

May 2006



M O N T H L Y L A B O R R E V I E W

U.S. Department of Labor

U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



also: Business births and deaths • Multi-year injury rates



U.S. Department of Labor
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The *Monthly Labor Review* (USPS 987-800) is published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The *Review* welcomes articles on the labor force, labor-management relations, business conditions, industry productivity, compensation, occupational safety and health, demographic trends, and other economic developments. Papers should be factual and analytical, not polemical in tone. Potential articles, as well as communications on editorial matters, should be submitted to:

Editor-in-Chief
Monthly Labor Review
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Washington, DC 20212
Telephone: (202) 691-5900
Fax: (202) 691-5899
E-mail: mlr@bls.gov

Inquiries on subscriptions and circulation, including address changes, should be sent to: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Telephone: (202) 512-1800.

Subscription price per year—\$49 domestic; \$68.60 foreign. Single copy—\$15 domestic; \$21 foreign. Make checks payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Subscription prices and distribution policies for the *Monthly Labor Review* (ISSN 0098-1818) and other government publications are set by the Government Printing Office, an agency of the U.S. Congress.

The Secretary of Labor has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business required by law of this Department. Periodicals postage paid at Washington, DC, and at additional mailing addresses.

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Information is available to sensory impaired individuals upon request:
Voice phone: (202) 691-5200
Federal Relay Service: 1-800-877-8339.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Monthly Labor Review*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402-0001.

Cover designed by Keith Tapscott

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The May Review

Consumer prices and their measurement are two of the oldest issues addressed by the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). In this issue, Todd Wilson issues the official summary of price developments during 2005. While the overall rate of increase in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers was not much changed at 3.4 percent, there were significantly larger changes in the indexes for household fuels, telephone services, and airline fares. These were offset by smaller increases in prices for such expenses as motor vehicles, motor vehicle insurance, and motor fuels.

At the end of 1996, the Advisory Commission to Study the Consumer Price Index released its report on the issues facing the BLS measures of consumer price change. David S. Johnson, Stephan B. Reed, and Kenneth J. Stewart catalog the Bureau's response to the "Boskin Report," as it came to be known after the Advisory Commission's Chairman, Michael Boskin. Since the report, BLS has implemented changes ranging from new, geometric-mean formulas for many item strata to alternative aggregations to serve specific user needs.

One such experimental consumer price index is the version introduced by Walter Lane and Mary Lynn Schmidt using methods implemented in the European Union's Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices. This measure makes international comparisons of price movements and price-adjusted product measures more comparable.

Kirk Mueller discusses the assumptions underlying the net business birth-death model used in the payroll survey measures of employment. The article also explains why the model is cyclically sensitive and compares it with the bias adjustment model it replaces.

Michael R. Pergamit and Parvati Krishnamurty use the National Longitudinal Survey to estimate the rates at which workers are injured on the job over

a period of 8 years. As one might expect, that rate is considerably higher than the single year rates that are the focus of other injury data.

Work and families

The percentage of married-couple families with an employed family member was 83.8 percent in 2005, up from 83.5 percent in 2004. The proportion of married-couple families in which only the husband worked (20.2 percent) edged down in 2005, as did the proportion of married-couple families in which only the wife worked (6.5 percent). The proportion made up of dual-worker couples (both husband and wife employed) rose to 51.3 percent.

In 2005, 5.3 million families had at least one member who was unemployed, down from 5.6 million in 2004. The proportion of black families with an unemployed member (12.7 percent) continued to be about twice that for white families (6.1 percent) and Asian families (6.2 percent). Among Hispanic families, 9.0 percent had an unemployed member in 2005. To learn more, see "Employment Characteristics of Families in 2005," USDL news release 06-731.

Factory productivity

Labor productivity—defined as output per hour—rose in 2004 in each of the four largest manufacturing industries, those with more than 500,000 employees. The largest, motor vehicle parts manufacturing, recorded a productivity gain of 1.1 percent. The next largest industry, printing and related support activities, had a 2.5-percent increase in output per hour. The two other industries, plastics product manufacturing and animal slaughtering and processing, recorded hourly productivity increases of 0.9 percent and 2.0 percent, respectively. Among these four largest industries, two increased output slightly and all four industries posted slight to moderate declines in hours. Additional information is

available from "Productivity and Costs by Industry: Manufacturing, 2004," news release USDL 06-774.

2005 Klein Awards

The Trustees of the Lawrence R. Klein Award announced the winners of the 2005 awards.

The award for best *Review* article by a BLS author went to "Real compensation, 1979 to 2003: analysis from several data sources," (May) by Joseph R. Meisenheimer II.

Among outside authors, Judith Bannister was recognized for her two-part series on China, "Manufacturing employment in China" (July) and "Manufacturing earnings and compensation in China" (August).

The trustees also selected an article with both an inside author and outside authors: "Economic inequality through the prisms of income and consumption," by David S. Johnson of the Office of Prices and Living Conditions (at the time of publication), Timothy M. Smeeding of Syracuse University, and Barbara Boyle Torrey of the Population Reference Bureau (April).

The Klein Awards were established by *Monthly Labor Review* Editor-in-Chief, Lawrence R. Klein, upon his retirement from the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1968. Instead of accepting a retirement gift, Klein donated it and matched the amount collected to initiate the award. The purpose of the award is to encourage *Review* articles that exhibit originality of ideas or method of analysis, adhere to principles of scientific inquiry, and are well written. Each winning article carries a cash prize. □

Communications regarding the *Monthly Labor Review* may be sent to the Editor-in-Chief at the addresses on the inside front cover. News releases discussed above are available at:

www.bls.gov/bls/newsrels.htm

Consumer prices rose 3.4 percent in 2005, about the same as last year

Larger price increases in 2005 for household fuels, telephone services, and airline fares were largely offset by smaller increases in the indexes for motor fuel, motor vehicle insurance, and new and used motor vehicles

Todd Wilson

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for All Items for the U.S. city average increased 3.4 percent in 2005, compared with a 3.3-percent rise during 2004.¹ A larger increase in the index for household fuels in 2005 was mostly offset by smaller increases in the indexes for motor fuel, motor vehicle insurance, and new and used motor vehicles. (See table 1.)

The CPI-U excluding food and energy prices increased 2.2 percent in 2005, the same rate as during the prior year.² Excluding food and energy commodities, inflation for commodities decelerated in 2005. The index for commodities less food and energy index rose 0.2 percent in 2005, after rising 0.6 percent during 2004. Commodities are generally subject to greater global competition than services, and have registered smaller price increases than services in every year since 1983. Services less energy prices rose 2.9 percent in 2005, by about the same increase (2.8 percent) during 2004. (See table 2.)

Other price measures

The Producer Price Index (PPI) for finished goods increased 5.4 percent in 2005, compared with 4.1 percent in 2004. Excluding food and energy, the PPI for finished goods increased 1.7 percent in 2005. The PPI for intermediate materials less foods and energy increased 4.5 percent, and the PPI for crude nonfood materials less energy increased 4.8 percent in 2005. The PPI does not include changes in import prices.

As measured by the Import Price Index, excluding petroleum, import prices advanced 2.4 percent in 2005, following a 3.7-percent advance in 2004, which was the highest increase in 10 years.

Energy and food prices

Energy. Energy inflation was about the same in 2005 as it was during 2004, 17.1 percent, compared with 16.6. The energy index, which represents about 9 percent of the All Items index, is comprised of two fairly equally weighted components, motor fuel and household fuels. Prices for energy commodities, which mainly include gasoline and home heating (fuel) oil, increased substantially, but not by as much as they did during 2004, 16.7 percent, compared with 26.7 percent. Energy services charges (piped gas and electricity), however, accelerated significantly in 2005, up 17.6 percent, compared with 6.8 percent in 2004.³

World crude oil prices increased sharply in 2005 as world petroleum demand grew rapidly, especially among developing Asian countries excluding China, resulting in large price increases for gasoline and fuel oil. Excess world oil production capacity fell to its lowest level in more than three decades. Additionally, Hurricane Katrina destroyed infrastructure for both oil production and oil refining in the Gulf of Mexico region during the latter part of summer 2005.⁴

Gasoline prices increased 16.1 percent in 2005, after rising 26.1 percent in 2004. Fuel oil prices rose 27.2 percent last year, after increasing 39.5 percent in 2004. According to the PPI, jet fuel

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Table 1. CPI components having a large effect on all items during 2005

Expenditure categories with higher inflation in 2005	12-month percent change ending December 2004	12-month percent change ending December 2005
Household fuels	8.4	18.0
Telephone services	-2.5	.4
Airline fares	-1.5	6.4
Owners' equivalent rent	2.3	2.5
Tobacco and smoking products	3.1	5.8
Medical care commodities	2.2	3.7
Recreation .....	.7	1.1
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	2.7	3.6
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	2.0	3.7
Expenditure categories with lower inflation in 2005		
Motor fuel	26.1	16.2
Motor vehicle insurance	3.4	1.0
New and used motor vehicles	1.1	.4
Hotels and motels	5.0	3.3
Food	2.7	2.3
Apparel	-.2	-1.1
Medical care services	4.9	4.5
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	6.8	6.2
Legal services	5.3	3.4
Financial services	3.7	1.6

prices rose 41.3 percent in 2005, following a 27.1-percent rise in the prior year.

During 2005 in the Gulf of Mexico region, Hurricane Katrina, and to a lesser extent Hurricane Rita, temporarily but dramatically reduced supplies of crude oil, oil products, and natural gas in the United States. The Gulf of Mexico coastal region supplies this country with a significant amount of crude oil and natural gas production, crude oil distillate (refining) production, and petrochemical manufacturing. Furthermore, this region is a key import hub (especially in New Orleans) and nexus for pipeline infrastructure. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita damaged, set adrift, or sunk 192 oil and natural gas drilling rigs and producing platforms in the Gulf of Mexico.⁵ In this coastal region, Federal (the land is owned by the Federal Government) offshore crude oil production accounts for 29 percent of total U.S. production. Crude oil refining capacity accounts for 47 percent of total U.S. production. Offshore natural gas production accounts for 19 percent of total U.S. production. Hurricane Katrina inflicted significant damage to offshore (Gulf of Mexico) refineries, pipelines, and ports in the Louisiana (especially in New Orleans) and Mississippi regions of the Gulf of Mexico, with wide-scale electricity outages and flooding, further compromising the already devastated infrastructure. Oil production and refining operations were further set back by the evacuation of thousands of employees.⁶

By the start of December, about 36 percent of normal daily Federal Gulf of Mexico oil production and about 29 percent of normal daily Federal Gulf of Mexico natural gas production remained shut-in (that is, natural gas that has been produced but is temporarily trapped in pipelines) due to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. In Louisiana, shut-in on-shore oil and natural gas production was down to about 40 percent of pre-hurricane capacity, but was projected to be fully restored by the end of March 2006.⁷

Following Hurricane Katrina, oil and gasoline prices rose sharply in September. However, during the fourth quarter of 2005, these prices declined to pre-Hurricane Katrina levels. Actions taken by the both the U.S. Government and the International Energy Agency served to lower oil and gasoline prices following Hurricane Katrina. The loan and sale of crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve increased the available supply of oil. Also, the U.S. Government waived the emissions requirement for summer gasoline and for low-sulfur diesel. Additionally, the International Energy Agency directed its member nations to make an extra 2 million barrels of oil per day available to the oil market for 30 days. Half of this supply came from the U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve.⁸

While crude oil prices rose during most of last year, there were some countervailing factors that kept prices from rising more than they did. One of these factors was a slight decrease in petroleum demand from the United States, for the first time since 2001, following both record-high gasoline prices in 2004, which discouraged driving in 2005, and milder-than-usual winter weather in 2005, which reduced the demand for household fuels such as fuel oil.⁹ (Gasoline demand accounts for about half of petroleum consumption.) According to NASA scientists, 2005 was the warmest year worldwide since the late 1800s.¹⁰

There are additional factors that held down inflation for petroleum and its products last year. Demand growth for petroleum in China eased in 2005, after growing rapidly in 2004.¹¹ U.S. demand for jet fuel decreased slightly in 2005, accompanying airline consolidations. Oil prices rose sharply in 2005, despite the fact that oil supplies increased from the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and non-OPEC sources as well. In 2005, OPEC increased the average daily number of barrels of petroleum supplied by 3.0-percent, from 32.9 million in 2004, to 33.9 million in 2005.¹² OPEC petroleum production accounts for about 40 percent of the world's petroleum production. This cartel holds about two-thirds of the world's proven oil reserves.¹³

The world price of crude oil advanced from about \$37 per barrel in December 2004, to about \$53 per barrel in December 2005. This price reached a record high at about \$60 per barrel in September following the hurricanes.¹⁴ In December 2004, the average price per gallon of regular unleaded gasoline was \$1.88. By December 2005, that price had risen to \$2.19, but it

Table 2. Annual percent change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), selected expenditure categories, 1996-2005

Expenditure category	December 2005 relative importance	Percent change for 12 months ended December—									
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All Items	100.000	3.3	1.7	1.6	2.7	3.4	1.6	2.4	1.9	3.3	3.4
Food	13.942	4.3	1.5	2.3	1.9	2.8	2.8	1.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
Energy	8.685	8.6	-3.4	-8.8	13.4	14.2	-13.0	10.7	6.9	16.6	17.1
Household fuels	4.494	5.6	-1.1	-3.8	2.4	14.5	-3.4	1.0	7.1	8.4	18.0
Motor fuel	4.191	12.7	-6.2	-15.4	30.2	13.9	-24.8	24.6	6.8	26.1	16.2
All items less food and energy	77.373	2.6	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.7	1.9	1.1	2.2	2.2
Commodities less food and energy	22.319	1.1	.4	1.3	.2	.6	-.3	-1.5	-2.5	.6	.2
All items less energy	91.315	2.9	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.8	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.2
Services less energy services	55.055	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.4	4.0	3.4	2.6	2.8	2.9
Commodities	40.790	3.2	.2	.4	2.7	2.7	-1.4	1.2	.5	3.6	2.7
Durables	11.576	.7	-1.5	-.5	-1.2	.0	-1.3	-3.3	-4.3	.4	-.5
Furniture and bedding	1.013	1.0	-.7	1.4	-1.3	.4	-3.1	-1.1	-1.6	-.2	.6
Televisions .....	.164	-5.3	-4.3	-4.8	-7.3	-10.7	-10.8	-10.6	-14.3	-12.3	-14.4
New vehicles	5.155	1.8	-.9	.0	-.3	.0	-.1	-2.0	-1.8	.6	-.4
Used cars and trucks	1.799	-1.6	-4.9	3.5	1.2	3.4	-1.9	-5.5	-11.8	4.8	1.4
Personal computers and peripheral equipment .....	.236	—	—	-35.8	-26.5	-22.7	-30.7	-22.1	-17.8	-14.2	-15.8
Nondurables	29.214	4.0	.8	.7	4.1	3.6	-1.4	3.1	2.4	4.8	3.9
Energy commodities	4.530	13.8	-6.9	-15.1	29.5	15.7	-24.5	23.7	6.9	26.7	16.7
Gasoline	4.148	12.4	-6.1	-15.4	30.1	13.9	-24.9	24.8	6.8	26.1	16.1
Fuel oil .....	.232	23.3	-11.7	-15.2	30.9	40.5	-26.7	14.7	7.8	39.5	27.2
Apparel	3.786	-.2	1.0	-.7	-.5	-1.8	-3.2	-1.8	-2.1	-.2	-1.1
Medical care commodities	1.457	2.6	2.3	4.1	4.0	2.8	4.4	3.1	2.1	2.2	3.7
Prescription drugs and medical supplies	1.025	3.2	2.5	4.9	6.1	3.6	6.0	4.5	2.5	3.5	4.4
Services	59.210	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.9	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.8
Shelter	32.260	2.9	3.4	3.3	2.5	3.4	4.2	3.1	2.2	2.7	2.6
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence	23.442	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.4	3.4	4.5	3.3	2.0	2.3	2.5
Rent of primary residence	5.832	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.1	4.0	4.7	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.1
Hotels and motels	2.460	5.1	6.2	3.7	1.7	2.7	-.8	.0	3.1	5.0	3.3
Utility natural gas service	1.530	11.0	3.3	-3.5	2.1	36.7	-15.1	6.7	17.4	16.4	30.2
Electricity	2.625	.7	-1.3	-3.2	.7	2.6	6.1	-1.9	2.6	2.1	10.7
Medical care services	4.764	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.6	4.6	4.8	5.6	4.2	4.9	4.5
Airline fares .....	.673	14.7	-4.8	4.1	10.9	5.9	-3.9	-2.4	-.1	-1.5	6.4
Telephone services	2.245	—	—	.3	.4	-2.3	1.3	.2	-2.7	-2.5	.4
Motor vehicle insurance	2.301	3.8	2.4	-.3	.5	1.8	7.3	9.0	4.5	3.4	1.0
Medical care	6.220	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.0	3.7	4.2	4.3

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

reached a record high at \$2.93 in September of that year.

Prices for energy services, natural (utility piped) gas and electricity, accelerated sharply last year, increasing 17.6 percent, compared with 6.8 percent in 2004. Natural gas prices rose 30.2 percent, after increasing 16.4 percent in 2004. Supplies of natural gas were short in 2005 following hurricane damage to production platforms, subsea pipelines, and natural gas processing plants. Fortunately, natural gas suppliers have been able to reroute gas flow around damaged pipelines to active processing plants using the interconnectivity of the natural gas gathering system. This system has sped up the recovery of shut-in production.

Domestic dry (not liquefied) natural gas production in 2005 declined by approximately 4 percent, mainly a result of hurricane damage to infrastructure in the Gulf of Mexico.

Liquefied natural gas net imports were about unchanged last year.¹⁵

Electricity prices increased 10.7 percent in 2005, after rising 2.1 percent in 2004. More than half of the electricity consumed in the United States is produced from burning coal. Power sector demand for coal continued to increase last year following soaring natural gas prices and sharply rising oil prices. (Many electric power companies have the ability to choose between burning coal, natural gas, and fuel oil.) Coal prices paid by electric power plants rose 15.3 percent from the first half of 2004 to the first half of 2005, according to the U.S. Department of Energy. The high coal prices can be attributed to low coal inventories following high demand and transportation problems, in addition to increased transportation costs following soaring crude oil prices over the

past 2 years.¹⁶ Although coal is this country's dominant fuel for creating electric power, natural gas is quickly gaining ground; the U.S. Department of Energy anticipates that more than 90 percent of the electric power plants to be built in the next 20 years will be fueled by natural gas.¹⁷

Food. Food inflation was slightly lower in 2005, 2.3 percent, compared with 2.7 percent during 2004. Pork and poultry prices were nearly unchanged after rising during the prior year. Cereals and bakery products, dairy products and fresh fruit prices increased less in 2005 than during the prior year. Fresh vegetable prices declined in 2005 after rising sharply during the prior year. These various decelerations in food prices were partially offset by accelerations in the indexes for beef and veal, fish and seafood, and nonalcoholic beverages. The food at home (grocery store food) index advanced 1.7 percent last year, down from a 2.4-percent advance during the prior year. The food away from home (restaurant food) index rose 3.2 percent in 2005, up slightly from a 3.0-percent increase in 2004.

Pork prices declined 0.1 percent in 2005, after rising 4.7 percent in the earlier year. The deceleration in 2005 pork prices can be explained by an increase in the number of slaughter-ready hogs, heavier dressed weights, and a decline in consumer demand for pork in the United States.¹⁸ In 2005, per capita pork consumption decreased 2.9 percent. Lower consumer demand was reflected in lower wholesalers' bids to packers for pork products. As a result, the packers ended up paying less for hogs.¹⁹

The poultry index advanced 0.3 percent in 2005, after rising 5.1 percent in the prior year. Chicken prices decreased 0.3 percent last year, after increasing 5.8 percent in 2004. Broiler production rose 3.6 percent in 2005, following both an increase in the numbers of chicks placed for grow out, and an increase in average broiler live weight at slaughter.²⁰

Prices for dairy products advanced 1.7 percent last year, after increasing 4.1 percent in 2004. Milk prices rose 3.5 percent last year, following a 5.9-percent rise in 2004. Cheese and related products prices increased only 0.5 percent last year, after increasing 5.3 percent during the prior year. Milk output per cow increased 3.1 percent in 2005. The number of milk cows rose 0.3 percent, comparing quarterly average numbers from 2004 with those from 2005. Over the 2004–05 period, milk returns have been relatively high. Consequently, milk producers have had an incentive to increase milk production. Over this same period, milk cow numbers have risen following farm expansions and relatively few farm exits.²¹

Fresh fruit prices rose 1.3 percent in 2005, following a 7.3-percent rise in 2004. The other fresh fruit index (which excludes apples, bananas and citrus fruits) decreased 3.9 percent, following an 11.5-percent rise in 2004. Contributing to this price decline, for example, were Washington State's

supplies of fresh-market pear varieties (excluding Bartletts, which are used mainly for processing), which were plentiful. Supplies of Thompson seedless grapes were also plentiful. Large end-of-season supplies of California strawberries and increased strawberry imports from Mexico also contributed to weakening the other fresh fruit price index in 2005.²²

Fresh vegetable prices decreased 2.3 percent last year, compared with an 11.9-percent rise in 2004. Tomato prices decreased 19.5 percent, compared with a 49.5-percent increase in 2004. Lettuce prices decreased 6.1 percent, compared with an 8.3-percent decrease in 2004.

Beef and veal prices increased 2.2 percent last year, after declining 0.9 percent in 2004. Supplies of choice and prime beef were very tight in 2005 in spite of the fact that domestic supply channels were absorbing supplies that could not be exported because of fears over mad cow disease. Cow slaughter was down about 6 percent in 2005, consistent with the rebuilding of cattle herd inventories over the past 2 years. In December 2005, the U.S. beef export market to Japan reopened after being closed for the past 2 years due to mad cow disease. Prior to the mad cow disease fears 2 years ago, the Japanese market was this country's most important foreign market for beef. Prior to late December 2003, when a dairy cow in Washington State was found to have this disease, Japan, Mexico, and Canada combined accounted for two-thirds of U.S. beef exports. The South Korean market represented an additional 25 percent of U.S. beef exports prior to 2004. In January 2006, the U.S. Government announced the opening of the South Korean and Hong Kong markets for U.S. beef.²³ After exporting nearly 10 percent of U.S. beef and veal production in 2003, U.S. exports plummeted in 2004 when less than 2 percent of production was exported.²⁴

The fish and seafood index advanced 3.8 percent in 2005, compared with 2.3 percent in the earlier year. Fresh fish and seafood prices accelerated sharply in 2005 (5.7 percent), after rising 2.8 percent in 2004. Supplies of live catfish, delivered for processing (grower sales) decreased 5 percent in 2005 for the second year in a row.²⁵

Items other than food and energy

Shelter. Shelter inflation was approximately unchanged in 2005 at 2.6 percent, versus 2.7 percent in 2004. Decelerations in the indexes for hotels and motels, housing at school, and tenants' and household insurance were mostly offset by slightly larger increases in the indexes for owners' equivalent rent of primary residence, and rent of primary residence.

Hotel and motel charges rose 3.3 percent in 2005, after rising 5.0 percent during the prior year. Housing at school, excluding board charges, increased 5.1 percent last year, compared with 6.9 percent in 2004. Tenants' and household insurance costs decreased 2.2 percent last year, after rising 3.8 percent in 2004.

The rent of primary residence index increased 3.1 percent last year, up slightly from a 2.9-percent rise in 2004. Since 2002, both an increasing supply of homes and an increasing incidence of households moving out of rental units and into purchased homes may have served to hold rental increases at relatively low levels over the past 4 years. The annual average vacancy rate of residential rental units climbed to a record 10.2 percent in 2004, the fourth year in a row this vacancy rate had risen, and the highest rate since the inception of this measure by the Commerce Department in 1956. In 2005, this measure slipped slightly to 9.9 percent.

In response to low mortgage interest rates and high real economic growth in recent years, households have increasingly moved out of rental properties and into purchased homes. The Nation's homeownership rate reached a record high in 2004 at 69.0 percent of households, and was about unchanged at 68.9 percent in 2005.²⁶ Since 1995, this rate has steadily risen. In 1994, the homeownership rate stood at 64.0 percent.

The supply of new single-unit housing has greatly increased in recent years during a booming real estate market. The number of new, one-family houses sold in the United States increased 6.7 percent in 2005, after increasing 10.8 percent in 2004. Declining long-term interest rates over the past several years have encouraged a sharp increase in demand for houses. During the past 3 years, mortgage interest rates have reached their lowest levels in more than 40 years. From 1994 to 2003, the average 30-year conventional fixed mortgage interest rate declined from 8.35 percent to 5.82 percent. In 2004 and 2005, this rate was nearly unchanged at 5.84 percent and 5.86 percent, respectively.²⁷

The owners' equivalent rent index rose 2.5 percent in 2005, up modestly from a 2.3-percent advance in 2004. This index represents approximately 73 percent of the shelter index, and approximately 23 percent of the overall CPI-U All Items index.

New and used motor vehicles. In 2005, new vehicle prices declined, and used vehicle prices rose by less than the 2004 prices. The new vehicles index decreased 0.4 percent last year, compared with a 0.6-percent rise in 2004. The used cars and trucks index increased 1.4 percent last year, compared with a 4.8-percent rise in 2004.

