

Changes affecting the Employment Cost Index: an overview

With the release of March 2006 data, BLS has updated the ECI to reflect the new industry and occupational classifications systems; rebased the index to 2005; and implemented new procedures to account for missing data and to compute seasonal adjustments

Richard E. Caroll

Several simultaneous changes occurred with the release of the March 2006 Employment Cost Index (ECI).¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics changed the way the ECI classifies industries and occupations by switching from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and from the Occupational Classification System (OCS) developed for use in the 1990 decennial census to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. At the same time, the Bureau updated the base weights used to calculate the index in order to reflect both the new classification systems and changes in the industrial and occupational mix of the Nation's workforce. BLS also changed the way the ECI accounts for missing data and computes seasonal adjustments.

One of the most visible changes was the rebasing of the index. The new base is December 2005. All published ECI series were affected and have the same common base. The previous rebasing of the index was 17 years ago, in June 1989.

The articles in this issue of *Monthly Labor Review* cover the broad spectrum of changes introduced in the March 2006 release of the ECI. Taken together, these articles present the most significant changes to the index in many years. These changes will help ensure that the

index remains an accurate measure of compensation costs in a dynamic economy.

What the ECI measures

The ECI is a measure of change in labor costs. Specifically, it is an employment-weighted measure of change in the cost of employing a fixed set of labor inputs. Labor costs measured by the ECI include wages, salaries, and employer costs of employee benefits.

The ECI, a quarterly series, relates to payroll periods including the 12th of March, June, September, and December. The data are presented as index levels as well as 3-month and 12-month changes.

Like other indexes, the ECI provides the cumulative change in a series from the base month to any date for which data are available. For example, as shown in table 1, the December 2005 index for employer costs for civilian compensation was 180.2, which means that these costs had risen 80.2 percent from the June 1989 base.

Reasons for rebasing an index

Rebasing normally is done when the index values become "very large" or there are significant changes in the index series. Indexes

Richard E. Caroll is an economist in the Office of Compensation and Working Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
E-mail: caroll.richard@bls.gov

are useful for economic analysis, but even before the latest changes, indexes were not available for all ECI series. For a few series that were first published since the previous rebasing period, only percent changes were published. As many new series were introduced to reflect the new classification schemes, the need to include them became more significant. Therefore, this was an appropriate time to change the base period. In addition to providing a common point of reference for all ECI series, both new and continuing, the rebasing provides a visible reminder of all the changes discussed in this issue.

Formula for rebasing

Rebasing involves the standard mechanical process of dividing historical indexes by an index for a particular quarter (or average over several years) and multiplying the result by 100. With the new base at December 2005, the data published for March 2006 and subsequent periods represent the change in the index since the base period began.² The basic formula used is:

$$PI^a = P^r / P^b * 100$$

where

PI^a = the change in the index

P^r = the reference period

P^b = the base period

For example, to rebase a series to December 2005 = 100, simply divide the indexes for 1975 – 2005 by the index for December 2005 and multiply the result by 100. Thus, if the index on a June 1989 = 100 base is 150 in June 1999 and 180 in December 2005, the rebased index for June 1999 will be (150/180)*100=83.3, while the rebased index for December 2005 will be (180/180)*100=100.

Table 1 shows how the index values change for selected series and periods with the introduction of the new base. The change in the index from one quarter to another or from one

year to another is not affected by rebasing (except for rounding.) The percent change in the index for private industry workers between December 2000 and December 2005 is the same whether the index used to calculate the quarterly change has a base of June 1989 or December 2005.

New classification systems

Since the 1970s, BLS had used the SIC to classify the ECI's sample units by industry. However, because of a changing economy, the Bureau switched from SIC to NAICS.

SIC was first created for the Federal Government in the 1930s. It classified establishments by type of activity in which they were engaged, and this allowed the government to collect, tabulate, present, and analyze data relating to establishments. SIC promoted uniformity and comparability in the presentation of statistical data collected by various agencies of the Federal Government, State agencies, trade associations, and private research organizations.

NAICS is a product of cooperation between the United States, Mexico and Canada. NAICS is designed to replace the SIC in the United States and Canada, and the Mexican Classification of Activities and Products of Mexico. In the United States, the SIC was used to classify industries by what they produced, and used a 4-digit code of identification. NAICS is used to classify industries by how they produce a product, and uses a 6-digit code. NAICS divides the economy into 20 sectors.

The ECI also changed the way it classifies workers into occupations. The old system, called the Occupational Classification System (OCS), was developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the 1990 Census of Population. Since that time, a number of Federal agencies worked cooperatively to develop a new way of classifying all occupations in the economy. The *Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual 2000*, notes that "all Federal statistical agencies that collect occupational data will use the new system."³ In addition to providing a means to compare occupational data across agencies and surveys, the SOC better reflects the occupational structure of today's economy. The

Table 1. Effects of the change in the index bases period,¹ Employment Cost Index, compensation costs, selected series and periods

Series	June 1989 (June 1989 = 100)	June 1989 (December 2005 = 100)	December 2000 (June 1989=100)	December 2000 (December 2005=100)	December 2005 (June 1989 = 100)	December 2005 (December 2005 = 100)
Civilian workers	100.0	55.5	156.8	87.0	180.2	100.0
Private industry	100.0	55.4	150.9	83.6	180.4	100.0
State and local government ..	100.0	55.7	148.9	82.9	179.6	100.0

¹ Base periods in parentheses.

NOTE: These data are based on published estimates for the specified

series and periods and do not reflect any of the classification and other changes described in this issue of the *Review*. The information presented here is for illustrative purposes only.

SOC is a hierarchical system that includes more than 800 detailed occupations, some of which may not have existed when the 1990 Census was conducted.

Summary of the articles

The articles in this issue of the *Review* provide a roadmap of the changes that were introduced this year.

Fehmida Sleemi's article, "Employment Cost Index Publication Plans," provides information on classification and other changes affecting published ECI series. With the introduction of new industry and occupation classifications, some series were unchanged, some new series were introduced, while others have a break in continuity or were dropped. Sleemi's article discusses the results of an assessment of statistical reliability of specific ECI series, the introduction of a series excluding workers with volatile pay, and a change in the definition of compensation used in the ECI measure.

The ECI publishes both seasonally adjusted and un-adjusted series. In "Seasonal adjustment in the Employment Cost Index and conversion to NAICS and SOC," E. Raphael Branch and Lowell Mason describe how the ECI applies the standard BLS practice in developing seasonally adjusted series. In addition, they explain the changes made to accommodate the NAICS/SOC conversion and improvements in seasonal adjustment methodology realized from a new data processing system.

Song Yi's article, "Accounting for missing data in the Employment Cost Index," describes the procedure used when respondents do not provide all the data needed to compile the index. Yi highlights the methodological changes in the imputation procedure that were implemented with the publication of the March 2006 index. These changes take advantage of some of the additional information available as a result of the integration of the ECI into the National Compensation Survey.

Stephanie L. Costo writes about the new employment counts in "Introducing 2002 weights for the Employment Cost Index."

The ECI is a Laspeyres index which measures the change in compensation costs over time, using fixed employment weights from a specific base year. The ECI weights are updated periodically to reflect the current industry/occupation employment distribution. It was necessary to introduce new weights in March 2006 because of the switch in industry and occupation classification systems to NAICS and SOC.

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Notes

¹ The Employment Cost Index is part of the Bureau's National Compensation Survey (NCS) program. The NCS is an integrated survey program that provides data on a variety of compensation measures in addition to the ECI. Wage data are published for the Nation, regions, and selected areas. Also part of the NCS survey program is the Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC) series, which shows employer costs per hour worked for wages and salaries and individual benefits. Another series is the benefits measures, which cover the incidence and detailed provisions of selected employee benefit plans. Additional information on the NCS program is available online at www.bls.gov/bls/wages.htm. ECI data are available at www.bls.gov/ect.

² Index values for seasonally adjusted series (news release tables 1-4) may not equal 100.0 in December 2005. Any differences reflect the application of seasonal adjustment factors to the comparable nonseasonally adjusted series. See E. Raphael Branch and Lowell G. Mason, "Seasonal adjustment in the ECI and the conversion to NAICS and SOC" in this issue.

³ *Standard Occupational Classification Manual*, Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget (Springfield, VA, U.S. Department of Commerce, Technology Administration, National Information Service, October 2000).

Employment Cost Index publication plans

The Employment Cost Index has gone through changes that affected publication series; some series were unchanged, some new series were introduced, while others have a break in continuity or are being discontinued

Fehmida Sleemi

The Employment Cost Index (ECI) has undergone several changes since its introduction 30 years ago. Initially, in December 1975, the series measured private industry wage changes. In March 1980, the series was expanded to include both wages and employer costs for employee benefits. The scope of the ECI was broadened again in September 1981 to cover State and local governments. The 1980s and 1990s brought additional industry and occupational details, while, in March 2006, BLS changed the ECI again to reflect a switch to new industry and occupational classification systems used throughout the Federal statistical community. In the future, additional geographic, industry, and occupational series may be phased into the program. This article describes the impact of the new industry and occupational classification systems on publication series, as well as notes other related developments that will occur simultaneously.

The March 2006 ECI, released in April 2006, reflected a variety of changes that marked a departure from previous publications. These changes stemmed from several different sources, including a transition from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and from the Occupational Classification System (OCS) developed for use in the 1990 decennial census to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. Other modifications reflected an evaluation of the quality of various series, as

well as a slight change in the ECI compensation costs definition, which includes wages, salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits. This article discusses the following simultaneous actions that impacted the ECI series for the first quarter 2006:

1. Transition from SIC–OCS to NAICS–SOC
2. Assessment of the statistical reliability of existing series
3. New series: excluding workers with volatile pay
4. Change in the composition of compensation

Transition from SIC–OCS to NAICS–SOC

The United States adopted NAICS and SOC as the standard industry and occupational classification systems to be used by all Federal statistical agencies to provide a means of comparing data across agencies. The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) mandated that all statistical agencies switch to NAICS and SOC.

The potential loss of historical comparability because of breaks in time series associated with the conversion to NAICS was recognized early in the process of developing the NAICS taxonomy. OMB established the Economic Classification Policy Committee (ECPC) and charged it to use a “fresh slate” when examining the economic classification of industries for statistical purposes. ECPC favored the benefits of a one-time break in historical continuity over time series data with questionable value

Fehmida Sleemi is a labor economist in the Office of Compensation Levels and Trends, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
E-mail: sleemi.fehmida@bls.gov

and concluded that "...it is unproductive to collect and maintain time series data that have a questionable value. Thus, it may be preferable to accept a onetime break in historical continuity if the benefits of conversion to a new classification structure are apparent and accepted by users."¹

Along with breaks in continuity, the new industry and occupational systems caused other changes in the old ECI structure, such as new series being introduced and others being discontinued. This was not the result of a change in what the establishment or the employees have been doing but instead stemmed from a reclassification based on the new hierarchical scheme.

NAICS. The ECI continues to cover civilian workers in private industry and State and local governments, excluding agriculture, but there is a change in the classification of establishments in the industry. Some establishments that were in scope under SIC are now out of scope under NAICS; similarly, some that were out of scope prior to the reclassification are now in scope. For example, the logging industry has been reclassified from the manufacturing sector into the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting group, which is not included in the ECI. At the same time, landscaping has moved out of agriculture to a new professional and business services sector, which is included in the ECI. As a result, the scope/composition of establishments in the index of the civilian labor force, excluding agriculture, has changed; however, the magnitude of the shift is insignificant.²

The NAICS structure is based on *how* products and services are produced, while SIC focused on *what* is produced. The SIC durable and nondurable series within manufacturing were based on what is produced, but do not coincide with the NAICS taxonomy of the production process. Thus, the durable/nondurable structure within manufacturing will be dropped because the NAICS structure does not support it. However, to help data users, the series will be maintained for a year.

SOC. SOC covers all occupations in which work is performed for pay or profit and reflects the current occupational structure in the United States. It contains many new occupations, especially in the service and information fields. The number of occupations increased from more than 400 used in OCS to around 800 in SOC.

Occupational series are presented by the aggregate groups specified in the 2000 SOC system. The white-collar and blue-collar series that appeared in previous index publications will be dropped in 2007. The white-collar group consists of occupations (such as accountants and cashiers) with disparate wage and compensation rates. For example, as shown in the "Employer Cost for Employee Compensation—September 2005" release, the hourly total compensation costs for civil-

ian workers in management, professional, and related occupations was more than double those in sales and office occupations, (\$42.84 and \$20.04, respectively); however, all these workers are classified as white-collar. The white-collar and blue-collar series will be maintained for a year for the users during the transition.

Defining continuous series. Two criteria were applied to determine if the new and old series were continuous. The first test looked at employment overlaps, and the second test analyzed index changes. These tests were conducted for both the industry and occupation comparisons.

The first criterion was based on the overlap of employment between the two series. A NAICS series was deemed comparable to the corresponding SIC series if at least 90 percent of the employment in the NAICS classification was also in the SIC classification, *and* at least 90 percent of the employment in the SIC classification was also in the NAICS classification. In situations where the requirement was satisfied in one way but not the other way, the series were not considered continuous. For example, if the overlap of NAICS to SIC was 95 percent, but the overlap of SIC to NAICS was 80 percent, the series were not considered continuous. The same comparison was made between OCS and SOC series.

If a series passed the first test, then old and new indexes were compared. Both indexes used December 1994=100 base. A set of research indexes based on NAICS-SOC was calculated through December 2005. These indexes were compared with the previously published (SIC-OCS) indexes at the end of 2004. The new series was considered continuous if the NAICS-SOC indexes were within 1.5 index points of the published SIC-OCS series.³

Some series published in the ECI have the same name as in the old publication; however, these series were not considered continuous if the composition of an industry/occupation under NAICS-SOC was different than under SIC-OCS. For example, "Retail Trade" under NAICS does not include eating and drinking places that used to be a part of this industry under SIC.

This analysis of continuity showed that every industry and occupational series that passed the first test of employment overlap also passed the second test comparing index changes. Exhibit 1 identifies the industry series that are published under NAICS and summarizes the results of the continuity tests. Exhibit 2 provides similar analysis by occupational group.

These results paralleled the findings of the tests for the series on the Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC).⁴ The ECEC analysis was also a two-part test. The first mirrored the ECI test of employment overlap, while the second examined the wage and compensation rates of the old and new series.⁵

Exhibit 1. Continuity of Employment Cost Index (ECI) industry series between the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system

NAICS	Industry	Series meet definition of continuity	Break in series or new series
21-92	All civilian workers	X	
21, 23, 31-33	Goods-producing industries	X	
23	Construction ¹	X	
31-33	Manufacturing	X	
336411	Aircraft manufacturing ¹	X	
22, 42-92	Service-providing industries ²	X	
51	Information ¹		X
42, 44, 45, 48, 49, 22	Trade, transportation, and utilities ¹		X
42	Wholesale trade ¹		X
44, 45	Retail trade ¹		X
48, 49	Transportation and warehousing ³		X
22	Utilities ³		X
52, 53	Financial activities ^{1,4}	X	
52	Finance and insurance ¹		X
522	Credit intermediation and related activities ¹		X
524	Insurance carriers and related activities		X
53	Real estate and rental and leasing ¹		X
54, 55, 56	Professional and business services ¹		X
54	Professional, scientific, and technical services ¹		X
56	Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		X
61, 62	Education and health services		X
61	Educational services	X	
611110	Elementary and secondary schools ⁵	X	
611210, 611310	Junior colleges and colleges, universities, and professional schools ⁶	X	
62	Healthcare and social assistance		X
622	Hospitals	X	
623	Nursing and residential care facilities		X
71, 72	Leisure and hospitality ¹		X
72	Accommodation and food services ¹		X
81	Other services (except public administration) ¹		X
92	Public administration	X	

¹ Private industry only.
² Previously titled service-producing industries.
³ Continuous for private industry. An aggregate series for all civilian workers will be introduced later.
⁴ Previously titled finance, insurance, and real estate.
⁵ Previously titled elementary and secondary education.
⁶ Previously titled higher education.

Transition aids. To help data users compare the series based on NAICS-SOC with those based on SIC-OCS, BLS is publishing two historical listings that overlap for the March 2001 through December 2005 period. Both historical listings have the base December 2005=100 and are available on the Internet.⁶

The historical listing based on SIC-OCS covers the 1975-2005 period. It is the official series for that time period because it contains the estimates as originally published. (As noted above, the data have been rebased to December 2005=100, but that does not affect percent changes except for rounding.)

The historical listing based on NAICS-SOC initially covers the March 2001 through March 2006 period and will be updated each quarter. The 2001-05 data on this listing are not

official; they are presented only to aid the users in interpreting NAICS-SOC data. Note that the 2001-05 estimates in this historical listing differ from those in the SIC-OCS listing because of the new industry and occupational classification systems and the new fixed weights as discussed in Stephanie Costo's article in this issue.⁷ These 2001-05 measures also utilized old imputation procedures to estimate values for missing data.⁸

With two historical listings, the user may want to know whether to construct a longer historical series. For that reason, BLS has provided recommendations regarding which series may be viewed as continuous. However, it is up to the users to decide whether a series is sufficiently continuous for their purposes.

Exhibit 2. Continuity of Employment Cost Index (ECI) occupational series between the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) and 1990 Occupational Classification System (OCS)

SOC	Occupation	Series meet definition of continuity	Break in series or new series
11-53	All civilian workers	X	
11-29, 41-43	White-collar occupations	X	
11-29	Management, professional, and related		X
11-13	Management, business, and financial ¹	X	
15-29	Professional and related ²	X	
41-43	Sales and office		X
41	Sales and related	X	
43	Office and administrative support ³	X	
45-53	Blue-collar occupations	X	
45-49	Natural resources, construction, and maintenance		X
45-47	Construction and extraction		X
49	Installation, maintenance, and repair		X
51-53	Production, transportation, and material moving		X
51	Production		X
53	Transportation and material moving		X
31-39	Service occupations	X	

¹ Previously titled executive, administrative, and managerial. ³ Previously titled administrative support, including clerical.
² Previously titled professional specialty and technical.

Impact on other series. In addition to series by industry, occupation, and occupation by industry, the ECI presents indexes by union status and geographic area. The aggregate series (for example, private industry) of union status and geographic area did not change with the switch to NAICS-SOC. However, some of the disaggregated series (for example, West region) exhibited larger differences in rates of wage and compensation change between NAICS-SOC and SIC-OCS than was the case for the national estimates. The reason for this is that the disaggregated series have fewer observations and thus are more sensitive to values that are reclassified by industry or occupation.

The ECI publishes both seasonally adjusted and unadjusted series.⁹ As a result of the change in industry and occupational classifications, new seasonally adjusted series were introduced, some are being dropped, and others were continued. The March 2006 ECI shows seasonally adjusted and unadjusted series based on NAICS. However, seasonally adjusted indexes for the new SOC aggregations will not be introduced until March 2007. Additional seasonally adjusted series may be phased in over time.

Assessment of the statistical reliability of series

Two criteria were used to evaluate the eligibility of series for publication: (1) the standard error (SE) and (2) the number of occupational observations. The SE criterion required that a series must have a 5-year-moving-average SE of 0.3 or less

on 3-month changes and 0.6 or less on 12-month changes.¹⁰ The occupational criterion required a minimum of 600 observations in the series. However, if a series contained more than 1,000 observations, it was deemed publishable regardless of the SE on the grounds that such a series is regarded as “inherently variable.”

As a result of these evaluations, many series were continued because of the large number of observations, even though they failed the SE test. However, the following five series failed the evaluation tests and have been dropped from the ECI publication:

Within State and local government:

- Executive, administrative, managerial
- Blue collar¹¹

Within private industry:

- Wholesale and retail trade excluding sales
- General merchandise stores
- Food stores

New industry and occupational series that were created by the switch to NAICS and SOC in March 2006 do not have sufficient historical experience to evaluate their variances. For these new series, the publication criterion was limited to the number of observations in the series. Subsequently, the series will be evaluated based on SE tests.

New series: excluding workers with volatile pay

Pay for most workers varies little from quarter to quarter except, perhaps, for an annual pay increase. For some workers, however, there is wide quarter-to-quarter variability that is related to the way workers are paid rather than to seasonality. Removing that variability allows users to better understand underlying trends in much the same way as seasonal adjustment.

Many of the workers with variable pay are in sales occupations that pay commissions. Because of the way the ECI is constructed—one of the occupational categories defined for the index is sales workers—it is relatively easy to produce measures of wage and compensation change excluding sales workers; this was done in the mid-1980s and has continued. For example, the ECI has been publishing private industry workers excluding sales and private industry white-collar workers excluding sales.

It has become evident, however, that even the series excluding sales workers are sometimes volatile. This led Anthony Barkume and Thomas Moehrle, using occupational records collected from the National Compensation Survey for the ECI, to examine another possible source of the volatility.¹² They found that there are important groups of workers outside sales whose pay is volatile, primarily finance sector managers who are paid commissions. Barkume and Moehrle prepared and evaluated series that exclude incentive workers. They concluded that these new series are a better measure of underlying trends in the economy than ones excluding sales workers.

Beginning in March 2006, the ECI is now publishing series excluding incentive workers. Because series excluding incentive workers are a better measure than those excluding sales workers, beginning in March 2007, the “excluding sales” series will be discontinued.

Change in the composition of compensation

The switch in industry and occupational classifications and other changes provided an opportune time to implement definitional changes aimed to reduce respondent burden. Thus, beginning with the March 2006 ECI, severance pay and supplemental unemployment benefits (SUB) are no longer included as a component of compensation in the index. These two benefits together accounted for about one-tenth of 1 percent of total compensation or about \$0.04 per hour worked. Dropping these two benefits had virtually no impact on the index. At the same time, however, while various items (such as severance and SUB) alone contributed little to respondent burden, in the aggregate, their elimination provided some relief.

Severance pay is a monetary allowance employers pay to displaced employees, generally upon permanent termination of employment with no chance of recall, but often upon in-

definite layoff with recall rights intact. About one-fifth of private industry workers are covered by severance plans. The cost of this benefit is very small (averaging \$0.03 per hour worked in private industry).

BLS collected severance pay costs when the data were first obtained from establishments, and the updated costs were limited to a reflection of wage changes unless there was a change in the severance pay plan. Furthermore, one-time payments, extended severance benefits, or buy-out packages offered to employees in response to downsizing and/or restructuring were out-of-scope and excluded from the survey. Thus, the changes to the cost of severance pay did not reflect changes in the business cycle. The elimination of severance pay from the index had virtually no impact except for the benefit series for white-collar workers in aircraft manufacturing.

Supplemental unemployment benefits were introduced in an agreement between the Ford Motor Co. and the United Auto Workers in 1955 and subsequently adopted in other unionized manufacturing industries (which have faced declining employment since the 1980s). SUB plans provide regular weekly payments to employees laid off from their jobs. They differ from severance pay because workers have not been permanently discharged from the company. SUB plans covered less than 2 percent of all private industry index observations in March 2004. The cost of SUB plans for all private industry workers averaged \$0.01 per hour worked. Tabulations of the ECI changes excluding SUB plans were virtually unchanged.

SUB and severance pay data were dropped in such a way as to have virtually no impact on the ECI. In the estimation of compensation cost change from September to December 2005, SUB and severance were included in the cost for both the current quarter and the prior quarter. In the estimation of the compensation cost change from December 2005 to March 2006, the two benefits were excluded from both the current quarter and the prior quarter and will be excluded from all subsequent quarters. Thus, under no circumstance was a comparison made between the costs where one quarter included the SUB and severance benefits and the other excluded them.

THE ECI SERIES has gone through many changes. Some were the result of a transition from the old SIC–OCS system to the new NAICS–SOC system. Along with this transition came the changes in the scope of industry and occupations because of reclassification. Other changes were the result of reevaluation of the series and adaptation of certain measures by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to make the series more reliable and valuable for the users.

The March 2006 ECI marked the first phase of transition to the new NAICS–SOC classification. Series with additional details, as well as other employer and employee characteristics, may be phased in pending an assessment of the quality of measures. □

Notes

¹ U.S. Economic Policy Classification Committee, "The Impact of Classification Revisions on Time Series," Paper number 5, July 1993.

² For a detailed description of the employment shifts resulting from the change in industry classification system, see David R.H. Hiles, "A first look at employment and wages using NAICS," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 2001, pp. 22–31, on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2001/12/art3full.pdf>.

³ For a detailed discussion, see E. Raphael Branch and Lowell Mason, "Seasonal adjustment in the ECI and the conversion to NAICS and SOC," pp. 12–21 in this issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

⁴ The ECEC and the ECI are based on the same dataset but are different in industry and occupational details.

⁵ For a detailed discussion, see Harriet G. Weinstein and Mark A. Lowenstein, "Comparing Current and Former Industry and Occupation ECEC Series," *Compensation and Working Conditions*, August 2004, on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/cwc/cm20040823ar01p1.htm>.

⁶ For more information, see <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/home.htm>.

⁷ For a detailed discussion, see Stephanie L. Costo, "Introducing 2002 weights for the Employment Cost Index," pp. 28–32 in this issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

⁸ For a detailed discussion, see Song Yi, "Accounting for Missing Data in the Employment Cost Index," pp. 22–27 in this issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

⁹ For additional information on seasonal adjustment, see Branch and Mason, "Seasonal adjustment," pp. 12–21.

¹⁰ Because the ECI compensation change measures are estimates for a probability sample, they are likely to differ from results that would be obtained from a complete census of the employees within the scope of the survey (the survey population). The difference between an estimate calculated from a specific sample and an average for all samples that could be drawn from the survey population using the same methodology for the same statistic is the standard error.

¹¹ As discussed earlier, the blue-collar series will be dropped in 2007.

¹² See Anthony J. Barkume and Thomas G. Moehrl, "The Role of Incentive Pay in the Volatility of the Employment Cost Index," *Compensation and Working Conditions*, Summer 2001, pp. 13–18, on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/cwc/archive/summer2001art2.pdf>. They found that only about 6 percent of all workers in private industry receive some form of incentive pay, and that about 40 percent of incentive workers are in sales.

Seasonal adjustment in the ECI and the conversion to NAICS and SOC

As part of the conversion of ECI industry and occupation classifications to NAICS and SOC, the Bureau of Labor Statistics used the converted classifications to estimate the seasonally adjusted ECI; in addition, the Bureau improved the methodology and processing of seasonally adjusted estimates

E. Raphael Branch
and
Lowell Mason

Over the course of a year, rates of change in the cost of wages and benefits, as measured in the Employment Cost Index (ECI), reflect events that follow a more or less regular pattern. These events include expansions and contractions of economic activity that occur in specific periods of the year, such as increased work in the construction industry during warm weather and heightened activity associated with the beginning of the school year in the education industry. Such regular patterns in an economic time series are typically referred to as *seasonal effects*. The process of estimating and removing these effects from an economic series is called *seasonal adjustment*. Seasonal adjustment makes it easier for analysts to observe the longrun and other movements in an economic time series, exclusive of seasonal effects. Economists and other researchers are particularly interested in observing cyclical and longrun movements of economic series to better understand the economic behavior of various sectors of the economy.

The ECI is a time series—a quarterly fixed-weight index of changes in the cost of employment compensation—published since 1975.¹ The ECI includes index and percent-change estimates for employer costs per hour worked, including the cost of total compensation, wages and salaries, and benefits. As a time series with repeated quarterly measurements, the ECI has been analyzed for seasonal adjustment, and seasonally adjusted ECI estimates are available from December 1990 on-

ward, in addition to estimates that are not seasonally adjusted.

Responding to a mandate from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) of the Executive Office of the President, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, the Bureau) converted the ECI industry and occupation classifications from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and the Occupational Classification System (OCS) to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system.² The first NAICS- and SOC-based ECI estimates were released for the March 2006 reference period. At the same time, seasonally adjusted data were issued on the basis of NAICS and SOC.

The OMB mandate necessitated three changes to the ECI seasonal adjustment process. First, it was necessary to construct 10-year time series based on the new classification systems. (Ten years is the span of data employed for seasonal adjustment of the ECI.) The construction of these historical series in turn required the reclassification of industries and occupations not previously coded with NAICS and SOC. Second, the Bureau made several methodological enhancements, including updating fixed weights used in the ECI.³ The change in the weights made it necessary to revise the weights used in the seasonal adjustment calculation. Last, the Bureau improved both the seasonal adjustment methodology and the processing used to derive seasonally adjusted esti-

E. Raphael Branch is a labor economist in the Division of Compensation Data and Estimation, Office of Compensation and Working Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Lowell Mason is an economist in the Program Standards Group in the same office. E-mail: branch.raphael@bls.gov

mates. This article gives an overview of the ECI seasonal adjustment process and discusses these changes and improvements to the adjustment of the ECI.

Seasonal adjustment of the ECI

Seasonal adjustment of the ECI is accomplished both directly and indirectly. In direct seasonal adjustment, an index that has not been seasonally adjusted is divided by the seasonal factor for the series. The seasonal factors for directly adjusted series are estimated by applying seasonal adjustment techniques directly to historical data for the series. In indirect seasonal adjustment, indexes that have been directly seasonally adjusted are weighted and then summed.⁴ In effect, indirect seasonal adjustment yields a weighted average index in which the weights sum to unity.⁵ The choice of direct or indirect seasonal adjustment is related to the level of aggregation of the data. The methodology used for the ECI follows standard BLS practice, which is based on practices that are used widely across U.S. Federal statistical programs.

Direct seasonal adjustment. At the lowest level, ECI series are seasonally adjusted directly, according to the formula

$$\hat{A}_{it}^{\text{direct}} = \frac{O_{it}}{\hat{S}_{it}},$$

where $\hat{A}_{it}^{\text{direct}}$ is the estimated directly seasonally adjusted index for ECI series i at time t ; O_{it} is the original, not seasonally adjusted index for ECI series i at time t ; and \hat{S}_{it} is the estimated seasonal factor for ECI series i at time t .

1. *Deriving seasonal factors.* Seasonal factors for the direct seasonal adjustment of an ECI series are estimated with the X-12-ARIMA program developed by the Time Series Staff of the Research Division of the Census Bureau of the U.S. Department of Commerce.⁶ The estimated seasonal adjustment factors for the most recent year of available data are used as projected seasonal factors for the coming year, under the assumption of static expectations. (In other words, the estimated seasonality for the last year of available data is assumed to be the same in the next year.) Using projected factors is necessary because data for the current year are not available. The *data span* used in ECI seasonal adjustment (that is, the range of data used in estimating seasonal factors) is the most recent 10 years; thus, for 2006, the data span is 1996 through 2005.

An integral part of the X-12-ARIMA program is the X-11 seasonal adjustment method, used to derive the seasonal factors.⁷ X-11 is a seasonal adjustment method that uses moving averages, also known as filters. This method assumes that a time

series can be decomposed into three components: trend, seasonal, and irregular. These components then can be combined in an additive or a multiplicative way. For the ECI, as with most economic series, the multiplicative model is used. That is, the original series is specified as the product of the trend, seasonal, and irregular components:

$$O_{it} = T_{it} \times S_{it} \times I_{it}.$$

Here, O_{it} and S_{it} are as before, T_{it} is the trend for series i at time t , and I_{it} is the irregular component of series i at time t . A direct seasonally adjusted series is obtained by dividing the original series by the estimated seasonal factors, or

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{A}_{it} &= \frac{O_{it}}{\hat{S}_{it}} \\ &\approx T_{it} \times I_{it}, \end{aligned}$$

where \hat{A}_{it} is the estimated seasonally adjusted time series i at time t and O_{it} , S_{it} , T_{it} , and I_{it} are as before.

A. Trend component. The trend (or, more precisely, the trend cycle, which includes both secular and cyclical changes) is the long-term movement in the series, without the seasonal and irregular effects. The trend represents the underlying index levels of the series. The ECI is primarily a measure of trends in compensation costs. The trends in the ECI are dominant, and all ECI series have a long-term positive trend that is the result of various economic influences, such as (1) employers granting wage increases to offset inflation and (2) the rising costs of employer-provided health insurance benefits. The ECI is seasonally adjusted to provide estimates of long-term movements in compensation costs for a better understanding and analysis of the U.S. economy.

B. Seasonal component. The seasonal component of a time series consists of effects that follow a more or less regular pattern each year and arises from systematic, calendar-related influences, including the following:

- Natural conditions, such as weather fluctuations that are representative of a season.
- Business and administrative practices, such as changes in health plan benefits and rates, which usually occur at the beginning of the calendar year.
- Social and cultural events, such as Thanksgiving and Christmas, which often result in the hiring of part-time and temporary labor in the retail trade industry.

Construction industry data from the ECI offer a clear example of seasonality in an economic time series. The demand for labor in the construction industry increases during the spring and summer, when the weather is temperate, and decreases in the fall and winter, when the weather is less suitable for outdoor work. Wage and benefit costs in the industry increase and decrease as the demand for labor shifts. Construction wage increases are lowest in December, gradually increase beginning in March as the weather improves, and finally reach a peak in June, when the weather is most conducive to construction.

Table 1 lists the estimated seasonal factors for the published ECI wage series for 2005—factors that also are used as projected seasonal factors for 2006. Despite the small size of these factors, they have an impact on the index. For instance, when the not seasonally adjusted index for wages in the nondurable-goods-manufacturing industry was 100.0 in the December 2005 base period, the seasonally adjusted index was 100.3.

C. Irregular component. The residual component of a time series, called the irregular component, is what is left of the series after the trend and seasonal components have been removed. The residual component represents the short-term fluctuations in the series that are neither systematic nor predictable. Abnormal weather conditions (such as the substantial hurricanes of 2005) and increases in gas prices are examples of irregular effects. Both sampling and nonsampling error also can cause irregular fluctuations in a time series.

2. Identifying seasonal series. Once the seasonal-factor estimation of all ECI series is completed, the results are evaluated to determine those series recommended for seasonal adjustment. This evaluation is necessary because not all ECI series exhibit pronounced seasonal effects. For example, under NAICS and SOC, no seasonality was found in wages and salaries, or in the cost of benefits, for service occupations; consequently, these series (as well as the total-compensation series for service occupations) are not seasonally adjusted in the March 2006 data.

Three quality control statistics are used as guidelines in deciding whether to seasonally adjust an ECI series. These three statistics are the F statistic for stable seasonality (F_s),

the M7 statistic, and the Q statistic. To determine whether a series exhibits seasonality, the analyst uses the F_s statistic. F_s is a one-way analysis-of-variance test that measures the degree of stability of the seasonal component of a time series. In particular, F_s summarizes quarterly differences among means of the seasonal-irregular (si) ratios. The null hypothesis of the test is that all four quarterly seasonal means are equal. If the means are *not* equal, as measured by F_s exceeding a critical value of 7.0, then the series is considered seasonal and will be seasonally adjusted if the M7 and Q statistics are acceptable.⁸

Even if a series is seasonal, as indicated by the F_s test, it may not be possible to obtain a statistically efficient estimate of its seasonal component. That is, the series' seasonality, though present, may not be *statistically identifiable*. To determine whether it is in fact so identifiable, analysts use the M7 and Q statistics. M7 compares the F statistics for moving seasonality with the F statistic for stable seasonality. *Moving seasonality* refers to whether seasonal movements change over time and is measured with a two-way analysis-of-variance test. If there is too much moving seasonality, the estimate of the series' seasonal component could be erroneous.

The Q statistic is a weighted average of 11 M statistics (including M7) that test for different types of problems that may affect the overall quality of the seasonal adjustment, such as large changes, large variances, and the absence of randomness in the irregular component.⁹ The M statistics are normalized to 1.0. Values less than 1.0 for any M statistics indicate that certain properties of the seasonal and irregular components are acceptable. A value of M7 less than 1.0 and Q less than 1.0 together indicate that a series' seasonality is identifiable. A value of M7 greater than 1.0 indicates that the series has too much moving seasonality to estimate the seasonal component accurately. A value of Q greater than 1.0 indicates a variety of possible difficulties, including large changes, large variances, and the absence of randomness in the irregular component or too much change in the seasonal component. In either case, the seasonality of the series cannot be measured.

Table 1. Seasonal factors for published direct seasonally adjusted wage series, Employment Cost Index, private industry, 2005

Series	March	June	September	December
Construction	99.83343	99.98706	100.28369	99.90260
Durable-goods manufacturing	99.94400	100.06148	100.11964	99.87821
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	100.13595	100.16893	100.02010	99.68659
Retail trade	99.92927	100.12733	100.07867	99.87055

NOTE: Although durable- and nondurable-goods-manufacturing series are scheduled to be discontinued in March 2007, they are presented here as representative of the March 2006 estimates.

If an ECI series has both stable and identifiable seasonality on the basis of the F , $M7$, and Q tests, the series is seasonally adjusted.¹⁰ Otherwise, the series will not be seasonally adjusted. However, due to the volatility of some ECI series and the small size of seasonal factors in the ECI, the quality control statistics for a series may be inconsistent from year to year. In anticipation that the quality control statistics might swing in favor of seasonal adjustment the next year, a series is not immediately removed from seasonal adjustment the first time it fails the quality control tests. Instead, the series is no longer seasonally adjusted if seasonality is not found for 3 consecutive years.

