asp**. Between 1910 and 1940, the proportion of people aged 25 years and older with a high school diploma increased from 13.5 percent to 24.5 percent.

[36] Clergy declined from 7.3 percent to 1.3 percent of professionals over the period.

[37] The 2000 data include some workers classified as private household workers in earlier years.

[38] Health service workers grew 4 times as a percent of total employment, from 0.39 percent to 1.95 percent. Their numbers grew from 97,000 to 3,513,000. Practical nurses are classified with service workers in the 1950 census, but with healthcare practitioners and technical occupations in the SOC. Data for service workers, n.e.c., are not included in the components.

[39] Gardeners, except farm, and groundskeepers are included within laborers, just as they are in the 1950 census classification.

[40] Nationwide prohibition began on January 16, 1920, with the 18th amendment to the Constitution, but State and local laws had already significantly affected the drinking of alcoholic beverages. The amendment was repealed in 1934. (See Kyvig, *Daily Life in the United States*, pp. 3, 24, and 25.)

[41] John A. Jakle and Keith A. Sculle, *Fast food: roadside restaurants in the automobile age* (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999).

[42] **http://www.fns.usda.gov/cga/PressReleases/1999/PR-0060.htm.**

[43] Caplow, Hicks, and Wattenberg, *The First Measured Century*, pp. 214–17.

[44] In the 2000 SOC, cashiers are classified as sales workers.

[45] See Teresa L. Morisi, "Commercial banking transformed by computer technology," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1996, pp. 30–36; and Michael J. Pilot, " *Occupational Outlook Handbook*: a review of 50 years of change," *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1999, pp. 8–26.

[46] Data on attendants in physicians' and dentists' offices also are included in data on healthcare workers.

[47] John Priebe, *Changes between the 1950 and 1960 Occupational and Industry Classifications* (U.S. Bureau of the Census, July 1969). DiCesare, "Occupational structure of U.S. jobs," cautions that part of the 1960–70 decline could be attributed to definitional changes.

[48] See note 44.

[49] See, for example, note 27.

[50] Data for these three categories do not include foremen, n.e.c. The Census Bureau aggregated data for all foremen, so there was no way to allocate their employment to each of the categories. Craftsmen and kindred workers, n.e.c., also were not allocated. The occupation of mechanics and repairers is a 1950 census group, roughly equivalent to installation, maintenance, and repair occupations in the 2000 SOC.

[51] This group corresponds to motor vehicle operators in the 2000 SOC.

[52] *Fourteenth Census of the United States taken in the Year 1920, Volume IV, Population 1920, Occupations* (U.S. Bureau of the Census), p. 16.

[53] *Ibid.*, p. 39.

[54] See Harold F. Williamson, *The Growth of the American Economy* (New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1944), especially pp. 499–519.

[55] See Kyvig, *Daily Life in the United States*, pp. 35–37, for a discussion of Henry Ford's role in developing mass production.

[56] See *Standard Occupational Classification Manual, 2000*.

[57] *The First Measured Century*, pp. 36–37, 98–99. The greater labor force participation rate of women in the latter part of the century did not appear to affect the decline in the number and proportion of private household service workers.

[58] Between 1910 and 1950, the number of women employed in clerical occupations increased 5.5 times (by 3.8 million), while male clerical workers increased 1.1 times. (See *Historical Statistics of the United States*, pp. 139, 140).

[59] Employment of farmers declined from 15.6 percent of all employment to 0.6 percent, from a level of 6,048,000 to 775,000. Employment of farm laborers declined from 17.4 percent to 0.6 percent, or, numerically, from 6,761,000 to 823,000.

[60] See *Fourteenth Census*, pp. 12, 13, 22–24. The 1910 census was conducted on April 15. The *Fourteenth Census* also discusses the possible overcount in the 1910 census of children aged 10–15 years reported as farm laborers. In the early years of the 20th century, a large proportion of farm laborers were unpaid family workers.

[61] See *Track Records: United States Crop Production* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, April 2003), on the Internet at **http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/data-sets/crops/96120/track03c.htm#all**; and 2002 Census of Agriculture—State Data: New York (U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, no date), table 33, on the Internet at **http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/census02/volume1/ny/st36_1_033_033.pdf**.

[62] Daniel E. Hecker, "Occupational employment projections to 2014," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 2005, pp. 70–101.

Projected pension income: equality or disparity for the baby-boom cohort?

Over time, both eligibility for pensions and income from employer-sponsored pension plans will increase for baby boomers; eligibility rates and benefit amounts are projected to be greater for late boomers overall and, within the late-boomer category, men, whites, and the more educated

James H. Moore, Jr.

The argument that individuals born at different times are faced with different social and economic circumstances is particularly apropos of the baby-boom cohort, a generation that comprises approximately 77 million Americans. Campbell Gibson argues that analyzing this group as a whole does not accurately portray the many social and economic trends embedded within the group, because the boomers are composed of several subgenerations with different behavioral patterns.[1] He suggests that the best way to understand the differences among the boomers is to look at the characteristics of the different boomers when they are at the same age.

Earlier work by John R. Woods applied a method similar to Gibson's to assess pension coverage for both younger and older boomers when they are at the same age.[2] Woods's findings suggest that the younger boomers had a lower rate of coverage between the ages of 27 and 36 years than did the older boomers at those same ages. More recently, Jules Lichtenstein and Ke Bin Wu found that, for both pension coverage on any career job and coverage by an individual retirement account (IRA), younger boomers had less coverage than older boomers when older and younger boomers were at the same age.[3]

Currently, about half of all workers are covered by a pension. As the leading edge of the baby-boom cohort anchors itself for retirement, to what extent will current disparities in pension coverage[4] spill over into retirement? The adequacy of pension coverage for the coming retirement of the baby boomers is a concern for policymakers, who have offered several legislative proposals to bolster participation in pension plans.

To better understand the issues affecting retirement income security, one must look beyond current coverage rates and focus on eligibility rates.[5] This article presents data from the Modeling Income in the Near Term (MINT 3) system to address the question of what is in store for the baby-boom cohort once it reaches age 62. The primary objective is to examine disparities in projected pension eligibility and income among the various baby-boom subgenerations upon reaching 62 years.

The focus of the article does not take other retirement sources into account. Although this approach is a narrow one, it is valuable for two reasons. First, the economic well-being of baby boomers once they retire may be partly dependent on income from an employer-sponsored pension. Hence, employer-sponsored pensions play a vital role in ensuring economic well-being during retirement. Second, if the current pension coverage trend continues, how will it affect the future distribution of pension retirement income? Being able to project future pension eligibility and income is crucial to understanding the economic well-being of future retirees, and policymakers who are able to do so will play a more proactive role in ensuring the income security of those retirees.

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Being covered by a pension plan is especially important for a worker who is nearing retirement. Some workers, however, have no such option, especially given that pension eligibility and income have historically been unequally distributed. Previous studies have found that pension coverage and income inequality exist primarily along the lines of age, gender, race, education, and income groups.[6] This article examines these inequalities among the boomers at age 62 by categorizing them into early boomers as opposed to late boomers and by gender, race, income, and education.

As mentioned earlier, the focus of the research is narrowly defined, concentrating only on pensions—one-third of the "three-legged stool" of Social Security income, private savings, and pensions. Even with this narrow approach, however, the question of income security among boomers can be addressed effectively, because income from a pension accounts for an important share of household retirement income.

As regards employer-sponsored pension eligibility[7] and income, about half of the boomers will be eligible for a pension benefit, regardless of the year in which they were born. The data reflect an increase in eligibility for women and somewhat stagnant eligibility for men. Rates fluctuate across the various baby-boomer groups, with earnings being the most important factor in explaining eligibility. For those who expect income from a pension, that source plays an important role in attaining economic security. Although eligibility for a pension is projected to make huge strides toward equality, the same is not true for income from a pension. Regardless of the baby-boomer group examined, pension income is projected to be unequally distributed—most noticeably by earnings.

The article is divided into four sections. An overview of the MINT model is presented in the first section, and the growth of the pension system is briefly described in the second. The key findings regarding eligibility for a pension are presented in the third section, while the fourth deals with pension income.

The MINT model

The MINT model is a microsimulation model developed to estimate the distributional effects of proposed Social Security policy alternatives on current and future beneficiaries' retirement income.[8] The MINT 3 model projects retirement income from Social Security income, pensions, personal investments or savings, and earnings. The projections are for individuals employed in the private sector and the public sector, including Federal workers and military personnel. The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) is the primary data source for the MINT 3 pension module, and the projections are based on individuals whose ages ranged from 30 to 62 years in 1992.

Using data generated by version 3 of the MINT model, the study that follows shows projected pension eligibility and income for the baby-boom cohort once these (nondisabled) individuals reach age 62. Specifically, the article examines retirees' projected pension income and account balance at age 62 from a defined benefit plan[9] and from a defined contribution plan.[10]

Detailed pension coverage data are captured in the SIPP Retirement Expectations and Pension Plan Coverage topical module. Data on contributions to 401(k) and Keogh accounts are reported in the SIPP Annual Income and Retirement Accounts topical module, and information about Keogh account balances is found in the SIPP Assets and Liabilities topical module.

To estimate a worker's eligibility for a pension on future jobs, the MINT model uses data from the Policy Simulation Group's PENSIM model to identify job changes.[11] To project pension estimates, MINT employs data from the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation's Pension Insurance Modeling System (PIMS)[12] and the Employee Benefit Research Institute (EBRI)/Investment Company Institute (ICI) database.[13] The PIMS data are used to capture the heterogeneity of defined benefit plans' benefit formulas and to supplement the defined benefit pension data reported in the SIPP, while the EBRI/ICI data are used to supplement assumptions regarding the behavior of defined contribution plan participants.

The mechanics of the MINT 3 pension module are quite complex. Self-reported pension data from the SIPP, along with data from the PENSIM model, determine an individual's pension coverage history and project future pension coverage. Then MINT calculates the defined benefit pension income for private-sector workers by assigning data from the PIMS to defined benefit plan formulas. This approach allows for a more realistic measure of pension benefits from past, current, and future jobs. Benefit amounts of Federal Government workers and military personnel are calculated from the actual benefit formulas.[14] The MINT 3 model uses replacement rate data, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, to project the benefits for State and local workers. The model assumes a vesting period[15] of 5 years for all workers in order to qualify for benefits, and adjustments are made for those who are projected to receive Cost of Living Adjustments (COLAs).[16]

The procedure for projecting account balances of defined contribution plans also began with self-reported information on the SIPP regarding account balances and contribution rates. In addition, assumptions about allocations of assets and future contribution rates are factored into the projections. The model uses data from EBRI/ICI to assign match levels and rates. These data are further used to develop assumptions about allocations of contributions and assets. The model assumes a real rate of return of 6.98 percent for stocks and 3.00 percent for bonds.[17]

Data on Keogh account balances and contributions are gathered from the SIPP. The same techniques that are applied to allocations of assets and rates of return in defined contribution plans are used to project Keogh account balances. However, no new Keogh participation is simulated; only those covered by a Keogh plan at the time of the SIPP interview are projected to have a Keogh account at retirement.

In the analysis that follows, the cohort is divided into three separate 5-year groups born between 1946 and 1960. The cohorts are labeled 1946–50, 1951–55, and 1956–60 and are referred to as early, middle, and late boomers, respectively.[18] In 2003, these cohorts ranged in age from 43 to 57 years. The findings reported in this article are projections for the boomers to age 62, from 2008 to 2022.

The article uses the reference age of 62 for two reasons: (1) it is the earliest age at which retirees can begin to receive benefits from the Social Security Administration; and (2) research has shown that the majority of the population retires by age 62.[19]

The decision to retire usually centers on two factors: the individual's economic well-being and personal issues, such as one's health or the desire to continue to work.[20] Given that a high percentage of workers retires by age 62, analyzing baby boomers when they are at that age yields valuable information on that aspect of their economic well-being which is derived from pension income at an age when boomers are contemplating retirement (assuming that the current retirement trend continues).[21]

Growth of the pension system

The growth of the pension system is one of the most significant economic and social phenomena of the 20th century.[22] Although pension growth was interrupted during the depression, coverage grew at an extraordinary rate from the late 1940s through the 1960s. On a slightly longer time span, coverage increased from 17 percent of full-time workers in 1940 to 52 percent in 1970. However, since the 1970s, the overall growth rate of pension coverage has slowed,[23] and, as shown in chart 1, by 2000 the number had declined by 4 percentage points to 48 percent.[24]

Using data from the periodic Employee Benefit Supplement of the Current Population Survey, Richard Hinz and John Turner found a similar trend for full-time private wage and salary workers over a 20-year period.[25] Hinz and Turner believe that this stability was remarkable, considering the changes in the size and composition of the workforce, the escalating entry of women into the labor force, and the heightening interest surrounding workplace security. Each of these factors alone would have been expected to generate an increase in eligibility for pensions.

Eligibility for pensions

Overall eligibility for pensions. The percentage of the aged population receiving income from pensions has more than doubled since the early 1960s. One explanation for this trend is the rapid growth of private pension coverage. As shown in chart 2, the percentage of the aged population receiving pension income declined during the 1990s, a phenomenon that can be attributed to the stagnation in the pension coverage growth rate since the 1970s. However, projections from the MINT model indicate that eligibility for pensions will be slightly higher among the late boomers than among the early boomers. (See table 1.) Individuals born during the last stage of the baby boom, from 1956 to 1960, will be 8 percent more likely to be eligible for a pension benefit than those born during the early years (1946–50) of the baby boom. Note that eligibility takes the form of participation in either a defined benefit plan, a defined contribution plan, or both.

Pension eligibility by gender. Late-boomer women's eligibility for a pension is projected to be 9 percent higher than that of early-boomer women (44 percent, compared with 48 percent); late-boomer men's eligibility for a pension is expected to be 6 percent higher than that of early-boomer men (54 percent, as opposed to 57 percent).

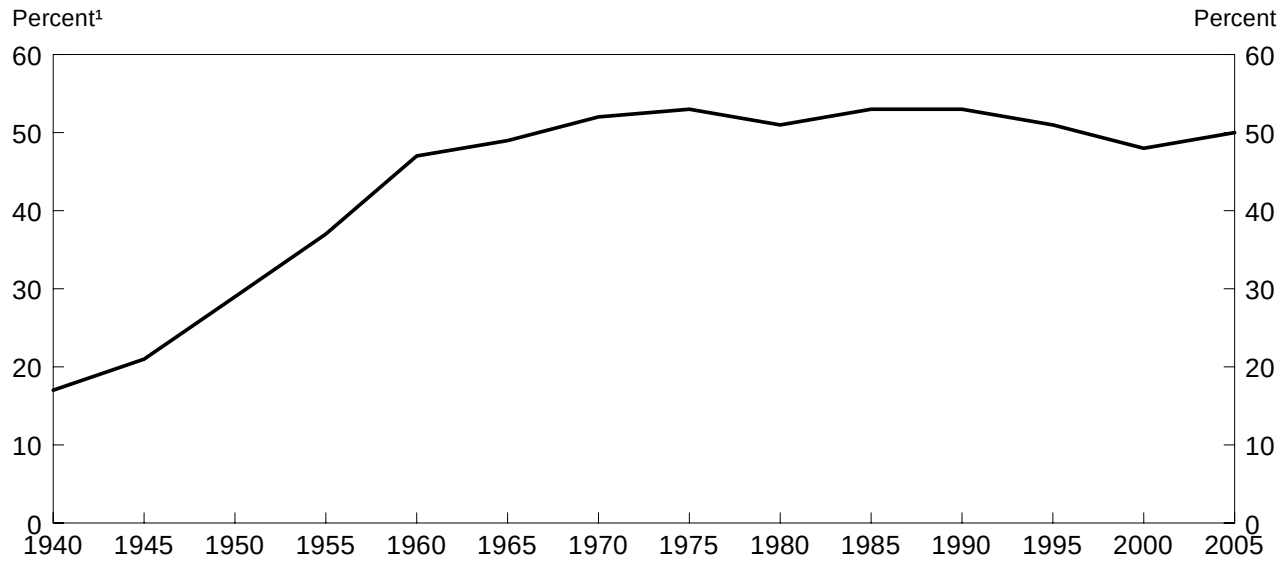
Despite the greater increase in eligibility among late-boomer women, the gap in eligibility between those women and late-boomer men will be reduced by only a marginal 3 percentage points. The reason is that there is a 19-percent difference in the levels of eligibility between early-boomer women and early-boomer men (44 percent and 54 percent, respectively), compared with a 16-percent difference in the levels of eligibility between late-boomer women and late-boomer men (48 percent and 57 percent, respectively).

The pension coverage rates for women have grown substantially. A study by William Even and John Turner found that pension coverage rates for female full-time private wage and salary workers rose from 38 percent in 1972, to 42 percent in 1983, to 48 percent in 1993.[26] In contrast, the corresponding coverage rates for men fell from 54 percent, to 52 percent, and, eventually, 51 percent.[27]

As women's labor force patterns have changed over the past half century, succeeding cohorts of women have increased their opportunities for pension coverage.[28] There are several reasons for this trend, including women's attaining better jobs and exhibiting longer, steadier work histories. Another major reason for the increase in women's participation in pension plans is the shift in the prevalent type of pension plan from defined benefit to defined contribution.[29]

Not all women, however, benefited from the expanding pension market. Women born during the early years of the boom possess characteristics similar to those of women in the depression cohort (individuals born between 1930 and 1940). They are more likely to have married young and exhibited low levels of labor force participation, which adversely affects their eligibility for pensions.[30] According to research by Janice Farkas and Angela O'Rand and by O'Rand and John Henretta, women in the baby-boom cohort have higher rates of pension coverage compared with women born during the depression.[31] Baby-boom women are working more steadily and with less mobility than women in the depression cohort; thus, they are more likely to qualify for pensions. Although some women in the depression cohort were the benefactors of the huge labor demands during World War II,

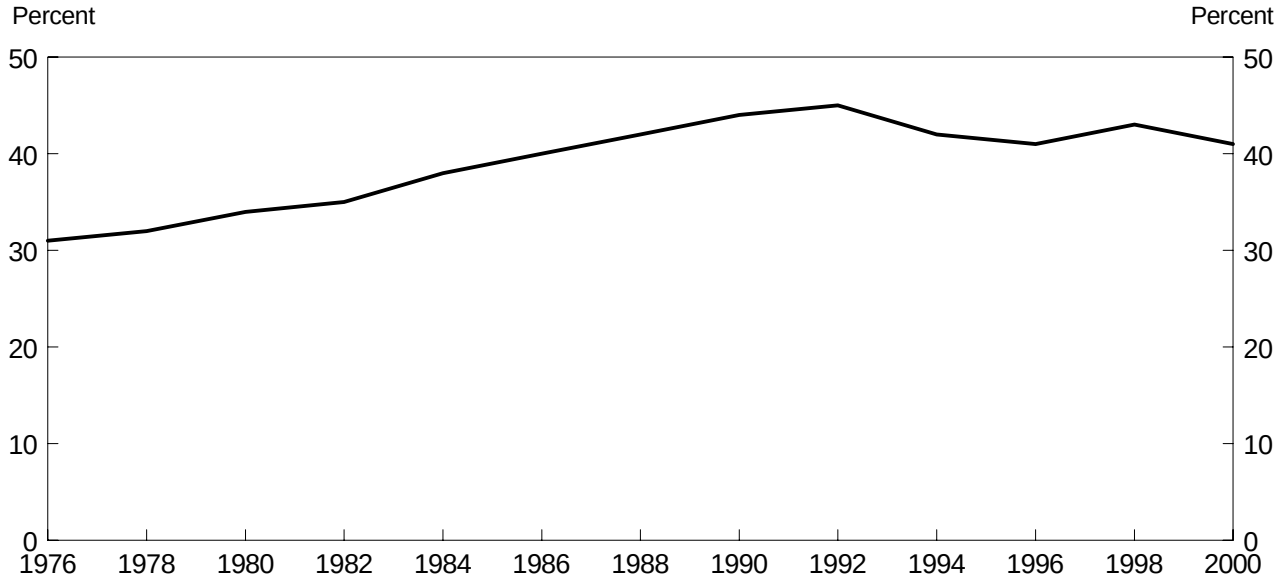
Chart 1. Private pension plan participation rates, selected years, 1940–2005



[1] Percent of private-sector workers who participated in a pension plan.

SOURCE: Data for 1940–85 are from Daniel Beller and Helen Lawrence, "Trends in Pension Coverage," in John A. Turner and Daniel J. Beller, eds., *Trends in Pensions, 1992* (U.S. Department of Labor, Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration, 1992). Data for 1990–2000 are from unpublished tabulations from the BLS Employee Benefits Survey. Data for 2005 are from published tabulations from the BLS National Compensation Survey.

Chart 2. Percent of the aged[1] population receiving income from pensions,[2] selected years, 1976–2000



[1] The aged unit is either a married couple living together, with husband or wife aged 65 years or older, or a person 65 years or older who does not live with a spouse.

[2] Pensions include private pensions and annuities, government employee pensions, railroad retirement benefits, individual retirement accounts, Keogh accounts, and 401(k) accounts.

SOURCE: *Income of the Aged Chartbook*, 2000.

Table 1. Percent of baby-boom population projected to be eligible to receive income from an employer-sponsored pension plan at age 62, by birth cohort and demographic group

Demographic group	1946–50	1951–55	1956–60
All baby boomers	48	49	52
Sex:			
Men	54	54	57
Women	44	45	48
Race or ethnicity:			
White	50	51	54
Black	43	48	49
Hispanic[1]	39	39	45
Other races	44	46	47
Education:			
Some high school	26	29	35
High school graduate	46	46	49
Some college	54	55	59
Average Indexed Monthly Earnings:[2]			
First quintile[3]	14	20	25
Second quintile	33	34	42
Third quintile	55	53	56
Fourth quintile	69	69	67
Fifth quintile	77	76	77
Type of plan:			
Defined benefit	31	30	29
Defined contribution	28	32	37
Defined benefit and defined contribution	11	12	14

[1] Any race.
[2] See text, note 35, for a description of the Average Indexed Monthly Earnings.
[3] Quintiles are ranked in ascending order; thus, the lowest-numbered quintile is the lowest-earning quintile.

SOURCE: MINT 3 projections.

the women's labor force participation rate peaked at 35 percent in 1944 and then declined modestly to about 31 percent in the early postwar years.[32]

For the most part, each cohort of baby-boom women is better educated than the cohort that preceded it. In addition, each such cohort is increasingly working in better paying, higher level jobs that are more likely to offer pension plans.

Pension eligibility by race and ethnicity. The percentage of elderly Americans who are minorities is projected to be 20 percent by the year 2010, 25 percent in 2030, and nearly one-third of all elderly Americans by 2050. If pension coverage does not keep pace with the changing demographic of the aging population, some minorities face the risk of slipping into poverty in their senior years.[33]

Table 1 shows that, among baby boomers, minorities will have lower pension eligibility rates than whites,[34] regardless of the cohort, and that at least half of whites will be eligible for a pension benefit. Although the likelihood of being eligible is projected to increase for late-boomer blacks and Hispanics, their eligibility will still fall short compared with that of late-boomer whites. Nonetheless, eligibility rates for late-boomer blacks and Hispanics will be 49 percent and 45 percent, respectively, representing both an improvement over the rates of early boomers and a reduction in the pension gap between whites and minorities.

Late-boomer Hispanics will be 15 percent more likely to be eligible for a pension benefit than their early-boomer counterparts. Still, late-boomer Hispanics are projected to be 20 percent *less* likely to be eligible for a pension than are late-boomer whites. Overall, the MINT model projects that minorities will gain some ground toward pension equality with whites.

Pension eligibility by education. Table 1 displays rates of pension eligibility according to level of educational attainment. Across all cohorts, those with less than a high school education will be less likely than both high school graduates and those with some college to be eligible for a pension benefit. For example, early boomers with some college will be more than twice as likely to be eligible for a pension benefit as those with less than a high school education. This finding suggests that education plays an important role in determining one's eligibility for a pension. The same comparison among late boomers finds that the disparity in eligibility will be reduced by 34 percent. The model also projects improvement in pension eligibility for those with low levels of education.

Pension eligibility by earnings. As shown in table 1, eligibility for a pension is highly correlated with the Social Security Administration's Average Indexed Monthly Earnings, intended to be representative of a worker's lifetime earnings.[35] The greatest disparity can be seen within, rather than across, cohorts. Those in the first and second quintiles of the earnings distribution (the lowest earners) are projected to have a large increase in eligibility, while those in higher quintiles are projected to experience little or no increase in eligibility.

When it comes to absolute percentages, however, the situation is reversed: some 77 percent of the late boomers in the fifth quintile are projected to be eligible to receive a pension benefit, compared with only 25 percent of those in the first quintile. Stated differently, 3 times as many earners in the fifth quintile will receive pension income as will earners in the first quintile. Among early boomers, those in the fifth quintile will be 5 times more likely to be eligible to receive a pension benefit than those in the first quintile.

Low-earning individuals differ from their higher earning counterparts in their type of employment. Low-income individuals are more likely to have jobs in industries and occupations that do not offer pension plans.[36] However, in addition to exhibiting differences in job opportunities, low-income individuals may not have enough liquid cash and thus simply

cannot afford to participate in plans that require an employee contribution.

Eligibility by type of plan. In 1975, 87 percent of pension plan participants were enrolled in a defined benefit plan as their primary plan, while 13 percent of workers had a defined contribution plan as their primary plan. By the mid-1990s, participation in defined contribution plans had surged: 56 percent of workers with any kind of a pension plan still were covered by a defined benefit plan as their primary pension plan, but 44 percent were now covered by a defined contribution plan as their primary plan.[37]

As shown in table 1, eligibility for defined benefit pension plans is projected to remain somewhat stable across the entire baby-boom cohort, averaging only a 1-percentage-point difference between successive cohorts. This trend suggests that late boomers will be about as likely as middle and early boomers to be eligible for a defined benefit plan (29 percent, 30 percent, and 31 percent, respectively).

The same is not true for defined contribution eligibility: late boomers will be the most likely to be eligible for a defined contribution plan, with a difference as high as 9 percentage points more than early boomers.

Pension income

Overall pension income. To understand an individual's economic well-being, one cannot simply focus on whether he or she is eligible for a pension benefit. The amount of income an individual expects to receive from a pension also must be considered. Today, income from pensions accounts for an important share of retirement income,[38] and some researchers suggest that it will continue to be an important source of retirement income for many future retirees.[39] The rest of this article discusses the MINT model's projected income and account balance for those of the baby-boom population who are projected to be eligible to receive income from an employer-sponsored pension plan at age 62.

On the one hand, MINT projects defined benefit income for early boomers to be larger, on average, than defined benefit income for late boomers. Specifically, the average monthly defined benefit income of late boomers is projected to be $732, or $84 less per month than the average income of early boomers. (See table 2.)

On the other hand, projections for the defined contribution account balances show an increase. The average balance for late boomers is projected to be $131,198, an amount that is $8,445 more than the average balance of early boomers. One plausible explanation for the increase in the average account balance is that late boomers entered the labor force at the height of the transition to defined contribution plans. Therefore, they were covered by such a plan for a longer part of their working careers and reaped the benefits of compounded interest over a longer period than their older counterparts did.

Pension income by gender. The value of a pension plan at retirement depends heavily on the participants' length of service, earnings, and contributions to the plan. Historically, women average lower earnings and have more breaks in their work histories than men have. For example, in 1998, women's weekly median earnings equaled roughly three-quarters of men's. Still, that was a considerable increase over 1970, when women earned about three-fifths of men's weekly median earnings.[40]

Unquestionably, women's pension eligibility rates are improving relative to men's between birth cohorts; nevertheless, their average benefit amount is projected to fall well short of that of their male counterparts. As shown in table 2, the projected monthly defined benefit income for an early boomer man is $974, as opposed to $621 for an early boomer woman—a difference of $353. Among the late boomers, a contrasting trend exists: the projected monthly benefit for men, $835, is nearly $140 less than that of an early boomer man, while the projected benefit for women, $609, is just $12 less than her early boomer counterpart. This substantial decline in defined benefit income for men will reduce the gender gap to $226, an improvement of $127. The persistent disparity between men and women may be a direct reflection of their differences in labor force attachment, or, as Daniel Beller and David McCarthy suggest, it could be the result of an expansion in pension eligibility among women who are low earners.[41]

The average defined contribution pension account balance for both men and women is projected to increase; however, men's account balances are projected to increase more. Table 2 indicates that late-boomer men are projected to have an average defined contribution balance that will be 11 percent ($16,360) more than that of early-boomer men. By contrast, late-boomer women have projected defined contribution balances that are only 1 percent ($1,375) greater than that of early-boomer women.

Pension income by race and ethnicity. Economists and other researchers have pointed to numerous reasons, including historical patterns of differences in wages, job opportunities, and access to pension plans, that minorities, particularly blacks and Hispanics, have lower pension income. In addition, research shows that differences in the way whites and minorities invest may have some bearing on their retirement income, especially as it relates to defined contribution plans.[42] Minority participation rates in such plans, when they are offered, are much lower than those of whites.[43] Moreover, minorities also are less likely to contribute the maximum amount allowed.

The racial divide is less pronounced when it comes to defined benefit income. Blacks are the only minority group whose difference from whites in defined benefit pension income is projected to grow smaller with successive cohorts. The average

Table 2. Average projected monthly pension benefit and account balance for those of the baby-boom population who are projected to be eligible to receive income from an employer-sponsored pension plan at age 62, by birth cohort and demographic group

Demographic group	Defined benefit amount			Defined contribution balance[1]		
	1946–50	1951–55	1956–60	1946–50	1951–55	1956–60
All baby boomers	$816	$782	$732	$122,753	$129,838	$131,198
Sex:						
Men	974	868	835	142,489	153,206	158,849
Women	621	680	609	98,706	102,650	100,081
Race or ethnicity:						
White	855	807	779	125,389	137,020	138,556
Black	649	685	598	84,533	77,891	94,534
Hispanic[2]	720	649	576	103,063	101,607	94,394
Other races	666	873	581	130,685	139,806	145,010
Education:						
Some high school	542	550	524	43,770	63,199	67,996
High school graduate	731	704	657	91,288	91,401	94,440
Some college	900	854	819	144,377	153,366	161,509
Average Indexed Monthly Earnings:[3]						
First quintile	337	226	201	42,387	22,678	24,984
Second quintile	330	307	338	45,633	38,877	44,411
Third quintile	561	552	553	74,639	70,955	82,300
Fourth quintile	893	880	839	108,830	123,039	128,394
Fifth quintile	1,436	1,421	1,367	204,733	232,629	245,161

[1] Total amount a retiree will receive.
[2] Any race.
[2] See text, note 35, for a description of Average Indexed Monthly Earnings.

NOTE: All dollar amounts are in 2003 dollars.

SOURCE: MINT 3 projections.

projected defined benefit for late-boomer blacks is $181 less than that for late-boomer whites, compared with $203 less for late-boomer Hispanics and $198 less for late boomers of other races. The $181 figure marks a projected reduction in the gap by $25 over the gap between early-boomer blacks and early-boomer whites; by contrast, the gap between late-boomer Hispanics and late-boomer whites and between late boomers of other races and late-boomer whites increased by $60 and $9, respectively, over the gap between early boomers of those races and early-boomer whites.

The MINT data reveal that whites and other racial groups will outpace Hispanics and blacks in terms of defined contribution balances. The defined contribution balance gap between whites and blacks, as well as between whites and Hispanics, is projected to widen between the early and the late cohorts. Whites will experience the biggest gains, followed closely by others, with their average balances projected to grow to $138,556 and $145,010, respectively. Hispanics, in contrast, are projected to make the smallest strides in narrowing the gap. The defined contribution balances for Hispanics are projected to decline, making them the only group to record a drop between the early and late cohorts. In a mixed situation, although blacks are projected to make clear gains in the late cohort, the defined contribution balance gap between whites and blacks is projected to widen by more than $3,000 among the late boomers.

A 1999 study by Marjorie Honig found that while minority workers earn less than whites, disparities in income grow more dramatic after retirement.[44] According to Honig, the median household income for retired blacks and Hispanics is less than half that of whites.[45]

Pension income by education level. Despite projected gains in eligibility, people without a high school diploma will see their average pension income fall well short of that received by people with a high school diploma. Those who did not complete high school are projected to have lower defined benefit amounts and defined contribution balances than high school graduates, regardless of their birth years. As table 2 shows, the average defined benefit for late boomers who are high school dropouts will be only $524, compared with $819 for late boomers with some college. Moreover, the average defined contribution balance of late-boomer high school dropouts is projected to be $67,996, compared with $161,509 for late boomers with some college.

These findings are partially explained by the fact that high school dropouts are less likely to work in jobs that offer pensions; therefore, they are less likely to participate in a defined contribution plan. Another plausible explanation is the difference in earnings: on average, high school dropouts receive lower pay than those who complete high school. Because earnings are a major determinant in calculating the pension benefit amount, one would expect those with lower earnings to have lower pension amounts than those with higher earnings. Among early boomers, the average projected defined contribution balance for those with less than a high school education is $43,770, just 30

percent of the $144,377 balance for those with some college. The ratio goes up—to 42 percent—for late boomers.

Differences in pension income by education may partially explain the differences in pension income by race and ethnicity mentioned earlier. The correlation between level of education and the likelihood that one is receiving a pension is not surprising, given the known relation between education and income and between income and having a pension. Generally speaking, minorities attain a lower level of education than whites.

Pension income by earnings quintile. Defined benefit incomes usually are determined by a formula based on a percentage of the worker's earnings or, like defined contribution incomes, by the amount that the employer and the employee contribute each year. In either case, earnings are a major factor in determining how much an individual can expect from his or her pension. The less money earned over a career, the less will be available to save for retirement. As indicated in table 2, those in the lowest earnings quintile will have substantially lower pension accumulations than those in higher quintiles.

For those participating in a defined benefit plan, each quintile will see its income remain uniform across cohorts, except for the first quintile. Persons at the bottom end of the earnings scale are projected to be worse off in the late cohort than in the early cohort. However, within cohorts, there are notable differences, foremost among them being that the pension income gap between the richest and poorest pensioners is projected to widen.

The pension income of those with earnings in the highest 20 percent of early-cohort defined benefit pensioners is projected to be, on average, more than 4 times that of those in the bottom quintile. As regards late boomers participating in defined benefit plans, those in the fifth quintile will enjoy a margin in excess of nearly 7 times the average pension income of those in the first quintile. Overall, the first quintile will see an increase in its members' eligibility from early to late boomers, but their defined benefit income and defined contribution balances will worsen. As a result, the income gap between the "low" and the "high" benefit groups will increase by 6 percent for defined benefit income and by 36 percent for defined contribution balances by the time the late boomers reach age 62.

The greatest gap in defined contribution balances appears once again between those with incomes in the first quintile and those with incomes in the fifth quintile. Early boomers in the first quintile who participate in defined contribution plans will have balances that are 21 percent of those in the fifth quintile, and their late-boomer counterparts will have balances that are just 10 percent of those in the fifth quintile. Many low-income workers may find it difficult to contribute to a pension plan and still manage to pay bills. In a system in which a defined contribution plan is the dominant type, lower paid workers tend to make only minimal contributions or not to contribute at all. Furthermore, empirical research suggests that higher earners tend to contribute higher percentages of their salaries to defined contribution types of plans.[46] □

Notes

[1] Campbell Gibson, "The Four Baby Booms," *American Demographics*, November 1993, pp. 36–40.

[2] John R. Woods, "Pension coverage among the Baby Boomers: initial findings from a 1993 survey," *Social Security Bulletin*, fall 1994, pp. 12–25.

[3] Jules H. Lichtenstein and Ke Bin Wu, "Retirement Plan Coverage and Saving Trends of Baby Boomer Cohorts by Sex: Analysis of the 1989 and 1998 SCF [Survey of Consumer Finances]," *AARP Public Policy Institute Data Digest*, Publication DD93 (Washington, DC, AARP, November 2003), pp. 1–8.

[4] The term *pension coverage* takes on a number of definitions that result in discrepancies in the literature. These differences in terminology affect published coverage rates. In discussing previous literature on pensions, this article uses the term *covered* or *coverage*, which applies to an individual who is participating in a pension plan. The term *eligible* or *eligibility* is used later on to apply to an individual who has satisfied conditions in the plan that allow him or her to obtain a benefit. Note that eligibility is a byproduct of coverage, and the two terms are not used interchangeably.

[5] *Eligible* pension plan participants are participants who have satisfied the vesting requirements specified by a plan and are thereby entitled to receive benefits from the plan.