New car prices rose 0.8 percent, while new truck prices decreased 1.9 percent. Last year, the number of new vehicles sold rose slightly, 0.5 percent. New car sales rose 2.9 percent, while new truck sales decreased 1.5 percent. Sharply rising gasoline prices led to the reduction in consumer demand for new light trucks, including sport utility vehicles. Simultaneously, demand for smaller, more fuel-efficient vehicles, such as hybrids, increased.

Although the Nation's new vehicle sales volume approached a record high level of almost 17 million vehicles

in 2005, the sales volume for U.S.-owned automakers decreased 2.5 percent in that same year. The corresponding volume for Japanese-owned automakers rose 6.2 percent. The number of new vehicles sold in this country that were made by European-owned manufacturers decreased 2.7 percent in 2005. Korean sales for new vehicles in this country increased 6.1 percent.

In efforts to bounce back from soft January and February new vehicle sales volumes, operating losses, growing inventories, and fierce competition, U.S.-owned vehicle manufacturers offered deep discounting in March. This incentive program helped increase the number of light vehicles sold by 4.6 percent for the 12-month period ending March 2005.²⁸ Most foreign-owned manufacturers have had a steady growth in market share over the years without offering discounts or rebates as large as U.S.-owned manufacturers have offered.

During the second quarter of 2005, following the deep discounting campaign, sales volumes of domestic vehicles were disappointing. In an effort to increase demand, U.S. vehicle manufacturers offered employee discounts to all customers in July. As a result of this "employee discount" campaign, more new vehicles were sold (about 1.8 million) than in any month in the 109-year history of the auto industry in this country.²⁹ The not-seasonally-adjusted CPI for new vehicles decreased more in July, 1.3 percent, than in any month since September 1973. The number of new vehicles sold during the 12-month period ending July 2005 increased 16.2 percent.³⁰ This campaign extended through the end of the 2005 model year, and helped the number of new vehicles sold rise 3.8 percent for the 12-month period ending August 2005.³¹

For 2006 model year vehicles, some domestic vehicle manufacturers introduced "value pricing" in an effort to increase sales. Value pricing means lowering the sticker price closer to the selling price. As a result, discounts are also lowered because there is less of a margin between the sticker price and the dealer invoice price. The value pricing sales campaign did not prove to be as successful at increasing sales as did either the March discounts or the employee discounts. Value pricing improves an automaker's price competitiveness when consumers shop and compare vehicles on the Internet.

Medical care. The medical care index increased 4.3 percent last year, about the same as a 4.2-percent rise in 2004. Prices for prescription drugs, internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs, dental services, and eyeglasses and eye care each showed larger increases in 2005 than in the prior year.

Medical care commodities prices rose 3.7 percent last year, up from a 2.2-percent increase in 2004. Prices for prescription drugs and medical supplies rose 4.4 percent last year, after rising 3.5 percent in 2004. Accelerating prices charged for brand name drugs were responsible for the higher increase in

the prescription drugs index. Brand name drugs that increased sharply include: cholesterol-lowering medicines, bronchodilators, anti-depressants, contraceptives, weight control drugs, asthma drugs, antibiotics, and topical steroids.

Prices for internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs increased 2.1 percent in 2005, after decreasing 2.3 percent in 2004.

The medical care services index rose 4.5 percent in 2005, down from 4.9 percent in the earlier year, reflecting deceleration in the indexes for physicians' services and inpatient hospital services. Physicians' services fees rose 3.1 percent last year, following a 4.0-percent rise in 2004. Inpatient hospital services charges rose 5.3 percent last year, compared with 5.6 percent in 2004. Dental services fees increased 5.7 percent in 2005, after rising 4.9 percent in the prior year. Higher medicare reimbursements were a major reason for the higher increase. Eyeglasses and eye care prices rose 3.1 percent last year, compared with 2.9 percent in 2004.

Telephone services. The index for telephone services increased 0.4 percent in 2005, following a 2.5-percent decrease during the previous year. In 2005, an increase in charges for

local land-line telephone services was higher than the increase during 2004. Long distance service charges decreased much less in 2005 than during each of the prior 3 years. Wireless telephone service charges decreased by roughly the same amount during 2004 and 2005.

Local land-line telephone service charges rose 3.3 percent in 2005, following a 1.1-percent rise in 2004. Long-distance land-line telephone call charges decreased by a much smaller amount, 1.7 percent in 2005, compared with much larger decreases over the 3 preceding years, 7.7 percent in 2004, 10.0 percent in 2003, and 6.0 percent in 2002. Over the past several years, long-distance telephone service companies have faced increasingly fierce competition from both wireless telephone service companies and broadband (wireless Internet) long-distance companies. Accordingly, long-distance companies have had to lower prices. Increasingly, in recent years, these long-distance providers have incurred losses from customers shifting from making long-distance calls by traditional land-line telephones to making them using wireless (cellular) service and by Internet telephone service. Wireless telephone service charges decreased 1.5 percent last year, after decreasing 1.4 percent in 2004. □

Notes

¹ Annual percent changes are calculated from December to December, unless otherwise stated.

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

³ Sharply rising energy costs affect consumers not only directly, through rising household fuel bills and motor fuel charges, but also indirectly by raising business' input costs and eventually consumer prices charged by those businesses for goods and services. Increases in energy costs affect businesses in the same way increases in taxes affect them. They raise the cost of doing business. The higher prices charged to consumers in order to recoup higher energy-related input costs are the "indirect effects" of an increase in energy prices. Commonly, businesses pass some or all of these higher input costs through to consumers with a lag of up to several months. The extent to which businesses pass along these higher costs depends on how competitive the marketplace is for the goods or services they sell.

⁴ *Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2005* (Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Dec. 6, 2005).

⁵ *Short-Term Energy Outlook, November 2005* (Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Nov. 8, 2005).

⁶ *Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2005* (Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, September 2005).

⁷ *Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2005.*

⁸ *Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2005.*

⁹ *Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2006* (Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Feb. 7, 2006).

¹⁰ *2005 Warmest Year in Over a Century* (National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA], Jan. 24, 2006).

¹¹ *Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2005.*

¹² *Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2006 and January 2005* (Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Feb. 7, 2006, and Jan. 11, 2005, respectively).

¹³ Proven oil reserves are ones that have been detected using geographical mapping tools, and are ones that can be extracted using available extraction technology. For more information about the world's petroleum production, see OPEC (Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Feb. 8, 2006). OPEC members include Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

¹⁴ World crude oil prices are officially called "Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil, Composite (of both Domestic and Imported oil)," published in *Petroleum Marketing Monthly, February 2006* (Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, February 2006).

¹⁵ *Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2005.*

¹⁶ *Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2005.*

¹⁷ *Electric Power* report prepared for Congress (U.S. Department of Energy, Jul. 31, 2002.)

¹⁸ Heavier dressed hog weights represent an average increase in the supply of pork per slaughtered hog.

¹⁹ *Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Dec. 16, 2005).

²⁰ *Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Outlook*, Jan. 19, 2006.

²¹ *Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook*, Dec. 16, 2005.

²² *Fruit and Tree Nuts Outlook*, (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Jan. 26, 2006).

²³ *Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Outlook*, Jan. 19, 2006.

²⁴ *Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Outlook*, Jan. 19, 2006.

²⁵ *Aquaculture Outlook* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Mar. 9, 2006).

²⁶ *Census Bureau Reports on Residential Vacancies and Homeownership* (U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Jan. 31, 2006).

²⁷ *Mortgage Interest Rate, 30-Year Conventional Mortgages, Fixed-Rate* (Federal Home Mortgage Corporation, February 2006).

²⁸ New vehicles sales figures are by *Automotive News* (Crain Communications Inc., April 2005).

²⁹ *U.S. Auto Sales Monthly Insight* (Merrill Lynch, Aug. 2, 2005).

³⁰ New vehicles sales figures are by *Automotive News* (Crain Communications Inc., August 2005).

³¹ New vehicles sales figures are by *Automotive News*, September 2005.

Price measurement in the United States: a decade after the Boskin Report

Since the 1996 Boskin Report, BLS has made some important changes to improve the Consumer Price Index (CPI), such as the implementation of the geometric means formula to calculate basic indexes and the creation of alternative indexes to serve various user needs

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The report by the U.S. Advisory Commission to Study the Consumer Price Index (known more commonly as the Boskin Report), issued on December 4, 1996, addressed the broad conceptual question of whether a cost-of-living index (COLI) should be the measurement objective of a price index and focused attention on three key problems inherent in the calculation of consumer price indexes: consumer substitution, quality change, and new goods. These issues received further attention in the 2002 report produced by an 11-member panel convened by the Committee on National Statistics entitled *At What Price? Conceptualizing and Measuring Cost-of-Living and Price Indexes* (known as the CNSTAT Report).¹ Subsequent to the Boskin Report, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reaffirmed its cost-of-living conceptual framework and, building on prior research, introduced methodological changes that have addressed the substitution, quality, and new-goods issues. These include the following: 1) the introduction of the geometric means formula to account for lower-level substitution, 2) the introduction of the Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) to provide an index that accounts for upper-level substitution, 3) expansion of the use of hedonic models to improve the measurement of quality change, and 4) the institution of procedures to introduce new goods into the index more quickly by more frequent updates to the item samples. This article details these methodological changes and

provides some estimate of their quantitative impact.

Conceptual basis of the CPI

Decisions about particular CPI issues are rooted in the fundamental conceptual goals of the CPI. BLS remains committed to using a cost-of-living index (COLI) as its theoretical goal for the CPI. The updated (online) version of the *BLS Handbook of Methods* asserts the following:

As it pertains to the CPI, the COLI for the current month is based on the answer to the following question: "What is the cost, at this month's market prices, of achieving the standard of living actually attained in the base period?" This cost is a hypothetical expenditure—the lowest expenditure level necessary at this month's prices to achieve the base period's living standard. The ratio of this hypothetical cost to the actual cost of the base-period consumption basket in the base period is the COLI. Unfortunately, because the cost of achieving a living standard cannot be observed directly, in operational terms a COLI can only be approximated. Although the CPI cannot be said to equal a cost-of-living index, the concept of the COLI provides the CPI's measurement objective and the standard by which we define any bias in the CPI. BLS long has said that it operates within a cost-of-living framework in producing the CPI. That framework has guided, and will continue to guide, operational decisions about the construction of the index.²

This approach is explicitly endorsed by the

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Boskin Report and supported by the CNSTAT report.³ Indeed, this framework dates to the 1961 report by the Stigler Committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research, which was an important predecessor to the Boskin Report.⁴ This choice arises from the way the CPI is used in practice. In the United States, the CPI is used extensively both by government and private entities to make cost-of-living adjustments, which argues for a COLI framework. Such a framework necessarily involves complications, because measuring a concept as broad as the cost of living in a dynamic economy and using only price data is theoretically and operationally difficult, but the cost-of-goods index (COGI) concept would have difficulties of its own and lead to an index that is possibly unsuitable for the way it is used.⁵ A cost-of-goods index would perhaps yield different decisions about quality adjustments, substitution, and other CPI issues. The CNSTAT panel mentioned, however, that “for many (perhaps even most) purposes, the distinctions (between the COLI and COGI approaches) are less important than they might seem.”

While the Boskin Report generated a great deal of attention, it is best understood as one chapter in a long history of evaluation of the conceptual foundations and methodologies of the CPI and price indexes in general, a history chronicled in a 2005 article by Marshall Reinsdorf and Jack E. Triplett.⁶ This history includes both the development of price index theory and occasional reviews of the CPI, specifically.

Bias in the CPI

The Boskin Report asserted an upward bias in the CPI of 1.1 percent, arising mostly from biases related to substitution, new goods, and quality change. This estimate was consistent with widespread perception and with most other estimates at

the time.⁷ Table 1 summarizes the state of estimates on CPI bias up through the Boskin Report.⁸ While there have been substantial changes in CPI methodology since, other recent studies and comments indicate a wide belief that an upward bias still exists. In an update to their report, the members of the Boskin commission estimated the bias at 0.8 percent as of 1999. In a careful analysis in the *Journal of Economic Literature*, David E. Lebow and Jeremy D. Rudd estimate the upward bias at 0.9 percent, with most of the bias coming from new goods and quality change.⁹

On the other hand, some argue that the CPI understates inflation, partly as a result of recent changes to address quality and substitution issues. Charles R. Hulten, for example, argues that the quality change bias may be negative, possibly so much so that it more than offsets the positive biases.¹⁰ Outside of the academic community, there is some perception that the CPI understates inflation, a view that has been articulated by some members of the finance community. Additionally, Robert Gordon, one of the members of the Boskin commission, presented two papers (one with coauthor Todd vanGoethem) at conferences in 2004 that suggested a historical downward bias in the CPI due to the treatment of rent and apparel.¹¹

Substitution bias

Substitution bias arises in a fixed-weight CPI if consumers change their purchasing behavior in response to relative price changes. Operationally, this substitution bias can be divided into upper-level substitution bias and lower-level substitution bias. This distinction between upper- and lower-level bias corresponds to the two-stage process involved in calculating the CPI. The CPI is broken down into 211 item categories and 38 areas, which are cities or groups of cities where prices are collected. This classification forms a matrix

Table 1. Pre-Boskin Report estimates of bias in the U.S. Consumer Price Index

Author(s)	Point Estimate	Interval Estimate
Advisory Commission to Study the CPI (interim report, 1995)	1.0	0.7–2.0
Michael Boskin (1995)	1.5	1.0–2.0
Congressional Budget Office (1995)	–	.2–0.8
Michael R. Darby (1995)	1.5	.5–2.5
W. Erwin Diewert (1995)	–	.7–1.3
Robert J. Gordon (1995)	1.7	–
Alan Greenspan (1995)	–	.5–1.5
Zvi Griliches (1995)	1.0	.4–1.6
Dale W. Jorgenson (1995)	1.0	.5–1.5
Jim Klumpner (1996)	–	.3–0.5
Lebow, Roberts, and Stockton (1994)	–	.4–1.5
Ariel Pakes (1995)	0.8	–
Shapiro and Wilcox (1996)	1.1	.7–1.6
Wynne and Sigalla (1994)	less than 1.0	–

NOTE: This table is adopted from Brent R. Moulton, “Bias in the Consumer Price Index: What Is the Evidence?” *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, Fall 1996. Dashes indicate the estimate was not produced in that study.

of 8,018 cells. Basic indexes are calculated for each cell; this is the first stage of calculation, and substitution within each of these 8,018 cells is characterized as lower-level substitution. The basic indexes are then aggregated into composite indexes, culminating with the aggregate of all basic indexes, the All Items index. Substitution among the 8,018 different cells must be addressed differently and is termed upper-level substitution. Substituting between Swiss and cheddar cheese by consumers in a CPI area would be an example of lower-level substitution, because these items would be in the same cell. Beef and chicken, on the other hand, are in different cells, so substituting between them would be an example of upper-level substitution.

Until 1999, the CPI was a modified Laspeyres index and used a modified Laspeyres or "Lowe" formula for both creating the basic indexes and aggregating to upper-level indexes. This formula effectively assumes zero substitution, as the initial quantities used in the formula are assumed to stay fixed after their introduction until the next expenditure weight update. That is, the modified Laspeyres formula assumes an elasticity of substitution of zero. It is well known that a Laspeyres index is an upper bound to a cost of living index. To the extent that consumers can and do change their purchasing behavior in response to relative price changes, a Laspeyres formula will result in an upward bias in the index and overstate the cost of living.¹²

The Boskin Report estimated biases for both upper- and lower-level substitution: 0.15 percent per year for upper-level bias and 0.25 percent per year for lower-level bias, which resulted in a total bias of 0.4 percent. Substitution bias had been a concern in the CPI and other price indexes even before the Boskin Report,¹³ and BLS has addressed both upper-level and lower-level bias in the index in the years since the report.

In 1999, the CPI converted to a geometric means formula for item strata within which substitution is realistic, about 61 percent of the index.¹⁴ The strata that remained Laspeyres are mostly from housing and medical care; excluding rent and owners' equivalent rent, only one-seventh of the weight in the CPI still uses a Laspeyres formula to calculate basic indexes. The geometric means formula effectively assumes constant relative expenditure on a given item, rather than constant quantity; as the relative price increases, the assumed quantity proportionally decreases. This formula thus implicitly assumes a unitary elasticity of substitution. This geometric means formula is used in averaging of prices to create basic indexes, but not in the aggregation of those indexes; hence, it addresses only lower-level bias.¹⁵

In 2002, the CPI started producing an additional index, the Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U).¹⁶ This index uses a Tornqvist formula and expenditure data from both the base and current period in the upper-level aggregation to calculate the indexes. Thus, the

final version of the C-CPI-U is based on actual consumer behavior, rather than on assumptions about substitution behavior. However, since expenditure data are available only with a time lag, a geometric means formula is used to estimate the indexes initially and then the figures are revised when the final expenditure data are available. Note that the C-CPI-U is a distinct index from the standard CPI-U, rather than a change to CPI-U methodology. However, the C-CPI-U provides an approximation of the quantitative impact of upper-level substitution. The effect on the CPI of the change to the geometric mean formula and the difference between the CPI-U and the C-CPI-U can be used as measures of the effects of lower- and upper-level substitution, respectively. Table 2 summarizes those effects.¹⁷

The far right columns show estimates of the effects of lower-level substitution, upper-level substitution, and total substitution. The lower-level substitution estimate is derived by comparing the standard CPI-U, which now uses a geometric means formula to calculate most basic indexes, with the CPI-U-XL, an experimental index that has retained a Laspeyres formula at both levels of aggregation.¹⁸ The upper-level substitution estimate is the difference between the CPI-U and the C-CPI-U. All data are from December 1999 through December 2004.

Table 2 also shows differences broken down by major group and for special categories. Many of the results are intuitive. For example, apparel, a group of goods among which substitution is relatively easy for consumers, has a large lower-level effect. Because substitution may be difficult in housing and medical care, both have many strata that are still Laspeyres and thus the lower-level effects are small. Commodities have a larger effect than services. For lower-level bias, many of these results correspond closely to earlier BLS estimates. Before the change to geometric means was instituted—indeed before the Boskin Report was issued—BLS created an experimental measure called the CPI-U-XG to study the effects of a possible change to geometric means. The difference between the CPI-U and the CPI-U-XG averaged 0.27 percent per year from December 1994 to December 1996.¹⁹

However, caution must be used in interpreting these numbers as definitive measures of lower-level substitution. The estimated effect of lower-level substitution (and, hence, total substitution) shown in Table 2 is slightly overstated, due to a formula bias inherent in the experimental CPI-U-XL. As background, in 1995 and 1996, BLS introduced seasoned samples into the CPI to eliminate a functional form bias.²⁰ With the adoption of the geometric means formula for most components of the CPI in 1999, seasoning of most samples became unnecessary and was discontinued for items using the geometric means formula. However, the discontinuation of seasoned samples means that the experimental index, the CPI-U-XL, is upwardly biased. The effect of this bias differs

Table 2. Estimate of lower-level and upper-level substitution[Annualized percent changes, December 1999 to December 2004¹]

Item	CPI-U-XL	CPI-U	C-CPI-U	Lower	Upper	Total
All items	2.77	2.49	2.09	0.28	0.40	0.68
CPI major groups:						
Food and beverages	2.9	2.6	2.3	.3	.3	.6
Housing	3.0	3.0	2.8	.0	.2	.2
Apparel	-.3	-1.8	-2.2	1.5	.4	1.9
Transportation	2.4	2.1	1.8	.3	.3	.6
Medical care	4.5	4.4	4.3	.1	.1	.2
Recreation	1.8	1.2	.7	.6	.5	1.1
Education and communication	2.5	1.9	.0	.6	1.9	2.5
Education	6.5	6.3	6.5	.2	-.2	.0
Communication	-1.4	-2.3	-4.8	.9	2.5	3.4
Other goods and services	3.5	3.2	2.8	.3	.4	.7
Special aggregates:						
Food	2.9	2.6	2.3	.3	.3	.6
Energy	6.8	6.5	6.1	.3	.4	.7
All items less food and energy	2.4	2.1	1.7	.3	.4	.7
Commodities and services:						
Commodities	1.8	1.3	.6	.5	.7	1.2
Services	3.5	3.3	3.2	.2	.1	.3

¹ Data for the 2004 C-CPI-U are based on interim indexes.

by item category, but at the All Items level, the CPI-U-XL is perhaps 0.1 percent higher per year than its target measure, a Laspeyres CPI. Said another way, the lower-level (and total) substitution effect columns shown in the table contain both a substitution effect and a functional form effect, with the functional form effect being about 0.1 percent per year at the All Items level.

Moreover, while the geometric means formula corrects for the lower-level substitution bias, recent BLS research suggests that this estimate introduces a detectable upward bias in small samples. The bias occurs because a geometric mean of sample of price changes will overestimate, on average, the geometric mean of all price changes in the population. As the sample increases, the upward bias is reduced. BLS research has indicated that finite samples in CPI basic cells could yield an upward bias in the estimator of 0.1 percentage point or more per year.²¹ In fact, this small sample bias could decrease the estimate of the upper-level substitution bias shown previously.²²

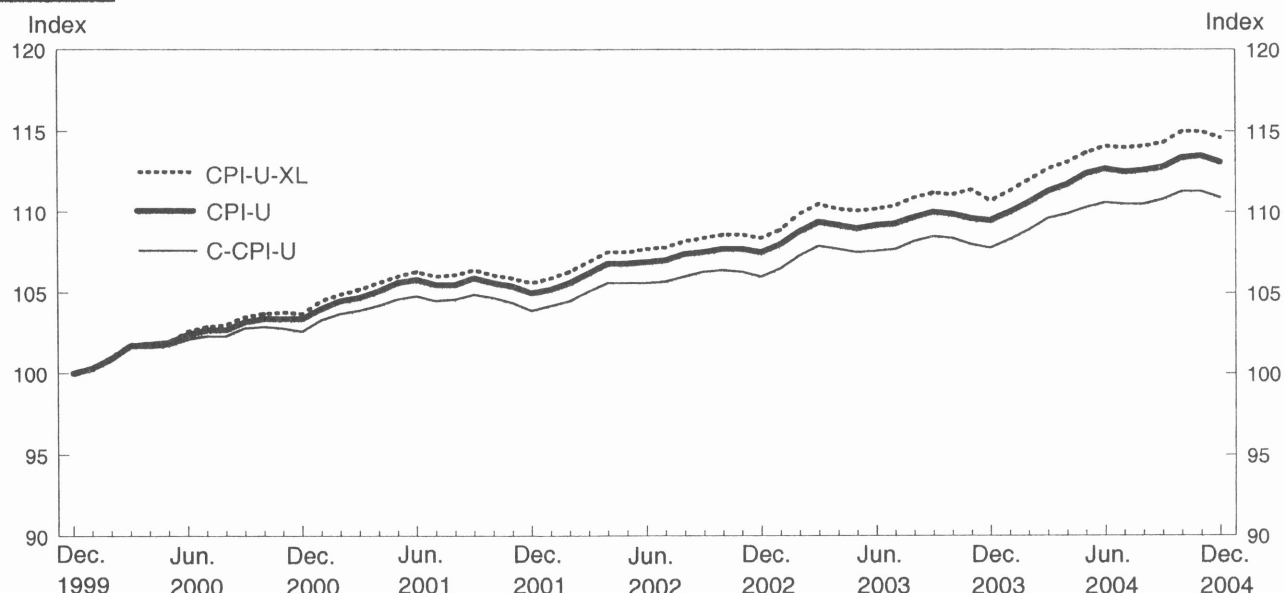
Upper-level bias, as measured by the difference between the CPI-U and C-CPI-U, at first appears to be larger than expected, but these figures should be interpreted cautiously as well. BLS simulations before the C-CPI-U was first published resulted in an initial estimate of 0.15 percent, later revised to 0.22 percent. As seen previously, the average annual difference from 1999 to 2004 has been 0.4 percent. Chart 1 provides a graphic representation of the CPI-U, C-CPI-U, and C-CPI-XL from December 1999 to December 2004. But it also is useful to examine the actual data for each year, as shown in table 3. From the table, for example, it is evident that the high upper-level figure is largely the result of the anomalously high 0.80-percent effect in 2000.²³ The size of this

effect was a result of unusually large price dispersion and the weights for the CPI-U being relatively old at that time.²⁴ From 2001 to 2004, the effect is fairly consistent and more modest, about 0.3 percent.

It should again be emphasized that while the geometric means formula used to address lower-level substitution is in the standard CPI-U, upper-level substitution bias is not addressed in the current CPI-U, but only in the C-CPI-U. Thus, if one believes that conceptually a COLI should account for upper-level substitution, then the C-CPI-U may represent a preferable measure.

New goods and quality change bias

Perhaps the most fundamental problem in creating a price index is that the market basket available to consumers constantly changes, and a price index must have methods in place to account for these changes. In the CPI, new goods can enter the CPI sample in one of three ways. First, during repricing, if a sampled item is no longer available in the sampled outlet, the data collector "substitutes" to the most comparable item still remaining in that outlet and begins pricing it. This is typically what is referred to as the "quality change" issue. Second, new goods can also enter the CPI sample through sample rotation. Finally, there are some new goods that do not fit neatly into the existing CPI structure (for example, cell phones before 1998).²⁵ These goods are introduced into the CPI only during a revision of the item structure. Therefore, the CPI must deal both with making quality adjustments to items discontinued in the CPI sample and incorporating new items into the index as quickly as feasible.