Indirect seasonal adjustment. After seasonally adjusting lower level series by the direct method, the analyst seasonally adjusts aggregated series indirectly. Indirect seasonal adjustment is expressed by the formula

$$\hat{A}_{jt}^{\text{indirect}} = \sum_i^n (W_{it} \hat{A}_{it}),$$

where $\hat{A}_{jt}^{\text{indirect}}$ is the estimated indirect seasonally adjusted ECI aggregate series j at quarterly period t , W_{it} is the weight for an ECI indirect series component i at quarterly period t ,¹¹ \hat{A}_{it} is the directly estimated seasonally adjusted component series i at quarterly period t , and n is the number of component series i in ECI aggregate series j .

For example, given seasonally adjusted indexes and aggregation weights for durable- and nondurable-goods industry wages and salaries in December 2005, the two components of manufacturing wages and salaries are as shown in the following tabulation:

Component series	Direct seasonally adjusted index	Cost-employment weight
Durable goods	100.1	0.657619
Nondurable goods	100.3	.342381

The estimated indirect seasonally adjusted index for manufacturing wages and salaries is calculated as

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{A}_t^{\text{indirect}} &= \sum_s (W_{st} \hat{A}_{st}) \\ &= (.657619)(100.1) + (.342381)(100.3) \\ &\approx 100.2. \end{aligned}$$

For indirect seasonal adjustment, the directly adjusted component series are weighted because they often contribute unequally to the aggregate. In the preceding example, the

durables industry wage bill¹² accounts for about 66 percent of the manufacturing wage bill and the nondurable-goods industry wage bill accounts for the remaining 34 percent.

The indirect method is preferred for aggregated series such as compensation (which is an aggregation of wages and benefits), because it reduces the chances of inconsistencies between aggregate and component series, either in the seasonally adjusted indexes or in the percent changes based on them. In addition, if component series have very different seasonal patterns, indirect seasonal adjustment is preferable, primarily because, when the data are combined, as would occur in direct seasonal adjustment, the seasonal patterns may “wash out,” making them more difficult to estimate.¹³ However, even when component series have the same pattern, estimating an aggregate series by the direct method can lead to anomalies, particularly in the case of the ECI, in which the seasonal factors are small and indexes may fluctuate, due in part to rounding. For example, it is possible for a directly adjusted aggregate series to move in a direction opposite that in which its components are moving.

1. Three-month percent changes. Three-month percent changes are calculated from the published seasonally adjusted indexes. Let R_t represent the rate of change in any seasonally adjusted compensation, wage, or benefit series. Then the 3-month percent change is calculated as

$$R_t = \left(\frac{\hat{A}_t - \hat{A}_{t-1}}{\hat{A}_{t-1}} \right) \times 100,$$

where \hat{A}_t is an estimated seasonally adjusted ECI for quarterly period t and \hat{A}_{t-1} is an estimated seasonally adjusted ECI for the preceding quarterly period $t - 1$.

2. Revisions. In addition to initial seasonal adjustment of the (appropriate) ECI estimates, revisions to seasonally adjusted historical indexes and to related historical 3-month percent changes are conducted annually after the December quarterly production cycle is completed. The revisions are necessary because the averaging methods used in deriving seasonal factors yield imprecise initial estimates of the seasonal component for the year of interest.¹⁴ Accordingly, the estimates are incrementally corrected with subsequent estimates that make use of more recent data. The BLS practice is to make five revisions before the seasonal-factor estimates become final. Therefore, as part of the seasonal adjustment methodology, the Bureau annually revises the seasonally adjusted indexes and 3-month percent-change estimates of the most recent 5 years.¹⁵ (See the appendix for a discussion of why revisions are necessary.)

NAICS and SOC conversion

Methodology changes. Under NAICS and SOC, the basic direct and indirect seasonal adjustment methodology is the same as in the past. Differences in direct seasonal adjustment between the two systems are mainly in the classification of series and the precision of data inputs, the combination of which allows for more accurate seasonal-factor estimates. With the introduction of the X-12-ARIMA program¹⁶ for the ECI in 1999, many more series could be seasonally adjusted than in the past. As a result, many more seasonally adjusted series became available for use as components in indirect seasonal adjustment than were initially available when seasonal adjustment was introduced into the ECI in 1990.

Taking advantage of the increased number of direct seasonally adjusted series, analysts now make greater use of unpublished data in constructing indirect adjusted series. Almost all detailed ECI series are potential components in the indirect seasonal adjustment of a more aggregate series. This fact offers a distinct advantage over the past, when substantially fewer ECI series could be indirectly seasonally adjusted because of processing limitations and the need to wait for new production systems to become operational.

Under NAICS and SOC, all compensation series are seasonally adjusted indirectly, as a practical consideration in order to eliminate potential inconsistencies.¹⁷ For instance, as of December 2005, the Bureau had published 38 seasonally adjusted series classified by SIC and OCS, 27 of them directly seasonally adjusted and 11 indirectly adjusted. By comparison, the March 2006 tables show 50 seasonally adjusted NAICS and SOC series, 4 directly and 46 indirectly. For example, under SIC-OCS, the total-compensation series for construction, wholesale trade,¹⁸ and retail trade were seasonally adjusted by the direct method, primarily because the benefit series for those industries were not published. Under NAICS and SOC, however, these compensation series are seasonally adjusted by the indirect method, using their wages and salaries and benefits components. Exhibit 1 shows which series in the March 2006 data release are adjusted by the direct or indirect method.

In addition to absorbing changes related to the conversion to NAICS and SOC, as well as methodological improvements available with the use of X-12-ARIMA processing, the new ECI quarterly production processing system improves the Bureau's flexibility to drop and add seasonally adjusted series when necessary. The new ECI quarterly production system overcame limitations in the earlier system that prevented the analyst from implementing selected changes in seasonal adjustment.

Data

The ECI seasonal adjustment methodology calls for a 10-year data span for X-12-ARIMA estimation. (See the appendix for a

discussion of the size of the data span.) For the December 2005 base-period ECI and the March 2006 estimates, NAICS and SOC series were required for each quarter from March 1996 through December 2005. ECI-sampled establishments and occupations were classified by NAICS and SOC beginning in March 2000. Because NAICS and SOC codes were not available before 2000, these codes were assigned by a variety of methods. If ECI-sampled establishments and occupations for 1996 through 1999 also were in the March 2000 ECI sample (when data collectors first assigned NAICS and SOC codes), then the codes assigned also applied to the 1996-99 sample data. This procedure accounted for roughly 44 percent of the NAICS and SOC classifications of the observations for those years. For establishments and occupations that were not part of the ECI sample as of March 2000, NAICS and SOC classifications were determined by several other methods. Forty percent of the NAICS classifications were determined on the basis of State unemployment filings, and 22 percent of the missing SOC classifications were determined by matching similar occupational classifications in the OCS. The remaining NAICS and SOC classifications were imputed with the use of a "nearest-neighbor" approach similar to the approach used to estimate other missing values.¹⁹

Publication plans

ECI data are published in quarterly news releases and historical listings of total compensation, wages and salaries, and costs of benefits, each by economic sector (civilian, private, or government), industry, and occupation. As of March 2006, the tables published in the news release and those in the historical listings no longer show estimates for series that are not seasonally adjusted. The Bureau anticipates publishing additional series beginning in March 2007.

As in the past, the news release tables of seasonally adjusted data contain indexes for the current quarter and the previous quarter, as well as historical 3-month percent changes for the most recent eight quarters. However, historical NAICS and SOC 3-month percent changes calculated prior to the official estimates of March 2006 were included in the news release to provide a historical context for the NAICS and SOC seasonally adjusted ECI series. These historical data were included for information purposes only; the official estimates for periods prior to March 2006 are SIC and OCS estimates, which reside among the SIC and OCS archived data. The SIC and OCS estimates have been rebased, so percent changes may differ from the original estimates due to rounding. NAICS- and SOC-based seasonal factors are published separately on the BLS Web site.

Revisions of historical seasonally adjusted data for the most recent 5 years also were published on the BLS Web site prior to publication of the news release and appear in the regular historical listing as well. As part of the conversion to

Exhibit 1. Method of seasonally adjusting series in the Employment Cost Index, March 2006

Economic sector, industry, and occupational group	Total compensation ¹	Wages and salaries	Cost of benefits
All civilian workers			
All workers	Indirect	Indirect	Indirect
Private-industry workers			
All workers	Indirect	Indirect	Indirect
By occupation:			
White-collar occupations	Indirect	Indirect	Indirect
Blue-collar occupations	Indirect	Indirect	Indirect
Service occupations	(²)	(²)	(²)
By industry:			
Goods-producing industries	Indirect	Indirect	Indirect
Construction	Indirect	Direct	(³)
Manufacturing	Indirect	Indirect	Indirect
Durable goods	Indirect	Direct	(³)
Nondurable goods	Indirect	Direct	(³)
Service-providing industries	Indirect	Indirect	Indirect
Trade, transportation, and utilities	Indirect	Indirect	(³)
Wholesale trade	Indirect	(²)	(³)
Retail trade	Indirect	Direct	(³)
Information	Indirect	Indirect	(³)
Financial activities	Indirect	Indirect	(³)
Professional and business services	Indirect	Indirect	(³)
Education and health services	Indirect	Indirect	(³)
Educational services	Indirect	Indirect	(³)
Healthcare and social assistance	Indirect	Indirect	(³)
Leisure and hospitality	Indirect	Indirect	(³)
Other services, except public administration	Indirect	(²)	(³)
State and local government workers			
All workers	Indirect	Indirect	Indirect

¹ Includes wages, salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits.

² No seasonality was found in the series.

³ Series is not published.

NAICS and SOC, the first available historical listing contains seasonally adjusted data from March 2001 through March 2006. For information purposes, the 10-year historical NAICS and SOC ECI (not seasonally adjusted) series that were used in estimating seasonal factors are available on the BLS Web site.

The SIC–OCS seasonally adjusted ECI series underwent their last seasonal adjustment revision, and the results were pub-

lished in the usual historical listings and archived on the BLS Web site in April 2006. Seasonal factors for SIC- and OCS-based series were last published in March 2005. Thus, for the March 2006 data release, there are two historical listings with seasonally adjusted (as well as not seasonally adjusted) data: a listing of archived SIC and OCS data for the period through December 2005 and a listing that is the first of ongoing historical listings by NAICS and SOC classification.²⁰ □

Notes

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¹ Selected ECI series for private-industry wages and salaries were first published for September–December 1975. Selected private-industry total compensation and benefit series began with December 1979 data. Government series were introduced in June 1981.

² The SIC was prepared by the Technical Committee on Industrial Classification of the Office of Management and Budget; see *Standard Industrial Classification Manual 1987* (Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1987). The OCS was developed for use in the 1990 decennial census; see *Occupational Classification System Manual*, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/nics/ocs/ocsm/commain.htm. For NAICS, see *North American Industry Classification System, United States 2002* (Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 2002). For the SIC system, see *Standard Occupational Classification Manual 2000* (Executive office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 2000).

³ The Bureau introduced 2002 fixed employment weights to replace the 1990 weights used from 1995 through 2005. The Bureau also updated its methods of imputation. The accompanying articles in this issue discuss these changes in more detail. (See Stephanie Costo, “Introducing 2002 weights for the Employment Cost Index,” which reviews the reweighting of the ECI and discusses its effects; and Song Yi, “Accounting for missing data in the Employment Cost Index,” which discusses imputation procedures for estimating missing values.)

⁴ If a component of an indirectly seasonally adjusted series is not seasonal, it will enter the indirect seasonal adjustment calculation as a not seasonally adjusted series.

⁵ The weighted sum of directly adjusted indexes can be viewed as a weighted sum of ratios of indexes that are not seasonally adjusted, divided by their respective seasonal factors.

⁶ When the Bureau of Labor Statistics first began seasonally adjusting ECI data with its December 1990 estimates, the staff of the BLS ECI Data Estimation Branch used X–11–ARIMA/88, developed by Estela Dagum of Statistics Canada. X–11–ARIMA/88 offered ARIMA forecasting and diagnostic tools for evaluating estimated seasonal factors for the ECI. During the early development of ECI seasonal adjustment, BLS staff visited Statistics Canada, and that agency’s staff participated in the development of methodology and in the evaluation of the ECI series for seasonal adjustment. The X–11–ARIMA/88 seasonal adjustment estimation program contains the X–11 seasonal adjustment program, developed by the U.S. Census Bureau (see Julius Shiskin, Allan H. Young, and John C. Musgrave, “The X–11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program,” Technical Paper No. 15 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1967)), plus enhancements to the original X–11–ARIMA program

developed at Statistics Canada in 1980. X–12–ARIMA offers additional features to improve the forecasting and diagnostics and is the standard seasonal adjustment package used for BLS programs. All of these programs improved the quality of ECI estimates.

⁷ X–11 is a seasonal adjustment method that uses moving averages to smooth an economic series. The addition of ARIMA modeling offers better forecasting of the seasonal component and helps improve the quality of the smoothing. In 1999, the Bureau first published seasonal-factor estimates based on the use of X–12–ARIMA, which includes further enhancements to the X–11 methodology and additional diagnostics, as well as several autoregressive estimation techniques for improving the quality of the seasonal-factor estimates. X–11 is the most widely used technique for seasonal adjustment, and X–12–ARIMA is used extensively in U.S. Federal statistical programs.

⁸ In practice, some assumptions of the standard F-test just described are violated; for example, the irregular component may be autocorrelated with the seasonal component. For this reason, a high critical value of F_s is used to analyze stable seasonality. In particular, an F_s greater than 7.0 suggests stable seasonality (that is, the null hypothesis is rejected and the series is considered seasonal), and consequently, the series will be seasonally adjusted. By contrast, an F_s less than 7.0 would lead to acceptance of the null hypothesis, indicating that the variation in the series, measured across quarterly means—and therefore the series itself—may not be seasonal or that seasonality cannot be adequately measured. In this case, the series will not be seasonally adjusted. (For a detailed explanation of the F statistic for stable seasonality, see Dominique Ladiray and Benoit Quenneville, *Seasonal Adjustment with the X–11 Method* (New York, Springer-Verlag, 2001), pp. 57–58, 135–36.)

⁹ The purpose of the M-statistics is primarily to evaluate estimates of the irregular and seasonal components. To measure the seasonal component of a series accurately, it is desirable that the irregular component of the series be statistically random and neither too large nor too small relative to the remaining components and the series as a whole. It is also desirable that the seasonal component be stable over the data span. In general, six of the M-statistics measure changes, variances, and the size of the irregular component relative to the entire series, as well as the trend-cycle and seasonal components. Excluding M7, the remaining M-statistics measure the size and movements in the seasonal component over the entire series and for the most recent 3 years. For details, see Ladiray and Quenneville, *Seasonal Adjustment with the X–11 Method*.

¹⁰ This procedure is subject to at least one caveat: an ECI series with stable and identifiable seasonality might not be seasonally adjusted if there is a consistency or production system consideration that would preclude following the guideline. Just such a consideration did in fact arise in selected instances in the SIC–OCS seasonally adjusted series. With the introduction of new seasonal adjustment methods and a new production system, this kind of problem has been essentially eliminated under NAICS and SOC.

¹¹ For more details about the ECI base-period cost weights, see Costo, “Introducing 2002 weights.”

¹² The wage bill is the average wage of workers in an occupation within an industry, multiplied by the number of workers represented by that occupation.

¹³ For a detailed discussion of aggregation in seasonal adjustment, see Stuart Scott and Peter Zadrozny, "Aggregation and Model-based Methods in Seasonal Adjustment of Labor Force Series," *Proceedings of the Business and Economic Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association* (Alexandria, VA, American Statistical Association, 1999), pp. 156–61.

¹⁴ For a further discussion about seasonal adjustment revisions, see James A. Buszuwki, "Alternative ARIMA Forecasting Horizons when Seasonally Adjusting Producer Price Index Data with X-11-ARIMA in Concurrent Mode," *Proceedings of the Business and Economic Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association* (Alexandria, VA, American Statistical Association, 1987), pp. 488–93.

¹⁵ Seasonally adjusted percent changes are reviewed for rounding anomalies. Percent changes are based on rounded indexes so that the percent changes can be replicated. In calculating percent changes, indexes are rounded to one decimal place, a practice that sometimes causes percent changes in compensation indexes to fall outside the range of their wage and benefit components. When this happens, the percent change is referred to as "unbounded." Unbounded percent changes are a potential problem in any calculation in which rounded indexes are used. The problem may be more pronounced in the seasonal adjustment percent changes because rounding occurs more than once in the calculation.

¹⁶ For the ECI, the batch version of X-12-ARIMA is used, allowing multiple series to be processed in a single computer job.

¹⁷ Quality control diagnostics also can be used to decide which method is best by comparing improvements in the quality control statistics of one method over the other. However, this course of action

was not undertaken due to time constraints and requirements needed for the new production system to begin operation. In addition, past experience with the two estimation methods often provided conflicting results, due largely to rounding.

¹⁸ The wholesale trade compensation series is seasonally adjusted because the wholesale trade benefit cost series (which is unpublished) is seasonal, whereas the wholesale trade series is not.

¹⁹ "Nearest neighbor" is one of the procedures used to estimate or impute a missing value. Under that approach, imputation classes (cells) are formed on the basis of information that is known about all units, such as economic sector (that is, private industry, or State or local government), industry, major occupational group, collective bargaining status, region, and full- or part-time status. Within each cell, a unit that is missing the characteristic of interest (a unit that is unusable and that therefore will be a recipient of an imputed value) takes the value of the characteristic of a unit that is "usable" (a donor of an imputed value) and that is "nearest" to the recipient. "Nearest" is defined by the similar auxiliary data the donor and recipient may share. There may, of course, be many donors from the same cell. If so, the specific tie breaker—determining which donor the recipient will use—is based on the establishment size. The donor with the establishment size closest to that of the recipient will be chosen for imputation. In cases where donors do not have all of the same characteristics, the nearest-neighbor procedure drops one of the matching variables and tests whether a full match now can be obtained. If no full match can be obtained even after one variable is dropped, another matching variable will be dropped until a full match can be found.

²⁰ A detailed discussion of time-series analysis and seasonal adjustment can be found on the U.S. Census Bureau Web site, www.census.gov/srd/www/x12a/. Additional information is available on the Australian Bureau of Statistics Web site, www.abs.gov.au/Ausstats.

APPENDIX: X-12-ARIMA and its application to the ECI

X-12-ARIMA was developed by the Time Series Staff of the U.S. Census Bureau and is used to estimate seasonal *autoregressive integrated moving-average* (ARIMA) models to help produce good estimates of seasonal factors and other components of a time series. X-12-ARIMA incorporates the features of its predecessors, developed at the Census Bureau and Statistics Canada.¹ Among the many features of X-12-ARIMA are its capability to provide for (1) user-supplied extreme-value adjustments (also called outlier adjustments or prior adjustments), (2) forecasts of the series, (3) automatic choices of ARIMA models, and (4) sliding-spans analysis. For the estimation of seasonal factors in the ECI, all four of these features, as well as a logarithmic transformation of the data, are used.

Prior adjustment factors are applied to the original indexes, and the series with the prior adjustments included is used to derive forecasts.² In general, prior adjustments limit the effects of extreme short-term economic influences and other factors. Applying prior adjustment factors to the original ECI series helps improve estimation of the series for subsequent steps of the seasonal adjustment process and, ultimately, improves the quality of the seasonally adjusted series.

For purposes of estimation, the ECI series (with prior adjustments) is forecasted 1 full year (four quarters) beyond the last actual data. Forecasting the original series improves its subsequent X-11 decomposition. This technique makes it possible for X-11 to estimate moving averages that cannot be obtained from the original data alone. Using these forecasts and revising the estimates for 5 years makes it possible to provide the best estimates of seasonal factors available with the X-11 method.³

The *automodel* option offers a choice of five ARIMA models that often are used in forecasting an economic series. For the ECI, the first model that meets the criteria for acceptance is selected from among the five models offered.⁴

Sliding-spans analysis was used to determine the size of the data span—the length of the time series used to derive seasonal component estimates. This feature provides for seasonal factor estimation of subsets of a data span, including overlapping periods. It thereby becomes possible to compare seasonal adjustment diagnostics for multiple adjacent data spans.⁵

X-11 decomposition

An X-11 program within X-12-ARIMA processes the estimated time series with forecasts, decomposing the series into trend, seasonal, and irregular components. The decomposition involves three basic steps,⁶ which are executed many times to obtain final estimates of the seasonal factor. These steps, which highlight how X-11 estimates the seasonal factors under the assumptions outlined earlier (see text, page 13), are as follows:

1. Estimate the trend \hat{T}_{it} from the original series O_{it} .
2. Estimate the seasonal irregular component, SI, from the

original series and the trend component $\hat{SI}_{it} = O_{it} \div \hat{T}_{it}$.

3. Estimate the seasonal component \hat{S}_{it} by applying a moving average to the initial seasonal irregular (SI) component:

$$\hat{S}_{it} = \text{SI} \xrightarrow{\text{MA}} \hat{S}_{it}$$

Then calculate the seasonally adjusted series: $\hat{A}_{it} = O_{it} \div \hat{S}_{it}$.

The decomposition to final component estimates is iterative. Moving-average procedures are repeated many times to obtain successively more precise estimates of each component. Moving averages, called *filters*, successively operate on a shifting time span of data. That is, moving averages filter out certain cycles in the original series. The trend is removed from the original series by filtering out longer, nonseasonal cycles. The seasonal component is removed by filtering out shorter, irregular cycles. Historically, this procedure has been found to isolate the seasonal effects well.

Graphic analysis

The analysis of seasonal adjustment results for the ECI includes a review of time-series and spectrum graphs. Overlay graphs of the original and seasonally adjusted series are reviewed. Because the ECI is predominantly a measure of a trend, the differences between the seasonally adjusted series and the original, not seasonally adjusted series are small.

To assist in evaluating the quality of seasonal adjustment, spectrum graphs of the original and seasonally adjusted series are compared.⁷ Seasonal peaks in the spectrum graphs for quarterly data are measured at frequencies of 0.25 and 0.5 on the x -axis. Graphs of the seasonal factors by quarter also are reviewed. Seasonal factors for all periods in the data span are plotted around an axis at their mean.

Also, the spectrum graph of the irregular component is used to observe whether any seasonality remains in the seasonally adjusted ECI series. This kind of seasonality, called *residual seasonality*, can result from limitations in the seasonal adjustment procedure or from difficult-to-estimate seasonal effects in the series. The absence of a peak at frequencies of 0.25 and 0.5 is an indication that a series has no residual seasonality. If a peak were present at a frequency of 0.25 or 0.5 in the irregular spectrum, and if diagnostic reports indicated the presence of residual seasonality, the series would be investigated further. Whenever there is evidence of residual seasonality, the seasonally adjusted ECI series is tested by running it through X-12-ARIMA to see if any significant seasonality is found, as indicated by the F_t statistic. (If it is, then steps are taken to identify and correct any problem that may exist and to reestimate the seasonal factors.)

Notes to the appendix

¹ For details on the development of $X-12-ARIMA$, see David F. Findley, Brian C. Monsell, William R. Bell, Mark C. Otto, and Bor-Chung Chen, "New Capabilities and Methods of the $X-12-ARIMA$ Seasonal Adjustment Program," *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics*, April 1998; on the Internet at www.census.gov/srd/www/sapaper.html/.)

² The prior adjustment factors are estimated outside of the $X-12-ARIMA$ program and are introduced with the prior adjustment option provided in the program. Using estimates from an initial execution of $X-12-ARIMA$ to obtain preliminary extreme-value adjustments when extreme-value weights range from zero to 20 percent, the analyst takes a ratio of the unadjusted seasonal-irregular component (table D8 in the $X-12-ARIMA$ results), divides by the estimated replacement values for the extreme values (table D9 in the $X-12-ARIMA$ results), and multiplies by 100. The resulting prior adjustment values are entered into a second $X-12-ARIMA$ estimation in which the original series is prior adjusted.

³ For more details on forecasting in seasonal adjustment estimation, see James A. Buszuwski, "Alternative Seasonal Adjustment Forecasting Horizons and Methods for the Producer Price Indexes," *Proceedings of the Business and Economic Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association* (Alexandria, VA, American Statistical Association, 1986), pp. 373–78.

⁴ The typical model chosen is the $(011\ 011)_4$ model, in the $(p\ d\ q)$

$(P\ D\ Q)_s$ notation for the nonseasonal and seasonal operators, respectively, of a seasonal ARIMA model. For a detailed explanation of ARIMA models, see George E. P. Box and Gwilym M. Jenkins, *Time Series Analysis: Forecasting and Control*, rev. ed. (San Francisco, Holden-Day, 1976), chapter 9, pp. 300–33.

⁵ From 1990 through 2001, the data span was determined by adding a year of data at each revision. By the time of the 2001 revision, the data span had reached 19 years. With the 2002 seasonal adjustment revision, a 10-year data span was introduced. Due to time and resource constraints, the size of the data span was not revisited for the NAICS and SOC conversion.

⁶ The U.S. Census Bureau has an extensive set of documentation, including manuals and technical articles, as well as the $X-12-ARIMA$ program, available as a free download on the Internet at www.census.gov/srd/www/X-12a/.

⁷ The *spectrum*, or *spectral density*, graph measures relative contributions of frequencies to overall fluctuations in the series. The x -axis measures time, in cycles per quarter. Seasonal effects in quarterly data can be observed at frequencies of 0.25 and 0.5 cycle per quarter. The y -axis, or ordinate, is 10 times the logarithm of the spectrum amplitudes for the first difference of the series. (For details on the spectrum diagnostics in $X-12-ARIMA$, see Findley, Monsell, Bell, Otto, and Chen, "New Capabilities and Methods," pp. 127–77.)

Accounting for missing data in the Employment Cost Index

Employers do not always provide all the information needed to compile the Employment Cost Index (ECI); new ECI procedures have improved the methods for dealing with missing values

Song Yi

The Employment Cost Index (ECI) is a measure of change in employer costs for employee compensation (wages and benefits). The index is compiled from information provided by employers and updated quarterly. Yet employers do not always provide all the information needed. When employers cannot provide the data, the missing values are imputed. Improvements in the method used to impute values were implemented in the March 2006 index, along with other changes—including the switch in industry classification from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), and the switch from the Occupational Classification System (OCS) to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). The new imputation procedures incorporate some of the data available from the ongoing integration of ECI and other National Compensation Survey (NCS) products.¹

Why are data missing?

The ECI is a voluntary survey. BLS economists contact establishments quarterly to collect compensation data for sampled occupations. Establishments are not legally mandated to respond to this request. Some may refuse to cooperate at all; others may provide partial or incomplete data. Sometimes data are available when the respondent is first contacted, but unavailable for subsequent updates.

Respondents have offered a variety of reasons why they are not able to provide data. For example, an employer may be able to provide the costs of all benefits except for a defined-benefit pension plan, the cost of which is maintained by an actuary or considered confidential. Sometimes, respondents

would like to participate in the survey but are hindered by natural disasters or the absence of key staff assigned to handle the data request. Some cite the burden of multiple updates, time constraints, confidentiality issues, and the complexity of the data request.

Deriving costs with complete data

A wide array of wage and benefit information is collected from a sample of occupations within sampled establishments in selected areas to represent the civilian labor force of the entire United States.² Ideally, the data collected include wages and salaries, the work schedule (the number of daily and weekly hours and the number of weeks per year that employees are scheduled to work), and the costs of the following employer-provided benefits³:

- Paid leave—vacations, holidays, sick leave, and other leave;
- Supplemental pay—premium pay for work in addition to the regular work schedule (for example, overtime pay and pay for working on holidays and weekends), shift differentials, and nonproduction bonuses (such as lump-sum payments provided in lieu of wage increases);
- Insurance benefits—life, health, short-term disability, and long-term disability insurance;
- Retirement—defined-benefit and defined-contribution plans; and
- Legally required benefits—Social Security, Medicare, Federal and State unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation insurance.

Song Yi is a labor economist in the Office of Compensation and Working Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
E-mail: yi.song@bls.gov

Respondents provide data on benefit costs in one of two forms. Preferably, data are collected on the cost (or rate) of each benefit plan and the corresponding employee participation (or usage) in each plan. If rate and usage data are not available, data may be collected for past expenditures, the amount an employer spent on a benefit for a specified time (for example, the employer's quarterly contribution to the defined-benefit pension plan).

Regardless of the format of the collected costs, the cost of each benefit is converted to a cost per hour worked. (See exhibit 1.) This allows for a consistent unit of measure to facilitate summing the components to derive a cost of total compensation (and ultimately to compare the cost from one period to the next to derive a rate of change and calculate an index). The cost per hour worked is computed by dividing the annual cost of each benefit by the annual number of hours worked, which is derived by determining the number of scheduled work hours, subtracting leave hours (such as vacation), and adding overtime hours.

In addition to being used in the calculation of the annual number of hours worked, leave and overtime hours are used in the formulas for determining the cost of these benefits. For example, typically the number of annual vacation hours is multiplied by the hourly wage rate and divided by the number of annual hours worked.

Calculations of the cost of insurance and other benefits that are not based on the wage rate may be derived from rate and usage information. For example, health insurance costs may be based on the monthly employer contribution rate for single and family coverage and the number of employees participating in each plan.⁴

How ECI deals with missing data

How missing data are dealt with depends on the extent to which they are missing—totally or partially.

Total or unit nonresponse. If at initiation (the first time data are collected from an establishment) a respondent refuses to provide information on core data elements, the situation is considered a complete refusal or unit nonresponse. Core data elements define the sampled occupation in an establishment using both establishment and occupational characteristics:

- Ownership (private industry, or State and local government)
- Industry
- Number of employees
- Geographic area
- Occupation
- Full-time/part-time status
- Collective bargaining status
- Basis for wage rates (time or incentive)

If wage data or the work schedule is not available at initiation, the situation also is considered unit nonresponse. Wages are a critical component of compensation. Wages account for about 70 percent of total compensation, and two-thirds of the benefit costs are related to wages. For example, the cost of vacations is derived by multiplying the number of vacation hours by the wage rate. Thus, about 85 percent of compensation consists of wages or is based on the wage rate.

Unit nonresponse is treated with weight adjustments that redistribute the weights of nonrespondents to similar respondents based on industry, number of employees, and geographic area. This procedure for handling refusals at initiation has not changed.

Partial or item nonresponse. If a respondent furnishes incomplete information at initiation or update, the situation is known as item nonresponse. There are three options for resolving this situation. The first is simply to ignore the missing data, a procedure that is equivalent to assuming that all missing values correspond to the absence of a plan, in which case the cost of the benefit is 0. This option by definition understates the average cost in the aggregate. The second option is to generate some random number to assign a value. Neither of these alternatives is credible. The third approach, which is used for ECI, imputes an estimate for the missing data using information obtained from other similar establishments and employees. The imputed value provides a best guess for the missing data.

Imputation involves matching donors (which have the information) with recipients (which do not). Approaches for imputing estimates for missing values are described in the box on page 25.

Change in imputation procedures

As of March 2006, BLS changed the procedures used to impute missing values. The change incorporates the switch in industry and occupational classification from SIC-OCS to NAICS-SOC—two of the core data elements used to match donors and recipients.⁵

The following discussion highlights the differences between the old and new imputation methods. Different procedures are used at initiation and for quarterly updates, as well as for estimating missing wages, hours, and benefit costs. The new procedures for estimating missing hours and benefit costs have replaced the cell-means method with a combined nearest neighbor and regression approach and slightly modified the regression formula used to update missing wages. (See exhibit 2.)

Wages. The procedure for handling missing wage data is basically unchanged. As previously noted, if wage data are unavailable at initiation, the establishment is considered a total nonresponse. If wage data were collected at initiation, but not at a quarterly update, a rate of wage change is imputed. The

change rate is applied to the previously collected wage data to calculate a new imputed wage rate, which is then used in subsequent calculations of the costs of wage-related benefits. However, there is a slight change in the specification of the regression equation used to estimate the rate of change.⁶

Hours. Imputation of missing hours occurs only during the initial collection of data. While the number of hours is held constant at the quarterly updates, the cost of the hours-related benefits is updated to reflect changes in the wage rate. There is

no change in this practice. However, the procedure used to impute missing hours at initiation has changed. Data are imputed for missing hours for overtime, vacation, sick leave, holidays, other paid leave, and unpaid leave.

Under the new procedure, the imputed hours are used for the calculation of both the number of annual hours worked and the corresponding cost of the hours-based benefit. The cost of vacation then is derived by multiplying the wage rate by the number of imputed vacation hours. Thus, with the new procedure, in calculating annual hours and the cost of the

Exhibit 1. Sample ECI calculations			
Annual hours worked			
Item	Schedule/benefit	Calculation	Hours
Scheduled work hours ..	8 hours per day 5 days per week 52 weeks per year	$5 \times 8 =$ $52 \times 40 =$	8 40 2,080
Leave:			
Vacation	3 weeks	$3 \times 40 =$	120
Holidays	8 days	$8 \times 8 =$	64
Sick leave	3 days	$3 \times 8 =$	24
Overtime	50 hours		50
Annual hours worked = Scheduled work hours - leave hours + overtime hours = 2,080 - (120 + 64 + 24) + 50 = 1,922 (1)			
Cost per hour worked for vacations			
Hourly rate		\$10.00	
Vacation leave hours		120	
Cost per hour worked for vacations = (Hourly rate × leave hours) / annual hours worked = (\$10 × 120) / 1,922 = \$0.62 (2)			
Cost per hour worked for health insurance based on rate and usage			
Health coverage type	Monthly cost (rate)	Employees enrolled in plan (usage)	
Family	\$300	1	
Single	\$200	1	
None	\$0	1	
Cost per hour worked for health insurance = [(Rate × number with family coverage) + (rate × number with single coverage) + (rate × number not covered)] × 12 months / annual hours worked = [(1 × \$300) + (1 × \$200) + (1 × 0)] × 12 / 1,922 = \$3.12 (3)			
Cost per hour worked for defined-benefit retirement plans based on expenditure data			
Period	Expenditure on plans per employee		
Quarter	\$100		
Year	\$1,200		
Cost per hour worked for defined-benefit retirement plans = Annual expenditure/annual hours worked = \$1,200 / 1,922 = \$0.62 (4)			

Imputation methods

Nearest neighbor. Imputation classes (cells) are formed based on auxiliary data that are known for all units, such as ownership (private industry, or State or local government), industry, major occupational group, an indicator of whether the benefit cost is wage-related, collective bargaining status, region, and full- or part-time status. Within each cell, a unit that is missing the characteristic of interest (known as a recipient unit) takes the value of the characteristic of a usable unit (known as a donor unit) that is nearest to the recipient. “Nearest” is defined by the similarity of auxiliary data available for donors and recipients. There may be many potential donors from the same cell, so the decision as to which donor the recipient will use is based on establishment size; the donor with establishment size closest to the recipient’s is chosen for imputation. Still, there may be cases in which donors do not have all of the same characteristics as the recipient. In this case, the nearest neighbor procedure drops one of the characteristic variables to see whether a full match then can be obtained. If no full match can be obtained even after one variable is dropped, another variable is dropped until a full match can be found.

Cell means. Imputation cells are formed in much the same way as for the nearest neighbor method. However, instead of using the characteristics of interest from a single donor in

the cell for the imputation, the mean of all donors in the cell is calculated. Then the mean value is imputed to the recipient. To ensure that the number of donors in each cell is fairly large, cells generally are defined by industry and major occupation group only.

Regression. Imputations through regression models are similar to imputations through the cell-means method. They both use values for the characteristics of interest from multiple donors rather than from a single donor. However, instead of using the average value among donors from a particular cell, the regression imputation uses the data from all donor cases to arrive at the best predicted value. The regression equation is used to impute the missing characteristic of interest, based on the recipient’s values for the variables on the right-hand side of the regression equation:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + \dots + b_pX_p$$

where the coefficients for the right-hand side variables include ownership (private industry, or State or local government), industry group, major occupational group, collective bargaining status, full- or part-time status, locality (area), and number of employees. The explanatory variables on the right-hand side differ according to the specific variable that is imputed.

benefit, the number of imputed hours is used as if actual hours had been collected. For example, if imputed hours are handled as collected vacation hours in exhibit 1 (equations 1 and 2), the imputed number of vacation hours (120 hours) is used not only in the calculation of the annual number of hours worked, but also in the calculation of the cost of vacations (\$0.62 per hour worked).

This is a departure from the old method, according to which the number of hours and the corresponding costs were imputed independently. Previously, there was no attempt to link the number of vacation hours with the corresponding cost of the vacation benefit. These independent computations might yield inconsistent results.

The new method for imputing the cost of the hours-based benefits is a three-step process. First, when it is not known whether a leave or overtime plan exists, a nearest neighbor imputation procedure is used to make this determination. This first step of the process is new; it uses information available from the integration of ECI and other NCS products. If it is imputed that there is no plan, there is no cost. If, however, a plan exists, a regression formula is used to impute the number of hours and subsequently the cost. The explanatory variables for a given

hours-based benefit (for example, sick leave) include all the core data elements (also used in the wage imputation equation), as well as the number of hours for the other hours-based benefits. Thus, the explanatory variables used in the regression formula for missing paid sick leave include vacation, holiday, and other paid leave.