[6] See, for example, Constantijn Panis, Michael Hurd, David Loughran, Julie Zissimopoulos, Steven Haider, and Patricia St. Clair, *The Effect of Changing Social Security Administration's Early Entitlement Age and the Normal Retirement Age*, Draft Report, SSA Contract No. 600–96–27335 (Santa Monica, CA, RAND Corporation, 2002; James L. Medoff and Michael Calabrese, *The Impact of Labor Market Trends on Health and Pension Benefit Coverage and Inequality*, Final Report to PWBA (Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration, 2001); and Yung-Ping Chen, *Employee Preferences as a Factor in Pension Participation by Minority Workers*, Draft Report, U.S. Department of Labor Contract No. 41USC252C3 (Boston, Gerontology Institute, 2001).

[7] Included in eligibility and account balances in defined contribution plans are Keogh eligibility and balances. A Keogh plan is a tax-deferred retirement plan designed to help self-employed workers or individuals who earn self-employed income establish a retirement savings program. There are two different types of Keogh plans: the profit-sharing plan and the money purchase plan. Under Keogh regulations, the money purchase contribution is mandatory and must not exceed the lesser of $30,000 and 20 percent of the individual's self-employment income; also, the individual must make the same percentage contribution each year, regardless of whether he or she has or has not made a profit. The profit-sharing contributions must not exceed the lesser of $30,000 and 13.04 percent of the individual's self-employment income, but the contribution amounts can change each year. Note that individuals can contribute to both types of plans in the same year.

[8] For a complete description of the MINT model project, see Gary Burtless, "Estimation and Projection of Lifetime Earnings," *Modeling*

Income in the Near Term: Projections of Retirement Income Through 2020 for the 1931–60 Birth Cohorts (Washington, DC, The Urban Institute, 1999), pp. 26–69; Eric Toder, Cori Ucello, John O'Hare, Melissa Favreault, Caroline Ratcliffe, Karen Smith, Gary Burtless, and Barry Bosworth, *Modeling Income in the Near Term: Projections of Retirement Income Through 2020 for the 1931–60 Birth Cohorts*, Draft Final Report, SSA Contract No 600–96–27332 (Washington, DC, The Urban Institute, 1999); Eric Toder, Lawrence Thompson, Melissa Favreault, Richard Johnson, Kevin Perese, Caroline Ratcliffe, Karen Smith, Cori Uccello, Timothy Waidmann, Jillian Berk, Romina Woldemariam, Gary Burtless, Claudia Sahm, and Douglas Wolf, *Modeling Income in the Near Term: Revised Projections of Retirement Income Through 2020 for the 1931–60 Birth Cohorts*, Project Report for the Social Security Administration (Washington, DC, The Urban Institute, 2002); Constantijn Panis and Lee Lillard, *Near Term Model Development*, Draft Final Report, SSA Contract No. 600–96–27335 (Santa Monica, CA, RAND Corporation, 1999); and Barbara A. Butrica, Howard M. Iams, James Moore, and Mikki Waid, *Methods in Modeling Income in the Near Term (MINT)*, ORES Working Paper No. 91 (Social Security Administration, Office of Policy, Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics, 2001).

[9] Traditionally, a defined benefit plan provides an employee with a guaranteed amount, payable monthly and based on a specific benefit formula, for the rest of the employee's life.

[10] In a defined contribution plan, employees are not promised a specific benefit amount; instead, the employer and/or employee promises to make contributions into individual employee accounts that are subsequently invested, and gains or losses determine the employee's benefits.

[11] For an overview of PENSIM, visit the Web page **http://www.polsim.com/overview.pdf#search='overview%20of%20PENSIM'**.

[12] The Pension Insurance Modeling System is a microsimulation model that produces a distribution of Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation's exposure over a defined time interval. The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation feeds into the model measures of the historical behavior of stock returns, interest rates, bankruptcy rates of defined benefit plan sponsors, and relationships between bankruptcy rates, on the one hand, and financial ratios, employment counts, and actual pension plan data, on the other.

[13] The Employee Benefit Research Institute and the Investment Company Institute have 1996 data on 6.6 million 401(k) participants in 27,762 plans. The data have to do with demographics, annual contributions, plan balances, asset allocation, and loans, among other information.

[14] For Federal Government workers, the formula varies by whether the worker is covered by Social Security. For noncovered Federal employees, the Civil Service Retirement System formula is applied, and for covered Federal employees, the Federal Employees Retirement System formula is applied. For military personnel, the formula varies by the date the individual entered the military.

[15] The vesting period is the length of time after which the employee's right to receive a present or future pension benefit is no longer contingent on remaining in the service of the employer.

[16] Cost of Living Adjustments (COLAS) are increases that keep retirees' benefits in line with inflation; they frequently are tied to the Consumer Price Index.

[17] The real rates of return of stocks and bonds are reduced by 1 percent to reflect administrative costs, based on assumptions used in Joan T. Bok, Ann L. Combs, Sylvester J. Schieber, Fidel A. Vargas, and Carolyn L. Weaver, "Restoring Security to Our Social Security Retirement Program," in *Report of the 1994–1996 Advisory Council on Social Security, Volume I: Findings and Recommendations* (Washington, DC, Advisory Council on Social Security, 1997); on the Internet at **http://www.ssa.gov/history/reports/adcouncil/report/toc.htm**. In order to capture varying investment experience, the rates are set stochastically, with a standard deviation of 17.28 percent for stocks and 2.13 percent for bonds.

[18] Typically, the baby-boom cohort is represented as those born between 1946 and 1964, inclusive. However, because those born after 1960 had not yet moved fully into their careers during the 1992 SIPP (the youngest were 30 years of age), projecting their income and their pension benefits would likely have yielded statistically suspect results, so the group was excluded from the analysis.

[19] See, for example, Alan L. Gustman and Thomas L. Steinmeier, *The Social Security Early Entitlement Age in a Structural Model of Retirement and Wealth*, NBER Working Paper 9183 (National Bureau of Economic Research, September 2002); and Panis, Hurd, Loughran, Zissimopoulos, Haider, and St. Clair, *Changing Social Security Administration's Early Entitlement Age*.

[20] See Robert Smith, *Raising the Earliest Age for Social Security Benefits* (Congressional Budget Office, Washington, DC, 1999); Richard V. Burkhauser, Kenneth A. Couch, and John W. Phillips, "Who Takes Early Social Security Benefits? The Economic and Health Characteristics of Early Beneficiaries," *Gerontologist*, December 1996, pp.789–99; and Joseph F. Quinn, Richard V. Burkhauser, and Daniel A. Myers, *Passing the Torch: The Influence of Economic Incentives on Work and Retirement* (Kalamazoo, MI, W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1990).

[21] The results presented in this article are projections, and the intent is not to suggest that these individuals actually are retired at age 62. Rather, the results provide a snapshot of pension coverage and income for baby boomers once they reach 62 years.

[22] Norman B. Ture and Barbara A. Fields, *The Future of Private Pension Plans* (Washington, DC, American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1976), p. 1.

[23] See Donald Parsons, "The Decline in Private Pension Coverage in the United States," *Economic Letters*, August 1991, pp. 419–23; David E. Bloom and Richard B. Freeman, "The Fall in Private Pension Coverage in the U.S.," *American Economic Review*, May 1992, pp. 539–45; and Daniel Beller and Helen Lawrence, "Trends in Pension Coverage," in John A. Turner and Daniel J. Beller, eds., *Trends in Pensions, 1992* (U.S. Department of Labor, Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration, 1992).

[24] *National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in Private Industry in the United States, 2003* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2003).

[25] Richard P. Hinz and John A. Turner, "Pension Coverage Initiatives: Why Don't Workers Participate?" in Olivia S. Mitchell and Sylvester Schieber, eds., *Living with Defined Contribution Pensions: Remaking Responsibility for Retirement* (Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1998).

[26] William E. Even and John A. Turner, "Has the pension coverage of women improved?" *Benefit Quarterly*, second quarter, 1999, pp. 37–40.

[27] *Ibid.*

[28] Sophie M. Korczyk, "Gender and Pension Coverage," in Turner and Beller, eds., *Trends in Pensions, 1992*.

[29] Employment in the service sector has grown rapidly over the past few decades, but in the manufacturing sector, where defined benefit pension plans have been the prevalent type of plan, employment declined. This decline played a role for women, because women tend to work in the service sector, where defined contribution pension plans are usually the only pension plans offered.

[30] See *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1998*, 118th ed. (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1998). Historically, women have been concentrated in occupations characterized by lower earnings and higher turnover rates, with fewer fringe benefits such as pensions.

[31] See Janice L. Farkas and Angela M. O'Rand, "The pension mix for women in middle and late life: The changing employment relationship," *Social Forces*, March 1998, pp. 1007–37; and Angela M. O'Rand and John C. Henretta, "Delayed Career Entry, Industrial Pension Structure, and Early Retirement in a Cohort of Unmarried Women," *American Sociological Review*, June 1982, pp. 365–73.

[32] Frank Levy, *New Dollars and Dreams: American Income and Economic Change* (New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1998), p. 16.

[33] Elayne Robertson Demby, "Minorities Receive Smaller Pension," on the Internet at **http://www.plansponsor.com**, January 1997.

[34] The terms *white* and *black* refer to non-Hispanic individuals. The term *Hispanic* refers to individuals of any race.

[35] The Internet Web site **http://www.socialsecurityinfo.com/current/step2.htm** gives the following definition of the Average Indexed Monthly Earnings:

> The [Average Indexed Monthly Earnings are] earnings indexed for inflation for a specific number of years divided by the number of months in those years. The number of years is generally 35, but it may be less, depending on the [worker's] date of birth. The earnings used in this calculation are earnings which are subject to Social Security tax. Therefore, annual earnings used in this calculation cannot exceed the maximum earnings subject to Social Security tax for a given year. A specific year's wages is then adjusted for inflation by multiplying that year's Social Security earnings by the ratio of base year average wages divided by average wages for that specific year. The base year is the year in which the worker turns 60. Those average wages are published by the Social Security Administration. The inflation adjusted wages for the best 35 years are totaled. The 35 years chosen do not have to be consecutive. That wage total is then divided by 420 months (35 years times 12 months per year).

[36] According to a General Accounting Office (GAO) analysis of Census Bureau data, in 1998 workers who earned less than $40,000 participated in employer-sponsored pension plans at a rate of 38 percent, compared with 70 percent of workers who earned between $40,000 and $74,999 per year. The GAO report suggests that one reason for the reduced participation rates among low-income workers is that they are more likely to work for small firms, which offer pension plans at a lower rate than larger firms do.

[37] Gary Klunman, Asokan Anadarajan, and Kenneth Lawrence, "An Analysis of the Move toward Defined Contribution Pension Plans: Are the Rewards Commensurate with the Risks?" *Journal of Pension Planning and Compliance*, fall 1999, pp. 61–89.

[38] See William G. Gale, *The Effect of Pensions on Wealth: Reevaluation of Theory Evidence*, mimeograph (Washington, DC, The Brookings Institution, 1995); James R. Woods, "Pension benefits among the aged: conflicting measures, unequal distributions, "*Social Security Bulletin*, fall 1996, pp. 3–30; and Melissa Koenig, *Income of the Population 55 or Older, 2000* (Social Security Administration, Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics, 2002).

[39] Sharon A. DeVaney and Ya-Ping Su, "Factors Predicting the Most Important Source of Retirement Income," *Compensation and Working Conditions* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, fall 1997), pp. 25–31.

[40] Mary Bowler, "Women's earnings: an overview," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1999, pp. 13–21.

[41] Daniel Beller and David D. McCarthy, "Private Pension Benefits," in Turner and Beller, *Trends in Pensions, 1992*.

[42] EBRI news release no. 584, "More Workers Participating in Pension Plans, But Increase Varies by Demographics" (Washington, DC, Employee Benefit Research Institute, 2001).

[43] Yung-Ping Chen, *Employee Preferences as a Factor in Pension Participation by Minority Workers*, Draft Report, U.S. Department of Labor Contract No. 41USC252C3 (Boston, Gerontology Institute, 2001).

[44] Marjorie Honig, "Minorities Face Retirement: Worklife Disparities Repeated?" in Brett Hammond, Olivia S. Mitchell, and Anna Rappaport, *Forecasting Retirement Needs and Retirement Wealth* (Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 2000).

[45] *Ibid.*

[46] Sarah Holden and Jack VanDerhei, "401(k) Plan Asset Allocation, Account Balances, and Loan Activity in 2002," *ICI Perspective*, vol. 9, no. 5, and EBRI Issue Brief no. 261 (Washington, DC, Investment Company Institute and Employee Benefit Research Institute, September 2003).

How to write about numbers

The Chicago Guide to Writing about Numbers. By Jane E. Miller. Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 2004, 312 pp., $17/paperback.

Trying to bridge "the gap between correct quantitative analysis and good expository writing," Jane Miller explains how to effectively convey numeric information in *The Chicago Guide to Writing about Numbers*. Miller, a Rutgers University professor, draws from her "experience as student, practitioner, and teacher" to provide advice, style considerations, and strategies for communicating about data. Miller's text is one of the newest additions to the more than 20 Chicago Guides to Writing, Editing, and Publishing.

The author, however, cautions that she did not intend this to be a writing manual. Instead, she concentrated "on those (principles) that are unique to writing about numbers and those that require some translation or additional explication." The end result differs from other writing handbooks because it specifically covers the practical application and integration of writing techniques related to data analysis. Nevertheless, good writing alone does not ensure an effective presentation of data, as Miller elaborates in individual chapters dedicated to chart and table design. An additional chapter demonstrates that the principles of good writing, such as visual accompaniment and organization, also apply to good public speaking.

Over the years, many have published writing manuals. Perhaps it is in response to what seems to be an increasing number of managers who lament the writing skills of recent college graduates. Despite new hires having the ability to compute and manipulate data, apply statistical techniques, and interpret numbers, many have not had adequate training in how to explain their findings to a general audience. Business students and entry-level technicians may benefit from this guide, but it has just as much to offer to nontechnical writers who desire to enter the new world of data analysis and presentation.

A strong point of this work is the author's style. First and foremost, Jane Miller is a teacher, and her personality is very evident throughout the text. Pedagogic while personal, the voice of the author is that of a caring mentor. Ideas are introduced and then explained, and interesting, effective examples abound. In addition to summarizing the main points, the author also provides a checklist at the end of each chapter that captures the main points that she taught, whether it be guidelines for writing about distributions and associations or choosing analogies and evaluating contrasts.

Miller instructs writers who are inexperienced in presenting data—first through basic principals, such as establishing context, and then through the tools of numeric comparison: table and chart construction. It is also somewhat refreshing to see the author stress the importance of being familiar "with how the data were collected, to ensure that you make sensible choices about calculations, consistency checks, and ways of presenting the information." Even those who are familiar with communicating about numbers may gain some new insights with the guidelines that Miller reviews.

Part of the advice that Miller provides is in approach, and she provides ample reinforcement. For example, 1 of Miller's 12 fundamental principles is to summarize data patterns. In her discussion, she relates that she coined a simple "mantra," "GEE"—Generalize, Examples, Exceptions—for describing data. Not only does she illustrate this concept through example, but she references it throughout the text, devoting an appendix to the implementation of the approach.

She illustrates many of the concepts introduced by using examples of "poor," "better," and "best" versions of sentences. Accompanying these sentences are concise descriptions of what is weak and what is helpful. Later in the book, in the "Putting it All Together" section, Miller has examples of writing summaries with notations indicating strengths.

Just as she advises the reader, the author uses real-world examples throughout the text that are relevant and effective. Particularly interesting is her demonstration of numbers use in a general interest article about the impact of the planes on the twin towers. In another section, the author wryly cites the Mars Climate Orbiter experience—"Even rocket scientists make basic, easily avoidable mistakes about units. Don't emulate them."

Miller's chapter on "causality, statistical significance, and substantive significance," covers confounding, bias, and z-scores, as well as the problems related to measurement. With an excellent discussion on writing about causality, this chapter is one of the highlights of the *Guide*. In describing the tools and terms of quantitative comparisons, Miller also utilizes tables to summarize some of her guidelines. For example, a table identifies types of ratios, examples, and writing suggestions. Another table contains guidelines on the number of digits and decimal places by type of statistic and table. Although she provides a thorough overview, the author leaves more in-depth information about standard error, reliability, and regression comparisons to her recently released *Chicago Guide to Writing about Multivariate Analysis.*

Miller, reminding the reader that guidelines vary by discipline, reiterates the need to consult an appropriate manual of style. Writers who do this, while integrating the ideas and approaches the author presents, are that much closer to increasing their "virtuosity at writing about numbers," as the author hopes.

—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

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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

Adjustments for price changes. Some data—such as the "real" earnings shown in table 14—are adjusted to eliminate the effect of changes in price. These adjustments are made by dividing current-dollar values by the Consumer Price Index or the appropriate component of the index, then multiplying by 100. For example, given a current hourly wage rate of $3 and a current price index number of 150, where 1982 = 100, the hourly rate expressed in 1982 dollars is $2 ($3/150 x 100 = $2). The $2 (or any other resulting values) are described as "real," "constant," or "1982" dollars.

Sources of information

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

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

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/

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/

For additional information on international comparisons data, see *International Comparisons of Unemployment*, Bulletin 1979.

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

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

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.
p = preliminary. To increase the timeliness of some series, preliminary figures are issued based on representative but incomplete returns.
r = revised. Generally, this revision reflects the availability of later data, but also may reflect other adjustments.

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

Data on **changes in compensation, 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**).

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

Also in June 2003, the CES program introduced concurrent seasonal adjustment for the national establishment data. Under this methodology, the first preliminary estimates for the current reference month and the revised estimates for the 2 prior months will be updated with concurrent factors with each new release of data. Concurrent seasonal adjustment incorporates all available data, including first preliminary estimates for the most current month, in the adjustment process. For additional information on all of the changes introduced in June 2003, see the 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 Worksite Report each quarter, in addition to their quarterly UI report. The Multiple Worksite Report is used to collect separate employment and wage data for each of the employer's establishments, which are not detailed on the UI report. Some very small multi-establishment employers do not file a Multiple Worksite Report. When the total employment in an employer's secondary establishments (all establishments other than the largest) is 10 or fewer, the employer generally will file a consolidated report for all establishments. Also, some employers either cannot or will not report at the establishment level and thus aggregate establishments into one consolidated unit, or possibly several units, though not at the establishment level.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Data users should note that seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS series is conducted with fewer data observations than is customary. The historical data, therefore, may be subject to larger than normal revisions. Because the seasonal patterns in economic data series typically emerge over time, the standard use of moving averages as seasonal filters to capture these effects requires longer series than are currently available. As a result, the stable seasonal filter option is used in the seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS data. When calculating seasonal factors, this filter takes an average for each calendar month after detrending the series. The stable seasonal filter assumes that the seasonal factors are fixed; a necessary assumption until sufficient data are available. 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/nonmetropolitan area series, however, employment data by industry and occupation are not available from the census. Instead, the 1980 employment weights are reallocated within these series each quarter based on the current sample. Therefore, these indexes are not strictly comparable to those for the aggregate, industry, and occupation series.

Definitions

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

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

Benefits include the cost to employers for paid leave, supplemental pay (including nonproduction bonuses), insurance, retirement and savings plans, and legally required benefits (such as Social Security, workers' compensation, and unemployment insurance).

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

Notes on the data

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

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/

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/

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 noninstitutional population of the United States at that time, compared with 32 percent represented in the CPI-W. In addition to wage earners and clerical workers, the CPI-U covers professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees, and others not in the labor force.

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

Data collected from more than 23,000 retail establishments and 5,800 housing units in 87 urban areas across the country are used to develop the "U.S. city average." Separate estimates for 14 major urban centers are presented in table 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 meaured for the CPI-U. A rental equivalence method replaced the asset-price approach to homeownership costs for that series. In January 1985, the same change was made in the CPI-W. The central purpose of the change was to separate shelter costs from the investment component of homeownership so that the index would reflect only the cost of shelter services provided by owner-occupied homes. An updated CPI-U and CPI-W were introduced with release of the January 1987 and January 1998 data.

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

Producer Price Indexes (PPI) measure average changes in prices received by domestic producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes currently contains about 3,200 commodities and about 80,000 quotations per month, selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; and gas and electricity and public utilities sectors. The stage-of-processing structure of PPI organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication (that is, finished goods, intermediate goods, and crude materials). The traditional commodity structure of PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry and product structure of PPI organizes data in accordance with the 2002 North American Industry Classification System and product codes developed by the U.S. 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 completed during the first week of the month. Survey respondents are asked to indicate all discounts, allowances, and rebates applicable to the reported prices, so that the price used in the calculation of the indexes is the actual price for which the product was bought or sold.

In addition to general indexes of prices for U.S. exports and imports, indexes are also published for detailed product categories of exports and imports. These categories are defined according to the five-digit level of detail for the Bureau of Economic Analysis End-use Classification, the three-digit level for the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), and the four-digit level of detail for the Harmonized System. Aggregate import indexes by 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 output to real input. As such, they encompass a family of measures which include single-factor input measures, such as output per hour, output per unit of labor input, or output per unit of capital input, as well as measures of multifactor productivity (output per unit of combined labor and capital inputs). The Bureau indexes show the change in output relative to changes in the various inputs. The measures cover the business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporate sectors.

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

The productivity and associated cost measures in tables 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 producing 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**

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/opub/mlr/2000/06/art1full.pd**f).

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**).

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/flslforc.pdf**

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 691-5654 or **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. BLS does not recommend using these series for level comparisons because of technical problems.

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 measure for manufacturing in the United States is the chain-weighted index of real gross product originating (deflated value added), estimated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce. It is based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). 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, pp. 24–38 and "Gross Domestic Product by Industry for 1947–86. New Estimates Based on the North American Industry Classification System," Survey of Current Business, December 2005, pp. 70–84. 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), Germany, Norway, and Sweden are official series published with the national accounts. 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 furnished calendar year data for recent years for output and hours. For earlier years and for compensation, data are BLS estimates using two-year moving averages of fiscal year data.

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 55–56)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

the available measures is presented in the annual bulletin, *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics.*

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

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

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2004	2005	2003	2004				2005			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey):[1]											
Labor force participation rate	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	65.8	66.1	66.2	66.1
Employment-population ratio	62.3	62.7	62.2	62.2	62.3	62.4	62.4	62.4	62.7	62.9	62.8
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.1	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0
Men	5.6	5.1	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.9
16 to 24 years	12.6	12.4	13.0	12.6	12.9	12.5	12.6	13.2	12.5	12.1	11.7
25 years and older	4.4	3.8	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7
Women	5.4	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
16 to 24 years	11.0	10.1	10.9	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.4	10.4	9.8	10.0
25 years and older	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands:[1]											
Total nonfarm	131,480	133,631	130,168	130,541	131,125	131,731	132,302	132,814	133,429	133,969	134,294
Total private	109,862	111,836	108,614	108,986	109,737	110,095	110,600	111,089	111,676	112,129	112,424
Goods-producing	21,884	22,141	21,684	21,725	21,868	21,932	22,000	22,054	22,134	22,152	22,236
Manufacturing	14,329	14,279	14,313	14,285	14,338	14,353	14,338	14,314	14,292	14,258	14,268
Service-providing	109,596	111,490	108,483	108,816	109,457	109,799	110,302	110,759	111,295	111,817	112,058
Average hours:											
Total private	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8
Manufacturing	40.8	40.7	40.7	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.6	40.6	40.4	40.6	40.8
Overtime	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5
Employment Cost Index[2]											
Percent change in the ECI, compensation:											
All workers (excluding farm, household and Federal workers)	3.7	3.1	.5	1.4	.9	1.0	.5	1.1	.6	.9	.5
Private industry workers	3.8	3.0	.4	1.5	.9	.8	.5	1.1	.7	.6	.4
Goods-producing[3]	4.7	3.3	.5	2.3	.9	.9	.6	1.5	.9	.7	.2
Service-providing[3]	3.3	2.8	.5	1.1	1.0	.8	.3	1.0	.6	.7	.5
State and local government workers	3.5	4.1	.5	.7	.4	1.7	.6	.9	.3	1.8	1.0
Workers by bargaining status (private industry):											
Union	5.6	2.8	.7	2.8	1.5	.8	.5	.7	.8	.8	.4
Nonunion	3.4	3.0	.4	1.3	.8	.9	.4	1.3	.7	.6	.4

[1] Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

[2] Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter.

[3] Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing. Service-providing industries include all other private sector industries.

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

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

Selected measures	2004	2005	2003	2004				2005			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Compensation data[1,2]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation (wages, salaries, benefits):											
Civilian nonfarm	3.7	3.1	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.5
Private nonfarm	3.8	3.0	.4	1.5	.9	.8	.5	1.1	.7	.6	.4
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	2.4	2.6	.3	.6	.6	.9	.3	.7	.5	.8	.6
Private nonfarm	2.4	2.5	.4	.7	.7	.9	.2	.7	.6	.7	.5
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	3.3	3.4	–.2	1.2	1.2	.2	.2	1.0	.5	2.2	–1.0
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	4.1	5.4	.0	1.2	1.2	.0	1.1	2.0	.3	3.2	.0
Finished consumer goods	4.6	6.8	.0	1.5	1.4	–1.7	.9	–2.6	1.4	4.1	–.4
Capital equipment	2.4	1.3	.0	.6	.5	.4	1.6	2.1	–.2	.3	.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	9.1	8.4	.0	2.5	3.0	1.9	.9	3.5	.8	3.9	1.1
Crude materials	18.0	22.1	14.4	6.0	7.6	–5.1	8.3	9.7	–2.5	–1.4	2.0
Productivity data[3]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	3.4	2.2	.3	3.4	3.4	1.4	3.1	2.9	.8	4.8	–.2
Nonfarm business sector	3.4	2.3	.8	2.1	4.5	1.3	2.5	3.2	2.1	4.1	–.6
Nonfinancial corporations[4]	3.9	4.8	2.4	.8	2.3	7.4	8.5	2.7	6.3	–	–

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

[2] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

[3] Annual rates of change are computed by comparing annual averages. Quarterly percent changes reflect annual rates of change in quarterly indexes. The data are seasonally adjusted.

[4] Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—				
	2004	2005				2004	2005			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	IV	I	II	III	IV
Average hourly compensation:[1]										
All persons, business sector	11.3	4.7	–.1	4.6	3.2	6.3	6.4	5.5	5.1	3.1
All persons, nonfarm business sector	10.2	5.5	.9	4.1	2.8	5.8	6.3	5.6	5.1	3.3
Employment Cost Index—compensation:										
Civilian nonfarm[2]	.5	1.1	.6	.9	.5	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1
Private nonfarm	.5	1.1	.7	.6	.4	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.0
Union	.5	.7	.8	.8	.4	5.6	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.8
Nonunion	.4	1.3	.7	.6	.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.0
State and local governments	.6	.9	.3	1.8	1.0	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.1
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:										
Civilian nonfarm[2]	.3	.7	.5	.8	.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.6
Private nonfarm	.2	.7	.6	.7	.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.5
Union	.4	.1	.8	.8	.6	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.3
Nonunion	.2	.8	.6	.6	.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.5
State and local governments	.5	.6	.2	1.3	.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.7	3.1

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

[2] Excludes Federal and household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2005												2006
	2004	2005	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	223,357	226,082	224,837	225,041	225,236	225,441	225,670	225,911	226,153	226,421	226,693	226,959	227,204	227,425	227,553
Civilian labor force	147,401	149,320	147,956	148,271	148,217	148,839	149,201	149,243	149,605	149,792	150,083	150,043	150,183	150,153	150,114
Participation rate	66.0	66.0	65.8	65.9	65.8	66.0	66.1	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.1	66.1	66.0	66.0
Employed	139,252	141,730	140,234	140,285	140,601	141,196	141,571	141,750	142,111	142,425	142,435	142,625	142,611	142,779	143,074
Employment-population ratio[2]	62.3	62.7	62.4	62.3	62.4	62.6	62.7	62.7	62.8	62.9	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.9
Unemployed	8,149	7,591	7,723	7,986	7,616	7,644	7,629	7,493	7,494	7,367	7,648	7,418	7,572	7,375	7,040
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7
Not in the labor force	75,956	76,762	76,881	76,770	77,019	76,601	76,469	76,668	76,548	76,629	76,610	76,916	77,021	77,271	77,439
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	99,476	100,835	100,219	100,321	100,419	100,520	100,634	100,754	100,874	101,004	101,136	101,265	101,383	101,489	101,560
Civilian labor force	75,364	76,443	75,650	75,929	75,965	76,202	76,445	76,471	76,619	76,787	76,792	76,780	76,722	76,786	76,928
Participation rate	75.8	75.8	75.5	75.7	75.6	75.8	76.0	75.9	76.0	76.0	75.9	75.8	75.7	75.7	75.7
Employed	71,572	73,050	72,092	72,246	72,513	72,855	73,108	73,178	73,345	73,479	73,331	73,500	73,441	73,468	73,468
Employment-population ratio[2]	71.9	72.4	71.9	72.0	72.2	72.5	72.6	72.6	72.7	72.7	72.5	72.6	72.4	72.4	72.7
Unemployed	3,791	3,392	3,558	3,683	3,453	3,347	3,337	3,294	3,274	3,307	3,461	3,281	3,282	3,318	3,084
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0
Not in the labor force	24,113	24,392	24,569	24,392	24,453	24,318	24,190	24,282	24,255	24,218	24,344	24,485	24,660	24,703	24,631
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	107,658	108,850	108,316	108,403	108,486	108,573	108,672	108,776	108,880	108,996	109,114	109,228	109,332	109,425	109,478
Civilian labor force	64,923	65,714	65,260	65,284	65,080	65,461	65,528	65,582	65,813	65,778	66,129	66,175	66,223	66,215	66,022
Participation rate	60.3	60.4	60.2	60.2	60.0	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.4	60.3	60.6	60.6	60.6	60.5	60.3
Employed	61,773	62,702	62,236	62,220	62,129	62,426	62,515	62,552	62,744	62,901	63,074	63,162	63,170	63,249	63,163
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.4	57.6	57.5	57.4	57.3	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.6	57.7	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.7
Unemployed	3,150	3,013	3,024	3,064	2,952	3,036	3,013	3,030	3,070	2,877	3,055	3,013	3,053	2,966	2,859
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3
Not in the labor force	42,735	43,136	43,056	43,119	43,406	43,112	43,144	43,193	43,067	43,219	42,985	43,053	43,109	43,209	43,456
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,222	16,398	16,302	16,317	16,332	16,347	16,364	16,381	16,399	16,421	16,443	16,465	16,489	16,511	16,515
Civilian labor force	7,114	7,164	7,046	7,058	7,172	7,176	7,228	7,189	7,172	7,228	7,163	7,088	7,238	7,152	7,164
Participation rate	43.9	43.7	43.2	43.3	43.9	43.9	744.2	43.9	43.7	44.0	43.6	43.0	43.9	43.3	43.4
Employed	5,907	5,978	5,906	5,818	5,960	5,915	5,948	6,020	6,022	6,045	6,030	5,964	6,000	6,061	6,067
Employment-population ratio[2]	36.4	36.5	36.2	35.7	36.5	36.2	36.4	36.8	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.2	36.4	36.7	36.7
Unemployed	1,208	1,186	1,140	1,240	1,212	1,261	1,280	1,169	1,150	1,183	1,133	1,124	1,238	1,091	1,097
Unemployment rate	17.0	16.6	16.2	17.6	16.9	17.6	17.7	16.3	16.0	16.4	15.8	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3
Not in the labor force	9,108	9,234	9,256	9,259	9,160	9,171	9,136	9,192	9,226	9,193	9,281	9,377	9,251	9,359	9,352
White[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	182,643	184,446	183,640	183,767	183,888	184,015	184,167	184,328	184,490	184,669	184,851	185,028	185,187	185,327	185,436
Civilian labor force	121,686	122,299	121,490	121,669	121,492	122,007	122,213	122,036	122,431	122,638	122,843	122,810	122,813	122,994	123,168
Participation rate	66.3	66.3	66.2	66.2	66.1	66.3	66.4	66.2	66.4	66.4	66.5	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.4
Employed	115,239	116,949	116,072	116,081	116,187	116,624	116,845	116,811	117,168	117,446	117,354	117,396	117,598	117,729	118,071
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.1	63.4	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.5	63.6	63.5	63.4	63.5	63.5	63.7
Unemployed	5,847	5,350	5,419	5,588	5,306	5,383	5,368	5,224	5,263	5,193	5,489	5,415	5,215	5,264	5,097
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.1
Not in the labor force	61,558	62,148	62,150	62,098	62,395	62,008	61,954	62,292	62,059	62,031	62,008	62,218	62,374	62,333	62,268
Black or African American[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	26,065	26,517	26,306	26,342	26,377	26,413	26,450	26,448	26,526	26,572	26,618	26,663	26,705	26,744	26,788
Civilian labor force	16,638	17,013	16,723	16,748	16,801	16,952	17,060	17,158	17,199	17,130	17,068	17,150	17,118	16,979	16,982
Participation rate	63.8	64.2	63.6	63.6	63.7	64.2	64.5	64.8	64.8	64.5	64.1	64.3	64.1	63.5	63.4
Employed	14,909	15,313	14,965	14,941	15,069	15,206	15,347	15,392	15,581	15,476	15,455	15,591	15,299	15,397	15,476
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.2	57.7	56.9	56.7	57.1	57.6	58.0	58.1	58.7	58.2	58.1	58.5	57.3	57.6	57.8
Unemployed	1,729	1,700	1,758	1,807	1,733	1,746	1,713	1,766	1,619	1,654	1,613	1,559	1,819	1,582	1,506
Unemployment rate	10.4	10.0	10.5	10.8	10.3	10.3	10.0	10.3	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.1	10.6	9.3	8.9
Not in the labor force	9,428	9,504	9,584	9,595	9,576	9,461	9,389	9,330	9,327	9,442	9,549	9,513	9,587	9,766	9,806

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		2005												2006
	2004	2005	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	28,109	29,133	28,642	28,729	28,815	28,902	28,989	29,079	29,168	29,264	29,361	29,456	29,552	29,645	29,622
Civilian labor force	19,272	19,824	19,402	19,478	19,553	19,693	19,749	19,770	19,792	19,925	19,944	20,047	20,214	20,292	20,528
Participation rate	68.6	68.0	67.7	67.8	67.9	68.1	68.1	68.0	67.9	68.1	67.9	68.1	68.4	68.4	69.3
Employed	17,930	18,632	18,208	18,243	18,431	18,434	18,581	18,628	18,700	18,760	18,647	18,871	18,991	19,066	19,344
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.8	64.0	63.6	63.5	64.0	63.8	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	63.5	64.1	64.3	64.3	65.3
Unemployed	1,342	1,191	1,194	1,235	1,123	1,259	1,168	1,142	1,092	1,164	1,297	1,176	1,223	1,226	1,184
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.0	6.2	6.3	5.7	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.8
Not in the labor force	8,837	9,310	9,239	9,251	9,261	9,209	9,240	9,309	9,376	9,340	9,417	9,409	9,338	9,353	9,094

[1] The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

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

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

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

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2005												2006
	2004	2005	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older	139,252	141,730	140,234	140,285	140,601	141,196	141,571	141,750	142,111	142,425	142,435	142,625	142,611	142,779	143,074
Men	74,524	75,973	74,980	75,075	75,436	75,773	75,998	76,099	76,258	76,404	76,257	76,396	76,410	76,529	76,857
Women	64,728	65,757	65,254	65,209	65,165	65,423	65,573	65,652	65,853	66,022	66,178	66,229	66,200	66,250	66,217
Married men, spouse present	45,084	45,483	45,195	45,356	45,408	45,524	45,723	45,387	45,489	45,666	45,457	45,634	45,480	45,469	45,790
Married women, spouse present	34,600	34,773	34,696	34,602	34,310	34,595	34,771	34,676	34,956	34,960	34,943	34,868	34,910	34,948	35,167
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,567	4,350	4,395	4,291	4,367	4,321	4,375	4,457	4,411	4,450	4,565	4,240	4,175	4,138	4,133
Slack work or business conditions	2,841	2,684	2,759	2,628	2,652	2,631	2,740	2,670	2,716	2,752	2,893	2,643	2,595	2,541	2,649
Could only find part-time work	1,409	1,341	1,332	1,290	1,423	1,367	1,352	1,406	1,374	1,392	1,331	1,299	1,246	1,246	1,226
Part time for noneconomic noneconomic reasons	19,380	19,491	19,088	19,531	19,437	19,527	19,407	19,214	19,539	19,548	19,581	19,696	19,612	19,582	19,708
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,469	4,271	4,303	4,170	4,290	4,216	4,296	4,379	4,353	4,406	4,500	4,161	4,105	4,051	4,064
Slack work or business conditions	2,773	2,636	2,686	2,573	2,597	2,555	2,703	2,615	2,670	2,728	2,846	2,592	2,567	2,508	2,606
Could only find part-time work	1,399	1,330	1,318	1,273	1,418	1,351	1,333	1,405	1,371	1,394	1,335	1,284	1,230	1,230	1,198
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,026	19,134	18,738	19,198	19,130	19,152	19,057	18,915	19,110	19,168	19,207	19,255	19,235	19,214	19,368