Chart 1. Consumer Price Index measures, 1999–2005

NOTE: December 1999 = 100. CPI-U-XL = experimental index; uses Laspeyres at both levels. CPI-U = official index; uses geometric means for averaging most prices and uses a Laspeyres framework for averaging indexes across items and areas. C-CPI-U = official index, but differs from the CPI-U in that it addresses consumer substitution across items and areas.

Table 3. All items percent changes, CPI-U-XL, CPI-U, C-CPI-U, 2000–2004

Year	CPI-U-XL	CPI-U	C-CPI-U	Lower	Upper	Total
2000	3.70	3.40	2.60	.30	.80	1.10
2001	1.83	1.55	1.27	.28	.28	.56
2002	2.65	2.38	2.02	.27	.36	.63
2003	2.12	1.86	1.69	.26	.17	.43
2004	3.52	3.29	2.88 ¹	.23	.41	.64

¹ Data for the 2004 C-CPI-U are based on interim indexes.

Because the CPI seeks to approximate a COLI, conceptually the goal is for the CPI to be a constant-quality index. Thus, when the quality of goods and services in the market basket changes, it is inevitable that the CPI must make some estimate of the quantitative value of such changes. This has been, and surely will continue to be, a source of disagreement and controversy in the CPI, because consumers have widely varying preferences and, consequently, disagreement over the valuation of changes in goods and services is to be expected. Arguments about a quality bias in the CPI have come from both sides and with different levels of sophistication. It is widely perceived, or perhaps was widely perceived, that much quality change goes undetected, resulting in an upward bias in the CPI. The Boskin Report, while noting BLS efforts to account for quality change,

asserted an upward bias of 0.6 percent, larger than the upper- and lower-level substitution bias combined. Indeed the report went through a category-by-category analysis of quality bias, although some of its estimates seemed to be conjectural. Robert Gordon conceded that this estimate might have been too high by one-tenth of 1 percent.²⁶ In addition, David E. Lebow and Jeremy D. Rudd assert a smaller upward bias of 0.3 percent, about half of that coming from the medical care category.²⁷

More recently, some have argued that there may actually be a downward quality change bias. Hulten, for example, estimates a downward bias of 0.71 percent to 0.97 percent per year due to what he terms “link bias” and “quality cost bias.”²⁸ Link bias refers to a potential downward bias that could occur if manufacturers time real price increases to coincide with the

introduction of new models or redesigned products. Quality cost bias is the bias that would result if the assumption of cost elasticity of 1, implicit in CPI quality adjustment procedures, does not hold. Bart Hobijn also argues for at least the possibility of a downward bias.²⁹ Comments by Bill Gross are indicative of a somewhat widespread belief that new BLS methods have a downward bias.³⁰ BLS has maintained that the evidence on quality bias and its direction are much less clear than for substitution bias.³¹

It is certainly true that the CPI—and indeed virtually any price index—faces difficulties both conceptually and operationally in dealing with quality change, and economists of different persuasions have disagreed, and will continue to disagree, on the merits of different approaches. However, it should be emphasized that any price index must somehow deal with quality change, so the problem amounts to a choice among different methods. The CPI has several methods it uses to address quality change under different circumstances, and shifts from one method to another for several types of goods, while conceptually important, seem to have very minor quantitative impact on the All Items index.

Operationally, the CPI deals with quality change in several different ways. For any given item being priced, the CPI economic assistant in the field must determine if the item has changed in any way—that is, if it has been replaced with a new version. If the original and new versions are essentially the same, a commodity expert may deem them directly comparable and use the price comparison as if no quality change had occurred. If the versions are substantially different, then some sort of quality adjustment procedures must be used. These procedures can be categorized either as imputation or as direct quality adjustment.

There are two distinct methods of imputation in the CPI. *Cell-relative imputation*, sometimes called “linking,” imputes the price change for the noncomparable versions by the price change of all the other similar items in the same geographic area. Thus, the price change for that quote is estimated as being the same percentage change as the price change for the cell for that item stratum and index area. *Class-mean imputation* is used when price change is closely associated with the introduction of new lines or models, such as in the new vehicles category. With class-mean imputation, the price change is estimated from the other observations going through replacement at the same time that they were either quality adjusted directly or judged directly comparable.³²

Quality adjustment and hedonics

Direct quality adjustment refers to the analyst making an estimate of the quantitative value of a quality change. This is done either based on manufacturer cost data or on estimates of the value to consumers of particular features of the good in

question. Often these values are estimated with hedonic models, a technique referred to simply as hedonics. Hedonics is widely considered the most promising technique for direct quality adjustment,³³ and the CPI employs it for an increasing number of categories of goods. In practice, the hedonic approach gives BLS analysts another tool to consider when confronted with the problem of quality change. Table 4 summarizes the implementation of hedonic methods in the CPI. The hedonics in the housing categories are small adjustments based on the aging of the housing units sampled. The remaining hedonic adjustments are for categories that together make up a fairly modest portion of the total weight in the CPI—about 3 percent.

It is clear that hedonics has become an important tool for dealing with quality change in certain categories, increasing the ability to make direct quality adjustments. In 1999, for VCR's and DVD players, imputation was used 267 times and direct quality adjustment only once. In 2001, after a hedonic model was developed for this category, imputation was used 92 times and direct quality adjustment 260 times. In major appliances, imputation was used 80 times in 1999, with no direct quality adjustment; in 2001, imputation was used 40 times, while 80 quotes were directly quality adjusted.

While hedonics is an important technique for particular categories, it is important to emphasize that it is used for only a small part of the total index. Moreover, research from the CPI-U Research Series (CPI-U-RS) shows that its impact on indexes often has been modest and of uncertain direction. The CPI-U-RS was created to provide a methodologically consistent index; to this end estimates were made of the quantitative index of methodological changes in the CPI since 1978.³⁴ These included changes to quality adjustment procedures. The estimates in the research series are taken from simulations described in the research for each item category for which hedonics was implemented.

In table 5, a negative sign indicates that the change to hedonic adjustment has caused the index to rise more slowly (or decline more rapidly) than it would have if previous quality adjustment procedures had been used. The inconsistency of the effect is exemplified by the fact that the impacts for washers and dryers have the opposite sign. While the switch to hedonic adjustment had a significant effect on several of the individual item categories, it is important to note that the net effect on the All Items index was negligible. This is because the direction of these effects varied and the items in question had such a small weight. (The total relative importance of items for which hedonics have been implemented since 1998 is less than 1 percent.) Indeed, the net effect of hedonics from 1999 onward (which excludes personal computers, but includes televisions and all later categories) on the All Items index is estimated to be less than 1-hundredth of 1 percent per year, specifically +0.005 percent.

Table 4. Hedonics in the CPI by date of introduction

Date	Item	Weight ¹
February 1988 ²	Rent	6.133
	Owners' equivalent rent	23.158
January 1991	Apparel ³	2.160
January 1998	Computers ⁴	.192
January 1999	Televisions	.132
January 2000	Audio equipment (12 items)	.104
	Video cameras ⁵	.043
April 2000	VCR's and DVD players ⁵	.043
July 2000	Refrigerators, freezers, and microwave ovens ⁶	.165
	College textbooks	.217
October 2000	Washers and dryers ⁶	.165
Total		32.304
Total excluding housing and apparel		3.013
		.853

¹ "Weight" represents the relative importance of components in the Consumer Price Indexes: U.S. city average, December 2004; available on the Internet at [ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/cpi/cpi_2004.txt](http://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/cpi/cpi_2004.txt).

² Age-bias adjustments were introduced in 1988, and structural change adjustments were introduced in 1989.

³ The figure for apparel represents the total relative importance of the portions of the apparel category for which hedonic adjustment is used.

⁴ Computer quality adjustment is now done using an attribute pricing approach that uses specific manufacturer's cost information to estimate values for features of the good.

⁵ Video cameras, VCR's, and DVD players make up approximately 84 percent of the CPI sample for the stratum video products other than televisions. The relative importance given here is for the entire stratum.

⁶ Refrigerators, home freezers, microwave ovens, washers, and dryers make up approximately 75 percent of the major appliances stratum. The relative importance given here is for the entire stratum.

This contrasts sharply with the perception that the recent increased use of hedonics has had a substantial downward effect on the index.

To the extent that hedonic methods were used prior to 1998, they tended to make the CPI slightly *higher*. The CPI implemented hedonic methods for many apparel categories in 1991. Apparel is different from technology goods, in that changes in quality are not as likely to be consistently positive. The estimated net affect on apparel of using hedonic adjustment is positive; the hedonic methods make the relevant apparel indexes higher by an estimated +0.39 percent per year, compared with previous methods. In 1988, the CPI implemented a hedonic approach to quality adjust housing for the aging of the housing stock. This adjustment is estimated to have an effect of +0.31 percent per year on the affected indexes.³⁵

Note that these figures are estimates of the effect of switching to hedonic methods from other quality adjustment

procedures. An internal BLS study looked at the effects of hedonics compared with completely omitting any quotes where there was a quality change for the video and audio equipment categories (basically a matched model approach).³⁶ This study used data from December 2002 to February 2005. (See table 6.) As would be expected, this produces quantitative differences more substantial than the previous methods, but only for televisions and computers is the effect relatively large. Table 6 also illustrates the differences due to quality adjustments for women's dresses and computers. As suggested earlier, the quality adjustment used for women's dresses causes the index to rise (or fall less rapidly). Quality adjustments for computers, however, have the same effect on the index as for televisions—these adjustments cause the index to fall more rapidly.

In the past few years, BLS has moved away from using hedonics to value the quality changes resulting from substitutions in computers. From January 1998 to September 2003, the CPI program used hedonic regressions, developed in a cooperative effort with the other price programs, as a basis to determine appropriate quality adjustment amounts for personal computers. Due to the rapid and constant change in PC configurations, the CPI began to move towards an approach that uses attribute values available on the Internet as a basis for determining the appropriate quality adjustment amounts for personal computers. By September 2003, a process of attribute cost adjustment was fully implemented. The attribute cost adjustment process has a database of 250 to 300 variables/items that are updated monthly. This alternative method for quality adjustments allows for more adjustments to be calculated, because many of the items that change in a PC are not specifically covered in a hedonic model.

A recent BLS study compared the quality adjustments arising from the current attribute method with those that would arise

Table 5. Estimated impact of hedonic quality adjustment versus previous method for CPI categories in which hedonics has been introduced since 1998

Item	Yearly effect (in percent)
Computers	-3.81 ¹
Televisions	-.11
Audio equipment	1.52
VCR's	1.89
Camcorders .....	.15
Refrigerators .....	.02
Washers	-.78
Dryers .....	.06
Microwaves	-.17
College textbooks	-2.53

¹ This effect was for the expenditure category Information Processing Equipment, of which computers was a portion. The effect on computers alone was about -6.5 percent.

Table 6. Annualized percentages with and without quality adjustment

Item	Annualized percent change	Annualized percent change without substitution ¹	Difference
Video and audio products (Dec. 2002 – Feb. 2005)	0.46	0.68	-0.22
Televisions	-12.86	-10.92	-1.94
Video products other than televisions	-13.52	-13.43	-.10
Audio products	-6.66	-6.26	-.41
Women's dresses (Dec. 2002 – Feb. 2005)	-3.83	-3.99	+.16
Computers and peripheral equipment (Mar. 2004 – Sep. 2004)	-9.78	-6.60	-3.18

¹ Because the phrase "without substitution" is vague, the following briefly describes the actual procedures used in this simulation: for video and audio products, the simulation removed quality adjustments and imputed the price change for those quotes, while directly compared substitutions were left alone. For women's dresses, the simulation removed quality adjustments and either directly compared or imputed the price change for those quotes, while the directly compared substitutions were left alone. For personal computers, the simulation removed all substitutions regardless of whether actual quality change was present.

from the hedonic method.³⁷ This study compared 6 months of adjustments (April 2004 to September 2004). Compared with the original hedonic method, the new attribute method results in a slightly larger decline in the index (an annualized rate of -9.78 percent, compared with -8.58 percent for the hedonic method).

Updating the market basket

Along with quality adjustment of goods in the sample, there is the issue of goods entering the economy that are not in the sample. Given the COLI concept, it is crucial that the CPI get new goods into the sample quickly, in order to have a market basket that accurately reflects consumer purchases. Additionally, it allows the CPI to capture some of the consumer surplus when new goods enter the economy and decline steadily in price, as sometimes happens with new technology goods; failure to capture this surplus has been seen as a possible source of upward bias in the CPI.

Although BLS has chosen not to attempt to reflect consumer surplus in the index explicitly—consistent with the recommendation of the CNSTAT panel—the CPI program has taken several steps in recent years to keep the market basket up to date. Since 2002, updated expenditure weights based upon consumer expenditure surveys have been introduced every 2 years (as opposed to roughly every 10 years in the past). Moreover, the lag time from survey to implementation is shorter, and the survey is completed in a shorter time. The result is that weights used in the CPI reflect much more recent consumer behavior than in years past. This probably results in a smaller increase in the index; for 2004, the increase in the index was 0.06 percent lower than it would have been had the old weights been in place. This figure is consistent with estimates of the impact of past revisions, which have usually, though not always, indicated that the weight update tends to cause a slightly lower rate of growth in the index.

Additionally, the CPI has changed its sample and outlet rotation procedures. In 1998, the CPI went from rotating 20

percent of the outlet sample each year to 25 percent, so that the entire sample is rotated every 4 years instead of every 5 years. Moreover, some items in selected categories that tend to change rapidly are rotated every 2 years. Thus, the market basket of the CPI is considerably more up to date than it used to be, particularly in terms of high-tech goods. For example, the new procedures have resulted in greater representation in the sample for technology items like flat panel televisions and digital video recorders.

One final recommendation of the Boskin Report was for BLS to improve its mechanism for bringing in outside information, research, and expertise. In 2000, the Federal Economic Statistics Advisory Committee (FESAC) was created. This group meets periodically with BLS representatives and provides a nexus between BLS and the academic research community. FESAC has allowed the CPI to exchange ideas with the academic and research community more efficiently, acting as a tool for the CPI both to transmit its latest research and methodology to the academic sector and to receive new research relevant to the CPI.

THE BOSKIN REPORT FOCUSED ATTENTION ON THE CPI and some particular sources of possible bias in the index, but improving the CPI is an ongoing process. Since the 1996 report, there have been important changes to improve the index. The implementation of the geometric means formula to calculate basic indexes addressed lower-level substitution bias, and the creation of the C-CPI-U provides a measure that accounts for upper-level substitution. While the case for quality change bias is much less clear cut, the expanded use of hedonic models to adjust directly for changes in quality has given BLS analysts another sophisticated option with which to address this issue. However, compared with the new methods used to address consumer substitution, and in contrast to widespread perception, these changes have not had an important quantitative effect on the All Items index. More frequent weight updates and sample rotation mean that the

market basket used in calculating the CPI is more up to date and reflective of current consumer behavior than it ever has been.

The CPI will continue to evaluate and improve its methodologies in order to produce the most accurate index possible. □

Notes

¹ Charles L. Schultze and Christopher Mackie, eds., *At What Price? Conceptualizing and Measuring Cost-of-Living and Price Indexes*, Panel on Conceptual, Measurement, and Other Statistical Issues in Developing Cost-of-Living Indexes (Washington, National Academy Press, 2002).

² "Chapter 17, The Consumer Price Index," *BLS Handbook of Methods*, updated online version (Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 10, 2006), pp. 2–3; available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch17.pdf>. For more information on the historical context of the COLI approach used in the CPI, see John S. Greenlees, "A Bureau of Labor Statistics Perspective on Bias in the Consumer Price Index," Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis *Review*, May 1997, pp. 175–78.

³ For a detailed discussion of the conceptual foundations of price indexes, see Schultze and Mackie, eds., *At What Price? Conceptualizing and Measuring Cost-of-Living and Price Indexes*, pp. 43–73. The CNSTAT report approves of a COLI approach, but does not explicitly recommend it to the exclusion of other approaches.

⁴ For a detailed history of the Consumer Price Index, see Marshall Reinsdorf and Jack E. Triplett, "A Review of Reviews: Ninety Years of Professional Thinking About the Consumer Price Index." Paper presented at the CRIW Conference on Price Index Concepts and Measurement, Vancouver, Canada, June 28–29, 2004.

⁵ For a discussion of the COLI and COGI debate, see Reinsdorf and Triplett, "A Review of Reviews," pp. 34–41.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ See Brent R. Moulton, "Bias in the Consumer Price Index: What is the Evidence?" *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, Fall 1996.

⁸ The table is adopted from Moulton; *ibid.*

⁹ David E. Lebow and Jeremy D. Rudd, "Measurement Error in the Consumer Price Index: Where Do We Stand?" *Journal of Economic Literature*, March 2003, 159–201.

¹⁰ Charles R. Hulten, "Quality Change in the CPI," Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis *Review*, May 2001, pp. 87–111.

¹¹ See Robert Gordon, "Apparel Prices 1914–93 and the Hulten/Bruegel Paradox." Paper presented at CRIW Conference on Price Index Concepts and Measurement, Vancouver, Canada, 2004; and Robert Gordon and Todd vanGoethem, "A Century of Housing Shelter Prices: Is There a Downward Bias in the CPI?" NBER Working Paper No. 11776 (National Bureau of Economic Research, November 2005).

¹² Technically, the CPI is a Lowe price index, not a Laspeyres index. For more on this distinction, see Bert M. Balk and W. Erwin Diewert, "The Lowe Consumer Price Index and its Substitution Bias," Discussion Paper 04–07 (Department of Economics, University of British Columbia), July 2004. In general, the modified Laspeyres or Lowe index does not have the property of being an upper bound to a cost-of-living index. This follows because the comparisons of intermediate values of a Laspeyres index subsequent to the base period do not have this property.

¹³ See Ana M. Aizcorbe and Patrick C. Jackman, "The Commodity Substitution Effect in CPI Data, 1982–1991: Anatomy of a Price Change," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1993, pp. 25–33.

¹⁴ See "Chapter 17, The Consumer Price Index," *BLS Handbook of Methods*, for item categories that use the Laspeyres formula.

¹⁵ Reinsdorf and Triplett suggest other reasons beyond substitution to use the geometric mean estimator.

¹⁶ For a detailed discussion of this index, see Robert Cage, John S. Greenlees, and Patrick Jackman, "Introducing the Chained Consumer Price Index." Paper presented at Seventh Meeting of the International Working Group on Price Indices, Paris, France, May 2003.

¹⁷ Unlike the CPI-U and CPI-U-XL, major group and other subaggregate C-CPI-U indexes are not independent. For example, the Food and Beverage C-CPI-U index reflects average price change among food and beverage items, but because relative price change for items in other major groups (Housing, Transportation, for example) may affect the level of expenditure on food items, the Food and Beverage C-CPI-U index is conditional upon price change in other major groups. Moreover, C-CPI-U indexes are not precisely consistent in aggregation, although in practice they are very close. That is, an expenditure weighted average of the subindexes may not yield the exact estimate of All Items price change as the official All Items index. Additionally, the difference between the C-CPI-U and published CPI-U is being used as a measure of upper-level substitution even though the published CPI-U is technically a Lowe index. Thus, while this table does give an idea of the relative magnitude of the substitution effects, it should be interpreted with caution for the major groups and other subaggregates. Note, however, that BLS research on upper-level substitution bias, which had preceded the development of the C-CPI-U and had been provided to the Boskin Commission, was based on the comparison of a true Laspeyres index with Fisher and Tornqvist superlative indexes.

¹⁸ The CPI-U-XL is an unofficial index that uses a Laspeyres formula to average the prices within basic item area cells, as well as aggregating those indexes.

¹⁹ Data from which this figure is derived are available on the BLS website at <http://www.bls.gov/cpi/cpimatab.htm>.

²⁰ See Ken Stewart, "Improving Sample Rotation Procedures," *CPI Detailed Report*, October 1994, pp. 7–8; and "Extending the Improvements in CPI Sample Rotation Procedures and Improving the Procedures for Substitute Items," *CPI Detailed Report*, March, 1996, pp. 4–5.

²¹ See Robert McClelland and Marshall Reinsdorf, "Small Sample Bias in Geometric Mean and Seasoned CPI Component Indexes," Bureau of Labor Statistics Working Paper 324, August 1999; and Ralph Bradley, "Analytical Bias Reduction for Small Samples in the US Consumer Price Index," BLS unpublished manuscript, September 3, 2004.

²² See Bradley, "Analytical Bias Reduction for Small Samples in the US Consumer Price Index."

²³ Robert Cage and coauthors estimate that the size of the difference is only 0.6 percent if the biennial weights are used in the construction of the CPI-U. In addition, this large difference is also apparent in the difference between the PCE chain-weight and fixed-weight indexes for 2000.

²⁴ Weights for the final version of the C-CPI-U are from contemporaneous expenditure data and so the CPI-U weights are always, in a sense, older than those of the C-CPI-U. However, since the CPI-U weights are updated every 2 years, the time gap between the weights of the two indexes varies over time.

²⁵ For more on these discussions, see Schultze and Mackie, eds., *At What Price? Conceptualizing and Measuring Cost-of-Living and Price Indexes*, p. 31.

²⁶ See Robert Gordon, "Apparel Prices 1914–93 and the Hulten/Bruegel Paradox."

²⁷ David E. Lebow and Jeremy D. Rudd, "Measurement Error in the

Consumer Price Index: Where Do We Stand?" *Journal of Economic Literature*, March 2003, pp. 159–201.

²⁸ Hulten, "Quality Change in the CPI."

²⁹ Bart Hobijn, "On Both Sides of the Quality Bias in Price Indexes," Staff Report 157 (Federal Reserve Bank of New York, 2002); on the Internet at <http://ideas.repec.org/p/fip/fednsr/157.html#provider>.

³⁰ Bill Gross, "Haute Con Job," *Investment Outlook* (PIMCO Bonds, October 2004).

³¹ This is made especially clear in Brent R. Moulton, "Bias in the Consumer Price Index: What is the Evidence?"; and in John S. Greenlees, "A Bureau of Labor Statistics Perspective on Bias in the Consumer Price Index."

³² This discussion follows that in the *BLS Handbook of Methods*.

³³ See, Schultze and Mackie, eds., *At What Price? Conceptualizing and Measuring Cost-of-Living and Price Indexes*, p. 122.

³⁴ Kenneth J. Stewart and Stephen B. Reed, "Consumer Price Index Using Current Methods," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1999, pp. 29–38.

³⁵ In the past 3 years, the average adjustment has fallen to 0.26 percent per year.

³⁶ David S. Johnson and Craig Brown, Internal BLS memorandum, April 2005.

³⁷ David S. Johnson and Joe Chelena, Internal BLS memorandum, February 2005.

Comparing U.S. and European inflation: the CPI and the HICP

An experimental U.S. consumer price index that uses the methods of the European Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) tracks that index well; the new index also moves similarly to the trend of the U.S. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)

Walter Lane
and
Mary Lynn Schmidt

This article introduces an experimental¹ consumer price index for the United States that follows, to the extent possible, the methods of the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), the European Union's (EU's) official price index. The U.S. HICP differs from the U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI) in two major respects. First, the HICP includes the rural population in its scope. Second, and probably more importantly, the HICP excludes owner-occupied housing, in part because the methods for measuring price changes for owner-occupied housing are controversial and difficult. To construct the experimental U.S. HICP, the CPI first was expanded to cover the entire (noninstitutional) U.S. population and then was narrowed to remove the owner-occupied housing costs that the HICP excludes from its scope.

Price indexes, such as the CPI, are complex constructs that can be sensitive to decisions about their scope, the formulas by which they are calculated, and other factors that are under the control of the statistical agencies that disseminate them. Until recently, there was little standard international practice pertaining to CPI's, and in making decisions on how to structure their CPI's, the agencies often gave a low priority to international comparability. Virtually every country has a statistical agency that produces these indexes. Countries use CPI's for a variety of purposes, one of the chief ones of which is largely internal: as a mechanism for adjusting income payments such as

Social Security. For this purpose, international differences may be of little importance.

The lack of international comparability is more problematic, however, when CPI's are used as economic indicators or deflators for other series. As economic indicators, CPI's signify how well monetary authorities and other policymakers are controlling inflation. As deflators, CPI's are used to compute real (inflation-adjusted) versions of other economic series, such as gross domestic product and productivity measures. Differences in CPI methods can make cross-country comparisons of inflation or real economic series, such as real gross domestic product, less reliable. If, for example, there is reason to believe that differences in methods are causing one country's price index to appear low relative to another's (that is, the index would have risen more rapidly had the one country used the other country's index methods), then the first country will appear to be doing better at controlling inflation. At the same time, its economy will appear to be growing faster—its real (inflation-adjusted) growth rate will be rising faster—and so will its economy's productivity.

In recent years, the United States has outperformed Europe with respect to these growth indicators. Some believe that this difference in performance is due in part to differences between the U.S. and European CPI's and that the Nation's economic performance would appear less robust

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if the U.S. price index used European price index methods. BLS experimental indexes do not support this conclusion; in fact, for the period from December 1997 to December 2005, the U.S. HICP has risen more slowly than the official U.S. CPI has. In other words, the spread between the U.S. and the European economic performance would be even greater had the United States used an HICP. Of course, there are other differences—see later—that could not be accounted for, and these may be responsible for some of the apparent differences in the relative performance of the U.S. and European economies.