In the past, the number of missing hours and the cost of the hours-based benefits were imputed using a cell-means method. The cell-means approach aggregates a large sample of donors with similar characteristics and obtains an average for the missing hours worked. For more information, see the box above.

Benefit costs. The benefit imputation procedure is used to estimate missing employer costs for health insurance, life insurance, long-term and short-term disability insurance, retirement (defined-benefit and defined-contribution) plans, shift differentials, nonproduction bonuses, State unemployment insurance, and workers’ compensation insurance. Social Security, Medicare, and Federal Unemployment Insurance are not imputed, because these costs can be derived.⁷ The procedure used to impute missing benefit costs has changed both at initiation and for quarterly updates.

Exhibit 2. Comparison of ECI imputation methods¹			
Missing information			
Method	Wages	Number of hours and corresponding costs²	Other benefits³
New:			
Initiation	The unit continues to be treated as a total refusal, and the assigned sample weight is reallocated to other units.	1. The nearest-neighbor approach is used to determine if there is a plan. 2. Regression is used to impute hours of individual hours-related benefits, which then are used to compute the annual hours worked. 3. The imputed number of hours is used to estimate the cost of the corresponding benefit.	1. The nearest-neighbor approach is used to determine if there is a plan. 2. Regression is used to impute missing costs.
Update	A minor change to the regression is used to impute wage change.	Hours are held constant at update; cost is updated to reflect changes in wage rates.	Regression is used to impute the rate of change.
Old:			
Initiation	The unit was treated as a total refusal; the assigned sample weight was reallocated to other units.	A cell-means approach was used to impute hours to derive annual hours worked, and a separate cell-means imputation was done to impute the cost of the benefit.	A cell-means approach was used to impute benefit cost rates.
Update	Regression was used to impute wage change.	Hours were held constant at update; cost was updated to reflect changes in wage rates.	A cell-means approach was used to impute the rate of change.

¹ In all cases the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has replaced the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), and the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) has replaced the Occupational Classification System (OCS).

² Hours are imputed for overtime, vacation, holidays, sick leave, other paid leave, and unpaid leave.

³ Benefit costs are imputed for health insurance, life insurance, retirement (defined-benefit plans and defined-contribution plans), long-term and short-term disability, shift differentials, nonproduction bonuses, State unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation insurance. Social Security, Medicare, and Federal unemployment insurance are not imputed.

At initiation, there is a two-step process similar to the one used for imputing the number of leave and overtime hours. First, if it is not known whether the establishment offers a benefit, a nearest neighbor approach is used to make this determination. If it is imputed that there is no plan, there is no cost. Otherwise, a regression equation is used to impute the missing costs. The explanatory variables in the formula are the core data elements and the wage rate.

This process differs from the past. Previously, a cell-means method was used to estimate the missing costs, and there was no procedure for first determining if a plan existed. The in-

tegration of ECI and other NCS products provides the additional information to make the new process viable.

For quarterly updates, the new procedure imputes a rate of change for missing benefit costs using a regression. The explanatory variables are the same as those used for the regression imputation at initiation. This procedure replaces the cell-means approach to imputing a rate of change.

There also is a change in the procedure used for handling multiple quarters of missing data. In the past, if wage and benefit data were not updated for more than four consecutive quarters, the establishment was considered a refusal. Under the new pro-

cedure, missing data are imputed as long as the establishment remains in the sample.

Allocation. Although data on the cost of individual benefits are always preferred, in some cases an employer can provide data only for combined benefits. For example, an employer may report the costs of all the insurance items combined or “collapsed” because the insurance benefits were obtained as a package, and the bill does not separate the components. In such situations, the collapsed cost is allocated to the individual benefits based on the proportional costs of those benefits among establishments and occupations with similar characteristics.

For example, the cost of insurance (consisting of health and life insurance) for a given occupation is \$5 per hour worked, and the average collected costs for occupations with matching industry and occupational characteristics is \$2 per hour worked for health insurance and \$.50 per hour worked for life insurance (80 percent and 20 percent, respectively, of the total insurance cost). These percentages are allocated to the \$5 per hour worked combined health and life insurance cost—or \$4 and \$1, respectively.

This allocation method has remained basically unchanged. But, as with all imputation procedures, the allocation process reflects the change in industry and occupational classifications.

Impact on published estimates

Preliminary research suggests that the changes to the imputation procedures will have a relatively small impact on the vast majority of the published ECI and Employer Cost for Employee Compensation (ECEC) series.⁸ Both of these series are components of NCS and use the same data. ECI shows the rate of change in compensation costs, while ECEC presents the compensation costs in terms of cost per hour worked. The new imputation procedures tend to increase the average cost for the hours-

based benefits (paid leave and overtime) by a few cents, while tending to decrease the average cost for the other benefit areas, such as health insurance and retirement plans, by a few cents. The net result typically is small, particularly for the closely watched aggregate estimates of total compensation for all civilian and all private industry workers.

However, the new imputation procedures have a more substantial impact on ECEC estimates for a few disaggregate groups, such as union workers. This effect occurs when the characteristic that defines the particular group has been used as a variable to match observations with missing data to observations that reported data. Two examples are the ECEC estimate for union workers and the ECEC estimate for part-time workers. The previous imputation procedures did not use these characteristics in matching donors and recipients. Therefore, the compensation for some nonunion workers contributed to the ECEC estimate for union workers. All else equal, this tended to lower the ECEC estimate for union workers. Similarly, the compensation for some full-time workers contributed to the ECEC estimate for part-time workers, which tended to raise the ECEC estimate for part-time workers.

Uses of integrated NCS data

NCS collects information on the provisions and costs for an extensive set of benefits, including health insurance and retirement plans. Recent efforts have focused on collecting the data for all NCS products in one vehicle. The integration of data on the provisions of benefit plans with data on costs allows statisticians to calculate costs associated with a particular provision, such as a prepaid funding arrangement for a health insurance plan. Such characteristics of a benefit plan also may be used to improve the imputed cost for the benefit when the characteristics are available but the cost is missing. □

Notes

¹ The National Compensation Survey (NCS) provides measures of employer costs for wages, salaries, and benefits, as well as details of employer-provided benefits. NCS continues to publish data series previously produced by the three BLS programs it replaced: (1) the Occupational Compensation Survey, (2) the Employee Benefits Survey, and (3) the Employment Cost Index. The integration of the sample selection, data collection, and processing for these programs allows for data obtained for one series to be used in compiling data for others.

² For a description of the procedure used to develop the area, establishment, and occupational sample, see chapter 8 of the *Handbook of Methods*, www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch8.pdf.

³ Prior to March 2006, the ECI definition of compensation included the cost of severance pay and Supplemental Unemployment Benefits (SUB) plans. A discussion of the reasons for dropping these benefits appears in Fehmida Sleemi, “Employment Cost Index publication plans,” in this issue.

⁴ For a more detailed discussion of the method for computing the cost per hour worked, see John Ruser, “The Employment Cost Index: what is it?” *Monthly Labor Review*, September 2001, pp. 3–16.

⁵ See Sleemi, “Employment Cost Index publication plans.”

⁶ In the new method, the dependent variable is the natural log of the ratio of the current average hourly rate to the prior quarter’s average hourly rate. Previously, the dependent variable used the ratio of the current-quarter hourly rate to the prior-quarter average hourly rate. The explanatory variables on the right-hand side of the equation consist of the core data elements.

⁷ The cost of Social Security, Medicare, and Workers’ Compensation is derived by multiplying gross annual earnings (annual wages, overtime, paid leave, shift differentials, and nonproduction bonuses) by published rates. Employers are required to contribute to these benefits.

⁸ Because the same data are used in compiling the ECI and the ECEC, imputed values for the ECI also are used in ECEC tabulations.

Introducing 2002 weights for the Employment Cost Index

Beginning in March 2006, ECI estimates were modified to reflect 2002 employment counts; disruptions to the most-aggregated historical series from this change alone were slight

Stephanie L. Costo

The Employment Cost Index (ECI), an employment-cost-weighted Laspeyres index,¹ is a measure of the change in the cost of employing a fixed set of labor inputs.² Most Laspeyres indexes update their fixed weights periodically, and the ECI is no exception. In March 2006, the ECI introduced 2002 fixed employment weights to replace the 1990 weights used from 1995 through 2005.³ The new weights are based primarily on data from the BLS Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey.⁴

In addition to using new employment weights, the ECI changed in several other ways. One dramatic change was the conversion to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system in order to classify, respectively, industries and occupations. Other changes to the ECI in March 2006 included new imputation methods and the introduction of new series. These changes affected the historical continuity between the old and new indexes, as well as our ability to measure the impact of the new weights.⁵

This article examines the reweighting of the ECI and discusses its effects.

Introducing new weights into the ECI

Fixed weights in the ECI. Weights are used to derive population estimates from the survey sample. With regard to the ECI, data from the sample

are multiplied by the appropriate weights in order to obtain unbiased estimates for U.S. civilian, State and local government, and private-industry workers.

Two sets of weights are used in the ECI: sample weights and fixed weights. Sample weights are assigned to each establishment-occupation pair in the ECI sample and reflect the probability of selection of the establishment and the occupation within the establishment. The sample weights are used to calculate current- and previous-quarter average hourly compensation costs for broad industry and occupation groups within private industry and State and local governments. These groups are known as estimation cells.

The average hourly compensation costs for each estimation cell are then multiplied by the second set of weights, a measure of base-period employment costs in the cell. The base-period costs are the product of 2002 employment in the estimation cell and the December 2005 average wage and total benefit cost in the cell. These fixed weights are what make the ECI a Laspeyres index, defined by the fact that the relative importance of each estimation cell does not change.

Since the inception of the ECI in 1975, its industry structure was based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. For the ECI, most industry categories for private industry were specified at the two-digit SIC level; examples are textile manufacturing and personal

Stephanie L. Costo is an economist in the Office of Compensation and Working Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics. E-mail: costo.stephanie@bls.gov

services. For State and local governments, the industry categories varied from specific three-digit SIC's, such as elementary and secondary schools, to broader industry divisions, such as public administration. With the switch to NAICS in March 2006, the same general approach was used, except that, under the NAICS structure, three-digit codes generally correspond to SIC two-digit codes.

Until March 2006, the occupation categories for the ECI were based on the structure developed for the 1990 Census of Population. The scope of the ECI was restricted to more than 400 jobs in 10 major groups. With the switch to the SOC, about 800 occupations are defined within 9 aggregate occupational groups.⁶

A sampling procedure is used in each establishment to select a set of jobs. Then, wage and benefit information pertaining to the selected jobs is collected in the initial visit to the establishment and is updated each quarter. The fixed employment weights, however, apply to the occupational category that the specific jobs represent.

For example, in a particular industry, data might be collected from 20 establishments, in each of which a set of occupations will be selected on a probability basis. In one establishment, the field economist might select industrial engineers, secretaries, and janitors. In another establishment in the industry, the field economist might select architects, order clerks, and cooks. The engineers and architects would be included in the professional and related occupations category, the secretaries and order clerks in the office and administrative support occupations category, and the janitors and cooks in the service occupations category. The fixed employment weights would be applied to these broader categories.

Reasons for reweighting. ECI measures are used in essentially three different types of analysis:

- Measurement of the total change in labor cost from the base period, December 2005, to any subsequent period;
- Comparisons of changes in labor costs over different subperiods (for example, comparison of the change between December 2005 and December 2006 with that between December 2003 and December 2004);
- Measurement of the current rate of increase in labor costs.

No single index can be ideal for all three types of analysis. For instance, an index that is appropriate for analyzing long-run changes will not be the best for measuring the current rate of labor cost increases, and vice versa.

If the ECI were used only to measure the longrun change in labor costs, the weights would seldom need to be updated. Similarly, the value of the ECI in comparing changes in labor costs over different subperiods depends on holding the weights fixed for extended periods. The unchanging weights are necessary in these cases to ensure that the same set of labor inputs is being priced over time.

In contrast, if the ECI is to be used to measure the recent rate of labor cost increases, the weights should be as current as possible. With current weights, the index of labor cost would measure the change between December 2004 and March 2005 in the cost of purchasing the set of labor inputs employed in December 2004. The index with current weights differs from the existing ECI Laspeyres index, which would estimate current labor cost increases as the change between December 2004 and March 2005 in the cost of purchasing the set of labor inputs employed *at the reference point of the 1990 Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey*. In general, the accuracy of a Laspeyres index as a measure of current labor cost change varies inversely with the magnitude of shifts in employment among industries and occupations since the reference period of the employment counts.

If the ECI's employment weights were changed every quarter to improve the measurement of current rates of labor cost increases, it would be possible to derive a type of Laspeyres index by multiplying together quarter-to-quarter changes (expressed as ratios). Such a "chain" index would provide a better estimate of the rate of labor cost increase for each quarter than the current ECI does. The chain index would not, however, provide the change in the cost of a fixed set of workers for periods longer than one quarter, and changes for different subperiods would not be for the same set of labor inputs.

The ECI is a compromise between a pure Laspeyres index and an index that uses new weights each quarter; that is, the ECI's weights are changed periodically after remaining fixed for a number of years. Because the ECI's employment weights remain fixed for long periods, the possibility arises that the index could lose its value as a measure of current change.

Fortunately, a number of price index studies have shown that the period-to-period change in a fixed-weight Laspeyres index is relatively insensitive to the weights used when the weights vary within the range common to many economic variables. Thus, the quarter-to-quarter changes calculated with a Laspeyres index are apt to be quite close to the quarter-to-quarter changes obtained by using the previous quarter's employment weights.⁷

For this reason, the ECI has employed one set of weights for a number of years. This approach preserves the analytical value of the Laspeyres index as a measure of change in labor costs over the longrun and over different subperiods.

As the weights become older, however, the danger grows

that current rates of change using the fixed weights could differ from those based on more recent weights by an amount great enough to be important in economic analysis. To ensure that the ECI will continue to provide a good approximation of the current rate of labor cost increase, more recent weights were introduced.

Consequences of reweighting

The new weights alter what the ECI is measuring when comparisons are made between estimates based on different sets of employment weights. That is, any change calculated by dividing an ECI index number based on new weights by an index number using earlier weights is not a proper Laspeyres estimate. Reweighting improves the currency of the index, but disrupts historical continuity.

For example, between any two periods before March 2006, when 1990 weights were used, the relative difference in the index would be the change in the cost of employing the 1990 workforce. Between any two periods after March 2006, the relative difference would be the change in the cost of employing the 2002 workforce. However, the ratio of an index for a period after March 2006 to one for a period before March 2006 cannot be interpreted in terms of the cost of employing any fixed workforce; that is, the ratio is not a Laspeyres index number.

In the past, when new weights were introduced into the ECI, all series were treated as continuous because there was little change in the overall structure of the industry and occupation. Unlike previous reweightings, however, the switch to NAICS-SOC resulted in much more substantial changes to the classification of industry and occupation. Fehmida Sleemi discusses these changes in greater detail in her article in this issue and gives guidance to users as to which series should be viewed as continuous.⁸ Part of her analysis is based on a comparison of previously published series with the NAICS-SOC series.

Subindexes. The impact of reweighting on each ECI subindex, considered separately, is the same as that on the aggregate index. The reweighting caused the change in cost for the subindex to be closer to the change in current cost, but it also resulted in a disruption of the subindex as a measure of longrun change and of change between periods before and periods after the new weights were introduced. An additional issue was raised, however, when the reweighted subindexes were introduced. This issue concerned the relationship between the change in the aggregate index and the changes in the component subindexes.

The aggregate Laspeyres index can be expressed as a weighted sum of any set of exhaustive and mutually exclusive Laspeyres subindexes where the weights sum to unity. This is a very desirable property, for two reasons. First, it guaran-

tees that the change in the aggregate index falls within the range of changes in the subseries; the change in the aggregate index cannot be greater than the largest change among the subindexes or less than the smallest. Second, the property also makes it possible to assign the increase in the aggregate index to the subseries; that is, one can determine how much of the change in the aggregate is attributable to the change in each subseries.

For comparisons spanning the date on which the new weights were introduced, however, the property that the aggregate Laspeyres index can be expressed as the weighted sum of any set of exhaustive and mutually exclusive subindexes was lost. For example, the change in the aggregate index between September 2005 and September 2006 might be larger or smaller than the change in any of the subindexes.

Effect of NAICS-SOC conversion on industry and occupation employment weights. The switch to NAICS-SOC changed the set of industries and occupations defined for the ECI. In some cases, only the names changed. However, even when an industry or an occupational category has the same name as it had under the Standard Industrial Classification-Occupational Classification System (SIC-OCS), it may be defined differently. Table 1 shows differences in employment due to definitional changes, for selected occupational

Table 1. Percent distribution of employment within the scope of the Employment Cost Index in private industry, by selected occupational and industry category, 1990 and 2002

Occupational or industry category	1990 (under SIC-OCS)	2002 (under NAICS-SOC)
All workers	100	100
Occupational category		
White-collar workers	55.1	53.8
Professional and related	12.5	14.0
Management, business, and financial	10.5	9.3
Sales and related	13.1	12.6
Office and administrative support	19.0	17.9
Blue-collar	29.8	27.9
Construction, extraction, farm, fishing, and forestry	—	5.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair	—	4.4
Production	—	10.1
Transportation and material moving	—	8.1
Service	15.2	18.3
Industry category		
Goods-producing industries	27.5	21.2
Mining .....	.8	.5
Construction	5.6	6.3
Manufacturing	21.1	14.4
Service providing	72.5	78.8
Transportation and public utilities	6.4	4.4
Wholesale trade	6.8	5.3
Retail trade	21.6	14.3
Financial activities	7.4	7.3

NOTE: Employment data are not available by NAICS-SOC classification. Dash indicates categories did not exist under SIC-OCS.

Table 2. Index levels and percent changes in compensation costs for civilian workers, 1990 and 2002 weights

[December 2000 = 100]

Quarter ending—	Based on 1990 weights (under SIC–OCS)			Based on 2002 weights (under NAICS–SOC)		
	Index level	3-month change	12-month change	Index level	3-month change	12-month change
December 2000	100.0	...	...	100.0	...	...
2001						
March	101.2	1.2	...	101.3	1.3	...
June	102.0	.8	...	102.3	1.0	...
September	103.2	1.2	...	103.5	1.2	...
December	104.1	.9	4.1	104.2	.7	4.2
2002						
March	105.1	1.0	3.9	105.1	.9	3.8
June	106.1	1.0	4.0	106.1	1.0	3.7
September	107.1	.9	3.8	107.1	.9	3.5
December	107.7	.6	3.5	107.7	.6	3.4
2003						
March	109.2	1.4	3.9	109.1	1.3	3.8
June	110.0	.7	3.7	110.0	.8	3.7
September	111.2	1.1	3.8	111.2	1.1	3.8
December	111.8	.5	3.8	111.8	.5	3.8
2004						
March	113.3	1.3	3.8	113.2	1.3	3.8
June	114.4	1.0	4.0	114.2	.9	3.8
September	115.4	.9	3.8	115.4	1.1	3.8
December	115.9	.4	3.7	116.0	.5	3.8
2005						
March	117.2	1.1	3.4	117.2	1.0	3.5
June	117.9	.6	3.1	117.9	.6	3.2
September	119.0	.9	3.1	118.9	.8	3.0
December	119.6	.5	3.2	119.6	.6	3.1

and industry categories.⁹ The effect of the conversion cannot always be isolated from the impact of the new weights. Two examples are illustrative.

For the manufacturing series, the conversion from SIC to NAICS increased the impact of the reweighting. Generally, manufacturing represents highly compensated jobs in the goods-producing industries and the private sector. Employment in manufacturing (as defined in SIC) declined by about 13 percent during the period between the use of the old and the use of the new weights (from 19.1 million in 1990 to 16.7 million in 2002). With the switch to NAICS, employment in manufacturing declined even further, to 15.3 million in 2002, due in part to a movement of printing and publishing out of manufacturing and into the information industry. (Compensation in printing and publishing is about average for manufacturing, so the shift of that industry out of manufacturing did not have much of an impact on average wages in manufacturing.) Therefore, what would have been a 13-percent reduction in employment from 1990 to 2002 effected by introducing the new weights alone was magnified to nearly 20 percent by the switch to NAICS.

In contrast, the conversion from SIC to NAICS reduced the effect of the reweighting for the retail trade series. After the conversion, employment in retail trade showed a decline, even though it increased from 19.4 million in 1990 to 23.3 million in 2002 under SIC. The explanation for this difference is that the employment growth in SIC-defined retail trade was more than offset by the movement under NAICS of about 8.1 million workers employed in eating and drinking places (now food services and drinking places) out of retail trade and into accommodation and food services.

Sources of new weights

The primary sources of the new weights were the BLS OES survey¹⁰ and Longitudinal Data Base (LDB). The OES survey is a periodic mail survey of 1.2 million nonfarm establishments over a 3-year cycle. The survey collects occupational employment data on workers by industry and represents the entire U.S. economy. The Bureau provides the procedures and technical assistance for conducting the survey; State employment agencies collect the data. The LDB includes every

establishment paying unemployment insurance in the U.S. economy, but does not provide information on occupational employment.

To compute the ECI's fixed employment weights, employment by industry was determined from the LDB for all of the industries within the scope of the ECI. Then, with the use of OES data, LDB industry employment was apportioned among the major occupational groups. In those industries excluded from the LDB—primarily railroads—unadjusted OES employment data were used. Except for railroads, industry employment from the OES survey was similar to that from the LDB; generally, LDB employment was used to determine industry employment in order to be consistent with cases in which the OES survey did not provide employment figures at the required level of industry or sector (private, State, or local) detail.

A major gap in the OES survey for purposes of computing ECI weights was that, for hospitals and educational services, employment data were not available separately by sector. Also, apart from hospitals and education, all other employment in State governments and in local governments was lumped together. To fill these gaps, LDB data were used to calculate employment counts by industry, by sector (private, State, or local), and then these counts were apportioned among occupational categories, again with the use of the OES data.

Once the employment counts by occupation within industry were determined, data from the 2000 Census of Population were used as a broad check on the calculated

employment distributions (although confidence in those data is limited because the industry and occupational classification is done by a member of each household). ECI data by industry and occupation provided the final check on the estimates.

Testing the effects of the new weights

As noted earlier, because of the many changes that were made to the ECI survey at the time the new weights were introduced, it was difficult to measure the separate impact of the change in weights. To evaluate the impact on the ECI of using 2002 weights in place of those for 1990, a test was conducted estimating rates of change for 2001–05. The test used 2002 employment weights applied to data generated by the old method of imputation and compared the results with the published figures based on the 1990 weights.

The test results show that, at the highest levels of aggregation—civilian workers—rates of change in compensation costs for 2001–05 vary only slightly when 2002 weights and NAICS–SOC definitions, rather than 1990 weights, are used. For example, on the basis of 2002 weights, the estimated change in compensation costs over the 5-year period ending December 2005 (19.6 percent) is the same as the change derived with 1990 weights. (See table 2.) The 3-month changes never differ by more than three-tenths of a percentage point over the entire December 2000–June 2005 period.¹¹ □

Notes

¹ A Laspeyres index is an index that measures the change in some aspect of a group of items over time, using weights based on values in a specific base year. Because the weights are constant from year to year, a whole run of index numbers can be compared with one another.

² For a more detailed discussion of the Employment Cost Index and its uses, see John W. Ruser, "The Employment Cost Index: what is it?" *Monthly Labor Review*, September 2001, pp. 3–16; and *Handbook of Methods* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 1997), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/hom (last updated April 2003), Chapter 8.

³ Much of this article is based on two earlier ones discussing the shifts from the 1970-to-80 and 1980-to-90 employment weights. (See Albert E. Schwenk, "Introducing new weights for the Employment Cost Index," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1985, pp. 22–27, and "Introducing 1990 Weights for the Employment Cost Index," *Compensation and Working Conditions*, June 1995, pp. 1–5.)

⁴ For more information on the OES survey, visit www.bls.gov/oes/home.htm on the Internet.

⁵ All of these changes are discussed in more detail in other articles in this issue.

⁶ For the 1990 ECI reweighting, professional and technical workers

were treated as separate occupation groups. The soc structure, by contrast, combines the two groups.

⁷ Schwenk, "Introducing new weights," p. 4, compared ECI indexes and changes obtained by using 1980 weights with those obtained by using 1990 weights and found little difference between the two sets of weights. For further analysis of the sensitivity of the ECI, see Michael K. Lettau, Mark A. Loewenstein, and Steve P. Paben, "Is the ECI insensitive to the method of aggregation? An update," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 2002, pp. 23–28.

⁸ Fehmida Sleemi, "ECI conversion to NAICS and soc codes," this issue, pp. 00–00.

⁹ Employment data are not available by NAICS–SOC classification before 2002.

¹⁰ The 1970 and 1980 fixed weights for the ECI were derived from the censuses for those years. For the 1990 reweighting, the primary data source was the OES survey.

¹¹ December 2000 was used as the index base in this test because it was necessary to do the analysis before December 2005 data became available.

A visual essay: international labor market comparisons

Marie-Claire Guillard

International comparisons of labor market and competitiveness indicators, as well as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), provide a snapshot in time of the world economy. The first 3 sections of this visual essay include charts covering 12 selected countries in North America, Europe, and Asia, although not all countries appear on all of the charts because of data constraints. Many of the charts include a weighted average for 15 European Union member countries (EU-15). The EU-15 region comprises the European Union member countries before expansion of the EU to 25 countries on May 1, 2004. The EU-15 countries are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Only seven—Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Spain, Sweden, and Ireland—of the EU-15 countries are charted separately. In the final section of this essay, three charts are presented for five large emerging economies—Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, and the Russian Federation. The United States is included on these charts as a reference point.

Among the developed economies, the United States had the largest labor market with relatively high labor force participation rates and relatively low unemployment rates. U.S. employment growth over the 1994–2004 period was about the same as for the EU-15, but full-time job growth surpassed part-time job growth in the United States, whereas part-time jobs were the major source of job growth in the EU-15. Manufacturing productivity growth for the United States outpaced that of the other Group of 7 (G-7) countries—Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom; and U.S. manufacturing hourly compensation costs were well below the average of the EU-15 countries.

The population of the five emerging economies nearly equaled that of the United States and the rest of the world combined. Compared with the five emerging economies, the United States enjoyed a much higher level of per capita GDP. In China, labor force participation rates for both men and women were higher than those for their U.S. counterparts.

The data in the charts are in rank order from highest to lowest, except for unemployment rates, where the order is reversed. Where two or more indicators per country are charted, the first indicator is the one that determines the rank order.

This visual essay is based upon the U.S. Department of Labor's *A Chartbook of International Labor Comparisons:*

The Americas, Asia, and Europe—January 2006, on the Internet at <http://www.dol.gov/asp/media/reports/chartbook/index.htm>. Additional charts and countries and more detailed definitions, sources, and methods regarding the data comparisons may be found in the appendix of the *Chartbook*.

International comparisons are a regular feature of the Foreign Labor Statistics program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls>. Most of the charts are based on the BLS series; to increase country and indicator coverage, they are supplemented by data mainly from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, but also from the International Labor Office and the World Bank.

This essay was prepared by Marie-Claire Guillard, an economist in the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics. E-mail: guillard.marie-claire@bls.gov

The following is a list of the charts presented in this visual essay:

Labor market indicators

1. Size of the labor force, 2004
2. Labor force participation rates by sex, 2004
3. Employment as a percent of the working-age population, 2004
4. Average annual growth rates in employment, 1994–2004
5. Average annual growth rates in full- and part-time employment, 1994–2004
6. Unemployment rates, 2004
7. Youth unemployment rates, 2004
8. Persons unemployed 1 year or longer as a percent of total unemployment, 2004

Competitiveness indicators for manufacturing

9. Hourly compensation costs for production workers in manufacturing in U.S. dollars, 2004
10. Average annual growth rates in manufacturing productivity, output, and hours worked, 1994–2004

Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita

11. Gross domestic product per capita, 2004

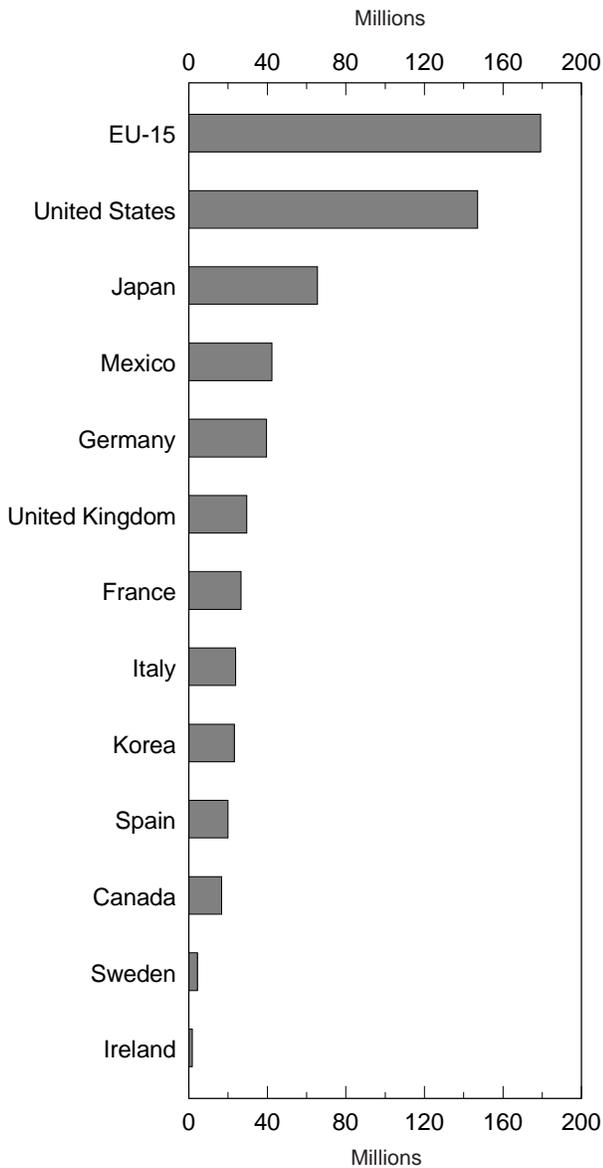
Indicators for large emerging economies and the United States

12. World population distribution by percent, 2004
13. Labor force participation rates by sex, 2003
14. Gross domestic product per capita, 2004

Labor market indicators

1. Size of the labor force, 2004

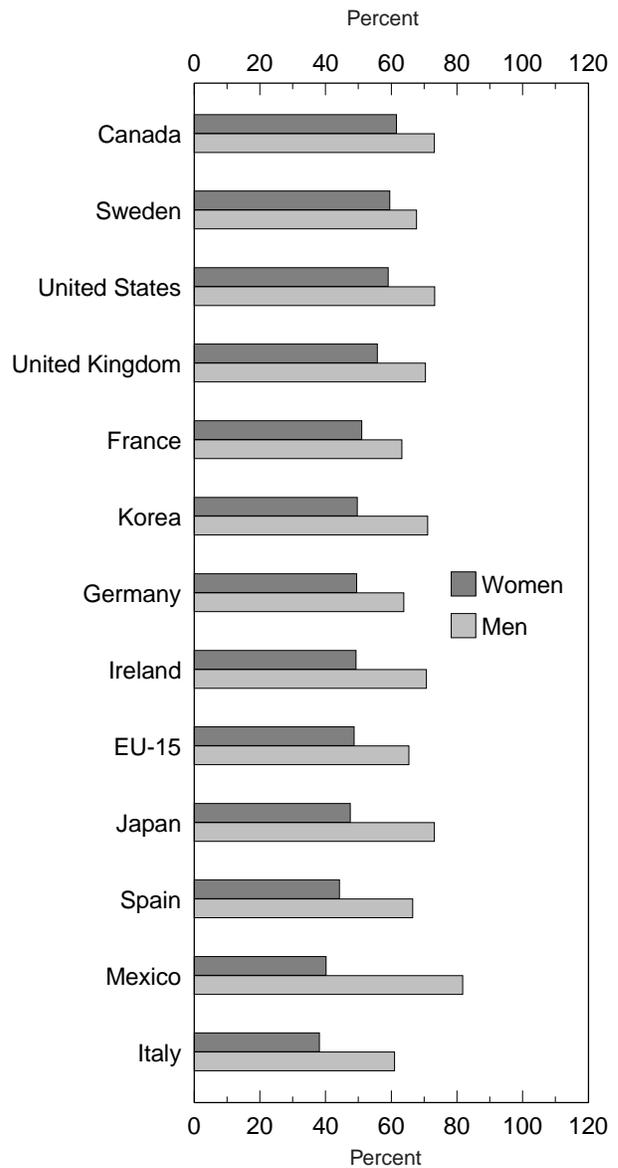
The U.S. labor force was the largest by far among the 12 countries compared. The EU-15 countries combined, however, had a larger labor force than the United States.



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

2. Labor force participation rates by sex, 2004

- Women’s labor force participation rates varied more across countries than men’s rates. In Canada and Sweden, women participated in the labor force at about the same high rate as U.S. women; Italian and Mexican women had the lowest participation rates.
- Participation rates for men were higher in the non-European countries; the lowest rates were found in Italy, France, and Germany.

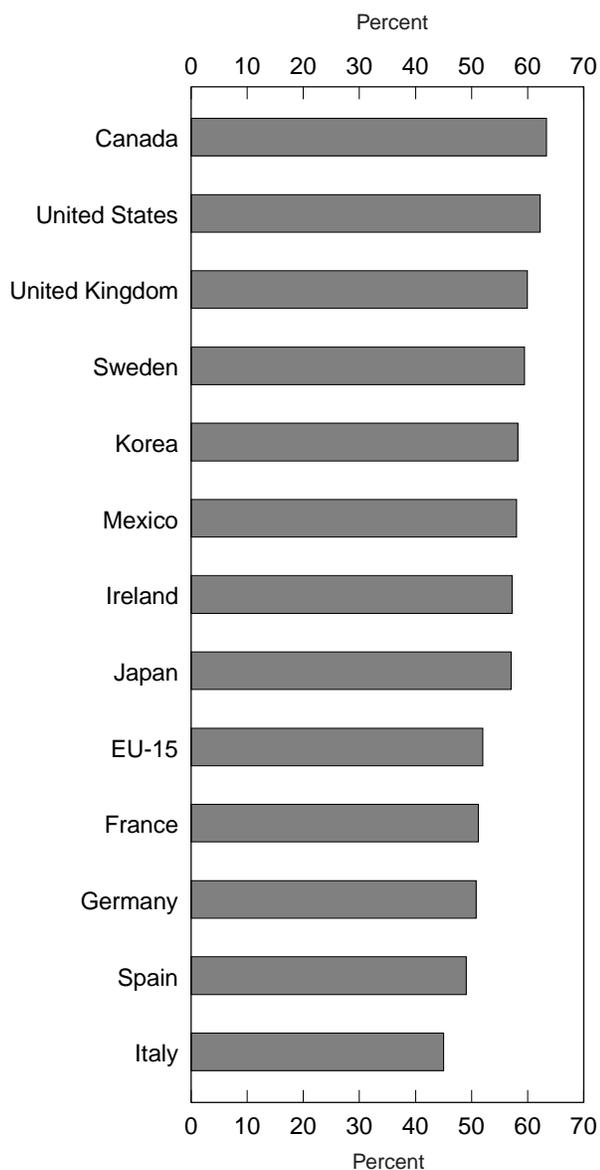


NOTE: Participation rates are for the working-age population (persons ages 15 or 16 and older, depending upon the country).

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

3. Employment as a percent of the working-age population, 2004

- Canada and the United States had the highest percentages of the working-age population employed.
- In Italy and Spain, less than half of the working-age population was employed.