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

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

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2005												2006
	2004	2005	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	17.0	16.6	16.2	17.6	16.9	17.6	17.7	16.3	16.0	16.4	15.8	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3
Men, 20 years and older	5.0	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0
Women, 20 years and older	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3
White, total[1]	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	15.0	14.2	14.2	15.5	14.4	15.2	15.2	14.1	13.6	13.8	13.3	14.2	13.9	13.4	13.3
Men, 16 to 19 years	16.3	16.1	16.4	18.1	17.7	17.5	17.4	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.1	15.1	13.8	14.4
Women, 16 to 19 years	13.6	12.3	11.9	12.8	10.9	12.8	12.9	12.3	11.7	12.4	11.4	13.3	12.6	12.9	12.1
Men, 20 years and older	4.4	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.6
Women, 20 years and older	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7
Black or African American, total[1]	10.4	10.0	10.5	10.8	10.3	10.3	10.0	10.3	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.1	10.6	9.3	8.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	31.7	33.3	30.7	32.1	33.0	35.9	35.9	32.3	32.8	35.9	33.1	32.4	38.4	24.4	31.4
Men, 16 to 19 years	35.6	36.3	29.8	35.0	36.1	38.5	36.8	37.5	38.9	39.5	33.7	35.0	44.9	23.6	30.9
Women, 16 to 19 years	28.2	30.3	31.5	28.9	29.7	32.9	35.0	26.9	27.4	32.6	32.5	30.3	31.5	25.2	31.8
Men, 20 years and older	9.9	9.2	10.3	10.6	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.7	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.5	9.4	8.6	7.5
Women, 20 years and older	8.9	8.5	8.8	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.3	8.8	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.5	9.0	8.5	8.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	7.0	6.0	6.2	6.3	5.7	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.8
Married men, spouse present	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4
Married women, spouse present	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0
Full-time workers	5.6	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7
Part-time workers	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.5	4.8
Educational attainment[2]															
Less than a high school diploma	8.5	7.6	7.6	7.9	7.8	8.3	7.7	6.9	7.6	7.6	8.2	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.0
High school graduates, no college[3]	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.4
Some college or associate degree	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5
Bachelor's degree and higher[4]	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1

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

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

[3] Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

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

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

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2005												2006
	2004	2005	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Less than 5 weeks	2,696	2,667	2,597	2,743	2,498	2,670	2,694	2,661	2,616	2,544	2,751	2,708	2,779	2,764	2,556
5 to 14 weeks	2,382	2,304	2,348	2,320	2,318	2,271	2,270	2,339	2,452	2,268	2,253	2,263	2,268	2,240	2,263
15 weeks and over	3,072	2,619	2,821	2,862	2,793	2,688	2,650	2,388	2,483	2,672	2,584	2,477	2,492	2,417	2,241
15 to 26 weeks	1,293	1,130	1,191	1,236	1,157	1,091	1,122	1,053	1,069	1,229	1,120	1,045	1,108	1,068	1,090
27 weeks and over	1,779	1,490	1,630	1,626	1,636	1,597	1,528	1,335	1,414	1,444	1,464	1,432	1,383	1,350	1,151
Mean duration, in weeks	19.6	18.4	19.2	19.1	19.3	19.6	18.6	17.2	17.7	18.9	18.2	18.0	17.6	17.3	16.8
Median duration, in weeks	9.8	8.9	9.3	9.2	9.2	8.9	9.1	9.1	8.9	9.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4

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		2005												2006
	2004	2005	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Job losers[1]	4,197	3,667	3,982	3,886	3,759	3,677	3,664	3,666	3,626	3,474	3,697	3,508	3,455	3,486	3,336
On temporary layoff	998	933	962	960	955	841	898	974	954	874	970	944	899	935	873
Not on temporary layoff	3,199	2,734	3,020	2,927	2,804	2,836	2,766	2,692	2,673	2,600	2,726	2,564	2,556	2,552	2,462
Job leavers	858	872	815	950	855	894	952	838	825	839	874	889	900	841	839
Reentrants	2,408	2,386	2,336	2,406	2,368	2,348	2,365	2,240	2,411	2,455	2,423	2,349	2,538	2,430	2,314
New entrants	686	666	621	741	706	735	699	654	627	633	626	654	679	644	622
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	51.5	48.3	51.4	48.7	48.9	48.0	47.7	49.6	48.4	46.9	48.5	47.4	45.6	47.1	46.9
On temporary layoff	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.0	12.4	11.0	11.7	13.2	12.7	11.8	12.7	12.8	11.9	12.6	12.3
Not on temporary layoff	39.3	36.0	39.0	36.7	36.5	37.1	36.0	36.4	35.7	35.1	35.8	34.7	33.8	34.5	34.6
Job leavers	10.5	11.5	10.5	11.9	11.1	11.7	12.4	11.3	11.0	11.3	11.5	12.0	11.9	11.4	11.8
Reentrants	29.5	31.4	30.1	30.1	30.8	30.7	30.8	30.3	32.2	33.2	31.8	31.7	33.5	32.8	32.5
New entrants	8.4	8.8	8.0	9.3	9.2	9.6	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.6	8.2	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.7
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
Job leavers	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5
New entrants	.5	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4

[1] Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2005												2006
	2004	2005	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Total, 16 years and older	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7
16 to 24 years	11.8	11.3	11.6	12.4	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.2	10.8	11.3	11.0	10.8	11.2	10.7	10.5
16 to 19 years	17.0	16.6	16.2	17.6	16.9	17.6	17.7	16.3	16.0	16.4	15.8	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3
16 to 17 years	20.2	19.1	19.3	20.4	19.2	19.7	19.7	18.0	18.5	18.6	18.8	18.7	21.4	17.8	16.5
18 to 19 years	15.0	14.9	14.4	15.8	15.0	16.9	16.1	15.1	14.4	15.0	13.9	14.2	14.2	13.5	14.4
20 to 24 years	9.4	8.8	9.5	9.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.3	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.2
25 years and older	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7
25 to 54 years	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.8
55 years and older	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2
Men, 16 years and older	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.6
16 to 24 years	12.6	12.4	12.6	14.0	12.8	12.9	12.4	12.2	11.7	12.5	12.1	11.5	12.3	11.3	11.2
16 to 19 years	18.4	18.6	18.1	20.6	20.0	20.2	19.7	18.7	18.3	18.0	17.4	16.5	19.1	16.0	16.2
16 to 17 years	22.0	22.0	22.2	24.7	22.7	21.9	22.3	21.4	22.9	21.4	21.3	18.1	23.6	19.8	17.0
18 to 19 years	16.3	16.5	15.9	17.8	17.6	19.8	18.1	17.2	15.5	16.2	15.1	15.5	15.6	13.8	15.4
20 to 24 years	10.1	9.6	10.2	11.2	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.3	8.8	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.1	9.2	8.9
25 years and older	4.4	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5
25 to 54 years	4.6	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5
55 years and older	3.9	3.3	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2
Women, 16 years and older	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8
16 to 24 years	11.0	10.1	10.5	10.5	10.0	10.4	10.8	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.7	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.8
16 to 19 years	15.5	14.5	14.2	14.5	13.7	14.9	15.7	13.8	13.8	14.7	14.3	15.2	15.0	14.4	14.4
16 to 17 years	18.5	16.5	16.5	16.3	15.7	17.3	17.3	14.9	14.5	15.9	16.6	19.1	19.5	16.1	16.1
18 t0 19 years	13.5	13.1	12.8	13.6	12.2	13.8	14.1	12.8	13.2	13.8	12.6	12.8	12.7	13.2	13.2
20 to 24 years	8.7	7.9	8.6	8.5	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.4
25 years and older	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0
25 to 54 years	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.1
55 years and older[1]	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.3

[1] Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Dec. 2004	Nov. 2005[p]	Dec. 2005[p]	State	Dec. 2004	Nov. 2005[p]	Dec. 2005[p]
Alabama	4.7	3.6	3.6	Missouri	5.8	5.3	5.2
Alaska	7.2	6.9	6.9	Montana	4.2	3.9	3.9
Arizona	4.5	4.7	4.7	Nebraska	3.9	3.6	3.8
Arkansas	5.2	4.8	4.7	Nevada	4.3	3.9	3.8
California	5.9	5.1	5.1	New Hampshire	3.6	3.5	3.5
Colorado	5.5	4.8	4.8	New Jersey	4.4	4.5	4.6
Connecticut	4.7	4.7	4.6	New Mexico	5.5	5.0	5.0
Delaware	4.1	4.5	4.6	New York	5.4	5.1	5.0
District of Columbia	7.3	6.0	5.9	North Carolina	5.3	5.1	5.1
Florida	4.3	3.5	3.4	North Dakota	3.6	3.3	3.3
Georgia	5.1	5.3	5.3	Ohio	6.0	5.8	5.9
Hawaii	3.0	2.7	2.7	Oklahoma	4.5	4.3	4.2
Idaho	4.3	3.5	3.5	Oregon	6.7	5.8	5.7
Illinois	6.0	5.2	5.5	Pennsylvania	5.3	4.7	4.7
Indiana	5.4	5.3	5.5	Rhode Island	5.0	5.1	5.1
Iowa	4.7	4.5	4.5	South Carolina	6.8	7.2	7.2
Kansas	5.3	4.9	4.9	South Dakota	3.9	3.7	3.9
Kentucky	5.3	6.4	6.5	Tennessee	5.7	5.5	5.4
Louisiana	5.5	12.1	6.4	Texas	5.6	5.3	5.2
Maine	4.7	4.7	4.7	Utah	4.7	4.0	4.0
Maryland	4.2	4.0	4.0	Vermont	3.6	3.4	3.6
Massachusetts	4.9	4.8	4.8	Virginia	3.5	3.4	3.3
Michigan	7.2	6.5	6.7	Washington	5.9	5.4	5.2
Minnesota	4.2	3.9	4.2	West Virginia	5.0	4.9	4.8
Mississippi	7.1	9.6	8.8	Wisconsin	4.7	4.6	4.8
				Wyoming	3.7	3.5	3.3

[p] = preliminary

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

State	Dec. 2004	Nov. 2005[p]	Dec. 2005[p]	State	Dec. 2004	Nov. 2005[p]	Dec. 2005[p]
Alabama	2,148,215	2,162,654	2,164,755	Missouri	3,023,082	3,031,510	3,031,205
Alaska	337,769	341,421	341,801	Montana	488,891	496,610	496,560
Arizona	2,794,754	2,876,603	2,880,168	Nebraska	986,177	986,173	988,409
Arkansas	1,335,147	1,378,850	1,376,781	Nevada	1,196,384	1,229,121	1,230,800
California	17,573,813	17,783,520	17,823,401	New Hampshire	727,132	734,000	733,942
Colorado	2,534,299	2,557,385	2,560,443	New Jersey	4,384,757	4,463,347	4,467,025
Connecticut	1,804,167	1,819,244	1,818,875	New Mexico	925,847	943,385	944,559
Delaware	432,719	441,934	443,135	New York	9,394,529	9,459,661	9,457,180
District of Columbia	298,047	292,956	293,278	North Carolina	4,285,286	4,370,484	4,369,451
Florida	8,538,150	8,735,546	8,734,856	North Dakota	357,405	360,140	360,510
Georgia	4,512,421	4,632,417	4,637,948	Ohio	5,881,968	5,904,513	5,911,894
Hawaii	623,758	642,951	644,103	Oklahoma	1,723,423	1,751,850	1,752,851
Idaho	723,854	745,685	746,138	Oregon	1,851,065	1,866,276	1,866,361
Illinois	6,439,485	6,481,338	6,484,028	Pennsylvania	6,287,548	6,290,758	6,288,867
Indiana	3,184,762	3,221,379	3,228,503	Rhode Island	561,687	574,067	574,029
Iowa	1,640,890	1,668,819	1,667,162	South Carolina	2,058,563	2,103,706	2,106,804
Kansas	1,472,762	1,478,518	1,479,769	South Dakota	429,406	433,928	433,697
Kentucky	1,975,850	2,011,538	2,013,352	Tennessee	2,904,957	2,917,526	2,916,614
Louisiana	2,087,682	2,027,685	1,909,833	Texas	11,122,585	11,309,030	11,310,786
Maine	704,002	717,122	717,419	Utah	1,250,659	1,280,155	1,282,261
Maryland	2,903,529	2,953,314	2,955,515	Vermont	353,372	358,151	359,338
Massachusetts	3,364,825	3,366,033	3,366,817	Virginia	3,887,739	3,960,853	3,963,744
Michigan	5,097,584	5,102,383	5,106,162	Washington	3,260,587	3,327,139	3,321,257
Minnesota	2,948,745	2,955,174	2,960,228	West Virginia	793,127	804,395	804,216
Mississippi	1,345,295	1,329,551	1,318,814	Wisconsin	3,036,345	3,039,414	3,047,179
				Wyoming	281,778	286,209	285,894

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		2005												2006
	2004	2005	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
TOTAL NONFARM	131,480	133,631	132,471	132,736	132,876	133,104	133,210	133,376	133,617	133,792	133,840	133,877	134,231	134,371	134,564
TOTAL PRIVATE	109,862	111,836	110,756	110,995	111,129	111,336	111,437	111,590	111,795	111,941	111,985	112,025	112,351	112,496	112,690
GOODS-PRODUCING	21,884	22,141	21,988	22,052	22,077	22,119	22,126	22,133	22,131	22,146	22,143	22,179	22,264	22,273	22,331
Natural resources and mining	591	629	605	610	616	620	620	623	624	627	631	636	641	646	651
Logging	67.8	65.2	66.9	66.7	68.1	65.3	64.0	63.7	63.8	63.4	62.7	62.1	62.1	62.2	62.3
Mining	523.2	563.5	537.7	543.1	547.9	554.5	556.1	559.7	559.9	563.1	567.9	573.8	579.3	583.3	589.0
Oil and gas extraction	123.1	125.8	124.0	123.3	124.8	124.4	125.2	125.3	126.1	126.2	126.5	127.4	128.9	128.3	128.6
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	207.1	219.3	207.8	209.4	208.9	211.1	211.9	213.9	212.7	121.6	212.7	214.5	215.0	215.3	216.3
Coal mining	71.7	77.7	72.3	72.5	72.3	72.9	72.7	73.5	74.1	73.7	74.5	75.1	75.1	75.5	76.2
Support activities for mining	193.1	218.4	205.9	210.4	214.2	219.0	219.0	220.5	221.1	224.3	228.7	231.9	235.4	239.7	244.1
Construction	6,964	7,233	7,115	7,166	7,193	7,243	7,255	7,277	7,283	7,306	7,325	7,347	7,409	7,414	7,460
Construction of buildings	1,632.2	1,700.9	1,675.6	1,683.3	1,685.2	1,686.5	1,686.7	1,689.1	1,691.8	1,699.8	1,697.6	1,702.4	1,722.4	1,728.4	1,738.6
Heavy and civil engineering	902.5	933.2	922.3	928.8	931.0	940.5	947.1	961.2	961.0	961.4	963.9	965.3	977.1	973.9	982.1
Specialty trade contractors	4,429.7	4,598.7	4,517.5	4,554.3	4,576.8	4,615.7	4,621.5	4,626.6	4,629.8	4,645.1	4,663.3	4,679.2	4,709.4	4,711.9	4,739.5
Manufacturing	14,329	14,279	14,268	14,276	14,268	14,256	14,251	14,233	14,224	14,213	14,187	14,196	14,214	14,213	14,220
Production workers	10,083	10,096	10,054	10,054	10,054	10,053	10,059	10,054	10,050	10,054	10,048	10,069	10,103	10,117	10,138
Durable goods	8,923	8,950	8,943	8,963	8,959	8,959	8,964	8,953	8,946	8,950	8,933	8,952	8,960	8,966	8,973
Production workers	6,137	6,212	6,169	6,181	6,186	6,195	6,205	6,208	6,204	6,222	6,218	6,249	6,274	6,298	6,315
Wood products	548.4	550.8	556.8	556.9	559.3	555.6	551.8	553.9	553.6	553.7	552.2	550.7	556.7	559.5	562.3
Nonmetallic mineral products	504.8	501.3	505.5	505.6	504.6	507.1	504.0	504.5	501.8	501.5	501.1	500.8	502.0	501.8	508.0
Primary metals	465.9	466.5	467.4	468.7	468.8	468.7	469.1	468.2	468.1	468.0	469.7	470.5	471.5	470.0	473.3
Fabricated metal products	1,470.3	1,521.4	1,512.3	1,512.4	1,515.0	1,516.1	1,519.1	1,519.5	1,521.1	1,521.9	1,521.7	1,520.8	1,524.1	1,526.7	1,529.4
Machinery	1,141.5	1,157.2	1,150.1	1,152.1	1,156.2	1,159.0	1,161.1	1,161.8	1,165.0	1,164.3	1,163.4	1,174.5	1,164.4	1,163.9	1,160.0
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,326.2	1,332.2	1,317.5	1,317.3	1,315.3	1,317.7	1,317.6	1,322.2	1,322.8	1,323.6	1,322.8	1,323.5	1,322.0	1,320.5	1,314.8
Computer and peripheral equipment	212.1	213.6	204.6	205.0	204.6	205.4	205.8	207.8	207.6	207.8	207.4	207.9	206.3	205.5	202.6
Communications equipment	150.5	154.7	149.2	148.3	147.0	147.5	147.5	147.6	147.6	147.6	147.9	148.2	148.0	148.5	146.1
Semiconductors and electronic components	452.8	447.2	450.9	451.2	451.2	451.0	450.5	451.4	451.4	451.7	451.8	450.7	450.6	450.3	449.6
Electronic instruments	431.8	439.5	435.4	435.1	435.0	435.9	436.0	438.0	439.1	440.1	440.6	441.6	442.0	441.5	441.9
Electrical equipment and appliances	446.8	440.6	440.7	439.5	438.5	437.1	438.2	435.0	434.3	434.5	431.8	431.1	434.3	434.9	436.1
Transportation equipment	1,763.5	1,764.8	1,766.6	1,785.7	1,781.1	1,781.5	1,786.8	1,772.1	1,761.3	1,765.2	1,753.7	1,765.5	1,771.8	1,775.9	1,775.6
Furniture and related products	572.7	561.3	571.7	570.2	568.4	565.0	563.7	562.6	561.3	561.3	561.3	560.5	558.4	558.2	557.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	655.5	654.0	654.2	654.9	652.2	650.8	652.1	653.6	656.9	655.9	655.0	653.6	654.7	654.9	656.6
Nondurable goods	5,406	5,329	5,325	5,313	5,309	5,297	5,287	5,280	5,278	5,263	5,254	5,244	5,254	5,247	5,247
Production workers	3,945	3,884	3,885	3,873	3,868	3,858	3,854	3,846	3,846	3,832	3,830	3,820	3,829	3,819	3,823
Food manufacturing	1,497.4	1,484.6	1,484.7	1,482.6	1,482.8	1,476.8	1,475.2	1,475.2	1,474.7	1,468.6	1,461.4	1,458.5	1,465.0	1,466.5	1,465.3
Beverages and tobacco products	194.3	190.9	193.0	192.9	192.0	191.6	191.9	191.0	190.8	189.9	191.0	192.4	193.4	192.5	194.6
Textile mills	238.5	223.1	227.4	225.5	223.7	219.6	220.2	219.3	217.5	216.2	214.7	213.2	210.9	209.0	209.5
Textile product mills	177.7	179.2	172.8	172.0	171.5	171.6	172.2	171.3	172.0	172.0	173.0	173.8	174.5	174.5	177.1
Apparel	284.8	258.3	271.6	269.3	265.5	265.0	261.4	260.1	259.4	257.1	255.1	251.8	253.7	252.6	252.4
Leather and allied products	42.9	43.3	40.1	39.8	39.5	39.5	39.0	39.1	39.5	39.7	39.5	39.6	39.5	39.8	39.4
Paper and paper products	499.1	495.2	490.2	490.1	490.4	488.0	486.8	485.1	484.6	483.2	480.5	478.5	478.5	477.2	476.7
Printing and related support activities	665.0	656.1	653.0	651.6	650.9	650.9	649.1	648.6	646.4	645.3	646.4	645.1	644.8	641.9	640.3
Petroleum and coal products	112.8	116.1	111.8	112.0	111.6	113.0	113.7	113.2	113.3	113.6	113.0	113.1	112.3	111.9	111.0
Chemicals	887.0	878.9	878.0	876.4	877.9	878.5	877.9	878.4	879.4	878.3	880.3	879.3	881.5	882.6	882.7
Plastics and rubber products	806.6	803.4	802.0	800.7	803.1	802.1	800.0	798.8	800.1	799.2	799.5	799.1	799.4	798.8	797.5
SERVICE-PROVIDING	109,596	111,490	110,483	110,684	110,799	110,985	111,084	111,243	111,486	111,646	111,697	111,698	111,967	112,098	112,233
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	87,978	89,696	88,768	88,943	89,052	89,217	89,311	89,457	89,664	89,795	89,842	89,846	90,087	90,223	90,359
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,510	25,833	25,724	25,787	25,822	25,861	25,897	25,908	25,976	25,985	25,944	25,945	26,006	26,018	26,037
Wholesale trade	5,654.9	5,724.0	5,701.7	5,712.6	5,726.4	5,730.8	5,742.5	5,747.9	5,755.3	5,759.3	5,762.3	5,767.8	5,782.7	5,786.6	5,801.7
Durable goods	2,949.1	2,987.8	2,969.7	2,972.6	2,979.2	2,981.6	2,986.7	2,990.8	2,993.4	2,995.4	2,997.8	3,002.3	3,010.5	3,017.9	3,024.5
Nondurable goods	2,007.1	2,012.0	2,012.1	2,016.2	2,020.6	2,020.8	2,022.7	2,022.1	2,023.6	2,023.1	2,022.1	2,021.7	2,028.9	2,024.6	2,026.2
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	698.8	724.3	719.9	723.8	726.6	728.4	733.1	735.0	738.3	740.8	742.4	743.8	743.3	744.1	751.0
Retail trade	15,034.7	15,174.1	15,156.7	15,198.1	15,211.1	15,233.5	15,249.4	15,256.3	15,309.8	15,312.9	15,267.0	15,259.6	15,292.9	15,302.3	15,300.8
Motor vehicles and parts dealers[1]	1,901.2	1,915.8	1,910.4	1,913.5	1,915.5	1,918.1	1,919.9	1,918.8	1,925.9	1,927.6	1,929.4	1,921.5	1,914.3	1,914.0	1,912.3
Automobile dealers	1,254.2	1,250.8	1256.2	1257.2	1259.7	1262.0	1264.1	1262.0	1266.5	1266.2	1268.9	1260.5	1254.5	1253.2	1250.9
Furniture and home furnishings stores	560.2	568.0	570.9	571.7	572.3	575.8	579.1	575.8	578.5	578.8	580.9	581.5	583.3	582.2	587.7
Electronics and appliance stores	514.4	527.8	521.4	520.3	528.0	523.6	527.8	531.1	534.0	537.3	539.9	540.5	541.2	541.5	540.7

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		2005												2006
	2004	2005	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
Building material and garden supply stores	1,226.0	1,269.0	1,251.9	1,269.3	1,269.4	1,268.0	1,269.1	1,271.7	1,279.3	1,277.8	12,772.3	1,273.1	1,281.6	1,288.4	1,293.5
Food and beverage stores	2,826.3	2,829.5	2,813.8	2,815.4	2,814.2	2,819.6	2,820.2	2,822.1	2,822.6	2,810.7	2,803.0	2,809.5	2,806.6	2,807.6	2,806.2
Health and personal care stores	941.7	955.7	943.7	948.3	947.1	952.7	955.7	955.1	954.1	960.4	953.8	959.3	964.7	969.7	969.4
Gasoline stations	877.1	875.5	868.8	870.7	870.3	871.6	872.1	869.0	874.6	876.2	873.9	874.6	869.1	867.5	862.9
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,361.8	1,402.8	1,383.5	1,390.1	1,394.4	1,396.4	1,401.1	1,410.9	1,430.7	1,430.8	1,414.2	1,413.5	1,434.5	1,448.0	1,434.6
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	639.2	636.0	645.5	643.2	643.9	645.6	644.2	644.1	642.7	643.0	631.3	638.7	641.5	641.3	643.4
General merchandise stores[1]	2,843.5	2,853.8	2,909.4	2,918.7	2,920.9	2,925.9	2,924.4	2,920.6	2,931.1	2,931.3	2,927.4	2,910.6	2,920.4	2,905.4	2,913.0
Department stores	1,612.5	1,622.3	1,602.4	1,604.7	1,601.5	1,604.6	1,603.4	1,603.1	1,613.5	1,611.4	1,610.9	1,590.6	1,595.2	1,591.8	1,582.8
Miscellaneous store retailers	918.6	919.0	906.2	905.9	903.8	903.8	904.2	905.2	903.1	903.9	902.2	899.1	897.3	897.5	897.8
Nonstore retailers	424.8	421.3	431.2	431.0	431.3	432.4	431.6	431.9	433.2	435.1	438.7	437.7	438.4	439.2	439.3
Transportation and warehousing	4,250.0	4,358.6	4,308.5	4,319.3	4,330.1	4,340.2	4,348.4	4,347.6	4,353.0	4,353.9	4,355.4	4,358.4	4,370.2	4,368.8	4,375.1
Air transportation	514.8	502.6	509.8	508.4	507.4	507.6	506.8	505.6	503.6	501.6	495.1	493.7	488.9	487.6	488.6
Rail transportation	224.1	223.4	228.0	228.6	228.8	228.8	229.4	229.1	228.9	228.4	228.2	228.1	227.8	227.4	227.4
Water transportation	57.2	62.8	57.8	58.0	58.7	59.3	59.7	60.0	60.2	61.0	61.8	62.6	63.6	64.0	63.9
Truck transportation	1,350.7	1,392.7	1,375.3	1,380.3	1,385.0	1,389.0	1,392.2	1,396.0	1,396.3	1,394.4	1,397.4	1,402.0	1,403.7	1,404.2	1,405.8
Transit and ground passenger transportation	385.5	391.2	389.8	388.5	387.6	387.6	387.5	381.5	387.3	386.7	388.0	388.5	394.9	391.2	391.3
Pipeline transportation	38.8	39.3	38.0	38.0	37.8	37.8	37.6	37.5	37.4	37.6	37.6	37.2	37.2	37.0	37.3
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	26.7	28.0	24.3	26.1	28.0	28.8	29.7	30.6	31.4	31.7	31.8	31.5	31.4	32.3	32.6
Support activities for transportation	535.6	555.3	547.2	549.7	551.3	550.3	551.8	549.4	549.5	549.2	551.9	549.8	553.9	554.6	557.4
Couriers and messengers	560.5	583.1	563.2	564.4	566.2	571.0	571.2	571.2	571.3	574.1	573.8	576.3	576.8	576.4	573.3
Warehousing and storage	556.0	580.1	575.1	577.3	579.3	580.2	582.5	586.6	587.1	589.2	589.8	588.7	592.0	594.1	597.5
Utilities	570.2	576.0	557.2	557.3	554.8	556.0	556.2	556.2	557.7	559.1	558.9	559.4	560.1	559.8	559.6
Information	3,138	3,142	3,068	3,063	3,067	3,072	3,065	3,062	3,061	3,065	3,071	3,058	3,064	3,066	3,064
Publishing industries, except Internet	909.8	907.7	902.0	903.5	905.0	902.1	901.5	902.7	905.9	904.8	904.4	903.7	902.8	902.9	901.6
Motion picture and sound recording industries	389.0	393.1	370.1	366.2	373.0	384.0	379.8	376.6	375.9	381.2	390.6	379.3	383.5	387.5	388.3
Broadcasting, except Internet	326.6	331.1	326.8	325.9	326.0	325.7	325.2	327.3	328.3	329.1	326.7	327.6	325.7	324.2	322.5
Internet publishing and broadcasting	31.3	35.4	30.9	30.4	30.4	30.6	30.5	30.5	29.9	30.1	30.4	30.1	30.1	30.3	29.4
Telecommunications	1,042.5	1,032.8	1,009.7	1,007.3	103.9	102.5	1,000.2	998.6	996.8	994.2	993.4	991.2	995.1	993.3	994.6
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	388.1	391.8	377.7	379.2	378.3	377.3	377.8	376.4	373.6	375.6	376.1	376.9	376.7	378.3	377.4
Other information services	50.9	50.4	50.9	50.9	50.6	50.0	49.9	50.3	50.7	50.1	49.7	49.4	49.9	49.7	50.5
Financial activities	8,052	8,227	8,091	8,097	8,096	8,100	8,101	8,114	8,136	8,155	8,172	8,201	8,217	8,224	8,245
Finance and insurance	5,965.6	6,077.4	5,984.4	5,984.9	5,982.6	5,982.9	5,983.8	5,989.8	6,002.5	6,014.7	6,029.1	6,053.3	6,066.7	6,071.0	6,086.7
Monetary authorities—central bank	21.6	20.4	20.8	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.9	21.1	21.2
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,832.3	2,920.4	2,841.0	2,846.2	2,847.5	2,849.7	2,851.8	2,856.6	2,866.1	2,871.4	2,880.9	2,892.9	2,895.8	2,898.7	2,909.7
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,761.2	1,805.3	1,757.9	1,761.7	1,762.6	1,763.5	1,765.9	1,768.0	1,773.5	1,778.5	1,783.5	1,790.8	1,793.3	1,796.9	1,800.0
Commercial banking	1,285.3	1,313.3	1,288.1	1,292.2	1,293.3	1,292.3	1,292.8	1,295.3	1,296.9	1,300.0	1,302.8	1,306.9	1,309.0	1,309.6	1,310.1
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	766.8	790.6	779.6	780.4	782.7	781.7	780.7	778.4	779.6	783.4	786.2	790.5	790.7	790.9	793.2
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,260.3	2,260.8	2,254.7	2,250.4	2,244.5	2,246.4	2,245.1	2,247.0	2,249.3	2,252.9	2,255.1	2,262.1	2,271.8	2,272.7	2,275.2
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	84.7	85.2	88.3	87.2	87.1	84.3	85.4	87.0	86.8	86.3	86.2	87.1	87.5	87.6	87.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,086.2	2,149.3	2,106.9	2,112.2	2,113.7	2,117.0	2,116.7	2,124.6	2,133.3	2,139.8	2,143.3	2,147.5	2,150.2	2,153.4	2,158.7
Real estate	1,417.0	1,465.9	1,433.8	1,437.6	1,439.5	1,441.9	1,444.9	1,451.5	1,458.8	1,464.8	1,469.0	1,474.7	1,478.4	1,482.9	1,492.8
Rental and leasing services	643.9	657.6	647.1	648.5	648.1	648.2	644.5	646.2	647.4	647.8	646.8	645.1	643.9	642.5	637.9
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	25.4	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.1	26.9	27.3	26.9	27.1	27.2	27.5	27.7	27.9	28.0	28.0
Professional and business services	16,414	16,935	16,638	16,711	16,745	16,780	16,794	16,844	16,898	16,932	16,997	16,991	17,061	17,129	17,153
Professional and technical services[1]	6,762.0	6,965.9	6,911.1	6,936.6	6,949.8	6,966.9	6,977.0	7,000.3	7,024.7	743.9	7,062.2	7,074.8	7,087.2	7,119.1	7,123.5
Legal services	1,161.8	1,160.2	1,164.3	1,164.8	1,165.2	1,165.0	1,166.2	1,165.6	1,167.5	1,166.9	1,159.5	1,159.2	1,160.0	1,161.6	1,164.4
Accounting and bookkeeping services	816.0	862.0	828.9	829.3	830.0	833.3	829.8	837.3	841.3	845.5	848.9	851.0	847.5	860.1	842.5
Architectural and engineering services	1,260.8	1,315.9	1,277.5	1,284.0	1,287.6	1,291.5	1,295.6	1,302.0	1,307.8	1,314.6	1,324.3	1,326.1	1,335.3	1,338.5	1,341.7

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		2005												2006
	2004	2005	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
Computer systems design and related services	1,147.4	1,186.2	1,174.8	1,176.7	1,178.4	1,180.3	1,182.0	1,187.1	1,189.2	1,191.7	1,195.9	1,204.4	1,204.9	1,208.7	1,215.3
Management and technical consulting services	779.0	809.3	818.7	825.3	830.1	833.9	836.2	841.4	847.6	851.0	852.9	855.5	861.4	865.7	871.1
Management of companies and enterprises	1,718.0	1,731.9	1,747.3	1,748.7	1,750.6	1,752.5	1,753.3	1,755.6	1,757.1	1,756.6	1,754.2	1,749.9	1,743.2	1,756.5	1,758.4
Administrative and waste services	7,934.0	8,237.1	7,979.5	8,026.1	8,044.4	8,060.8	8,063.2	8,087.9	8,116.0	8,131.5	8,180.5	8,165.8	8,230.5	8,253.1	8,270.7
Administrative and support services[1]	7,608.7	7,914.4	7,644.4	7,689.6	7,708.6	7,727.2	7,732.9	7,754.3	7,778.4	7,797.6	7,846.5	7,835.6	7,897.8	7,919.0	7,934.8
Employment services[1]	3,470.3	3,707.6	3,482.6	3,507.1	3,515.1	3,532.6	3,534.9	3,550.6	3,561.5	3,582.2	3,628.2	3,617.2	3,663.7	3,682.9	3,698.4
Temporary help services	2,393.2	2,555.0	2,462.6	2,491.0	2,493.0	2,504.6	2,503.0	2,512.0	2,523.9	2,538.7	2,573.7	2,576.2	2,616.2	2,635.2	2,649.5
Business support services	754.5	750.1	762.7	765.2	764.8	765.6	764.5	760.8	759.5	759.4	757.2	752.7	754.7	752.8	757.6
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,694.2	1,730.6	1,700.0	1,710.5	1,713.0	1,715.9	1,718.8	1,727.2	1,738.5	1,735.3	1,735.4	1,741.1	1,755.4	1,745.6	1,739.1
Waste management and remediation services	325.3	322.6	335.1	336.5	335.8	333.6	330.3	333.6	337.6	336.9	334.0	330.2	332.7	334.1	335.9
Educational and health services	16,954	17,344	17,176	17,188	17,211	17,241	17,291	17,333	17,368	17,413	17,451	17,440	17,481	17,503	17,452
Educational services	2,766.4	2,829.6	2,817.3	2,801.8	2,804.2	2,805.8	2,812.6	2,820.6	2,820.4	2,832.4	2,844.9	2,815.9	2,820.2	2,818.8	2,819.8
Health care and social assistance	14,187.3	14,514.6	14,358.7	14,385.8	14,407.2	14,435.5	14,478.2	14,512.8	14,547.4	14,580.3	14,605.8	14,624.5	14,661.2	14,684.3	14,721.8
Ambulatory health care services[1]	4,946.4	5,090.9	5,040.8	5,053.3	5,061.0	5,074.4	5,089.9	5,104.7	5,121.8	5,137.7	5,145.1	5,152.9	5,172.7	5,181.6	5,196.2
Offices of physicians	2,053.9	2,120.3	2,070.0	2,074.3	2,074.4	2,084.3	2,095.2	2,098.9	2,104.2	2,111.8	2,115.3	2,119.8	2,128.4	2,135.8	2,141.0
Outpatient care centers	446.2	459.7	462.7	464.3	466.2	467.8	469.5	471.2	474.7	476.5	479.3	480.6	482.4	483.4	482.9
Home health care services	773.2	803.3	804.1	806.5	809.4	809.0	809.6	815.1	817.1	819.6	820.5	820.8	824.3	823.5	827.3
Hospitals	4,293.6	4,375.5	4,305.7	4,311.7	4,317.8	4,325.5	4,333.8	4,344.6	4,353.5	4,361.0	4,366.8	4,371.7	4,379.2	4,385.2	4,392.5
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	2,814.8	2,845.2	2,836.4	2,840.6	2,842.1	2,843.9	2,852.7	2,853.5	2,859.0	2,863.4	2,871.0	2,868.1	2,871.9	2,873.5	2,880.8
Nursing care facilities	1,575.3	1,574.3	1,575.7	1,576.3	1,577.9	1,576.6	1,577.5	1,578.8	1,579.9	1,580.9	1,582.2	1,578.9	1,582.5	1,584.0	1,583.7
Social assistance[1]	2,132.5	2,202.9	2,175.8	2,180.2	2,186.3	2,191.7	2,201.8	2,210.0	2,213.1	2,218.2	2,222.9	2,231.8	2,237.4	2,244.0	2,252.3
Child day care services	767.1	792.4	773.9	775.2	777.3	777.7	780.4	787.4	786.6	785.7	787.8	793.2	792.9	793.6	798.4
Leisure and hospitality	12,479	12,748	12,673	12 703	12,722	12,770	12,778	12,802	12,833	12,860	12,826	12,840	12,881	12,896	12,922
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,833.0	1,828.4	1,859.6	1,861.0	1,865.4	1,879.9	1,884.3	1,890.9	1,894.9	1,903.1	1,895.1	1,897.8	1,907.5	1,904.5	1,905.3
Performing arts and spectator sports	364.8	359.3	365.2	365.7	367.7	371.7	369.7	372.0	372.2	372.9	372.2	365.0	362.8	359.5	354.9
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	117.1	116.9	118.4	117.5	119.5	120.5	121.1	121.5	121.3	121.1	123.2	121.6	121.0	121.0	121.1
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,351.1	1,352.3	1,376.0	1,377.8	1,378.2	1,387.7	1 393.5	1,397.4	1,401.4	1,409.1	1,399.7	1,411.2	1,423.7	1,424.0	1,429.3
Accommodations and food services	10,646.0	10,919.3	10,813.3	10,841.8	10,856.1	10,889.9	10,893.4	10,911.3	10,937.9	10,956.6	10,931.2	10,942.4	10,973.9	10,991.9	11,016.3
Accommodations	1,795.9	1,830.2	1,808.8	1,809.9	1,807.6	1,814.2	1,812.1	1,812.7	1,813.2	1,817.9	1,814.5	1,812.9	1,811.1	1,804.3	1,797.7
Food services and drinking places	8,850.1	9,089.1	9,004.5	9,031.9	9,048.5	9,075.7	9,081.3	9,098.6	9,124.7	9,138.7	9,116.7	9,129.5	9,162.8	9,187.6	9,218.6
Other services	5,431	5,467	5,398	5,394	5,389	5,393	5,385	5,394	5,392	5,385	5,381	5,371	5,377	5,387	5,396
Repair and maintenance	1,227.6	1,238.7	1,235.5	1,237.4	1,237.7	1,237.5	1,237.1	1,240.9	1,240.9	1,235.6	1,230.8	1,227.1	1,232.0	1,241.1	1,241.5
Personal and laundry services	1,274.1	1,280.3	1,276.6	1,276.3	1,276.2	1,278.7	1,274.9	1,274.1	1,271.3	1,271.7	1,271.3	1,270.3	1,271.1	1,270.6	1,275.9
Membership associations and organizations	2,929.1	2,947.6	2,885.8	2,880.0	2,874.8	2,876.6	2,873.3	2,879.3	2,879.6	2,877.9	2,879.2	2,873.2	2,873.6	2,874.8	2,878.3
Government	21,618	21,795	21,715	21,741	21,747	21,768	21,773	21,786	21,822	21,851	21,855	21,852	21,880	21,875	21,874
Federal	2,728	2,719	2,721	2,727	2,730	2,729	2,725	2,727	2,726	2,725	2,725	2,724	2,728	2,713	2,708
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,943.4	1,938.9	1,946.0	1,952.3	1,956.0	1,955.3	1,950.6	1,951.5	1,950.7	1,950.4	1,949.9	1,949.5	1,953.1	1,941.1	1,939.1
U.S. Postal Service	784.1	779.9	775.0	774.6	774.0	773.5	774.7	775.7	775.5	774.6	774.7	774.1	774.9	772.2	768.9
State	4,985	5,030	5,013	5,016	5,015	5,018	5,017	5,016	5,023	5,024	5,026	5,022	5,032	5,039	5,041
Education	2,249.2	2,282.7	2,247.6	2,249.1	2,246.7	2,247.0	2,247.0	2,244.4	2,249.0	2,251.5	2,255.1	2,248.1	2,256.6	2,261.6	2,262.3
Other State government	2,736.2	2,747.2	2,765.5	2,767.2	2,767.8	2,770.6	2,770.0	2,771.9	2,773.8	2,772.1	2,771.1	2,773.5	2,775.8	2,777.6	2,778.5
Local	13,905	14,046	13,981	13,998	14,002	14,021	14,031	14,043	14,073	14,102	14,104	14,106	14,120	14,123	14,125
Education	7,762.5	7,856.1	7,816.3	7,830.2	7,829.2	7,838.6	7,841.5	7,851.1	7,878.0	7,900.9	7,891.9	7,894.9	7,899.3	7,903.0	7,902.6
Other local government	6,143.0	6,189.9	6,164.4	6,167.9	6,172.9	6,182.1	6,189.4	6,192.3	6,195.0	6,200.6	6,212.1	6,211.5	6,220.6	6,219.7	6,221.9