The need for international standards became particularly important in Europe as the countries on that continent joined to form the European Union (EU),² integrating their economies. Having a common measure of inflation is even more critical for the 12 EU countries³ that use the euro, the new monetary unit. To meet this need, Eurostat (the EU's statistical agency) developed the HICP, which is, by design, an internationally comparable measure of inflation. Eurostat developed the HICP's methods⁴ in consultation with the statistical agencies of the EU member states. The EU requires each member and each prospective member country to produce an HICP. (Many countries continue to produce their old consumer price indexes for internal purposes, such as adjusting pensions, and for historical continuity.) For admission to the EU, prospective members must meet "convergence criteria," including a price stability standard based on the HICP. The European Central Bank, which regulates the euro, uses the HICP to determine eurozone monetary policy.

An experimental CPI for the total United States

The objective in this study was to create an experimental HICP series for the United States that could be compared with the U.S. CPI and with the HICP's of Europe. The U.S. CPI underwent a major revision effective with the index for January 1998, so that formed the logical starting point for the experimental series to be described.

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), the headline U.S. CPI, estimates price change for the non-institutional urban population.⁵ The CPI-U excludes the rural, nonmetropolitan population from coverage, due largely to the difficulty involved in sampling the remote and sparsely populated areas of the country. The European HICP estimates price change for the entire population, urban and rural. Before an HICP for the United States was constructed, an experimental CPI for the total U.S. population was created.⁶ Called the CPI-XT, this index was constructed out of a previously fashioned experimental index for the rural U.S. population, the CPI-XR, which was then combined with the CPI-U.

The CPI is calculated in two stages.⁷ In simple terms, for the first stage the universe of consumer items available to urban households in the United States is partitioned into 8,018 discrete, exhaustive, mutually exclusive categories called *elementary aggregates*.⁸ The Bureau then collects a

sample of prices and produces price indexes for most elementary aggregates. (Price indexes for the unsampled elementary aggregates, which are not as important as the sampled ones, are imputed.) With the CPI for January 1999, the Bureau began using a geometric mean index formula for most elementary aggregates.

The second stage combines the price indexes for the elementary aggregates to form higher level indexes by using the elementary price indexes as if they were prices in an index-number formula. This higher level formula, a variant of the Laspeyres⁹ index formula, also is used for the elementary aggregates to which the geometric mean formula does not apply and was used for all elementary aggregates prior to 1999.

The Laspeyres formula requires a weight for each elementary aggregate, as well as a price index series. The Consumer Expenditure (CE) survey is the source of these weights. Although the survey covers the entire U.S. population, including those living in rural areas, the CPI-U's high-level weights use only the expenditures of CE survey respondents living in urban areas. For the 2001–02 and 2003–04 CPI weighting periods, the CE survey had already compiled rural expenditures, which the CPI then processed in the same way as it does those for the consumer urban weights.¹⁰ There is a weight for each of the 211 item strata for the rural areas in each of the 4 Census regions. These $211 \times 4 = 844$ weights were used to construct the experimental CPI for the rural United States set forth in this article.

Of course, an index series also was required for each rural elementary aggregate. Unlike weights, however, index series (estimates of price change) are not readily available for the rural aggregates. In short, the CPI does not collect prices in rural areas, so there are no elementary aggregates for them. Accordingly, as a proxy for the rural elementary aggregates, the 844 elementary aggregates for the small urban areas in each Census Bureau region were used.¹¹ For some item categories, these indexes may be quite reasonable: one could speculate that rural consumers often make their purchases in nearby small urban areas. This argument is less persuasive, however, for item categories such as rent and utilities.

The following tabulation compares the official CPI-U (rebased to December 2001 = 100) with the CPI-XR and the CPI-XT:¹²

December—	CPI-U	CPI-XR	CPI-XT
2001	100.0	100.0	100.0
2002	102.4	102.4	102.4
2003	104.3	103.9	104.3
2004	107.7	108.1	107.8
2005	111.4	112.5	111.5

The following tabulation compares the December-to-December percent changes of those same indexes (the entries

listed are the percent changes from the previous December):

December—	CPI-U	CPI-XR	CPI-XT
2002	2.4	2.4	2.4
2003	1.9	1.4	1.8
2004	3.3	4.1	3.4
2005	3.4	4.1	3.5

The CPI-XR is only about 11 percent of the CPI-XT and therefore has very little effect on the CPI-XT. CPI weights are expenditure weights, not population weights. The rural population spends less per capita on consumer items; consequently, the rural index has a disproportionately small influence on the total index.

The U.S. HICP

Once an index for the total U.S. population was derived, its item coverage was adjusted to correspond to that of the European index. Again, the major difference between the U.S. and European indexes is in the treatment of owner-occupied housing costs, a difficult and controversial part of any CPI. The issue can be summarized here, though only briefly.¹³ Most economists agree that a house (or any other type of housing unit) is a capital good and not a consumer good. Thus, expenditures to purchase or make major improvements to houses are investments and out of the scope of a CPI. Of course, on the one hand, homes provide the occupant with shelter, a valuable service that owner occupants would have to pay for if they did not own their homes; on the other hand, because they live in their homes instead of renting them out, owner occupants are foregoing income they could receive. To capture these countervailing ideas, the U.S. CPI uses a "rental equivalence" approach that estimates the changes in what owner occupants would pay to rent equivalent housing. Some European countries use this approach in their national CPI's as well. Others use a variety of methods that usually include mortgage interest and taxes.

To date, the Europeans have not been able to agree on how to measure owner-occupied housing costs. Consequently, they have simply ruled all owner expenses (except for minor repairs and maintenance) entirely out of the scope of the HICP.¹⁴ For purposes of comparability in this article, the stratum for *owners' equivalent rent of primary residence* has been removed from the U.S. HICP, along with the part of the *lodging while out of town* stratum that represents *owners' equivalent rent of secondary residences*.¹⁵

Some other differences between European and U.S. methods are summarized in exhibit 1.¹⁶ The U.S. CPI uses a geometric formula for most elementary aggregates, whereas many European countries choose an arithmetic formula, which tends to rise more rapidly. (HICP rules allow either formula.) The U.S. CPI also may quality adjust for changes in consumer products and may introduce new products

into the pricing samples more aggressively. The Europeans approach some kinds of insurance differently. For example, they use a premiums-net-of-claims-paid approach; by contrast, the U.S. CPI uses gross premiums for household and vehicle insurance.¹⁷ Future versions of the U.S. HICP may be able to adopt additional measures which would allow that index to follow the European methodology more closely.

In addition, differences between American and European societies can be important sources of differences in the movement of indexes, even when identical index methods are used. One obvious example is that, because Americans pay for a much larger portion of medical care expenses themselves, medical care has a much larger importance in the U.S. indexes. By contrast, Europeans generally receive much of their medical care through government programs, which are out of the scope of both CPI's and HICP's. Americans also pay a larger share of education costs than Europeans do: college tuition and other education costs have been some of the fastest-rising components of the U.S. CPI in recent years.

U.S. inflation as measured by the U.S. HICP

Table 1 compares U.S. CPI's and HICP's for the period from December 1997 through December 2005. Before 2002, a period for which rural weights are lacking, the comparison is for the urban population only. Starting with data for January 2002, the comparison is for the total population.¹⁸

From December 1997 through December 2005, the experimental U.S. HICP rose 20.8 percent. Over the same period, the experimental CPI-XT grew by 22.1 percent, slightly more than the official CPI-U's 21.7 percent. Thus, inflation as measured by the HICP is lower than inflation as measured by the CPI. The index for *owners' equivalent rent* rose 26.0 percent over the period from December 1997 to December 2004, so leaving that stratum out of the calculation reduced the HICP's percentage growth. Over the same period, the index for *lodging while out of town* rose 20.2 percent, so reducing its CPI weight for the HICP had relatively little effect on the difference between the two.

Table 2 uses the U.S. item classification scheme to provide weight shares¹⁹ for the CPI-U, CPI-XR, CPI-XT, and U.S. HICP-T for the current (since January 2004) and previous (January 2002 through December 2003) CPI weight regimes. The table, which gives weighting information for the eight CPI major groups of item strata and for selected smaller groups and strata, shows that rural spending patterns are rather different from those of the urban population. For example, the rural population devotes a larger share of its consumer spending to *transportation* and a smaller share to *shelter*. These differences are likely the result of differences in overall price levels and in relative prices, as well as in income, lifestyles, and tastes.

Table 3 classifies consumer goods and services according to the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) scheme, which the HICP uses. At the first level, the

Exhibit 1. Comparison of European HICP with U.S. HICP and U.S. CPI-U

Missing information			
Category	European HICP	U.S. HICP	CPI-U
Definition	Measure of the average change in the prices of goods and services available for purchase in the economic territory of the member State for purposes of directly satisfying consumers' needs	Measure of the average change over time in the prices of consumer items—that is, goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living	Measure of the average change over time in the prices of consumer items—that is, goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living
Geographic and population coverage	All households in the territory of the member State	Noninstitutional population of the United States	Noninstitutional urban population of the United States
Item coverage	Private consumption, except owner-occupied housing, gambling, lotteries, and life insurance	Private consumption, except owner-occupied housing, gambling, lotteries, and life insurance	Includes owner-occupied housing and excludes gambling, lotteries, and life insurance
Formula	Laspeyres	Laspeyres	Laspeyres
Weight update interval	At least 5 yearly updates, annual review	Biennial	Biennial
Elementary aggregate formula	Ratio of geometric to arithmetic mean	Weighted geometric or arithmetic mean	Weighted geometric or arithmetic mean
Classification	Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP)	COICOP (2-digit level)	U.S. CPI item classification structure
Level of detail	94 classes, 160 subindexes	12 classes (2-digit COICOP)	211 item strata, 38 index areas

Table 1. Four price indexes, 1997–2005

[December 2001 = 100]

December—	CPI-U (1997–2001) and CPI-XT (2002–05)		HICP-U (1997–2001) and HICP-T (2002–05)	
	Level	Percent change	Level	Percent change
1997	91.3	...	92.6	...
1998	92.8	1.6	93.7	1.2
1999	95.2	2.7	96.2	2.7
2000	98.5	3.4	99.2	3.1
2001	100.0	1.6	100.0	.8
2002	102.4	2.4	102.2	2.2
2003	104.3	1.8	104.1	1.8
2004	107.8	3.4	107.9	3.7
2005	111.5	3.5	111.9	3.8

Table 2. Biennial weights (relative importances) for the U.S. indexes (CPI-U, CPI-XR, CPI-XT, and HICP-T) for 1999–2000 and 2001–02¹

Group	1999–2000				2001–02			
	CPI-U	CPI-XR	CPI-XT	U.S. HICP-T ²	CPI-U	CPI-XR	CPI-XT	U.S. HICP-T ²
All items	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Food and beverages	15.45	15.96	15.51	20.16	15.08	15.59	15.13	20.14
Food	14.43	15.17	14.51	18.86	14.09	14.86	14.17	18.86
Food at home	8.34	9.48	8.46	11.00	8.06	9.01	8.17	10.87
Food away from home	6.10	5.69	6.05	7.86	6.02	5.85	6.00	7.99
Alcoholic beverages	1.02	.80	.99	1.29	.99	.73	.96	1.28
Housing	40.04	34.79	39.45	21.29	41.79	36.39	41.19	21.72
Shelter	30.64	24.37	29.94	8.93	32.38	25.31	31.59	8.95
Rent of primary residence	6.13	2.62	5.73	7.45	5.98	2.73	5.62	7.48
Lodging away from home	2.97	1.80	2.84	1.00	3.22	2.36	3.12	.97
Hotels and motels .....	.79	.59	.77	1.00	.74	.66	.73	.97
Owners' equivalent of secondary residences	2.17	1.21	2.06	.00	2.48	1.70	2.40	.00
Household insurance .....	.35	.46	.37	.47	.37	.48	.38	.51
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence	21.20	19.49	21.01	.00	22.81	19.74	22.47	.00
Fuels and utilities	4.38	5.40	4.49	5.84	4.64	5.58	4.75	6.32
Household furnishings and operations ...	5.02	5.02	5.02	6.53	4.77	5.51	4.85	6.46
Apparel	4.82	4.24	4.75	6.17	4.32	3.87	4.27	5.68
Transportation	17.77	21.33	18.17	23.62	17.32	21.50	17.78	23.67
Private transportation	16.52	20.59	16.98	22.07	16.21	20.89	16.73	22.27
New and used motor vehicles	8.84	10.99	9.08	11.80	8.69	11.30	8.98	11.95
Motor fuel	3.18	4.48	3.33	4.33	3.16	4.53	3.31	4.41
Public transportation	1.25	.73	1.19	1.55	1.11	.60	1.05	1.40
Medical care	5.56	7.41	5.77	7.50	5.78	7.97	6.03	8.03
Recreation	6.12	6.68	6.19	8.05	5.98	5.98	5.98	7.96
Education and communication	6.07	5.18	5.97	7.76	6.00	5.01	5.89	7.84
Education	2.55	1.50	2.43	3.16	2.56	1.42	2.43	3.23
Communication	3.52	3.68	3.54	4.60	3.44	3.60	3.46	4.61
Other goods and services	4.16	4.40	4.19	5.45	3.73	3.68	3.73	4.96

¹ The CPI weights are based on biennial periods: the 2002–03 weights use 1999–2000 expenditures, and the 2004–05 weights use 2001–02 expenditures. Relative importances are expenditures of each item as a percent of total expenditures.

² The U.S. HICP-T is defined as the CPI-XT, excluding owners' equivalent rent of primary residence and owners' equivalent rent of secondary residence.

table defines 12 two-digit categories that are similar to the 8 major groups of the U.S. classification system. In this study, these 2-digit-level index series were calculated for the experimental U.S. HICP.

Comparing U.S. and European inflation

Each European country produces its own national HICP. Eurostat combines national HICP's to produce HICP's for multinational

Table 3. Relative importances of the EICP¹ and the U.S. HICP-T

Code	Category	European index of Consumer Prices (EICP), 2001	U.S. HICP-T biennial expenditure weights, ² 1999-2000	European index of Consumer Prices (EICP), 2003	U.S. HICP-T biennial expenditure weights, ² 2001-02
cp00	All-items HICP	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
cp01	Food and nonalcoholic beverages	16.00	10.83	15.49	10.71
cp02	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics	4.28	1.99	4.28	1.92
cp03	Clothing and footwear	7.25	5.86	7.21	5.45
cp04	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	15.12	13.09	14.55	13.59
cp05	Furnishings, household equipment, and routine maintenance of the house	7.70	6.19	7.48	6.12
cp06	Health	3.66	7.01	3.66	7.49
cp07	Transport	15.08	20.44	14.70	20.34
cp08	Communications	2.71	3.40	2.98	3.49
cp09	Recreation and culture	10.67	9.54	10.61	9.36
cp10	Education	1.00	2.85	1.10	2.93
cp11	Restaurants and hotels	9.49	9.35	9.79	9.44
cp12	Miscellaneous goods and services	7.05	9.44	8.16	9.15

¹ The EICP is the HICP for the 25 countries constituting the European Union beginning May 1, 2004, or the EU25. The EICP is based on the expenditure weight year.

² The U.S. HICP-T is based on biennial periods: indexes for January 2002

through December 2003 are based on expenditure weights for 1999 and 2000; indexes for January 2004 through December 2005 are based on expenditure weights for 2001 and 2002.

groups. A country's weight is its share (within the multinational group) of private domestic consumption expenditures—a component of a country's gross domestic product. The European Index of Consumer Prices (EICP) is the aggregate price index for the entire EU.²⁰ Eurostat also produces indexes for other European areas and groups of countries, such as the eurozone, and then publishes these HICP's in its monthly press release, *Statistics in Focus: Economy and Finance*. Included in the release are the U.S. and Japanese CPI's, which, Eurostat notes, are not strictly comparable to the HICP. Table 4 compares the U.S. CPI-U, the U.S. HICP-T, and the EICP.²¹

The chief sources of greater measured inflation in the United States are motor fuels, gasoline, and medical services and drugs. All of these U.S. indexes have higher weights, and all exhibit greater price increases, than their European counterparts. Off-

setting this relationship a bit, tobacco and alcohol rose more rapidly in the European index and have more weight there as well.

IN SUM, THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE MEASURES should not be overstated. Although there were some noticeable differences for individual years, the two U.S. measures moved similarly over the period of study. Nor were differences between the United States and Europe particularly striking. The fact that the period of study was one of comparatively mild inflation may have something to do with the relative similarity of the measures. The Bureau plans to continue producing the experimental measures, and the conclusions arrived at in this article may be revisited, especially if the underlying inflation situation changes. □

Table 4. Three price indexes, 1997–2005

[December 2001 = 100]

December—	U.S. CPI-U		U.S. HICP-T		ECP	
	Level	Percent change	Level	Percent change	Level	Percent change
1997	91.3	—	92.6	—	91.9	—
1998	92.8	1.6	93.7	1.2	93.3	1.5
1999	95.2	2.7	96.2	2.7	95.4	2.2
2000	98.5	3.4	99.2	3.1	98.0	2.7
2001	100.0	1.6	100.0	.8	100.0	2.1
2002	102.4	2.4	102.2	2.2	102.1	2.1
2003	104.3	1.9	104.1	1.8	104.1	1.9
2004	107.7	3.3	107.9	3.7	106.6	2.4
2005	111.4	3.4	111.9	3.8	108.8	2.1

SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Eurostat.

Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: The authors thank John Greenlees for his critical review; Rob Cage, Joshua Klick, and Cam Taylor for providing the expenditure weights; Lyubov Rozenthal for performing the index calculations; and Susan Fleck, Mary Jablonski, Ronald Johnson, John Layng, Wolodar Lysko, and Jessica Sincavage for editorial assistance. The results remain the responsibility of the authors and not the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics uses the term “experimental,” in contrast to “official,” to denote series that it produces outside of its regular production systems and, consequently, with less than full production quality. For security reasons, BLS researchers cannot produce experimental statistics until after the publication of the corresponding official statistics. To obtain experimental series referred to in this article, contact either of the authors.

² Until April 30, 2004, the EU consisted of 15 countries, called the “EU15”: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. On May 1, 2004, the Union admitted 10 additional countries (Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia), thereby becoming the “EU25.”

³ This group is the European Monetary Union (EMU), or, less formally, the “eurozone,” and consists of the EU15, less Denmark, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. The 10 countries that joined the EU in 2004 will join the EMU and adopt the euro between 2006 and 2010.

⁴ See W. Erwin Diewert, “Harmonized Indexes of Consumer Prices: Their Conceptual Foundations,” *Zeitschrift für Volkswirtschaft und Statistik* 2002, vol. 138, no. 4, pp. 547–637. Available in English on the Internet at www.econ.ubc.ca/diewert/harindex.pdf. (See also “Annex 1: The Harmonized Indices of Consumer Prices (European Union),” in *The Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice* (Geneva, International Labor Office, 2004).)

⁵ As of 1990, the noninstitutional urban and metropolitan populations made up about 87 percent of the total U.S. population.

⁶ The HICP covers all (institutional and noninstitutional) households (consisting of either individuals or a group) within the boundaries of a country. The HICP covers all income levels, nationalities, and residence statuses. The U.S. CPI-XT covers all income levels, nationalities, and residence statuses of the urban and rural populations, but not the institutional population, which is about 2.8 percent, mostly residents of nursing homes, military bases, and prisons.

⁷ For an explanation of U.S. CPI methods, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, chapter 17, “The Consumer Price Index,” on the Internet at www.bls.gov/cpi/home.htm.

⁸ An elementary aggregate is an item category (item stratum) in an index area. The U.S. CPI’s item classification system defines 211 item strata covering all consumer items within the scope of the index. The CPI’s geographic classification system defines 38 urban areas spread across the four U.S. Census regions (Northeast, Midwest, South, and West). (Note that $211 \times 38 = 8,018$.)

The Bureau of Labor Statistics calls the elementary aggregates *basic indexes* to emphasize the fact that the U.S. CPI constructs these indexes out of (lower level) weights. Most other countries’ CPI’s use unweighted formulas to construct indexes for their elementary aggregates.

⁹ The *Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice* calls this index formula a *Lowe* index. (See chapter 15.)

¹⁰ Unfortunately, CPI expenditure weight processing of rural CE data did not begin until the CE survey for 1999, when the CPI’s processing system changed to accommodate biennial updating of the weights. CPI weights for the period ending December 2001 use data from the 1993, 1994, and 1995 CE surveys. Consequently, because the amount of processing would have been prohibitive, rural weights for pre-2002 index periods were not obtained for this article.

¹¹ In the Northeast region, small urban places are rare, so small metropolitan areas were used instead.

¹² Monthly data were calculated for all series presented and are available on request. For brevity, only the December data are shown in this article.

¹³ For a more complete discussion, see “Consumer Price Indexes for Rent and Rental Equivalence,” a *CPI Fact Sheet* on the subject, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/cpi/cpifact6.htm.

¹⁴ There is some concern in Europe that, because the share of households that are owner occupied varies widely from country to country, omitting owner-occupied housing costs while including renter-occupied housing costs weakens the international comparability of the HICP. (See Ane-Kathrine Christensen, Julien Dupont,

and Paul Schreyer, "International Comparability of the Consumer Price Index: Owner-Occupied Housing," paper presented at the OECD Conference on Inflation Measures, Paris, June 21–22, 2005, for more on this point.)

¹⁵ Comparing the weight shares for the CPI-XT and the HICP in table 2 on page 25 shows how these removals increased the importance of the nonhousing items.

¹⁶ This exhibit is an adaptation of a table from Henning Ahnert and Mariagnese Branchi, "The HICP as an Anchor for European Price Statistics," paper presented at OECD Conference on Inflation Measures: Too High—Too Low—Internationally Comparable? Paris, June 2005. The table compares the HICP with the national price indexes of the EU members. The HICP column in the exhibit is identical to its counterpart in Ahnert and Branchi's table.

¹⁷ The U.S. CPI nets insurance reimbursements out of the weights for repairs and replacement purchases, rather than from the weights for household and vehicle insurance premiums. Like the HICP, the U.S. CPI also nets out health insurance reimbursements from the weights for

health insurance premiums (and not those of health care providers, such as hospitals).

¹⁸ An earlier, preliminary version of the U.S. HICP was made available to the public. That version, which consisted of the CPI-U less the stratum for *owners' equivalent rent of primary residence*, rose 16.3 percent between December 1997 and December 2004.

¹⁹ The expenditure shares from the 2001 and 2002 CE surveys are the basis of the weights for the indexes from January 2004 through December 2005; those from the 1999 and 2000 CE surveys are the basis for the indexes from January 2002 through December 2003. When updated for price change to the December before their first use in the index, the expenditure shares are the initial weights for each weight regime. The CPI production system routinely updates shares, but the index simulation system presented here does not, because it works at a more aggregated level.

²⁰ The EICP covered the EU15 until April 2004 and the EU25 thereafter.

²¹ All series were rebased to December 2001. The CPI-U is published on a 1982–84 = 100 basis, the EICP on a 1996 = 100 basis.

Impact of business births and deaths in the payroll survey

The CES probability-based sample redesign accounts for most business birth employment through the imputation of business deaths, with the remaining portion estimated by a net birth/death model

Kirk Mueller

The Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), is a monthly survey of more than 400,000 business establishments. The CES program provides estimates on employment, hours, and earnings by industry detail for the Nation, States, and metropolitan areas. The CES is widely considered one of the most timely and accurate economic indicators published by the Federal Government.

The CES sample-based employment estimates for March of each year are benchmarked, or re-anchored, annually to the March universe count derived principally from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program. These QCEW population counts are much less timely than sample-based estimates and are used to provide an annual point-in-time census for employment. For national series, only the March sample-based estimates are replaced with the population counts.¹

BLS completed a comprehensive redesign of the CES sample in 2003, changing the survey from a quota-based sample to a probability-based sample.² The probability-based sample redesign addressed one of the major limitations of the previous quota-based sample: the absence of a method to directly measure new business births. The new probability-based sample accounts for most business birth employment through the imputation of business deaths, with the remaining portion estimated by a net birth/death model that calculates the effect of the imputation, measures the imputation error, and generates a forecast of this error to adjust the cur-

rent estimate.

With the introduction of the redesign, many questions have arisen with respect to the new model-based estimation of the net of births and deaths. This article discusses the underlying assumptions of the model and the rationale behind them. It also discusses the reasons why the total accounting for business births is cyclically sensitive, in spite of the use of the forecast net birth/death values. Lastly, it draws comparisons between the bias adjustment model of the quota sample design and the net birth/death model of the probability sample design. The models differ in the portion of the population that they are meant to measure.

Probability sample design

From its inception in the 1930s until the redesign, the payroll survey was collected as a quota-based sample. A bias adjustment model was used to account for the employment movement each month not captured by the sample, including employment growth because of the birth of new establishments. Over time, both internal and external reviews of the CES program concluded that a probability-based sample would benefit the program by introducing a more standard survey design and decreasing the reliance of model-based adjustments. After several years of research, BLS began in June 2000 to implement in the CES a probability-based sample, phased in by industry. This process was

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completed with the 2002 benchmark release in June 2003, when the last industry was converted to a probability basis.

During the redesign phase in period, BLS conducted production tests of the new sample design and made parallel estimates each year for industries prior to their official implementation with the subsequent benchmark. The new survey design includes both the new sample composition and the use of a two-step process to account for the employment associated with business births. This process first imputes a portion of the birth employment from the employment associated with business deaths. The second step models the historical difference between the imputation and the actual relationship between business birth and business death employments; this step is referred to as the net birth/death model.