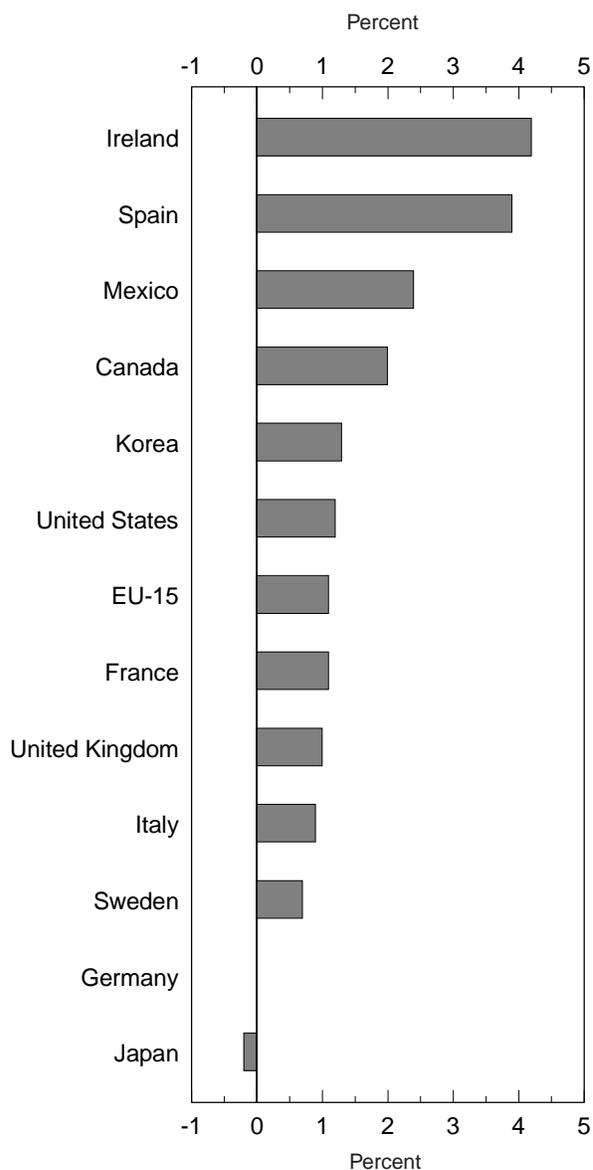


NOTE: The working-age population is defined as persons ages 15 or 16 and older, depending upon the country.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

4. Average annual growth rates in employment, 1994–2004

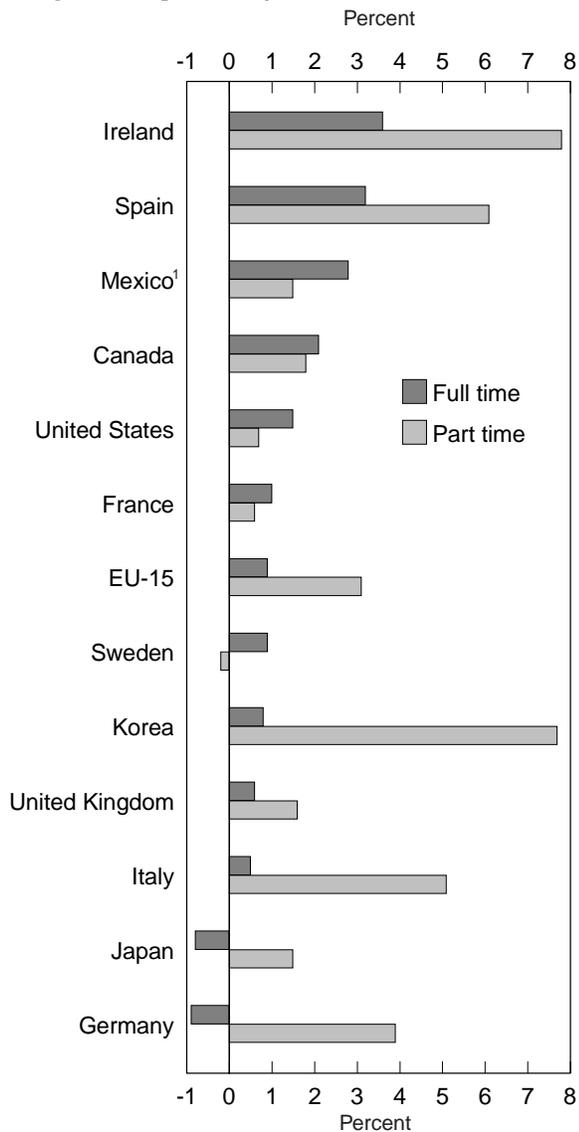
- Ireland and Spain had, by far, the highest growth rates in employment; Germany and Japan had no increase in employment.
- U.S. employment growth was about the same as the average for the EU-15.



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

5. Average annual growth rates in full- and part-time employment, 1994–2004

- In only five of the countries, including the United States, did full-time job growth surpass part-time job growth. In the majority of countries covered, part-time jobs were the main or sole source of job growth.
- Full-time job growth was strongest in Ireland, followed by Spain and Mexico.
- Ireland, Korea, and Spain had the most rapid growth in part-time jobs.



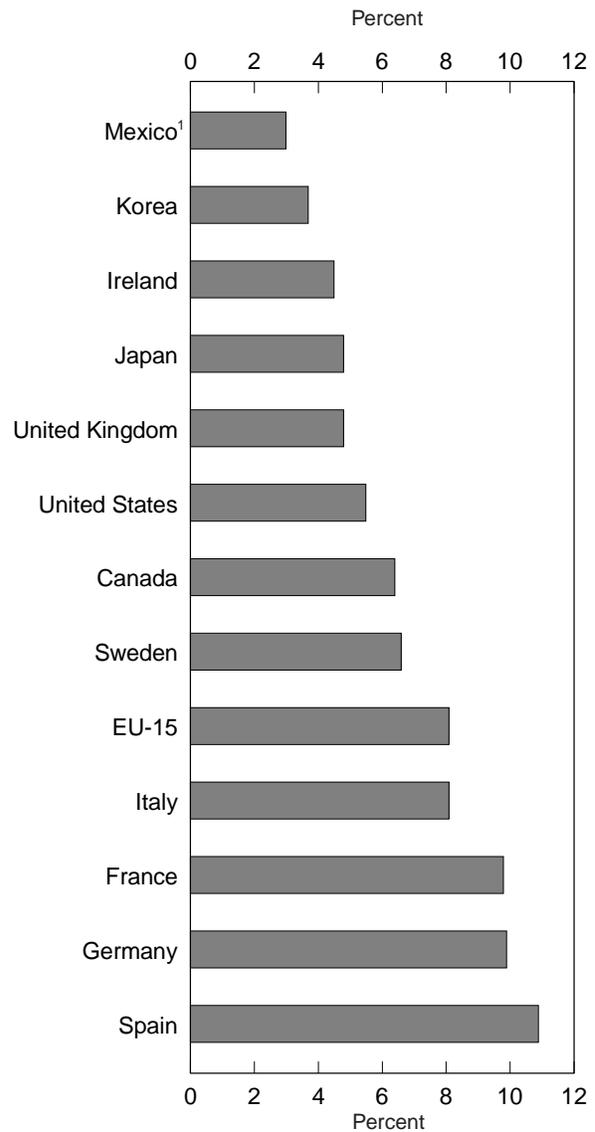
¹ Data for Mexico cover 1995–2004.

NOTE: Full-time employment is defined as persons usually working more than 30 hours per week in their main job. U.S. data refer to employees only. Data for other countries refer to total employment, which includes employees, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

6. Unemployment rates, 2004

- Unemployment rates in the European countries were generally higher than in the United States, although Ireland and the United Kingdom were exceptions.
- Mexico and Korea had the lowest rates of unemployment.

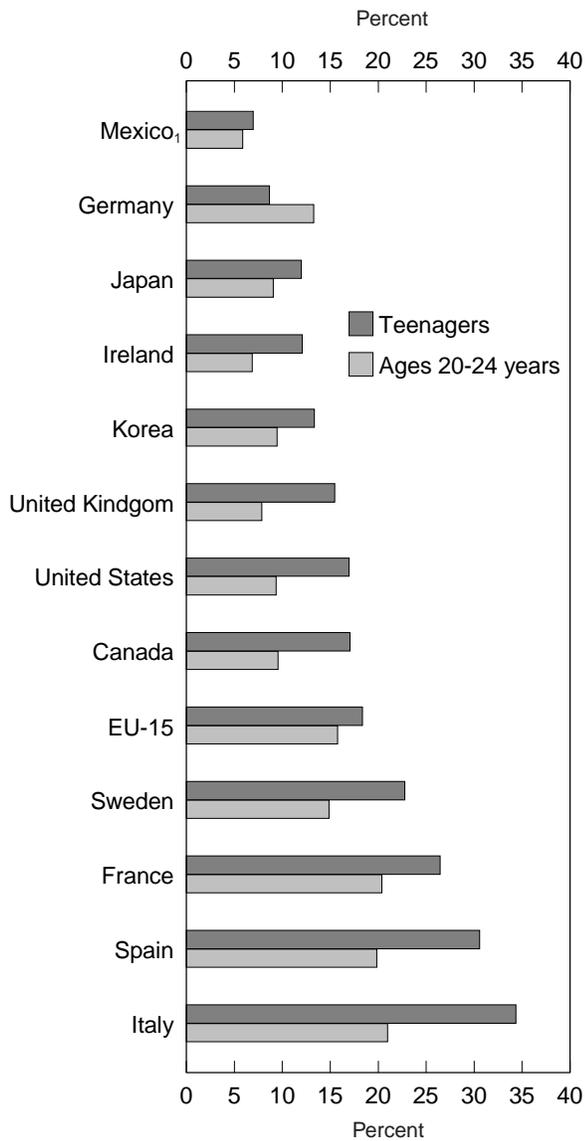


¹ The rate for Mexico is understated in relation to U.S. concepts. See Gary Martin, "Employment and Unemployment in Mexico in the 1990s," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 2000, pp. 3–18.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

7. Youth unemployment rates, 2004

- Unemployment rates of teenagers were higher than those of 20- to 24-year-olds in all countries except Germany.
- Italian teenagers had the highest unemployment rate, followed by their counterparts in Spain and France.



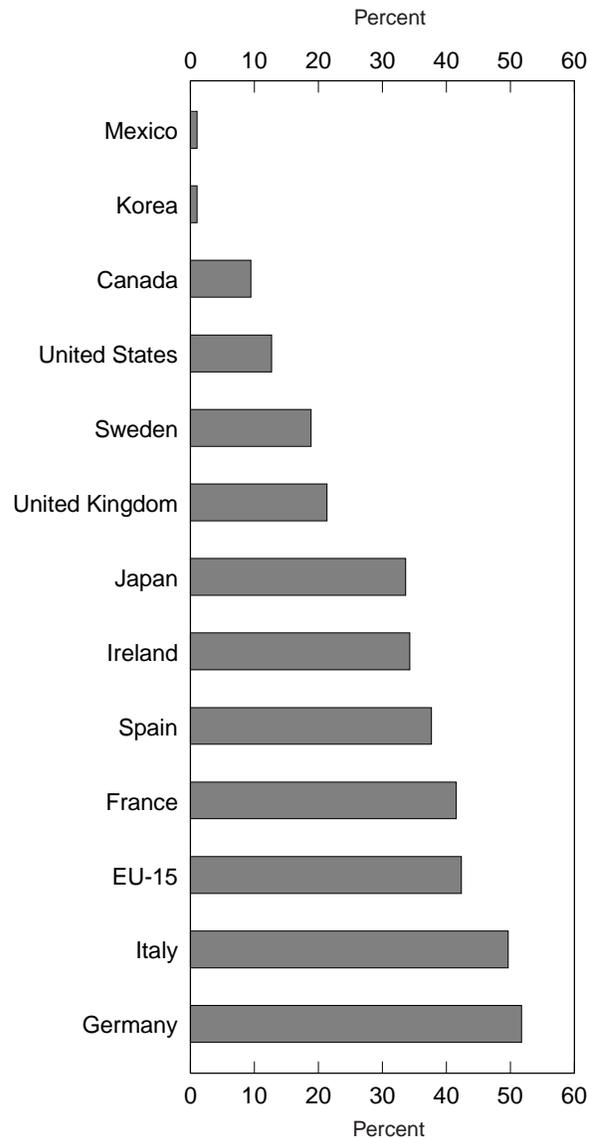
¹ The rates for Mexico are understated in relation to U.S. concepts. See Gary Martin, "Employment and Unemployment in Mexico in the 1990s," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 2000, pp. 3-18.

NOTE: Teenagers are defined as persons under age 20 and older than 14 or 15, depending upon the country.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

8. Persons unemployed 1 year or longer as a percent of total unemployment, 2004

- Long-duration unemployment was least prevalent in Mexico and Korea.
- About half of the unemployed in Germany and Italy were without work for at least 1 year. More than 40 percent of unemployed persons in the EU-15 were unemployed for a year or more.

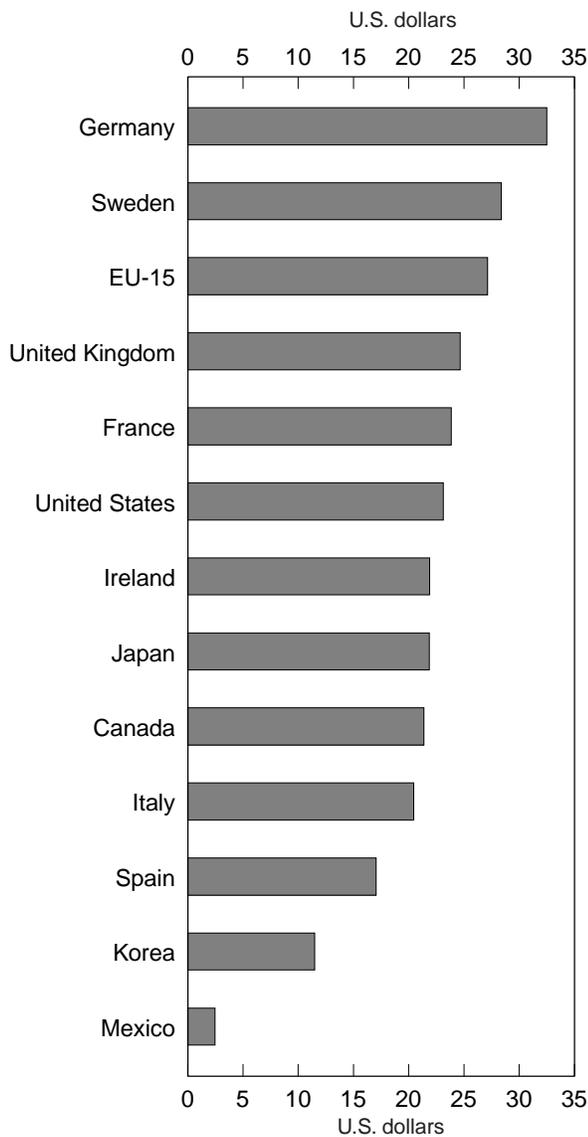


SOURCE: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Competitiveness indicators for manufacturing

9. Hourly compensation costs for production workers in manufacturing in U.S. dollars, 2004

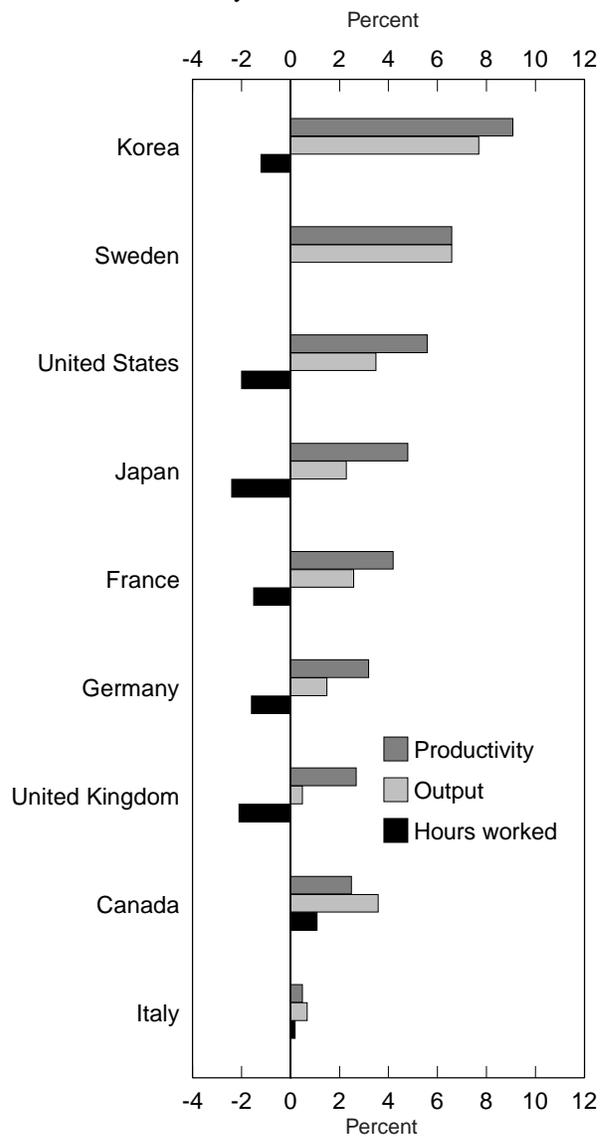
- Four countries, all of which are in Europe, had higher hourly compensation costs than the United States.
- Hourly compensation costs were significantly lower in Mexico and Korea.



NOTE: Hourly compensation costs in U.S. dollars provide comparative measures of employer labor costs; they do not provide comparisons of the purchasing power of worker incomes.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

10. Average annual growth rates in manufacturing productivity, output, and hours worked, 1994–2004

- Korea, Sweden, and the United States had the largest gains in manufacturing labor productivity; the lowest gains were in Canada and Italy.
- Korea and Sweden had the greatest output increases; the lowest were in the United Kingdom and Italy.
- The United States showed the third largest decline in hours worked; hours worked increased only in Canada and Italy.

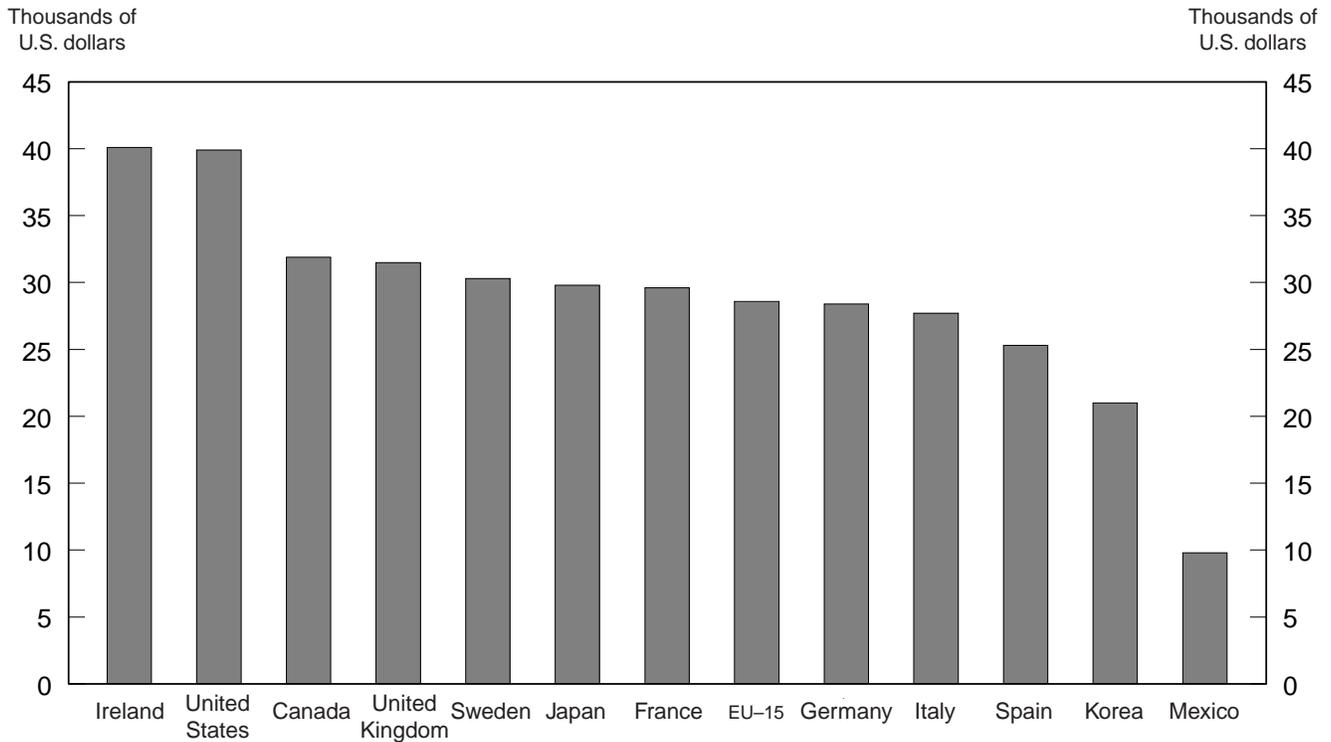


NOTE: Productivity is defined as output per hour worked.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita

11. Gross domestic product per capita, 2004

Ireland and the United States had the highest GDP per capita. The other countries showed levels of GDP per capita between 80 percent (Canada) and 25 percent (Mexico) of the U.S. level.

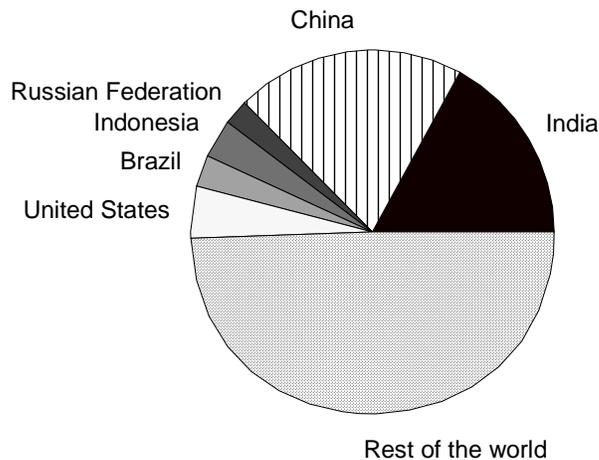


NOTE: GDP per capita converted at purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP is the number of foreign currency units required to buy goods and services in a foreign country equivalent to what can be bought with \$1 in the United States. SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the World Bank.

Indicators for large emerging economies and the United States

12. World population distribution by percent, 2004

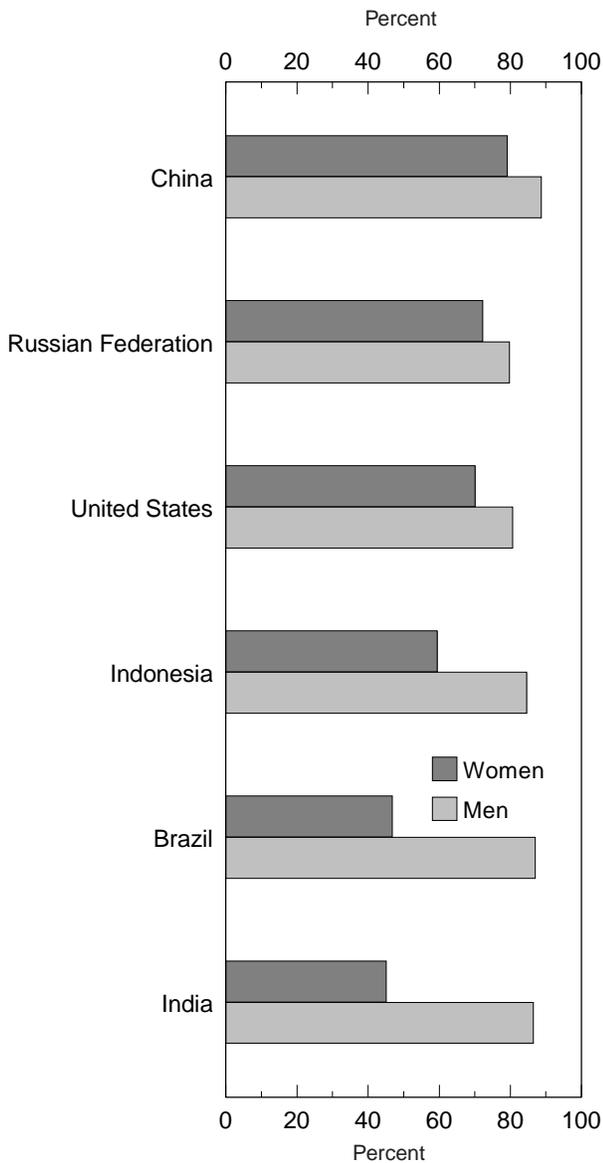
- The five large emerging economies—Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, and the Russian Federation—made up almost half of the world's population.
- China and India together comprised more than one-third of the world's population.



SOURCE: World Bank.

13. Labor force participation rates by sex, 2003

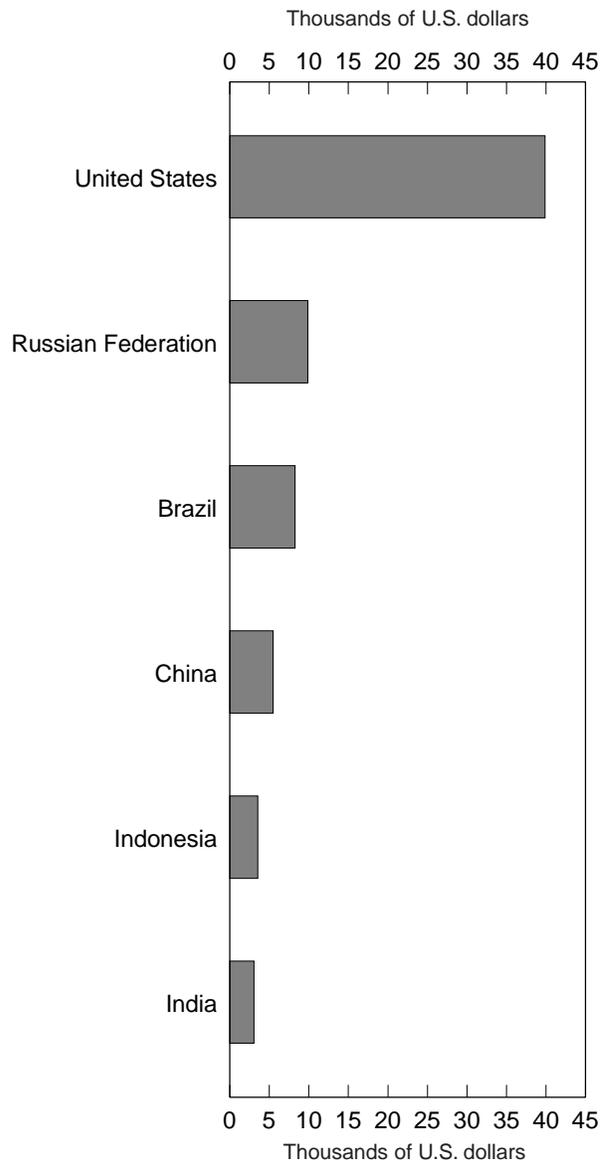
- China had the highest labor force participation rates for both men and women.
- The participation rates for women were below 50 percent in Brazil and India.



NOTE: Participation rates are for the working-age population (persons ages 15 or 16 through 64, depending upon the country).
SOURCE: World Bank.

14. Gross domestic product per capita, 2004

- Among the five large emerging economies, the Russian Federation and Brazil had the highest GDP per capita, though still less than a quarter of the U.S. level.
- China's GDP per capita was about 14 percent of the U.S. level; Indonesia's and India's were less than a tenth of the U.S. level.



NOTE: GDP per capita converted at purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP is the number of foreign currency units required to buy goods and services in a foreign country equivalent to what can be bought with \$1 in the United States.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the World Bank.

Screening for work ethic

One challenge faced by employers is how to elicit effort from their workers. One way to do this is to monitor workers closely in order to prevent shirking. However, another possibility is to screen job applicants to find those with a stronger work ethic—such employees would require less monitoring.

In “Employee Screening: Theory and Evidence,” (NBER Working Paper 12071), Fali Huang of Singapore Management University and Peter Capelli of The Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania examine the relationship between screening and monitoring. The framework for their study is a principal-agent model, and their data source is the 1997 National Employer Survey (NES97), which was conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. The survey included questions about how employers make hiring decisions.

As Huang and Capelli state, work ethic can be thought of as “the ability to work hard independent of monitoring by employers or of reward.” They cite four items in the NES that employers can screen for that may be thought of as related to work ethic: attitude of the applicant, quality of performance at prior jobs, communication skills, and participation in extra-curricular or community activities.

The researchers find that employers screen with more intensity for work ethic when they make more use at their workplace of systems such as teamwork, which make monitoring more difficult. Screening for work ethic does seem to be related to less monitoring, but screening for other characteristics (such as cognitive ability) does not seem to reduce monitoring.

In addition, Huang and Capelli report that screening in order to hire individuals with a stronger work ethic results in higher productivity and greater wages

and benefits. As they put it, “The synergies between reduced monitoring costs and high performance work systems enable the firm to pay higher wages to attract and retain such workers.”

Teen’s labor force participation

The labor force participation rate for teens—the proportion of 16- to 19-year-olds either working or actively seeking work—has been declining since the late 1970s; since 2000, the decline has been accelerating. In 1948, 53 percent of teenagers participated in the labor force. As school enrollment increased in the early postwar period, the proportion of teens participating in the labor force declined, dropping to as low as 45 percent in 1964. The teen participation rate increased from 1965 to 1979, when it reached 58 percent. By 2000, it had fallen to 52 percent, and by 2005, to 44 percent. What are the factors causing the recent declines in teenage labor force participation? Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago economist Daniel Aaronson and his colleagues attempt to answer this question in a recent study published in the bank’s journal, *Economic Perspectives*.

The study takes a careful look at the facts about teen labor force participation and arrives at some interesting conclusions. In general, it finds that the declines have been widespread, with nearly all groups of teens having experienced at least some dropoff in their participation rates. The authors divide the possible explanations for the declines into two broad categories: demand and supply. Factors tending to lower teen wages, for example, fall into the demand category. Those which tend to increase the value of human capital (education) investments or lead teens to choose more leisure time over work are grouped into the supply category.

Several factors from each category are examined in detail.

Aaronson and his coauthors argue that the most important factors seem to be on the supply side. The substantial increases in the rewards for higher levels of education, for example, began to take effect shortly before teenage participation rates peaked in the late 1970s. In particular, the gap between hourly wage rates for college graduates and those of high school graduates widened considerably in the 1980s. At the same time, school enrollment rates—especially for 18- and 19-year-olds—rose substantially. Thus, it appears that part of the reason for declining labor force participation among teens is that they are investing more in human capital with the reasonable expectation of realizing the returns on their investment in the form of increased productivity and higher wages in the future.

On the demand side, the authors find that teen wages relative to adult wages have changed little in recent years. The fact that teen wages have remained fairly steady while the teen labor supply has shifted inward suggests that either the demand for teen labor is relatively elastic or else it, too, has been shifting inward. Although there is evidence for both conclusions, the latter is consistent with what the authors call “skill-biased technical change,” or the tendency for innovations in technology to increase productivity for high-skilled workers relative to less-skilled workers. □

Communications regarding the *Monthly Labor Review* may be sent to the Editor-in-Chief, *Monthly Labor Review*, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, DC 20212
or e-mail: mlr@bls.gov.

Economic security

Economic Security for a Better World.
Geneva, International Labour Office,
2004, 447 pp., \$32.95/paperback.

Some fundamental conceptions of economic security are formulated in this voluminous work, written by a team of authors largely based in the International Labor Office's (ILO's) socio-economic security program. The book argues the salience of economic security as a human right, as an essential part of freedom. However, the burden of its discussion concerns the institutional and ideological context within which "people across the world" have been exposed to insecurities accentuated by "economic, social, political and technological developments."

Indeed the "dominant model" of economic policy that has taken shape over the past 20–25 years is "actually dependent on insecurity," and has gradually eroded State-based institutions of social and economic security. Emblematic of that model have been the orthodox policies recommended or imposed by the "Washington Consensus"—that is, the international financial institutions and the U.S. Treasury. Among policies promoted have been labor market flexibility, such as ease of hiring and discharge of workers; adapting wage levels to the state of the labor market; reducing the reach of the public sector and its partial privatization; and the liberalization of finance and trade, which has given rise to considerable instability.

Furthermore, contrary to the claim that open economies integrated in the process of globalization would promote higher rates of economic growth, the evidence points otherwise. Average annual growth of world output declined from 4.6 percent between 1960 and 1980 to 2.8 percent between 1980 and 2000. In 59 developing countries, including India and China, the rate fell from 5.5 percent to 4.5 percent; excluding these two nations, it declined from 5.8 percent

to 3.7 percent—with Latin America experiencing a particularly steep fall.

ILO notes that insecurity was further intensified as a "systemic problem" by the spread of micro-electronic technologies and the decrease in manufacturing employment partially related to it; competitive deregulation; and the global supply chains of transnational corporations. Here, it may be remarked that, while the Washington Consensus has set the key parameters for the global economy, the chief actors remain the transnational corporations—with which the ILO report, however, barely deals.

ILO recognizes the role of the World Trade Organization (WTO)—a forum where multilateral trading rules are negotiated, ensuring a measure of predictability and security. It is sharply critical, however, of allowing rich countries to subsidize their farmers, thereby depressing world market prices of such agricultural products as cotton and corn, thus undercutting poorer countries' home and export markets. ILO also implicitly opposes WTO rules prohibiting certain industrial policy measures initiated by developing countries, such as local content requirements for foreign direct investments—measures that were "pushed through" by the richer countries during the 1986–94 Uruguay round of trade negotiations—but which have been generally beneficent in creating linkages with host country industries and their human resources development.

The second, most voluminous part of the ILO report is titled, "Mapping Economic Security." In fact, it deals with aspects of the political economy of insecurity in the early 21st-century world. The chapter headings here give an idea of the scope of ILO's approach. They include income security, labor market security, employment security, job security, voice representation security, and several others.

ILO defines income security as consisting of adequacy, continuity, fairness in relation to needs and by comparison with the income of others, and assur-

ance of compensation in case of income loss beyond the recipient's control. ILO indicates that the sources of income insecurity cannot be traced unambiguously to globalization, although global competition is likely to have reduced the returns to labor, and induced a restructuring of social transfers that has increased the instability of income.

Income inequality remains most pronounced between high-income and developing countries, but ILO makes no case concerning the effect of this inequality on income insecurity. The high-income countries, with a population of 900 million, averaged \$26,000 per capita in 1999; developing countries, with a population of 5.1 billion, averaged \$3,500 per capita. In many of the poorer countries, per-capita income was far less. And there is no sign, ILO writes, that the gap is closing. More immediately relevant to the problem of income insecurity among developing countries are steep declines in the prices of nonfuel commodities, many of them sold on the world market—a matter ILO does not explore.

The distribution of income between capital and labor has become radically unequal since the 1980s. In India, the share of value added going to wages in the private corporate sector has fallen from 35 percent to 20 percent; in Mexico, from 40 percent in the late 1970s to less than 20 percent. Although the income distribution has "shifted in favor of the owners of financial wealth," the share of tax revenue from capital has shrunk (for the United States, from 27 percent in 1965 to 15 percent in 1999). ILO holds that the growth in functional income inequality is associated with globalization and "the impact of policies of the Washington Consensus." It furnishes no clear evidence for these assertions.

The distribution of personal income has likewise become more and more skewed. The income tax "has ceased to be a redistributive instrument," its progressivity has been markedly reduced, and every industrial country except Switzerland and Turkey has low-

ered its top marginal rate. It is a concern, says ILO, that the group at the top of the income distribution tends to form a global elite, “likely to be uninterested in the income security and welfare of most people in their own society...” ILO further argues that greater income inequality makes for regressive social policies and diminishing social solidarity. “The reality is that in the early years of the 21st century powerful interests are pressing governments all over the world to cut social spending, and in doing so reduce the income security provided by the state.”

While ILO does not identify those interests, it details some of the curtailments, or proposed curtailments, of State-sponsored programs that would sustain income security. Regarding publicly financed pensions, for example, the World Bank, in its influential 1994 report, *Averting the Old Age Crisis*, recommends that the retirement age be raised; the “rewards” of early retirement be eliminated; and that benefit levels be downsized. It would also “launch the private pillar” as the “public pillar” is being reformed. These proposals are in the process of being widely adopted.

Public healthcare systems are likewise under pressure to reduce expenditures and to privatize (or compete with a private healthcare sector). In many countries, particularly developing ones, “The most important impediment to basic economic security is the absence of a reliable public healthcare service,” or at least one that is affordable and accessible. In advanced countries, inability to pay healthcare insurance affects large numbers of wage earners and their dependents—in France, for example, one in eight citizens. (The performance of France’s healthcare system has been viewed as one of the best in the world, including by the World Health Organization.)

Unemployment benefits and insurance systems underpinning them have long been another State-sponsored income maintenance program, particularly

in the industrial countries. Most of the entitlement features of the programs have become more restrictive. For example, the qualifying period for benefit eligibility has been increased; the duration of benefit entitlement has been cut; and so forth. In developing countries, unemployment insurance systems are “rare...and when they do exist few unemployed are covered by them.”

ILO implicitly rejects the idea that the weakening or erosion of public income security programs has been caused by fiscal problems. It argues in effect that the commercialization or privatization of these programs represents deliberate policy, pressed by the “powerful interests” mentioned.

Basic to economic and income security are conditions in labor markets, employment, and work places. ILO defines labor market security as availability of adequate income-earning opportunities, or where the supply of workers approximates the demand for them. However, labor markets in the early 21st century are pervaded by insecurity, says ILO. It arises from a combination of unemployment, contingent employment, and the resort to informal work by otherwise redundant jobseekers. While worldwide unemployment is estimated at 6.2 percent of a global labor force of about 3 billion, relevant data from China and the Russian Federation remain inconclusive because many workers are on extended layoffs or unpaid leave. There are millions of such workers, and they are not officially considered to be unemployed. But in fact they are, owing largely to closure or restructuring of State-owned enterprises and the inability of private-sector businesses to absorb them.

Informalization of labor prevails in developing countries; ILO estimates it to constitute between 50 and 70 percent of their labor force. Informal workers do not usually hold full-time jobs; they frequently do casual work. According to ILO’s *People Security Surveys*, at least a third of households of informal workers lack sufficient food; a higher

proportion did not have enough income to meet basic needs. Inability of working-age family members to earn subsistence is also reflected in the labor of children, who contribute as much as one-third to household income.