[1] 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[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2005												2006
	2004	2005	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.0	40.1	39.8	39.9	39.9	40.2	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.4
Natural resources and mining	44.5	45.6	45.8	45.1	45.2	45.6	45.7	45.6	45.9	45.9	45.9	46.0	45.0	45.8	46.2
Construction	38.3	38.6	37.8	38.3	38.4	39.1	38.4	38.6	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.5	39.2	38.7	39.2
Manufacturing	40.8	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.7	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.8
Overtime hours	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5
Durable goods	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.6	41.3	41.2	41.2
Overtime hours	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.5
Wood products	40.6	40.0	40.8	39.9	39.6	39.5	39.7	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	40.8	40.5	40.1	40.2
Nonmetallic mineral products	42.3	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.7	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.7	41.6	41.9	42.6	43.5	42.7	42.9
Primary metals	43.1	43.0	43.0	43.1	42.8	42.6	42.5	42.7	43.1	43.2	43.4	43.5	43.5	43.4	43.5
Fabricated metal products	41.1	41.0	40.9	40.8	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.9	40.8	41.6	41.2	41.1	41.3
Machinery	41.9	42.1	42.0	41.9	42.0	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.0	42.1	42.2	42.0	41.9	41.6
Computer and electronic products	40.4	40.0	39.9	39.8	39.4	39.8	39.8	39.8	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.1
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.7	40.6	40.2	40.0	40.1	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.8	40.9	41.3	41.4	41.0	41.0	41.1
Transportation equipment	42.5	42.5	42.3	42.3	42.0	42.2	41.8	42.1	42.3	42.7	42.7	43.0	42.7	42.6	42.6
Furniture and related products	39.5	39.3	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.2	38.5	38.2	38.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.5	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.9	38.6	38.7	38.3	38.7	38.8	39.0	38.6	38.6	38.6
Nondurable goods	40.0	39.9	40.0	39.9	39.7	39.9	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.9	40.1	40.0	40.1	40.2
Overtime hours	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5
Food manufacturing	39.3	39.0	38.9	39.3	38.8	39.0	38.9	38.8	39.0	38.8	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.3	39.6
Beverage and tobacco products	39.2	40.0	40.4	39.8	40.1	40.3	38.9	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.5	40.8	40.1	40.0	39.7
Textile mills	40.1	40.3	40.3	39.8	39.9	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.6	41.0	40.4
Textile product mills	38.9	38.8	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.0	38.8	37.8	38.2	38.7	38.7	38.8	39.6	39.9	40.1
Apparel	36.0	35.8	35.9	35.8	36.0	36.0	35.1	35.4	35.5	35.8	35.8	36.1	35.9	35.9	35.9
Leather and allied products	38.4	38.3	37.2	37.4	37.2	37.8	38.4	38.7	39.0	38.6	38.5	38.7	39.5	39.4	39.2
Paper and paper products	42.1	42.5	42.5	42.1	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.4	42.8	42.9	42.5	42.5	42.4
Printing and related support activities	38.4	38.4	38.6	38.5	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.4	38.4	38.6	38.5	38.3	38.3	38.5
Petroleum and coal products	44.9	45.6	44.6	44.7	45.1	46.1	45.8	45.8	45.4	45.2	47.4	47.3	45.8	44.6	45.2
Chemicals	42.8	42.2	42.8	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.3	42.1	42.1	41.6	42.0	42.9	42.3	42.5	42.8
Plastics and rubber products	40.4	40.0	40.0	40.1	39.8	39.8	39.7	39.7	39.6	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.4	40.2
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.5	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.4	33.5	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.3
Wholesale trade	37.8	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.7	37.8	37.7	37.6	37.6	37.5	37.7	37.8	37.8	37.9	37.9
Retail trade	30.7	30.6	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.5	30.4	30.6	30.5	30.5
Transportation and warehousing	37.2	37.0	37.5	37.3	37.2	37.3	37.1	37.0	37.0	36.9	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.4
Utilities	40.9	41.1	41.0	40.6	40.3	41.1	40.9	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.0
Information	36.3	36.5	36.4	36.4	36.5	36.5	36.7	36.4	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.7	36.5	36.7	36.6
Financial activities	35.5	35.9	35.9	35.8	35.9	36.0	36.0	36.1	36.1	36.0	36.0	36.1	35.9	35.9	36.0
Professional and business services	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.0	34.0	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.3	34.1	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.5
Education and health services	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.6	32.6
Leisure and hospitality	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.8	25.8	25.8	25.7	25.8	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.7
Other services	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.1	30.9	31.0	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.0

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

NOTE: 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[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2005												2006
	2004	2005	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.p	Jan.p
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars	$15.67	$16.11	$15.88	$15.91	$15.95	$16.00	$16.03	$16.07	$16.14	$16.16	$16.19	$16.28	$16.28	$16.34	$16.41
Constant (1982) dollars	8.23	8.17	8.23	8.21	8.19	8.17	8.20	8.22	8.20	8.15	8.05	8.09	8.15	8.19	8.17
GOODS-PRODUCING	17.19	17.60	17.37	17.43	17.45	17.52	17.55	17.59	17.63	17.68	17.66	17.74	17.74	17.77	17.81
Natural resources and mining	18.08	18.73	18.43	18.40	18.25	18.55	18.58	18.66	18.74	18.88	19.03	19.04	18.95	18.88	19.12
Construction	19.23	19.48	19.23	19.28	19.34	19.38	19.37	19.43	19.52	19.51	19.54	19.58	19.59	19.64	19.65
Manufacturing	16.14	16.56	16.38	16.42	16.43	16.48	16.53	16.56	16.58	16.65	16.60	16.71	16.68	16.71	16.74
Excluding overtime	15.29	15.68	15.52	15.54	15.56	15.63	15.69	15.70	15.71	15.76	15.73	15.82	15.79	15.84	15.87
Durable goods	16.82	17.35	17.11	17.17	17.17	17.24	17.29	17.32	17.36	17.45	17.38	17.51	17.50	17.53	17.56
Nondurable goods	15.05	15.27	15.19	15.20	15.22	15.22	15.31	15.29	15.27	15.30	15.30	15.35	15.29	15.32	15.36
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	15.26	15.71	15.49	15.51	15.56	15.60	15.63	15.67	15.75	15.76	15.80	15.89	15.89	15.96	16.03
Trade,transportation, and utilities	14.59	14.95	14.78	14.77	14.81	14.86	14.87	14.89	15.00	14.98	14.98	15.05	15.04	15.10	15.11
Wholesale trade	17.66	18.16	17.88	17.93	17.95	18.03	18.01	18.10	18.22	18.21	18.26	18.32	18.45	18.58	18.56
Retail trade	12.08	12.37	12.31	12.29	12.31	12.35	12.36	12.35	12.45	12.41	12.35	12.43	12.35	12.39	12.42
Transportation and warehousing	16.53	16.73	16.55	16.51	16.61	16.60	16.64	16.66	16.75	16.78	16.82	16.82	16.85	16.85	16.90
Utilities	25.62	26.67	26.13	26.09	26.29	26.42	26.47	26.39	26.98	26.84	26.95	27.17	27.15	27.21	27.18
Information	21.42	22.14	21.73	21.57	21.72	21.92	21.92	22.04	22.17	22.21	22.32	22.65	22.40	22.65	22.99
Financial activities	17.53	17.97	17.69	17.74	17.81	17.85	17.81	17.87	17.95	17.92	18.01	18.09	18.20	18.24	18.29
Professional and business services	17.46	18.02	17.81	17.85	17.88	17.94	17.98	18.03	18.11	18.14	18.15	18.30	18.29	18.40	18.55
Education and health services	16.16	16.69	16.41	16.47	16.55	16.58	16.64	16.69	16.76	16.79	16.84	16.90	16.95	16.99	17.05
Leisure and hospitality	8.91	9.13	9.04	9.05	9.06	9.09	9.10	9.12	9.13	9.16	9.22	9.22	9.24	9.26	9.26
Other services	13.98	14.25	14.17	14.20	14.24	14.26	14.30	14.31	14.35	14.39	14.40	14.46	14.46	14.49	14.52

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

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2005												2006
	2004	2005	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$15.67	$16.11	$15.99	$15.95	$15.96	$16.01	$16.03	$15.97	$16.05	$16.06	$16.22	$16.35	$16.30	$16.36	$16.52
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	15.88	15.91	15.95	16.00	16.03	16.07	16.14	16.16	16.19	16.28	16.28	16.34	16.41
GOODS-PRODUCING	17.19	17.6	17.31	17.34	17.37	17.48	17.52	17.57	17.64	17.71	17.78	17.82	17.76	17.81	17.73
Natural resources and mining	18.08	18.73	18.52	18.44	18.33	18.65	18.56	18.57	18.70	18.76	18.93	19.01	18.90	18.90	19.24
Construction	19.23	19.48	19.10	19.18	19.24	19.33	19.29	19.36	19.56	19.59	19.69	19.75	19.61	19.67	19.51
Manufacturing	16.14	16.56	16.42	16.44	16.42	16.46	16.51	16.52	16.50	16.60	16.66	16.70	16.70	16.81	16.77
Durable goods	16.82	17.35	17.14	17.20	17.16	17.20	17.24	17.27	17.21	17.41	17.45	17.52	17.54	17.67	17.58
Wood products	13.03	13.13	13.14	13.06	13.13	13.16	13.22	13.08	13.21	13.04	13.08	13.28	13.32	13.20	13.17
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.25	16.60	16.29	16.22	16.30	16.69	16.59	16.79	16.93	16.85	16.76	16.71	16.55	16.51	16.44
Primary metals	18.57	18.96	18.84	18.78	18.76	18.80	18.82	18.76	18.93	18.99	19.07	19.08	19.21	19.17	19.36
Fabricated metal products	15.31	15.80	15.55	15.67	15.63	15.62	15.67	15.73	15.84	15.88	15.91	15.93	16.01	16.18	16.08
Machinery	16.68	17.03	17.03	17.03	17.03	16.98	16.91	17.04	17.12	17.00	17.02	17.06	17.01	17.12	17.23
Computer and electronic products	17.28	18.44	18.01	18.01	17.96	18.22	18.41	19.36	18.59	18.56	18.65	18.61	18.60	18.75	18.80
Electrical equipment and appliances	14.90	15.24	15.08	15.16	15.11	15.08	15.05	15.11	15.29	15.34	15.32	15.39	15.42	15.52	15.42
Transportation equipment	21.49	22.13	21.88	21.95	21.83	21.77	21.87	21.96	21.46	22.27	22.31	22.54	22.55	22.73	22.39
Furniture and related products	13.16	13.46	13.40	13.33	13.36	13.45	13.42	13.47	13.44	13.45	13.55	13.45	13.45	13.52	13.47
Miscellaneous manufacturing	13.85	14.11	14.06	14.03	14.03	14.01	14.04	14.02	14.22	14.11	140.60	14.08	14.12	14.19	14.07
Nondurable goods	15.05	15.27	15.24	15.18	15.19	15.23	15.29	15.28	15.33	15.25	15.34	15.31	15.28	15.35	15.40
Food manufacturing	12.98	13.04	13.06	13.06	13.01	12.98	13.03	13.03	13.01	12.98	13.08	13.00	13.06	13.11	13.14
Beverages and tobacco products	19.12	18.78	18.48	18.69	18.99	19.38	19.19	18.73	19.05	18.46	18.67	18.57	18.76	18.50	18.47
Textile mills	12.13	12.38	12.33	12.25	12.26	12.35	12.41	12.45	12.44	12.44	12.39	12.31	12.48	12.46	12.61
Textile product mills	11.39	11.60	11.32	11.49	11.57	11.71	11.54	11.65	11.75	11.75	11.70	11.71	11.78	11.89	11.90
Apparel	9.75	10.23	10.16	10.21	10.07	10.10	10.15	10.19	10.29	10.24	10.36	10.28	10.41	10.43	10.56
Leather and allied products	11.63	11.51	11.61	11.43	11.48	11.44	11.42	11.50	11.54	11.55	11.70	11.49	11.57	11.36	11.61
Paper and paper products	17.90	17.96	18.03	17.88	17.95	17.93	18.03	18.08	18.22	17.95	17.97	17.94	17.87	17.95	17.88
Printing and related support activities	15.72	15.79	15.75	15.77	15.68	15.60	15.54	15.63	15.71	15.78	15.95	15.89	15.73	15.98	16.02
Petroleum and coal products	24.38	24.55	24.77	24.76	24.80	24.09	24.58	24.50	24.59	24.13	24.39	24.59	24.64	24.62	24.85
Chemicals	19.16	19.66	19.53	19.33	19.48	19.62	19.73	19.61	19.72	19.73	19.84	19.88	19.68	19.83	19.85
Plastics and rubber products	14.58	14.80	14.81	14.66	14.71	14.76	14.88	14.88	14.92	14.92	14.87	14.80	14.78	14.84	14.95
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	15.26	15.71	15.65	15.59	15.59	15.62	15.64	15.53	15.62	15.61	15.79	15.95	15.90	15.97	16.20
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.59	14.95	14.85	14.84	14.83	14.91	14.90	14.84	14.97	14.93	15.00	15.09	15.00	14.96	15.19
Wholesale trade	17.66	18.16	18.00	17.96	17.88	18.03	18.03	17.99	18.17	18.13	18.23	18.42	18.46	18.60	18.67
Retail trade	12.08	12.37	12.34	12.35	12.35	12.42	12.40	12.33	12.43	12.37	12.37	12.42	12.28	12.25	12.46
Transportation and warehousing	16.53	16.73	16.57	16.56	16.59	16.58	16.58	16.64	16.79	16.79	16.82	16.83	16.88	16.87	16.91
Utilities	25.62	26.67	26.13	25.97	26.31	26.49	26.51	26.22	26.83	26.64	27.19	27.26	27.37	27.32	27.08
	21.42	22.14	21.77	21.60	21.62	21.86	21.88	21.78	21.98	22.09	22.40	22.80	22.45	22.68	23.09
Financial activities	17.53	17.97	17.81	17.72	17.76	17.85	17.93	17.78	17.90	17.90	18.02	18.22	18.17	18.21	18.42
Professional and business services	17.46	18.02	18.11	17.96	17.89	17.91	18.07	17.89	17.98	17.93	18.04	18.38	18.25	18.43	18.88
Education and health services	16.16	16.69	16.46	16.46	16.56	16.57	16.59	16.63	16.80	16.76	16.87	16.90	16.94	17.03	17.09
Leisure and hospitality	8.91	9.13	9.12	9.10	9.08	9.08	9.09	9.03	9.01	9.05	9.23	9.26	9.29	9.38	9.34
Other services	13.98	14.25	14.22	14.23	14.28	14.29	14.35	14.25	14.24	14.29	14.39	14.45	14.46	14.52	14.57

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

NOTE: 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[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2005												2006
	2004	2005	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$528.56	$543.86	$537.26	$534.33	$533.06	$537.94	$543.42	$539.79	$542.49	$544.43	$549.86	$557.54	$550.94	$551.33	$558.38
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	535.16	536.17	537.52	540.80	540.21	541.56	545.53	544.59	547.22	550.26	550.26	552.29	554.66
GOODS-PRODUCING	688.03	705.38	683.75	683.20	687.85	697.45	700.80	706.31	700.31	713.71	721.87	723.49	721.06	719.52	710.97
Natural resources and mining	804.03	854.42	835.25	822.42	823.02	846.71	851.90	848.65	850.85	870.46	876.46	882.06	854.28	859.95	879.27
Construction	735.70	751.56	702.88	709.66	727.27	748.07	750.38	758.91	758.93	769.89	775.79	772.23	768.71	749.43	747.23
Manufacturing	658.53	673.20	666.65	664.18	663.37	663.34	667.00	669.06	658.35	673.96	684.73	688.04	688.04	695.93	684.22
Durable goods	694.16	713.54	702.74	703.48	700.13	700.04	705.12	708.07	693.56	715.55	725.92	730.58	731.42	740.37	722.54
Wood products	529.46	525.33	528.23	511.95	514.70	517.19	528.80	527.12	523.12	522.90	524.51	545.81	544.79	533.28	522.85
Nonmetallic mineral products	688.05	697.38	666.26	668.26	669.93	697.64	700.10	710.22	704.29	711.07	715.65	728.56	731.51	703.33	690.48
Primary metals	799.77	815.78	815.77	807.54	806.68	799.00	799.85	801.05	802.63	812.77	829.55	828.07	839.48	843.48	849.90
Fabricated metal products	628.80	647.49	637.55	637.77	634.58	634.17	639.34	640.21	638.35	646.32	653.90	665.87	664.42	676.32	665.71
Machinery	699.51	717.15	718.67	716.96	718.67	711.46	710.22	713.98	712.19	707.20	721.65	718.23	719.52	723.74	718.49
Computer and electronic products	698.28	737.72	715.00	711.40	709.42	717.87	732.72	727.06	738.02	734.98	753.46	757.43	760.74	767.28	750.12
Electrical equipment and appliances	606.64	619.01	606.22	601.85	604.43	600.18	602.00	607.42	614.66	625.87	637.31	643.30	641.47	644.08	635.30
Transportation equipment	912.97	939.87	925.52	932.88	921.23	914.34	916.35	931.10	869.13	950.93	963.79	973.73	967.40	991.03	951.58
Furniture and related products	519.78	528.41	527.96	522.54	526.38	525.90	519.35	532.07	526.85	531.28	540.65	521.86	520.52	529.98	509.17
Miscellaneous manufacturing	533.47	545.66	542.72	542.96	547.17	543.59	543.35	543.98	534.67	546.06	546.93	550.53	547.86	551.99	543.10
Nondurable goods	602.48	608.58	608.08	601.13	601.52	601.59	605.48	606.62	602.47	605.43	618.20	616.99	617.31	624.75	619.08
Food manufacturing	509.66	508.19	505.42	505.42	496.98	497.13	505.56	506.87	504.79	507.52	516.66	510.90	515.87	523.09	519.03
Beverages and tobacco products	750.51	751.32	737.35	738.26	757.70	794.58	750.33	756.69	760.10	745.78	741.20	752.09	757.90	734.45	716.64
Textile mills	486.69	498.48	498.13	485.10	494.08	495.24	502.61	501.74	492.62	496.36	449.32	491.17	511.68	515.84	510.71
Textile product mills	443.01	450.39	446.01	450.41	458.17	452.01	444.29	445.03	444.15	452.38	458.64	456.69	470.02	482.73	478.38
Apparel	351.28	366.05	362.71	364.50	365.54	363.60	356.27	359.71	359.12	367.62	370.89	372.14	375.80	379.65	376.99
Leather and allied products	446.73	440.47	429.57	426.34	431.65	437.01	439.67	446.20	441.98	443.52	450.45	448.11	460.49	452.13	452.79
Paper and paper products	753.89	762.54	769.88	745.60	748.52	751.27	760.87	764.78	765.24	757.49	778.10	773.21	766.62	779.03	761.69
Printing and related support activities	604.32	606.84	606.38	603.99	602.11	592.80	590.52	592.38	598.55	604.37	623.65	616.53	608.75	620.02	616.77
Petroleum and coal products	1,094.83	1,120.11	1,097.31	1,101.82	1,106.08	1,086.46	1,123.31	1,117.20	1,118.85	1,078.61	1,170.72	1,170.48	1,148.22	1,095.59	1,108.31
Chemicals	819.59	829.49	835.88	819.59	824.00	827.96	832.61	825.58	820.35	818.80	831.30	848.88	838.37	852.69	855.54
Plastics and rubber products	589.70	591.23	592.40	586.40	585.46	585.97	590.74	592.22	578.90	593.82	602.24	593.48	597.11	609.92	600.99
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	493.67	508.98	507.06	502.00	500.44	504.53	509.86	503.17	507.65	507.33	511.60	519.97	513.57	515.83	524.88
Trade, transportation, and utilities	488.58	499.74	493.02	492.69	492.36	496.50	500.64	497.14	502.99	501.65	502.50	505.52	498.00	499.66	501.27
Wholesale trade	666.93	685.27	680.40	673.50	670.50	677.93	685.14	676.42	681.38	679.88	689.09	703.64	697.79	703.08	709.46
Retail trade	371.15	377.89	372.67	374.21	374.21	377.57	380.68	379.76	385.33	382.23	379.76	377.57	372.08	376.08	373.80
Transportation and warehousing	614.90	619.84	619.72	607.75	610.51	611.80	618.43	615.68	622.91	622.91	620.66	624.39	624.56	624.19	610.45
Utilities	1,048.82	1,096.13	1,066.10	1,051.79	1,055.03	1,086.09	1,086.91	1,082.89	1,100.03	1,092.24	1,133.82	1,134.02	1,141.33	1,128.32	1,104.86
Information	777.42	808.63	796.78	781.92	780.48	791.33	803.00	792.79	802.27	808.49	819.84	843.60	821.67	830.09	849.71
Financial activities	622.99	645.37	648.28	632.60	632.26	639.03	652.65	638.30	642.61	642.61	643.31	665.03	648.67	650.10	672.33
Professional and business services	596.96	616.38	617.55	608.84	606.47	610.73	623.42	611.84	614.92	613.21	618.77	635.95	625.98	630.31	651.36
Education and health services	523.83	543.70	541.53	534.95	536.54	536.87	542.49	540.48	549.36	546.38	549.96	554.32	550.55	553.48	562.26
Leisure and hospitality	228.63	234.96	230.74	232.05	230.63	231.54	236.34	235.68	238.77	238.92	235.37	239.83	235.97	236.38	236.30
Other services	433.04	440.80	439.40	438.28	438.40	441.56	444.85	441.75	442.86	444.42	444.65	447.95	445.37	447.22	451.67

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

NOTE: 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:												
2002	40.8	36.5	38.3	38.7	40.1	46.0	43.7	43.3	41.7	41.9	41.5	36.0
2003	44.1	37.9	34.9	38.3	42.8	38.8	37.6	39.7	50.7	49.8	52.0	51.3
2004	51.6	49.5	62.4	65.5	62.4	57.7	52.7	52.0	57.0	54.3	55.0	54.1
2005	50.7	57.7	56.7	54.7	54.5	56.7	59.2	54.1	51.4	53.4	61.7	58.6
2006	60.8											
Over 3-month span:												
2002	34.5	36.2	35.6	35.8	34.9	38.8	38.5	44.8	37.6	39.7	37.2	39.6
2003	40.6	34.2	34.7	32.7	35.3	41.7	38.5	33.8	42.6	47.8	49.8	50.5
2004	54.3	53.4	57.6	63.1	69.4	68.3	58.8	55.6	57.4	56.5	59.9	55.2
2005	52.9	56.7	59.2	60.4	56.8	60.8	60.4	59.7	57.9	52.2	57.0	63.7
2006	66.0											
Over 6-month span:												
2002	30.2	30.6	31.5	30.9	32.0	36.3	35.8	37.6	34.5	36.0	36.7	35.3
2003	34.4	31.8	31.8	34.0	32.7	36.2	33.3	32.4	40.5	45.3	46.4	47.7
2004	49.8	52.3	54.7	60.8	63.3	63.8	63.1	63.5	59.0	61.3	55.9	55.6
2005	55.4	57.7	57.4	58.8	55.2	58.6	60.8	59.5	60.6	57.7	58.5	60.6
2006	60.6											
Over 12-month span:												
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	48.4	50.7	57.7	57.0	55.2	56.7	58.3	60.1	60.3
2005	60.1	61.0	59.5	58.6	58.6	59.4	60.8	61.0	60.8	58.3	58.8	62.1
2006	60.8											
	Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2002	19.6	21.4	18.5	29.2	25.0	30.4	36.9	25.6	28.6	17.9	17.9	19.6
2003	32.7	19.6	19.6	10.7	23.2	19.0	19.6	29.2	28.6	36.3	42.3	40.5
2004	44.0	47.6	44.6	64.9	53.6	45.8	56.5	52.4	41.7	42.3	39.9	39.3
2005	39.3	38.7	38.7	42.3	44.6	34.5	47.6	35.7	45.2	43.5	50.0	52.4
2006	58.9											
Over 3-month span:												
2002	9.5	9.5	11.3	17.9	14.9	17.9	22.6	25.6	22.6	17.3	9.5	11.9
2003	18.5	11.3	12.5	8.3	7.7	11.3	14.9	15.5	16.7	27.4	32.1	35.7
2004	43.5	42.3	43.5	53.6	57.7	58.9	53.6	48.8	48.2	40.5	38.1	31.0
2005	35.7	39.9	42.9	39.9	37.5	41.1	39.3	35.7	39.9	36.3	36.9	50.0
2006	58.9											
Over 6-month span:												
2002	7.1	8.3	7.7	8.3	8.3	11.9	12.5	11.9	13.7	8.9	7.1	7.7
2003	11.3	11.3	8.3	9.5	10.7	9.5	6.0	8.9	13.7	18.5	24.4	23.8
2004	28.6	33.3	33.3	45.8	47.6	51.2	56.0	51.8	48.2	49.4	39.3	35.7
2005	36.9	36.9	35.1	33.3	33.3	32.7	36.9	36.9	41.1	41.7	39.3	42.3
2006	37.5											
Over 12-month span:												
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	20.2	23.2	35.7	36.9	38.1	36.3	44.0	44.6	44.6
2005	44.6	44.6	41.7	40.5	39.9	33.3	32.7	31.0	32.1	39.3	35.7	40.5
2006	39.3											

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[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2005						2006	2005						2006
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
Total[2]	3,580	3,697	3,728	3,867	4,031	3,941	3,916	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,162	3,239	3,285	3,460	3,604	3,509	3,486	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0
Construction	120	133	152	148	146	170	129	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.7
Manufacturing	281	256	285	297	333	313	300	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	625	637	629	654	696	661	661	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5
Professional and business services	643	687	671	723	782	750	788	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.4
Education and health services	598	620	630	613	601	618	604	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	450	426	431	498	519	522	534	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0
Government	418	459	443	416	434	435	432	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9
Region[3]														
Northeast	621	617	661	704	704	718	728	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
South	1,368	1,442	1,451	1,515	1,562	1,612	1,539	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1
Midwest	774	724	760	762	748	738	748	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
West	778	925	890	873	1,046	919	886	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.0	2.9

[1] Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

[2] Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

[3] **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.

[p] = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2005						2006	2005						2006
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]
Total[2]	4,727	4,824	4,748	4,822	4,813	4,694	4,768	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,430	4,489	4,418	4,488	4,498	4,397	4,439	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
Construction	374	446	436	430	393	426	356	5.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.8	4.8
Manufacturing	335	346	346	449	335	307	371	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,010	1,043	983	967	954	1,011	1,151	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.4
Professional and business services	909	900	904	849	907	849	903	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.3
Education and health services	448	468	468	460	459	467	440	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	838	818	836	859	895	853	776	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.0
Government	327	342	314	319	314	293	330	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5
Region[3]														
Northeast	785	805	796	744	747	698	730	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9
South	1,766	1,870	1,842	1,886	1,813	1,817	1,903	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0
Midwest	1,034	955	965	1,017	1,031	1,038	1,004	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2
West	1,105	1,186	1,139	1,154	1,188	1,127	1,092	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7

[1] Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

[2] Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

[3] **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.

[p] = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2005						2006	2005						2006
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]
Total[2]	4,464	4,633	4,798	4,359	4,476	4,359	4,304	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,186	4,377	4,503	4,103	4,205	4,067	3,998	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5
Construction	378	454	423	392	371	348	365	5.2	6.2	5.8	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.9
Manufacturing	389	392	437	340	388	355	347	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	977	1,036	1,000	935	1,003	1,027	890	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.4
Professional and business services	8,047	754	856	757	753	735	845	4.8	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.9
Education and health services	405	434	433	404	418	400	357	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.0
Leisure and hospitality	792	815	871	798	834	843	834	6.2	6.3	6.8	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.5
Government	275	265	302	255	270	270	311	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4
Region[3]														
Northeast	721	772	797	657	619	685	714	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.8
South	1,637	1,692	1,779	1,710	1,711	1,759	1,656	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4
Midwest	1,058	1,053	1,065	961	1,081	934	986	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.1
West	1,076	1,140	1,127	1,012	1,004	997	1,007	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4

[1] Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

[2] Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

[3] **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[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2005							2005						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]
Total[2]	2,511	2,651	2,681	2,619	2,683	2,567	2,628	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
Industry														
Total private[2]	2,395	2,517	2,529	2,470	2,540	2,428	2,484	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2
Construction	151	208	210	205	183	189	185	2.1	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.5
Manufacturing	190	186	213	200	210	184	193	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	587	640	566	573	606	634	563	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2
Professional and business services	373	387	448	345	359	365	452	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.6
Education and health services	281	275	283	258	277	254	238	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	527	543	557	597	595	558	575	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.4
Government	122	132	154	142	142	139	147	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.7
Region[3]														
Northeast	374	410	361	341	333	390	381	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5
South	988	1,094	1,125	1,109	1,102	1,069	1,078	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Midwest	555	544	574	552	572	481	593	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.9
West	591	611	627	601	657	618	589	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0

[1] Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

[2] Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

[3] **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.

[p] = 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[1]	
		December 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2002-03[2]	Fourth quarter 2003	Percent change, fourth quarter 2002-03[2]
United States[3]	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	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	([4])	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. ContinuedQuarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2003.

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

[1] Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

[3] Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

[4] 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[1]	
		December 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2002-03	Fourth quarter 2003	Percent change, fourth quarter 2002-03
United States[2]	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

[1] Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

[2] 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
	Total covered (UI and UCFE)				
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
	UI covered				
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
	Private industry covered				
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
	State government covered				
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
	Local government covered				
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
	Federal Government covered (UCFE)				
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[1]	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all industries[2]										
Establishments, first quarter	7,933,974	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
Natural resources and mining										
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
Construction										
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
Manufacturing										
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
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
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
Information										
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
Financial activities										
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
Professional and business services										
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
Education and health services										
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
Leisure and hospitality										
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
Other services										
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

[1] Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2003.

[2] 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[1]	Average annual wage[2]		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Metropolitan areas[3]	$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. ContinuedAnnual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02

Metropolitan area[1]	Average annual wage[2]		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	$31,275	$32,118	2.7
Dayton-Springfield, OH	33,619	34,327	2.1
Daytona Beach, FL	25,953	26,898	3.6
Decatur, AL	30,891	30,370	-1.7
Decatur, IL	33,354	33,215	-.4
Denver, CO	42,351	42,133	-.5
Des Moines, IA	34,303	35,641	3.9
Detroit, MI	42,704	43,224	1.2
Dothan, AL	28,026	29,270	4.4
Dover, DE	27,754	29,818	7.4
Dubuque, IA	28,402	29,208	2.8
Duluth-Superior, MN-WI	29,415	30,581	4.0
Dutchess County, NY	38,748	38,221	-1.4
Eau Claire, WI	27,680	28,760	3.9
El Paso, TX	25,847	26,604	2.9
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	30,797	32,427	5.3
Elmira, NY	28,669	29,151	1.7
Enid, OK	24,836	25,507	2.7
Erie, PA	29,293	29,780	1.7
Eugene-Springfield, OR	28,983	29,427	1.5
Evansville-Henderson, IN-KY	31,042	31,977	3.0
Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN	27,899	29,053	4.1
Fayetteville, NC	26,981	28,298	4.9
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR	29,940	31,090	3.8
Flagstaff, AZ-UT	25,890	26,846	3.7
Flint, MI	35,995	36,507	1.4
Florence, AL	25,639	26,591	3.7
Florence, SC	28,800	29,563	2.6
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	33,248	34,215	2.9
Fort Lauderdale, FL	33,966	34,475	1.5
Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL	29,432	30,324	3.0
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie, FL	27,742	29,152	5.1
Fort Smith, AR-OK	26,755	27,075	1.2
Fort Walton Beach, FL	26,151	27,242	4.2
Fort Wayne, IN	31,400	32,053	2.1
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	36,379	37,195	2.2
Fresno, CA	27,647	28,814	4.2
Gadsden, AL	25,760	26,214	1.8
Gainesville, FL	26,917	27,648	2.7
Galveston-Texas City, TX	31,067	31,920	2.7
Gary, IN	31,948	32,432	1.5
Glens Falls, NY	27,885	28,931	3.8
Goldsboro, NC	25,398	25,821	1.7
Grand Forks, ND-MN	24,959	25,710	3.0
Grand Junction, CO	27,426	28,331	3.3
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI	33,431	34,214	2.3
Great Falls, MT	24,211	25,035	3.4
Greeley, CO	30,066	31,104	3.5
Green Bay, WI	32,631	33,698	3.3
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC	31,730	32,369	2.0
Greenville, NC	28,289	29,055	2.7
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC	30,940	31,726	2.5
Hagerstown, MD	29,020	30,034	3.5
Hamilton-Middletown, OH	32,325	32,985	2.0
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA	33,408	34,497	3.3
Hartford, CT	43,880	44,387	1.2
Hattiesburg, MS	25,145	26,051	3.6
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir, NC	27,305	27,996	2.5
Honolulu, HI	32,531	33,978	4.4
Houma, LA	30,343	30,758	1.4
Houston, TX	42,784	42,712	-.2
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	27,478	28,321	3.1
Huntsville, AL	36,727	38,571	5.0
Indianapolis, IN	35,989	36,608	1.7
Iowa City, IA	31,663	32,567	2.9
Jackson, MI	32,454	33,251	2.5
Jackson, MS	29,813	30,537	2.4
Jackson, TN	29,414	30,443	3.5
Jacksonville, FL	32,367	33,722	4.2
Jacksonville, NC	21,395	22,269	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

26. ContinuedAnnual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02

Metropolitan area[1]	Average annual wage[2]		
	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. ContinuedAnnual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02

Metropolitan area[1]	Average annual wage[2]		
	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. ContinuedAnnual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02

Metropolitan area[1]	Average annual wage[2]		
	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

[1] 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.