The establishments that make up the population of interest for the CES can be broken up into three segments relative to a benchmark month. Those segments are 1) establishments that continue to employ workers after the benchmark, 2) establishments that go out-of-business after the benchmark, and 3) establishments that begin to employ workers after the benchmark. With the probability sample implementation, the entire population of establishments that are in business in the benchmark month is appropriately represented for the period from which the sample is selected. As a result, the sample accounts for the first two segments—establishments that are continuing in nature and establishments that go out of business. The population employment for these units is moved forward through the use of weighted link relative estimation. If it is assumed that there is little difference in the response rates between the continuing units in the sample and the units that go out of business in the sample, then the monthly estimate based on the establishments in the sample should appropriately capture the employment movements within these two segments of the universe of establishments. (The accuracy of the assumption of similar response rates is addressed later in the article.) Accounting for the third segment—establishments that are births—still requires additional steps.

To understand how the employment estimates are moved forward with the weighted link relative, it is necessary to consider the form of the estimator. The basic formula for estimating all employees is:

$$\hat{AE}_c = \left(\hat{AE}_p \times \frac{\sum_i (w_i \times ae_{c,i})}{\sum_i (w_i \times ae_{p,i})} \right)$$

where

\hat{AE}_c = estimate of all employees for the current month

\hat{AE}_p = estimate of all employees for the previous month
 i = the i -th sample unit

w_i = the weight for the i -th sample unit

$ae_{c,i}$ = i -th sample unit that reports for the current month

$ae_{p,i}$ = i -th sample unit that reports for the previous month

The estimator requires that the business reports data for both the previous and current months if its data are to be used. This is referred to as a matched sample. This estimator uses the trend in the matched sample to move the previous month's estimated employment forward.

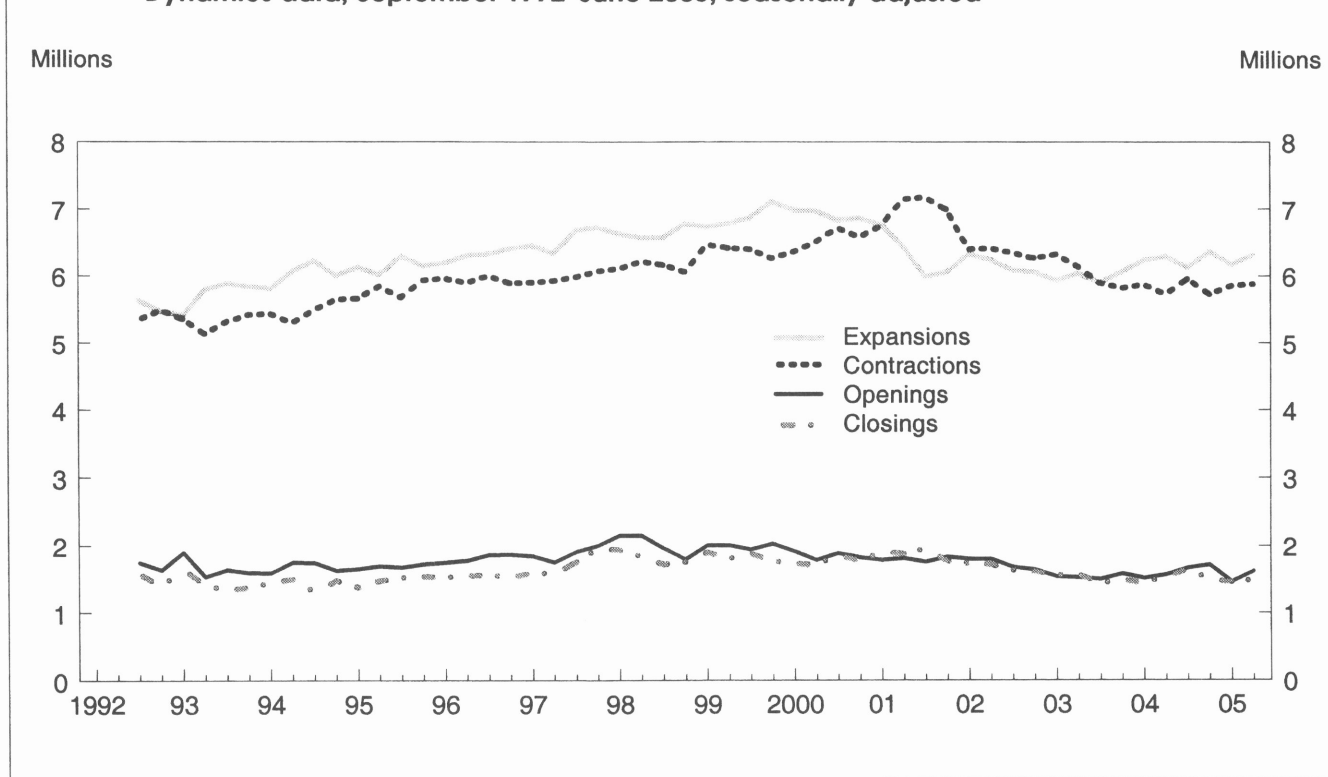
As mentioned previously, the third segment of the CES population of interest is establishments that open after the benchmark, or business births. Like many establishment surveys, the CES has difficulty with obtaining and developing a timely sample frame for business births. This is because a lag exists between an establishment opening for business and its appearance on the universe frame, where it would be available for sampling. This lag currently is about 7 months. In contrast, the lag from the reference month to the CES first publication of the employment estimates for that reference month is 3 weeks. Absent a sample, some form of modeling of this employment is necessary to account for the business births and their associated employment growth.

Early research associated with the redesign efforts indicated a strong relationship between the employment associated with business births and that associated with business deaths. This relationship can be seen in the Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data when a comparison is made between the employment associated with quarterly business openings and that associated with quarterly business closings.³ (See chart 1.) The primary difference between the BED data and the CES concepts is that the BED data track births over a quarter. The birth employment relevant to the CES is the employment associated with births since the last benchmark.

Imputation of deaths

As was mentioned earlier, the probability sample with the weighted link relative estimator will accurately represent the movement of the population. However, as a practical matter, units that have gone out of business generally do not report their data for the month in which they go out of business. There are two primary reasons. First, the CES is a voluntary survey and not all firms respond. Second, companies by definition have no employees once they are out of business, and there may be no one to report their data.⁴ As a result, these unreported sample events are not included in the calculation of the weighted link relative and are counter to the assumption discussed earlier that there were no large differences between the response rates of continuous units and those that go out of business.

Chart 1. Private sector components of gross job gains and gross job losses, Business Employment Dynamics data, September 1992–June 2005, seasonally adjusted



To resolve this, a rather intensive followup with all nonresponders would be required each month to attempt to distinguish between nonrespondents and business deaths. Even if this could be accomplished successfully, a model would still be needed for all of the employment associated with business births.

Instead, BLS decided to use the underlying relationship between business birth employment and business death employment that was described in the previous section to at least partially account for the employment associated with business births. Rather than identifying all the deaths for the estimation process, the logic is adjusted to exclude all business deaths from the sample link. Deaths that are nonrespondents are automatically excluded from the matched sample as they have no current month data, and establishments that report that they are out of business are treated as nonrespondents for the current month and are also excluded from the link. As a result, the link calculation is based solely on continuing units. While this first step accounts for a large portion of the birth employment, it does not account for it all.

To understand what is occurring with this first step, it is helpful to break down the estimation process. Conceptually, the previous month's employment can be broken into two parts: 1) the previous month's employment for firms that continued to employ workers in the current month, and 2) the

previous month's employment for firms that go out of business, that is report zero employment, in the current month. Next, consider the application of the weighted current-to-previous month employment ratio for sample units to the previous month employment level for each of the two pieces. This weighted ratio is the same used in the weighted link relative estimator. The employment at establishments that employed workers the prior month and continue to employ workers during the current month is moved forward by the link of the continuous sample units. Applying the link of the continuous units to the employment associated with business deaths effectively imputes a level of birth employment and the growth of previous births for the current month.

Based on the relationship shown in the BED data, this imputation should account for a large portion of the business birth employment. The degree to which this imputation is different from the birth employment is left to be modeled and represents the second step in the accounting for business birth employment.

Modeling residual birth employment

The business birth employment not accounted for by the imputation of business deaths in the sample is modeled as an Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) time

series.⁵ This model is referred to as the net birth/death model. The Bureau's Longitudinal Database (LDB) is the basis for developing the historical relationship to be modeled. The LDB links establishments over time, which allows for the identification of the continuous establishments, establishments that go out of business, and births of establishments. To develop the history for modeling, the same handling of business deaths as described for the CES sample data is applied to the population data. Establishments that go out of business have employment imputed for them based on the rate of change of the continuous units. The employment associated with continuous units and the employment imputed from deaths are summed. The difference is compared with the actual population level to create the series modeled by the birth/death models.⁶

To date, the residual net birth/death component has shown to be a relatively stable portion of the population employment regardless of the point in the business cycle. This may seem counterintuitive until the impact of the imputation of the business deaths is considered in more detail. However, the BED data show that the majority of the employment change in the population is explained by changes in the continuing units rather than the relationship between the employment associated with business births and that associated with business deaths. Furthermore, the BED birth/death relationship is somewhat cyclical like the continuous unit population. The CES application of this relationship takes a step further with the application of the continuous unit link to the employment associated with business deaths. This imputation of employment from business deaths does not provide an exact one-to-one relationship between employment from establishment births and deaths; rather, it is dependant upon the movement of the continuous units.

To complete the estimation formula for the entire population, a net birth/death value must be added to the weighted link relative described earlier. The final formula is as follows:

$$\hat{AE}_c = \left(\hat{AE}_p \times \frac{\sum_i (w_i \times ae_{c,i})}{\sum_i (w_i \times ae_{p,i})} \right) + \text{net birth/death}$$

Cyclical sensitivity

The total business birth employment is accounted for by both the imputation of business deaths and the net birth/death value. While the net birth/death value is a fixed, projected value, the imputation of deaths is dependent upon current sample information.

The impact of the imputation is best seen in the following

series of examples. (See table 1.) For the examples, assume that there is full response associated with the sample. This allows for the evaluation of the imputation process, without the complication of nonresponse. In these examples, the sample is broken down to illustrate the impact of the imputation of business deaths and the estimate of total business birth employment. For each of these examples, assume that the previous month's employment level is 20,000 and the net birth/death factor for the cell is 0.

In each of the examples, a table shows the previous month reported employment for each sample reporter in column 1, the current month reported employment for each sample reporter in column 2, the sample weight for each sample reporter in column 3, the previous month weighted employment (weight times the previous month employment) for each sample reporter in column 4, and the current month weighted employment (weight times the current month employment) for each sample reporter in column 5. The last two rows in each table show the weighted previous and current month employment totals for the sample both including the sample member that went out-of-business and excluding the sample member.

For each example, three calculations are computed.

- 1) An estimate **including** the sample member that goes out of business (report zero employment)
- 2) An estimate **excluding** the sample member that goes out of business (this estimate is the CES estimate based upon the existing estimation algorithm)
- 3) A calculation of the employment associated with the imputation of business deaths (it is the difference between the two estimates listed above)

The differences in the total birth employments in the three examples illustrate the impact of the imputation of business deaths. They also indicate that the total accounting for business birth employment is sensitive to current business cycle information. The first example provides a case where the continuous units are relatively flat. (See table 1, example a.) Applying the link relative estimation formula with the sample death included results in an employment estimate of $(20,000 * 7,590.10 / 7,840.90) = 19,360$. Applying the link relative estimation formula with the sample death excluded results in an employment estimate of $(20,000 * 7,590.10 / 7,502.00) = 20,235$. In this case, the imputation of the death added 875 in employment associated with business births.

In the second example, the continuous units are expanding. (See table 1, example b.) Applying the weighted link relative estimation formula with the sample death included results in an employment estimate of $(20,000 * 8,425.40 / 7,840.90) = 21,491$. Applying the weighted link relative estimation formula with the sample death excluded results in

Table 1. Example a: continuous units are relatively flat

Previous month sample employment	Current month sample employment	Sample weight	Previous month weighted employment	Current month weighted employment
100	103	7.20	720.00	741.60
70	71	11.12	778.40	789.52
400	411	6.80	2,720.00	2,794.80
8	9	68.78	550.24	619.02
4	7	1.00	4.00	7.00
3	2	11.12	33.36	22.24
11	8	6.80	74.80	54.40
35	38	32.00	1,120.00	1,216.00
70	63	11.12	778.40	700.56
65	58	11.12	722.80	644.96
5	0	67.78	338.90	.00
...	...	...	¹ 7,840.90	¹ 7,590.10
...	...	...	² 7,502.00	² 7,590.10

Example b: continuous units are growing

100	108	7.20	720.00	777.60
70	76	11.12	778.40	845.12
400	416	6.80	2,720.00	2,828.80
8	14	68.78	550.24	962.92
4	12	1.00	4.00	12.00
3	7	11.12	33.36	77.84
11	13	6.80	74.80	88.40
35	43	32.00	1,120.00	1,376.00
70	68	11.12	778.40	756.16
65	63	11.12	722.80	700.56
5	0	67.78	338.90	.00
...	...	...	¹ 7,840.90	¹ 8,425.40
...	...	...	² 7,502.00	² 8,425.40

Example c: continuous units are declining

100	98	7.20	720.00	705.60
70	65	11.12	778.40	722.80
400	405	6.80	2,720.00	2,754.00
8	4	68.78	550.24	275.12
4	2	1.00	4.00	2.00
3	1	11.12	33.36	11.12
11	8	6.80	74.80	54.40
35	37	32.00	1,120.00	1,184.00
70	58	11.12	778.40	644.96
65	63	11.12	722.80	700.56
5	0	67.78	338.90	.00
...	...	...	¹ 7,840.90	¹ 7,054.56
...	...	...	² 7,502.00	² 7,054.56

¹ Total with business death included.² Total without business death included.

an employment estimate of $(20,000 \times 8,425.40 / 7,502.00) = 22,462$. In this case, the imputation of the death added 971 in business birth employment.

In the last example, the continuous units are contracting. (See table 1, example c.) Applying the link relative estimation formula with the sample death included results in an employment estimate of $(20,000 \times 7,054.56 / 7,840.9) = 17,994$.

Applying the link relative estimation formula with the sample death excluded results in an employment estimate of $(20,000 \times 7,054.56 / 7,502.00) = 18,807$. In this case, the imputation of the death added 813 in employment.

In other words, the employment level from the imputation differs depending upon the movement of the continuous sample. This is important when considering how the CES ac-

counts for business births and their employment. While the net birth/death figure is a forecasted value, there is current information being used through the imputation of business deaths. As a result, there is sensitivity to current economic conditions in the assumptions for accounting for business birth employment.

If each of these examples is changed to assume that there are sample nonrespondents, then the total amount of birth employment accounted for by each example's imputation is a lower bound for the total births employment in the population. This is because some of the nonrespondents may be deaths with employment imputed for them. For the nonrespondents that are still in business, the link from continuous units is appropriate. If some of the nonrespondents are out of business, then in the estimation process, they also have employment imputed for them.

Bias adjustment vs. net birth/death

Historically, the CES has relied on modeling of some segment of the population to complete the most accurate and current employment picture possible. Under the old quota-based design, which was discontinued in 2003, this modeling was referred to as bias adjustment. A comparison between the bias adjustment and the birth/death adjustment is frequently made by CES data users. However, there are several distinctions between the two models. Both models account for the only nonsample-based adjustment to the CES estimates; however, the birth/death model is not simply an improved bias adjustment model. Bias adjustment was a total error correction model that was used to account for several deficiencies in the quota sample including a nonrandom sample and response errors. As a result, the bias adjustment models were directly driven by revisions to the estimates with the previous benchmark and assumed all error and variability in the estimate should be corrected by the model.

Under the current probability-based design of the CES survey, only the business births are not directly accounted for

through the sample design. The residual net birth/death model can have error associated with it that is not directly tied to benchmark revisions. The model values are affected by defined portions of the population—business births and business deaths. Benchmark revisions can be attributable to nonresponse error, reporting error, sample error or simple sample variability, and the error associated with the modeling for the net of births and deaths. With the new design, each of these components can be examined separately and corrected as the need arises. As a result, it is possible for net birth/death factors to increase in industries with downward benchmark revisions or in industries with upward revisions.

The bias model and the birth/death model are expected to capture different portions of the population movement and, under the current survey, more of the population movement is captured over time through the sample and less is captured through modeling. With the introduction of the new design, parallel estimates were made for a 12-month period in each division. Official quota-based estimates and the probability-based estimates performed similarly; however, generally less birth/death adjustment was applied to the probability estimates than was applied by the bias adjustment model used with the quota-based sample. (See table 2.)

Birth/death model performance

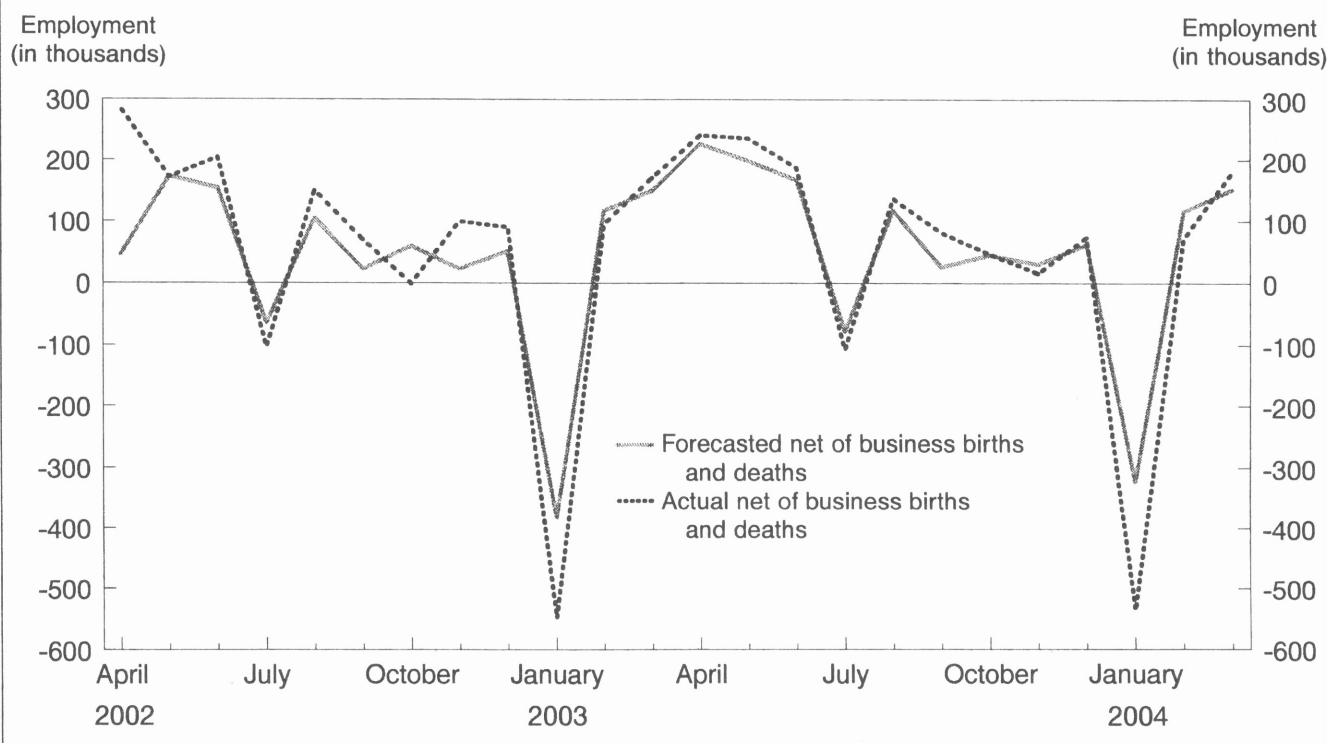
With the full conversion of the CES sample to a probability and NAICS basis, an analysis of the performance of the birth/death model against population data can be performed with the refitting of the models each year. While benchmark revisions have been small in recent years, it is possible that the small revisions could be a result of offsetting errors within the CES-estimation process rather than the quality of the birth/death model. An examination of the forecasted net birth/death factors compared with the actual net of business births and deaths shows that the two did not differ greatly for the April 2002–March 2004 period at the total private level. (See chart 2.)

Table 2. Bias and birth/death factors for parallel estimation periods

Industry	Industry implemented	12-month bias total	12-month birth/death total
Mining	June 2001	0	-8,000
Construction	June 2001	144,000	119,000
Manufacturing	June 2001	96,000	17,000
Wholesale trade	June 2000	153,000	37,000
Retail trade	June 2002	221,000	87,000
Transportation and public utilities	June 2002	90,000	23,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate	June 2002	25,000	9,000

NOTE: Services estimates were not produced in parallel because of the conversion to NAICS in June 2003.

Chart 2. Total private forecasted versus actual net of business births and deaths, not seasonally adjusted, April 2002–March 2004



Additional research

The complete accounting of business birth employment does contain a cyclical component that results from the imputation process, and analysis of both the benchmark revisions and the comparisons of the birth/death factors with population data indicates that the imputation and model combination are performing well. However, there are no variables in the net birth/death model that provide information that is more current than the most recent benchmark. Future research with respect to the birth/death model will involve the examination of variables that can be incorporated on a concurrent or lagged basis. These variables may provide more recent information than what is currently present in the model.

Notes

¹ The Bureau's unemployment insurance (UI) universe count is a quarterly tabulation, from administrative records, of the number of employees covered by unemployment insurance laws. UI universe counts, available on a lagged basis, contain individual employer records for more than 8 million establishments and cover a little more than 97 percent of total nonfarm employment; they thus provide a benchmark for the sample-based

estimates. For the small segment of the population not covered by UI, BLS develops employment benchmarks from several alternative sources. More information on benchmarking of the CES estimates can be found on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/web/cesbmart.htm>.

² A probability-based sample is selected through a random process, and the probabilities of selection are known for each unit in the population. A quota-based sample is derived through a sampling process that is repeated, until a minimum responding sample, or quota, is obtained for each characteristic of interest. Details on the implementation of the CES redesign are available in an article by Sharon Strifas, "Revisions to the Current Employment Statistics National Estimates Effective May 2003," *Employment and Earnings*, June 2003, pp. 3–19.

³ The Business Employment Dynamics data are a set of statistics generated from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, or QCEW, program. These quarterly data series consist of gross job gains and gross job losses statistics from 1992 forward. These data help to provide a picture of the dynamic state of the labor market. More information on the Business Employment Dynamics data can be found on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/bdm/home.htm>.

⁴ Exceptions occur when all worksites are reported in either an aggregate single report or to the Electronic Data Interchange Center; then the location going out-of-business is reported.

⁵ ARIMA modeling uses lags and shifts in the historical data to uncover patterns, such as moving averages and seasonality.

⁶ More detailed technical model descriptions have been published in the Statistical Proceedings of the American Statistical Association and are available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ore/abstract/st020090.htm>.

Multiyear nonfatal work injury rates

Longitudinal data indicate a higher rate of nonfatal workplace injuries than might be expected from annual statistics; less educated workers, whose jobs often involve considerable physical activity, have a substantial risk of on-the-job injury

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and
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Every year, millions of Americans are injured on the job. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS; the Bureau), in 2004 alone, more than 4 million workers suffered a workplace injury or illness, the vast majority of which were injuries.¹ Just over half of these injuries and illnesses involved lost days of work or days of job transfer or restricted work. The annual numbers, however, tell only part of the story. An important question is, How many workers have ever been injured on the job? Occupational safety and health data collected from business establishments do not provide an answer to that question. This article takes a first step toward answering the question by using an unexploited data source on work injuries: the 1979 cohort of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY79).²

Examining nonfatal workplace injury rates from the NLSY79 in 8 of the years from 1988 to 1998,³ the article finds that, over the entire 8 years studied, the overall injury rate for those responding in any of the 8 years was 27.6 percent, indicating that more than a quarter of the sample was injured at least once during those years. The article also finds that (1) a large proportion of injuries resulted in restricted or lost workdays and (2) there are significant differences in injury rates by sex, education level, and, in some cases, race or ethnicity.

Methods

The NLSY79 is an ongoing longitudinal survey sponsored by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.⁴

Beginning in 1979, a sample of individuals aged 14 to 22 years at that time was interviewed annually until 1994 and biennially since then. Retention rates have been quite high. In 2002, 7,724 respondents were interviewed, representing 78.5 percent of the eligible sample. The NLSY79 collects information on individuals' labor market behavior and on items that influence or are influenced by that behavior. The range of information available in the survey is extensive and includes regular information on education, job training, marital history, fertility, health, income, and assets. A complete work history has been collected identifying beginning and ending dates of all jobs, characteristics of those jobs (for example, hours and earnings), and periods of nonwork.

Beginning in 1988, questions were added to capture information on injuries incurred at work. Respondents were asked whether they had incurred any injuries or illnesses in the 12 months before the survey.⁵ For the most recent injury or illness, information was obtained about the month and year of the injury, the activity being performed at the time of the injury, the part of the body hurt or otherwise affected, the number of days away from work, the number of days of restricted work activity, how the incident affected the individual's employment status, whether the injured worker lost wages, and whether the individual filed a worker's compensation claim. If the most recent injury or illness was not the most severe during the reference period, then respondents were asked for the details of the most severe injury or illness.⁶

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Workplace injury data are available for the 1988–90, 1992–94, 1996, 1998, and 2000 survey years.