The shrinkage of manufacturing jobs has been a further source of unemployment, with the greatest losses occurring in China, Japan, South Korea, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, and Mexico. The losses have been associated with excess (and possibly outmoded) capacity but very likely also with gains in output per hour worked—a matter ILO does not probe.

ILO holds that population will grow much faster than job opportunities. Between 1995 and 2010, new labor force entrants worldwide will number 700 million. To absorb them, much faster rates of economic growth are required than “have been the norm in the globalization era,” that is, since about 1980.

Unlike labor market security, which largely hinges on macroeconomic conditions and policy, employment security (or insecurity) is subject to business practices and labor laws and regulations. ILO defines employment security as protection against loss, or the risk of loss, of income earning work. The risk of job loss, writes ILO, has increased—employment security has diminished—as laws and regulations designed to ease labor market rigidities have been imposed. Easing of such rigidities has been consistently urged by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the international financial institutions. Legislative changes have also facilitated the employment of contingent workers, who often lack the benefits extended to permanent employees. Employment security in the public services has declined, as these services have in part been contracted out to private firms.

ILO provides some important facts and thoughts about what it terms skill security. This it defines as the provision for training opportunities, appren-

ticeships, and education so as to acquire competencies. It also favors vocational training. Access to schooling may be judged by educational attainment. Of the world's 680 million children of primary school age, 115 million are not in school, more than one-half of them girls. In developing countries, the lag in primary school attendance is often followed by a declining percentage of pupils who complete such schooling, and by declining proportions completing secondary studies, and then tertiary levels of education. Child labor is frequently blamed for these lags, but cost, lack of transport, or indifference or incapacity of parents appear to be larger barriers. "There is a strong link between access to formal schooling and access to training and type of training." Breaches in that link compound inequalities.

In its chapter on voice representation security, ILO stresses that 141 countries had ratified its convention relating to workers' freedom to organize, and 152 had granted workers' right to bargain collectively. Yet, "in the era of globalization, the capacity for voice mechanisms to influence policies and outcomes has been eroded in countries where it was relatively strong and has been weakened...in many places where it was already weak." Trade unions have lost members; have found it increasingly

difficult to organize, especially part-time and casual workers; have been unable to make headway in countries with large informal sectors; and have been inhibited by international competition in pushing aggressively for wage and benefit hikes.

ILO surveys in various countries found that workers did not generally think trade unions were very effective in resolving their problems. A significant exception was China. Notwithstanding repression of worker demands "often with violence," attitudes toward trade unions were found to be generally positive. "Over one-half of Chinese workers said they had reasonable opportunities to bring grievances to their trade union representatives." Only a minority lodge complaints with a Government agency.

Overall, it is a refrain of the ILO report that workers are indifferent and passive concerning trade unions. Exceptions, such as the role South African workers played in bringing about the end of apartheid or that of the Polish workers in compelling the end of military dictatorship, show that great political objectives and democratic ideals inspire unity and activism among working people.

ILO believes that forms of workers' voice representation in the 21st century

will "look very different from the trade unions of the 19th and 20th centuries." The tripartism that characterized labor relations in Western Europe has seen its day. Hence, ILO approaches voice representation as an issue to be viewed in global terms. Thus, it endorses the idea of an Economic Security Council as part of the United Nations. It urges that ministries of labor and welfare partake in the work of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. It notes that while the linking of labor standards to trade has been rejected by the WTO, it insists on some form of institutional regulation that helps workers and others to be protected against "the race to the bottom," caused by competition for investment and low-cost labor. It would seek to formulate internationally agreed upon rules of competition.

We may say that the keynote of this report is a search for new forms of social solidarity. If economic security is to be a right, as ILO asserts, then "the values of social solidarity," the underlying principle of most variants of the welfare state, must be at the forefront of policy. It is an ambitious ideal for which ILO has here made a powerful argument.

—Horst Brand

formerly with the
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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 \times 100 = \2). The \$2 (or any other resulting values) are described as “real,” “constant,” or “1982” dollars.

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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 interna-

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

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

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

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

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

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

Unemployed persons are those who did

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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 is-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

dividing the number by employment and multiplying by 100.

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1–3; 30–36)

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

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

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

Statistical series on total compensation

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

www.bls.gov/ect/

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/eb/

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

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuel, drugs, transportation fares, doctors' and dentists' fees, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. The quantity and quality of these items are kept essentially unchanged be-

tween major revisions so that only price changes will be measured. All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index.

Data collected from more than 23,000 retail establishments and 5,800 housing units in 87 urban areas across the country are used to develop the "U.S. city average." Separate estimates for 14 major urban centers are presented in table 38. The areas listed are as indicated in footnote 1 to the table. The area indexes measure only the average change in prices for each area since the base period, and do not indicate differences in the level of prices among cities.

Notes on the data

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

To the extent possible, the data gathered refer to prices at the U.S. border for exports and at either the foreign border or the U.S. border for imports. For nearly all products, the prices refer to transactions com-

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 48-51)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

The productivity measures relate real out-

put to real input. As such, they encompass a family of measures which include single-factor input measures, such as output per hour, output per unit of labor input, or output per unit of capital input, as well as measures of multifactor productivity (output per unit of combined labor and capital inputs). The Bureau indexes show the change in output relative to changes in the various inputs. The measures cover the business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporate sectors.

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

The productivity and associated cost measures in tables 48–51 describe the relationship between output in real terms and the labor and capital inputs involved in its production. They show the changes from period to period in the amount of goods and services produced per unit of input.

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

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

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

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Industry Productivity Studies: (202) 691–5618, or visit the Website at: www.bls.gov/lpc/home.htm

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/pub/mlr/2000/06/art1full.pdf).

Definitions

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

Unemployment Data: Household survey data.

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Aus-

tralian 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 inhala-

tion, 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 un-

intentional 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 Index²											
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 data¹											
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 data³											
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	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	223,357	226,082	225,041	225,236	225,441	225,670	225,911	226,153	226,421	226,693	226,959	227,204	227,425	227,553	227,763
Civilian labor force.....	147,401	149,320	148,271	148,217	148,839	149,201	149,243	149,605	149,792	150,083	150,043	150,183	150,153	150,114	150,449
Participation rate.....	66.0	66.0	65.9	65.8	66.0	66.1	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.1	66.1	66.0	66.0	66.1
Employed.....	139,252	141,730	140,285	140,601	141,196	141,571	141,750	142,111	142,425	142,435	142,625	142,611	142,779	143,074	143,257
Employment-population ratio ²	62.3	62.7	62.3	62.4	62.6	62.7	62.7	62.8	62.9	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.9	62.9
Unemployed.....	8,149	7,591	7,986	7,616	7,644	7,629	7,493	7,494	7,367	7,648	7,418	7,572	7,375	7,040	7,193
Unemployment rate.....	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8
Not in the labor force.....	75,956	76,762	76,770	77,019	76,601	76,469	76,668	76,548	76,629	76,610	76,916	77,021	77,271	77,439	77,314
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	99,476	100,835	100,321	100,419	100,520	100,634	100,754	100,874	101,004	101,136	101,265	101,383	101,489	101,560	101,657
Civilian labor force.....	75,364	76,443	75,929	75,965	76,202	76,445	76,471	76,619	76,787	76,792	76,780	76,722	76,786	76,928	77,115
Participation rate.....	75.8	75.8	75.7	75.6	75.8	76.0	75.9	76.0	76.0	75.9	75.8	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.9
Employed.....	71,572	73,050	72,246	72,513	72,855	73,108	73,178	73,345	73,479	73,331	73,500	73,441	73,468	73,844	73,857
Employment-population ratio ²	71.9	72.4	72.0	72.2	72.5	72.6	72.6	72.7	72.7	72.5	72.6	72.4	72.4	72.7	72.7
Unemployed.....	3,791	3,392	3,683	3,453	3,347	3,337	3,294	3,274	3,307	3,461	3,281	3,282	3,318	3,084	3,258
Unemployment rate.....	5.0	4.4	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.2
Not in the labor force.....	24,113	24,392	24,392	24,453	24,318	24,190	24,282	24,255	24,218	24,344	24,485	24,660	24,703	24,631	24,542
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	107,658	108,850	108,403	108,486	108,573	108,672	108,776	108,880	108,996	109,114	109,228	109,332	109,425	109,478	109,562
Civilian labor force.....	64,923	65,714	65,284	65,080	65,461	65,528	65,582	65,813	65,778	66,129	66,175	66,223	66,215	66,022	66,081
Participation rate.....	60.3	60.4	60.2	60.0	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.4	60.3	60.6	60.6	60.6	60.5	60.3	60.3
Employed.....	61,773	62,702	62,220	62,129	62,426	62,515	62,552	62,744	62,901	63,074	63,162	63,170	63,249	63,163	63,262
Employment-population ratio ²	57.4	57.6	57.4	57.3	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.6	57.7	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.7	57.7
Unemployed.....	3,150	3,013	3,064	2,952	3,036	3,013	3,030	3,070	2,877	3,055	3,013	3,053	2,966	2,859	2,819
Unemployment rate.....	4.9	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	4.3
Not in the labor force.....	42,735	43,136	43,119	43,406	43,112	43,144	43,193	43,067	43,219	42,985	43,053	43,109	43,209	43,456	43,481
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	16,222	16,398	16,317	16,332	16,347	16,364	16,381	16,399	16,421	16,443	16,465	16,489	16,511	16,515	16,545
Civilian labor force.....	7,114	7,164	7,058	7,172	7,176	7,228	7,189	7,172	7,228	7,163	7,088	7,238	7,152	7,164	7,253
Participation rate.....	43.9	43.7	43.3	43.9	43.9	44.2	43.9	43.7	44.0	43.6	43.0	43.9	43.3	43.4	43.8
Employed.....	5,907	5,978	5,818	5,960	5,915	5,948	6,020	6,022	6,045	6,030	5,964	6,000	6,061	6,067	6,138
Employment-population ratio ²	36.4	36.5	35.7	36.5	36.2	36.4	36.8	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.2	36.4	36.7	36.7	37.1
Unemployed.....	1,208	1,186	1,240	1,212	1,261	1,280	1,169	1,150	1,183	1,133	1,124	1,238	1,091	1,097	1,115
Unemployment rate.....	17.0	16.6	17.6	16.9	17.6	17.7	16.3	16.0	16.4	15.8	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3	15.4
Not in the labor force.....	9,108	9,234	9,259	9,160	9,171	9,136	9,192	9,226	9,193	9,281	9,377	9,251	9,359	9,352	9,292
White³															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	182,643	184,446	183,767	183,888	184,015	184,167	184,328	184,490	184,669	184,851	185,028	185,187	185,327	185,436	185,570
Civilian labor force.....	121,686	122,299	121,669	121,492	122,007	122,213	122,036	122,431	122,638	122,843	122,810	122,813	122,994	123,168	123,022
Participation rate.....	66.3	66.3	66.2	66.1	66.3	66.4	66.2	66.4	66.4	66.5	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.4	66.3
Employed.....	115,239	116,949	116,081	116,187	116,624	116,845	116,811	117,168	117,446	117,354	117,396	117,598	117,729	118,071	117,926
Employment-population ratio ²	63.1	63.4	63.2	63.2	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.5	63.6	63.5	63.4	63.5	63.5	63.7	63.5
Unemployed.....	5,847	5,350	5,588	5,306	5,383	5,368	5,224	5,263	5,193	5,489	5,415	5,215	5,264	5,097	5,096
Unemployment rate.....	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1
Not in the labor force.....	61,558	62,148	62,098	62,395	62,008	61,954	62,292	62,059	62,031	62,008	62,218	62,374	62,333	62,268	62,548
Black or African American³															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	26,065	26,517	26,342	26,377	26,413	26,450	26,448	26,526	26,572	26,618	26,663	26,705	26,744	26,788	26,826
Civilian labor force.....	16,638	17,013	16,748	16,801	16,952	17,060	17,158	17,199	17,130	17,068	17,150	17,118	16,979	16,982	17,273
Participation rate.....	63.8	64.2	63.6	63.7	64.2	64.5	64.8	64.8	64.5	64.1	64.3	64.1	63.5	63.4	64.4
Employed.....	14,909	15,313	14,941	15,069	15,206	15,347	15,392	15,581	15,476	15,455	15,591	15,299	15,397	15,476	15,660
Employment-population ratio ²	57.2	57.7	56.7	57.1	57.6	58.0	58.1	58.7	58.2	58.1	58.5	57.3	57.6	57.8	58.4
Unemployed.....	1,729	1,700	1,807	1,733	1,746	1,713	1,766	1,619	1,654	1,613	1,559	1,819	1,582	1,506	1,614
Unemployment rate.....	10.4	10.0	10.8	10.3	10.3	10.0	10.3	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.1	10.6	9.3	8.9	9.3
Not in the labor force.....	9,428	9,504	9,595	9,576	9,461	9,389	9,330	9,327	9,442	9,549	9,513	9,587	9,766	9,806	9,553

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	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	28,109	29,133	28,729	28,815	28,902	28,989	29,079	29,168	29,264	29,361	29,456	29,552	29,645	29,622	29,707
Civilian labor force.....	19,272	19,824	19,478	19,553	19,693	19,749	19,770	19,792	19,925	19,944	20,047	20,214	20,292	20,528	20,485
Participation rate.....	68.6	68.0	67.8	67.9	68.1	68.1	68.0	67.9	68.1	67.9	68.1	68.4	69.3	69.0	
Employed.....	17,930	18,632	18,243	18,431	18,434	18,581	18,628	18,700	18,760	18,647	18,871	18,991	19,066	19,344	19,356
Employment-population ratio ²	63.8	64.0	63.5	64.0	63.8	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	63.5	64.1	64.3	64.3	65.3	65.2
Unemployed.....	1,342	1,191	1,235	1,123	1,259	1,168	1,142	1,092	1,164	1,297	1,176	1,223	1,226	1,184	1,129
Unemployment rate.....	7.0	6.0	6.3	5.7	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5
Not in the labor force.....	8,837	9,310	9,251	9,261	9,209	9,240	9,309	9,376	9,340	9,417	9,409	9,338	9,353	9,094	9,222

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	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older.....	139,252	141,730	140,285	140,601	141,196	141,571	141,750	142,111	142,425	142,435	142,625	142,611	142,779	143,074	143,257
Men.....	74,524	75,973	75,075	75,436	75,773	75,998	76,099	76,258	76,404	76,257	76,396	76,410	76,529	76,857	76,888
Women.....	64,728	65,757	65,209	65,165	65,423	65,573	65,652	65,853	66,022	66,178	66,229	66,200	66,250	66,217	66,369
Married men, spouse present.....	45,084	45,483	45,356	45,408	45,524	45,723	45,387	45,489	45,666	45,457	45,634	45,480	45,469	45,790	45,679
Married women, spouse present.....	34,600	34,773	34,602	34,310	34,595	34,771	34,676	34,956	34,960	34,943	34,868	34,910	34,948	35,167	35,039
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,567	4,350	4,291	4,367	4,321	4,375	4,457	4,411	4,450	4,565	4,240	4,175	4,138	4,133	4,204
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,841	2,684	2,628	2,652	2,631	2,740	2,670	2,716	2,752	2,893	2,643	2,595	2,541	2,649	2,655
Could only find part-time work.....	1,409	1,341	1,290	1,423	1,367	1,352	1,406	1,374	1,392	1,331	1,299	1,246	1,246	1,226	1,238
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,380	19,491	19,531	19,437	19,527	19,407	19,214	19,539	19,548	19,581	19,696	19,612	19,582	19,708	19,564
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,469	4,271	4,170	4,290	4,216	4,296	4,379	4,353	4,406	4,500	4,161	4,105	4,051	4,064	4,107
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,773	2,636	2,573	2,597	2,555	2,703	2,615	2,670	2,728	2,846	2,592	2,567	2,508	2,606	2,590
Could only find part-time work.....	1,399	1,330	1,273	1,418	1,351	1,333	1,405	1,371	1,394	1,335	1,284	1,230	1,230	1,198	1,225
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,026	19,134	19,198	19,130	19,152	19,057	18,915	19,110	19,168	19,207	19,255	19,235	19,214	19,368	19,199

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	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	17.0	16.6	17.6	16.9	17.6	17.7	16.3	16.0	16.4	15.8	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3	15.4
Men, 20 years and older.....	5.0	4.4	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.2
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.9	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	4.3
White, total ¹	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	15.0	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	12.7
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	16.3	16.1	18.1	17.7	17.5	17.4	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.1	15.1	13.8	14.4	14.6
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	13.6	12.3	12.8	10.9	12.8	12.9	12.3	11.7	12.4	11.4	13.3	12.6	12.9	12.1	10.7
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.4	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.7
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.2	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	3.8
Black or African American, total ¹	10.4	10.0	10.8	10.3	10.3	10.0	10.3	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.1	10.6	9.3	8.9	9.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	31.7	33.3	32.1	33.0	35.9	35.9	32.3	32.8	35.9	33.1	32.4	38.4	24.4	31.4	30.8
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	35.6	36.3	35.0	36.1	38.5	36.8	37.5	38.9	39.5	33.7	35.0	44.9	23.6	30.9	31.8
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	28.2	30.3	28.9	29.7	32.9	35.0	26.9	27.4	32.6	32.5	30.3	31.5	25.2	31.8	29.9
Men, 20 years and older.....	9.9	9.2	10.6	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.7	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.5	9.4	8.6	7.5	8.5
Women, 20 years and older.....	8.9	8.5	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.3	8.8	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.5	9.0	8.5	8.1	7.8
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	7.0	6.0	6.3	5.7	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5
Married men, spouse present.....	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4
Married women, spouse present.....	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9
Full-time workers.....	5.6	5.0	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7
Part-time workers.....	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.5	4.8	5.2
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	8.5	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	7.2
High school graduates, no college ³	5.0	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	4.4
Some college or associate degree.....	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.6
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2

¹ Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as 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	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,696	2,667	2,743	2,498	2,670	2,694	2,661	2,616	2,544	2,751	2,708	2,779	2,764	2,556	2,595
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,382	2,304	2,320	2,318	2,271	2,270	2,339	2,452	2,268	2,253	2,263	2,268	2,240	2,263	2,074
15 weeks and over.....	3,072	2,619	2,862	2,793	2,688	2,650	2,388	2,483	2,672	2,584	2,477	2,492	2,417	2,241	2,482
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,293	1,130	1,236	1,157	1,091	1,122	1,053	1,069	1,229	1,120	1,045	1,108	1,068	1,090	1,126
27 weeks and over.....	1,779	1,490	1,626	1,636	1,597	1,528	1,335	1,414	1,444	1,464	1,432	1,383	1,350	1,151	1,356
Mean duration, in weeks.....	19.6	18.4	19.1	19.3	19.6	18.6	17.2	17.7	18.9	18.2	18.0	17.6	17.3	16.8	17.6
Median duration, in weeks.....	9.8	8.9	9.2	9.2	8.9	9.1	9.1	8.9	9.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.9

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	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Job losers ¹	4,197	3,667	3,886	3,759	3,677	3,664	3,666	3,626	3,474	3,697	3,508	3,455	3,486	3,336	3,361	
On temporary layoff.....	998	933	960	955	841	898	974	954	874	970	944	899	935	873	885	
Not on temporary layoff.....	3,199	2,734	2,927	2,804	2,836	2,766	2,692	2,673	2,600	2,726	2,564	2,556	2,552	2,462	2,477	
Job leavers.....	858	872	950	855	894	952	838	825	839	874	889	900	841	839	849	
Reentrants.....	2,408	2,386	2,406	2,368	2,348	2,365	2,240	2,411	2,455	2,423	2,349	2,538	2,430	2,314	2,313	
New entrants.....	686	666	741	706	735	699	654	627	633	626	654	679	644	622	680	
Percent of unemployed																
Job losers ¹	51.5	48.3	48.7	48.9	48.0	47.7	49.6	48.4	46.9	48.5	47.4	45.6	47.1	46.9	46.7	
On temporary layoff.....	12.2	12.3	12.0	12.4	11.0	11.7	13.2	12.7	11.8	12.7	12.8	11.9	12.6	12.3	12.3	
Not on temporary layoff.....	39.3	36.0	36.7	36.5	37.1	36.0	36.4	35.7	35.1	35.8	34.7	33.8	34.5	34.6	34.4	
Job leavers.....	10.5	11.5	11.9	11.1	11.7	12.4	11.3	11.0	11.3	11.5	12.0	11.9	11.4	11.8	11.8	
Reentrants.....	29.5	31.4	30.1	30.8	30.7	30.8	30.3	32.2	33.2	31.8	31.7	33.5	32.8	32.5	32.1	
New entrants.....	8.4	8.8	9.3	9.2	9.6	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.6	8.2	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.7	9.4	
Percent of civilian labor force																
Job losers ¹	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	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	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	
New entrants.....	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.5	

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2005										2006		
	2004	2005	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8
16 to 24 years.....	11.8	11.3	12.4	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.2	10.8	11.3	11.0	10.8	11.2	10.7	10.5	10.7
16 to 19 years.....	17.0	16.6	17.6	16.9	17.6	17.7	16.3	16.0	16.4	15.8	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3	15.4
16 to 17 years.....	20.2	19.1	20.4	19.2	19.7	19.7	18.0	18.5	18.6	18.8	18.7	21.4	17.8	16.5	17.9
18 to 19 years.....	15.0	14.9	15.8	15.0	16.9	16.1	15.1	14.4	15.0	13.9	14.2	14.2	13.5	14.4	13.9
20 to 24 years.....	9.4	8.8	9.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.3	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.2	8.5
25 years and older.....	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8
25 to 54 years.....	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.0
55 years and older.....	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.9
Men, 16 years and older.....	5.6	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.8
16 to 24 years.....	12.6	12.4	14.0	12.8	12.9	12.4	12.2	11.7	12.5	12.1	11.5	12.3	11.3	11.2	11.6
16 to 19 years.....	18.4	18.6	20.6	20.0	20.2	19.7	18.7	18.3	18.0	17.4	16.5	19.1	16.0	16.2	17.1
16 to 17 years.....	22.0	22.0	24.7	22.7	21.9	22.3	21.4	22.9	21.4	21.3	18.1	23.6	19.8	17.0	21.3
18 to 19 years.....	16.3	16.5	17.8	17.6	19.8	18.1	17.2	15.5	16.2	15.1	15.5	15.6	13.8	15.4	14.6
20 to 24 years.....	10.1	9.6	11.2	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.3	8.8	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.1	9.2	8.9	9.1
25 years and older.....	4.4	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.7
25 to 54 years.....	4.6	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.9
55 years and older.....	3.9	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.8
Women, 16 years and older.....	5.4	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	4.7
16 to 24 years.....	11.0	10.1	10.5	10.0	10.4	10.8	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.7	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.7
16 to 19 years.....	15.5	14.5	14.5	13.7	14.9	15.7	13.8	13.8	14.7	14.3	15.2	15.0	14.4	14.4	13.6
16 to 17 years.....	18.5	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	14.7
18 to 19 years.....	13.5	13.1	13.6	12.2	13.8	14.1	12.8	13.2	13.8	12.6	12.8	12.7	13.2	13.2	13.1
20 to 24 years.....	8.7	7.9	8.5	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.4	7.7
25 years and older.....	4.4	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	3.9
25 to 54 years.....	4.6	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	4.1
55 years and older ¹	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.1

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	Jan. 2005	Dec. 2005 ^P	Jan. 2006 ^P	State	Jan. 2005	Dec. 2005 ^P	Jan. 2006 ^P
Alabama.....	4.4	3.6	3.8	Missouri.....	5.9	5.2	4.7
Alaska.....	7.1	6.9	6.7	Montana.....	4.2	3.9	3.8
Arizona.....	4.5	4.7	4.8	Nebraska.....	4.0	3.8	3.4
Arkansas.....	5.1	4.7	4.3	Nevada.....	4.3	3.8	3.6
California.....	5.8	5.1	4.8	New Hampshire.....	3.7	3.5	3.3
Colorado.....	5.2	4.8	4.7	New Jersey.....	4.4	4.6	4.5
Connecticut.....	4.9	4.6	4.6	New Mexico.....	5.5	5.0	4.9
Delaware.....	4.1	4.6	3.9	New York.....	5.2	5.0	4.6
District of Columbia.....	7.1	5.9	5.4	North Carolina.....	5.1	5.1	4.3
Florida.....	4.2	3.4	3.0	North Dakota.....	3.5	3.3	3.1
Georgia.....	5.1	5.3	4.8	Ohio.....	6.0	5.9	5.3
Hawaii.....	3.0	2.7	2.4	Oklahoma.....	4.5	4.2	3.9
Idaho.....	4.2	3.5	3.3	Oregon.....	6.5	5.7	5.3
Illinois.....	5.9	5.5	5.2	Pennsylvania.....	5.2	4.7	4.3
Indiana.....	5.6	5.5	4.7	Rhode Island.....	5.0	5.1	4.7
Iowa.....	4.7	4.5	4.1	South Carolina.....	6.7	7.2	6.2
Kansas.....	5.4	4.9	4.5	South Dakota.....	4.0	3.9	3.4
Kentucky.....	5.4	6.5	6.3	Tennessee.....	5.5	5.4	5.1
Louisiana.....	5.6	6.4	4.8	Texas.....	5.5	5.2	5.0
Maine.....	4.7	4.7	4.5	Utah.....	4.5	4.0	3.9
Maryland.....	4.2	4.0	3.6	Vermont.....	3.6	3.6	3.4
Massachusetts.....	4.9	4.8	4.6	Virginia.....	3.4	3.3	3.0
Michigan.....	7.0	6.7	6.2	Washington.....	5.7	5.2	4.6
Minnesota.....	4.4	4.2	4.1	West Virginia.....	4.8	4.8	3.8
Mississippi.....	6.9	8.8	8.4	Wisconsin.....	5.0	4.8	4.5
				Wyoming.....	3.4	3.3	3.1

^P = preliminary

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

State	Jan. 2005	Dec. 2005 ^P	Jan. 2006 ^P	State	Jan. 2005	Dec. 2005 ^P	Jan. 2006 ^P
Alabama.....	2,145,025	2,164,755	2,173,486	Missouri.....	3,028,164	3,031,205	3,023,302
Alaska.....	337,940	341,801	340,837	Montana.....	488,256	496,560	495,819
Arizona.....	2,796,908	2,880,168	2,888,261	Nebraska.....	987,046	988,409	981,506
Arkansas.....	1,338,054	1,376,781	1,393,127	Nevada.....	1,197,525	1,230,800	1,231,671
California.....	17,587,275	17,823,401	17,714,169	New Hampshire.....	728,559	733,942	736,154
Colorado.....	2,529,838	2,560,443	2,565,319	New Jersey.....	4,390,550	4,467,025	4,481,826
Connecticut.....	1,810,134	1,818,875	1,819,967	New Mexico.....	926,933	944,559	944,737
Delaware.....	433,494	443,135	444,381	New York.....	9,382,790	9,457,180	9,494,657
District of Columbia.....	299,904	293,278	295,209	North Carolina.....	4,291,860	4,369,451	4,362,082
Florida.....	8,547,216	8,734,856	8,789,433	North Dakota.....	357,275	360,510	361,676
Georgia.....	4,521,539	4,637,948	4,650,406	Ohio.....	5,885,046	5,911,894	5,908,304
Hawaii.....	624,496	644,103	645,722	Oklahoma.....	1,727,423	1,752,851	1,753,575
Idaho.....	727,514	746,138	748,584	Oregon.....	1,850,932	1,866,361	1,869,190
Illinois.....	6,454,376	6,484,028	6,513,459	Pennsylvania.....	6,293,879	6,288,867	6,290,569
Indiana.....	3,194,269	3,228,503	3,260,733	Rhode Island.....	562,765	574,029	574,208
Iowa.....	1,645,560	1,667,162	1,666,895	South Carolina.....	2,061,357	2,106,804	2,096,415
Kansas.....	1,474,154	1,479,769	1,471,378	South Dakota.....	429,616	433,697	430,200
Kentucky.....	1,979,596	2,013,352	2,013,520	Tennessee.....	2,894,996	2,916,614	2,926,083
Louisiana.....	2,096,260	1,909,833	1,892,888	Texas.....	11,136,725	11,310,786	11,348,441
Maine.....	704,409	717,419	715,262	Utah.....	1,252,362	1,282,261	1,283,477
Maryland.....	2,905,159	2,955,515	2,964,799	Vermont.....	354,075	359,338	360,943
Massachusetts.....	3,364,679	3,366,817	3,359,698	Virginia.....	3,890,198	3,963,744	3,968,787
Michigan.....	5,088,688	5,106,162	5,104,727	Washington.....	3,257,491	3,321,257	3,313,453
Minnesota.....	2,940,959	2,960,228	2,947,726	West Virginia.....	792,840	804,216	805,122
Mississippi.....	1,344,468	1,318,814	1,325,081	Wisconsin.....	3,044,347	3,047,179	3,061,313
				Wyoming.....	281,285	285,894	286,222

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

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2005											2006	
	2004	2005	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,226.0	1,269.0	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	1,290.9	1,299.3	1,307.9
Food and beverage stores.....	2,826.3	2,829.5	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	2,805.9	2,804.7	2,801.4
Health and personal care stores.....	941.7	955.7	948.3	947.1	952.7	955.7	955.1	954.1	960.4	953.8	959.3	964.7	966.1	958.2	953.2
Gasoline stations.....	877.1	875.5	870.7	870.3	871.6	872.1	869.0	874.6	876.2	873.9	874.6	869.1	869.6	867.9	868.9
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,361.8	1,402.8	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	1,448.1	1,435.2	1,439.1
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	639.2	636.0	643.2	643.9	645.6	644.2	644.1	642.7	643.0	631.3	638.7	641.5	640.0	641.0	640.3
General merchandise stores ¹	2,843.5	2,853.8	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	2,906.9	2,912.9	2,911.3
Department stores.....	1,612.5	1,622.3	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	1,595.6	1,594.4	1,594.2
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	918.6	919.0	905.9	903.8	903.8	904.2	905.2	903.1	903.9	902.2	899.1	897.3	899.0	899.2	898.1
Nonstore retailers.....	424.8	421.3	431.0	431.3	432.4	431.6	431.9	433.2	435.1	438.7	437.7	438.4	435.6	432.6	427.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,250.0	4,358.6	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	4,371.6	4,382.3	4,386.8
Air transportation.....	514.8	502.6	508.4	507.4	507.6	506.8	505.6	503.6	501.6	495.1	493.7	488.9	486.9	488.4	483.1
Rail transportation.....	224.1	223.4	228.6	228.8	228.8	229.4	229.1	228.9	228.4	228.2	228.1	227.8	227.3	227.3	227.2
Water transportation.....	57.2	62.8	58.0	58.7	59.3	59.7	60.0	60.2	61.0	61.8	62.6	63.6	63.7	63.4	62.9
Truck transportation.....	1,350.7	1,392.7	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	1,404.0	1,406.5	1,407.1
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	385.5	391.2	388.5	387.6	387.6	387.5	381.5	387.3	386.7	388.0	388.5	394.9	392.2	393.0	396.2
Pipeline transportation.....	38.8	39.3	38.0	37.8	37.8	37.6	37.5	37.4	37.6	37.6	37.2	37.2	37.0	37.5	37.5
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	26.7	28.0	26.1	28.0	28.8	29.7	30.6	31.4	31.7	31.8	31.5	31.4	31.1	31.1	31.7
Support activities for transportation.....	535.6	555.3	549.7	551.3	550.3	551.8	549.4	549.5	549.2	551.9	549.8	553.9	556.2	560.4	562.7
Couriers and messengers.....	560.5	583.1	564.4	566.2	571.0	571.2	571.2	571.3	574.1	573.8	576.3	576.8	579.7	578.9	580.9
Warehousing and storage.....	556.0	580.1	577.3	579.3	580.2	582.5	586.6	587.1	589.2	589.8	588.7	592.0	593.5	595.8	597.5
Utilities.....	570.2	576.0	557.3	554.8	556.0	556.2	556.2	557.7	559.1	558.9	559.4	560.1	559.7	560.1	560.6
Information.....	3,138	3,142	3,063	3,067	3,072	3,065	3,062	3,061	3,065	3,071	3,058	3,064	3,066	3,067	3,074
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	909.8	907.7	903.5	905.0	902.1	901.5	902.7	905.9	904.8	904.4	903.7	902.8	902.5	901.2	904.0
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	389.0	393.1	366.2	373.0	384.0	379.8	376.6	375.9	381.2	390.6	379.3	383.5	387.7	390.5	390.9
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	326.6	331.1	325.9	326.0	325.7	325.2	327.3	328.3	329.1	326.7	327.6	325.7	325.1	324.4	325.2
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	31.3	35.4	30.4	30.4	30.6	30.5	30.5	29.9	30.1	30.4	30.1	30.1	30.4	29.7	30.8
Telecommunications.....	1,042.5	1,032.8	1,007.3	103.9	102.5	1,000.2	998.6	996.8	994.2	993.4	991.2	995.1	993.3	993.9	995.4
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	388.1	391.8	379.2	378.3	377.3	377.8	376.4	373.6	375.6	376.1	376.9	376.7	377.8	377.3	378.4
Other information services.....	50.9	50.4	50.9	50.6	50.0	49.9	50.3	50.7	50.1	49.7	49.4	49.9	49.6	50.3	49.6
Financial activities.....	8,052	8,227	8,097	8,096	8,100	8,101	8,114	8,136	8,155	8,172	8,201	8,217	8,223	8,244	8,266
Finance and insurance.....	5,965.6	6,077.4	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	6,068.2	6,081.8	6,098.0
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	21.6	20.4	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.9	21.0	21.2	21.3
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,832.3	2,920.4	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	2,894.2	2,899.0	2,905.1
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,761.2	1,805.3	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	1,793.2	1,792.5	1,796.7
Commercial banking.....	1,285.3	1,313.3	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	1,306.0	1,302.7	1,305.0
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	766.8	790.6	780.4	782.7	781.7	780.7	778.4	779.6	783.4	786.2	790.5	790.7	790.4	792.7	796.2
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,260.3	2,260.8	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	2,274.8	2,281.3	2,287.6
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	84.7	85.2	87.2	87.1	84.3	85.4	87.0	86.8	86.3	86.2	87.1	87.5	87.8	87.6	87.8
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2,086.2	2,149.3	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	2,154.5	2,168.8	2,167.5
Real estate.....	1,417.0	1,465.9	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	1,481.6	1,490.1	1,493.4
Rental and leasing services.....	643.9	657.6	648.5	648.1	648.2	644.5	646.2	647.4	647.8	646.8	645.1	643.9	645.0	643.9	646.2
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	25.4	25.9	26.1	26.1	26.9	27.3	26.9	27.1	27.2	27.5	27.7	27.9	27.9	27.8	27.9
Professional and business services.....	16,414	16,935	16,711	16,745	16,780	16,794	16,844	16,898	16,932	16,997	16,991	17,061	17,121	17,138	17,177
Professional and technical services ¹	6,762.0	6,965.9	6,936.6	6,949.8	6,966.9	6,977.0	7,000.3	7,024.7	7,024.7	7,062.2	7,074.8	7,087.2	7,118.9	7,133.9	7,152.2
Legal services.....	1,161.8	1,160.2	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	1,160.8	1,162.6	1,162.7
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	816.0	862.0	829.3	830.0	833.3	829.8	837.3	841.3	845.5	848.9	851.0	847.5	859.0	848.8	850.9
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,260.8	1,315.9	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	1,335.6	1,340.4	1,344.3

See notes at end of table.