[2] Each year's total is based on the MSA definition for the specific year. Annual changes include differences resulting from changes in MSA definitions.

[3] 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	1995	1996	1997[1]	1998[1]	1999[1]	2000[1]	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Civilian noninstitutional population	198,584	200,591	203,133	205,220	207,753	212,577	215,092	217,570	221,168	223,357	226,082
Civilian labor force	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320
Labor force participation rate	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0
Employed	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730
Employment-population ratio	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7
Unemployed	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1
Not in the labor force	66,280	66,647	66,836	67,547	68,385	69,994	71,359	72,707	74,658	75,956	76,762

[1] Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total private employment	97,866	100,169	103,113	106,021	108,686	110,996	110,707	108,828	108,416	109,862	111,836
Total nonfarm employment	117,298	119,708	122,770	125,930	128,993	131,785	131,826	130,341	129,999	131,480	133,631
Goods-producing	23,156	23,410	23,886	24,354	24,465	24,649	23,873	22,557	21,816	21,884	22,141
Natural resources and mining	641	637	654	645	598	599	606	583	572	591	629
Construction	5,274	5,536	5,813	6,149	6,545	6,787	6,826	6,716	6,735	6,964	7,233
Manufacturing	17,241	17,237	17,419	17,560	17,322	17,263	16,441	15,259	14,510	14,329	14,279
Private service-providing	74,710	76,759	79,227	81,667	84,221	86,346	86,834	86,271	86,599	87,978	89,696
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23,834	24,239	24,700	25,186	25,771	26,225	25,983	25,497	25,287	25,510	25,833
Wholesale trade	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	5,724.0
Retail trade	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	15,174.1
Transportation and warehousing	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	4,358.6
Utilities	666.2	639.6	620.9	613.4	608.5	601.3	599.4	596.2	577.0	570.2	576.0
Information	2,843	2,940	3,084	3,218	3,419	3,631	3,629	3,395	3,188	3,138	3,142
Financial activities	6,827	6,969	7,178	7,462	7,648	7,687	7,807	7,847	7,977	8,052	8,227
Professional and business services	12,844	13,462	14,335	15,147	15,957	16,666	16,476	15,976	15,987	16,414	16,935
Education and health services	13,289	13,683	14,087	14,446	14,798	15,109	15,645	16,199	16,588	16,954	17,344
Leisure and hospitality	10,501	10,777	11,018	11,232	11,543	11,862	12,036	11,986	12,173	12,479	12,748
Other services	4,572	4,690	4,825	4,976	5,087	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,431	5,467
Government	19,432	19,539	19,664	19,909	20,307	20,790	21,118	21,513	21,583	21,618	21,795

29. Annual data: Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Private sector:											
Average weekly hours	34.3	34.3	34.5	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.0	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.64	12.03	12.49	13.00	13.47	14.00	14.53	14.95	15.35	15.67	16.11
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	399.53	412.74	431.25	448.04	462.49	480.41	493.20	506.07	517.30	528.56	543.86
Goods-producing:											
Average weekly hours	40.8	40.8	41.1	40.8	40.8	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.8	40.0	40.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.96	13.38	13.82	14.23	14.71	15.27	15.78	16.33	16.80	17.19	17.60
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	528.62	546.48	568.43	580.99	599.99	621.86	630.04	651.61	669.13	688.03	705.38
Natural resources and mining											
Average weekly hours	45.3	46.0	46.2	44.9	44.2	44.4	44.6	43.2	43.6	44.5	45.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.78	15.10	15.57	16.20	16.33	16.55	17.00	17.19	17.56	18.08	18.73
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	670.32	695.07	720.11	727.28	721.74	734.92	757.92	741.97	765.94	804.03	854.42
Construction:											
Average weekly hours	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.8	39.0	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.73	15.11	15.67	16.23	16.80	17.48	18.00	18.52	18.95	19.23	19.48
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	571.57	588.48	609.48	629.75	655.11	685.78	695.89	711.82	726.83	735.70	751.56
Manufacturing:											
Average weekly hours	41.3	41.3	41.7	41.4	41.4	41.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.34	12.75	13.14	13.45	13.85	14.32	14.76	15.29	15.74	16.14	16.56
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	509.26	526.55	548.22	557.12	573.17	590.65	595.19	618.75	635.99	658.53	673.20
Private service-providing:											
Average weekly hours	32.6	32.6	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.19	11.57	12.05	12.59	13.07	13.60	14.16	14.56	14.96	15.26	15.71
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	364.14	376.72	394.77	412.78	427.30	445.00	460.32	472.88	483.89	493.67	508.98
Trade, transportation, and utilities:											
Average weekly hours	34.1	34.1	34.3	34.2	33.9	33.8	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.10	11.46	11.90	12.39	12.82	13.31	13.70	14.02	14.34	14.59	14.95
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	378.79	390.64	407.57	423.30	434.31	449.88	459.53	471.27	481.14	488.58	499.74
Wholesale trade:											
Average weekly hours	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.34	13.80	14.41	15.07	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36	17.66	18.16
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	515.14	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.29	666.93	685.27
Retail trade:											
Average weekly hours	30.8	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.7	30.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	8.85	9.21	9.59	10.05	10.45	10.86	11.29	11.67	11.90	12.08	12.37
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	515.14	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.29	666.93	685.27
Transportation and warehousing:											
Average weekly hours	38.9	39.1	39.4	38.7	37.6	37.4	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.2	37.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.18	13.45	13.78	14.12	14.55	15.05	15.33	15.76	16.25	16.53	16.73
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	513.37	525.60	542.55	546.86	547.97	562.31	562.70	579.75	598.41	614.90	619.84
Utilities:											
Average weekly hours	42.3	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.4	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	19.19	19.78	20.59	21.48	22.03	22.75	23.58	23.96	24.77	25.62	26.67
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	811.52	830.74	865.26	902.94	924.59	955.66	977.18	979.09	1,017.27	1,048.82	1,096.13
Information:											
Average weekly hours	36.0	36.4	36.3	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.3	36.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	15.68	16.30	17.14	17.67	18.40	19.07	19.80	20.20	21.01	21.42	22.14
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	564.98	592.68	622.40	646.52	675.32	700.89	731.11	738.17	760.81	777.42	808.63
Financial activities:											
Average weekly hours	35.5	35.5	35.7	36.0	35.8	35.9	35.8	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.28	12.71	13.22	13.93	14.47	14.98	15.59	16.17	17.14	17.53	17.97
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	436.12	451.49	472.37	500.95	517.57	537.37	558.02	575.51	609.08	622.99	645.37
Professional and business services:											
Average weekly hours	34.0	34.1	34.3	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.53	13.00	13.57	14.27	14.85	15.52	16.33	16.81	17.21	17.46	18.02
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	426.44	442.81	465.51	490.00	510.99	535.07	557.84	574.66	587.02	596.96	616.38
Education and health services:											
Average weekly hours	32.0	31.9	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.80	12.17	12.56	13.00	13.44	13.95	14.64	15.21	15.64	16.16	16.69
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	377.73	388.27	404.65	418.82	431.35	449.29	473.39	492.74	505.69	523.83	543.70
Leisure and hospitality:											
Average weekly hours	25.9	25.9	26.0	26.2	26.1	26.1	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	6.62	6.82	7.13	7.48	7.76	8.11	8.35	8.58	8.76	8.91	9.13
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	171.43	176.48	185.81	195.82	202.87	211.79	215.19	221.26	224.30	228.63	234.96
Other services:											
Average weekly hours	32.6	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.0	31.4	31.0	30.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.51	10.85	11.29	11.79	12.26	12.73	13.27	13.72	13.84	13.98	14.25
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	342.36	352.62	368.63	384.25	398.77	413.41	428.64	439.76	434.41	433.04	440.80

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,[1] by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2003	2004				2005				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2005	
Civilian workers[2]	168.4	170.7	172.2	173.9	174.7	176.6	177.7	179.3	180.2	0.5	3.1
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	170.7	172.7	174.0	175.8	176.6	178.8	179.9	181.5	182.5	.6	3.3
Professional specialty and technical	168.0	170.2	171.2	173.6	174.7	176.8	177.6	179.6	180.7	.6	3.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	174.9	175.8	177.1	178.2	179.4	182.0	183.1	184.0	184.7	.4	3.0
Administrative support, including clerical	172.5	175.3	177.2	178.7	180.0	182.0	183.3	184.7	185.7	.5	3.2
Blue-collar workers	163.7	166.9	168.8	170.1	170.9	172.4	173.8	174.8	175.4	.3	2.6
Service occupations	167.9	169.7	170.9	172.7	173.6	174.9	175.9	178.1	179.2	.6	3.2
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	166.8	170.4	171.9	173.4	174.4	177.0	178.5	179.8	180.2	.2	3.3
Manufacturing	167.1	171.7	173.2	174.9	175.4	178.2	179.6	180.7	181.3	.3	3.4
Service-producing	169.1	170.8	172.3	174.0	174.7	176.5	177.4	179.1	180.2	.6	3.1
Services	169.5	171.2	172.3	174.5	175.5	177.0	177.8	179.6	180.7	.6	3.0
Health services	170.7	173.0	174.4	176.7	177.7	179.9	181.1	182.7	184.0	.7	3.5
Hospitals	174.8	176.8	178.2	180.5	181.8	184.3	185.5	187.6	189.0	.7	4.0
Educational services	167.6	168.5	168.9	171.8	172.9	173.9	174.5	178.1	179.8	1.0	4.0
Public administration[3]	168.1	170.1	171.4	174.1	175.4	177.6	178.3	181.1	183.1	1.1	4.4
Nonmanufacturing	168.6	170.4	171.8	173.5	174.4	176.1	177.1	178.8	179.8	.6	3.1
Private industry workers	168.8	171.4	173.0	174.4	175.2	177.2	178.5	179.6	180.4	.4	3.0
Excluding sales occupations	169.0	171.6	173.2	174.6	175.6	177.7	178.9	179.9	180.6	.4	2.8
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	172.0	174.2	175.7	177.3	178.1	180.4	181.6	183.0	183.8	.4	3.2
Excluding sales occupations	173.0	175.3	176.7	178.3	179.5	182.0	183.2	184.2	184.9	.4	3.0
Professional specialty and technical occupations	170.5	173.4	174.7	176.8	178.1	180.8	181.6	183.0	183.5	.3	3.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	175.9	176.8	178.1	179.2	180.2	183.0	184.2	184.8	185.5	.4	2.9
Sales occupations	167.1	169.2	171.2	173.1	171.4	173.1	174.4	177.0	178.6	.9	4.2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	173.2	176.1	178.1	179.4	180.7	182.8	184.3	185.4	186.3	.5	3.1
Blue-collar workers	163.6	166.9	168.8	170.1	170.8	172.3	173.7	174.7	175.2	.3	2.6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	164.2	167.1	169.1	170.2	171.2	173.1	174.9	175.6	176.1	.3	2.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	163.2	168.7	170.5	172.2	172.5	173.3	173.8	174.9	175.5	.3	1.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	156.9	158.5	160.6	161.8	162.3	163.7	165.7	167.0	167.2	.1	3.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	169.5	171.7	173.2	174.3	175.3	176.9	177.9	179.2	180.2	.6	2.8
Service occupations	164.3	166.9	168.2	168.9	169.7	170.9	171.9	172.9	173.7	.5	2.4
Production and nonsupervisory occupations[4]	166.6	169.3	171.0	172.4	173.0	174.6	175.8	177.1	177.9	.5	2.8
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	166.5	170.3	171.8	173.3	174.3	176.9	178.5	179.7	180.1	.2	3.3
Excluding sales occupations	165.9	169.8	171.2	172.5	173.7	176.3	177.9	179.1	179.4	.2	3.3
White-collar occupations	170.5	173.5	174.7	176.4	177.8	182.2	184.2	186.0	186.3	.2	4.8
Excluding sales occupations	169.2	172.2	173.3	174.5	176.4	180.9	183.0	184.7	184.6	–.1	4.6
Blue-collar occupations	163.9	168.1	169.8	171.3	172.0	173.4	174.7	175.6	176.1	.3	2.4
Construction	163.3	164.6	165.9	167.0	167.3	169.1	171.0	172.9	173.5	.3	3.7
Manufacturing	167.1	171.7	173.2	174.9	175.4	178.2	179.6	180.7	181.3	.3	3.4
White-collar occupations	169.6	173.2	174.6	176.4	176.7	181.4	183.4	184.8	185.4	.3	4.9
Excluding sales occupations	167.8	171.3	172.6	174.1	174.7	179.4	181.5	183.0	183.3	.2	4.9
Blue-collar occupations	165.1	170.4	172.0	173.7	174.3	175.8	176.7	177.5	178.1	.3	2.2
Durables	167.3	172.4	174.0	175.8	176.3	179.5	181.2	182.3	182.9	.3	3.7
Nondurables	166.6	170.4	171.7	173.1	173.6	175.8	176.8	177.8	178.3	.3	2.7
Service-producing	169.7	171.6	173.3	174.7	175.3	177.1	178.1	179.3	180.2	.5	2.8
Excluding sales occupations	170.6	172.5	174.2	175.6	176.5	178.4	179.4	180.3	181.2	.5	2.7
White-collar occupations	172.0	174.1	175.7	177.3	177.8	179.7	180.7	181.9	182.8	.5	2.8
Excluding sales occupations	174.2	176.2	177.8	179.4	180.4	182.4	183.2	184.1	185.0	.5	2.5
Blue-collar occupations	162.6	164.1	166.4	167.4	168.1	169.9	171.5	172.4	173.1	.4	3.0
Service occupations	164.3	166.1	167.4	168.1	168.9	170.1	171.1	172.1	172.9	.5	2.4
Transportation and public utilities	167.0	169.8	172.5	173.6	173.5	174.5	175.8	177.3	177.7	.2	2.4
Transportation	159.6	162.0	164.7	166.2	166.2	165.5	166.1	167.8	167.8	.0	1.0
Public utilities	177.0	180.4	183.1	183.6	183.4	186.9	189.2	190.4	191.3	.5	4.3
Communications	179.0	182.2	183.6	183.6	183.5	186.0	188.4	190.0	191.0	.5	4.1
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	174.6	178.2	182.4	183.3	183.3	188.0	190.2	190.7	191.6	.5	4.5
Wholesale and retail trade	165.0	166.3	168.1	169.1	169.1	170.9	171.7	173.4	174.5	.6	3.2
Excluding sales occupations	165.9	167.4	168.6	169.6	170.4	172.3	173.1	174.5	175.1	.3	2.8
Wholesale trade	172.0	173.8	175.9	177.8	176.6	179.1	179.3	181.8	183.0	.7	3.6
Excluding sales occupations	171.3	173.7	174.0	175.3	176.3	179.2	179.5	180.5	180.8	.2	2.6
Retail trade	161.0	162.1	163.7	164.2	164.7	166.2	167.3	168.6	169.6	.6	3.0
General merchandise stores	165.6	165.8	166.2	168.8	169.5	172.3	172.1	171.9	174.2	1.3	2.8
Food stores	160.3	162.1	163.5	163.5	164.0	165.0	165.9	166.6	167.9	.8	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2003	2004				2005				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2005	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	180.9	182.5	183.6	184.8	186.0	188.9	190.9	191.0	192.3	0.7	3.4
Excluding sales occupations	186.1	186.6	188.7	190.9	191.2	194.3	196.1	195.2	196.3	.6	2.7
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies	209.0	207.2	208.9	210.5	212.3	213.7	217.3	213.7	214.9	.6	1.2
Insurance	176.2	177.8	180.5	182.1	183.6	186.3	188.8	189.0	190.0	.5	3.5
Services	171.4	173.5	175.1	176.9	177.9	179.7	180.6	181.6	182.4	.4	2.5
Business services	172.6	174.8	176.9	178.5	179.1	180.1	181.0	181.1	181.3	.1	1.2
Health services	170.8	173.3	174.8	177.0	178.0	180.3	181.5	182.9	184.3	.8	3.5
Hospitals	175.9	178.1	179.7	181.8	183.2	185.8	187.3	189.1	190.7	.8	4.1
Educational services	181.3	183.1	184.2	187.0	188.5	190.0	190.9	194.9	195.7	.4	3.8
Colleges and universities	179.4	181.2	182.5	185.2	186.2	187.6	188.6	192.3	193.2	.5	3.8
Nonmanufacturing	169.0	170.9	172.5	173.9	174.7	176.5	177.6	178.9	179.7	.4	2.9
White-collar workers	172.1	174.1	175.7	177.2	178.0	180.0	181.0	182.3	183.2	.5	2.9
Excluding sales occupations	174.2	176.2	177.7	179.3	180.6	182.7	183.6	184.5	185.3	.4	2.6
Blue-collar occupations	161.7	163.4	165.5	166.4	167.3	168.8	170.6	171.6	172.2	.3	2.9
Service occupations	162.4	166.0	167.3	168.0	168.9	170.1	171.0	172.0	172.9	.5	2.4
State and local government workers	166.8	168.0	168.7	171.5	172.6	174.1	174.7	177.9	179.6	1.0	4.1
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	165.7	166.8	167.5	170.0	171.2	172.6	173.1	176.0	177.8	1.0	3.9
Professional specialty and technical	164.1	165.1	165.6	168.4	169.4	170.4	171.1	174.2	176.3	1.2	4.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial	169.1	170.1	171.0	172.1	174.3	176.7	176.5	178.8	180.0	.7	3.3
Administrative support, including clerical	168.5	170.4	171.8	174.3	175.5	177.2	177.7	180.4	181.6	.7	3.5
Blue-collar workers	165.2	166.7	167.5	169.9	171.0	172.6	173.8	177.4	178.3	.5	4.3
Workers, by industry division:											
Services	165.7	166.5	166.8	169.7	170.8	171.8	172.4	175.8	177.5	1.0	3.9
Services excluding schools[5]	168.2	169.4	170.1	173.0	173.8	175.6	176.4	179.3	180.0	.4	3.6
Health services	171.0	172.2	172.9	175.7	176.8	178.9	179.6	182.3	183.1	.4	3.6
Hospitals	171.4	172.4	173.2	176.3	177.4	179.1	179.8	182.6	183.5	.5	3.4
Educational services	165.0	165.7	165.9	168.8	169.9	170.9	171.4	174.9	176.7	1.0	4.0
Schools	165.3	166.0	166.3	169.2	170.3	171.2	171.7	175.2	177.1	1.1	4.0
Elementary and secondary	163.7	164.4	164.6	168.0	169.2	169.8	170.3	174.0	176.0	1.1	4.0
Colleges and universities	170.0	170.7	171.0	172.4	173.2	175.1	175.6	178.4	179.8	.8	3.8
Public administration[3]	168.1	170.1	171.4	174.1	175.4	177.6	178.3	181.1	183.1	1.1	4.4

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

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

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

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

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

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

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2003	2004				2005				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2005	
Civilian workers[1]	162.3	163.3	164.3	165.7	166.2	167.3	168.2	169.5	170.5	0.6	2.6
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	165.1	166.1	167.1	168.7	169.1	170.3	171.1	172.5	173.5	.6	2.6
Professional specialty and technical	162.5	163.8	164.4	166.5	167.0	168.1	168.7	170.3	171.3	.6	2.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial	171.2	171.4	172.4	173.4	174.4	175.9	176.9	177.4	178.3	.5	2.2
Administrative support, including clerical	164.9	166.3	167.5	168.8	169.7	170.9	172.0	173.0	174.0	.6	2.5
Blue-collar workers	156.3	157.3	158.4	159.7	160.0	161.0	162.2	163.2	164.1	.6	2.6
Service occupations	160.6	161.2	161.9	162.8	163.6	164.4	165.3	166.8	167.7	.5	2.5
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	160.6	159.9	161.0	162.3	162.4	163.8	164.9	166.0	166.9	.5	2.8
Manufacturing	160.1	161.3	162.4	163.8	164.0	165.3	166.4	167.4	168.2	.5	2.6
Service-producing	163.6	164.6	165.5	167.0	167.5	168.6	169.5	170.8	171.8	.6	2.6
Services	165.4	166.5	167.4	167.3	170.1	171.2	171.9	173.3	174.3	.6	2.5
Health services	165.9	167.7	168.6	170.8	171.7	173.2	174.3	175.6	177.0	.8	3.1
Hospitals	167.7	169.0	169.9	171.8	173.2	174.7	175.7	177.5	178.9	.8	3.3
Educational services	163.2	163.6	163.8	166.0	166.8	167.5	167.9	170.5	172.1	.9	3.2
Public administration[2]	160.0	161.1	161.4	162.6	163.5	165.0	165.6	167.4	168.8	.8	3.2
Nonmanufacturing	162.7	163.7	164.6	166.0	166.5	167.6	168.5	169.9	170.9	.6	2.6
Private industry workers	162.3	163.4	164.5	165.9	166.2	167.4	168.4	169.5	170.4	.5	2.5
Excluding sales occupations	162.4	163.5	164.5	165.8	166.5	167.6	168.7	169.6	170.3	.4	2.3
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	165.9	167.1	168.2	169.7	170.0	171.3	172.3	173.5	174.3	.5	2.5
Excluding sales occupations	167.0	168.1	169.2	170.6	171.4	172.7	173.7	174.5	175.3	.5	2.3
Professional specialty and technical occupations	163.0	164.7	165.5	167.6	168.0	169.4	170.0	171.2	171.7	.3	2.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	172.5	172.7	173.9	174.9	175.7	177.2	178.4	178.7	179.6	.5	2.2
Sales occupations	161.1	162.6	163.9	165.9	164.0	164.9	166.0	168.9	170.3	.8	3.8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	165.7	167.2	168.6	169.7	170.8	172.0	173.3	174.1	175.0	.5	2.5
Blue-collar workers	156.1	157.2	158.3	159.5	159.9	160.8	162.1	163.0	163.9	.6	2.5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	156.2	157.1	158.3	159.3	159.7	160.4	162.0	162.9	163.7	.5	2.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	156.9	158.6	159.8	161.6	161.6	162.6	163.7	164.5	165.4	.5	2.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	149.8	150.4	151.8	152.9	153.3	154.4	156.0	157.3	157.8	.3	2.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	160.6	161.8	162.7	163.6	164.5	165.6	165.9	167.0	168.2	.7	2.2
Service occupations	157.8	158.4	159.3	159.8	160.6	161.4	162.3	163.2	164.1	.6	2.2
Production and nonsupervisory occupations[3]	159.4	160.7	161.7	163.1	163.4	164.5	165.5	166.7	167.6	.5	2.6
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	158.7	159.9	160.9	162.3	162.4	163.6	164.8	166.0	166.8	.5	2.7
Excluding sales occupations	158.0	159.2	160.2	161.2	161.6	162.8	164.0	165.2	165.9	.4	2.7
White-collar occupations	162.1	163.2	164.5	166.0	165.9	167.3	168.5	170.0	170.7	.4	2.9
Excluding sales occupations	160.4	161.5	162.7	163.6	164.1	165.3	166.7	168.0	168.5	.3	2.7
Blue-collar occupations	156.4	157.7	158.6	159.8	160.1	161.2	162.4	163.4	164.3	.6	2.6
Construction	154.0	155.1	155.9	157.1	157.0	157.7	159.2	160.9	161.9	.6	3.1
Manufacturing	160.1	161.3	162.4	163.8	164.0	165.3	166.4	167.4	168.2	.5	2.6
White-collar occupations	162.1	163.3	164.7	166.1	166.1	167.6	168.7	169.9	170.4	.3	2.6
Excluding sales occupations	160.0	161.2	162.5	163.5	163.9	165.1	166.5	167.7	167.9	.1	2.4
Blue-collar occupations	158.5	159.8	160.6	162.1	162.4	163.6	164.7	165.5	166.4	.5	2.5
Durables	160.9	161.9	162.9	164.5	164.7	165.9	167.1	168.1	169.0	.5	2.6
Nondurables	158.7	160.4	161.6	162.8	162.9	164.5	165.3	166.3	166.8	.3	2.4
Service-producing	163.9	165.0	166.1	167.5	167.9	169.0	170.0	171.1	171.9	.5	2.4
Excluding sales occupations	165.0	166.0	167.1	168.5	169.3	170.4	171.4	172.1	172.9	.5	2.1
White-collar occupations	166.6	167.8	168.9	170.4	170.8	172.1	173.0	174.1	175.0	.5	2.5
Excluding sales occupations	169.0	170.2	171.2	172.8	173.6	175.0	175.9	176.5	177.3	.5	2.1
Blue-collar occupations	155.4	156.2	157.8	158.9	159.4	160.1	161.5	162.4	163.2	.5	2.4
Service occupations	157.4	158.0	158.8	159.4	160.2	160.9	161.8	162.8	163.5	.4	2.1
Transportation and public utilities	156.5	157.6	159.1	160.4	160.5	159.8	161.1	162.4	162.7	.2	1.4
Transportation	150.8	151.7	153.4	155.0	155.1	153.4	154.6	156.2	156.1	–.1	.6
Public utilities	164.1	165.3	166.4	167.5	167.5	168.2	169.9	170.5	171.5	.6	2.4
Communications	165.9	167.0	167.5	168.8	168.3	168.4	170.3	171.0	172.2	.7	2.3
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	161.8	163.3	165.1	165.9	166.6	167.9	169.2	169.8	170.7	.5	2.5
Wholesale and retail trade	159.5	160.3	161.6	162.5	162.1	163.4	164.1	165.9	167.1	.7	3.1
Wholesale trade	165.3	166.2	167.8	169.7	167.5	169.5	169.4	171.7	173.4	1.0	3.5
Excluding sales occupations	166.3	167.8	167.6	168.6	168.9	171.5	171.5	172.2	172.8	.3	2.3
Retail trade	156.5	157.3	158.4	158.7	159.3	160.3	161.4	162.9	163.9	.6	2.9
General merchandise stores	153.6	154.1	154.9	157.5	158.1	159.3	159.0	159.0	161.3	1.4	2.0
Food stores	152.8	153.8	154.3	154.5	155.0	155.8	156.7	157.5	158.5	.6	2.3

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	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2005	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	174.5	175.2	175.3	176.5	177.7	179.2	181.2	180.9	181.9	0.6	2.4
Excluding sales occupations	210.2	179.2	180.5	181.8	182.9	184.6	186.5	184.6	185.6	0.5	1.5
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies	164.5	206.7	207.6	209.5	211.3	210.7	215.4	210.2	211.3	.5	.0
Insurance	164.5	165.1	167.2	168.9	170.4	171.7	173.7	173.9	174.4	.3	2.3
Services	166.7	168.1	169.3	171.1	172.0	173.4	174.2	175.1	175.8	.4	2.2
Business services	169.8	171.0	172.7	174.3	175.0	175.5	176.5	176.5	176.6	.1	.9
Health services	135.8	167.8	168.8	170.9	171.9	173.4	174.6	175.8	177.3	.9	3.1
Hospitals	167.9	169.4	170.5	172.4	173.8	175.4	176.7	178.5	180.1	.9	3.6
Educational services	171.0	171.9	172.6	175.5	176.8	177.9	178.6	182.1	182.6	.3	3.3
Colleges and universities	168.4	169.5	170.0	172.9	173.6	174.6	175.5	178.4	179.2	.4	3.2
Nonmanufacturing	162.6	163.7	164.8	166.2	166.6	167.7	168.7	169.8	170.7	.5	2.5
White-collar workers	166.3	167.5	168.6	170.1	170.5	171.7	172.7	173.8	174.8	.6	2.5
Excluding sales occupations	168.5	169.7	170.7	172.3	173.1	174.4	175.4	176.1	176.9	.5	2.2
Blue-collar occupations	153.8	154.7	156.1	157.1	157.5	158.2	159.7	160.7	161.5	.5	2.5
Service occupations	157.3	157.9	158.7	159.2	160.1	160.8	161.7	162.7	163.4	.4	2.1
State and local government workers	166.8	168.0	168.7	171.5	172.6	174.1	174.7	177.9	179.6	.9	3.1
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	161.5	162.1	162.4	164.1	164.9	165.9	166.2	168.3	170.0	1.0	3.1
Professional specialty and technical	161.4	162.1	162.3	164.4	165.0	165.7	166.2	168.4	170.4	1.2	3.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	163.3	163.5	163.8	164.3	166.1	168.2	168.0	169.7	170.4	.4	2.6
Administrative support, including clerical	159.5	160.4	160.8	162.6	163.0	163.9	164.0	166.1	167.1	.6	2.5
Blue-collar workers	158.3	158.9	159.2	160.7	161.4	162.4	163.2	165.3	166.1	.5	2.9
Workers, by industry division:											
Services	162.1	162.6	162.7	164.8	165.5	166.2	166.6	168.9	170.5	.9	3.0
Services excluding schools[4]	164.5	165.1	165.6	167.5	168.3	169.4	170.1	172.0	172.9	.5	2.7
Health services	166.7	167.4	167.8	169.6	170.7	171.9	172.6	174.1	175.1	.6	2.6
Hospitals	166.7	167.4	167.9	169.9	171.0	172.0	172.5	174.0	175.0	.6	2.3
Educational services	161.6	162.0	162.1	164.2	164.9	165.5	165.8	168.3	170.0	1.0	3.1
Schools	161.8	162.1	162.3	164.3	165.0	165.6	166.0	168.4	170.2	1.1	3.2
Elementary and secondary	160.9	161.3	161.5	163.8	164.5	164.8	165.1	167.8	169.7	1.1	3.2
Colleges and universities	164.0	164.3	164.4	165.4	166.3	167.9	168.2	170.0	171.2	.7	2.9
Public administration[2]	160.0	161.1	161.4	162.6	163.5	165.0	165.6	167.4	168.8	.8	3.2

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

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

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

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

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

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2003	2004				2005				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2005	
Private industry workers	185.8	192.2	195.3	196.9	198.7	203.3	204.9	206.4	206.9	0.2	4.1
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	189.2	194.4	197.4	199.1	201.1	206.8	208.5	210.4	211.0	.3	4.9
Blue-collar workers	179.9	188.3	191.8	193.3	194.9	197.8	199.4	200.3	200.3	.0	2.8
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	183.8	193.7	196.2	198.1	201.2	207.0	209.4	210.9	210.3	–.3	4.5
Service-producing	186.2	190.6	194.1	195.5	196.5	200.5	201.6	203.1	204.2	.5	3.9
Manufacturing	182.3	194.4	196.9	199.2	200.4	206.7	208.8	210.1	210.2	.0	4.9
Nonmanufacturing	186.7	190.9	194.3	195.7	197.6	201.6	203.0	204.6	205.2	.3	3.8

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

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2003	2004				2005				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2005	
COMPENSATION											
Workers, by bargaining status[1]											
Union	166.8	171.4	173.9	175.3	176.2	177.5	179.0	180.4	181.1	0.4	2.8
Goods-producing	165.9	172.3	174.6	176.0	176.7	178.2	179.8	181.0	181.9	.5	2.9
Service-producing	167.5	170.2	172.9	174.4	175.4	176.6	177.9	179.5	180.0	.3	2.6
Manufacturing	166.3	175.0	177.0	178.4	178.9	180.6	181.7	182.6	183.4	.4	2.5
Nonmanufacturing	166.5	168.8	171.6	173.0	174.1	175.2	176.9	178.6	179.2	.3	2.9
Nonunion	169.1	171.3	172.7	174.2	174.9	177.1	178.3	179.4	180.2	.4	3.0
Goods-producing	166.7	169.7	170.9	172.4	173.5	176.5	178.0	179.3	179.6	.2	3.5
Service-producing	169.8	171.6	173.2	174.6	175.1	177.0	178.0	179.1	180.1	.6	2.9
Manufacturing	167.3	170.6	172.0	173.8	174.3	177.5	179.0	180.1	180.6	.3	3.6
Nonmanufacturing	139.3	171.1	172.6	174.0	174.7	176.6	177.7	178.9	179.7	.4	2.9
Workers, by region[1]											
Northeast	167.9	170.2	172.3	173.7	174.2	176.1	177.6	178.9	180.2	.7	3.4
South	163.9	166.4	167.9	169.5	170.6	172.5	173.4	174.0	174.5	.3	2.3
Midwest (formerly North Central)	172.5	174.7	176.2	177.6	177.9	180.0	180.9	183.0	183.9	.5	3.4
West	172.2	175.3	176.8	178.1	179.0	181.4	183.3	184.0	184.4	.2	3.0
Workers, by area size[1]											
Metropolitan areas	169.1	171.5	173.1	174.6	175.3	177.4	178.6	179.9	180.6	.4	3.0
Other areas	166.9	170.2	172.1	173.3	174.3	176.4	177.3	178.1	178.5	.2	2.4
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers, by bargaining status[1]											
Union	156.2	157.2	158.7	160.0	160.6	160.8	162.1	163.4	164.3	.6	2.3
Goods-producing	155.4	156.3	157.5	158.7	158.9	159.6	161.1	162.2	163.6	.9	3.0
Service-producing	157.3	158.5	160.3	161.7	162.6	162.3	163.6	164.9	165.4	.3	1.7
Manufacturing	157.1	158.1	159.2	160.5	160.7	161.5	162.8	163.8	165.4	1.0	2.9
Nonmanufacturing	155.6	156.6	158.4	159.6	160.4	160.3	161.7	163.1	163.7	.4	2.1
Nonunion	163.4	164.6	165.6	167.0	167.3	168.6	169.6	170.7	171.5	.5	2.5
Goods-producing	160.1	161.4	162.4	163.8	163.9	165.2	166.4	167.5	168.3	.5	2.7
Service-producing	164.5	165.6	166.6	168.0	168.4	169.7	170.7	171.7	172.6	.5	2.5
Manufacturing	161.3	162.6	163.7	165.2	165.3	166.8	167.8	168.8	169.3	.3	2.4
Nonmanufacturing	163.7	164.7	165.7	167.1	167.5	168.7	169.7	170.8	171.7	.5	2.5
Workers, by region[1]											
Northeast	160.9	162.0	163.6	164.9	165.0	166.0	167.3	168.5	169.7	.7	2.8
South	157.9	159.1	160.1	161.6	162.3	163.6	164.4	165.0	165.5	.3	2.0
Midwest (formerly North Central)	166.5	166.9	167.7	169.2	169.2	170.6	171.3	173.6	174.8	.7	3.3
West	165.2	166.8	167.9	169.1	169.5	170.3	171.9	172.2	172.9	.4	2.0
Workers, by area size[1]											
Metropolitan areas	162.7	163.8	164.9	163.3	166.6	167.7	168.8	169.9	170.7	.5	2.5
Other areas	159.5	160.8	162.1	162.1	163.8	165.1	166.3	167.2	168.0	.5	2.6

[1] The indexes are calculated differently from those for the occupation and industry groups. For a detailed description of the index calculation, see the *Monthly Labor Review* Technical Note, "Estimation procedures for the Employment Cost Index," May 1982.