In calculating injury rates, the analysis considered the most recent injuries reported; illnesses were not included.⁷ If the report of the most recent injury or illness was an illness, then the most severe injury was counted. Therefore, at most one injury per person was counted in a year. Because the NLSY79 does not ask about all work injuries incurred during the year, complete counts of injuries for each respondent cannot be calculated. However, the data do support calculating the number of years in which a respondent suffered a work injury, providing a lower bound on the percentage of workers who were injured more than once during the study period. Summing across the 8 years reveals that approximately 10 percent of the sample reported injuries in more than 1 year. Although not a large percentage of the workforce, the 10-percent figure represents about 36 percent of all those who reported any injuries. As a lower bound, that percentage indicates a substantial number of workers who suffered multiple work injuries.

The severity of an injury can be measured in terms of the number of workdays lost due to the injury. Injuries were classified on the basis of whether they resulted in days away from work or restricted days of work (days in which the respondent was not able to perform his or her regular duties or could not work full time). A lost-workday injury is an injury that results in either missed or restricted days of work. The number of missed and restricted workdays was collected. Demographic variables such as sex and race or ethnicity (Hispanic, black, and nonblack non-Hispanics) were used from the first year of the data. Each year, the respondents were asked about their highest grade completed and highest degree received. The highest degree completed over the 8 years of the survey was calculated from these data and used to measure educational attainment.

Included in the analysis sample was any participant who responded to the injury questions in any of the 8 years. To represent the cohort population, the estimates were weighted to account for the overrepresentation of minorities. The weights were rescaled for each year and applied separately every year the observation was in the sample.

To provide context, it is worthwhile to compare annual injury rates derived from the NLSY79 with BLS estimates of occupational injuries from its employer survey, although many caveats make the comparison problematic. For one, the official statistics are collected from business establishments that use Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) logs, whereas NLSY79 data are collected directly from individuals. Comparisons of the two series also are confounded by the fact that the NLSY79 represents a specific age cohort. Furthermore, at most one injury per person per year is counted in the NLSY79 data, while BLS data include repeat injuries. Finally, BLS estimates are weighted by hours to create rates per full-time-equivalent employee,

whereas NLSY79 rates are per person, regardless of hours worked.

Table 1 shows the annual incidence of occupational injuries from BLS Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS) and from the NLSY79 for 1988–98.⁸ A comparison of the annual injury rates from the OSHS and the NLSY79 indicates that the overall injury rates are lower in the NLSY79. Most of the difference occurs for cases without lost workdays. The injury rates for lost-workday cases, particularly cases with days away from work, are more comparable, although the NLSY79 numbers are still slightly lower in most years. While the small differences in the lost-workday-related measures from the two data sources probably are due to technical differences in the collection methods, the large differences in the all-injuries measure more likely is due to the nature of retrospective reporting in the NLSY79. At the time of the interview, respondents most likely do not report as many of the minor injuries that may no longer be salient to them.⁹

Results

On the basis of data from eight interviews conducted over an 11-year period, the percentage of workers who were injured at any time during the 8 interview years was calculated. Table 2 shows the incidence rates by race or ethnicity and sex for all injuries, lost-workday injuries, and injuries involving days away from work.

Although only about 6 percent to 8 percent of the workforce suffers a work injury each year, as mentioned earlier, a sizable 27.6 percent of the cohort studied was injured at some time during the 8 years studied between 1988 and 1998. A similar relationship holds when the definition of work injury is restricted to those injuries involving time lost. About 3 percent to 4 percent of the workforce each year suffers an injury resulting in lost workdays, while more than 20 percent had such an injury at some point in the 8 years studied. Even fewer injuries result in days away from work, yet about one-sixth (16.7 percent) of this cohort had such a serious injury during that period.

The differences by sex are striking. Men have injury rates 63 percent to 88 percent higher than women, depending on the measure chosen. Men have injury rates of approximately 34 percent, 26 percent, and 22 percent for all injuries, lost-workday injuries, and injuries involving days away from work, respectively. The comparable numbers for women are 21 percent, 15 percent, and 12 percent.

Race or ethnicity differences are not as pronounced. Both Hispanics and nonblack non-Hispanics have similar rates, regardless of the definition of injury. Blacks have lower rates for all injuries and slightly lower rates for lost-workday injuries. The difference vanishes when injuries are restricted to only those resulting in days away from work.

These results show that the cumulative rate of injuries is higher than would be implied by an annual time series. In particular, rates for men are quite large. Much of what deter-

Table 1. Incidence of nonfatal occupational injuries by year, OSHS and NLSY79, 1988–98

Year	Total cases		Lost-workday cases				Cases without lost workdays	
	OSHS	NLSY79	Total		With days away from work		OSHS	NLSY79
			OSHS	NLSY79	OSHS	NLSY79		
1988	8.3	6.9	3.8	4.2	3.4	3.2	4.4	2.3
1989	8.2	5.3	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.9	4.4	1.9
1990	8.3	4.8	3.9	3.0	3.3	2.3	4.5	1.6
1991	7.9	—	3.7	—	3.1	—	4.2	—
1992	8.3	4.4	3.6	2.7	2.9	2.1	4.7	1.3
1993	7.9	4.7	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.3	4.4	2.1
1994	7.7	4.7	3.5	3.3	2.6	2.7	4.2	1.9
1995	7.5	—	3.4	—	2.4	—	4.1	—
1996	6.9	4.7	3.1	3.3	2.1	2.6	3.8	2.1
1997	6.6	—	3.1	—	2.0	—	3.5	—
1998	6.2	4.1	2.9	2.6	1.9	2.0	3.3	1.8

NOTE: Rates listed are per 100 workers. Dash indicates data not available.

Labor Statistics, 2000), table 6; NLSY79 data, authors' tabulations.

SOURCE: OSHS data, *Workplace Injuries and Illnesses in 1999* (Bureau of**Table 2. Eight-year nonfatal work injury rates for NLSY79 cohort**

Sex	Total	Nonblack non-Hispanics	Blacks	Hispanics
All injuries				
Total	27.6	28.4	23.9	26.3
Men	34.2	35.4	26.7	36.2
Women	21.0	21.4	21.1	16.4
Lost-workday injuries				
Total	20.3	20.5	19.2	20.1
Men	25.8	26.3	22.1	28.3
Women	14.7	14.7	16.4	11.8
Days-away-from-work injuries				
Total	16.7	16.8	16.6	16.5
Men	21.8	22.1	19.7	23.0
Women	11.6	11.4	13.5	9.8

NOTE: Rates listed are per 100 workers.

mines injury rates is the risk of injury from the jobs individuals hold. It is not practical to differentiate injuries by industry or occupation in the context of a longitudinal survey. The individuals in the sample examined in this article have held many different jobs over the years studied. However, the nature of those jobs is most likely correlated with the individual's level of education. Thus, table 3 presents injury rates for all three types of injuries for individuals with either of two levels of education: those with at most a high school degree and those with more than a high school degree.¹⁰

Table 3 shows significant differences in injury rates by education level. Those with no more than a high school degree have injury rates 62 percent to 105 percent higher than those with some postsecondary education. The less educated group has injury rates of 34 percent, 26 percent, and 22 percent for all injuries, lost-workday injuries, and days-away-from-work injuries,

respectively. The comparable rates for the more educated group are 21 percent, 14 percent, and 11 percent.

Education mitigates some of the sex differentials. Less educated men are 87 percent to 105 percent more likely to be injured than less educated women, whereas more educated men are 23 percent to 43 percent more likely to be injured than more educated women. Especially important to note are the extremely high rates for less educated men: more than 43 percent of less educated men were injured at some time during the 8 years examined, with about one-third (34 percent) of them having injuries that resulted in lost workdays and 29 percent having injuries that resulted in days away from work.

Small race or ethnicity differences appear within educational groups. Nonblack non-Hispanics who are less educated have higher injury rates than less educated blacks or Hispanics for any type of injury. Nonblack non-Hispanics who

Table 3. Eight-year nonfatal injury rates by educational attainment, sex, and race or ethnicity

Highest grade completed	Total	Men	Women	Nonblack non-Hispanics	Blacks	Hispanics
All injuries						
12th grade or less	33.9	43.5	23.3	36.2	25.3	28.4
Higher than 12th grade	21.0	23.5	18.9	20.8	21.8	23.1
Lost-workday injuries						
12th grade or less	26.2	34.1	17.4	27.7	20.5	22.6
Higher than 12th grade	14.1	16.2	12.3	13.5	17.4	16.1
Days-away-from-work injuries						
12th grade or less	22.2	29.4	14.3	23.3	18.4	18.9
Higher than 12th grade	10.9	13.0	9.1	10.4	14.0	12.5

NOTE: Rates listed are per 100 workers.

are more educated, however, have lower injury rates than more educated blacks or Hispanics for any type of injury, although not all of the differences are statistically significant.

WORKPLACE INJURIES AFFECT MILLIONS OF WORKERS each year. Likewise, employers face lost productivity and increased workers' compensation costs when such injuries occur. The National Safety Council estimated the economic costs of workplace injuries and fatalities to be \$131.2 billion in 2000.¹¹ Annual statistics document an important problem. By using

longitudinal data on individuals, this article has presented rates of nonfatal workplace injuries that are somewhat higher than those obtained from annual statistics.

Although some jobs have very low injury rates, other jobs are quite risky. The estimates presented here for less educated men, who tend to hold jobs that require more physical activity, indicate that, among certain groups, the risk of a job injury is substantial. Considering that approximately one-third of less educated working men suffers at least one workplace injury involving lost workdays in an 8-year period, the need for workplace safety is substantial. □

Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: The authors acknowledge helpful comments from John Ruser, Associate Director for Regional Economics, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

¹ "Workplace Injuries and Illnesses in 2004," BLS press release, Nov. 17, 2005.

² The NLSY79 is the only national survey that covers *all* types of workplace injuries, including nondisabling and injuries for which no claim was submitted. (See R. T. Reville, Jayanta Bhattacharya, and L. R. Sager Weinstein, "New Methods and Data Sources for Measuring Economic Consequences of Workplace Injuries," *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*, vol. 40, 2001, pp. 452–63.)

³ In 1991, the NLSY79 did not ask questions about injuries, and in 1995 and 1997, no survey was conducted.

⁴ For more information on the NLSY79, see *NLS Handbook* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2005); and Michael R. Pergamit, Charles R. Pierret, Donna S. Rothstein, and Jonathan R. Veum, "Data Watch: The National Longitudinal Surveys," *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, spring 2001, pp. 239–53.

⁵ After 1988, respondents were asked to report any injuries since the date of the last interview. The analysis presented in this article includes only injuries occurring during the 12-month period preceding the date of the interview.

⁶ Only 3.3 percent of those who ever reported an injury or illness also reported a more severe injury or illness.

⁷ Very few illnesses are reported in the NLSY79 data. As a result, illnesses were left out of the analysis because of the relatively high likelihood that the reports would be statistically unreliable.

⁸ At the time this research was begun, NLSY79 data were not available for 2000. Thus, only data through 1998 are used.

⁹ This effect must offset a countervailing expectation that workers are more likely to report minor injuries through the medium of a survey that they might not have reported to their employer (and thus the injuries escaped notice by OSHA).

¹⁰ The latter category consists of those who completed at least 1 year of postsecondary education.

¹¹ *Injury Facts* (Itasca, IL, National Safety Council, 2001); see also the frequently cited study by J. Paul Leigh, Steven Markowitz, Marianne Fahs, Chongak Shin, and Philip Landrigan, "Occupational Injury and Illness in the United States," *Archives of Internal Medicine*, July 28, 1997, pp. 1557–68, in which the authors estimate the total costs of workplace injuries, including fatal injuries, in 1992 at \$145 billion. The costs of workplace illnesses are estimated to be an additional \$26 billion.

The reversal of the college gender gap

In 1947, women made up 30 percent of those enrolled in college as undergraduates; by 2003, they made up 57 percent of undergraduates. In the course of less than 60 years, women went from being a minority of those attending college to a solid majority. College graduation rates showed a similar trend over the period. The trends began with the 1930s birth cohorts (those attending college in the 1950s) and continued fairly steadily to the present—except during the Vietnam War, when large numbers of men went to college to avoid the draft. In a recent National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper (No. 12139, March 2006), Harvard economists Claudia Goldin, Lawrence F. Katz, and Ilyana Kuziemko use longitudinal data to examine these trends, which they call the narrowing and reversal of the college gender gap.

The authors find that two of the leading factors behind the trends are that from 1972 to 1992, high school girls narrowed the gap with high school boys in taking math and science courses and in achievement test scores. They call these variables the “proximate determinants” and find that they account for 30 to 60 percent of the increase in the “women’s college completion rate.” Other factors include the increase in young women’s future work expectations that occurred during the 1968–79 period and the increase of 2.5 years in the average age at which women marry for the first time. The latter allowed young women to be more serious students, rather than spend their time and energy trying to find a husband (formerly a primary concern among women undergraduates). Moreover, improved birth control methods allowed women to plan their pregnancies or avoid them altogether, making it easier for them to maintain more serious careers. Addition-

ally, as women’s life-cycle labor force participation increased, the direct returns to them from investing in human capital increased as well.

Still, the authors ask, why has the percentage of women attending and graduating from college surpassed that of men? Goldin and her colleagues offer “two key factors” to explain the advantage women now enjoy: first, the economic benefits of college for women relative to those for men are greater; and second, the “effort costs” of preparing for and attending college are now relatively greater for men than for women. They cite evidence that the wage premium for having a college degree actually is higher for women than it is for men. As for the greater effort costs to men for attending college, the authors explain that girls have consistently outperformed boys in secondary schools, which makes them better prepared for college than boys. Two “noncognitive” factors that help explain this are “the slower social development and more serious behavioral problems” among boys and the fact that boys spend less time doing homework than girls.

The geographic education gap

In “Human capital growth in a cross section of U.S. metropolitan areas” (Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis *Review*, March/April 2006), Christopher H. Wheeler considers the distribution of college-educated labor among metropolitan areas and how this has changed over time.

Wheeler analyzes U.S. Census metropolitan area data for 1980, 1990 and 2000. The percentage of all employed college graduates who lived in metropolitan areas rose from 86.1 to 89.9 percent between 1980 and 2000. About 78

percent of workers with only a high school education lived in metropolitan areas during those 2 years.

Using educational attainment as a measure of human capital, Wheeler calculates what proportion of employed persons in each metropolitan area have bachelor’s degrees (or higher) for each year and looks for the correlates of growth in that proportion. The most significant correlations for growth in human capital in metropolitan economies are an area’s population and the proportion of college-educated workers who already live there. The fact that college-educated workers live in metropolitan areas that are larger and more-educated suggests that human capital will become more concentrated over time. Larger and more-educated metropolitan areas should have the fastest growth rates of both population and college-educated labor. The data Wheeler studies supports this conclusion.

Why do college graduates act like birds of a feather and flock together? Large cities have employers—establishments in industries such as finance, insurance, and professional services—likely to hire them. Large cities have amenities, such as museums and restaurants, that appeal to educated workers. Young college graduates prefer to work with experienced college-educated colleagues, so as to learn from them. Dual-degree couples may live in large cities to increase the chance that they both find jobs. Finally, the desire of the college-educated to interact socially with their peers may be a factor.

While there has been a divergence of human capital and population growth among metropolitan areas, it is notable that the effect on wages has not been as pronounced. Wages for college-educated workers in larger metropolitan areas have not risen as fast as population and human capital. Increasing numbers of college-educated workers in metropolitan areas may depress wages for those workers, as they become more common. □

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

dividing the number by employment and multiplying by 100.

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1-3; 30-36)

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

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

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

Statistical series on total compensation

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

The ECI probability sample consists of approximately 11,300 private nonfarm establishments providing about 50,000 occupational observations and 800 State and local government establishments providing 3,500 occupational observations selected to represent the total employment in each sector. Data are collected each quarter for the pay period including the 12th day of March, June, September, and December.

Fixed employment weights are used each quarter to calculate the most aggregate series—civilian, private, and State and local government. These fixed weights are also used to derive all of the industry and occupational series indexes. Beginning with the March 2006 estimates, 2002 fixed employment weights from the Bureau's Occupational Employment Statistics survey were introduced. From March 1995 to December 2005, 1990 employment counts were used. These fixed weights 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 series based on bargaining status, census region and division, and metropolitan area status, fixed employment data are not available. The employment weights are reallocated within these series each quarter based on the current ECI sample. The indexes for these series, consequently, are not strictly comparable with those for aggregate, occupational, and industry 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 ECI data in these tables reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. ECI series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

The ECI 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 (December 2005=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 employees. The surveys conducted in 1988 and 1989 included medium and large establishments with 100 workers or more in private industries. All surveys conducted over the 1979–89 period excluded establishments in Alaska and Hawaii, as well as part-time employees.

Beginning in 1990, surveys of State and local governments and small private establishments were conducted in even-numbered years, and surveys of medium and large establishments were conducted in odd-numbered years. The small establishment survey includes all private nonfarm establishments with fewer than 100 workers, while the State and local government survey includes all governments, regardless of the number of workers. All three surveys include full- and part-time workers, and workers in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employee Benefits Survey, contact the Office of Compensation Levels and Trends on the Internet:

www.bls.gov/ebs/

Work stoppages

Description of the series

Data on work stoppages measure the number and duration of major strikes or lockouts (involving 1,000 workers or more) occurring during the month (or year), the number of workers involved, and the amount of work time lost because of stoppage. These data are presented in table 36.

Data are largely from a variety of published sources and cover only establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effect of stoppages on other establishments whose employees are idle owing to material shortages or lack of service.

Definitions

Number of stoppages: The number of strikes and lockouts involving 1,000 workers or more and lasting a full shift or longer.

Workers involved: The number of workers directly involved in the stoppage.

Number of days idle: The aggregate number of workdays lost by workers in-

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 oth-

ers not in the labor force.

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

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

Notes on the data

In January 1983, the Bureau changed the way in which homeownership costs are 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 col-

lected primarily by mail questionnaire. In nearly all cases, the data are collected directly from the exporter or importer, although in a few cases, prices are obtained from other sources.

To the extent possible, the data gathered refer to prices at the U.S. border for exports and at either the foreign border or the U.S. border for imports. For nearly all products, the prices refer to transactions completed during the first week of the month. Survey respondents are asked to indicate all discounts, allowances, and rebates applicable to the reported prices, so that the price used in the calculation of the indexes is the actual price for which the product was bought or sold.

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 48-51)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

Unit nonlabor costs contain all the com-

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

Notes on the data

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 52–54)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

Tables 52 and 53 present comparative measures of the labor force, employment, and unemployment approximating U.S. concepts for the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and six European countries. The labor force statistics published by other industrial countries are not, in most cases, comparable to U.S. concepts. Therefore, the Bureau adjusts the figures for selected countries, for all known major definitional differences, to the extent that data to prepare adjustments are available. Although precise comparability may not be achieved, these adjusted figures provide a better basis for international comparisons than the figures regularly published by each country. For further information on adjustments and comparability issues, see Constance Sorrentino, "International unemployment rates: how comparable are they?" *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2000, pp. 3–20

(available on the BLS Web site at: www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2000/06/art1full.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 Australian Bureau of Statistics has furnished calendar year data for recent years for output and hours. For earlier years and for compensation, data are BLS estimates using two-year moving averages of fiscal year data.

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 55-56)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

treatment other than first aid.

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

The survey continues to measure the number of new work-related illness cases which are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. Some conditions, for example, long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens, often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the

survey's illness measure. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those which are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis and carpal tunnel syndrome).

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

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

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

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

industries and for individual States at more aggregated industry levels.

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected Indicators	2004	2005	2004				2005				2006
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV		I
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹											
Labor force participation rate.....	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	65.8	66.1	66.2	66.1	66.0
Employment-population ratio.....	62.3	62.7	62.2	62.3	62.4	62.4	62.4	62.7	62.9	62.8	62.9
Unemployment rate.....	5.5	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7
Men.....	5.6	5.1	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7
16 to 24 years.....	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.9	12.5	12.6	13.2	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.2
25 years and older.....	4.4	3.8	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6
Women.....	5.4	5.1	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8
16 to 24 years.....	11.0	10.1	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.4	10.4	9.8	10.0	9.6
25 years and older.....	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹											
Total nonfarm.....	131,435	133,463	130,572	131,277	131,602	132,244	132,694	133,230	133,750	134,161	134,730
Total private.....	109,814	111,660	109,017	109,683	109,981	110,533	110,960	111,454	111,907	112,291	112,858
Goods-producing.....	21,882	22,133	21,728	21,858	21,932	22,001	22,039	22,126	22,140	22,242	22,365
Manufacturing.....	14,315	14,232	14,286	14,330	14,336	14,307	14,271	14,247	14,208	14,211	14,227
Service-providing.....	109,553	111,330	108,844	109,419	109,670	110,243	110,655	111,104	11,610	111,920	112,365
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8
Manufacturing.....	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.6	40.9	41.0
Overtime.....	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6
Employment Cost Index ^{1, 2, 3}											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	3.7	3.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	.5	1.0	.6	.8	.6	.7
Private nonfarm.....	3.8	2.9	1.4	1.1	.8	.5	1.0	.7	.6	.5	.8
Goods-producing ⁵	4.6	3.2	2.1	1.0	1.2	.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.2	.3
Service-providing ⁵	3.5	2.8	1.2	1.1	.7	.5	1.0	.6	.6	.5	1.0
State and local government.....	3.6	4.1	.8	.4	1.6	.7	.8	.3	2.0	.9	.5
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	5.4	2.8	2.4	1.5	.8	.6	.6	.9	.8	.4	.5
Nonunion.....	3.5	2.9	1.2	.9	.8	.5	1.1	.6	.6	.5	.9

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 The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

⁴ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

⁵ 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	2004				2005				2006
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
Compensation data ^{1, 2, 3}											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	3.7	3.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7
Private nonfarm.....	3.8	2.9	1.4	1.1	.8	.5	1.0	.7	.6	.5	.8
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	2.5	2.6	.6	.6	.9	.3	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7
Private nonfarm.....	2.6	2.5	.6	.8	.8	.3	.7	.6	.6	.5	.7
Price data ¹											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	3.3	3.4	1.2	1.2	.2	.2	1.0	.5	2.2	−1.0	1.5
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	4.1	5.4	1.2	1.2	.0	1.1	2.0	.3	3.2	.0	.1
Finished consumer goods.....	4.6	6.8	1.5	1.4	−1.7	.9	−2.6	1.4	4.1	−.4	.1
Capital equipment.....	2.4	1.3	.6	.5	.4	1.6	2.1	−.2	.3	.7	.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	9.1	8.4	2.5	3.0	1.9	.9	3.5	.8	3.9	1.1	1.1
Crude materials.....	18.0	22.1	6.0	7.6	−5.1	8.3	9.7	−2.5	−1.4	2.0	−11.7
Productivity data ⁴											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	3.5	2.6	3.7	3.7	1.6	2.7	3.4	1.1	4.9	.2	3.4
Nonfarm business sector.....	3.4	2.7	2.4	4.5	1.7	2.0	3.8	2.4	4.2	−.3	3.2
Nonfinancial corporations ⁵	4.0	5.0	.8	2.9	7.4	8.5	2.8	4.6	4.1	4.6	

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

² Excludes Federal and private household workers.