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

Industry	Annual average		2005											2006	
	2004	2005	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,147.4	1,186.2	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	1,212.1	1,222.9	1,226.4
Management and technical consulting services.....	779.0	809.3	825.3	830.1	833.9	836.2	841.4	847.6	851.0	852.9	855.5	861.4	865.4	869.0	873.8
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,718.0	1,731.9	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	1,756.7	1,771.5	1,775.6
Administrative and waste services.....	7,934.0	8,237.1	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	8,245.1	8,232.3	8,248.9
Administrative and support services ¹	7,608.7	7,914.4	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	7,911.0	7,894.8	7,912.9
Employment services ¹	3,470.3	3,707.6	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	3,671.0	3,655.1	3,645.5
Temporary help services.....	2,393.2	2,555.0	2,491.0	2,493.0	2,504.6	2,503.0	2,512.0	2,523.9	2,538.7	2,576.2	2,576.2	2,616.2	2,628.1	2,621.7	2,614.4
Business support services.....	754.5	750.1	765.2	764.8	765.6	764.5	760.8	759.5	759.4	757.2	752.7	754.7	751.8	755.3	756.0
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,694.2	1,730.6	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	1,751.1	1,747.3	1,759.8
Waste management and remediation services.....	325.3	322.6	336.5	335.8	333.6	330.3	333.6	337.6	336.9	334.0	330.2	332.7	334.1	337.5	336.0
Educational and health services.....	16,954	17,344	17,188	17,211	17,241	17,291	17,333	17,368	17,413	17,451	17,440	17,481	17,507	17,557	17,604
Educational services.....	2,766.4	2,829.6	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	2,827.5	2,836.8	2,859.9
Health care and social assistance.....	14,187.3	14,514.6	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	14,679.6	14,719.7	14,743.6
Ambulatory health care services ¹	4,946.4	5,090.9	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	5,181.4	5,202.1	5,213.3
Offices of physicians.....	2,053.9	2,120.3	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	2,142.5	2,146.3
Outpatient care centers.....	446.2	459.7	464.3	466.2	467.8	469.5	471.2	474.7	476.5	479.3	480.6	482.4	484.1	486.2	487.3
Home health care services.....	773.2	803.3	806.5	809.4	809.0	809.6	815.1	817.1	819.6	820.5	820.8	824.3	822.1	827.8	830.2
Hospitals.....	4,293.6	4,375.5	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	4,382.5	4,385.9	4,391.5
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	2,814.8	2,845.2	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	2,871.9	2,878.7	2,880.1
Nursing care facilities.....	1,575.3	1,574.3	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	1,582.5	1,583.3	1,580.8
Social assistance ¹	2,132.5	2,202.9	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	2,243.8	2,253.0	2,258.7
Child day care services.....	767.1	792.4	775.2	777.3	777.7	780.4	787.4	786.6	785.7	787.8	793.2	792.9	793.3	797.6	797.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	12,479	12,748	12,703	12,722	12,770	12,778	12,802	12,833	12,860	12,826	12,840	12,881	12,898	12,923	12,948
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,833.0	1,828.4	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	1,905.9	1,901.8	1,908.3
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	364.8	359.3	365.7	367.7	371.7	369.7	372.0	372.2	372.9	372.2	365.0	362.8	362.1	357.3	363.1
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	117.1	116.9	117.5	119.5	120.5	121.1	121.5	121.3	121.1	123.2	121.6	121.0	121.6	121.8	122.4
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,351.1	1,352.3	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	1,422.2	1,422.7	1,422.8
Accommodations and food services.....	10,646.0	10,919.3	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	10,992.3	11,020.8	11,040.0
Accommodations.....	1,795.9	1,830.2	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	1,809.2	1,806.7	1,805.1
Food services and drinking places.....	8,850.1	9,089.1	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	9,183.1	9,214.1	9,234.9
Other services.....	5,431	5,467	5,394	5,389	5,393	5,385	5,394	5,392	5,385	5,381	5,371	5,377	5,386	5,395	5,400
Repair and maintenance.....	1,227.6	1,238.7	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	1,241.4	1,240.5	1,240.9
Personal and laundry services.....	1,274.1	1,280.3	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	1,270.3	1,277.9	1,279.0
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,929.1	2,947.6	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	2,874.5	2,877.0	2,879.6
Government.....	21,618	21,795	21,741	21,747	21,768	21,773	21,786	21,822	21,851	21,855	21,852	21,880	21,878	21,847	21,885
Federal.....	2,728	2,719	2,727	2,730	2,729	2,725	2,727	2,726	2,725	2,725	2,724	2,728	2,713	2,705	2,707
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	1,943.4	1,938.9	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	1,941.2	1,935.8	1,939.2
U.S. Postal Service.....	784.1	779.9	774.6	774.0	773.5	774.7	775.7	775.5	774.6	774.7	774.1	774.9	772.1	768.7	768.1
State.....	4,985	5,030	5,016	5,015	5,018	5,017	5,016	5,023	5,024	5,026	5,022	5,032	5,036	5,011	5,030
Education.....	2,249.2	2,282.7	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	2,258.1	2,233.0	2,249.6
Other State government.....	2,736.2	2,747.2	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	2,777.4	2,777.6	2,780.1
Local.....	13,905	14,046	13,998	14,002	14,021	14,031	14,043	14,073	14,102	14,104	14,106	14,120	14,129	14,131	14,148
Education.....	7,762.5	7,856.1	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	7,906.9	7,903.0	7,915.2
Other local government.....	6,143.0	6,189.9	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	6,222.2	6,228.0	6,232.5

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 workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2005											2006	
	2004	2005	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.0	40.1	39.9	39.9	40.2	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.4	40.3
Natural resources and mining	44.5	45.6	45.1	45.2	45.6	45.7	45.6	45.9	45.9	45.9	46.0	45.0	45.6	46.1	44.8
Construction	38.3	38.6	38.3	38.4	39.1	38.4	38.6	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.5	39.2	38.7	39.1	38.8
Manufacturing	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.7	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.9	41.0
Overtime hours.....	4.6	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	4.6
Durable goods.....	41.3	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.6	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.3
Overtime hours.....	4.7	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	4.7
Wood products.....	40.6	40.0	39.9	39.6	39.5	39.7	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	40.8	40.5	40.1	40.3	40.6
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	42.3	42.0	42.0	41.7	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.7	41.6	41.9	42.6	43.5	42.7	43.1	43.0
Primary metals.....	43.1	43.0	43.1	42.8	42.6	42.5	42.7	43.1	43.2	43.4	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.7	43.9
Fabricated metal products.....	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.9	40.8	41.6	41.2	41.1	41.3	41.3
Machinery.....	41.9	42.1	41.9	42.0	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.0	42.1	42.2	42.0	41.9	41.8	42.0
Computer and electronic products.....	40.4	40.0	39.8	39.4	39.8	39.8	39.8	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.4
Electrical equipment and appliances..	40.7	40.6	40.0	40.1	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.8	40.9	41.3	41.4	41.0	40.9	40.9	40.9
Transportation equipment.....	42.5	42.5	42.3	42.0	42.2	41.8	42.1	42.3	42.7	42.7	43.0	42.7	42.6	42.5	42.4
Furniture and related products.....	39.5	39.3	39.4	39.5	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.2	38.5	38.3	38.1	38.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.5	38.7	38.6	38.8	38.9	38.6	38.7	38.3	38.7	38.8	39.0	38.6	38.5	38.6	38.5
Nondurable goods.....	40.0	39.9	39.9	39.7	39.9	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.9	40.1	40.0	40.2	40.3	40.4
Overtime hours.....	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	4.5
Food manufacturing.....	39.3	39.0	39.3	38.8	39.0	38.9	38.8	39.0	38.8	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.3	39.7	39.7
Beverage and tobacco products.....	39.2	40.0	39.8	40.1	40.3	38.9	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.5	40.8	40.1	40.0	39.7	39.5
Textile mills.....	40.1	40.3	39.8	39.9	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.6	41.0	40.5	40.5
Textile product mills.....	38.9	38.8	39.4	39.4	39.0	38.8	37.8	38.2	38.7	38.7	38.8	39.6	40.0	40.2	40.2
Apparel.....	36.0	35.8	35.8	36.0	36.0	35.1	35.4	35.5	35.8	35.8	36.1	35.9	35.6	35.9	35.9
Leather and allied products.....	38.4	38.3	37.4	37.2	37.8	38.4	38.7	39.0	38.6	38.5	38.7	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.5
Paper and paper products.....	42.1	42.5	42.1	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.4	42.8	42.9	42.5	42.6	42.6	42.7
Printing and related support activities.....	38.4	38.4	38.5	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.4	38.4	38.6	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.7	39.0
Petroleum and coal products.....	44.9	45.6	44.7	45.1	46.1	45.8	45.8	45.4	45.2	47.4	47.3	45.8	44.5	45.0	44.2
Chemicals.....	42.8	42.2	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.3	42.1	41.6	42.0	42.9	42.3	42.5	42.7	42.7	42.7
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.4	40.0	40.1	39.8	39.8	39.7	39.7	39.6	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.5	40.4	40.4
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.3	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	32.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.5	33.4	33.5	33.4	33.5	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.2
Wholesale trade.....	37.8	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	38.0
Retail trade.....	30.7	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.5	30.4	30.6	30.5	30.4	30.3
Transportation and warehousing.....	37.2	37.0	37.3	37.2	37.3	37.1	37.0	37.0	36.9	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.5	36.6
Utilities.....	40.9	41.1	40.6	40.3	41.1	40.9	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.0	41.1
Information	36.3	36.5	36.4	36.5	36.5	36.7	36.4	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.7	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.4
Financial activities	35.5	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	35.7
Professional and business services	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	34.6	34.4
Education and health services	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5
Leisure and hospitality	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	25.6
Other services	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.1	30.9	31.0	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9

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 workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2005										2006		
	2004	2005	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$15.67	\$16.11	\$15.91	\$15.95	\$16.00	\$16.03	\$16.07	\$16.14	\$16.16	\$16.19	\$16.28	\$16.28	\$16.35	\$16.42	\$16.47
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.23	8.17	8.21	8.19	8.17	8.20	8.22	8.20	8.15	8.05	8.09	8.15	8.20	8.18	8.20
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	17.19	17.60	17.43	17.45	17.52	17.55	17.59	17.63	17.68	17.66	17.74	17.74	17.77	17.82	17.81
Natural resources and mining.....	18.08	18.73	18.40	18.25	18.55	18.58	18.66	18.74	18.88	19.03	19.04	18.95	19.12	19.34	19.29
Construction.....	19.23	19.48	19.28	19.34	19.38	19.37	19.43	19.52	19.51	19.54	19.58	19.59	19.65	19.66	19.70
Manufacturing.....	16.14	16.56	16.42	16.43	16.48	16.53	16.56	16.58	16.65	16.60	16.71	16.68	16.70	16.74	16.72
Excluding overtime.....	15.29	15.68	15.54	15.56	15.63	15.69	15.70	15.71	15.76	15.73	15.82	15.79	15.83	15.87	15.83
Durable goods.....	16.82	17.35	17.17	17.17	17.24	17.29	17.32	17.36	17.45	17.38	17.51	17.50	17.52	17.55	17.56
Nondurable goods.....	15.05	15.27	15.20	15.22	15.22	15.31	15.29	15.27	15.30	15.30	15.35	15.29	15.31	15.37	15.31
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	15.26	15.71	15.51	15.56	15.60	15.63	15.67	15.75	15.76	15.80	15.89	15.89	15.97	16.04	16.11
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.59	14.95	14.77	14.81	14.86	14.87	14.89	15.00	14.98	14.98	15.05	15.04	15.10	15.14	15.20
Wholesale trade.....	17.66	18.16	17.93	17.95	18.03	18.01	18.10	18.22	18.21	18.26	18.32	18.45	18.56	18.53	18.61
Retail trade.....	12.08	12.37	12.29	12.31	12.35	12.36	12.35	12.45	12.41	12.35	12.43	12.35	12.39	12.43	12.45
Transportation and warehousing.....	16.53	16.73	16.51	16.61	16.60	16.64	16.66	16.75	16.78	16.82	16.82	16.85	16.87	16.96	17.04
Utilities.....	25.62	26.67	26.09	26.29	26.42	26.47	26.39	26.98	26.84	26.95	27.17	27.15	27.34	27.52	27.48
Information.....	21.42	22.14	21.57	21.72	21.92	21.92	22.04	22.17	22.21	22.32	22.65	22.40	22.60	22.95	22.81
Financial activities.....	17.53	17.97	17.74	17.81	17.85	17.81	17.87	17.95	17.92	18.01	18.09	18.20	18.27	18.33	18.43
Professional and business services.....	17.46	18.02	17.85	17.88	17.94	17.98	18.03	18.11	18.14	18.15	18.30	18.29	18.42	18.56	18.70
Education and health services.....	16.16	16.69	16.47	16.55	16.58	16.64	16.69	16.76	16.79	16.84	16.90	16.95	17.00	17.07	17.14
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.91	9.13	9.05	9.06	9.09	9.10	9.12	9.13	9.16	9.22	9.22	9.24	9.27	9.26	9.32
Other services.....	13.98	14.25	14.20	14.24	14.26	14.30	14.31	14.35	14.39	14.40	14.46	14.46	14.47	14.50	14.50

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in 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 workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2005											2006	
	2004	2005	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^p	Jan. ^p	Feb. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$15.67	\$16.11	\$15.95	\$15.96	\$16.01	\$16.03	\$15.97	\$16.05	\$16.06	\$16.22	\$16.35	\$16.30	\$16.37	\$16.52	\$16.52
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	15.91	15.95	16.00	16.03	16.07	16.14	16.16	16.19	16.28	16.28	16.35	16.42	16.47
GOODS-PRODUCING	17.19	17.6	17.34	17.37	17.48	17.52	17.57	17.64	17.71	17.78	17.82	17.76	17.82	17.75	17.72
Natural resources and mining	18.08	18.73	18.44	18.33	18.65	18.56	18.57	18.70	18.76	18.93	19.01	18.90	19.23	19.47	19.31
Construction	19.23	19.48	19.18	19.24	19.33	19.29	19.36	19.56	19.59	19.69	19.75	19.61	19.68	19.51	19.58
Manufacturing	16.14	16.56	16.44	16.42	16.46	16.51	16.52	16.50	16.60	16.66	16.70	16.70	16.81	16.78	16.71
Durable goods.....	16.82	17.35	17.20	17.16	17.20	17.24	17.27	17.21	17.41	17.45	17.52	17.54	17.67	17.58	17.56
Wood products	13.03	13.13	13.06	13.13	13.16	13.22	13.08	13.21	13.04	13.08	13.28	13.32	13.23	13.14	13.14
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.25	16.60	16.22	16.30	16.69	16.59	16.79	16.93	16.85	16.76	16.71	16.55	16.53	16.51	16.54
Primary metals	18.57	18.96	18.78	18.76	18.80	18.82	18.76	18.93	18.99	19.07	19.08	19.21	19.16	19.37	19.19
Fabricated metal products	15.31	15.80	15.67	15.63	15.62	15.67	15.73	15.84	15.88	15.91	15.93	16.01	16.18	16.14	16.04
Machinery	16.68	17.03	17.03	17.03	16.98	16.91	17.04	17.12	17.00	17.02	17.06	17.01	17.07	17.12	17.11
Computer and electronic products ...	17.28	18.44	18.01	17.96	18.22	18.41	19.36	18.59	18.56	18.65	18.61	18.60	18.72	18.70	18.77
Electrical equipment and appliances	14.90	15.24	15.16	15.11	15.08	15.05	15.11	15.29	15.34	15.32	15.39	15.42	15.56	15.48	15.57
Transportation equipment	21.49	22.13	21.95	21.83	21.77	21.87	21.96	21.46	22.27	22.31	22.54	22.55	22.71	22.36	22.37
Furniture and related products	13.16	13.46	13.33	13.36	13.45	13.42	13.47	13.44	13.45	13.55	13.45	13.45	13.52	13.55	13.48
Miscellaneous manufacturing	13.85	14.11	14.03	14.03	14.01	14.04	14.02	14.22	14.11	14.06	14.08	14.12	14.20	14.11	14.16
Nondurable goods.....	15.05	15.27	15.18	15.19	15.23	15.29	15.28	15.33	15.25	15.34	15.31	15.28	15.35	15.42	15.28
Food manufacturing	12.98	13.04	13.06	13.01	12.98	13.03	13.03	13.01	12.98	13.08	13.00	13.06	13.13	13.12	13.03
Beverages and tobacco products	19.12	18.78	18.69	18.99	19.38	19.19	18.73	19.05	18.46	18.67	18.57	18.76	18.59	18.50	18.12
Textile mills	12.13	12.38	12.25	12.26	12.35	12.41	12.45	12.44	12.44	12.39	12.31	12.48	12.45	12.52	12.40
Textile product mills	11.39	11.60	11.49	11.57	11.71	11.54	11.65	11.75	11.75	11.70	11.71	11.78	11.89	11.83	11.91
Apparel	9.75	10.23	10.21	10.07	10.10	10.15	10.19	10.29	10.24	10.36	10.28	10.41	10.47	10.65	10.59
Leather and allied products	11.63	11.51	11.43	11.48	11.44	11.42	11.50	11.54	11.55	11.70	11.49	11.57	11.33	11.49	11.29
Paper and paper products	17.90	17.96	17.88	17.95	17.93	18.03	18.08	18.22	17.95	17.97	17.94	17.87	17.91	17.95	17.76
Printing and related support activities	15.72	15.79	15.77	15.68	15.60	15.54	15.63	15.71	15.78	15.95	15.89	15.73	15.92	15.90	15.64
Petroleum and coal products	24.38	24.55	24.76	24.80	24.09	24.58	24.50	24.59	24.13	24.39	24.59	24.64	24.62	24.74	24.74
Chemicals	19.16	19.66	19.33	19.48	19.62	19.73	19.61	19.72	19.73	19.84	19.88	19.68	19.85	19.98	19.79
Plastics and rubber products	14.58	14.80	14.66	14.71	14.76	14.88	14.88	14.92	14.92	14.87	14.80	14.78	14.84	15.00	14.84
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	15.26	15.71	15.59	15.59	15.62	15.64	15.53	15.62	15.61	15.79	15.95	15.90	15.98	16.20	16.20
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.59	14.95	14.84	14.83	14.91	14.90	14.84	14.97	14.93	15.00	15.09	15.00	14.96	15.20	15.25
Wholesale trade	17.66	18.16	17.96	17.88	18.03	18.03	17.99	18.17	18.13	18.23	18.42	18.46	18.58	18.64	18.66
Retail trade	12.08	12.37	12.35	12.35	12.42	12.40	12.33	12.43	12.37	12.37	12.42	12.28	12.25	12.46	12.48
Transportation and warehousing	16.53	16.73	16.56	16.59	16.58	16.58	16.64	16.79	16.79	16.82	16.83	16.88	16.86	16.96	17.03
Utilities	25.62	26.67	25.97	26.31	26.49	26.51	26.22	26.83	26.64	27.19	27.26	27.37	27.44	27.57	27.47
Information	21.42	22.14	21.60	21.62	21.86	21.88	21.78	21.98	22.09	22.40	22.80	22.45	22.61	23.05	22.83
Financial activities	17.53	17.97	17.72	17.76	17.85	17.93	17.78	17.90	17.90	18.02	18.22	18.17	18.23	18.45	18.44
Professional and business services	17.46	18.02	17.96	17.89	17.91	18.07	17.89	17.98	17.93	18.04	18.38	18.25	18.44	18.88	18.84
Education and health services	16.16	16.69	16.46	16.56	16.57	16.59	16.63	16.80	16.76	16.87	16.90	16.94	17.04	17.10	17.13
Leisure and hospitality	8.91	9.13	9.10	9.08	9.08	9.09	9.03	9.01	9.05	9.23	9.26	9.29	9.39	9.32	9.39
Other services	13.98	14.25	14.23	14.28	14.29	14.35	14.25	14.24	14.29	14.39	14.45	14.46	14.52	14.56	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.

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

Industry	Annual average		2005										2006		
	2004	2005	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$528.56	\$543.86	\$534.33	\$533.06	\$537.94	\$543.42	\$539.79	\$542.49	\$544.43	\$549.86	\$557.54	\$550.94	\$551.67	\$558.38	\$553.42
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	536.17	537.52	540.80	540.21	541.56	545.53	544.59	547.22	550.26	550.26	552.63	555.00	555.04
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	688.03	705.38	683.20	687.85	697.45	700.80	706.31	700.31	713.71	721.87	723.49	721.06	7,219.93	711.78	707.03
Natural resources and mining.....	804.03	854.42	822.42	823.02	846.71	851.90	848.65	850.85	870.46	876.46	882.06	854.28	876.89	887.83	853.50
Construction.....	735.70	751.56	709.66	727.27	748.07	750.38	758.91	758.93	769.89	775.79	772.23	768.71	749.81	745.28	744.04
Manufacturing.....	658.53	673.20	664.18	663.37	663.34	667.00	669.06	658.35	673.96	684.73	688.04	688.04	695.93	686.30	680.10
Durable goods.....	694.16	713.54	703.48	700.13	700.04	705.12	708.07	693.56	715.55	725.92	730.58	731.42	738.61	724.30	721.72
Wood products.....	529.46	525.33	511.95	514.70	517.19	528.80	527.12	523.12	522.90	524.51	545.81	544.79	533.17	521.66	521.66
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	688.05	697.38	668.26	669.93	697.64	700.10	710.22	704.29	711.07	715.65	728.56	731.51	699.22	698.37	701.30
Primary metals.....	799.77	815.78	807.54	806.68	799.00	799.85	801.05	802.63	812.77	829.55	828.07	839.48	843.04	852.28	846.28
Fabricated metal products.....	628.80	647.49	637.77	634.58	634.17	639.34	640.21	638.35	646.32	653.90	665.87	664.42	674.71	668.20	659.24
Machinery.....	699.51	717.15	716.96	718.67	711.46	710.22	713.98	712.19	707.20	721.65	718.23	719.52	728.89	717.33	716.91
Computer and electronic products.....	698.28	737.72	711.40	709.42	717.87	732.72	727.06	738.02	734.98	753.46	757.43	760.74	763.78	753.61	756.43
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	606.64	619.01	601.85	604.43	600.18	602.00	607.42	614.66	625.87	637.31	643.30	641.47	645.74	633.13	629.03
Transportation equipment.....	912.97	939.87	932.88	921.23	914.34	916.35	931.10	869.13	950.93	963.79	973.73	967.40	990.16	950.30	946.25
Furniture and related products.....	519.78	528.41	522.54	526.38	525.90	519.35	532.07	526.85	531.28	540.65	521.86	520.52	529.98	513.55	517.63
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	533.47	545.66	542.96	547.17	543.59	543.35	543.98	534.67	546.06	546.93	550.53	547.86	552.38	544.65	545.16
Nonurable goods.....	602.48	608.58	601.13	601.52	601.59	605.48	606.62	602.47	605.43	618.20	616.99	617.31	624.75	622.97	612.73
Food manufacturing.....	509.66	508.19	505.42	496.98	497.13	505.56	506.87	504.79	507.52	516.66	510.90	515.87	522.57	519.55	510.78
Beverages and tobacco products.....	750.51	751.32	738.26	757.70	794.58	750.33	756.69	760.10	745.78	741.20	752.09	757.90	738.02	721.50	704.87
Textile mills.....	486.69	498.48	485.10	494.08	495.24	502.61	501.74	492.62	496.36	449.32	491.17	511.68	514.43	509.56	497.24
Textile product mills.....	443.01	450.39	450.41	458.17	452.01	444.29	445.03	444.15	452.38	458.64	456.69	470.02	483.92	477.93	474.02
Apparel.....	351.28	366.05	364.50	365.54	363.60	356.27	359.71	359.12	367.62	370.89	372.14	375.80	376.92	381.27	381.24
Leather and allied products.....	446.73	440.47	426.34	431.65	437.01	439.67	446.20	441.98	443.52	450.45	448.11	460.49	449.80	451.56	443.70
Paper and paper products.....	753.89	762.54	745.60	748.52	751.27	760.87	764.78	765.24	757.49	778.10	773.21	766.62	7,779.09	768.26	751.25
Printing and related support activities.....	604.32	606.84	603.99	602.11	592.80	590.52	592.38	598.55	604.37	623.65	616.53	608.75	617.70	615.33	611.52
Petroleum and coal products.....	1,094.83	1,120.11	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	1,100.93	1,071.24
Chemicals.....	819.59	829.49	819.59	824.00	827.96	832.61	825.58	820.35	818.80	831.30	848.88	838.37	853.55	859.14	845.03
Plastics and rubber products.....	589.70	591.23	586.40	585.46	585.97	590.74	592.22	578.90	593.82	602.24	593.48	597.11	611.41	607.50	598.05
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	493.67	508.98	502.00	500.44	504.53	509.86	503.17	507.65	507.33	511.60	519.97	513.57	516.15	524.88	521.64
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	488.58	499.74	492.69	492.36	496.50	500.64	497.14	502.99	501.65	502.50	505.52	498.00	499.66	501.60	501.73
Wholesale trade.....	666.93	685.27	673.50	670.50	677.93	685.14	676.42	681.38	679.88	689.09	703.64	697.79	702.32	708.32	705.35
Retail trade.....	371.15	377.89	374.21	374.21	377.57	380.68	379.76	385.33	382.23	379.76	377.57	372.08	376.08	373.80	373.15
Transportation and warehousing.....	614.90	619.84	607.75	610.51	611.80	618.43	615.68	622.91	622.91	620.66	624.39	624.56	623.82	615.65	613.08
Utilities.....	1,048.82	1,096.13	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	1,133.27	1,122.10	1,123.52
Information.....	777.42	808.63	781.92	780.48	791.33	803.00	792.79	802.27	808.49	819.84	843.60	821.67	827.53	848.24	826.45
Financial activities.....	622.99	645.37	632.60	632.26	639.03	652.65	638.30	642.61	642.61	643.31	665.03	648.67	650.81	673.43	654.62
Professional and business services.....	596.96	616.38	608.84	606.47	610.73	623.42	611.84	614.92	613.21	618.77	635.95	625.98	632.49	653.25	646.21
Education and health services.....	523.83	543.70	534.95	536.54	536.87	542.49	540.48	549.36	546.38	549.96	554.32	550.55	553.80	560.88	555.01
Leisure and hospitality.....	228.63	234.96	232.05	230.63	231.54	236.34	235.68	238.77	238.92	235.37	239.83	235.97	236.63	235.80	237.57
Other services.....	433.04	440.80	438.28	438.40	441.56	444.85	441.75	442.86	444.42	444.65	447.95	445.37	447.22	451.36	447.22

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	60.3										
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	64.4										
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	60.8										
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	62.6										
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	46.4										
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	56.0										
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	48.2										
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	42.9										

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2005					2006		2005					2006		
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	
Total ²	3,697	3,728	3,867	4,031	3,941	3,981	4,054	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,239	3,285	3,460	3,604	3,509	3,533	3,591	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	
Construction.....	133	152	148	146	170	114	143	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.9	
Manufacturing.....	256	285	297	333	313	324	329	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	637	629	654	696	661	687	708	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	
Professional and business services.....	687	671	723	782	750	777	727	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.1	
Education and health services.....	620	630	613	601	618	627	637	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	
Leisure and hospitality.....	426	431	498	519	522	507	536	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	
Government.....	459	443	416	434	435	449	458	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Region³															
Northeast.....	617	661	704	704	718	740	734	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	
South.....	1,442	1,451	1,515	1,562	1,612	1,550	1,574	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	
Midwest.....	724	760	762	748	738	745	769	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	
West.....	925	890	873	1,046	919	928	977	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.2	

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		
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	
Total ²	4,824	4,748	4,822	4,813	4,694	4,941	4,972	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	
Industry															
Total private ²	4,489	4,418	4,488	4,498	4,397	4,584	4,601	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.1	
Construction.....	446	436	430	393	426	379	412	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.8	5.1	5.5	
Manufacturing.....	346	346	449	335	307	366	327	2.4	2.4	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.3	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,043	983	967	954	1,011	1,177	1,110	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.3	
Professional and business services.....	900	904	849	907	849	953	850	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.6	4.9	
Education and health services.....	468	468	460	459	467	446	440	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	
Leisure and hospitality.....	818	836	859	895	853	847	1,042	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.6	8.0	
Government.....	342	314	319	314	293	352	376	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	
Region³															
Northeast.....	805	796	744	747	698	727	827	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.3	
South.....	1,870	1,842	1,886	1,813	1,817	1,946	2,040	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.2	
Midwest.....	955	965	1,017	1,031	1,038	1,043	1,051	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	
West.....	1,186	1,139	1,154	1,188	1,127	1,176	1,088	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.0	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	
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P
Total ²	4,633	4,798	4,359	4,476	4,359	4,285	4,492	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3
Industry														
Total private ²	4,377	4,503	4,103	4,205	4,067	3,995	4,209	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7
Construction.....	454	423	392	371	348	374	306	6.2	5.8	5.3	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.1
Manufacturing.....	392	437	340	388	355	353	387	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,036	1,000	935	1,003	1,027	880	990	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.8
Professional and business services.....	754	856	757	753	735	780	833	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.8
Education and health services.....	434	433	404	418	400	353	395	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	815	871	798	834	843	848	853	6.3	6.8	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6
Government.....	265	302	255	270	270	300	288	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3
Region³														
Northeast.....	772	797	657	619	685	701	735	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9
South.....	1,692	1,779	1,710	1,711	1,759	1,653	1,650	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.4
Midwest.....	1,053	1,065	961	1,081	934	987	1,072	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.4
West.....	1,140	1,127	1,012	1,004	997	970	1,015	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	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					2006		2005					2006	
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P
Total ²	2,651	2,681	2,619	2,683	2,567	2,577	2,638	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0
Industry														
Total private ²	2,517	2,529	2,470	2,540	2,428	2,435	2,497	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Construction.....	208	210	205	183	189	179	145	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.4	1.9
Manufacturing.....	186	213	200	210	184	196	203	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	640	566	573	606	634	551	598	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3
Professional and business services.....	387	448	345	359	365	415	449	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.6
Education and health services.....	275	283	258	277	254	225	269	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	543	557	597	595	558	569	577	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.5
Government.....	132	154	142	142	139	143	144	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7
Region³														
Northeast.....	410	361	341	333	390	369	385	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
South.....	1,094	1,125	1,109	1,102	1,069	1,068	1,081	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Midwest.....	544	574	552	572	481	571	605	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.9
West.....	611	627	601	657	618	569	554	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage 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	-1.1
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.

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

² Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

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 industries²										
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. Continued 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
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	\$31,275	\$32,118	2.7
Dayton-Springfield, OH	33,619	34,327	2.1
Daytona Beach, FL	25,953	26,898	3.6
Decatur, AL	30,891	30,370	-1.7
Decatur, IL	33,354	33,215	-.4
Denver, CO	42,351	42,133	-.5
Des Moines, IA	34,303	35,641	3.9
Detroit, MI	42,704	43,224	1.2
Dothan, AL	28,026	29,270	4.4
Dover, DE	27,754	29,818	7.4
Dubuque, IA	28,402	29,208	2.8
Duluth-Superior, MN-WI	29,415	30,581	4.0
Dutchess County, NY	38,748	38,221	-1.4
Eau Claire, WI	27,680	28,760	3.9
El Paso, TX	25,847	26,604	2.9
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	30,797	32,427	5.3
Elmira, NY	28,669	29,151	1.7
Enid, OK	24,836	25,507	2.7
Erie, PA	29,293	29,780	1.7
Eugene-Springfield, OR	28,983	29,427	1.5
Evansville-Henderson, IN-KY	31,042	31,977	3.0
Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN	27,899	29,053	4.1
Fayetteville, NC	26,981	28,298	4.9
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR	29,940	31,090	3.8
Flagstaff, AZ-UT	25,890	26,846	3.7
Flint, MI	35,995	36,507	1.4
Florence, AL	25,639	26,591	3.7
Florence, SC	28,800	29,563	2.6
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	33,248	34,215	2.9
Fort Lauderdale, FL	33,966	34,475	1.5
Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL	29,432	30,324	3.0
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie, FL	27,742	29,152	5.1
Fort Smith, AR-OK	26,755	27,075	1.2
Fort Walton Beach, FL	26,151	27,242	4.2
Fort Wayne, IN	31,400	32,053	2.1
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	36,379	37,195	2.2
Fresno, CA	27,647	28,814	4.2
Gadsden, AL	25,760	26,214	1.8
Gainesville, FL	26,917	27,648	2.7
Galveston-Texas City, TX	31,067	31,920	2.7
Gary, IN	31,948	32,432	1.5
Glens Falls, NY	27,885	28,931	3.8
Goldsboro, NC	25,398	25,821	1.7
Grand Forks, ND-MN	24,959	25,710	3.0
Grand Junction, CO	27,426	28,331	3.3
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI	33,431	34,214	2.3
Great Falls, MT	24,211	25,035	3.4
Greeley, CO	30,066	31,104	3.5
Green Bay, WI	32,631	33,698	3.3
Greensboro-Winston-Salem--High Point, NC	31,730	32,369	2.0
Greenville, NC	28,289	29,055	2.7
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC	30,940	31,726	2.5
Hagerstown, MD	29,020	30,034	3.5
Hamilton-Middletown, OH	32,325	32,985	2.0
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA	33,408	34,497	3.3
Hartford, CT	43,880	44,387	1.2
Hattiesburg, MS	25,145	26,051	3.6
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir, NC	27,305	27,996	2.5
Honolulu, HI	32,531	33,978	4.4
Houma, LA	30,343	30,758	1.4
Houston, TX	42,784	42,712	-.2
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	27,478	28,321	3.1
Huntsville, AL	36,727	38,571	5.0
Indianapolis, IN	35,989	36,608	1.7
Iowa City, IA	31,663	32,567	2.9
Jackson, MI	32,454	33,251	2.5
Jackson, MS	29,813	30,537	2.4
Jackson, TN	29,414	30,443	3.5
Jacksonville, FL	32,367	33,722	4.2
Jacksonville, NC	21,395	22,269	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Metropolitan area 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. Continued 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
Olympia, WA	\$32,772	\$33,765	3.0
Omaha, NE-IA	31,856	33,107	3.9
Orange County, CA	40,252	41,219	2.4
Orlando, FL	31,276	32,461	3.8
Owensboro, KY	27,306	28,196	3.3
Panama City, FL	26,433	27,448	3.8
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH	27,920	29,529	5.8
Pensacola, FL	28,059	28,189	.5
Peoria-Pekin, IL	33,293	34,261	2.9
Philadelphia, PA-NJ	40,231	41,121	2.2
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	35,514	36,045	1.5
Pine Bluff, AR	27,561	28,698	4.1
Pittsburgh, PA	35,024	35,625	1.7
Pittsfield, MA	31,561	32,707	3.6
Pocatello, ID	24,621	25,219	2.4
Portland, ME	32,327	33,309	3.0
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	37,285	37,650	1.0
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, RI	33,403	34,610	3.6
Provo-Orem, UT	28,266	28,416	.5
Pueblo, CO	27,097	27,763	2.5
Punta Gorda, FL	25,404	26,119	2.8
Racine, WI	33,319	34,368	3.1
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	38,691	39,056	.9
Rapid City, SD	25,508	26,434	3.6
Reading, PA	32,807	33,912	3.4
Redding, CA	28,129	28,961	3.0
Reno, NV	34,231	34,744	1.5
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA	33,370	35,174	5.4
Richmond-Petersburg, VA	35,879	36,751	2.4
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	30,510	31,591	3.5
Roanoke, VA	30,330	31,775	4.8
Rochester, MN	37,753	39,036	3.4
Rochester, NY	34,327	34,827	1.5
Rockford, IL	32,104	32,827	2.3
Rocky Mount, NC	28,770	28,893	.4
Sacramento, CA	38,016	39,354	3.5
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI	35,429	35,444	.0
St. Cloud, MN	28,263	29,535	4.5
St. Joseph, MO	27,734	28,507	2.8
St. Louis, MO-IL	35,928	36,712	2.2
Salem, OR	28,336	29,210	3.1
Salinas, CA	31,735	32,463	2.3
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	31,965	32,600	2.0
San Angelo, TX	26,147	26,321	.7
San Antonio, TX	30,650	31,336	2.2
San Diego, CA	38,418	39,305	2.3
San Francisco, CA	59,654	56,602	-5.1
San Jose, CA	65,931	63,056	-4.4
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles, CA	29,092	29,981	3.1
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA	33,626	34,382	2.2
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	35,022	35,721	2.0
Santa Fe, NM	30,671	32,269	5.2
Santa Rosa, CA	36,145	36,494	1.0
Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	27,958	28,950	3.5
Savannah, GA	30,176	30,796	2.1
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, PA	28,642	29,336	2.4
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	45,299	46,093	1.8
Sharon, PA	26,707	27,872	4.4
Sheboygan, WI	30,840	32,148	4.2
Sherman-Denison, TX	30,397	30,085	-1.0
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	27,856	28,769	3.3
Sioux City, IA-NE	26,755	27,543	2.9
Sioux Falls, SD	28,962	29,975	3.5
South Bend, IN	30,769	31,821	3.4
Spokane, WA	29,310	30,037	2.5
Springfield, IL	36,061	37,336	3.5
Springfield, MO	27,338	27,987	2.4
Springfield, MA	32,801	33,972	3.6
State College, PA	29,939	30,910	3.2
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	28,483	29,129	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Metropolitan area 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 workers²	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	174.4	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	167.9	169.9	171.0	172.0	172.5	174.0	175.0	.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 status¹												
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 region¹												
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 size¹												
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 status¹												
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 region¹												
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 size¹												
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-term disability now includes all insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans available on a per-disability basis, as well as the unfunded per-disability plans previously reported as sick leave. Sickness and accident insurance, reported in years prior to this survey, included only insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans providing per-disability bene-

fits at less than full pay.

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^p	Feb. ^p
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	17	22	0	3	4	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
In effect during period.....	18	24	2	5	7	8	9	3	3	4	4	5	4	3	4
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	170.7	99.6	.0	5.9	12.8	9.6	5.5	1.5	4.2	18.3	5.3	1.5	35.0	.0	3.6
In effect during period (in thousands).	316.5	160.7	2.6	8.5	17.0	13.9	12.8	3.9	6.6	25.3	12.3	13.8	41.5	6.5	10.1
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	3,344.1	1,736.1	49.4	98.0	95.3	115.5	84.1	64.5	98.0	513.0	145.3	181.5	241.5	130.0	124.3
Percent of estimated working time ¹.....	.01	.1	(^{2})	(^{2})	(^{2})	(^{2})	(^{2})	(^{2})	(²)	.02	.01	.01	.01	(²)	(²)

¹ Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total time

worked is found in "Total economy measures of strike idleness," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp. 54-56.