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
Time-off plans										
Participants with:										
Paid lunch time	10	9	9	10	11	10	8	9	–	–
Average minutes per day	–	25	26	27	29	26	30	29	–	–
Paid rest time	75	76	73	72	72	71	67	68	–	–
Average minutes per day	–	25	26	26	26	26	28	26	–	–
Paid funeral leave	–	–	–	88	85	84	80	83	80	81
Average days per occurrence	–	–	–	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.7
Paid holidays	99	99	99	99	96	97	92	91	89	89
Average days per year	10.1	10.0	9.8	10.0	9.4	9.2	10.2	9.4	9.1	9.3
Paid personal leave	20	24	23	25	24	22	21	21	22	20
Average days per year	–	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.5
Paid vacations	100	99	99	100	98	97	96	97	96	95
Paid sick leave [1]	62	67	67	70	69	68	67	65	58	56
Unpaid maternity leave	–	–	–	–	33	37	37	60	–	–
Unpaid paternity leave	–	–	–	–	16	18	26	53	–	–
Unpaid family leave	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	93
Insurance plans										
Participants in medical care plans	97	97	97	95	90	92	83	82	77	76
Percent of participants with coverage for:										
Home health care	–	–	46	66	76	75	81	86	78	85
Extended care facilities	58	62	62	70	79	80	80	82	73	78
Physical exam	–	–	8	18	28	28	30	42	56	63
Percent of participants with employee contribution required for:										
Self coverage	26	27	36	43	44	47	51	61	67	69
Average monthly contribution	–	–	$11.93	$12.80	$19.29	$25.31	$26.60	$31.55	$33.92	$39.14
Family coverage	46	51	58	63	64	66	69	76	78	80
Average monthly contribution	–	–	$35.93	$41.40	$60.07	$72.10	$96.97	$107.42	$118.33	$130.07
Participants in life insurance plans	96	96	96	96	92	94	94	91	87	87
Percent of participants with:										
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	69	72	74	72	78	71	71	76	77	74
Survivor income benefits	–	–	–	10	8	7	6	5	7	6
Retiree protection available	–	64	64	59	49	42	44	41	37	33
Participants in long-term disability insurance plans	40	43	47	48	42	45	40	41	42	43
Participants in sickness and accident insurance plans	54	51	51	49	46	43	45	44	–	–
Participants in short-term disability plans [1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	55
Retirement plans										
Participants in defined benefit pension plans	84	84	82	76	63	63	59	56	52	50
Percent of participants with:										
Normal retirement prior to age 65	55	58	63	64	59	62	55	52	52	52
Early retirement available	98	97	97	98	98	97	98	95	96	95
Ad hoc pension increase in last 5 years	–	–	47	35	26	22	7	6	4	10
Terminal earnings formula	53	52	54	57	55	64	56	61	58	56
Benefit coordinated with Social Security	45	45	56	62	62	63	54	48	51	49
Participants in defined contribution plans	–	–	–	60	45	48	48	49	55	57
Participants in plans with tax-deferred savings arrangements	–	–	–	33	36	41	44	43	54	55
Other benefits										
Employees eligible for:										
Flexible benefits plans	–	–	–	2	5	9	10	12	12	13
Reimbursement accounts [2]	–	–	–	5	12	23	36	52	38	32
Premium conversion plans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7

[1] The definitions for paid sick leave and short-term disability (previously sickness and accident insurance) were changed for the 1995 survey. Paid sick leave now includes only plans that specify either a maximum number of days per year or unlimited days. Short-terms disability now includes all insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans available on a per-disability basis, as well as the unfunded per-disability plans previously reported as sick leave. Sickness and accident insurance, reported in years prior to this survey, included only insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans providing per-disability benefits at less than full pay.

[2] Prior to 1995, reimbursement accounts included premium conversion plans, which specifically allow medical plan participants to pay required plan premiums with pretax dollars. Also, reimbursement accounts that were part of flexible benefit plans were tabulated separately.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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
Time-off plans								
Participants with:								
Paid lunch time	8	9	–	–	17	11	10	–
Average minutes per day	37	37	–	–	34	36	34	–
Paid rest time	48	49	–	–	58	56	53	–
Average minutes per day	27	26	–	–	29	29	29	–
Paid funeral leave	47	50	50	51	56	63	65	62
Average days per occurrence	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Paid holidays	84	82	82	80	81	74	75	73
Average days per year[1]	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.6	10.9	13.6	14.2	11.5
Paid personal leave	11	12	13	14	38	39	38	38
Average days per year	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
Paid vacations	88	88	88	86	72	67	67	66
Paid sick leave [2]	47	53	50	50	97	95	95	94
Unpaid leave	17	18	–	–	57	51	59	–
Unpaid paternity leave	8	7	–	–	30	33	44	–
Unpaid family leave	–	–	47	48	–	–	–	93
Insurance plans								
Participants in medical care plans	69	71	66	64	93	93	90	87
Percent of participants with coverage for:								
Home health care	79	80	–	–	76	82	87	84
Extended care facilities	83	84	–	–	78	79	84	81
Physical exam	26	28	–	–	36	36	47	55
Percent of participants with employee contribution required for:								
Self coverage	42	47	52	52	35	38	43	47
Average monthly contribution	$25.13	$36.51	$40.97	$42.63	$15.74	$25.53	$28.97	$30.20
Family coverage	67	73	76	75	71	65	72	71
Average monthly contribution	$109.34	$150.54	$159.63	$181.53	$71.89	$117.59	$139.23	$149.70
Participants in life insurance plans	64	64	61	62	85	88	89	87
Percent of participants with:								
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	78	76	79	77	67	67	74	64
Survivor income benefits	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Retiree protection available	19	25	20	13	55	45	46	46
Participants in long-term disability insurance plans	19	23	20	22	31	27	28	30
Participants in sickness and accident insurance plans	6	26	26	_	14	21	22	21
Participants in short-term disability plans [2]	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–
Retirement plans								
Participants in defined benefit pension plans	20	22	15	15	93	90	87	91
Percent of participants with:								
Normal retirement prior to age 65	54	50	–	47	92	89	92	92
Early retirement available	95	95	–	92	90	88	89	87
Ad hoc pension increase in last 5 years	7	4	–	–	33	16	10	13
Terminal earnings formula	58	54	–	53	100	100	100	99
Benefit coordinated with Social Security	49	46	–	44	18	8	10	49
Participants in defined contribution plans	31	33	34	38	9	9	9	9
Participants in plans with tax-deferred savings arrangements	17	24	23	28	28	45	45	24
Other benefits								
Employees eligible for:								
Flexible benefits plans	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	5
Reimbursement accounts [3]	8	14	19	12	5	31	50	64
Premium conversion plans	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–

[1] Methods used to calculate the average number of paid holidays were revised in 1994 to count partial days more precisely. Average holidays for 1994 are not comparable with those reported in 1990 and 1992.

[2] The definitions for paid sick leave and short-term disability (previously sickness and accident insurance) were changed for the 1996 survey. Paid sick leave now includes only plans that specify either a maximum number of days per year or unlimited days. Short-term disability now includes all insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans available on a per-disability basis, as well as the unfunded per-disability plans previously reported as sick leave. Sickness and accident insurance, reported in years prior to this survey, included only insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans providing per-disability benefits at less than full pay.

[3] Prior to 1996, reimbursement accounts included premium conversion plans, which specifically allow medical plan participants to pay required plan premiums with pretax dollars. Also, reimbursement accounts that were part of flexible benefit plans were tabulated separately.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

36. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual totals		2005												2006
	2004	2005	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	17	22	0	0	3	4	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
In effect during period	18	24	2	2	5	7	8	9	3	3	4	4	5	4	3
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	170.7	99.6	.0	.0	5.9	12.8	9.6	5.5	1.5	4.2	18.3	5.3	1.5	35.0	.0
In effect during period (in thousands)	316.5	160.7	2.5	2.6	8.5	17.0	13.9	12.8	3.9	6.6	25.3	12.3	13.8	41.5	6.5
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	3,344.1	1,736.1	50.0	49.4	98.0	95.3	115.5	84.1	64.5	98.0	513.0	145.3	181.5	241.5	130.0
Percent of estimated working time[1]	.01	.1	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	.02	.01	.01	.01	([2])

[1] Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total time worked is found in "Total economy measures of strike idleness," M*onthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp. 54–56.

[2] 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		2005												2006
	2004	2005	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	188.9	195.3	190.7	191.8	193.3	194.6	194.4	194.5	195.4	196.4	198.8	199.2	197.6	196.8	198.3
All items (1967 = 100)	565.8	585.0	571.2	574.5	579.0	582.9	582.4	582.6	585.2	588.2	595.4	596.7	592.0	589.4	593.9
Food and beverages	186.6	191.2	189.5	189.3	189.6	190.7	191.1	190.9	191.3	191.3	191.8	192.5	192.8	193.2	194.5
Food	186.2	190.7	189.1	188.8	189.1	190.2	190.6	190.4	190.8	190.9	191.4	192.1	192.4	192.9	194.1
Food at home	186.2	189.8	188.9	188.0	188.1	189.8	190.3	189.4	189.8	189.5	190.0	190.8	191.0	191.7	193.4
Cereals and bakery products	206.0	209.0	207.6	208.4	208.5	209.1	209.7	209.4	209.4	210.1	208.3	209.4	209.1	208.4	210.6
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	181.7	184.7	183.4	183.9	184.3	184.7	185.0	185.2	184.7	184.4	185.2	184.6	185.8	185.7	185.8
Dairy and related products[1]	180.2	182.4	183.3	181.8	181.4	182.2	183.3	181.0	181.6	182.9	181.8	182.6	183.5	183.2	183.7
Fruits and vegetables	232.7	241.4	242.9	234.8	233.7	240.1	244.7	238.4	240.3	236.6	240.8	245.7	246.4	252.3	258.5
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	140.4	144.4	142.2	142.5	143.6	144.8	144.3	144.0	144.8	144.3	145.2	145.6	145.5	145.5	147.2
Other foods at home	164.9	167.0	165.6	165.3	165.7	167.5	166.3	166.9	167.6	167.7	167.7	168.3	167.3	167.6	169.1
Sugar and sweets	163.2	165.2	163.0	164.2	162.6	164.9	163.3	165.7	167.1	164.7	165.8	166.3	166.5	167.8	169.3
Fats and oils	167.8	167.7	170.4	169.3	167.0	169.4	167.8	164.5	167.3	167.6	169.4	168.6	166.2	165.2	169.9
Other foods	179.7	182.5	180.3	179.7	181.3	183.0	182.0	182.9	183.0	183.9	183.1	184.0	183.0	183.3	184.3
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	110.4	111.3	110.1	110.3	111.9	110.8	110.8	110.2	111.5	111.8	111.5	112.1	112.7	112.4	112.6
Food away from home[1]	187.5	193.4	190.8	191.4	191.7	192.8	192.6	193.2	193.6	194.2	194.6	195.2	195.6	196.0	196.6
Other food away from home[1,2]	125.3	131.3	127.5	128.7	129.4	129.6	130.3	131.6	132.0	132.6	133.2	133.5	133.7	133.7	134.1
Alcoholic beverages	192.1	195.9	194.3	195.2	195.7	195.9	195.5	195.9	195.8	195.9	196.6	196.8	197.1	196.4	198.0
Housing	189.5	195.7	191.8	192.7	194.1	194.4	194.5	195.5	196.6	196.9	197.0	198.4	198.5	198.3	200.0
Shelter	218.8	224.4	221.0	222.5	224.4	224.4	224.0	224.5	225.6	225.6	224.4	225.7	225.4	225.6	226.8
Rent of primary residence	211.0	217.3	214.5	215.0	215.5	216.0	216.4	216.8	217.5	218.0	218.6	219.3	220.0	220.5	220.9
Lodging away from home	125.9	130.3	122.6	128.9	138.3	136.2	131.7	132.8	136.4	134.3	124.7	129.7	125.2	122.8	127.5
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	224.9	230.2	227.8	228.4	228.7	229.0	229.4	229.7	230.2	230.7	231.2	231.7	232.2	232.8	233.4
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	116.2	117.6	118.5	118.7	119.0	118.2	118.0	118.0	118.1	117.8	116.6	115.8	115.9	116.1	115.9
Fuels and utilities	161.9	179.0	166.9	166.4	166.7	169.6	171.7	177.4	180.1	181.8	188.9	192.8	194.6	191.6	198.7
Fuels	144.4	161.6	149.0	148.1	148.4	151.5	153.7	159.9	162.6	164.4	172.1	176.2	178.0	174.7	182.1
Fuel oil and other fuels	160.5	208.6	181.2	188.5	195.5	199.5	193.9	195.0	202.9	209.8	235.9	241.1	231.5	227.8	229.5
Gas (piped) and electricity	150.6	166.5	154.3	152.9	152.7	155.9	158.7	165.6	168.1	169.6	176.4	180.7	183.4	180.0	188.1
Household furnishings and operations	125.5	126.1	126.1	126.1	126.1	126.3	126.7	126.0	125.9	125.8	125.7	125.9	126.1	126.4	126.5
Apparel	120.4	119.5	116.1	118.7	123.5	123.7	122.4	118.3	113.8	115.8	120.5	122.7	121.5	117.5	114.9
Men's and boys' apparel	117.5	116.1	115.0	116.3	119.6	120.4	119.7	115.3	111.6	112.4	114.0	117.2	117.4	114.1	112.4
Women's and girls' apparel	113.0	110.8	105.1	109.3	117.1	116.6	114.2	109.1	102.8	105.1	112.3	115.1	113.9	108.9	103.0
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	118.5	116.7	117.5	118.1	119.0	121.3	119.8	116.4	112.8	113.5	115.5	116.3	115.3	115.0	113.3
Footwear	119.3	122.6	119.4	121.1	122.8	123.8	123.2	121.7	119.3	121.7	126.0	126.7	124.3	121.4	122.3
Transportation	163.1	173.9	164.0	166.1	168.8	173.2	172.1	171.8	174.4	177.7	186.5	184.0	175.6	172.7	175.9
Private transportation	159.4	170.2	160.5	162.6	165.2	169.6	168.3	167.7	170.3	173.8	183.1	180.5	171.8	168.9	172.1
New and used motor vehicles[2]	94.2	95.6	95.8	95.9	95.6	95.6	95.7	95.6	95.2	95.0	95.4	95.7	95.8	95.8	96.2
New vehicles	137.1	137.9	139.8	139.9	139.1	138.8	138.7	138.1	136.3	135.0	135.8	137.1	138.0	138.3	139.3
Used cars and trucks[1]	133.3	139.4	137.5	137.6	137.7	138.1	138.8	139.9	141.0	142.0	141.5	140.6	139.4	139.2	139.3
Motor fuel	160.4	195.7	156.4	164.3	175.9	193.9	188.2	185.5	197.5	212.7	249.5	237.1	199.7	187.3	199.2
Gasoline (all types)	159.7	194.7	155.6	163.4	175.0	193.9	187.3	184.6	196.5	211.7	248.5	235.9	198.6	186.2	198.2
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	108.7	111.9	110.6	110.9	110.9	110.8	111.0	111.2	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.0	113.6	114.0	114.4
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	200.2	206.9	204.0	203.9	204.7	205.0	205.6	206.1	206.7	207.3	208.7	209.8	210.5	210.7	211.2
Public transportation	209.1	217.3	204.4	205.9	210.1	215.0	218.0	222.4	226.1	223.3	220.7	222.7	220.8	217.6	219.9
Medical care	310.1	323.2	316.8	319.3	320.7	321.5	322.2	322.9	324.1	323.9	324.6	326.2	328.1	328.4	329.5
Medical care commodities	269.3	276.0	271.6	272.8	273.2	273.5	274.6	275.6	276.3	276.8	277.7	278.9	280.3	280.8	282.0
Medical care services	321.3	336.7	329.5	332.5	334.3	335.2	335.9	336.3	337.8	337.3	337.9	339.7	341.7	342.0	342.9
Professional services	271.5	281.7	276.2	278.6	279.7	281.0	281.6	281.9	282.6	282.4	283.0	284.0	284.5	284.9	284.7
Hospital and related services	417.9	439.9	431.0	434.7	437.3	437.1	437.3	437.9	440.9	439.6	439.8	443.6	449.6	449.7	453.6
Recreation[2]	108.6	109.4	108.9	109.0	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.1	109.1	109.3	109.7	109.9	109.8	109.7	109.9
Video and audio[1,2]	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.3	104.6	104.8	104.6	103.1	103.1	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.2	103.9	104.1
Education and communication[2]	111.6	113.7	112.7	112.8	112.7	112.9	112.7	112.8	112.9	113.7	115.3	115.1	115.3	115.3	115.7
Education[2]	143.7	152.7	148.8	149.2	149.3	149.5	149.9	150.5	151.3	153.9	157.1	157.4	157.5	157.6	158.3
Educational books and supplies	351.0	365.6	357.4	359.9	360.6	361.3	362.3	363.4	364.0	364.6	372.4	373.9	373.6	374.3	379.2
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	414.3	440.9	429.7	430.6	430.9	431.4	432.7	434.4	436.6	444.8	454.1	454.7	455.1	455.3	457.2
Communication[1,2]	86.7	84.7	85.4	85.4	85.2	85.4	84.9	84.6	84.4	84.0	84.6	84.2	84.4	84.3	84.5
Information and information processing[1,2]	84.6	82.6	83.2	83.3	83.1	83.2	82.7	82.4	82.2	81.8	82.4	82.0	82.2	82.2	82.1
Telephone services[1,2]	95.8	94.9	94.8	95.1	95.0	95.3	94.8	94.6	94.4	94.1	95.1	94.6	95.2	95.2	95.2
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	14.8	13.6	14.2	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.1	13.1	13.0
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	15.3	12.8	14.0	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.0	11.7	11.6
Other goods and services	304.7	313.4	309.3	310.8	311.2	311.5	312.5	312.5	314.1	314.4	315.0	315.3	316.2	317.3	318.2
Tobacco and smoking products	478.0	502.8	493.9	496.1	496.6	497.0	498.0	497.8	503.4	506.5	510.1	509.4	511.2	513.1	515.1
Personal care[1]	181.7	185.6	183.5	184.4	184.7	184.9	185.5	185.5	186.1	186.1	186.1	186.4	186.9	187.6	188.1
Personal care products[1]	153.9	154.4	153.1	153.9	153.0	153.4	154.4	154.3	155.0	155.2	154.8	155.0	155.0	155.4	155.8
Personal care services[1]	197.6	203.9	201.9	202.9	203.3	203.3	202.8	203.0	203.9	204.1	204.6	204.8	205.2	206.6	206.4

See footnotes at end of table.

37. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2005												2006
	2004	2005	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Miscellaneous personal services	293.9	303.0	298.5	299.8	300.8	301.4	302.8	302.9	303.9	304.2	304.7	305.0	305.9	306.6	308.2
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	154.7	160.2	155.4	156.5	158.2	160.3	159.8	158.9	159.5	161.1	165.6	165.1	161.5	160.0	161.3
Food and beverages	186.6	191.2	189.5	189.3	189.6	190.7	191.1	190.9	191.3	191.3	191.8	192.5	192.8	193.2	194.5
Commodities less food and beverages	136.7	142.5	136.4	138.1	140.4	142.9	142.0	140.8	141.4	143.7	149.9	148.9	143.6	141.3	142.6
Nondurables less food and beverages	157.2	168.4	155.2	158.6	163.7	168.9	167.0	164.7	166.7	171.8	184.4	182.0	171.1	166.3	168.7
Apparel	120.4	119.5	116.1	118.7	123.5	123.7	122.4	118.3	113.8	115.8	120.5	122.7	121.5	117.5	114.9
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	183.9	202.6	183.3	187.3	192.7	201.0	198.6	197.5	203.3	210.4	228.0	222.8	205.9	200.4	206.0
Durables	114.8	115.3	116.0	116.0	115.7	115.6	115.7	115.4	114.9	114.4	114.6	114.9	114.9	114.9	115.3
Services	222.8	230.1	225.6	226.8	228.0	228.6	228.8	229.8	230.9	231.3	231.7	233.0	233.5	233.2	234.9
Rent of shelter[3]	227.9	233.7	230.1	231.7	233.7	233.7	233.2	233.8	234.9	235.0	233.8	235.1	234.9	235.0	236.2
Transporatation services	220.6	225.7	221.7	222.4	223.3	224.4	225.1	226.0	227.1	227.0	227.0	227.6	228.4	227.8	228.2
Other services	261.3	268.4	265.1	265.8	266.1	266.7	266.9	266.7	267.2	268.7	271.2	271.5	272.1	272.3	273.2
Special indexes:															
All items less food	189.4	196.0	190.9	192.3	194.0	195.3	195.1	195.2	196.1	197.3	200.0	200.4	198.5	197.4	199.0
All items less shelter	179.3	186.1	180.9	181.9	183.2	185.1	185.0	184.9	185.7	187.1	191.0	191.1	189.0	187.7	189.3
All items less medical care	182.7	188.7	184.2	185.3	186.8	188.1	187.9	187.9	188.8	189.8	192.3	192.6	190.9	190.0	191.6
Commodities less food	138.8	144.5	138.6	140.2	142.5	144.9	144.0	142.8	143.5	145.7	151.8	150.8	145.6	143.3	144.7
Nondurables less food	159.3	170.1	157.5	160.8	165.6	170.6	168.7	166.6	168.5	173.3	185.2	183.0	172.7	168.1	170.5
Nondurables less food and apparel	183.8	201.2	183.5	187.2	192.1	199.7	197.5	196.5	201.8	208.3	224.3	219.6	204.2	199.2	204.3
Nondurables	172.2	180.2	172.5	174.2	177.0	180.3	179.4	178.2	179.4	182.1	188.9	188.0	182.4	180.1	182.0
Services less rent of shelter[3]	233.5	243.2	237.4	238.0	238.5	239.8	240.7	242.4	243.6	244.5	246.8	248.2	249.5	248.8	251.2
Services less medical care services	214.5	221.2	217.0	218.0	219.2	219.7	219.9	220.9	222.0	222.5	222.8	224.1	224.4	224.2	225.9
Energy	151.4	177.1	151.9	155.2	160.8	170.9	169.4	171.4	178.5	186.6	208.0	204.3	187.6	180.0	189.5
All items less energy	194.4	198.7	196.4	197.3	198.3	198.6	198.6	198.5	198.7	198.9	199.2	200.1	200.2	200.1	200.8
All items less food and energy	196.6	200.9	198.4	199.5	200.7	200.9	200.8	200.6	200.8	201.0	201.3	202.3	202.3	202.1	202.6
Commodities less food and energy	139.6	140.3	139.7	140.3	141.1	141.2	141.1	140.0	138.9	139.0	140.2	141.0	140.8	140.1	139.9
Energy commodities	161.2	197.4	158.7	166.6	178.0	195.2	189.4	187.0	198.8	213.6	249.9	238.6	202.7	190.7	202.1
Services less energy	230.2	236.6	232.9	234.3	235.7	236.0	235.9	236.4	237.4	237.7	237.4	238.4	238.6	238.7	239.7
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	184.5	191.0	186.3	187.3	188.6	190.2	190.0	190.1	191.0	192.1	195.0	195.2	193.4	192.5	194.0
All items (1967 = 100)	549.5	568.9	554.9	557.9	561.9	566.4	566.0	566.2	568.8	572.3	580.9	581.5	576.1	573.3	577.7
Food and beverages	186.2	190.5	189.0	188.8	189.1	190.1	190.4	190.3	190.6	190.6	191.1	191.8	192.1	192.5	193.8
Food	185.7	190.1	188.5	188.2	188.5	189.6	190.0	189.8	190.2	190.2	190.7	191.4	191.7	192.2	193.4
Food at home	185.4	188.9	188.0	187.2	187.4	188.9	189.4	188.6	188.9	188.7	189.1	189.9	190.1	190.7	192.4
Cereals and bakery products	206.0	208.9	207.6	208.5	208.5	209.0	209.7	209.5	209.2	209.9	208.1	209.2	208.9	208.4	210.8
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	181.8	184.7	183.4	183.9	184.3	184.5	184.9	185.2	184.6	184.5	185.1	184.5	185.8	185.6	185.4
Dairy and related products[1]	180.0	182.2	183.2	181.6	181.3	182.1	183.1	180.9	181.4	182.8	181.7	182.4	183.3	183.0	183.5
Fruits and vegetables	230.4	238.9	240.1	232.2	231.3	237.5	242.2	235.9	238.0	234.7	238.8	243.4	243.4	249.6	256.2
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	139.7	143.7	141.6	141.8	143.0	144.1	143.7	143.4	144.1	143.4	144.6	144.9	144.8	144.9	146.7
Other foods at home	164.5	166.5	165.3	165.0	165.3	167.0	165.8	166.3	167.0	167.1	167.1	167.7	166.9	167.1	168.5
Sugar and sweets	162.5	164.3	162.2	163.6	161.8	163.9	162.3	164.8	166.3	163.8	165.1	165.6	165.7	166.9	168.3
Fats and oils	167.8	167.8	170.4	169.1	167.2	169.4	168.0	164.5	167.4	167.6	169.4	168.6	166.3	165.6	170.4
Other foods	180.1	182.8	180.8	180.2	181.7	183.4	182.3	183.1	183.3	184.0	183.2	184.1	183.4	183.7	184.4
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	110.9	111.8	110.7	110.9	112.5	111.1	111.3	110.5	111.9	112.1	111.9	112.5	113.2	112.9	113.0
Food away from home[1]	187.4	193.3	190.6	191.2	191.6	192.0	192.4	193.0	193.4	194.0	194.4	195.1	195.5	195.8	196.4
Other food away from home[1,2]	125.1	131.1	127.3	128.4	129.1	129.2	129.6	131.5	131.8	132.4	133.0	133.3	133.5	133.6	133.7
Alcoholic beverages	192.4	195.8	194.4	195.2	196.0	196.2	195.3	195.7	195.6	195.3	196.0	196.5	197.0	196.3	198.0
Housing	185.0	191.2	187.3	188.1	188.9	189.4	189.7	190.9	191.9	192.3	192.9	194.1	194.4	194.2	195.8
Shelter	212.2	217.5	214.4	215.7	216.8	216.9	216.8	217.3	218.3	218.5	217.9	218.8	218.9	219.2	220.0
Rent of primary residence	210.2	216.5	213.7	214.2	214.6	215.2	215.5	215.9	216.6	217.1	217.7	218.4	219.1	219.7	220.1
Lodging away from home[2]	126.4	130.0	122.2	129.1	137.1	135.2	131.1	132.9	136.9	134.5	124.5	129.2	124.5	122.4	126.1
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	204.1	208.8	206.6	207.2	207.4	207.7	208.0	208.4	208.8	209.3	209.7	210.2	210.7	211.2	211.7
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	116.4	117.9	118.8	118.9	119.4	118.5	118.3	118.3	118.4	118.1	116.9	116.0	116.2	166.4	116.2
Fuels and utilities	161.2	177.9	166.0	165.4	165.7	168.6	170.7	176.7	179.2	181.0	187.7	191.0	193.0	190.2	197.3
Fuels	143.2	159.7	147.4	146.6	146.8	149.8	152.1	158.5	161.0	162.7	169.9	173.5	175.5	172.4	179.7
Fuel oil and other fuels	160.0	208.1	180.9	187.7	195.3	199.2	193.6	194.8	201.8	208.9	235.4	241.2	231.3	227.4	228.9
Gas (piped) and electricity	149.8	165.4	153.3	152.0	151.8	155.0	157.7	164.8	167.2	168.7	175.2	178.8	181.6	178.3	186.4
Household furnishings and operations	121.1	121.8	121.9	121.9	121.9	122.1	122.5	121.9	121.5	121.5	121.4	121.8	121.8	121.9	122.0
Apparel	120.0	119.1	116.1	118.6	123.0	123.2	121.9	117.9	113.8	115.5	119.6	121.9	121.0	117.2	114.3
Men's and boys' apparel	117.3	115.6	114.6	116.1	119.6	119.9	119.2	114.9	111.2	111.8	113.2	116.6	116.9	113.5	112.0
Women's and girls' apparel	112.8	110.4	105.3	109.3	116.8	124.1	113.9	108.7	102.7	104.5	111.1	114.3	113.4	108.3	102.1
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	121.3	119.3	120.5	121.0	121.9	122.7	122.5	118.9	115.2	116.0	117.6	118.7	117.8	117.6	115.8
Footwear	118.2	121.8	118.8	120.6	121.7	122.7	122.4	121.3	119.0	121.2	124.9	125.4	123.2	120.9	121.6
Transportation	161.5	173.0	1632.6	164.7	167.6	172.2	171.0	170.6	173.5	177.1	186.4	183.7	174.7	171.6	174.9
Private transportation	158.8	170.3	160.0	162.2	164.9	169.5	168.2	167.7	170.5	174.4	183.9	181.1	171.9	168.8	172.2
New and used motor vehicles[2]	92.8	94.7	94.6	94.7	94.5	94.5	94.7	94.8	94.5	94.4	94.7	94.9	94.9	94.8	95.2

See footnotes at end of table.

37. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2005												2006
	2004	2005	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
New vehicles	138.1	138.9	140.7	140.7	140.0	139.7	139.6	139.0	137.2	136.0	136.8	138.2	139.1	139.3	140.3
Used cars and trucks[1]	134.1	140.3	138.3	138.4	138.5	138.9	139.6	140.7	141.9	142.9	142.4	141.4	140.2	140.0	140.1
Motor fuel	160.9	196.3	156.9	164.9	176.5	194.5	188.7	186.1	198.1	213.4	250.3	238.0	200.5	188.0	199.9
Gasoline (all types)	160.2	195.4	156.1	164.1	175.7	193.7	187.9	185.3	197.2	212.4	249.3	236.8	199.4	187.0	198.9
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	108.2	111.5	110.1	110.4	110.5	110.4	110.5	110.8	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.6	113.2	113.6	113.9
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	202.0	209.3	206.0	206.1	206.9	207.2	207.9	208.4	209.1	209.7	211.1	212.4	213.1	213.2	213.6
Public transportation	207.1	215.5	203.4	204.9	209.0	213.3	215.8	219.8	223.3	220.8	218.8	220.9	219.4	216.6	219.0
Medical care	309.5	322.8	316.3	318.9	320.3	321.1	321.9	322.5	323.7	323.5	324.0	325.8	327.9	328.2	329.1
Medical care commodities	263.2	269.2	265.2	266.3	266.6	266.9	267.9	268.8	269.4	269.9	270.3	271.8	273.4	273.9	275.0
Medical care services	321.5	337.3	330.0	333.0	334.8	335.8	336.5	337.0	338.4	337.9	338.4	340.4	342.6	342.8	343.6
Professional services	274.0	284.3	278.9	281.2	282.3	283.6	284.3	284.6	285.3	285.0	285.6	286.6	287.1	287.4	287.2
Hospital and related services	414.0	436.1	427.4	430.9	433.6	433.4	433.7	434.3	436.9	435.3	435.5	439.8	446.4	446.4	450.1
Recreation[2]	106.3	106.8	106.5	106.5	106.5	106.8	107.0	106.6	106.5	106.8	107.0	107.3	107.2	107.1	107.2
Video and audio[1,2]	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.9	104.0	103.9	102.5	102.4	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.5	103.2	103.3
Education and communication[2]	110.0	111.4	110.6	110.7	110.7	110.8	110.6	110.7	110.7	111.1	112.6	112.4	112.7	112.6	113.1
Education[2]	142.5	151.0	147.3	147.7	147.8	148.0	148.5	149.1	149.7	152.0	155.1	155.3	155.5	155.6	156.7
Educational books and supplies	352.2	367.1	359.0	361.5	362.4	363.1	364.0	365.1	365.6	365.9	373.6	375.1	374.8	375.5	380.6
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	402.5	427.1	416.8	417.6	418.0	418.5	419.8	421.6	423.4	430.4	439.1	439.7	440.3	440.5	443.3
Communication[1,2]	88.3	86.4	87.0	87.0	86.8	87.0	86.5	86.3	86.0	85.7	86.3	85.9	86.2	86.2	86.3
Information and information processing[1,2]	86.8	84.9	85.5	85.5	85.3	85.5	85.0	84.8	84.5	84.1	84.8	84.4	84.7	84.6	84.6
Telephone services[1,2]	96.0	95.0	94.9	95.3	95.1	95.4	94.9	94.8	94.6	94.3	95.3	94.8	95.3	95.3	95.3
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	15.3	14.2	14.8	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.6
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	15.0	12.6	13.7	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.0	12.7	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.4
Other goods and services	312.6	322.2	318.0	319.4	319.6	319.9	320.8	320.9	323.1	323.6	324.4	324.5	325.4	326.6	327.6
Tobacco and smoking products	478.8	504.2	494.9	496.9	497.4	497.8	498.7	498.9	505.2	508.5	512.2	511.3	513.2	515.0	517.1
Personal care[1]	180.4	184.0	182.1	182.9	183.0	183.2	183.8	183.8	184.6	184.4	184.4	184.7	185.1	185.8	186.3
Personal care products[1]	154.4	154.5	153.3	154.2	153.3	153.6	154.5	154.5	155.4	155.4	155.0	155.0	154.9	155.4	155.8
Personal care services[1]	198.2	204.2	202.4	203.3	203.6	203.6	203.1	203.3	204.1	204.4	204.8	205.0	205.5	206.9	206.6
Miscellaneous personal services	294.0	303.4	299.2	299.8	300.8	301.5	303.2	303.2	304.4	304.6	305.1	305.4	306.2	307.0	308.6
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	155.4	161.4	156.3	157.4	159.2	161.5	160.9	160.1	160.8	162.7	167.4	166.8	162.8	161.2	162.6
Food and beverages	186.2	190.5	189.0	188.8	189.1	190.1	190.4	190.3	190.6	190.6	191.1	191.8	192.1	192.5	193.8
Commodities less food and beverages	138.1	144.7	138.0	139.8	142.2	145.0	144.0	142.8	143.8	146.4	153.0	151.8	145.9	143.4	144.8
Nondurables less food and beverages	160.6	173.2	158.8	162.5	167.8	173.6	171.5	169.2	171.7	177.3	191.0	188.2	176.1	170.8	173.5
Apparel	120.0	119.1	116.1	118.6	123.0	123.2	121.9	117.9	113.8	115.5	119.6	121.9	121.0	117.2	114.3
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	189.6	210.6	188.8	193.3	199.4	208.9	206.0	204.7	211.3	219.5	239.4	233.5	214.2	207.8	214.2
Durables	114.0	115.1	115.5	115.5	115.3	115.3	115.5	115.3	114.9	114.7	114.8	115.0	114.9	114.9	115.2
Services	218.6	225.7	221.5	222.3	223.2	223.8	224.2	225.3	226.3	226.8	227.5	228.6	229.3	229.2	230.7
Rent of shelter[3]	204.3	209.5	206.5	207.7	208.8	208.9	208.8	209.3	210.2	210.4	209.9	210.8	210.9	211.2	211.9
Transporatation services	220.9	225.9	222.8	223.4	224.0	224.8	225.3	226.0	226.8	226.9	226.9	227.5	228.5	228.3	228.6
Other services	254.1	260.0	257.2	257.8	258.1	258.7	258.9	258.6	258.9	260.2	262.4	262.6	263.2	263.5	264.4
Special indexes:															
All items less food	184.1	191.0	185.7	187.0	188.5	190.1	189.9	190.0	190.9	192.3	195.6	195.8	193.5	192.3	193.9
All items less shelter	176.4	183.4	178.0	179.0	180.4	182.4	182.3	182.2	183.1	184.6	188.8	188.7	186.2	184.8	186.6
All items less medical care	179.1	185.4	180.8	181.7	183.1	184.6	184.4	184.5	185.3	186.5	189.5	189.6	187.7	186.7	188.2
Commodities less food	140.0	146.5	140.0	141.7	144.1	146.8	145.9	144.7	145.7	148.2	154.6	153.5	147.8	145.3	146.8
Nondurables less food	162.6	174.6	160.9	164.4	169.5	175.1	173.0	170.8	173.2	178.5	191.5	188.9	177.4	172.4	175.1
Nondurables less food and apparel	189.0	208.4	188.5	192.7	198.3	206.9	204.2	203.0	209.0	216.5	234.6	229.3	211.8	205.9	211.9
Nondurables	173.9	182.5	174.3	176.1	179.0	182.5	181.5	180.3	181.7	184.6	191.9	190.9	184.7	182.2	184.2
Services less rent of shelter[3]	207.4	215.9	210.8	211.2	211.6	212.7	213.6	215.3	216.3	217.0	219.2	220.4	221.7	221.1	223.4
Services less medical care services	210.6	217.2	213.2	214.0	214.7	215.4	215.7	216.8	217.8	218.3	219.1	220.1	220.7	220.6	222.2
Energy	151.3	177.2	151.4	155.0	160.9	171.4	169.6	171.5	178.7	187.2	209.3	204.8	187.1	179.3	188.8
All items less energy	189.5	193.5	191.5	192.2	192.9	193.3	193.4	193.2	193.3	193.6	194.1	194.8	195.0	194.9	195.4
All items less food and energy	190.6	194.6	192.4	193.4	194.2	194.5	194.5	194.3	194.3	194.6	195.1	195.9	196.1	195.9	196.2
Commodities less food and energy	139.4	140.6	139.9	140.5	141.3	141.4	141.3	140.4	139.3	139.6	140.6	141.3	141.2	140.4	140.2
Energy commodities	161.5	197.7	158.7	166.6	178.1	195.5	189.7	187.3	199.0	214.0	250.5	239.0	202.8	190.7	202.0
Services less energy	226.2	232.3	229.0	230.1	231.1	231.4	231.5	231.9	232.8	233.1	233.1	234.0	234.4	234.6	235.4

[1] Not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.