³ The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only.

only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—				
	2005				2006	2005				2006
	I	II	III	IV	I	I	II	III	IV	I
Average hourly compensation: ¹										
All persons, business sector.....	4.8	0.5	6.0	3.0	5.8	6.5	5.7	5.6	3.6	3.8
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	5.6	1.3	5.5	2.7	5.7	6.4	5.8	5.6	3.8	3.8
Employment Cost Index—compensation: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³	1.0	.6	.8	.6	.7	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.8
Private nonfarm.....	1.0	.7	.6	.5	.8	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.6
Union.....	.6	.9	.8	.4	.5	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7
Nonunion.....	1.1	.6	.6	.5	.9	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.6
State and local government.....	.8	.3	2.0	.9	.5	3.6	3.5	3.9	4.1	3.7
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.7
Private nonfarm.....	.7	.6	.6	.5	.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.4
Union.....	.3	.8	.8	.5	.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Nonunion.....	.7	.6	.6	.5	.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5
State and local government.....	.6	.2	1.3	.9	.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	3.1	2.8

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

² The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard

Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

³ Excludes Federal and private 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	Mar.	Apr.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	223,357	226,082	225,236	225,441	225,911	226,153	226,421	226,693	226,959	227,204	227,425	227,553	227,763	227,975	
Civilian labor force.....	147,401	149,320	148,217	148,839	149,243	149,605	149,792	150,083	150,043	150,183	150,153	150,114	150,449	150,652	
Participation rate.....	66.0	66.0	65.8	66.0	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.1	66.1	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.1	
Employed.....	139,252	141,730	140,601	141,196	141,750	142,111	142,425	142,435	142,625	142,611	142,779	143,074	143,257	143,641	
Employment-population ratio ²	62.3	62.7	62.4	62.6	62.7	62.8	62.9	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.9	62.9	63.0	
Unemployed.....	8,149	7,591	7,616	7,644	7,493	7,494	7,367	7,648	7,418	7,572	7,375	7,040	7,193	7,011	
Unemployment rate.....	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.7	
Not in the labor force.....	75,956	76,762	77,019	76,601	76,668	76,548	76,629	76,610	76,916	77,021	77,271	77,439	77,314	77,323	
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	99,476	100,835	100,419	100,520	100,754	100,874	101,004	101,136	101,265	101,383	101,489	101,560	101,657	101,754	
Civilian labor force.....	75,364	76,443	75,965	76,202	76,471	76,619	76,787	76,792	76,780	76,722	76,786	76,928	77,115	77,335	
Participation rate.....	75.8	75.8	75.6	75.8	75.9	76.0	76.0	75.9	75.8	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.9	76.0	
Employed.....	71,572	73,050	72,513	72,855	73,178	73,345	73,479	73,331	73,500	73,441	73,468	73,844	73,857	74,197	
Employment-population ratio ²	71.9	72.4	72.2	72.5	72.6	72.7	72.7	72.5	72.6	72.4	72.4	72.7	72.7	72.9	
Unemployed.....	3,791	3,392	3,453	3,347	3,294	3,274	3,307	3,461	3,281	3,282	3,318	3,084	3,258	3,137	
Unemployment rate.....	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.1	
Not in the labor force.....	24,113	24,392	24,453	24,318	24,282	24,255	24,218	24,344	24,485	24,660	24,703	24,631	24,542	24,419	
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	107,658	108,850	108,486	108,573	108,776	108,880	108,996	109,114	109,228	109,332	109,425	109,478	109,562	109,646	
Civilian labor force.....	64,923	65,714	65,080	65,461	65,582	65,813	65,778	66,129	66,175	66,223	66,215	66,022	66,081	66,038	
Participation rate.....	60.3	60.4	60.0	60.3	60.3	60.4	60.3	60.6	60.6	60.6	60.5	60.3	60.3	60.2	
Employed.....	61,773	62,702	62,129	62,426	62,552	62,744	62,901	63,074	63,162	63,170	63,249	63,163	63,262	63,305	
Employment-population ratio ²	57.4	57.6	57.3	57.5	57.5	57.6	57.7	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.7	57.7	57.7	
Unemployed.....	3,150	3,013	2,952	3,036	3,030	3,070	2,877	3,055	3,013	3,053	2,966	2,859	2,819	2,733	
Unemployment rate.....	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.1	
Not in the labor force.....	42,735	43,136	43,406	43,112	43,193	43,067	43,219	42,985	43,053	43,109	43,209	43,456	43,481	43,608	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	16,222	16,398	16,332	16,347	16,381	16,399	16,421	16,443	16,465	16,489	16,511	16,515	16,545	16,575	
Civilian labor force.....	7,114	7,164	7,172	7,176	7,189	7,172	7,228	7,163	7,088	7,238	7,152	7,164	7,253	7,279	
Participation rate.....	43.9	43.7	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.7	44.0	43.6	43.0	43.9	43.3	43.4	43.8	43.9	
Employed.....	5,907	5,978	5,960	5,915	6,020	6,022	6,045	6,030	5,964	6,000	6,061	6,067	6,138	6,139	
Employment-population ratio ²	36.4	36.5	36.5	36.2	36.8	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.2	36.4	36.7	36.7	37.1	37.0	
Unemployed.....	1,208	1,186	1,212	1,261	1,169	1,150	1,183	1,133	1,124	1,238	1,091	1,097	1,115	1,140	
Unemployment rate.....	17.0	16.6	16.9	17.6	16.3	16.0	16.4	15.8	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.7	
Not in the labor force.....	9,108	9,234	9,160	9,171	9,192	9,226	9,193	9,281	9,377	9,251	9,359	9,352	9,292	9,296	
White³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	182,643	184,446	183,888	184,015	184,328	184,490	184,669	184,851	185,028	185,187	185,327	185,436	185,570	185,704	
Civilian labor force.....	121,086	122,299	121,492	122,007	122,036	122,431	122,638	122,843	122,810	122,813	122,994	123,168	123,022	123,103	
Participation rate.....	66.3	66.3	66.1	66.3	66.2	66.4	66.4	66.5	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.4	66.3	66.3	
Employed.....	115,239	116,949	116,187	116,624	116,811	117,168	117,446	117,354	117,396	117,598	117,729	118,071	117,926	118,193	
Employment-population ratio ²	63.1	63.4	63.2	63.4	63.4	63.5	63.6	63.5	63.4	63.5	63.5	63.7	63.5	63.6	
Unemployed.....	5,847	5,350	5,306	5,383	5,224	5,263	5,193	5,489	5,415	5,215	5,264	5,097	5,096	4,910	
Unemployment rate.....	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	
Not in the labor force.....	61,558	62,148	62,395	62,008	62,292	62,059	62,031	62,008	62,218	62,374	62,333	62,268	62,548	62,601	
Black or African American³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	26,065	26,517	26,377	26,413	26,488	26,526	26,572	26,618	26,663	26,705	26,744	26,788	26,826	26,865	
Civilian labor force.....	16,638	17,013	16,801	16,952	17,158	17,199	17,130	17,068	17,150	17,118	16,979	16,982	17,273	17,334	
Participation rate.....	63.8	64.2	63.7	64.2	64.8	64.8	64.5	64.1	64.3	64.1	63.5	63.4	64.4	64.5	
Employed.....	14,909	15,313	15,069	15,206	15,392	15,581	15,476	15,455	15,591	15,299	15,397	15,476	15,660	15,726	
Employment-population ratio ²	57.2	57.7	57.1	57.6	58.1	58.7	58.2	58.1	58.5	57.3	57.6	57.8	58.4	58.5	
Unemployed.....	1,729	1,700	1,733	1,746	1,766	1,619	1,654	1,613	1,559	1,819	1,582	1,506	1,614	1,608	
Unemployment rate.....	10.4	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.3	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.1	10.6	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.3	
Not in the labor force.....	9,428	9,504	9,576	9,461	9,330	9,327	9,442	9,549	9,513	9,587	9,766	9,806	9,553	9,531	

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	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	28,109	29,133	28,815	28,902	28,989	29,079	29,168	29,264	29,361	29,456	29,552	29,645	29,622	29,707	29,793
Civilian labor force.....	19,272	19,824	19,553	19,693	19,749	19,770	19,792	19,925	19,944	20,047	20,214	20,292	20,528	20,485	20,489
Participation rate.....	68.6	68.0	67.9	68.1	68.1	68.0	67.9	68.1	67.9	68.1	68.4	68.4	69.3	69.0	68.8
Employed.....	17,930	18,632	18,431	18,434	18,581	18,628	18,700	18,760	18,647	18,871	18,991	19,066	19,344	19,356	19,385
Employment-population ratio ²	63.8	64.0	64.0	63.8	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	63.5	64.1	64.3	64.3	65.3	65.2	65.1
Unemployed.....	1,342	1,191	1,123	1,259	1,168	1,142	1,092	1,164	1,297	1,176	1,223	1,226	1,184	1,129	1,104
Unemployment rate.....	7.0	6.0	5.7	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4
Not in the labor force.....	8,837	9,310	9,261	9,209	9,240	9,309	9,376	9,340	9,417	9,409	9,338	9,353	9,094	9,222	9,304

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	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older.....	139,252	141,730	140,601	141,196	141,571	141,750	142,111	142,425	142,435	142,625	142,611	142,779	143,074	143,257	143,641
Men.....	74,524	75,973	75,436	75,773	75,998	76,099	76,258	76,404	76,257	76,396	76,410	76,529	76,857	76,888	77,273
Women.....	64,728	65,757	65,165	65,423	65,573	65,652	65,853	66,022	66,178	66,229	66,200	66,250	66,217	66,369	66,368
Married men, spouse present.....	45,084	45,483	45,408	45,524	45,723	45,387	45,489	45,666	45,457	45,634	45,480	45,469	45,790	45,679	45,806
Married women, spouse present.....	34,600	34,773	34,310	34,595	34,771	34,676	34,956	34,960	34,943	34,868	34,910	34,948	35,167	35,039	35,074
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,567	4,350	4,367	4,321	4,375	4,457	4,411	4,450	4,565	4,240	4,175	4,138	4,133	4,204	3,989
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,841	2,684	2,652	2,631	2,740	2,670	2,716	2,752	2,893	2,643	2,595	2,541	2,649	2,655	2,494
Could only find part-time work.....	1,409	1,341	1,423	1,367	1,352	1,406	1,374	1,392	1,331	1,299	1,246	1,246	1,226	1,238	1,191
Part time for noneconomic noneconomic reasons.....	19,380	19,491	19,437	19,527	19,407	19,214	19,539	19,548	19,581	19,696	19,612	19,582	19,708	19,564	19,373
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,469	4,271	4,290	4,216	4,296	4,379	4,353	4,406	4,500	4,161	4,105	4,051	4,064	4,107	3,884
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,773	2,636	2,597	2,555	2,703	2,615	2,670	2,728	2,846	2,592	2,567	2,508	2,606	2,590	2,382
Could only find part-time work.....	1,399	1,330	1,418	1,351	1,333	1,405	1,371	1,394	1,335	1,284	1,230	1,230	1,198	1,225	1,177
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,026	19,134	19,130	19,152	19,057	18,915	19,110	19,168	19,207	19,255	19,235	19,214	19,368	19,199	19,044

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	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	17.0	16.6	16.9	17.6	17.7	16.3	16.0	16.4	15.8	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.7
Men, 20 years and older.....	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.1
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.1
White, total ¹	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	15.0	14.2	14.4	15.2	15.2	14.1	13.6	13.8	13.3	14.2	13.9	13.4	13.3	12.7	12.7
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	16.3	16.1	17.7	17.5	17.4	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.1	15.1	13.8	14.4	14.6	14.0
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	13.6	12.3	10.9	12.8	12.9	12.3	11.7	12.4	11.4	13.3	12.6	12.9	12.1	10.7	11.4
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6
Black or African American, total ¹	10.4	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.0	10.3	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.1	10.6	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	31.7	33.3	33.0	35.9	35.9	32.3	32.8	35.9	33.1	32.4	38.4	24.4	31.4	30.8	33.1
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	35.6	36.3	36.1	38.5	36.8	37.5	38.9	39.5	33.7	35.0	44.9	23.6	30.9	31.8	32.6
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	28.2	30.3	29.7	32.9	35.0	26.9	27.4	32.6	32.5	30.3	31.5	25.2	31.8	29.9	33.4
Men, 20 years and older.....	9.9	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.7	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.5	9.4	8.6	7.5	8.5	8.3
Women, 20 years and older.....	8.9	8.5	9.0	8.7	8.3	8.8	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.5	9.0	8.5	8.1	7.8	7.6
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	7.0	6.0	5.7	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4
Married men, spouse present.....	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4
Married women, spouse present.....	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7
Full-time workers.....	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6
Part-time workers.....	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.5	4.8	5.2	5.1
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	8.5	7.6	7.8	8.3	7.7	6.9	7.6	7.6	8.2	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.0
High school graduates, no college ³	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.2
Some college or associate degree.....	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.7
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	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	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,696	2,667	2,498	2,670	2,694	2,661	2,616	2,544	2,751	2,708	2,779	2,764	2,556	2,595	2,676
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,382	2,304	2,318	2,271	2,270	2,339	2,452	2,268	2,253	2,263	2,268	2,240	2,263	2,074	2,011
15 weeks and over.....	3,072	2,619	2,793	2,688	2,650	2,388	2,483	2,672	2,584	2,477	2,492	2,417	2,241	2,482	2,333
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,293	1,130	1,157	1,091	1,122	1,053	1,069	1,229	1,120	1,045	1,108	1,068	1,090	1,126	1,044
27 weeks and over.....	1,779	1,490	1,636	1,597	1,528	1,335	1,414	1,444	1,464	1,432	1,383	1,350	1,151	1,356	1,288
Mean duration, in weeks.....	19.6	18.4	19.3	19.6	18.6	17.2	17.7	18.9	18.2	18	17.6	17.3	16.8	17.6	16.9
Median duration, in weeks.....	9.8	8.9	9.2	8.9	9.1	9.1	8.9	9.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.9	8.5

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	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Job losers ¹	4,197	3,667	3,759	3,677	3,664	3,666	3,626	3,474	3,697	3,508	3,455	3,486	3,336	3,361	3,412
On temporary layoff.....	998	933	955	841	898	974	954	874	970	944	899	935	873	885	918
Not on temporary layoff.....	3,199	2,734	2,804	2,836	2,766	2,692	2,673	2,600	2,726	2,564	2,556	2,552	2,462	2,477	2,494
Job leavers.....	858	872	855	894	952	838	825	839	874	889	900	841	839	849	817
Reentrants.....	2,408	2,386	2,368	2,348	2,365	2,240	2,411	2,455	2,423	2,349	2,538	2,430	2,314	2,313	2,158
New entrants.....	686	666	706	735	699	654	627	633	626	654	679	644	622	680	634
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	51.5	48.3	48.9	48.0	47.7	49.6	48.4	46.9	48.5	47.4	45.6	47.1	46.9	46.7	48.6
On temporary layoff.....	12.2	12.3	12.4	11.0	11.7	13.2	12.7	11.8	12.7	12.8	11.9	12.6	12.3	12.3	13.1
Not on temporary layoff.....	39.3	36.0	36.5	37.1	36.0	36.4	35.7	35.1	35.8	34.7	33.8	34.5	34.6	34.4	35.5
Job leavers.....	10.5	11.5	11.1	11.7	12.4	11.3	11.0	11.3	11.5	12.0	11.9	11.4	11.8	11.8	11.6
Reentrants.....	29.5	31.4	30.8	30.7	30.8	30.3	32.2	33.2	31.8	31.7	33.5	32.8	32.5	32.1	30.7
New entrants.....	8.4	8.8	9.2	9.6	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.6	8.2	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.0
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5
Reentrants.....	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	1.4
New entrants.....	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.5	.4

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2005										2006		
	2004	2005	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.7
16 to 24 years.....	11.8	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.2	10.8	11.3	11.0	10.8	11.2	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.2
16 to 19 years.....	17.0	16.6	16.9	17.6	17.7	16.3	16.0	16.4	15.8	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.7
16 to 17 years.....	20.2	19.1	19.2	19.7	19.7	18.0	18.5	18.6	18.8	18.7	21.4	17.8	16.5	17.9	18.6
18 to 19 years.....	15.0	14.9	15.0	16.9	16.1	15.1	14.4	15.0	13.9	14.2	14.2	13.5	14.4	13.9	13.7
20 to 24 years.....	9.4	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.3	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.2	8.5	7.6
25 years and older.....	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.7
25 to 54 years.....	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.9
55 years and older.....	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.7
Men, 16 years and older.....	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.6
16 to 24 years.....	12.6	12.4	12.8	12.9	12.4	12.2	11.7	12.5	12.1	11.5	12.3	11.3	11.2	11.6	11.0
16 to 19 years.....	18.4	18.6	20.0	20.2	19.7	18.7	18.3	18.0	17.4	16.5	19.1	16.0	16.2	17.1	16.8
16 to 17 years.....	22.0	22.0	22.7	21.9	22.3	21.4	22.9	21.4	21.3	18.1	23.6	19.8	17.0	21.3	20.5
18 to 19 years.....	16.3	16.5	17.6	19.8	18.1	17.2	15.5	16.2	15.1	15.5	15.6	13.8	15.4	14.6	14.4
20 to 24 years.....	10.1	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.3	8.8	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.1	9.2	8.9	9.1	8.3
25 years and older.....	4.4	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.6
25 to 54 years.....	4.6	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.8
55 years and older.....	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.7
Women, 16 years and older.....	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7
16 to 24 years.....	11.0	10.1	10.0	10.4	10.8	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.7	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.4
16 to 19 years.....	15.5	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	14.5
16 to 17 years.....	18.5	16.5	15.7	17.3	17.3	14.9	14.5	15.9	16.6	19.1	19.5	16.1	16.1	14.7	16.7
18 to 19 years.....	13.5	13.1	12.2	13.8	14.1	12.8	13.2	13.8	12.6	12.8	12.7	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.0
20 to 24 years.....	8.7	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.4	7.7	6.7
25 years and older.....	4.4	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	3.8
25 to 54 years.....	4.6	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	4.1
55 years and older ¹	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.5

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	Feb. 2005	Jan. 2006 ^P	Feb. 2006 ^P	State	Feb. 2005	Jan. 2006 ^P	Feb. 2006 ^P
Alabama.....	4.3	3.8	3.6	Missouri.....	5.6	4.7	4.8
Alaska.....	7.0	6.7	7.0	Montana.....	4.1	3.8	3.7
Arizona.....	4.5	4.8	4.4	Nebraska.....	3.9	3.4	3.4
Arkansas.....	5.0	4.3	4.7	Nevada.....	4.2	3.6	3.8
California.....	5.6	4.8	5.0	New Hampshire.....	3.7	3.3	3.5
Colorado.....	5.2	4.7	4.3	New Jersey.....	4.4	4.5	4.7
Connecticut.....	5.0	4.6	4.5	New Mexico.....	5.5	4.9	4.8
Delaware.....	3.9	3.9	4.0	New York.....	5.1	4.6	4.7
District of Columbia.....	7.0	5.4	5.3	North Carolina.....	5.1	4.3	4.6
Florida.....	4.1	3.0	3.2	North Dakota.....	3.4	3.1	3.4
Georgia.....	5.1	4.8	5.0	Ohio.....	6.0	5.3	5.3
Hawaii.....	2.9	2.4	2.5	Oklahoma.....	4.4	3.9	3.6
Idaho.....	4.1	3.3	3.4	Oregon.....	6.4	5.3	5.6
Illinois.....	5.9	5.2	5.0	Pennsylvania.....	5.2	4.3	4.5
Indiana.....	5.5	4.7	5.1	Rhode Island.....	5.0	4.7	5.1
Iowa.....	4.7	4.1	4.4	South Carolina.....	6.6	6.2	6.4
Kansas.....	5.3	4.5	4.7	South Dakota.....	4.0	3.4	3.5
Kentucky.....	5.6	6.3	6.3	Tennessee.....	5.5	5.1	5.2
Louisiana.....	5.5	4.8	4.3	Texas.....	5.4	5.0	5.0
Maine.....	4.8	4.5	4.6	Utah.....	4.4	3.9	3.8
Maryland.....	4.1	3.6	3.5	Vermont.....	3.6	3.4	3.5
Massachusetts.....	4.9	4.6	5.0	Virginia.....	3.3	3.0	3.0
Michigan.....	7.0	6.2	6.6	Washington.....	5.6	4.6	4.8
Minnesota.....	4.2	4.1	4.4	West Virginia.....	4.8	3.8	4.1
Mississippi.....	6.8	8.4	8.4	Wisconsin.....	4.8	4.5	4.8
				Wyoming.....	3.1	3.1	3.3

^P = preliminary

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

State	Feb. 2005	Jan. 2006 ^P	Feb. 2006 ^P	State	Feb. 2005	Jan. 2006 ^P	Feb. 2006 ^P
Alabama.....	2,145,357	2,173,486	2,175,672	Missouri.....	3,022,758	3,023,302	3,032,255
Alaska.....	337,915	340,837	343,061	Montana.....	489,816	495,819	503,360
Arizona.....	2,804,130	2,888,261	2,944,622	Nebraska.....	987,760	981,506	990,589
Arkansas.....	1,343,143	1,393,127	1,392,267	Nevada.....	1,201,362	1,231,671	1,260,658
California.....	17,598,786	17,714,169	17,694,647	New Hampshire.....	729,823	736,154	735,865
Colorado.....	2,534,182	2,565,319	2,612,431	New Jersey.....	4,399,462	4,481,826	4,479,073
Connecticut.....	1,811,771	1,819,967	1,829,435	New Mexico.....	928,446	944,737	961,707
Delaware.....	433,746	444,387	444,505	New York.....	9,374,538	9,494,657	9,517,381
District of Columbia.....	300,021	295,209	294,318	North Carolina.....	4,300,358	4,362,082	4,374,036
Florida.....	8,569,262	8,789,433	8,831,294	North Dakota.....	357,479	361,676	363,499
Georgia.....	4,536,034	4,650,406	4,669,552	Ohio.....	5,890,617	5,908,304	5,903,052
Hawaii.....	627,200	645,722	646,595	Oklahoma.....	1,727,783	1,753,575	1,754,172
Idaho.....	731,444	748,584	761,950	Oregon.....	1,853,137	1,869,190	1,884,629
Illinois.....	6,453,261	6,513,459	6,510,327	Pennsylvania.....	6,287,757	6,290,569	6,311,488
Indiana.....	3,199,108	3,260,733	3,273,812	Rhode Island.....	564,496	574,208	574,946
Iowa.....	1,650,463	1,666,895	1,672,936	South Carolina.....	2,063,616	2,096,415	2,103,712
Kansas.....	1,473,090	1,471,378	1,473,620	South Dakota.....	430,231	430,200	432,457
Kentucky.....	1,984,663	2,013,520	2,019,119	Tennessee.....	2,897,985	2,926,083	2,927,356
Louisiana.....	2,096,073	1,892,888	1,892,099	Texas.....	11,148,844	11,348,441	11,388,031
Maine.....	705,560	715,262	717,431	Utah.....	1,254,623	1,283,477	1,307,517
Maryland.....	2,909,211	2,964,799	2,975,044	Vermont.....	354,271	360,943	362,565
Massachusetts.....	3,364,612	3,359,698	3,365,552	Virginia.....	3,896,383	3,968,787	3,973,129
Michigan.....	5,095,780	5,104,727	5,113,744	Washington.....	3,259,400	3,313,453	3,333,947
Minnesota.....	2,937,640	2,947,726	2,953,263	West Virginia.....	793,873	805,122	808,023
Mississippi.....	1,345,027	1,325,081	1,329,999	Wisconsin.....	3,041,310	3,061,313	3,066,146
				Wyoming.....	281,060	286,222	291,285