² Less than 0.005.

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	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items.....	188.9	195.3	191.8	193.3	194.6	194.4	194.5	195.4	196.4	198.8	199.2	197.6	196.8	198.3	198.7
All items (1967 = 100).....	565.8	585.0	574.5	579.0	582.9	582.4	582.6	585.2	588.2	595.4	596.7	592.0	589.4	593.9	595.2
Food and beverages.....	186.6	191.2	189.3	189.6	190.7	191.1	190.9	191.3	191.3	191.8	192.5	192.8	193.2	194.5	194.4
Food.....	186.2	190.7	188.8	189.1	190.2	190.6	190.4	190.8	190.9	191.4	192.1	192.4	192.9	194.1	194.0
Food at home.....	186.2	189.8	188.0	188.1	189.8	190.3	189.4	189.8	189.5	190.0	190.8	191.0	191.7	193.4	192.6
Cereals and bakery products.....	206.0	209.0	208.4	208.5	209.1	209.7	209.4	209.4	210.1	208.3	209.4	209.1	208.7	210.6	210.3
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	181.7	184.7	183.9	184.3	184.7	185.0	185.2	184.7	184.4	185.2	184.6	185.8	185.7	185.8	185.4
Dairy and related products ¹	180.2	182.4	181.8	181.4	182.2	183.3	181.0	181.6	182.9	181.8	182.6	183.5	183.2	183.7	183.4
Fruits and vegetables.....	232.7	241.4	234.8	233.7	240.1	244.7	238.4	240.3	236.6	240.8	245.7	246.4	252.3	258.5	253.4
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	140.4	144.4	142.5	143.6	144.8	144.3	144.0	144.8	144.3	145.2	145.6	145.5	145.5	147.2	147.3
Other foods at home.....	164.9	167.0	165.3	165.7	167.5	166.3	166.9	167.6	167.7	167.3	167.7	167.3	167.6	169.1	169.1
Sugar and sweets.....	163.2	165.2	164.2	162.6	164.9	163.3	165.7	167.1	164.7	165.8	166.3	166.5	167.8	169.3	167.3
Fats and oils.....	167.8	167.7	169.3	167.0	169.4	167.8	164.5	167.3	167.6	169.4	168.6	166.2	165.2	169.9	170.4
Other foods.....	179.7	182.5	179.7	181.3	183.0	182.0	182.9	183.0	183.9	183.1	184.0	183.0	183.3	184.3	184.7
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	110.4	111.3	110.3	111.9	110.8	110.8	110.2	111.5	111.8	111.5	112.1	112.7	112.4	112.6	113.4
Food away from home ¹	187.5	193.4	191.4	191.7	192.8	192.6	193.2	193.6	194.2	194.6	195.2	195.6	196.0	196.6	197.2
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	125.3	131.3	128.7	129.4	129.6	130.3	131.6	132.0	132.6	133.2	133.5	133.7	133.7	134.1	134.7
Alcoholic beverages.....	192.1	195.9	195.2	195.7	195.9	195.5	195.9	195.8	195.9	196.6	196.8	197.1	196.4	198.0	199.5
Housing.....	189.5	195.7	192.7	194.1	194.4	194.5	195.5	196.6	196.9	197.0	198.4	198.5	198.3	200.0	200.5
Shelter.....	218.8	224.4	222.5	224.4	224.4	224.0	224.5	225.6	225.6	224.4	225.7	225.2	225.6	226.8	228.3
Rent of primary residence.....	211.0	217.3	215.0	215.5	216.0	216.4	216.8	217.5	218.0	218.6	219.3	220.0	220.5	220.9	221.6
Lodging away from home.....	125.9	130.3	128.9	138.3	136.2	131.7	132.8	136.4	134.3	124.7	129.7	125.2	122.8	127.5	133.4
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	224.9	230.2	228.4	228.7	229.0	229.4	229.7	230.2	230.7	231.2	231.7	232.2	232.8	233.4	234.1
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	116.2	117.6	118.7	119.0	118.2	118.0	118.0	118.1	117.8	116.6	115.8	115.9	116.1	115.9	116.2
Fuels and utilities.....	161.9	179.0	166.4	166.7	169.6	171.7	177.4	180.1	181.8	188.9	192.8	194.6	191.6	198.7	194.6
Fuels.....	144.4	161.6	148.1	148.4	151.5	153.7	159.9	162.6	164.4	172.1	176.2	178.0	174.7	182.1	177.5
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	160.5	208.6	188.5	195.5	199.5	193.9	195.0	202.9	209.8	235.9	241.1	231.5	227.8	229.5	230.5
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	150.6	166.5	152.9	152.7	155.9	158.7	165.6	168.1	169.6	176.4	180.7	183.4	180.0	188.1	182.8
Household furnishings and operations.....	125.5	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	126.8
Apparel.....	120.4	119.5	118.7	123.5	123.7	122.4	118.3	113.8	115.8	120.5	122.7	121.5	117.5	114.9	116.6
Men's and boys' apparel.....	117.5	116.1	116.3	119.6	120.4	119.7	115.3	111.6	112.4	114.0	117.2	117.4	114.1	112.4	112.7
Women's and girls' apparel.....	113.0	110.8	109.3	117.1	116.6	114.2	109.1	102.8	105.1	112.3	115.1	113.9	108.9	103.0	106.3
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	118.5	116.7	118.1	119.0	121.3	119.8	116.4	112.8	113.5	115.5	116.3	115.3	115.0	113.3	116.6
Footwear.....	119.3	122.6	121.1	122.8	123.8	123.2	121.7	119.3	121.7	126.0	126.7	124.3	121.4	122.3	122.8
Transportation.....	163.1	173.9	166.1	168.8	173.2	172.1	171.8	174.4	177.7	186.5	184.0	175.6	172.7	175.9	175.8
Private transportation.....	159.4	170.2	162.6	165.2	169.6	168.3	167.7	170.3	173.8	183.1	180.5	171.8	168.9	172.1	171.9
New and used motor vehicles ²	94.2	95.6	95.9	95.6	95.6	95.7	95.6	95.2	95.0	95.4	95.7	95.8	95.8	96.2	96.2
New vehicles.....	137.1	137.9	139.9	139.1	138.8	138.7	138.1	136.3	135.0	135.8	137.1	138.0	138.3	139.3	139.3
Used cars and trucks ¹	133.3	139.4	137.6	137.7	138.1	138.8	139.9	141.0	142.0	141.5	140.6	139.4	139.2	139.3	139.5
Motor fuel.....	160.4	195.7	164.3	175.9	193.9	188.2	185.5	197.5	212.7	249.5	237.1	199.7	187.3	199.2	198.1
Gasoline (all types).....	159.7	194.7	163.4	175.0	193.9	187.3	184.6	196.5	211.7	248.5	235.9	198.6	186.2	198.2	197.0
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	108.7	111.9	110.9	110.9	110.8	111.0	111.2	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.0	113.6	114.0	114.4	114.9
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	200.2	206.9	203.9	204.7	205.0	205.6	206.1	206.7	207.3	208.7	209.8	210.5	210.7	211.2	212.9
Public transportation.....	209.1	217.3	205.9	210.1	215.0	218.0	222.4	226.1	223.3	220.7	222.7	220.8	217.6	219.9	221.3
Medical care.....	310.1	323.2	319.3	320.7	321.5	322.2	322.9	324.1	323.9	324.6	326.2	328.1	328.4	329.5	332.1
Medical care commodities.....	269.3	276.0	272.8	273.2	273.5	274.6	275.6	276.3	276.8	277.7	278.9	280.3	280.8	282.0	283.1
Medical care services.....	321.3	336.7	332.5	334.3	335.2	335.9	336.3	337.8	337.3	337.9	339.7	341.7	342.0	342.9	346.1
Professional services.....	271.5	281.7	278.6	279.7	281.0	281.6	281.9	282.6	282.4	283.0	284.0	284.5	284.9	284.7	286.5
Hospital and related services.....	417.9	439.9	434.7	437.3	437.1	437.3	437.9	440.9	439.6	439.8	443.6	449.6	449.7	453.6	460.4
Recreation ²	108.6	109.4	109.0	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.1	109.3	109.1	109.3	109.9	109.8	109.7	109.9	110.2
Video and audio ^{1,2}	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	104.3
Education and communication ²	111.6	113.7	112.8	112.7	112.9	112.7	112.8	112.9	113.7	115.3	115.1	115.3	115.3	115.7	115.7
Education ²	143.7	152.7	149.2	149.3	149.5	149.9	150.5	151.3	153.9	157.1	157.4	157.5	157.6	158.3	158.4
Educational books and supplies.....	351.0	365.6	359.9	360.6	361.3	362.3	363.4	364.0	364.6	372.4	373.9	373.6	374.3	379.2	382.0
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	414.3	440.9	430.6	430.9	431.4	432.7	434.4	436.6	444.8	454.1	454.7	455.1	455.3	457.2	457.2
Communication ^{1,2}	86.7	84.7	85.4	85.2	85.4	84.9	84.6	84.4	84.0	84.6	84.2	84.4	84.3	84.5	84.5
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	84.6	82.6	83.3	83.1	83.2	82.7	82.4	82.2	81.8	82.4	82.0	82.2	82.2	82.1	82.0
Telephone services ^{1,2}	95.8	94.9	95.1	95.0	95.3	94.8	94.6	94.4	94.1	95.1	94.6	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	14.8	13.6	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.0
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	15.3	12.8	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.5
Other goods and services.....	304.7	313.4	310.8	311.2	311.5	312.5	312.5	314.1	314.4	315.0	315.3	316.2	317.3	318.2	319.1
Tobacco and smoking products.....	478.0	502.8	496.1	496.6	497.0	498.0	497.8	503.4	506.5	510.1	509.4	511.2	513.1	515.1	515.9
Personal care ¹	181.7	185.6	184.4	184.7	184.9	185.5	185.5	186.1	186.1	186.1	186.4	186.9	187.6	188.1	188.6
Personal care products ¹	153.9	154.4	153.9	153.0	153.4	154.4	154.3	155.0	155.2	154.8	155.0	155.0	155.4	155.8	155.6
Personal care services ¹	197.6	203.9	202.9	203.3	203.3	202.8	203.0	203.9	204.1	204.6	204.8	205.2	206.6	206.4	207.9

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2005												2006	
	2004	2005	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Miscellaneous personal services.....	293.9	303.0	299.8	300.8	301.4	302.8	302.9	303.9	304.2	304.7	305.0	305.9	306.6	308.2	309.3	
Commodity and service group:																
Commodities.....	154.7	160.2	156.5	158.2	160.3	159.8	158.9	159.5	161.1	165.6	165.1	161.5	160.0	161.3	161.4	
Food and beverages.....	186.6	191.2	189.3	189.6	190.7	191.1	190.9	191.3	191.3	191.8	192.5	192.8	193.2	194.5	194.4	
Commodities less food and beverages.....	136.7	142.5	138.1	140.4	142.9	142.0	140.8	141.4	143.7	149.9	148.9	143.6	141.3	142.6	142.8	
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	157.2	168.4	158.6	163.7	168.9	167.0	164.7	166.7	171.8	184.4	182.0	171.1	166.3	168.7	169.1	
Apparel.....	120.4	119.5	118.7	123.5	123.7	122.4	118.3	113.8	115.8	120.5	122.7	121.5	117.5	114.9	116.6	
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	183.9	202.6	187.3	192.7	201.0	198.6	197.5	203.3	210.4	228.0	222.8	205.9	200.4	206.0	205.7	
Durables.....	114.8	115.3	116.0	115.7	115.6	115.7	115.4	114.9	114.4	114.6	114.9	114.9	114.9	115.3	115.3	
Services.....	222.8	230.1	226.8	228.0	228.6	228.8	228.9	230.9	231.3	231.7	233.0	233.5	233.2	234.9	235.7	
Rent of shelter ³	227.9	233.7	231.7	233.7	233.7	233.2	233.8	234.9	235.0	233.8	235.1	234.9	235.0	236.2	237.8	
Transportation services.....	220.6	225.7	222.4	223.3	224.4	225.1	226.0	227.1	227.0	227.0	227.6	228.4	227.8	228.2	228.7	
Other services.....	261.3	268.4	265.8	266.1	266.7	266.9	266.7	267.2	268.7	271.2	271.5	272.1	272.3	273.2	273.9	
Special indexes:																
All items less food.....	189.4	196.0	192.3	194.0	195.3	195.1	195.2	196.1	197.3	200.0	200.4	198.5	197.4	199.0	199.5	
All items less shelter.....	179.3	186.1	181.9	183.2	185.1	185.0	184.9	185.7	187.1	191.0	191.1	189.0	187.7	189.3	189.4	
All items less medical care.....	182.7	188.7	185.3	186.8	188.1	187.9	187.9	188.8	189.8	192.3	192.6	190.9	190.0	191.6	191.9	
Commodities less food.....	138.8	144.5	140.2	142.5	144.9	144.0	142.8	143.5	145.7	151.8	150.8	145.6	143.3	144.7	144.9	
Nondurables less food.....	159.3	170.1	160.8	165.6	170.6	168.7	166.6	168.5	173.3	185.2	183.0	172.7	168.1	170.5	171.0	
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	183.8	201.2	187.2	192.1	199.7	197.5	196.5	201.8	208.3	224.3	219.6	204.2	199.2	204.3	204.2	
Nondurables.....	172.2	180.2	174.2	177.0	180.3	179.4	178.2	179.4	182.1	188.9	188.0	182.4	180.1	182.0	182.2	
Services less rent of shelter ³	233.5	243.2	238.0	238.5	239.8	240.7	242.4	243.6	244.5	246.8	248.2	249.5	248.8	251.2	251.0	
Services less medical care services.....	214.5	221.2	218.0	219.2	219.7	219.9	220.9	222.0	222.5	222.8	224.1	224.4	224.2	225.9	226.5	
Energy.....	151.4	177.1	155.2	160.8	170.9	169.4	171.4	178.5	186.6	208.0	204.3	187.6	180.0	189.5	186.4	
All items less energy.....	194.4	198.7	197.3	198.3	198.6	198.6	198.5	198.7	198.9	199.2	200.1	200.2	200.1	200.8	201.6	
All items less food and energy.....	196.6	200.9	199.5	200.7	200.9	200.8	200.6	200.8	201.0	201.3	202.3	202.3	202.1	202.6	203.6	
Commodities less food and energy.....	139.6	140.3	140.3	141.1	141.2	141.1	140.0	138.9	139.0	140.2	141.0	140.8	140.1	139.9	140.3	
Energy commodities.....	161.2	197.4	166.6	178.0	195.2	189.4	187.0	198.8	213.6	249.9	238.6	202.7	190.7	202.1	201.1	
Services less energy.....	230.2	236.6	234.3	235.7	236.0	235.9	236.4	237.4	237.7	237.4	238.4	238.6	238.7	239.7	241.1	
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS																
All items.....	184.5	191.0	187.3	188.6	190.2	190.0	190.1	191.0	192.1	195.0	195.2	193.4	192.5	194.0	194.2	
All items (1967 = 100).....	549.5	568.9	557.9	561.9	566.4	566.0	566.2	568.8	572.3	580.9	581.5	576.1	573.3	577.7	578.6	
Food and beverages.....	186.2	190.5	188.8	189.1	190.1	190.4	190.3	190.6	190.6	191.1	191.8	192.1	192.5	193.8	193.7	
Food.....	185.7	190.1	188.2	188.5	189.6	190.0	189.8	190.2	190.2	190.7	191.4	191.7	192.2	193.4	193.3	
Food at home.....	185.4	188.9	187.2	187.4	188.9	189.4	188.6	188.9	188.7	189.1	189.9	190.1	190.7	192.4	191.7	
Cereals and bakery products.....	206.0	208.9	208.5	208.5	209.0	209.7	209.5	209.2	209.9	208.1	209.2	208.9	208.4	210.8	210.5	
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	181.8	184.7	183.9	184.3	184.5	184.9	185.2	184.6	184.5	185.1	184.5	185.8	185.6	185.4	185.1	
Dairy and related products ¹	180.0	182.2	181.6	181.3	182.1	183.1	180.9	181.4	182.8	181.7	182.4	183.3	183.0	183.5	183.3	
Fruits and vegetables.....	230.4	238.9	232.2	231.3	237.5	242.2	235.9	238.0	234.7	238.8	243.4	243.4	249.6	256.2	251.3	
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	139.7	143.7	141.8	143.0	144.1	143.7	143.4	144.1	143.4	144.6	144.9	144.8	144.9	146.7	146.7	
Other foods at home.....	164.5	166.5	165.0	165.3	167.0	165.8	166.3	167.0	167.1	167.1	167.7	166.9	167.1	168.5	168.7	
Sugar and sweets.....	162.5	164.3	163.6	161.8	163.9	162.3	164.8	166.3	163.8	165.1	165.6	165.7	166.9	168.3	166.5	
Fats and oils.....	167.8	167.8	169.1	167.2	169.4	168.0	164.5	167.4	167.6	169.4	168.6	166.3	165.6	170.4	171.2	
Other foods.....	180.1	182.8	180.2	181.7	183.4	182.3	183.1	183.3	184.0	183.2	184.1	183.4	183.7	184.4	185.0	
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	110.9	111.8	110.9	112.5	111.1	111.3	110.5	111.9	112.1	111.9	112.5	113.2	112.9	113.0	113.8	
Food away from home ¹	187.4	193.3	191.2	191.6	192.0	192.4	193.0	193.4	194.0	194.4	195.1	195.5	195.8	196.4	197.0	
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	125.1	131.1	128.4	129.1	129.2	129.6	131.5	131.8	132.4	133.0	133.3	133.5	133.6	133.7	134.4	
Alcoholic beverages.....	192.4	195.8	195.2	196.0	196.2	195.3	195.7	195.6	195.3	196.0	196.5	197.0	196.3	198.0	199.4	
Housing.....	185.0	191.2	188.1	188.9	189.4	189.7	190.9	191.9	192.3	192.9	194.1	194.4	194.2	195.8	196.1	
Shelter.....	212.2	217.5	215.7	216.8	216.9	216.8	217.3	218.3	218.5	217.9	218.8	218.9	219.2	220.0	221.2	
Rent of primary residence.....	210.2	216.5	214.2	214.6	215.2	215.5	215.9	216.6	217.1	217.7	218.4	219.1	219.7	220.1	220.8	
Lodging away from home ²	126.4	130.0	129.1	137.1	135.2	131.1	132.9	136.9	134.5	124.5	129.2	124.5	122.4	126.1	133.1	
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	204.1	208.8	207.2	207.7	207.7	208.0	208.4	208.8	209.3	209.7	210.2	210.7	211.2	211.7	212.4	
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	116.4	117.9	118.9	119.4	118.5	118.3	118.3	118.4	118.1	116.9	116.0	116.2	166.4	116.2	116.5	
Fuels and utilities.....	161.2	177.9	165.4	165.7	168.6	170.7	176.7	179.2	181.0	187.7	191.0	193.0	190.2	197.3	193.2	
Fuels.....	143.2	159.7	146.6	146.8	149.8	152.1	158.5	161.0	162.7	169.9	173.5	175.5	172.4	179.7	175.0	
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	160.0	208.1	187.7	195.3	199.2	193.6	194.8	201.8	208.9	235.4	241.2	231.3	227.4	228.9	229.7	
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	149.8	165.4	152.0	151.8	155.0	157.7	164.8	167.2	168.7	175.2	178.8	181.6	178.3	186.4	181.1	
Household furnishings and operations.....	121.1	121.8	121.9	121.9	122.1	122.5	121.9	121.5	121.5	121.4	121.8	121.8	121.9	122.0	122.4	
Apparel.....	120.0	119.1	118.6	123.0	123.2	121.9	117.9	113.8	115.5	119.6	121.9	121.0	117.2	114.3	116.1	
Men's and boys' apparel.....	117.3	115.6	116.1	119.6	119.9	119.2	114.9	111.2	111.8	113.2	116.6	116.9	113.5	112.0	112.7	
Women's and girls' apparel.....	112.8	110.4	109.3	116.8	124.1	113.9	108.7	102.7	104.5	111.1	114.3	113.4	108.3	102.1	105.4	
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	121.3	119.3	121.0	121.9	122.7	122.5	118.9	115.2	116.0	117.6	118.7	117.8	117.6	115.8	118.1	
Footwear.....	118.2	121.8	120.6	121.7	122.7	122.4	121.3	119.0	121.2	124.9	125.4	123.2	120.9	121.6	122.1	
Transportation.....	161.5	173.0	164.7	167.6	172.2	171.0	170.6	173.5	177.1	186.4	183.7	174.7	171.6	174.9	174.8	
Private transportation.....	158.8	170.3	162.2	164.9	169.5	168.2	167.7	170.5	174.4	183.9	181.1	171.9	168.8	172.2	172.0	
New and used motor vehicles ²	92.8	94.7	94.7	94.5	94.5	94.7	94.8	94.5	94.4	94.7	94					

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	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
New vehicles.....	138.1	138.9	140.7	140.0	139.7	139.6	139.0	137.2	136.0	136.8	138.2	139.1	139.3	140.3	140.3	
Used cars and trucks ¹	134.1	140.3	138.4	138.5	138.9	139.6	140.7	141.9	142.9	142.4	141.4	140.2	140.0	140.1	140.3	
Motor fuel.....	160.9	196.3	164.9	176.5	194.5	188.7	186.1	198.1	213.4	250.3	238.0	200.5	188.0	199.9	198.7	
Gasoline (all types).....	160.2	195.4	164.1	175.7	193.7	187.9	185.3	197.2	212.4	249.3	236.8	199.4	187.0	198.9	197.7	
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	108.2	111.5	110.4	110.5	110.4	110.5	110.8	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.6	113.2	113.6	113.9	114.3	
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	202.0	209.3	206.1	206.9	207.2	207.9	208.4	209.1	209.7	211.1	212.4	213.1	213.2	213.6	215.4	
Public transportation.....	207.1	215.5	204.9	209.0	213.3	215.8	219.8	223.3	220.8	218.8	220.9	219.4	216.6	219.0	220.4	
Medical care.....	309.5	322.8	318.9	320.3	321.1	321.9	322.5	323.7	323.5	324.0	325.8	327.9	328.2	329.1	331.5	
Medical care commodities.....	263.2	269.2	266.3	266.6	266.9	267.9	268.8	269.4	269.9	270.3	271.8	273.4	273.9	275.0	276.3	
Medical care services.....	321.5	337.3	333.0	334.8	335.8	336.5	337.0	338.4	337.9	338.4	340.4	342.6	342.8	343.6	346.4	
Professional services.....	274.0	284.3	281.2	282.3	283.6	284.3	284.6	285.3	285.0	285.6	286.6	287.1	287.4	287.2	288.9	
Hospital and related services.....	414.0	436.1	430.9	433.6	433.4	433.7	434.3	436.9	435.3	435.4	439.8	446.4	446.4	450.1	455.4	
Recreation ²	106.3	106.8	106.5	106.5	106.8	107.0	106.6	106.5	106.8	107.0	107.3	107.2	107.1	107.2	107.5	
Video and audio ^{1,2}	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	103.6	
Education and communication ²	110.0	111.4	110.7	110.7	110.8	110.6	110.7	110.7	111.1	112.6	112.4	112.7	112.6	113.1	113.1	
Education ²	142.5	151.0	147.7	147.8	148.0	148.5	149.1	149.7	152.0	155.1	155.3	155.5	156.6	156.7	157.1	
Educational books and supplies.....	352.2	367.1	361.5	362.4	363.1	364.0	365.1	365.6	365.9	373.6	375.1	374.8	375.5	380.6	383.5	
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	402.5	427.1	417.6	418.0	418.5	419.8	421.6	423.4	430.4	439.1	439.7	440.3	440.5	443.3	443.2	
Communication ^{1,2}	88.3	86.4	87.0	86.8	87.0	86.5	86.3	86.0	85.7	86.3	85.9	86.2	86.2	86.3	86.3	
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	86.8	84.9	85.5	85.3	85.5	85.0	84.8	84.5	84.1	84.8	84.4	84.7	84.6	84.6	84.6	
Telephone services ^{1,2}	96.0	95.0	95.3	95.1	95.4	94.9	94.8	94.6	94.3	95.3	94.8	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.4	
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	15.3	14.2	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.5	
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	15.0	12.6	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.0	12.7	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.4	11.3	
Other goods and services.....	312.6	322.2	319.4	319.6	319.9	320.8	320.9	323.1	323.6	324.4	324.5	325.4	326.6	327.6	328.4	
Tobacco and smoking products.....	478.8	504.2	496.9	497.4	497.8	498.7	498.9	505.2	508.5	512.2	511.3	513.2	515.0	517.1	517.9	
Personal care ¹	180.4	184.0	182.9	183.0	183.2	183.8	183.8	184.6	184.4	184.4	184.7	185.1	185.8	186.3	186.8	
Personal care products ¹	154.4	154.5	154.2	153.3	153.6	154.5	154.5	155.4	155.0	155.0	155.0	154.9	155.4	155.8	155.6	
Personal care services ¹	198.2	204.2	203.3	203.6	203.6	203.1	203.3	204.1	204.4	204.8	205.0	205.5	206.9	206.6	208.0	
Miscellaneous personal services.....	294.0	303.4	299.8	300.8	301.5	303.2	303.2	304.4	304.6	305.1	305.4	306.2	307.0	308.6	309.7	
Commodity and service group:																
Commodities.....	155.4	161.4	157.4	159.2	161.5	160.9	160.1	160.8	162.7	167.4	166.8	162.8	161.2	162.6	162.7	
Food and beverages.....	186.2	190.5	188.8	189.1	190.1	190.4	190.3	190.6	190.6	191.1	191.8	192.1	192.5	193.8	193.7	
Commodities less food and beverages.....	138.1	144.7	139.8	142.2	145.0	144.0	142.8	143.8	146.4	153.0	151.8	145.9	143.4	144.8	145.1	
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	160.6	173.2	162.5	167.8	173.6	171.5	169.2	171.7	177.3	191.0	188.2	176.1	170.8	173.5	174.0	
Apparel.....	120.0	119.1	118.6	123.0	123.2	121.9	117.9	113.8	115.5	119.6	121.9	121.0	117.2	114.3	116.1	
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	189.6	210.6	193.3	199.4	208.9	206.0	204.7	211.3	219.5	239.4	233.5	214.2	207.8	214.2	213.9	
Durables.....	114.0	115.1	115.5	115.3	115.3	115.5	115.3	114.9	114.7	114.8	115.0	114.9	114.9	115.2	115.3	
Services.....	218.6	225.7	222.3	223.2	223.8	224.2	225.3	226.3	226.8	227.5	228.6	229.3	229.2	230.7	231.2	
Rent of shelter ³	204.3	209.5	207.7	208.8	208.9	208.8	209.3	210.2	210.4	209.9	210.8	210.9	211.2	211.9	213.1	
Transportation services.....	220.9	225.9	223.4	224.0	224.8	225.3	226.0	226.8	226.9	226.9	227.5	228.5	228.3	228.6	229.0	
Other services.....	254.1	260.0	257.8	258.1	258.7	258.9	258.6	258.9	260.2	262.4	262.6	263.2	263.5	264.4	265.0	
Special indexes:																
All items less food.....	184.1	191.0	187.0	188.5	190.1	189.9	190.0	190.9	192.3	195.6	195.8	193.5	192.3	193.9	194.2	
All items less shelter.....	176.4	183.4	179.0	180.4	182.4	182.3	182.2	183.1	184.6	188.8	188.7	186.2	184.8	186.6	186.5	
All items less medical care.....	179.1	185.4	181.7	183.1	184.6	184.4	184.5	185.3	186.5	189.5	189.6	187.7	186.7	188.2	188.4	
Commodities less food.....	140.0	146.5	141.7	144.1	146.8	145.9	144.7	145.7	148.2	154.6	153.5	147.8	145.3	146.8	147.0	
Nondurables less food.....	162.6	174.6	164.4	169.5	175.1	173.0	170.8	173.2	178.5	191.5	188.9	177.4	172.4	175.1	175.6	
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	189.0	208.4	192.7	198.3	206.9	204.2	203.0	209.0	216.5	234.6	229.3	211.8	205.9	211.9	211.7	
Nondurables.....	173.9	182.5	176.1	179.0	182.5	181.5	180.3	181.7	184.6	191.9	190.9	184.7	182.2	184.2	184.5	
Services less rent of shelter ³	207.4	215.9	211.2	211.6	212.7	213.6	215.3	216.3	217.0	219.2	220.4	221.7	221.1	223.4	222.9	
Services less medical care services.....	210.6	217.2	214.0	214.7	215.4	215.7	216.8	217.8	218.3	219.1	220.1	220.7	220.6	222.2	222.5	
Energy.....	151.3	177.2	155.0	160.9	171.4	169.6	171.5	178.7	187.2	209.3	204.8	187.1	179.3	188.8	185.9	
All items less energy.....	189.5	193.5	192.2	192.9	193.3	193.4	193.2	193.3	193.6	194.1	194.8	195.0	194.9	195.4	196.1	
All items less food and energy.....	190.6	194.6	193.4	194.2	194.5	194.3	194.3	194.6	195.1	195.9	196.1	195.9	196.2	197.1		
Commodities less food and energy.....	139.4	140.6	140.5	141.3	141.4	141.3	140.4	139.3	139.6	140.6	141.3	141.2	140.4	140.2	140.7	
Energy commodities.....	161.5	197.7	166.6	178.1	195.5	189.7	187.3	199.0	214.0	250.5	239.0	202.8	190.7	202.0	200.9	
Services less energy.....	226.2	232.3	230.1	231.1	231.4	231.5	231.9	232.8	233.1	233.1	234.0	234.4	234.6	235.4	236.5	

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	
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
U.S. city average.....	M	198.8	199.2	197.6	196.8	198.3	198.7	195.0	195.2	193.4	192.5	194.0	194.2
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	210.8	211.5	210.0	209.0	211.0	211.6	207.9	208.1	206.5	205.5	207.5	207.9
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	213.2	213.8	212.2	211.3	213.2	213.8	209.0	208.9	207.3	206.4	208.2	208.6
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	124.5	125.2	124.3	123.6	124.8	125.2	124.8	125.4	124.4	123.7	125.2	125.5
Midwest urban ⁴	M	192.5	192.1	190.3	189.7	190.8	190.7	188.2	187.6	185.6	185.1	186.2	185.9
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	193.8	193.7	192.1	191.6	192.7	192.5	188.7	188.5	186.7	186.2	187.3	186.9
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	123.1	122.6	121.3	120.9	121.6	121.6	122.9	122.2	120.6	120.3	121.1	121.0
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	187.2	186.8	185.0	184.4	185.3	185.2	185.6	184.9	183.0	182.4	183.5	183.2
South urban.....	M	192.0	192.5	190.7	190.1	191.5	191.8	189.8	190.2	188.0	187.2	188.8	188.9
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	193.9	194.5	192.9	191.9	193.6	193.9	192.6	193.2	191.1	189.7	191.6	191.8
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	122.3	122.5	121.4	121.2	122.0	122.1	121.3	121.4	120.0	119.8	120.7	120.7
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	191.9	193.6	190.7	189.7	191.0	191.1	192.6	194.4	191.0	189.8	191.0	191.1
West urban.....	M	201.7	202.6	201.4	200.0	201.7	202.7	197.1	197.8	196.4	194.9	196.3	197.2
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	204.5	205.4	204.2	203.0	204.7	205.7	198.4	199.1	197.7	196.2	197.6	198.6
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	123.1	123.6	122.8	121.8	122.9	123.7	122.8	123.2	122.4	121.3	122.3	123.1
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	181.7	182.1	180.8	180.0	181.4	181.9	180.7	180.9	179.3	178.4	179.8	180.0
B/C ³	M	122.9	123.1	122.0	121.6	122.5	122.7	122.4	122.4	121.2	120.7	121.7	121.9
D.....	M	191.5	192.2	190.2	189.3	190.1	190.2	190.7	191.3	189.0	186.9	188.7	188.7
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	198.3	197.9	197.3	196.4	197.5	197.2	192.2	191.9	191.1	190.2	191.2	190.6
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	205.8	206.9	205.6	203.9	206.0	207.5	199.0	200.0	198.4	196.5	198.3	199.9
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	215.8	216.6	215.3	214.2	215.9	216.4	211.0	211.0	209.9	208.7	210.2	210.6
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	—	193.9	—	188.7	—	189.8	—	193.1	—	187.2	—	188.5
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	—	195.1	—	192.4	—	194.8	—	190.5	—	187.9	—	189.6
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	—	179.2	—	177.2	—	178.6	—	178.4	—	175.1	—	176.7
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	—	198.8	—	197.4	—	202.2	—	197.4	—	195.5	—	199.9
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	—	207.5	—	204.9	—	209	—	207.6	—	205.2	—	209.1
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	—	205.9	—	203.4	—	207.1	—	202.6	—	199.3	—	202.5
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	—	203.3	—	200.9	—	203.6	—	198.6	—	196.1	—	198.0

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

M—Every month.

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

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

² Regions defined as the four Census regions.

³ Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

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

⁵ Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

⁶ In addition, the following metropolitan areas are published semiannually and appear in tables 34 and 39 of the January and July issues of the *CPI Detailed*

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

⁷ Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

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	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P	
Finished goods	148.5	155.7	152.1	153.6	154.4	154.3	154.2	155.5	156.3	158.9	160.9	158.4	158.8	160.0	157.8	
Finished consumer goods.....	151.6	160.5	155.7	157.6	158.7	158.5	158.6	160.2	161.4	164.9	167.1	163.8	164.3	165.8	162.7	
Finished consumer goods.....	152.6	155.6	155.4	156.3	156.3	156.7	155.5	154.4	154.0	155.8	155.8	155.9	157.1	157.2	153.4	
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	150.9	162.0	155.5	157.8	159.2	158.8	159.3	162.1	163.8	168.0	171.2	166.5	166.7	168.7	166.0	
Nondurable goods less food.....	156.6	172.1	162.4	165.7	167.9	167.4	168.7	172.6	175.4	181.5	184.9	178.5	178.9	181.5	177.6	
Durable goods.....	135.1	136.7	137.0	137.0	136.9	136.8	135.6	135.8	135.4	135.5	138.0	137.1	137.0	137.8	137.6	
Capital equipment.....	141.5	144.7	143.9	144.2	144.5	144.7	144.2	144.4	144.4	144.5	145.9	145.5	145.5	146.0	146.2	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	142.5	153.9	148.8	150.4	151.5	151.0	151.7	153.2	153.9	158.0	162.5	159.8	159.3	161.7	161.0	
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	137.9	145.8	144.4	145.2	145.3	144.7	144.3	144.6	144.4	146.7	149.3	148.8	149.2	150.9	152.2	
Materials for food manufacturing.....	145.0	146.0	145.6	146.6	146.1	147.3	145.6	145.1	144.4	145.4	146.6	146.7	146.4	146.4	144.6	
Materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	147.6	162.5	158.1	160.4	159.6	159.8	159.4	160.8	161.2	166.5	172.9	168.5	168.5	171.9	174.6	
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	146.6	158.3	159.1	159.1	158.6	157.0	156.2	155.3	153.8	156.8	159.9	162.2	164.6	166.3	169.1	
Components for manufacturing.....	127.4	130.0	129.5	129.5	129.9	129.7	129.7	129.9	130.0	130.0	130.2	131.0	130.8	131.6	131.7	
Materials and components for construction.....	166.4	176.6	174.7	175.1	175.4	175.0	175.5	175.7	175.4	177.0	179.2	180.9	181.8	183.8	184.5	
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	124.1	149.8	130.9	136.0	141.5	139.5	142.9	149.3	153.4	166.9	180.5	167.1	163.0	168.1	161.2	
Containers.....	159.2	167.0	166.1	166.9	167.5	167.3	167.4	166.8	166.8	166.1	166.8	168.4	169.6	171.2	171.8	
Supplies.....	146.7	151.9	150.0	150.7	151.1	151.4	151.7	152.0	152.2	152.5	153.6	153.8	154.0	155.3	155.7	
Crude materials for further processing	159.0	182.1	162.5	170.4	175.0	170.6	167.0	175.4	181.8	200.2	211.6	207.6	202.4	201.4	183.5	
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	126.9	122.6	121.5	127.7	124.9	126.2	122.1	120.9	119.6	120.9	120.8	120.7	123.2	119.3	116.6	
Crude nonfood materials.....	179.2	223.2	189.7	198.7	208.9	200.2	197.1	212.8	225.1	256.5	276.5	269.7	258.4	259.9	230.4	
Special groupings:																
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	147.2	155.5	151.0	152.6	153.6	153.5	153.6	155.5	156.6	159.4	162.0	158.8	158.9	160.4	158.7	
Finished energy goods.....	113.0	132.7	118.6	123.8	126.9	125.5	127.4	133.2	137.3	147.0	152.3	141.5	141.9	145.5	138.8	
Finished goods less energy.....	152.4	155.9	155.3	155.7	155.9	156.2	155.5	155.5	155.3	155.8	156.8	156.7	157.1	157.6	156.8	
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	157.2	160.8	160.4	160.7	160.9	161.2	160.5	160.3	160.1	160.8	161.6	161.7	162.2	162.7	161.4	
Finished goods less food and energy.....	152.7	156.4	155.7	155.9	156.1	156.4	155.9	156.2	156.1	156.3	157.5	157.4	157.5	158.1	158.3	
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	160.3	164.4	163.7	163.7	164.0	164.3	163.8	164.2	164.1	164.2	165.4	165.5	165.6	166.3	166.6	
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	180.7	187.1	185.4	185.6	186.1	186.8	187.2	187.7	187.9	188.1	187.9	189.0	189.3	189.9	190.6	
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	142.9	155.0	149.7	151.3	152.5	151.9	152.6	154.1	154.9	159.2	163.8	161.1	160.6	163.0	162.4	
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	137.0	133.8	131.7	133.3	133.6	135.0	134.8	134.9	134.4	134.1	134.4	133.8	133.8	135.0	133.5	
Intermediate energy goods.....	123.1	149.1	130.0	134.9	139.8	138.5	142.3	148.7	153.0	166.6	180.1	166.4	162.4	167.3	161.6	
Intermediate goods less energy.....	145.8	153.2	151.8	152.5	152.6	152.4	152.2	152.3	152.2	153.6	155.7	156.0	156.4	158.1	158.8	
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	146.5	154.5	153.1	153.8	153.9	153.5	153.3	153.5	153.3	154.9	157.1	157.4	157.9	159.6	160.4	
Crude energy materials.....	174.7	233.8	186.6	199.7	212.6	203.1	202.1	224.0	237.5	278.2	308.6	295.0	279.0	280.8	235.2	
Crude materials less energy.....	143.9	143.5	142.0	146.4	145.5	144.5	139.3	138.9	140.6	144.3	143.2	145.5	147.2	144.5	144.9	
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	192.8	202.4	200.2	199.9	204.0	196.9	188.9	190.2	200.1	210.2	206.4	215.1	214.8	215.5	224.1	

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2005										2006		
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	166.2	176.0	184.3	177.9	178.1	193.4	203.6	233.1	254.3	245.2	238.1	237.7	207.3
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	205.3	221.3	236.4	224.0	222.2	248.4	265.5	316.9	352.8	334.5	318.1	314.9	259.0
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	121.0	123.8	124.0	124.6	127.0	127.2	127.6	128.8	130.4	129.5	131.9	136.2	138.2
213	Mining support activities.....	122.2	124.4	124.2	125.7	129.1	133.5	136.4	139.5	144.7	154.4	160.4	161.5	162.5
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	147.0	148.9	149.6	149.4	149.6	151.0	151.8	154.2	156.6	152.7	152.8	154.1	153.5
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	145.0	146.0	146.3	147.1	146.4	146.3	146.0	146.3	146.7	146.0	146.2	146.5	145.0
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	104.0	104.2	104.4	104.6	104.8	104.8	105.1	105.2	105.2	105.5	105.3	106.2	106.5
313	Textile mills.....	102.4	102.7	103.2	103.5	103.4	103.4	103.7	104.3	104.6	105.3	105.0	105.5	106.1
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	100.2	99.9	99.8	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.4	99.9	100.2	100.2	100.4	100.2
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	144.2	144.3	144.3	144.4	144.5	144.8	144.6	144.6	144.7	144.9	144.8	145.0	145.2
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	108.8	109.4	108.9	107.5	109.5	108.3	107.4	109.6	110.7	107.7	108.6	109.8	110.2
322	Paper manufacturing.....	106.5	106.9	107.1	107.2	107.2	106.9	106.6	106.4	106.5	107.4	107.5	108.1	109.1
323	Printing and related support activities.....	102.4	102.5	102.8	102.8	102.9	103.2	103.4	103.6	103.7	103.8	104.1	104.7	105.1
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	163.6	182.8	189.6	184.0	189.7	204.7	215.6	241.5	259.5	209.7	208.9	215.6	206.3
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	183.4	184.7	185.9	185.8	185.3	186.3	186.4	187.7	191.2	192.9	193.5	195.0	197.1
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	138.4	138.9	139.4	139.7	140.1	140.3	140.2	141.4	143.7	148.6	148.5	149.5	149.6
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	159.5	158.5	157.9	156.1	153.6	152.5	150.5	152.4	155.8	158.6	160.8	162.3	165.0
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	148.2	148.6	149.1	149.3	149.5	149.7	149.9	150.1	150.5	150.7	151.1	151.9	152.4
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	104.5	104.9	105.1	105.4	105.6	105.8	105.9	106.1	106.3	106.5	106.8	107.3	107.7
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	98.2	98.0	97.9	97.7	97.6	97.5	97.6	97.1	97.0	96.7	96.5	96.5	96.4
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	106.6	107.0	107.2	107.2	107.5	107.7	107.7	108.4	109.0	110.3	111.2	112.2	112.3
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	102.6	102.6	102.7	102.6	101.7	102.0	101.8	101.9	103.9	102.8	102.5	103.3	103.1
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	156.2	156.2	156.7	157.5	157.8	158.4	158.3	158.7	159.2	159.5	161.0	160.9	161.0
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	102.5	102.7	102.6	102.8	102.9	102.9	103.0	103.1	103.3	103.5	103.5	104.2	103.9
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	106.7	107.2	107.6	107.1	106.9	106.7	106.2	106.2	107.4	106.5	108.4	107.6	108.6
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	106.6	106.4	108.9	109.9	111.2	111.2	111.0	112.7	115.1	113.8	114.3	115.6	114.0
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	100.2	102.3	103.5	99.7	99.4	91.8	95.8	100.7	100.2	100.9	113.0	97.1	92.1
446	Health and personal care stores.....	105.6	107.8	107.2	107.5	107.6	105.8	106.9	106.8	107.0	110.3	110.3	114.1	115.0
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	49.8	48.3	50.7	51.2	40.0	46.5	42.3	59.3	64.6	58.3	47.7	44.4	61.0
454	Nonstore retailers.....	122.6	117.7	123.4	122.6	120.2	120.0	110.8	128.4	122.0	126.8	120.4	125.8	124.8
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	164.5	169.5	168.8	168.2	172.6	175.2	172.8	170.2	173.7	179.1	173.7	178.2	178.6
483	Water transportation.....	104.3	105.0	106.0	104.9	105.4	105.9	107.0	108.1	109.7	109.8	108.8	108.4	109.9
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	164.7	164.7
	Utilities													
221	Utilities.....	107.5	108.7	110.6	111.2	112.2	116.2	119.9	125.5	131.2	129.4	129.9	131.2	127.1
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	115.9	116.3	116.3	116.3	116.5	116.6	116.5	116.6	116.7	116.6	116.6	116.5	116.7
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.4
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	121.0	120.9	120.8	120.9	120.8	120.9	120.9	121.0	121.6	121.3	121.7	122.0	122.0
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	145.6	145.6	145.6	145.7	145.8	146.4	146.6	147.2	149.5	148.4	148.9	150.5	151.0
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	105.4	105.4	105.8	105.9	106.0	106.8	106.6	107.0	107.5	107.4	107.3	107.6	107.9
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	103.7	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.7	104.2	104.4	105.5	105.6
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	103.4	103.3	103.5	103.7	103.9	104.1	104.3	104.7	104.9	105.0	105.0	105.4	105.9
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	100.5	101.5	103.0	103.7	103.0	99.3	99.8	101.2	104.6	104.7	104.8	100.5	100.3
517	Telecommunications.....	98.1	98.2	98.4	98.3	98.2	98.4	98.2	97.9	97.7	97.4	97.4	97.3	97.0
5182	Data processing and related services.....	98.8	98.7	98.7	98.7	99.0	99.0	98.8	99.0	99.0	98.9	98.9	99.0	99.4
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	109.8	108.5	109.8	108.6	109.1	109.9	109.7	109.3	110.3	110.2	110.7	112.4	112.7
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	103.5	102.6	104.0	104.2	103.9	104.6	106.4	107.7	106.5	102.0	103.8	106.3	105.4
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	106.0	105.9	105.8	105.8	108.9	109.1	109.2	109.0	110.5	110.5	110.3	110.3	110.7
5313	Real estate support activities.....	102.0	102.0	102.5	102.0	102.5	101.9	102.2	103.1	101.4	100.3	101.5	104.4	104.8
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	106.9	108.1	105.2	106.6	108.0	108.8	110.8	112.2	111.0	111.8	113.4	113.5	115.3
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	137.1	137.2	137.6	137.6	138.3	138.8	138.8	139.2	139.6	140.1	140.0	143.1	143.9
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	102.8	102.9	101.6	103.6	102.9	101.7	103.1	103.2	104.0	107.6	105.7	103.5	106.8
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	128.6	128.5	128.4	128.6	128.9	129.3	129.3	129.8	130.0	130.3	130.3	131.3	132.9
54181	Advertising agencies.....	101.0	100.9	100.8	101.3	101.5	101.5	101.7	101.8	101.8	101.7	102.0	104.4	104.6
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	115.7	115.4	115.8	115.9	115.6	116.2	116.5	116.4	117.3	117.8	118.5	117.9	118.3
56151	Travel agencies.....	93.7	95.1	96.3	96.3	95.5	95.6	96.8	95.8	96.7	95.1	96.6	99.0	98.7
56172	Janitorial services.....	101.8	101.8	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.6	101.8	101.9	101.8	102.2	102.1	102.7	102.7
5621	Waste collection.....	101.5	101.5	102.5	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.7	103.4	103.7	103.4	103.4	104.6
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	129.1	130.7	130.7	131.5	132.9	134.4	135.1	134.9	133.1	133.7	132.5	133.2	131.5

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		
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
0	Food and live animals.....	118.3	120.1	121.1	123.9	124.3	124.3	124.2	123.8	125.2	123.7	122.7	123.7	123.0	123.0
01	Meat and meat preparations.....	125.1	128.5	132.9	140.1	140.2	137.8	139.2	142.7	142.8	141.6	135.9	130.0	128.7	128.7
04	Cereals and cereal preparations.....	116.2	121.4	116.9	116.1	118.7	120.5	118.4	117.0	121.7	119.9	121.1	124.9	126.8	126.8
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry.....	128.1	125.1	130.4	137.4	133.6	132.1	131.5	129.2	130.0	126.0	123.9	124.1	118.0	118.0
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels.....	122.1	127.5	129.3	128.5	130.3	129.5	129.0	126.4	127.4	128.5	131.3	135.1	137.2	137.2
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits.....	109.7	128.9	124.6	127.7	136.5	137.1	135.7	121.7	116.8	119.7	119.7	124.9	120.0	120.0
24	Cork and wood.....	98.9	98.9	98.4	97.8	97.6	97.2	97.0	96.9	96.9	97.2	97.3	98.0	98.5	98.5
25	Pulp and waste paper.....	100.7	103.0	101.8	101.8	101.5	99.9	99.0	99.3	98.7	97.6	97.5	96.9	97.4	97.4
26	Textile fibers and their waste.....	98.7	104.1	105.6	105.0	103.1	104.3	103.3	104.8	107.7	108.4	109.2	112.9	112.2	112.2
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	206.0	206.4	222.3	212.3	212.9	209.1	206.8	206.2	214.2	214.0	227.8	242.7	263.6	263.6
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products.....	154.2	169.3	182.1	174.1	181.0	193.5	192.3	231.9	244.6	203.5	205.3	218.5	210.9	210.9
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials.....	155.7	174.9	190.6	178.3	188.7	200.3	197.0	239.3	245.0	206.0	206.3	219.8	215.5	215.5
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	116.3	117.0	117.8	116.8	115.7	116.3	117.1	118.8	120.9	120.8	119.5	120.7	121.3	121.3
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.....	107.9	107.9	108.2	107.9	107.6	107.2	107.1	107.3	107.4	107.2	107.1	108.1	108.6	108.6
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations.....	111.1	111.3	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.2	112.2	112.6	112.2	112.0	111.8	111.1	111.2	111.2
57	Plastics in primary forms.....	127.5	128.3	128.4	124.8	122.1	121.8	123.3	126.9	136.5	139.0	135.2	135.2	135.5	135.5
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms.....	102.1	103.2	103.4	103.3	103.3	103.8	104.2	104.9	105.7	107.3	108.2	109.3	109.4	109.4
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	106.4	106.0	106.7	106.6	106.1	106.2	106.2	106.3	107.4	107.6	107.7	109.6	110.1	110.1
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials.....	113.5	113.7	114.3	114.3	113.9	113.5	113.5	113.9	114.5	115.0	115.9	117.0	118.3	118.3
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	114.2	114.4	115.0	115.4	115.5	116.5	116.2	116.9	116.9	117.1	117.8	119.2	119.3	119.3
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard.....	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.6	103.9	103.4	103.4	103.7	103.0	102.7	102.8	104.3	104.7	104.7
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	102.0	102.2	102.5	102.5	103.5	103.7	103.9	104.2	105.2	105.5	105.5	105.9	105.9	105.9
68	Nonferrous metals.....	105.6	107.2	109.3	108.5	106.1	106.6	107.5	108.5	110.5	113.2	118.3	122.7	126.5	126.5
7	Machinery and transport equipment.....	98.7	98.7	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.3	98.0	98.0	98.1	98.0	98.1	98.2	98.0	98.0
71	Power generating machinery and equipment.....	111.4	111.5	111.3	111.3	111.3	111.1	111.1	111.2	111.8	112.4	112.4	113.2	113.4	113.4
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries.....	109.2	109.4	110.7	110.7	110.7	111.3	111.6	112.1	112.6	112.8	114.0	114.9	115.2	115.2
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts.....	108.2	108.3	108.9	109.1	109.3	109.3	109.3	109.4	109.7	109.8	109.9	110.5	111.1	111.1
75	Computer equipment and office machines.....	82.9	82.3	81.5	81.2	80.9	79.5	79.5	79.1	78.3	77.5	77.1	77.3	76.9	76.9
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment.....	90.5	90.5	89.9	89.8	89.7	89.5	89.5	89.4	89.4	89.4	89.4	88.4	88.2	88.2
77	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	87.6	87.7	87.5	87.3	87.4	86.7	85.2	84.9	84.9	84.6	84.6	84.1	83.2	83.2
78	Road vehicles.....	103.0	103.0	102.9	103.1	103.0	103.2	103.3	103.5	103.8	103.9	103.9	104.1	104.2	104.2
87	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus.....	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.1	103.1	103.6	103.6	103.8	103.6	103.5	103.6	104.1	104.3	104.3

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

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2005											2006	
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
0	Food and live animals.....	112.6	117.5	116.4	116.0	113.9	113.3	113.9	113.5	114.8	115.4	117.2	119.0	116.0
01	Meat and meat preparations.....	134.8	135.9	136.5	138.6	138.5	139.6	139.5	140.8	140.5	141.2	140.4	139.1	140.6
03	Fish and crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates.....	87.0	88.5	88.3	87.8	87.8	90.0	90.9	91.4	92.4	91.1	91.5	91.0	93.1
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry.....	107.5	121.6	117.6	117.2	109.0	106.6	109.0	106.2	110.4	112.3	120.0	122.9	109.8
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof.....	122.8	130.2	128.9	126.2	127.8	120.5	118.7	119.1	117.4	122.1	120.3	128.8	127.8
1	Beverages and tobacco.....	107.7	107.8	108.2	108.3	108.5	108.7	108.8	108.9	108.8	108.6	108.5	108.4	108.9
11	Beverages.....	108.1	108.2	108.6	108.8	109.1	109.3	109.3	109.5	109.6	109.4	109.3	109.2	109.3
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels.....	135.7	135.0	134.4	131.9	130.5	128.7	127.9	132.0	131.8	129.8	132.3	134.3	135.9
24	Cork and wood.....	132.0	136.9	132.5	122.6	127.0	122.4	120.9	124.5	126.2	119.6	123.6	127.2	127.4
25	Pulp and waste paper.....	107.2	108.7	109.6	107.8	103.6	104.2	102.8	102.2	105.9	105.6	106.0	105.7	109.0
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	169.6	176.9	183.8	181.3	176.0	180.1	185.7	193.3	187.5	190.8	195.2	196.0	199.1
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	137.5	109.9	109.0	122.8	111.7	103.5	95.6	106.0	102.7	101.9	101.1	98.5	97.3
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products.....	148.3	166.5	173.6	166.3	179.0	192.6	206.4	223.5	222.1	204.0	202.7	214.4	207.4
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials.....	148.6	169.0	174.6	167.0	182.4	197.1	211.7	225.1	216.9	195.9	196.0	210.3	209.0
34	Gas, natural and manufactured.....	143.3	145.8	161.3	158.0	148.5	157.8	164.4	209.1	257.1	259.3	246.9	242.7	198.9
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	111.8	112.2	114.0	113.2	112.4	113.2	113.5	114.6	115.7	115.1	115.0	116.4	116.3
52	Inorganic chemicals.....	128.9	130.2	133.0	135.1	138.2	140.4	144.0	151.7	164.4	163.7	162.0	160.1	157.4
53	Dyeing, tanning, and coloring materials.....	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.....	110.1	110.2	110.8	110.4	110.3	110.8	110.6	111.0	110.6	110.4	110.2	109.0	107.8
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations.....	95.2	95.5	95.4	94.5	94.5	94.5	95.3	95.2	95.1	95.0	94.7	94.3	94.1
57	Plastics in primary forms.....	124.2	125.9	126.7	126.9	125.1	125.5	123.4	125.5	130.7	135.9	138.0	144.5	142.3
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms.....	106.4	106.4	106.9	106.9	107.2	106.7	106.4	106.6	106.5	107.0	106.8	106.9	107.0
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	97.7	99.2	101.8	102.7	102.4	101.7	101.8	101.8	103.4	103.2	103.1	102.7	102.6
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials.....	111.8	112.8	113.1	112.8	112.8	112.4	112.1	112.8	114.1	114.2	114.5	115.7	117.3
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	102.6	103.5	104.2	104.2	104.5	104.3	104.3	104.4	104.5	104.5	104.6	104.8	104.9
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard.....	99.9	100.3	101.4	101.7	102.1	103.9	103.7	103.7	104.0	104.4	104.4	105.0	105.5
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	100.8	100.9	101.1	101.1	101.4	101.4	101.7	101.9	102.1	101.9	101.8	101.7	101.7
68	Nonferrous metals.....	114.1	116.1	118.5	118.8	117.7	118.8	118.4	121.1	125.1	128.6	133.3	140.2	148.0
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	108.4	108.7	108.9	108.8	108.6	108.7	108.4	109.0	108.8	108.9	108.3	109.7	110.7
7	Machinery and transport equipment.....	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.0	94.6	94.6	94.4	94.3	94.2	94.1	94.0	94.1
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries.....	110.6	110.8	111.2	111.3	110.9	110.8	110.8	111.0	111.0	111.1	111.1	112.1	112.6
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts.....	106.6	106.8	107.3	107.2	107.2	107.4	107.1	107.3	107.4	107.3	107.3	107.9	108.7
75	Computer equipment and office machines.....	71.9	71.2	71.2	70.7	70.5	69.2	69.1	68.3	68.0	67.6	67.4	66.4	66.3
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment.....	82.8	82.7	81.9	82.1	82.1	81.4	80.9	80.5	80.3	80.0	79.8	79.5	79.5
77	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	94.4	94.5	94.4	94.5	94.4	93.9	94.1	94.0	93.7	93.7	94.0	94.2	94.5
78	Road vehicles.....	103.7	103.7	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.9	104.0	104.1	104.2	104.2	104.1	104.0	104.0
85	Footwear.....	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.8	100.7	100.9	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	99.3	99.1	99.0	98.3	97.9	98.1	98.2	98.3	98.0	97.5	97.7

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2005											2006	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
ALL COMMODITIES	105.7	106.4	106.9	106.7	106.7	106.8	106.6	107.5	108.3	107.6	107.7	108.5	108.5
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	116.4	120.9	121.0	123.6	125.2	125.4	124.9	122.8	123.0	122.5	121.8	122.6	121.4
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	116.0	120.7	120.9	123.8	125.6	125.6	124.9	122.6	122.9	122.4	121.5	122.5	120.7
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	119.7	121.8	120.9	120.8	120.1	122.4	124.6	123.6	123.8	123.2	124.3	123.8	126.4
Industrial supplies and materials.....	120.7	122.3	124.1	122.7	122.3	123.3	123.4	127.4	130.1	127.4	127.9	130.3	130.7
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	112.8	115.6	117.0	117.1	115.8	116.0	115.1	116.4	117.3	117.7	117.4	117.5	117.6
Fuels and lubricants.....	133.0	143.8	152.3	145.0	148.8	158.0	156.7	184.8	191.5	163.1	163.6	173.4	167.5
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	121.0	121.4	122.5	121.6	120.6	120.7	121.0	122.2	124.7	125.0	125.7	127.3	128.5
Selected building materials.....	104.8	105.3	105.4	105.8	106.2	106.0	105.8	105.7	105.8	106.1	106.5	107.1	108.4
Capital goods.....	98.5	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.0	97.6	97.6	97.7	97.6	97.7	97.9	97.8
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	103.5	103.9	103.7	103.6	103.4	102.9	102.5	102.6	103.3	103.4	103.6	102.9	102.9
Nonelectrical machinery.....	94.0	93.9	93.8	93.7	93.7	93.3	92.7	92.7	92.6	92.4	92.5	92.6	92.3
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	103.1	103.3	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.6	103.7	104.0	104.0	103.9	104.2	104.3
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	101.6	101.6	101.9	101.7	101.5	101.5	101.6	101.9	102.0	102.0	101.9	102.4	102.7
Nondurables, manufactured.....	101.5	101.5	101.8	101.6	101.2	101.1	101.2	101.5	101.7	101.6	101.6	102.2	102.5
Durables, manufactured.....	101.5	101.5	101.7	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.8	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.9	102.1
Agricultural commodities.....	115.5	119.9	120.3	122.7	123.9	123.9	123.2	121.5	121.9	121.6	120.8	121.6	120.3
Nonagricultural commodities.....	105.0	105.4	106.0	105.5	105.4	105.5	105.4	106.5	107.3	106.6	106.8	107.6	107.7

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2005											2006	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
ALL COMMODITIES	105.5	107.8	108.8	107.9	109.2	110.5	112.1	114.4	114.5	112.3	112.3	113.9	113.3
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	112.2	115.9	115.6	115.5	114.1	113.7	114.1	114.2	115.1	115.6	117.4	118.8	116.8
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	120.8	125.7	125.5	125.5	123.5	122.1	122.4	122.6	123.4	124.6	127.1	129.2	125.6
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	92.8	94.0	93.5	93.2	93.1	94.8	95.6	95.6	96.5	95.3	95.7	95.5	97.1
Industrial supplies and materials.....	130.7	139.8	143.7	139.8	145.5	151.7	158.0	167.2	167.6	159.1	158.8	164.9	162.5
Fuels and lubricants.....	148.0	165.6	173.0	165.9	178.0	191.2	204.6	222.1	221.5	204.1	202.8	213.9	206.7
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	148.4	168.3	174.4	166.7	181.5	195.5	209.9	224.4	217.5	197.1	196.9	210.4	208.9
Paper and paper base stocks.....	103.0	103.8	104.7	104.5	103.8	104.8	104.3	104.3	105.4	105.8	106.1	106.7	108.1
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	112.0	113.0	114.0	113.8	113.5	114.4	115.1	117.3	118.3	117.6	117.7	119.0	119.9
Selected building materials.....	119.8	122.7	120.3	115.8	118.1	114.9	114.6	117.6	120.0	116.0	116.9	118.5	118.6
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods.....	138.8	140.4	142.4	141.3	139.9	138.8	137.1	138.2	140.4	143.5	145.8	150.3	157.0
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	100.9	100.8	101.1	101.0	100.9	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.6	100.9	100.9
Capital goods.....	92.4	92.3	92.5	92.4	92.3	91.7	91.7	91.5	91.3	91.1	91.1	91.0	91.2
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	98.7	98.8	98.9	98.8	98.8	98.4	98.5	99.0	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.9	99.9
Nonelectrical machinery.....	90.0	89.8	90.0	89.9	89.8	89.1	89.0	88.7	88.4	88.3	88.2	87.9	88.2
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	103.2	103.2	103.3	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.6	103.5	103.6
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	100.1	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.7	99.7
Nondurables, manufactured.....	102.8	102.8	102.9	102.8	102.8	103.0	102.9	103.1	102.9	102.8	102.7	103.1	102.8
Durables, manufactured.....	96.7	96.8	96.5	96.6	96.6	96.2	96.0	96.2	96.2	95.9	96.1	96.3	96.5
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	105.0	100.3	100.3	103.0	101.8	100.1	98.9	100.6	100.4	100.0	99.8	99.2	98.9

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	—
	Accommodation 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 rate¹												
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 ratio²												
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	3,590	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 SECTOR⁵													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7
Lost workday cases.....	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays.....	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁵													
Total cases	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.3
Lost workday cases.....	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Lost workdays.....	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining													
Total cases	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays.....	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction													
Total cases	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays.....	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General building contractors:													
Total cases	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8	6.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5
Lost workdays.....	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except building:													
Total cases	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0
Lost workdays.....	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trades contractors:													
Total cases	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2
Lost workday cases.....	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1
Lost workdays.....	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing													
Total cases	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.1
Lost workday cases.....	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.1
Lost workdays.....	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods:													
Total cases	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	-	8.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	-	4.3
Lost workdays.....	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products:													
Total cases	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	10.6
Lost workday cases.....	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.5
Lost workdays.....	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures:													
Total cases	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Lost workdays.....	-	-	-	128.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products:													
Total cases	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4	10.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.1
Lost workdays.....	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries:													
Total cases	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6	10.7
Lost workday cases.....	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3	5.3
Lost workdays.....	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1
Fabricated metal products:													
Total cases	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9	11.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3
Lost workdays.....	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery and equipment:													
Total cases	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	6.0
Lost workdays.....	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment:													
Total cases	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5
Lost workdays.....	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:													
Total cases	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.6
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0
Lost workdays.....	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instruments and related products:													
Total cases	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
Lost workdays.....	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:													
Total cases	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.4
Lost workday cases.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Lost workdays.....	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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 attacks.

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.

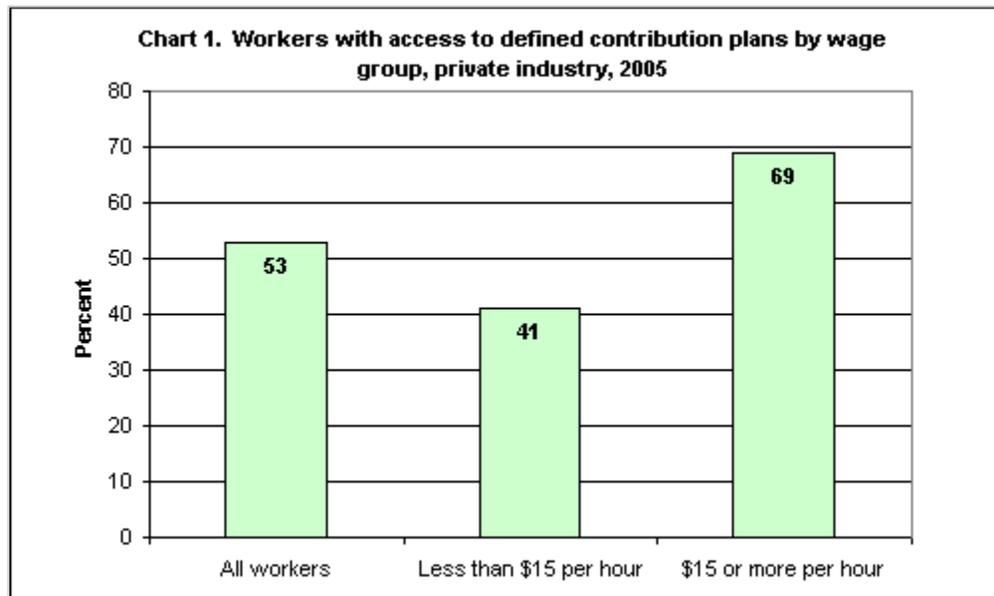
NOTE: Totals for major categories may include sub-categories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Access to Defined Contribution Retirement Plans among Workers in Private Industry, 2005

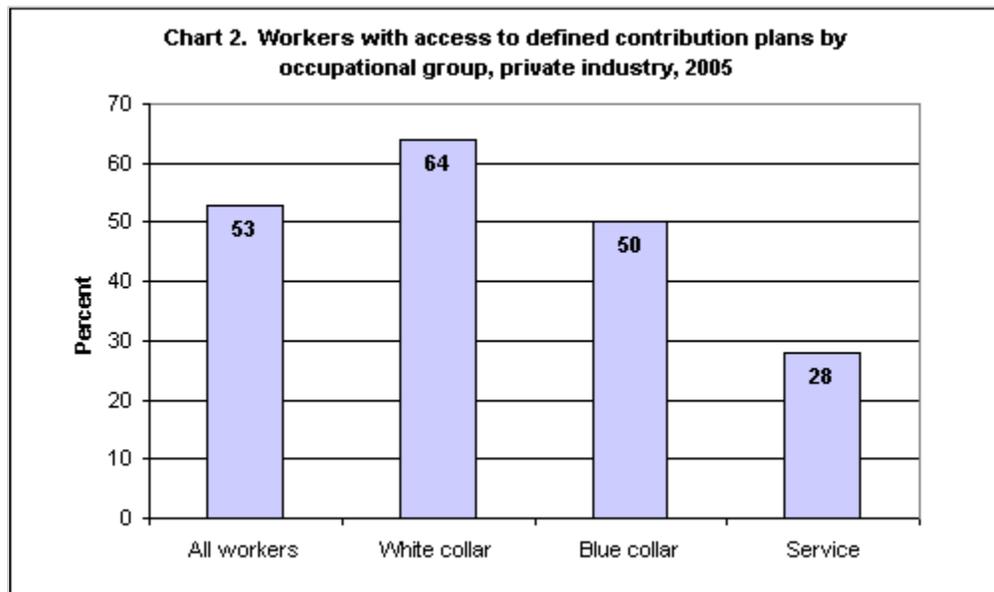
by [Elizabeth Dietz](#)
 Bureau of Labor Statistics

Originally Posted: April 26, 2006

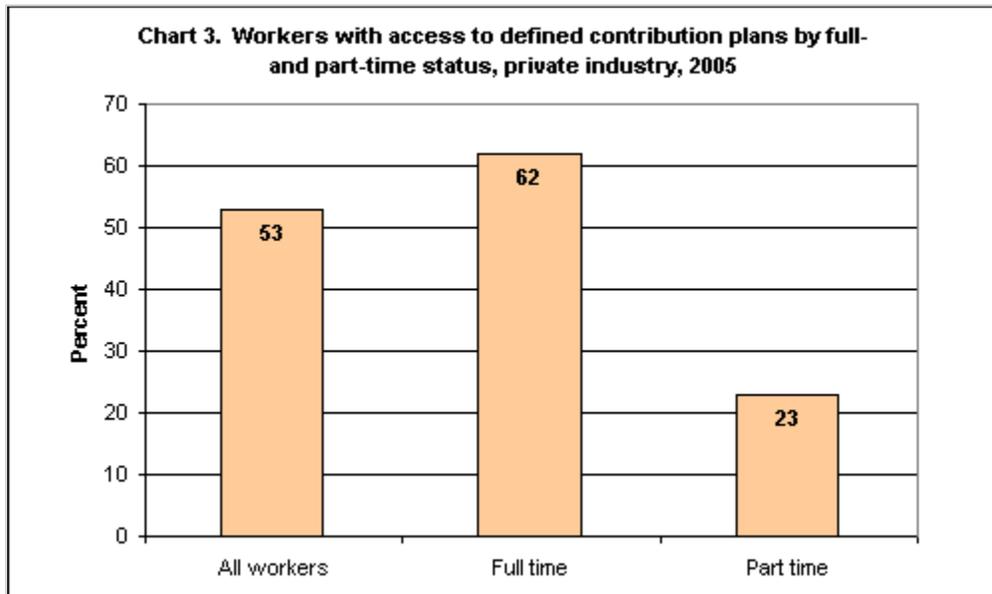
According to 2005 [National Compensation Survey \(NCS\) Benefits](#) data, 53 percent of all workers in private industry have access to at least one employer-provided defined contribution retirement plan. Access to employer-provided defined contribution plans varies notably among worker and establishment characteristics.¹



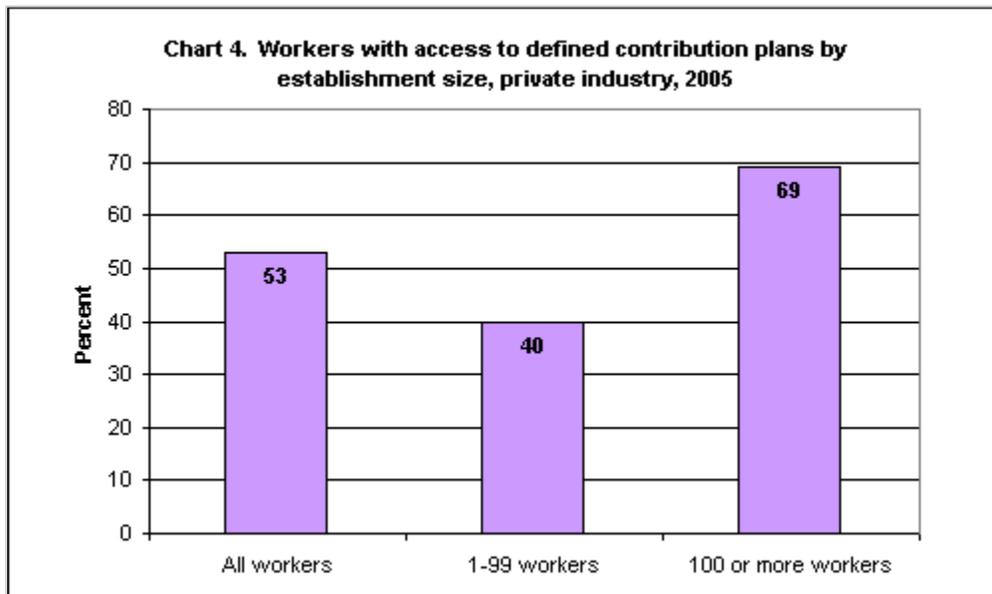
- Workers in higher paying occupations are more likely to have access to employer-provided defined contribution plans than are other workers.



- Workers in white-collar occupations are more likely to have access to employer-provided defined contribution plans than are workers in blue-collar and service occupations.²



- Full-time workers have greater access to defined contribution plan benefits than do part-time workers.



- As shown in chart 4, private industry workers in larger firms are more likely to have access to defined contribution benefits than those in smaller firms.
- Also, NCS data show that 87 percent of establishments with 100 workers or more offer defined contribution plans, while only 47 percent of smaller establishments do so.

The factors that determine the percent of workers who have access to defined contribution plans in the occupational and establishment categories shown above are somewhat overlapping. For example, workers in private industry earn, on average, higher wages in larger establishments than do those in smaller establishments, and white-collar workers earn more, on average, than service workers.³

NOTE: Standard errors have not been calculated for NCS benefits estimates. Consequently, none of the statistical inferences made in this report could be verified by a statistical test.

SOURCE: Data shown in these charts are from [National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in Private Industry in the United States, March 2005](http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/sp/ebsm0003.pdf), Summary 05-01 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 2005), on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/sp/ebsm0003.pdf>.

Elizabeth Dietz

Economist, Division of Compensation Data Analysis and Planning, Office of Compensation and Working Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Telephone: (202) 691-5177; E-mail: Dietz.Liz@bls.gov

Notes

1 An employee has access to a benefit plan if the employee is in an occupation that is offered the plan. By definition, either all employees in an occupation have access to a benefit, or none has access.

2 White-collar occupations include professional, technical, administrative, and sales occupations. For more information, see [National Compensation Survey: Occupational Wages in the United States, July 2004](http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/sp/ncbl0757.pdf), Bulletin 2576 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2005), Appendix B, on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/sp/ncbl0757.pdf>.

3 See [National Compensation Survey: Occupational Wages in the United States, July 2004](http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/sp/ncbl0757.pdf), table 2-2.

Data for Chart 1. Workers with access to defined contribution plans by wage group, private industry, 2005

Wage Group	Percent with access
All workers	53
Less than \$15 per hour	41
\$15 or more per hour	69

Data for Chart 2. Workers with access to defined contribution plans by occupational group, private industry, 2005

Occupational Group	Percent with access
All workers	53
White collar	64
Blue collar	50
Service	28

Data for Chart 3. Workers with access to defined contribution plans by full- and part-time status, private industry, 2005

Work Status	Percent with access
All workers	53
Full time	62
Part time	23

Data for Chart 4. Workers with access to defined contribution plans by establishment size, private industry, 2005

Establishment Size	Percent with access
All workers	53
1-99 workers	40
100 or more workers	69