[3] Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.

[4] Indexes on a December 1988 = 100 base.

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[1]	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2005					2006	2005					2006
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
U.S. city average	M	196.4	198.8	199.2	197.6	196.8	198.3	192.1	195.0	195.2	193.4	192.5	194.0
Region and area size[2]													
Northeast urban	M	208.7	210.8	211.5	210.0	209.0	211.0	204.8	207.9	208.1	206.5	205.5	207.5
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	211.2	213.2	213.8	212.2	211.3	213.2	206.0	209.0	208.9	207.3	206.4	208.2
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	123.0	124.5	125.2	124.3	123.6	124.8	122.9	124.8	125.4	124.4	123.7	125.2
Midwest urban[4]	M	189.7	192.5	192.1	190.3	189.7	190.8	185.1	188.2	187.6	185.6	185.1	186.2
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	191.5	193.8	193.7	192.1	191.6	192.7	186.1	188.7	188.5	186.7	186.2	187.3
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	120.9	123.1	122.6	121.3	120.9	121.6	120.5	122.9	122.2	120.6	120.3	121.1
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	184.6	187.2	186.8	185.0	184.4	185.3	182.5	185.6	184.9	183.0	182.4	183.5
South urban	M	189.4	192.0	192.5	190.7	190.1	191.5	186.6	189.8	190.2	188.0	187.2	188.8
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	191.0	193.9	194.5	192.9	191.9	193.6	189.2	192.6	193.2	191.1	189.7	191.6
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	120.9	122.3	122.5	121.4	121.2	122.0	119.5	121.3	121.4	120.0	119.8	120.7
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	188.6	191.9	193.6	190.7	189.7	191.0	188.8	192.6	194.4	191.0	189.8	191
West urban	M	199.6	201.7	202.6	201.4	200.0	201.7	194.9	197.1	197.8	196.4	194.9	196.3
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	202.4	204.5	205.4	204.2	203.0	204.7	196.1	198.4	199.1	197.7	196.2	197.6
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	122.0	123.1	123.6	122.8	121.8	122.9	121.6	122.8	123.2	122.4	121.3	122.3
Size classes:													
A[5]	M	179.6	181.7	182.1	180.8	180.0	181.4	178.1	180.7	180.9	179.3	178.4	179.8
B/C[3]	M	121.3	122.9	123.1	122.0	121.6	122.5	120.5	122.4	122.4	121.2	120.7	121.7
D	M	188.7	191.5	192.2	190.2	189.3	190.1	187.3	190.7	191.3	189.0	186.9	188.7
Selected local areas[6]													
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	195.8	198.3	197.9	197.3	196.4	197.5	189.2	192.2	191.9	191.1	190.2	191.2
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	203.1	205.8	206.9	205.6	203.9	206.0	196.4	199.0	200.0	198.4	196.5	198.3
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	214.1	215.8	216.6	215.3	214.2	215.9	208.3	211.0	211.0	209.9	208.7	210.2
Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT	1	–	220.1	–	218.6	–	220.5	–	220.2	–	217.7	–	219.5
Cleveland–Akron, OH	1	–	191.6	–	189.9	–	190.3	–	183.1	–	180.8	–	181.4
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	1	–	188.9	–	187.8	–	188.6	–	190.8	–	188.9	–	189.9
Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV[7]	1	–	126.7	–	125.4	–	126.3	–	127.2	–	125.2	–	126.1
Atlanta, GA	2	189.5	–	193.9	–	188.7	–	188.3	–	193.1	–	187.2	–
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	192.2	–	195.1	–	192.4	–	187.7	–	190.5	–	187.9	–
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	175.5	–	179.2	–	177.2	–	174.4	–	178.4	–	175.1	–
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	195.6	–	198.8	–	197.4	–	193.8	–	197.4	–	195.5	–
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2	206.6	–	207.5	–	204.9	–	206.0	–	207.6	–	205.2	–
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	203.0	–	205.9	–	203.4	–	199.5	–	202.6	–	199.3	–
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA	2	199.9	–	203.3	–	200.9	–	195.3	–	198.6	–	196.1	–

[1] Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all areas; most other goods and services priced as indicated:

M—Every month.

1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.

2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

[2] Regions defined as the four Census regions.

[3] Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

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

[5] Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

[6] In addition, the following metropolitan areas are published semiannually and appear in tables 34 and 39 of the January and July issues of the *CPI Detailed Report*: Anchorage, AK; Cincinnatti, OH–KY–IN; Kansas City, MO–KS; Milwaukee–Racine, WI; Minneapolis–St. Paul, MN–WI; Pittsburgh, PA; Port-land–Salem, OR–WA; St Louis, MO–IL; San Diego, CA; Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater, FL.

[7] Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982–84 = 100]

Series	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index	152.4	156.9	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3
Percent change	2.8	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4
Food and beverages:											
Index	148.9	153.7	157.7	161.1	164.6	168.4	173.6	176.8	180.5	186.6	191.2
Percent change	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.5
Housing:											
Index	148.5	152.8	156.8	160.4	163.9	169.6	176.4	180.3	184.8	189.5	195.7
Percent change	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.3
Apparel:											
Index	132.0	131.7	132.9	133.0	131.3	129.6	127.3	124.0	120.9	120.4	119.5
Percent change	–1.0	–.2	.9	.1	–1.3	–1.3	–1.8	–2.6	–2.5	–.4	–.7
Transportation:											
Index	139.1	143.0	144.3	141.6	144.4	153.3	154.3	152.9	157.6	163.1	173.9
Percent change	3.6	2.8	0.9	–1.9	2.0	6.2	0.7	–.9	3.1	3.5	6.6
Medical care:											
Index	220.5	228.2	234.6	242.1	250.6	260.8	272.8	285.6	297.1	310.1	323.2
Percent change	4.5	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2
Other goods and services:											
Index	206.9	215.4	224.8	237.7	258.3	271.1	282.6	293.2	298.7	304.7	313.4
Percent change	4.2	4.1	4.4	5.7	8.7	5.0	4.2	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.9
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index	149.8	154.1	157.6	159.7	163.2	168.9	173.5	175.9	179.8	188.9	191.0
Percent change	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.3	2.2	3.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	5.1	1.1

40. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2005												2006
	2004	2005	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[p]	Nov.[p]	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
Finished goods	148.5	155.7	151.4	152.1	153.6	154.4	154.3	154.2	155.5	156.3	158.9	161.0	158.4	158.8	160.0
Finished consumer goods	151.6	160.5	154.8	155.7	157.6	158.7	158.5	158.6	160.2	161.4	164.9	167.2	163.8	164.3	165.8
Finished consumer foods	152.6	155.6	154.2	155.4	156.3	156.3	156.7	155.5	154.4	154.0	155.8	155.6	155.9	157.1	157.2
Finshed consumer goods excluding foods	150.9	162.0	154.6	155.5	157.8	159.2	158.8	159.3	162.1	163.8	168.0	171.3	166.5	166.7	168.7
Nondurable goods less food	156.6	172.1	160.7	162.4	165.7	167.9	167.4	168.7	172.6	175.4	181.5	185.1	178.5	178.9	181.5
Durable goods	135.1	136.7	137.8	137.0	137.0	136.9	136.8	135.6	135.8	135.4	135.5	138.0	137.1	137.0	137.8
Capital equipment	141.5	144.7	144.1	143.9	144.2	144.5	144.7	144.2	144.4	144.4	144.5	145.9	145.5	145.5	146.0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	142.5	153.9	148.0	148.8	150.4	151.5	151.0	151.7	153.2	153.9	158.0	161.9	159.8	159.3	161.7
Materials and components for manufacturing	137.9	145.8	143.9	144.4	145.2	145.3	144.7	144.3	144.6	144.4	146.7	148.6	148.8	149.2	150.9
Materials for food manufacturing	145.0	146.0	145.7	145.6	146.6	146.1	147.3	145.6	145.1	144.4	145.4	146.7	146.7	146.4	146.4
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	147.6	162.5	157.9	158.1	160.4	159.6	159.8	159.4	160.8	161.2	166.5	170.0	168.5	168.5	171.9
Materials for durable manufacturing	146.6	158.3	157.3	159.1	159.1	158.6	157.0	156.2	155.3	153.8	156.8	159.9	162.2	164.6	166.3
Components for manufacturing	127.4	130.0	129.2	129.5	129.5	129.9	129.7	129.7	129.9	130.0	130.0	130.5	131.0	130.8	131.6
Materials and components for construction	166.4	176.6	173.1	174.7	175.1	175.4	175.0	175.5	175.7	175.4	177.0	179.3	180.9	181.8	183.8
Processed fuels and lubricants	124.1	149.8	129.5	130.9	136.0	141.5	139.5	142.9	149.3	153.4	166.9	179.7	167.1	163.0	168.1
Containers	159.2	167.0	165.5	166.1	166.9	167.5	167.3	167.4	166.8	166.8	166.1	166.2	168.4	169.6	171.2
Supplies	146.7	151.9	149.6	150.0	150.7	151.1	151.4	151.7	152.0	152.2	152.5	153.4	153.8	154.0	155.3
Crude materials for further processing	159.0	182.1	163.0	162.5	170.4	175.0	170.6	167.0	175.4	181.8	200.2	211.1	207.6	202.4	201.4
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	126.9	122.6	123.8	121.5	127.7	124.9	126.2	122.1	120.9	119.6	120.9	120.6	120.7	123.2	119.3
Crude nonfood materials	179.2	223.2	188.7	189.7	198.7	208.9	200.2	197.1	212.8	225.1	256.5	275.9	269.7	258.4	259.9
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	147.2	155.5	150.5	151.0	152.6	153.6	153.5	153.6	155.5	156.6	159.4	162.1	158.8	158.9	160.4
Finished energy goods	113.0	132.7	116.4	118.6	123.8	126.9	125.5	127.4	133.2	137.3	147.0	152.7	141.5	141.9	145.5
Finished goods less energy	152.4	155.9	155.1	155.3	155.7	155.9	156.2	155.5	155.5	155.3	155.8	156.8	156.7	157.1	157.6
Finished consumer goods less energy	157.2	160.8	159.9	160.4	160.7	160.9	161.2	160.5	160.3	160.1	160.8	161.5	161.7	162.2	162.7
Finished goods less food and energy	152.7	156.4	155.8	155.7	155.9	156.1	156.4	155.9	156.2	156.1	156.3	157.6	157.4	157.5	158.1
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	160.3	164.4	163.8	163.7	163.7	164.0	164.3	163.8	164.2	164.1	164.2	165.5	165.5	165.6	166.3
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	180.7	187.1	184.8	185.4	185.6	186.1	186.8	187.2	187.7	187.9	188.1	188.0	189.0	189.3	189.9
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	142.9	155.0	148.9	149.7	151.3	152.5	151.9	152.6	154.1	154.9	159.2	163.3	161.1	160.6	163.0
Intermediate foods and feeds	137.0	133.8	132.0	131.7	133.3	133.6	135.0	134.8	134.9	134.4	134.1	134.4	133.8	133.8	135.0
Intermediate energy goods	123.1	149.1	129.0	130.0	134.9	139.8	138.5	142.3	148.7	153.0	166.6	179.3	166.4	162.4	167.3
Intermediate goods less energy	145.8	153.2	151.1	151.8	152.5	152.6	152.4	152.2	152.3	152.2	153.6	155.3	156.0	156.4	158.1
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	146.5	154.5	152.3	153.1	153.8	153.9	153.5	153.3	153.5	153.3	154.9	156.6	157.4	157.9	159.6
Crude energy materials	174.7	233.8	183.9	186.6	199.7	212.6	203.1	202.1	224.0	237.5	278.2	307.9	295.0	279.0	280.8
Crude materials less energy	143.9	143.5	144.5	142.0	146.4	145.5	144.5	139.3	138.9	140.6	144.3	142.9	145.5	147.2	144.5
Crude nonfood materials less energy	192.8	202.4	203.3	200.2	199.9	204.0	196.9	188.9	190.2	200.1	210.2	205.7	215.1	214.8	215.5

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2005												2006
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[p]	Nov.[p]	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	163.3	166.2	176.0	184.3	177.9	178.1	193.4	203.6	233.1	253.8	245.2	238.1	237.7
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	202.5	205.3	221.3	236.4	224.0	222.2	248.4	265.5	316.9	351.7	334.5	318.1	314.9
212	Mining, except oil and gas	120.2	121.0	123.8	124.0	124.6	127.0	127.2	127.6	128.8	128.4	129.5	131.9	136.2
213	Mining support activities	115.5	122.2	124.4	124.2	125.7	129.1	133.5	136.4	139.5	151.5	154.4	160.4	161.5
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	146.2	147.0	148.9	149.6	149.4	149.6	151.0	151.8	154.2	156.5	152.7	152.8	154.1
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100)	144.7	145.0	146.0	146.3	147.1	146.4	146.3	146.0	146.3	146.6	146.0	146.2	146.5
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	104.1	104.0	104.2	104.4	104.6	104.8	104.8	105.1	105.2	105.3	105.5	105.3	106.2
313	Textile mills	102.3	102.4	102.7	103.2	103.5	103.4	103.4	103.7	104.3	104.6	105.3	105.0	105.5
315	Apparel manufacturing	100.4	100.2	99.9	99.8	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.4	99.9	100.2	100.2	100.4
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	143.8	144.2	144.3	144.3	144.4	144.5	144.8	144.6	144.6	144.6	144.9	144.8	145.0
321	Wood products manufacturing	106.9	108.8	109.4	108.9	107.5	109.5	108.3	107.4	109.6	110.7	107.7	108.6	109.8
322	Paper manufacturing	106.1	106.5	106.9	107.1	107.2	107.2	106.9	106.6	106.4	106.1	107.4	107.5	108.1
323	Printing and related support activities	102.5	102.4	102.5	102.8	102.8	102.9	103.2	103.4	103.6	103.8	103.8	104.1	104.7
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	155.9	163.6	182.8	189.6	184.0	189.7	204.7	215.6	241.5	260.2	209.7	208.9	215.6
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100)	182.7	183.4	184.7	185.9	185.8	185.3	186.3	186.4	187.7	190.1	192.9	193.5	195.0
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	137.4	138.4	138.9	139.4	139.7	140.1	140.3	140.2	141.4	143.8	148.6	148.5	149.5
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100)	158.6	159.5	158.5	157.9	156.1	153.6	152.5	150.5	152.4	155.4	158.6	160.8	162.3
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	146.9	148.2	148.6	149.1	149.3	149.5	149.7	149.9	150.1	150.3	150.7	151.1	151.9
333	Machinery manufacturing	104.1	104.5	104.9	105.1	105.4	105.6	105.8	105.9	106.1	106.5	106.5	106.8	107.3
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing	98.3	98.2	98.0	97.9	97.7	97.6	97.5	97.6	97.1	97.1	96.7	96.5	96.5
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	106.0	106.6	107.0	107.2	107.2	107.5	107.7	107.7	108.4	109.1	110.3	111.2	112.2
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	103.2	102.6	102.6	102.7	102.6	101.7	102.0	101.8	101.9	103.9	102.8	102.5	103.3
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	155.5	156.2	156.2	156.7	157.5	157.8	158.4	158.3	158.7	159.1	159.5	161.0	160.9
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	102.2	102.5	102.7	102.6	102.8	102.9	102.9	103.0	103.1	103.5	103.5	103.5	104.2
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	106.2	106.7	107.2	107.6	107.1	106.9	106.7	106.2	106.2	106.6	106.5	108.4	107.6
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	105.6	106.6	106.4	108.9	109.9	111.2	111.2	111.0	112.7	113.8	113.8	114.3	115.6
443	Electronics and appliance stores	98.3	100.2	102.3	103.5	99.7	99.4	91.8	95.8	100.7	101.7	100.9	113.0	97.1
446	Health and personal care stores	106.5	105.6	107.8	107.2	107.5	107.6	105.8	106.9	106.8	107.0	110.3	110.3	114.1
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100)	49.0	49.8	48.3	50.7	51.2	40.0	46.5	42.3	59.3	65.3	58.3	47.7	44.4
454	Nonstore retailers	117.5	122.6	117.7	123.4	122.6	120.2	120.0	110.8	128.4	126.0	126.8	120.4	125.8
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100)	164.9	164.5	169.5	168.8	168.2	172.6	175.2	172.8	170.2	173.8	179.1	173.7	178.2
483	Water transportation	104.0	104.3	105.0	106.0	104.9	105.4	105.9	107.0	108.1	109.8	109.8	108.8	108.4
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	164.7
	Utilities													
221	Utilities	108.3	107.5	108.7	110.6	111.2	112.2	116.2	119.9	125.5	129.4	129.4	129.9	131.2
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100)	115.7	115.9	116.3	116.3	116.3	116.5	116.6	116.5	116.6	116.6	116.6	116.6	116.5
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	102.4	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.4
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100)	120.9	121.0	120.9	120.8	120.9	120.8	120.9	120.9	121.0	121.0	121.3	121.7	122.0
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100)	144.8	145.6	145.6	145.6	145.7	145.8	146.4	146.6	147.2	147.8	148.4	148.9	150.5
6231	Nursing care facilities	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.8	105.9	106.0	106.8	106.6	107.0	107.2	107.4	107.3	107.6
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities	103.8	103.7	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.4	105.5
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	103.0	103.4	103.3	103.5	103.7	103.9	104.1	104.3	104.7	104.9	105.0	105.0	105.4
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	100.2	100.5	101.5	103.0	103.7	103.0	99.3	99.8	101.2	103.6	104.7	104.8	100.5
517	Telecommunications	99.0	98.1	98.2	98.4	98.3	98.2	98.4	98.2	97.9	97.6	97.4	97.4	97.3
5182	Data processing and related services	98.7	98.8	98.7	98.7	98.7	99.0	99.0	98.8	99.0	99.1	98.9	98.9	99.0
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity	108.0	109.8	108.5	109.8	108.6	109.1	109.9	109.7	109.3	110.9	110.2	110.7	112.4
53112	Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse)	104.2	103.5	102.6	104.0	104.2	103.9	104.6	106.4	107.7	106.3	102.0	103.8	106.3
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	106.0	106.0	105.9	105.8	105.8	108.9	109.1	109.2	109.0	110.6	110.5	110.3	110.3
5313	Real estate support activities	103.2	102.0	102.0	102.5	102.0	102.5	101.9	102.2	103.1	101.9	100.3	101.5	104.4
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100)	105.2	106.9	108.1	105.2	106.6	108.0	108.8	110.8	112.2	112.4	111.8	113.4	113.5
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100)	136.8	137.1	137.2	137.6	137.6	138.3	138.8	138.8	139.2	139.4	140.1	140.0	143.1
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	101.8	102.8	102.9	101.6	103.6	102.9	101.7	103.1	103.2	105.8	107.6	105.7	103.5
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100)	128.2	128.6	128.5	128.4	128.6	128.9	129.3	129.3	129.8	129.9	130.3	130.3	131.3
54181	Advertising agencies	100.8	101.0	100.9	100.8	101.3	101.5	101.5	101.7	101.8	101.8	101.7	102.0	104.4
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100)	115.1	115.7	115.4	115.8	115.9	115.6	116.2	116.5	116.4	117.1	117.8	118.5	117.9
56151	Travel agencies	94.5	93.7	95.1	96.3	96.3	95.5	95.6	96.8	95.8	95.8	95.1	96.6	99.0
56172	Janitorial services	101.7	101.8	101.8	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.6	101.8	101.9	101.9	102.2	102.1	102.7
5621	Waste collection	101.5	101.5	101.5	102.5	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.7	103.6	103.7	103.4	103.4
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100)	125.7	129.1	130.7	130.7	131.5	132.9	134.4	135.1	134.9	133.5	133.7	132.5	133.2

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

[1982 = 100]

Index	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Finished goods											
Total	127.9	131.3	131.8	130.7	133.0	138.0	140.7	138.9	143.3	148.5	155.7
Foods	129.0	133.6	134.5	134.3	135.1	137.2	141.3	140.1	145.9	152.6	155.6
Energy	78.1	83.2	83.4	75.1	78.8	94.1	96.8	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.7
Other	140.0	142.0	142.4	143.7	146.1	148.0	150.0	150.2	150.5	152.7	156.4
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components											
Total	124.9	125.7	125.6	123.0	123.2	129.2	129.7	127.8	133.7	142.5	153.9
Foods	119.5	125.3	123.2	123.2	120.8	119.2	124.3	123.3	134.4	145.0	146.0
Energy	84.1	89.8	89.0	80.8	84.3	101.7	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.1	149.1
Other	135.2	134.0	134.2	133.5	133.1	136.6	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.5
Crude materials for further processing											
Total	102.7	113.8	111.1	96.8	98.2	120.6	121.3	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.1
Foods	105.8	121.5	112.2	103.9	98.7	100.2	106.2	99.5	113.5	126.9	122.6
Energy	69.4	85.0	87.3	68.6	78.5	122.1	122.8	102.0	147.5	174.7	233.8
Other	105.8	105.7	103.5	84.5	91.1	118.0	101.8	101.0	116.8	149.0	176.8

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

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2005												2006
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
0	**Food and live animals**	118.2	118.3	120.1	121.1	123.9	124.3	124.3	124.2	123.8	125.2	123.7	122.5	123.4
01	Meat and meat preparations	121.3	125.1	128.5	132.9	140.1	140.2	137.8	139.2	142.7	142.8	141.6	134.9	129.0
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	119.2	116.2	121.4	116.9	116.1	118.7	120.5	118.4	117.0	121.7	119.9	121.1	125.1
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	127.4	128.1	125.1	130.4	137.4	133.6	132.1	131.5	129.2	130.0	126.0	123.9	123.4
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**	123.1	122.1	127.5	129.3	128.5	130.3	129.5	129.0	126.4	127.4	128.5	131.1	134.5
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	115.2	109.7	128.9	124.6	127.7	136.5	137.1	135.7	121.7	116.8	119.7	119.7	124.9
24	Cork and wood	98.7	98.9	98.9	98.4	97.8	97.6	97.2	97.0	96.9	96.9	97.1	97.3	98.0
25	Pulp and waste paper	100.0	100.7	103.0	101.8	101.8	101.5	99.9	99.0	99.3	98.7	97.6	97.6	96.5
26	Textile fibers and their waste	98.4	98.7	104.1	105.6	105.0	103.1	104.3	103.3	104.8	107.7	108.4	109.2	112.7
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	205.8	206.0	206.4	222.3	212.3	212.9	209.1	206.8	206.2	214.2	214.0	227.8	241.7
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products**	148.5	154.2	169.3	182.1	174.1	181.0	193.5	192.3	231.9	244.6	203.4	205.2	217.3
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	147.3	155.7	174.9	190.6	178.3	188.7	200.3	197.0	239.3	245.0	206.0	206.2	218.0
5	**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.**	116.1	116.3	117.0	117.8	116.8	115.7	116.3	117.1	118.8	120.9	120.9	119.5	120.7
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	108.3	107.9	107.9	108.2	107.9	107.6	107.2	107.1	107.3	107.4	107.2	107.1	108.4
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	109.8	111.1	111.3	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.2	112.2	112.6	112.2	112.0	111.1	110.4
57	Plastics in primary forms	126.6	127.5	128.3	128.4	124.8	122.1	121.8	123.3	126.9	136.5	139.0	135.2	135.8
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms	101.5	102.1	103.2	103.4	103.3	103.3	103.8	104.2	104.9	105.7	107.3	108.2	109.0
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	106.5	106.4	106.0	106.7	106.6	106.1	106.2	106.2	106.3	107.4	107.6	107.8	109.2
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials**	113.0	113.5	113.7	114.3	114.3	113.9	113.5	113.5	113.9	114.5	115.0	116.0	117.0
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	113.8	114.2	114.4	115.0	115.4	115.5	116.5	116.2	116.9	116.9	117.1	117.8	119.2
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard	104.1	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.6	103.9	103.4	103.4	103.7	103.0	102.7	102.9	103.7
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	101.9	102.0	102.2	102.5	102.5	103.5	103.7	103.9	104.2	105.2	105.5	105.5	106.4
68	Nonferrous metals	103.4	105.6	107.2	109.3	108.5	106.1	106.6	107.5	108.5	110.5	113.2	118.3	122.7
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.3	98.0	98.0	98.1	97.9	98.0	98.1
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	111.4	111.4	111.5	111.3	111.3	111.3	111.1	111.1	111.2	111.8	112.4	112.4	113.4
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	109.3	109.2	109.4	110.7	110.7	110.7	111.3	111.6	112.1	112.6	112.8	114.1	114.9
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts	107.6	108.2	108.3	108.9	109.1	109.3	109.3	109.3	109.4	109.7	109.9	110.0	110.7
75	Computer equipment and office machines	83.0	82.9	82.3	81.5	81.2	80.9	79.5	79.5	79.1	78.3	77.0	76.3	76.1
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	90.5	90.5	90.5	89.9	89.8	89.7	89.5	89.5	89.4	89.4	89.4	89.4	88.7
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	87.8	87.6	87.7	87.5	87.3	87.4	86.7	85.2	84.9	84.9	84.6	84.6	84.1
78	Road vehicles	103.0	103.0	103.0	102.9	103.1	103.0	103.2	103.3	103.5	103.8	103.9	103.9	104.0
87	**Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus**	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.1	103.1	103.6	103.6	103.8	103.6	103.5	103.6	104.0

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

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2005												2006
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
0	**Food and live animals**	110.9	112.6	117.5	116.4	116.0	113.9	113.3	113.9	113.5	114.8	115.4	117.2	118.8
01	Meat and meat preparations	134.5	134.8	135.9	136.5	138.6	138.5	139.6	139.5	140.8	140.5	141.2	140.4	139.5
03	Fish and crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates	86.0	87.0	88.5	88.3	87.8	87.8	90.0	90.9	91.4	92.4	91.1	91.4	91.1
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	107.0	107.5	121.6	117.6	117.2	109.0	106.6	109.0	106.2	110.4	112.3	120.0	122.2
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	118.9	122.8	130.2	128.9	126.2	127.8	120.5	118.7	119.1	117.4	122.1	120.3	128.8
1	**Beverages and tobacco**	107.5	107.7	107.8	108.2	108.3	108.5	108.7	108.8	108.9	108.8	108.6	108.5	108.8
11	Beverages	107.9	108.1	108.2	108.6	108.8	109.1	109.3	109.3	109.5	109.6	109.4	109.3	109.7
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**	129.6	135.7	135.0	134.4	131.9	130.5	128.7	127.9	132.0	131.8	129.8	132.4	134.5
24	Cork and wood	127.0	132.0	136.9	132.5	122.6	127.0	122.4	120.9	124.5	126.2	119.6	123.6	127.2
25	Pulp and waste paper	103.6	107.2	108.7	109.6	107.8	103.6	104.2	102.8	102.2	105.9	105.6	106.0	105.7
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	170.8	169.6	176.9	183.8	181.3	176.0	180.1	185.7	193.3	187.5	191.1	195.7	196.7
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	110.1	137.5	109.9	109.0	122.8	111.7	103.5	95.6	106.0	102.7	101.9	101.1	98.5
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products**	142.2	148.3	166.5	173.6	166.3	179.0	192.6	206.4	223.5	222.1	204.5	202.7	213.3
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	140.4	148.6	169.0	174.6	167.0	182.4	197.1	211.7	225.1	216.9	196.5	195.9	209.2
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	150.8	143.3	145.8	161.3	158.0	148.5	157.8	164.4	209.1	257.1	259.4	246.9	241.6
5	**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.**	110.2	111.8	112.2	114.0	113.2	112.4	113.2	113.5	114.6	115.7	115.9	115.5	116.3
52	Inorganic chemicals	127.6	128.9	130.2	133.0	135.1	138.2	140.4	144.0	151.7	164.4	175.8	171.0	160.9
53	Dying, tanning, and coloring materials	97.9	98.6	98.6	99.8	101.0	101.3	100.5	100.0	99.4	99.6	99.5	99.9	–
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	110.5	110.1	110.2	110.8	110.4	110.3	110.8	110.6	111.0	110.6	110.3	110.0	109.3
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	94.9	95.2	95.5	95.4	94.5	94.5	94.5	95.3	95.2	95.1	95.0	94.7	94.4
57	Plastics in primary forms	123.0	124.2	125.9	126.7	126.9	125.1	125.5	123.4	125.5	130.7	135.9	137.9	143.3
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms	106.7	106.4	106.4	106.9	106.9	107.2	106.7	106.4	106.6	106.5	107.0	106.9	107.0
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	96.2	97.7	99.2	101.8	102.7	102.4	101.7	101.8	101.8	103.4	103.2	103.1	102.6
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials**	111.4	111.8	112.8	113.1	112.8	112.8	112.4	112.1	112.8	114.1	114.1	114.4	115.8
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	102.2	102.6	103.5	104.2	104.2	104.5	104.3	104.3	104.4	104.5	104.5	104.6	104.8
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard	100.0	99.9	100.3	101.4	101.7	102.1	103.9	103.7	103.7	104.0	104.5	104.4	104.8
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	100.9	100.8	100.9	101.1	101.1	101.4	101.4	101.7	101.9	102.1	101.9	101.8	101.7
68	Nonferrous metals	112.1	114.1	116.1	118.5	118.8	117.7	118.8	118.4	121.1	125.1	128.6	133.3	140.0
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	108.1	108.4	108.7	108.9	108.8	108.6	108.7	108.4	109.0	108.8	108.7	108.2	109.4
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	95.3	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.0	94.6	94.6	94.4	94.3	94.2	94.1	94.0
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	110.5	110.6	110.8	111.2	111.3	110.9	110.8	110.8	111.0	111.0	111.1	111.1	112.3
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts	106.2	106.6	106.8	107.3	107.2	107.2	107.4	107.1	107.3	107.4	107.3	107.2	107.5
75	Computer equipment and office machines	72.4	71.9	71.2	71.2	70.7	70.5	69.2	69.1	68.3	68.0	67.6	67.4	66.5
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	83.0	82.8	82.7	81.9	82.1	82.1	81.4	80.9	80.5	80.3	80.0	79.8	79.6
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	94.6	94.4	94.5	94.4	94.5	94.4	93.9	94.1	94.0	93.7	93.7	94.0	94.3
78	Road vehicles	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.9	104.0	104.1	104.2	104.2	104.1	104.0
85	Footwear	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.8	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.3	99.1	99.0	98.3	97.9	98.1	98.2	98.3	98.0	97.5

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2005												2006
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
ALL COMMODITIES	105.6	105.7	106.4	106.9	106.7	106.7	106.8	106.6	107.5	108.3	107.5	107.6	108.4
Foods, feeds, and beverages	117.1	116.4	120.9	121.0	123.6	125.2	125.4	124.9	122.8	123.0	122.6	121.8	122.5
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	116.7	116.0	120.7	120.9	123.8	125.6	125.6	124.9	122.6	122.9	122.4	121.5	122.3
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	119.7	119.7	121.8	120.9	120.8	120.1	122.4	124.6	123.6	123.8	123.3	124.3	123.8
Industrial supplies and materials	120.1	120.7	122.3	124.1	122.7	122.3	123.3	123.4	127.4	130.1	127.4	127.8	130.0
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	112.9	112.8	115.6	117.0	117.1	115.8	116.0	115.1	116.4	117.3	117.7	117.4	117.9
Fuels and lubricants	128.3	133.0	143.8	152.3	145.0	148.8	158.0	156.7	184.8	191.5	163.1	163.6	172.7
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	121.0	121.0	121.4	122.5	121.6	120.6	120.7	121.0	122.2	124.7	125.1	125.6	127.0
Selected building materials	104.6	104.8	105.3	105.4	105.8	106.2	106.0	105.8	105.7	105.8	106.2	106.5	107.1
Capital goods	98.4	98.5	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.0	97.6	97.6	97.7	97.5	97.6	97.8
Electric and electrical generating equipment	103.8	103.5	103.9	103.7	103.6	103.4	102.9	102.5	102.6	103.3	103.4	103.5	103.3
Nonelectrical machinery	94.0	94.0	93.9	93.8	93.7	93.7	93.3	92.7	92.7	92.6	92.3	92.3	92.3
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	103.1	103.1	103.3	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.6	103.7	104.0	104.0	103.9	104.1
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	101.7	101.6	101.6	101.9	101.7	101.5	101.5	101.6	101.9	102.0	102.0	101.9	102.4
Nondurables, manufactured	101.6	101.5	101.5	101.8	101.6	101.2	101.1	101.2	101.5	101.7	101.6	101.6	102.2
Durables, manufactured	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.7	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.8	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.9
Agricultural commodities	116.1	115.5	119.9	120.3	122.7	123.9	123.9	123.2	121.5	121.9	121.6	120.8	121.6
Nonagricultural commodities	104.9	105.0	105.4	106.0	105.5	105.4	105.5	105.4	106.5	107.3	106.5	106.7	107.4

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2005												2006
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
ALL COMMODITIES	104.6	105.5	107.8	108.8	107.9	109.2	110.5	112.1	114.4	114.5	112.4	112.3	113.8
Foods, feeds, and beverages	111.1	112.2	115.9	115.6	115.5	114.1	113.7	114.1	114.2	115.1	115.6	117.4	118.8
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	119.6	120.8	125.7	125.5	125.5	123.5	122.1	122.4	122.6	123.4	124.6	127.1	129.2
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	92.0	92.8	94.0	93.5	93.2	93.1	94.8	95.6	95.6	96.5	95.3	95.7	95.5
Industrial supplies and materials	127.9	130.7	139.8	143.7	139.8	145.5	151.7	158.0	167.2	167.6	159.4	158.8	164.6
Fuels and lubricants	142.5	148.0	165.6	173.0	165.9	178.0	191.2	204.6	222.1	221.5	204.5	202.7	212.8
Petroleum and petroleum products	141.2	148.4	168.3	174.4	166.7	181.5	195.5	209.9	224.4	217.5	197.6	196.8	209.4
Paper and paper base stocks	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.7	104.5	103.8	104.8	104.3	104.3	105.4	105.8	106.2	106.8
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	111.3	112.0	113.0	114.0	113.8	113.5	114.4	115.1	117.3	118.3	117.9	118.4	119.6
Selected building materials	117.9	119.8	122.7	120.3	115.8	118.1	114.9	114.6	117.6	120.0	116.0	116.9	119.5
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	139.6	138.8	140.4	142.4	141.3	139.9	138.8	137.1	138.2	140.4	143.5	145.8	150.4
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	100.9	100.9	100.8	101.1	101.0	100.9	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.5	100.8
Capital goods	92.5	92.4	92.3	92.5	92.4	92.3	91.7	91.7	91.5	91.3	91.1	91.1	91.0
Electric and electrical generating equipment	98.4	98.7	98.8	98.9	98.8	98.8	98.4	98.5	99.0	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.7
Nonelectrical machinery	90.1	90.0	89.8	90.0	89.9	89.8	89.1	89.0	88.7	88.4	88.3	88.2	88.0
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.3	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.6	103.7	103.6	103.6	103.5
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	99.6	100.1	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.7
Nondurables, manufactured	102.2	102.8	102.8	102.9	102.8	102.8	103.0	102.9	103.1	102.9	102.8	102.7	103.1
Durables, manufactured	96.8	96.7	96.8	96.5	96.6	96.6	96.2	96.0	96.2	96.2	95.9	96.1	96.2
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	100.1	105.0	100.3	100.3	103.0	101.8	100.1	98.9	100.6	100.4	100.0	99.8	99.2

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2003	2004				2005			
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
Air freight (inbound)	112.9	116.2	116.6	118.7	125.1	126.3	125.6	127.1	125.5
Air freight (outbound)	94.9	96.1	99.0	100.7	104.7	103.8	107.2	114.1	112.0
Inbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100)	100.0	105.1	106.1	110.1	112.5	114.5	116.1	118.3	108.5
Outbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100))	100.0	99.3	114.2	114.2	105.4	105.0	120.5	120.1	110.6
Ocean liner freight (inbound)	117.7	119.1	121.1	120.3	122.7	121.3	128.5	128.0	126.8

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			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	124.7	125.6	127.9	130.5	130.6	131.7	132.8	133.3	134.3	135.3	135.5	137.3	137.2
Compensation per hour	145.8	147.8	150.3	152.0	152.8	154.4	155.7	158.2	162.5	164.4	164.3	166.2	167.5
Real compensation per hour	115.1	115.5	117.3	118.0	118.4	118.5	118.2	119.6	121.8	122.5	121.2	121.1	121.1
Unit labor costs	116.9	117.7	117.5	116.4	117.0	117.3	117.2	118.7	121.0	121.5	121.2	121.1	122.1
Unit nonlabor payments	116.3	116.4	117.2	120.3	120.5	123.0	126.1	124.2	122.3	123.6	126.2	129.1	123.0
Implicit price deflator	116.7	117.2	117.4	117.9	118.3	119.4	120.5	120.7	121.5	122.3	123.1	124.1	125.0
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	124.0	124.9	126.9	129.9	130.1	130.8	132.2	132.7	133.5	134.5	135.3	136.8	136.6
Compensation per hour	145.0	147.0	149.3	151.2	152.2	153.5	154.9	157.2	161.0	163.2	163.6	165.2	166.4
Real compensation per hour	114.5	114.9	116.5	117.4	117.9	117.8	117.6	118.8	120.7	121.6	120.7	120.3	120.2
Unit labor costs	116.9	117.7	117.6	116.4	116.9	117.3	117.1	118.5	120.7	121.3	120.9	120.8	121.8
Unit nonlabor payments	118.0	118.2	118.7	121.6	121.3	123.5	126.5	125.3	123.7	125.0	127.9	131.0	131.9
Implicit price deflator	117.3	117.9	118.0	118.3	118.6	119.6	120.6	121.0	121.8	122.7	123.5	124.5	125.5
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	130.1	130.4	132.7	135.1	135.9	136.1	136.9	139.4	142.3	143.2	145.2	146.3	–
Compensation per hour	143.2	144.6	147.0	148.9	149.8	150.3	151.7	154.0	158.0	160.3	160.6	162.5	–
Real compensation per hour	113.1	113.0	114.8	115.5	116.0	115.4	115.2	116.5	118.4	119.4	118.4	118.4	–
Total unit costs	110.0	111.0	110.7	110.4	110.4	110.7	111.0	110.5	110.5	110.9	109.7	110.6	–
Unit labor costs	110.1	110.9	110.8	110.2	110.2	110.4	110.8	110.5	111.0	111.9	110.6	111.1	–
Unit nonlabor costs	109.6	111.4	110.5	110.9	110.8	111.4	111.5	110.3	108.8	108.2	107.0	109.4	–
Unit profits	111.2	107.8	113.7	119.9	124.8	130.2	138.6	139.7	143.1	145.6	159.1	155.8	–
Unit nonlabor payments	110.0	110.5	111.4	113.3	114.6	116.4	118.7	118.2	118.0	118.2	120.9	121.8	–
Implicit price deflator	110.1	110.7	111.0	111.3	111.7	112.4	113.4	113.1	113.4	114.0	114.1	114.7	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	149.5	151.6	152.9	156.9	158.1	159.3	162.2	164.0	166.5	168.2	169.8	171.4	173.0
Compensation per hour	150.2	156.5	159.2	161.5	163.2	159.1	161.1	164.9	169.3	172.2	173.8	175.4	176.2
Real compensation per hour	118.6	122.3	124.3	125.4	126.5	122.1	122.3	124.7	126.9	128.3	128.2	127.8	127.4
Unit labor costs	100.5	103.2	104.1	102.9	103.2	99.9	99.3	100.6	101.7	102.4	102.4	102.4	101.9

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
Private business													
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
Private nonfarm business													
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
Manufacturing [1996 = 100]													
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	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	48.9	66.3	79.1	94.5	106.7	109.7	112.9	116.1	119.0	123.8	128.6	133.0	136.5
Compensation per hour	13.9	23.6	54.1	90.6	113.1	120.0	125.8	134.5	140.2	145.0	150.7	157.7	165.8
Real compensation per hour	60.8	78.8	89.1	96.3	100.6	105.3	108.1	111.9	113.4	115.1	117.3	119.5	121.6
Unit labor costs	28.4	35.6	68.4	96.0	106.1	109.4	111.4	115.9	117.8	117.1	117.2	118.6	121.5
Unit nonlabor payments	24.8	31.5	61.3	93.8	113.9	110.1	109.5	107.4	110.2	114.4	8.6	123.9	127.2
Implicit price deflator	27.1	34.1	65.8	95.1	109.0	109.7	110.7	112.7	114.9	116.1	117.7	120.6	123.6
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	51.9	68.0	80.6	94.5	106.6	109.5	112.6	115.6	118.5	123.3	128.0	132.3	135.9
Compensation per hour	14.5	23.7	54.4	90.4	112.9	119.6	125.2	134.0	139.3	144.2	149.9	156.7	164.8
Real compensation per hour	63.3	79.2	89.5	96.0	100.4	105.0	107.5	111.4	112.6	114.8	116.7	118.7	120.8
Unit labor costs	27.9	34.9	67.5	95.7	105.9	109.3	111.2	115.9	117.5	117.0	117.1	118.4	121.2
Unit nonlabor payments	24.3	31.2	60.4	93.5	114.6	111.1	111.1	108.9	111.8	116.3	120.0	124.7	128.9
Implicit price deflator	26.6	33.5	64.9	94.9	109.1	109.9	111.1	113.3	115.4	116.7	118.2	120.7	124.1
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	56.2	69.8	80.8	95.4	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	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	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	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	101.7	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	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	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	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	105.9	105.9	106.2	107.5	108.9	109.6	111.2	113.1	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	41.8	54.2	70.1	92.9	118.0	123.6	128.1	134.1	136.9	147.3	154.8	162.8	170.6
Compensation per hour	14.9	23.7	55.6	90.5	112.2	118.7	123.4	134.7	137.8	147.9	160.1	163.6	174.4
Real compensation per hour	65.0	79.2	91.4	96.1	99.8	104.2	106.0	112.0	111.5	117.7	124.6	124.0	127.9
Unit labor costs	35.6	43.8	79.3	97.3	95.1	96.0	96.4	100.5	100.7	100.4	102.4	100.4	102.3
Unit nonlabor payments	26.8	29.3	80.2	100.8	110.4	104.2	105.1	107.1	105.9	–	–	–	–
Implicit price deflator	30.2	35.0	79.9	99.5	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
	Mining													
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	–
	Utilities													
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	–
	Manufacturing													
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	98.6	106.7	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	99.6	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	–
	Wholesale trade													
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
	Retail trade													
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
	Transportation and warehousing													
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	–
	Information													
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	–
	Finance and insurance													–
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	–
	Real estate and rental leasing													
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	–
	Professional, scientific and technical services													
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	–
	Administrative and waste management													–
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	–
	Health care and social assistance													–
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	–
	Accomodation and food services													
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
	Other services (except public administration)													
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	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.0	9.4
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
Civilian labor force												
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
Participation rate[1]												
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
Employed												
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
Employment-population ratio[2]												
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
Unemployed												
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
Unemployment rate												
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

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

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

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for information on breaks in series. For further qualifications and historical data, see *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 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	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Output per hour																
United States	68.4	93.5	96.3	100.0	102.7	108.1	112.1	116.8	121.7	130.2	136.7	147.7	149.2	165.1	176.8	186.0
Canada	74.2	93.4	95.3	100.0	105.8	110.8	112.4	109.7	113.5	117.7	124.2	131.4	129.2	134.1	137.2	141.2
Australia	69.4	91.7	96.4	100.0	106.1	105.0	105.6	113.0	114.6	117.6	119.1	127.3	130.3	135.4	140.7	139.8
Japan	63.6	94.4	99.0	100.0	101.7	103.3	111.0	116.1	121.0	121.2	126.7	135.9	135.9	139.2	154.5	165.1
Korea	–	81.5	91.7	100.0	108.5	117.7	128.8	141.6	159.7	178.0	198.0	214.9	213.4	234.2	250.5	280.7
Taiwan	48.3	89.0	96.6	100.0	102.7	106.3	114.6	122.3	127.9	134.3	141.5	149.5	158.1	170.0	176.1	184.3
Belgium	65.4	96.8	99.1	100.0	102.5	108.4	113.2	116.0	125.7	126.9	124.6	129.3	130.7	136.9	141.0	145.5
Denmark	83.2	98.5	99.7	100.0	100.3	112.7	112.7	109.0	117.7	117.1	119.0	123.2	123.4	125.7	132.1	133.2
France	60.5	92.7	96.4	100.0	101.2	109.4	116.0	116.7	125.8	132.7	138.8	148.7	151.0	158.4	158.8	164.4
Germany	77.2	99.0	98.3	100.0	101.0	108.5	110.2	113.3	120.0	120.4	123.4	132.0	135.4	137.0	142.4	149.0
Italy	78.6	96.6	96.1	100.0	101.2	104.8	107.9	108.3	110.3	110.8	110.5	113.5	114.0	112.2	111.2	110.6
Netherlands	69.1	98.7	99.0	100.0	102.0	113.1	117.3	119.3	121.4	124.1	127.0	132.7	132.5	136.5	138.0	145.4
Norway	77.9	98.1	98.2	100.0	99.6	99.6	100.7	102.5	102.0	99.9	103.6	106.6	109.8	112.8	122.6	125.4
Sweden	73.1	94.6	95.5	100.0	107.3	118.2	125.1	130.2	142.0	150.7	164.1	176.8	172.6	190.7	204.5	224.6
United Kingdom	57.3	90.1	94.2	100.0	103.9	108.0	106.2	105.4	106.8	108.4	113.6	120.8	124.8	127.6	132.8	140.3
Output																
United States	73.6	98.2	96.8	100.0	104.2	112.2	117.3	121.6	129.0	137.7	143.7	152.7	144.2	148.2	151.0	158.2
Canada	85.0	106.0	99.0	100.0	105.9	114.1	119.6	119.6	127.7	134.0	145.0	159.3	152.7	155.9	156.5	162.4
Australia	89.8	104.2	100.7	100.0	103.8	109.1	108.5	111.9	114.5	117.8	117.5	123.1	121.9	127.9	130.2	130.1
Japan	60.8	97.1	102.0	100.0	96.3	94.9	98.9	103.0	106.5	100.2	101.9	109.2	105.5	102.8	112.6	118.8
Korea	29.9	86.7	95.0	100.0	105.4	116.8	129.9	138.3	145.0	133.5	162.6	190.2	194.3	209.1	220.6	245.8
Taiwan	44.6	90.2	96.2	100.0	102.3	108.1	114.4	119.5	126.9	131.1	139.6	150.3	140.8	151.2	159.9	174.9
Belgium	78.2	101.0	100.7	100.0	97.0	101.4	104.2	105.6	112.5	114.1	113.3	118.3	118.3	119.1	118.1	120.8
Denmark	94.3	101.7	100.3	100.0	97.0	107.5	112.7	107.5	116.3	117.2	118.2	122.5	122.5	120.8	120.4	117.0
France	80.0	97.7	99.2	100.0	95.9	100.6	106.2	106.3	113.3	119.0	123.1	128.8	130.1	129.9	129.2	130.5
Germany	85.3	99.1	102.4	100.0	92.0	94.9	94.0	92.0	96.1	97.2	98.2	104.8	106.6	104.6	105.7	110.6
Italy	84.4	99.4	99.3	100.0	96.5	102.4	107.2	105.4	108.8	110.7	110.3	113.6	113.0	111.7	110.2	110.2
Netherlands	76.9	99.0	99.8	100.0	97.7	104.5	108.2	108.9	111.6	114.9	117.6	122.8	121.9	122.0	120.0	121.4
Norway	104.9	101.4	99.0	100.0	101.7	104.6	107.3	110.3	114.2	113.7	113.6	112.8	112.3	112.2	115.6	117.9
Sweden	90.7	110.1	104.1	100.0	101.9	117.5	132.5	137.1	147.6	159.5	173.9	189.7	185.6	196.4	203.6	223.6
United Kingdom	87.3	105.4	100.1	100.0	101.4	106.2	107.8	108.7	110.7	111.3	112.2	114.9	113.4	109.9	110.0	112.1
Total hours																
United States	107.5	105.0	100.5	100.0	101.4	103.8	104.6	104.2	106.0	105.7	105.1	103.4	96.6	89.8	85.4	85.0
Canada	114.6	113.5	103.9	100.0	100.1	103.0	106.4	109.0	112.4	113.8	116.8	121.3	118.2	116.2	114.1	115.0
Australia	129.3	113.6	104.4	100.0	97.8	103.9	102.8	99.1	100.0	100.1	98.7	96.7	93.5	94.5	92.5	93.0
Japan	95.5	102.9	103.1	100.0	94.7	91.9	89.1	88.7	88.0	82.7	80.4	80.3	77.7	73.9	72.9	72.0
Korea	–	106.4	103.6	100.0	97.1	99.2	100.9	97.6	90.8	75.0	82.1	88.5	91.1	89.3	88.1	87.6
Taiwan	92.4	101.4	99.6	100.0	99.6	101.7	99.8	97.7	99.2	97.6	98.7	100.5	89.0	89.0	90.8	94.9
Belgium	119.7	104.3	101.5	100.0	94.7	93.6	92.0	91.1	89.6	89.9	90.9	91.4	90.5	87.0	83.8	83.0
Denmark	113.3	103.3	100.6	100.0	96.8	95.4	100.0	98.6	98.8	100.1	99.4	99.4	99.3	96.1	91.1	87.8
France	132.3	105.5	102.9	100.0	94.8	91.9	91.6	91.1	90.0	89.7	88.7	86.6	86.1	82.0	81.3	79.4
Germany	110.5	100.1	104.1	100.0	91.1	87.5	85.3	81.2	80.1	80.7	79.6	79.4	78.7	76.4	74.3	74.2
Italy	107.4	102.9	103.3	100.0	95.4	97.7	99.4	97.3	98.6	99.9	99.8	100.1	99.1	99.6	99.1	99.6
Netherlands	111.2	100.3	100.8	100.0	95.8	92.4	92.3	91.2	91.9	92.6	92.6	92.5	92.0	89.4	86.9	83.5
Norway	134.7	103.4	100.8	100.0	102.1	105.0	106.6	107.6	112.0	113.7	109.6	105.9	102.3	99.4	94.3	94.0
Sweden	124.0	116.4	109.0	100.0	94.9	99.4	105.9	105.3	103.9	105.9	106.0	107.3	107.5	103.0	99.6	99.6
United Kingdom	152.3	117.0	106.2	100.0	97.6	98.3	101.5	103.1	103.6	102.7	98.8	95.1	90.8	86.1	82.8	79.9
Hourly compensation (national currency basis)																
United States	55.9	90.5	95.6	100.0	102.0	105.3	107.3	109.3	112.2	118.7	123.4	134.7	137.8	147.9	160.1	163.6
Canada	47.9	88.5	95.0	100.0	102.0	103.9	106.5	107.4	108.4	112.9	116.7	120.5	124.8	128.8	133.2	133.1
Australia	–	86.3	94.0	100.0	105.9	103.9	112.7	122.3	124.0	127.7	132.2	138.9	147.7	154.7	164.5	167.8
Japan	58.6	90.6	96.5	100.0	102.7	104.7	108.3	109.1	112.6	115.4	114.8	113.7	114.6	114.7	115.5	116.1
Korea	–	68.0	85.5	100.0	115.9	133.1	161.6	188.1	204.5	222.7	223.9	239.1	246.7	271.6	285.0	316.6
Taiwan	29.6	85.2	93.5	100.0	105.9	111.1	120.2	128.2	132.1	137.1	139.6	142.3	151.4	145.0	147.3	149.3
Belgium	52.5	90.1	97.3	100.0	104.8	106.1	109.2	111.1	115.5	117.3	118.8	120.9	127.3	132.8	136.7	138.9
Denmark	45.2	93.6	97.8	100.0	102.4	106.0	108.2	112.6	116.5	119.6	122.6	125.0	130.9	136.8	143.7	149.9
France	41.3	91.0	96.4	100.0	102.9	106.8	110.6	112.3	112.0	113.0	117.2	123.3	126.7	134.0	139.3	142.7
Germany	53.6	89.4	91.4	100.0	106.2	111.0	117.0	122.5	124.9	126.7	129.6	136.3	140.6	144.1	147.2	148.0
Italy	30.4	87.6	94.2	100.0	105.7	106.8	111.3	119.0	123.0	122.2	124.1	127.8	132.5	135.8	140.1	143.8
Netherlands	60.5	89.8	94.8	100.0	104.5	109.0	112.1	114.4	117.2	122.0	126.0	132.0	138.2	146.2	151.1	156.9
Norway	39.0	92.3	97.5	100.0	101.5	104.4	109.2	113.6	118.7	125.7	133.0	140.5	148.9	156.7	163.3	167.6
Sweden	37.3	87.8	95.5	100.0	97.4	99.8	106.8	115.2	121.0	125.6	130.3	136.8	143.8	151.7	159.2	162.6
United Kingdom	33.7	83.7	94.2	100.0	104.6	107.3	108.8	109.6	113.4	122.2	129.6	137.0	142.7	151.1	157.4	163.7

See notes at end of table.

54. Continued— Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 15 economies

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Unit labor costs																
(national currency basis)																
United States	81.8	96.8	99.2	100.0	99.3	97.4	95.7	93.6	92.2	91.2	90.3	91.2	92.4	89.6	90.5	87.9
Canada	64.6	94.8	99.7	100.0	96.5	93.8	94.7	97.9	95.5	95.9	94.0	91.7	96.6	96.1	97.1	94.2
Australia	–	94.1	97.5	100.0	99.8	99.0	106.7	108.2	108.2	108.5	110.9	109.1	113.3	114.2	116.9	120.0
Japan	92.1	95.9	97.5	100.0	101.0	101.4	97.5	94.0	93.0	95.2	90.6	83.6	84.4	82.4	74.8	70.3
Korea	42.4	83.4	93.3	100.0	106.8	113.1	125.5	132.8	128.0	125.1	113.1	111.2	115.6	116.0	113.8	112.8
Taiwan	61.3	95.7	96.7	100.0	103.2	104.5	104.9	104.8	103.3	102.1	98.7	95.2	95.7	85.3	83.7	81.0
Belgium	80.3	93.0	98.1	100.0	102.3	97.9	96.4	95.8	91.9	92.4	95.4	93.5	97.4	97.0	97.0	95.4
Denmark	54.2	95.0	98.1	100.0	102.2	94.1	96.0	103.3	98.9	102.1	103.0	101.4	106.1	108.8	108.8	112.5
France	68.2	98.2	100.0	100.0	101.7	97.6	95.3	96.2	89.0	85.2	84.5	83.0	83.9	84.6	87.7	86.8
Germany	69.4	90.3	93.0	100.0	105.2	102.4	106.2	108.2	104.1	105.2	105.1	103.3	103.8	105.1	103.4	99.3
Italy	38.7	90.7	98.0	100.0	104.5	101.9	103.2	109.8	111.4	110.3	112.3	112.6	116.2	121.1	126.0	130.1
Netherlands	87.6	91.1	95.7	100.0	102.4	96.4	95.6	95.9	96.5	98.3	99.1	99.5	104.3	107.1	109.5	108.0
Norway	50.0	94.1	99.2	100.0	101.9	104.8	108.4	110.8	116.4	125.7	128.3	131.9	135.6	138.8	133.3	133.7
Sweden	51.0	92.9	100.0	100.0	90.8	84.4	85.3	88.5	85.2	83.3	79.4	77.4	83.3	79.5	77.9	72.4
United Kingdom	58.9	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.7	99.4	102.5	104.0	106.1	112.8	114.1	113.4	114.3	118.4	118.5	116.7
Unit labor costs																
(U.S. dollar basis)																
United States	81.8	96.8	99.2	100.0	99.3	97.4	95.7	93.6	92.2	91.2	90.3	91.2	92.4	89.6	90.5	87.9
Canada	66.7	98.1	105.2	100.0	90.4	83.0	83.4	86.7	83.3	78.1	76.5	74.6	75.4	74.0	83.8	87.5
Australia	–	100.0	103.3	100.0	92.3	98.5	107.5	115.2	109.5	92.9	97.4	86.3	79.7	84.5	103.7	120.2
Japan	51.5	83.9	91.8	100.0	115.3	125.8	131.6	109.5	97.4	92.2	101.0	98.4	88.0	83.5	81.7	82.4
Korea	54.8	92.1	99.3	100.0	104.0	110.0	127.4	129.5	106.0	70.1	74.6	77.2	70.2	72.8	74.9	77.3
Taiwan	42.8	89.4	91.0	100.0	98.3	99.3	99.7	96.0	90.3	76.6	76.8	76.6	71.2	62.1	61.2	61.1
Belgium	88.3	89.5	92.3	100.0	95.1	94.2	105.2	99.4	82.5	81.8	81.0	68.8	69.5	73.1	87.5	94.6
Denmark	58.1	92.7	92.5	100.0	95.1	89.4	103.5	107.6	90.4	92.0	89.0	75.6	76.9	83.3	99.9	113.4
France	85.5	95.4	93.8	100.0	95.0	93.2	101.2	99.6	80.7	76.4	72.6	61.8	60.6	64.5	80.1	87.1
Germany	59.6	87.3	87.5	100.0	99.3	98.6	115.8	112.2	93.8	93.4	89.4	76.2	74.2	79.4	93.5	98.6
Italy	55.7	93.3	97.3	100.0	81.8	77.9	78.0	87.7	80.6	78.2	76.2	66.2	66.2	72.8	90.8	103.0
Netherlands	77.5	87.9	90.0	100.0	96.9	93.2	104.8	100.0	87.0	87.2	84.3	73.3	74.5	80.8	98.9	107.2
Norway	62.9	93.5	95.0	100.0	89.1	92.3	106.4	106.6	102.1	103.5	102.2	93.0	93.7	108.1	117.0	123.3
Sweden	70.2	91.3	96.3	100.0	67.8	63.7	69.6	76.9	64.9	61.1	55.9	49.1	46.9	47.6	56.2	57.4
United Kingdom	77.6	93.9	100.0	100.0	85.6	86.2	91.6	91.9	98.4	105.8	104.5	97.3	93.2	100.7	109.7	121.1

NOTE: Data for Germany for years before 1991 are for the former West Germany. Data for 1991 onward are for unified Germany. Dash indicates data not available.

55. Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,[1] United States

Industry and type of case[2]	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[3]												
	1989[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993[4]	1994[4]	1995[4]	1996[4]	1997[4]	1998[4]	1999[4]	2000[4]	2001[4]
PRIVATE SECTOR[5]													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7
Lost workday cases	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[5]													
Total cases	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.3
Lost workday cases	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Lost workdays	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mining													
Total cases	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.0
Lost workday cases	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction													
Total cases	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9
Lost workday cases	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
General building contractors:													
Total cases	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8	6.9
Lost workday cases	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5
Lost workdays	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heavy construction, except building:													
Total cases	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8
Lost workday cases	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0
Lost workdays	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special trades contractors:													
Total cases	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2
Lost workday cases	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1
Lost workdays	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing													
Total cases	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.1
Lost workday cases	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.1
Lost workdays	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Durable goods:													
Total cases	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	–	8.8
Lost workday cases	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	–	4.3
Lost workdays	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lumber and wood products:													
Total cases	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	10.6
Lost workday cases	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.5
Lost workdays	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and fixtures:													
Total cases	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.0
Lost workday cases	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Lost workdays	–	–	–	128.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stone, clay, and glass products:													
Total cases	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4	10.1
Lost workday cases	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.1
Lost workdays	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Primary metal industries:													
Total cases	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6	10.7
Lost workday cases	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3	5.3
Lost workdays	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11.1
Fabricated metal products:													
Total cases	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9	11.1
Lost workday cases	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3
Lost workdays	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Industrial machinery and equipment:													
Total cases	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2	11.0
Lost workday cases	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	6.0
Lost workdays	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronic and other electrical equipment:													
Total cases	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0
Lost workday cases	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5
Lost workdays	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation equipment:													
Total cases	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.6
Lost workday cases	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0
Lost workdays	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Instruments and related products:													
Total cases	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0
Lost workday cases	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
Lost workdays	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:													
Total cases	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.4
Lost workday cases	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Lost workdays	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

55. Continued—Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,[1] United States

Industry and type of case[2]	Incidence rates per 100 workers[3]												
	1989 [1]	1990	1991	1992	1993 [4]	1994 [4]	1995 [4]	1996 [4]	1997 [4]	1998 [4]	1999 [4]	2000 [4]	2001 [4]
Nondurable goods:													
Total cases	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.9	9.2	8.8	8.2	7.8	7.8	6.8
Lost workday cases	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.8
Lost workdays	107.8	116.9	119.7	121.8	–	–	–	–	–	-	–	–	–
Food and kindred products:													
Total cases	18.5	20.0	19.5	18.8	17.6	17.1	16.3	15.0	14.5	13.6	12.7	12.4	10.9
Lost workday cases	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.5	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.3	6.3
Lost workdays	174.7	202.6	207.2	211.9	–	–	–	–	–	-	–	–	–
Tobacco products:													
Total cases	8.7	7.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.7	5.9	6.4	5.5	6.2	6.7
Lost workday cases	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.4	2.2	3.1	4.2
Lost workdays	64.2	62.3	52.0	42.9	–	–	–	–	–	-	–	–	–
Textile mill products:													
Total cases	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.9	9.7	8.7	8.2	7.8	6.7	7.4	6.4	6.0	5.2
Lost workday cases	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.7
Lost workdays	81.4	85.1	88.3	87.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apparel and other textile products:													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.2	7.4	7.0	6.2	5.8	6.1	5.0
Lost workday cases	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays	80.5	92.1	99.9	104.6	–	–	–	–	–	-	–	–	–
Paper and allied products:													
Total cases	12.7	12.1	11.2	11.0	9.9	9.6	8.5	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.5	6.0
Lost workday cases	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2
Lost workdays	132.9	124.8	122.7	125.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Printing and publishing:													
Total cases	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.6
Lost workday cases	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4
Lost workdays	63.8	69.8	74.5	74.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chemicals and allied products:													
Total cases	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.0
Lost workday cases	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1
Lost workdays	63.4	61.6	62.4	64.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Petroleum and coal products:													
Total cases	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.7	2.9
Lost workday cases	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.4
Lost workdays	68.1	77.3	68.2	71.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products:													
Total cases	16.2	16.2	15.1	14.5	13.9	14.0	12.9	12.3	11.9	11.2	10.1	10.7	8.7
Lost workday cases	8.0	7.8	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8	4.8
Lost workdays	147.2	151.3	150.9	153.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leather and leather products:													
Total cases	13.6	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.4	10.7	10.6	9.8	10.3	9.0	8.7
Lost workday cases	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.3	4.4
Lost workdays	130.4	152.3	140.8	128.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and public utilities													
Total cases	9.2	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.2	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.9
Lost workday cases	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3
Lost workdays	121.5	134.1	140.0	144.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale and retail trade													
Total cases	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.6
Lost workday cases	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5
Lost workdays	63.5	65.6	72.0	80.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale trade:													
Total cases	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.3
Lost workday cases	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.8
Lost workdays	71.9	71.5	79.2	82.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retail trade:													
Total cases	8.1	8.1	7.7	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.1	5.9	5.7
Lost workday cases	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4
Lost workdays	60.0	63.2	69.1	79.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finance, insurance, and real estate													
Total cases	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
Lost workday cases	.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	.5	.8	.8	.7
Lost workdays	17.6	27.3	24.1	32.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services													
Total cases	5.5	6.0	6.2	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.6
Lost workday cases	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
Lost workdays	51.2	56.4	60.0	68.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

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

[3] The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) X 200,000, where:
N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

56. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 1998-2003

Event or exposure[1]	Fatalities			
	1998-2002 average[2]	2002[3]	2003	
		Number	Number	Percent
Total	6,896	5,534	5,559	100
Transportation incidents	2,549	2,385	2,367	42
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	([4])
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
Assaults and violent acts	910	840	901	16
Homicides	659	609	631	11
Shooting	519	469	487	9
Stabbing	61	58	58	1
Self-inflicted injuries	218	199	218	4
Contact with objects and equipment	963	872	911	16
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
Falls	738	719	691	12
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
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	526	539	485	9
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
Fires and explosions	190	165	198	4

[1] 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.

[2] Excludes fatalities from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacts.

[3] 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.

[4] Equal to or greater than 0.5 percent.

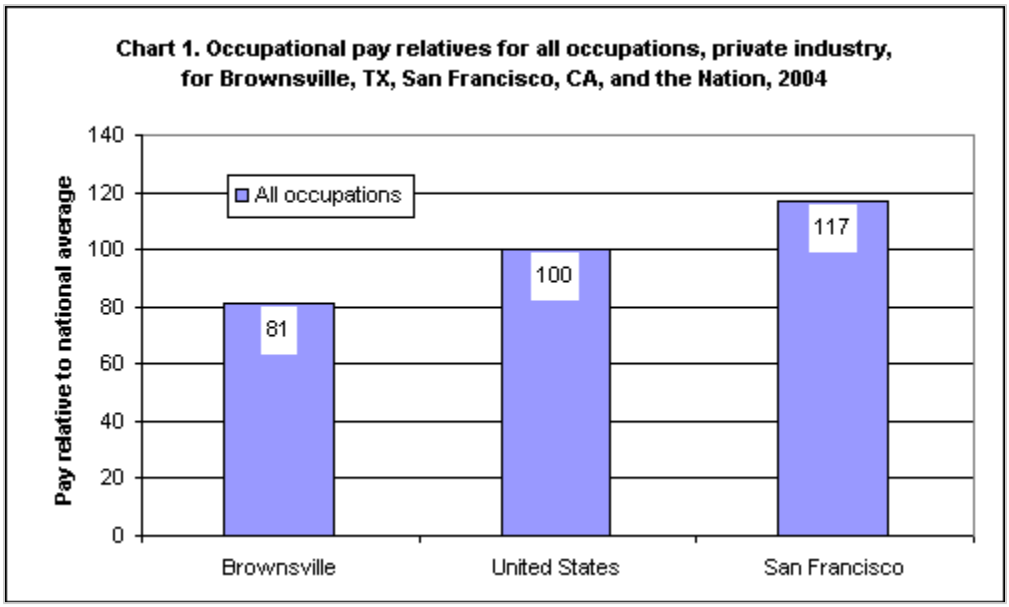
NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Occupational Pay Relatives in San Francisco and Brownsville, 2004

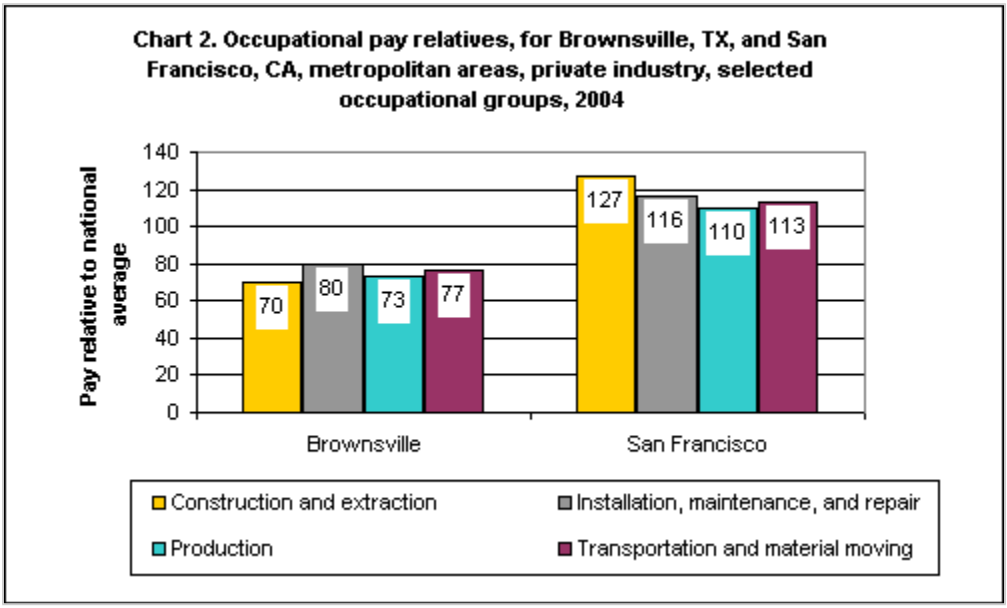
by Lawrence H. Leith
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Originally Posted: March 29, 2006

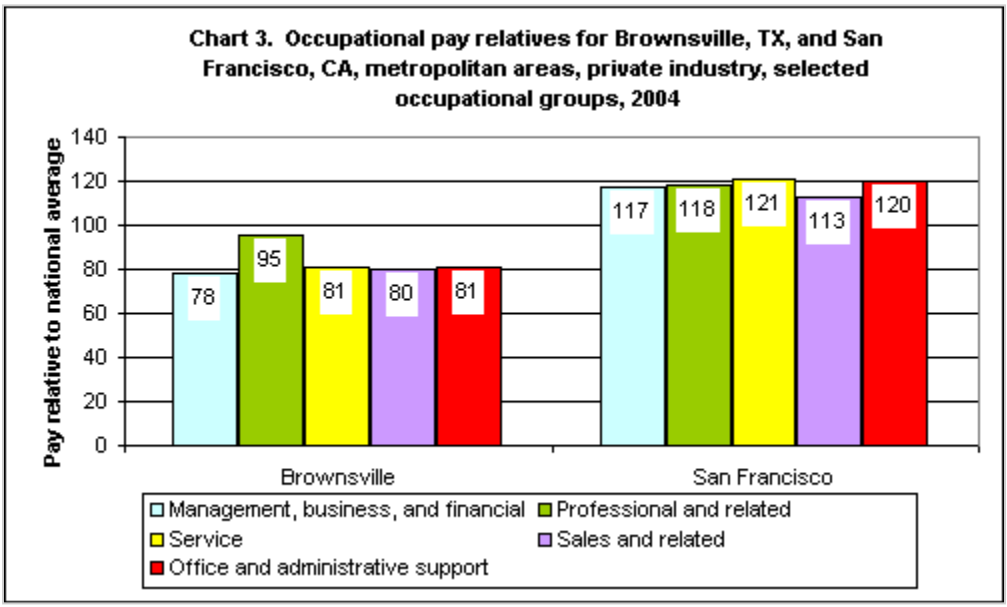
Using data from the National Compensation Survey, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produced occupational "pay relatives" to facilitate comparisons of occupational pay between metropolitan areas and the United States as a whole. Pay relatives for 2004 have been prepared for each of nine major occupational groups within 78 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), as well as averaged across all occupations for each area. The pay relatives averaged for workers in all occupations in San Francisco and Brownsville were, respectively, the highest and lowest among the 78 areas. These data were first published in a news release entitled *Occupational Pay Relatives, 2004* (USDL 05-2382, U.S. Department of Labor, December 28, 2005). BLS plans to publish new data on pay relatives annually.



- The San Francisco MSA recorded a pay relative of 117 in 2004, while the Brownsville, TX, MSA recorded a pay relative of 81. This means that the average rate of pay in the San Francisco area was 17 percent greater than the national average, while the average rate of pay in the Brownsville area was 19 percent below the national average.



- Among construction and extraction occupations, the 2004 pay relative was 127 in the San Francisco area and 70 in the Brownsville area. This means that the average rate of pay for this occupational group in the San Francisco area was 27 percent greater than the national average, while in the Brownsville area average pay for this group was 30 percent below the national average.



- Professional and related occupations in the San Francisco area earned 18 percent more than workers in that occupational group nationally. In Brownsville, professional and related occupations earned 5 percent less than the national average, which was the closest to the national rate of any of the nine major occupational groups in that MSA.

NOTE: Standard errors have been developed for the 2004 Occupational Pay Relatives, specifically for area pay relative to the national average; however, caution must be used when making inferences about an occupational wage in one area compared with that of another area. There is no statistical significance test for area-to-area comparisons.[1] Research is currently being conducted by the BLS Office of Compensation and Working Conditions for the purpose of providing interarea standard errors for the Pay Relatives data. For research developments in this area, see the National Compensation Survey home page, on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/home.htm.

SOURCE: National Compensation Survey, Wages

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Notes

1 For example, the 2004 pay relative for all private industry occupations was 117 for San Francisco and 81 for Brownsville. The San Francisco-to-Brownsville pay relative for all occupations, private industry, is calculated as follows:

(117/81) X 100 = 144

In this example, there is a pay premium of approximately 44 percent for all private industry occupations in San Francisco relative to all private industry occupations in Brownsville; however the difference in average pay between San Francisco and Brownsville may or may not be statistically significant.

Data for Chart 1: Occupational pay relatives for all occupations, private industry, for Brownsville, TX, and San Francisco, CA, metropolitan areas, 2004

	Brownsville	United States	San Francisco
All occupations	81	100	117

Data for Chart 2: Occupational pay relatives for Brownsville, TX, and San Francisco, CA, metropolitan areas, 2004, selected occupational groups.

	Brownsville	San Francisco
Construction and extraction	70	127
Installation, maintenance, and repair	80	116
Production	73	110
Transportation and material moving	77	113

Data for Chart 3. Occupational pay relatives for Brownsville, TX, and San Francisco, CA, metropolitan areas, private industry, 2004, selected occupational groups.

	Brownsville	San Francisco
Management, business, and financial	78	117
Professional and related	95	118
Service	81	121
Sales and related	80	113
Office and administrative support	81	120