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

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2005										2006		
	2004	2005	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
TOTAL NONFARM.....	131,435	133,631	132,876	133,104	133,210	133,376	133,617	133,792	133,840	133,877	134,231	134,376	134,530	134,755	134,966
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	109,814	111,836	111,129	111,336	111,437	111,590	111,795	111,941	111,985	112,025	112,351	112,498	112,686	112,876	113,063
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	21,882	22,141	22,077	22,119	22,126	22,133	22,131	22,146	22,143	22,179	22,264	22,282	22,335	22,366	22,375
Natural resources and															
mining.....	591	629	616	620	620	623	624	627	631	636	641	644	648	652	659
Logging.....	67.6	65.2	68.1	65.3	64.0	63.7	63.8	63.4	62.7	62.1	62.1	62.0	62.1	62.1	62.9
Mining.....	523.0	563.5	547.9	554.5	556.1	559.7	559.9	563.1	567.9	573.8	579.3	582.1	585.6	590.1	595.9
Oil and gas extraction.....	123.4	125.8	124.8	124.4	125.2	125.3	126.1	126.2	126.5	127.4	128.9	128.7	129.9	130.8	132.0
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	205.1	219.3	208.9	211.1	211.9	213.9	212.7	212.6	212.7	214.5	215.0	214.3	214.4	215.5	216.6
Coal mining.....	70.6	77.7	72.3	72.9	72.7	73.5	74.1	73.7	74.5	75.1	75.1	75.4	76.0	76.7	77.4
Support activities for mining.....	194.6	218.4	214.2	219.0	219.0	220.5	221.1	224.3	228.7	231.9	235.4	239.1	241.3	243.8	247.3
Construction.....	6,976	7,233	7,193	7,243	7,255	7,277	7,283	7,306	7,325	7,347	7,409	7,416	7,460	7,497	7,504
Construction of buildings.....	1,630.0	1,700.9	1,685.2	1,686.5	1,686.7	1,689.1	1,691.8	1,699.8	1,697.6	1,702.4	1,722.4	1,727.2	1,742.5	1,745.4	1,755.0
Heavy and civil engineering.....	907.4	933.2	931.0	940.5	947.1	961.2	961.0	961.4	963.9	965.3	977.1	974.8	987.0	993.9	994.6
Specialty trade contractors.....	4,438.6	4,598.7	4,576.8	4,615.7	4,621.5	4,626.6	4,629.8	4,645.1	4,663.3	4,679.2	4,709.4	4,714.3	4,730.8	4,757.6	4,754.5
Manufacturing.....	14,315	14,279	14,268	14,256	14,251	14,233	14,224	14,213	14,187	14,196	14,214	14,222	14,227	14,217	14,212
Production workers.....	10,072	10,096	10,054	10,053	10,059	10,054	10,050	10,054	10,048	10,069	10,103	10,123	10,155	10,150	10,154
Durable goods.....	8,924	8,950	8,959	8,959	8,964	8,953	8,946	8,950	8,933	8,952	8,960	8,970	8,977	8,975	8,981
Production workers.....	6,139	6,212	6,186	6,195	6,205	6,208	6,204	6,222	6,218	6,249	6,274	6,299	6,323	6,321	6,333
Wood products.....	549.6	550.8	559.3	555.6	551.8	553.9	553.6	553.7	552.2	550.7	556.7	558.9	560.7	558.6	559.0
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	505.5	501.3	504.6	507.1	504.0	504.5	501.8	501.5	501.1	500.8	502.0	500.7	505.1	505.8	507.1
Primary metals.....	466.8	466.5	468.8	468.7	469.1	468.2	468.1	468.0	469.7	470.5	471.5	469.4	472.9	470.3	470.7
Fabricated metal products.....	1,497.1	1,521.4	1,515.0	1,516.1	1,519.1	1,519.5	1,521.1	1,521.9	1,520.8	1,524.1	1,526.7	1,527.7	1,530.3	1,530.3	1,532.3
Machinery.....	1,143.0	1,157.2	1,156.2	1,159.0	1,161.1	1,161.8	1,165.0	1,164.3	1,163.4	1,174.5	1,164.4	1,166.9	1,163.4	1,167.9	1,169.4
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,322.8	1,332.2	1,315.3	1,317.7	1,317.6	1,322.2	1,322.8	1,323.6	1,322.8	1,323.5	1,322.0	1,322.2	1,317.3	1,322.0	1,325.5
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	210.0	213.6	204.6	205.4	205.8	207.8	207.6	207.8	207.4	207.9	206.3	205.7	201.7	201.9	203.7
Communications equipment.....	148.4	154.7	147.0	147.5	147.5	147.6	147.6	147.6	147.9	148.2	148.0	149.2	147.3	148.4	147.5
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	454.1	447.2	451.2	451.0	450.5	451.4	451.4	451.7	451.8	450.7	450.6	451.0	451.2	452.9	454.4
Electronic instruments.....	431.4	439.5	435.0	435.9	436.0	438.0	439.1	440.1	440.6	441.6	442.0	441.7	443.1	445.5	447.1
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	445.1	440.6	438.5	437.1	438.2	435.0	434.3	434.5	431.8	431.1	434.3	434.4	436.5	437.0	438.1
Transportation equipment.....	1,765.7	1,764.8	1,781.1	1,781.5	1,786.8	1,772.1	1,761.3	1,765.2	1,753.7	1,765.5	1,771.8	1,776.7	1,781.6	1,769.6	1,764.7
Furniture and related products.....	573.3	561.3	568.4	565.0	563.7	562.6	561.3	561.3	561.3	560.5	558.4	558.0	557.4	557.5	558.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	655.5	654.0	652.2	650.8	652.1	653.6	656.9	655.9	655.0	653.6	654.7	655.8	654.1	656.1	655.7
Nondurable goods.....	5,391	5,329	5,309	5,297	5,287	5,280	5,278	5,263	5,254	5,244	5,254	5,252	5,250	5,242	5,231
Production workers.....	3,933	3,884	3,868	3,858	3,854	3,846	3,846	3,832	3,830	3,820	3,829	3,824	3,832	3,829	3,821
Food manufacturing.....	1,493.7	1,484.6	1,482.8	1,476.8	1,475.2	1,475.2	1,474.7	1,468.6	1,461.4	1,458.5	1,465.0	1,466.0	1,463.4	1,461.2	1,459.1
Beverages and tobacco products.....	194.6	190.9	192.0	191.6	191.9	191.0	190.8	189.9	191.0	192.4	193.4	192.3	194.4	194.1	194.3
Textile mills.....	236.9	223.1	223.7	219.6	220.2	219.3	217.5	216.2	214.7	213.2	210.9	209.0	208.6	206.1	203.0
Textile product mills.....	175.7	179.2	171.5	171.6	172.2	171.3	172.0	172.0	173.0	173.8	174.5	173.9	175.4	174.3	173.1
Apparel.....	285.5	258.3	265.5	265.0	261.4	260.1	259.4	257.1	255.1	251.8	253.7	253.5	253.7	253.3	253.0
Leather and allied products.....	41.8	43.3	39.5	39.5	39.0	39.1	39.5	39.7	39.5	39.6	39.5	39.7	38.9	38.3	37.8
Paper and paper products.....	495.5	495.2	490.4	488.0	486.8	485.1	484.6	483.2	480.5	478.5	478.5	478.1	477.7	477.6	475.9
Printing and related support activities.....	662.6	656.1	650.9	650.9	649.1	648.6	646.4	645.3	646.4	645.1	644.8	644.0	643.4	643.8	643.7
Petroleum and coal products.....	111.7	116.1	111.6	113.0	113.7	113.2	113.3	113.6	113.0	113.1	112.3	112.3	111.5	112.8	113.4
Chemicals.....	887.0	878.9	877.9	878.5	877.9	878.4	879.4	878.3	880.3	879.3	881.5	884.0	886.4	885.5	886.5
Plastics and rubber products.....	805.7	803.4	803.1	802.1	800.0	798.8	800.1	799.2	799.5	799.1	799.4	798.9	796.2	795.0	790.9
SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	109,553	111,490	110,799	110,985	111,084	111,243	111,486	111,646	111,697	111,698	111,967	112,094	112,195	112,389	112,591
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	87,932	89,696	89,052	89,217	89,311	89,457	89,664	89,795	89,842	89,846	90,087	90,216	90,351	90,510	90,688
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25,533	25,833	25,822	25,861	25,897	25,908	25,976	25,985	25,944	25,945	26,006	26,015	26,042	26,068	26,100
Wholesale trade.....	5,662.9	5,724.0	5,726.4	5,730.8	5,742.5	5,747.9	5,755.3	5,759.3	5,762.3	5,767.8	5,782.7	5,783.8	5,801.8	5,809.6	5,820.3
Durable goods.....	2,950.5	2,987.8	2,979.2	2,981.6	2,986.7	2,990.8	2,993.4	2,995.4	2,997.8	3,002.3	3,010.5	3,017.6	3,028.5	3,031.7	3,038.2
Nondurable goods.....	2,010.0	2,012.0	2,020.6	2,020.8	2,022.7	2,022.1	2,023.6	2,023.1	2,022.1	2,021.7	2,028.9	2,023.9	2,025.6	2,029.1	2,029.2
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	702.4	724.3	726.6	728.4	733.1	735.0	738.3	740.8	742.4	743.8	743.3	742.3	747.7	748.8	752.9
Retail trade.....	15,058.2	15,174.1	15,211.1	15,233.5	15,249.4	15,256.3	15,309.8	15,312.9	15,267.0	15,259.6	15,292.9	15,300.3	15,300.4	15,312.5	15,341.9
Motor vehicles and parts dealers ¹	1,902.3	1,915.8	1,915.5	1,918.1	1,919.9	1,918.8	1,925.9	1,927.6	1,929.4	1,921.5	1,914.3	1,914.7	1,910.2	1,913.1	1,911.2
Automobile dealers.....	1,257.3	1,250.8	1,259.7	1,262.0	1,264.1	1,262.0	1,266.5	1,266.2	1,268.9	1,260.5	1,254.5	1,252.4	1,248.0	1,247.9	1,244.8
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	563.4	568.0	572.3	575.8	579.1	575.8	578.5	578.8	580.9	581.5	583.3	583.0	589.6	591.2	592.0
Electronics and appliance stores.....	516.2	527.8	528.0	523.6	527.8	531.1	534.0	537.3	539.9	540.5	541.2	540.5	534.2	538.6	540.8

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	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,227.1	1,269.0	1,269.4	1,268.0	1,269.1	1,271.7	1,279.3	1,277.8	1,272.3	1,273.1	1,281.6	1,290.9	1,300.1	1,308.6	1,312.9
Food and beverage stores.....	2,821.6	2,829.5	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	2,805.9	2,805.1	2,806.2
Health and personal care stores.....	941.1	955.7	947.1	952.7	955.7	955.1	954.1	960.4	953.8	959.3	964.7	966.1	959.4	954.6	959.3
Gasoline stations.....	875.6	875.5	870.3	871.6	872.1	869.0	874.6	876.2	873.9	874.6	869.1	869.6	869.4	872.0	868.7
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,364.3	1,402.8	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	1,434.3	1,436.5	1,431.6
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	641.3	636.0	643.9	645.6	644.2	644.1	642.7	643.0	631.3	638.7	641.5	640.0	641.3	641.1	638.3
General merchandise stores ¹ ..	2,863.1	2,853.8	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	2,919.1	2,918.3	2,944.6
Department stores.....	1,605.3	1,622.3	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	1,597.5	1,599.9	1,610.1
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	913.5	919.0	903.8	903.8	904.2	905.2	903.1	903.9	902.2	899.1	897.3	899.0	901.5	902.0	905.4
Nonstore retailers.....	428.8	421.3	431.3	432.4	431.6	431.9	433.2	435.1	438.7	437.7	438.4	435.6	435.4	431.4	430.9
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,248.6	4,358.6	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	4,380.0	4,385.7	4,378.1
Air transportation.....	514.5	502.6	507.4	507.6	506.8	505.6	503.6	501.6	495.1	493.7	488.9	486.9	489.0	486.1	482.9
Rail transportation.....	225.7	223.4	228.8	228.8	229.4	229.1	228.9	228.4	228.2	228.1	227.8	227.3	227.4	227.4	227.4
Water transportation.....	56.4	62.8	58.7	59.3	59.7	60.0	60.2	61.0	61.8	62.6	63.6	63.7	63.4	62.9	62.8
Truck transportation.....	1,351.7	1,392.7	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	1,406.0	1,405.2	1,404.8
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	384.9	391.2	387.6	387.6	387.5	381.5	387.3	386.7	388.0	388.5	394.9	392.2	394.1	396.4	395.0
Pipeline transportation.....	38.4	39.3	37.8	37.8	37.6	37.5	37.4	37.6	37.6	37.2	37.2	37.0	37.4	37.4	37.5
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	27.2	28.0	28.0	28.8	29.7	30.6	31.4	31.7	31.8	31.5	31.4	31.1	30.3	31.6	32.2
Support activities for transportation.....	535.1	555.3	551.3	550.1	551.8	549.4	549.5	549.2	551.9	549.8	553.9	556.2	560.7	566.1	563.8
Couriers and messengers.....	556.6	583.1	566.2	571.0	571.2	571.2	571.3	574.1	573.8	576.3	576.8	579.7	576.8	575.6	572.6
Warehousing and storage.....	558.1	580.1	579.3	580.2	582.5	586.7	587.1	589.2	589.8	588.7	592.0	593.5	594.9	597.0	599.1
Utilities.....	563.8	576.0	554.8	556.0	556.2	556.2	557.7	559.1	558.9	559.4	560.1	559.7	559.3	559.9	559.2
Information.....	3,118	3,142.0	3,067	3,072	3,065	3,062	3,061	3,065	3,071	3,058	3,064	3,066	3,065	3,074	3,076
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	909.1	907.7	905.0	902.1	901.5	902.7	905.9	904.8	904.4	903.7	902.8	902.5	901.5	903.9	904.9
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	385.0	393.1	373.0	384.0	379.8	376.6	375.9	381.2	390.6	379.3	383.5	387.7	391.2	391.7	394.2
Broadcasting, except Internet..	325.0	331.1	326.0	325.7	325.2	327.3	328.3	329.1	326.7	327.6	325.7	325.1	323.4	324.9	324.6
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	29.9	35.4	30.4	30.6	30.5	30.5	29.9	30.1	30.4	30.1	30.1	30.4	29.6	30.6	30.1
Telecommunications.....	1,034.6	1,032.8	1,003.9	1,002.5	1,000.2	998.6	996.8	994.2	993.4	991.2	995.1	993.3	991.3	994.7	991.9
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	383.7	391.8	378.3	377.3	377.8	376.4	373.6	375.6	376.1	376.9	376.7	377.8	377.4	379.0	380.7
Other information services.....	50.8	50.4	50.6	50.0	49.9	50.3	50.7	50.1	49.7	49.4	49.9	49.6	50.4	49.5	49.3
Financial activities.....	8,031	8,227.0	8,096	8,100	8,101	8,114	8,136	8,155	8,172	8,201	8,217	8,223	8,244	8,265	8,281
Finance and insurance.....	5,949.0	6,077	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	6,100.8	6,116.8
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	21.8	20.4	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.9	21.0	21.2	21.2	21.3
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,817.0	2,920.4	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	2,896.7	2,905.2	2,912.3
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,751.5	1,805.3	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	1,793.0	1,802.2	1,808.8
Commercial banking.....	1,280.8	1,313.3	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	1,303.3	1,310.5	1,315.9
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	766.1	790.6	782.7	781.7	780.7	778.4	779.6	783.4	786.2	790.5	790.7	790.4	792.9	795.7	797.6
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,258.6	2,260.8	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	2,283.5	2,291.0	2,297.8
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	85.4	85.2	87.1	84.3	85.4	87.0	86.8	86.3	86.2	87.1	87.5	87.8	87.5	87.7	87.8
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2,081.9	2,149.3	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	2,161.7	2,164.0	2,164.4
Real estate.....	1,415.1	1,465.9	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	1,490.5	1,491.4	1,491.4
Rental and leasing services.....	641.1	657.6	648.1	648.2	644.5	646.2	647.4	647.8	646.8	645.1	643.9	645.0	643.3	644.7	644.9
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	25.7	25.9	26.1	26.9	27.3	26.9	27.1	27.2	27.5	27.7	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.9	28.1
Professional and business services.....	16,395	16,935	16,745	16,780	16,794	16,844	16,898	16,932	16,997	16,991	17,061	17,121	17,127	17,162	17,214
Professional and technical services ¹	6,774.0	6,965.9	6,949.8	6,966.9	6,977.0	7,000.3	7,024.7	7,043.9	7,062.2	7,074.8	7,087.2	7,118.9	7,133.8	7,144.4	7,165.1
Legal services.....	1,163.1	1,160.2	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	1,161.8	1,160.6	1,163.6
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	805.9	862.0	830.0	833.3	829.8	837.3	841.3	845.5	848.9	851.0	847.5	859.0	847.0	848.1	847.7
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,258.2	1,315.9	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	1,340.5	1,346.6	1,353.2

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	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^p	Feb. ^p	Mar. ^p
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,148.6	1,186.2	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	1,226.0	1,227.2	1,230.8
Management and technical consulting services.....	789.9	809.3	830.1	833.9	836.2	841.4	847.6	851.0	852.9	855.5	861.4	865.4	867.8	872.2	876.7
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,724.4	1,731.9	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	1,772.6	1,771.5	1,770.4
Administrative and waste services.....	7,896.0	8,237.1	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	8,220.1	8,245.7	8,278.8
Administrative and support services ¹	7,567.4	7,914.4	7,708.6	7,727.2	7,732.9	7,754.3	7,778.4	7,794.6	7,846.5	7,835.6	7,897.8	7,911.0	7,884.9	7,910.4	7,942.1
Employment services ¹	3,428.5	3,707.6	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	3,638.3	3,636.5	3,656.5
Temporary help services.....	2,387.2	2,555.0	2,493.0	2,504.6	2,503.0	2,512.0	2,523.9	2,538.7	2,573.7	2,576.2	2,616.2	2,628.1	2,605.6	2,604.6	2,620.3
Business support services.....	757.8	750.1	764.8	765.6	764.5	760.8	759.5	759.4	757.2	752.7	754.7	751.8	760.7	763.5	765.4
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,693.7	1,730.6	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	1,750.0	1,764.7	1,773.3
Waste management and remediation services.....	328.6	322.6	335.8	333.6	330.3	333.6	337.6	336.9	334.0	330.2	332.7	334.1	335.2	335.3	336.7
Educational and health services.....	16,953	17,344	17,211	17,241	17,291	17,333	17,368	17,413	17,451	17,440	17,481	17,507	17,544	17,583	17,616
Educational services.....	2,762.5	2,830	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	2,828.5	2,839.3	2,844.0
Health care and social assistance.....	14,190.2	14,514.6	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	14,715.6	14,743.3	14,771.7
Ambulatory health care services ¹	4,952.3	5,090.9	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	5,217.5	5,233.4
Offices of physicians.....	2,047.8	2,120.3	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	2,143.3	2,148.9	2,154.5
Outpatient care centers.....	450.5	459.7	466.2	467.8	469.5	471.2	474.7	476.5	479.3	480.6	482.4	484.1	485.9	487.5	489.1
Home health care services.....	776.6	803.3	809.4	809.0	809.6	815.1	817.1	819.6	820.5	820.8	824.3	822.1	829.1	832.2	836.1
Hospitals.....	4,284.7	4,375.5	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	4,387.3	4,393.4	4,401.8
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	2,818.4	2,845.2	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	2,876.5	2,878.3	2,878.3
Nursing care facilities.....	1,576.9	1,574.3	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	1,583.5	1,582.0	1,580.8
Social assistance ¹	2,134.8	2,202.9	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	2,249.7	2,254.1	2,258.2
Child day care services.....	764.7	792.4	777.3	777.7	780.4	787.4	786.6	785.7	787.8	793.2	792.9	793.3	795.1	794.9	795.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	12,493	12,748.0	12,722	12,770	12,778	12,802	12,833	12,860	12,826	12,840	12,881	12,898	12,932	12,962	13,004
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,849.6	1,828.4	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	1,903.5	1,908.4	1,914.4
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	367.5	359.3	367.7	371.7	369.7	372.0	372.2	372.9	372.2	365.0	362.8	362.1	356.3	358.0	355.0
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	118.3	116.9	119.5	120.5	121.1	121.5	121.3	121.1	123.2	121.6	121.0	121.6	121.4	121.6	121.8
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,363.8	1,352.3	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	1,425.8	1,428.8	1,437.6
Accommodations and food services.....	10,643.2	10,919.3	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	11,028.0	11,053.9	11,089.4
Accommodations.....	1,789.5	1,830.2	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	1,808.0	1,807.4	1,809.8
Food services and drinking places.....	8,853.7	9,089.1	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	9,220.0	9,246.5	9,279.6
Other services.....	5,409	5,467.0	5,389	5,393	5,385	5,394	5,392	5,385	5,381	5,371	5,377	5,386	5,397	5,396	5,397
Repair and maintenance.....	1,228.8	1,239	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	1,240.7	1,241.3	1,240.9
Personal and laundry services	1,272.9	1,280.3	1,276.2	1,278.7	1,271.9	1,274.1	1,271.3	1,271.7	1,271.3	1,270.3	1,271.1	1,270.3	1,278.4	1,276.3	1,272.5
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,907.5	2,947.6	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	2,877.7	2,878.5	2,884.0
Government.....	21,621	21,795.0	21,747	21,768	21,773	21,786	21,822	21,851	21,855	21,852	21,880	21,878	21,844	21,879	21,903
Federal.....	2,730	2,719	2,730	2,729	2,725	2,727	2,726	2,725	2,725	2,724	2,728	2,713	2,705	2,707	2,707
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	1,947.5	1,938.9	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	1,935.6	1,938.8	1,937.8
U.S. Postal Service.....	782.1	779.9	774.0	773.5	774.7	775.7	775.5	774.6	774.7	774.1	774.9	772.1	769.1	768.3	768.8
State.....	4,982	5,030.0	5,015	5,018	5,017	5,016	5,023	5,024	5,026	5,022	5,032	5,036	5,007	5,024	5,026
Education.....	2,238.1	2,283	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	2,232.4	2,248.9	2,252.5
Other State government.....	2,743.9	2,747.2	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	2,774.9	2,774.9	2,773.2
Local.....	13,909	14,046.0	14,002	14,021	14,031	14,043	14,073	14,102	14,104	14,106	14,120	14,129	14,132	14,148	14,170
Education.....	7,765.2	7,856	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	7,902.6	7,912.7	7,922.4
Other local government.....	6,144.1	6,189.9	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	6,228.9	6,234.8	6,247.2

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	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	40.0	40.1	39.9	40.2	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.4	40.3	40.4
Natural resources and mining.....	44.5	45.6	45.2	45.6	45.7	45.6	45.9	45.9	45.9	46.0	45.0	45.6	46.1	45.0	44.8
Construction.....	38.3	38.6	38.4	39.1	38.4	38.6	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.5	39.2	38.7	39.1	38.8	38.8
Manufacturing.....	40.8	40.7	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.7	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.0
Overtime hours.....	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Durable goods.....	41.3	41.1	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.6	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.3
Overtime hours.....	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6
Wood products.....	40.7	40.0	39.6	39.5	39.7	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	40.8	40.5	40.1	40.1	40.2	39.9
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	42.3	42.0	41.7	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.7	41.6	41.9	42.6	43.5	42.7	43.1	42.8	42.8
Primary metals.....	43.1	43.0	42.8	42.6	42.5	42.7	43.1	43.2	43.4	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.7	43.7	43.7
Fabricated metal products.....	41.1	41.0	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.9	40.8	41.6	41.2	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.4
Machinery.....	41.9	42.1	42.0	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.0	42.1	42.2	42.0	41.9	41.8	41.9	41.8
Computer and electronic products.....	40.4	40.0	39.4	39.8	39.8	39.8	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.5
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	40.7	40.6	40.1	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.8	40.9	41.3	41.4	41.0	40.9	41.2	41.1	41.2
Transportation equipment.....	42.5	42.5	42.0	42.2	41.8	42.1	42.3	42.7	42.7	43.0	42.7	42.6	42.6	42.8	42.8
Furniture and related products.....	39.5	39.3	39.5	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.2	38.5	38.3	38.2	38.6	38.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.5	38.7	38.8	38.9	38.6	38.7	38.3	38.7	38.8	39.0	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.4	38.3
Nondurable goods.....	40.0	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	40.5
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4
Food manufacturing.....	39.3	39.0	38.8	39.0	38.9	38.8	39.0	38.8	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.3	39.6	39.7	40.1
Beverage and tobacco products.....	39.2	40.0	40.1	40.3	38.9	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.5	40.8	40.1	40.0	39.9	39.9	40.1
Textile mills.....	40.1	40.3	39.9	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.6	41.0	40.6	40.6	40.3
Textile product mills.....	38.9	38.8	39.4	39.0	38.8	37.8	38.2	38.7	38.7	38.8	39.6	40.0	40.1	40.4	39.6
Apparel.....	36.0	35.8	36.0	36.0	35.1	35.4	35.5	35.8	35.8	36.1	35.9	35.6	36.0	36.0	36.4
Leather and allied products.....	38.4	38.3	37.2	37.8	38.4	38.7	39.0	38.6	38.5	38.7	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.8	39.7
Paper and paper products.....	42.1	42.5	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.4	42.8	42.9	42.5	42.6	42.4	42.4	42.4
Printing and related support activities.....	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.4	38.4	38.6	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.8	38.9	38.9
Petroleum and coal products.....	44.9	45.6	45.1	46.1	45.8	45.8	45.4	45.2	47.4	47.3	45.8	44.5	45.0	44.3	44.6
Chemicals.....	42.8	42.2	42.2	42.4	42.3	42.1	42.1	41.6	42.0	42.9	42.3	42.5	42.6	42.7	42.6
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.4	40.0	39.8	39.8	39.7	39.7	39.6	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.7
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.3
Wholesale trade.....	37.8	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.7	37.6	37.6	37.5	37.7	37.8	37.8	37.9	37.8	37.9	37.9
Retail trade.....	30.7	30.6	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.5	30.4	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	37.2	37.0	37.2	37.3	37.1	37.0	37.0	36.9	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.6	36.7	36.8
Utilities.....	40.9	41.1	40.3	41.1	40.9	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.0	41.3	41.4
Information.....	36.3	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.7	36.4	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.7	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.6
Financial activities.....	35.5	35.9	35.9	36.0	36.0	36.1	36.1	36.0	36.0	36.1	35.9	35.9	36.0	35.7	35.7
Professional and business services.....	34.2	34.2	34.0	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.3	34.1	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.6	34.5	34.4
Education and health services.....	32.4	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	32.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	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	25.6
Other services.....	31.0	30.9	30.9	31.1	30.9	31.0	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	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	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$15.67	\$16.11	\$15.95	\$16.00	\$16.03	\$16.07	\$16.14	\$16.16	\$16.19	\$16.28	\$16.28	\$16.35	\$16.40	\$16.46	\$16.49
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.23	8.17	8.19	8.17	8.20	8.22	8.20	8.15	8.05	8.09	8.15	8.20	8.17	8.20	—
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	17.19	17.60	17.45	17.52	17.55	17.59	17.63	17.68	17.66	17.74	17.74	17.77	17.79	17.80	17.81
Natural resources and mining.....	18.07	18.73	18.25	18.55	18.58	18.66	18.74	18.88	19.03	19.04	18.95	19.12	19.33	19.35	19.47
Construction.....	19.23	19.48	19.34	19.38	19.37	19.43	19.52	19.51	19.54	19.58	19.59	19.65	19.63	19.66	19.64
Manufacturing.....	16.15	16.56	16.43	16.48	16.54	16.56	16.58	16.65	16.60	16.71	16.68	16.70	16.71	16.72	16.74
Excluding overtime.....	15.29	15.68	15.56	15.63	15.69	15.70	15.71	15.76	15.73	15.82	15.79	15.83	15.84	15.85	15.87
Durable goods.....	16.82	17.35	17.17	17.24	17.29	17.32	17.36	17.45	17.38	17.51	17.50	17.52	17.53	17.54	17.58
Nondurable goods.....	15.05	15.27	15.22	15.22	15.31	15.29	15.27	15.30	15.30	15.35	15.29	15.31	15.33	15.33	15.31
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	15.26	15.71	15.56	15.60	15.63	15.67	15.75	15.76	15.80	15.89	15.89	15.97	16.03	16.09	16.14
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.58	14.95	14.81	14.86	14.87	14.89	15.00	14.98	14.98	15.05	15.04	15.10	15.13	15.18	15.20
Wholesale trade.....	17.65	18.16	17.95	18.03	18.01	18.10	18.22	18.21	18.26	18.32	18.45	18.56	18.53	18.61	18.68
Retail trade.....	12.08	12.37	12.31	12.35	12.36	12.35	12.45	12.41	12.35	12.43	12.35	12.39	12.44	12.46	12.47
Transportation and warehousing.....	16.52	16.73	16.61	16.60	16.64	16.66	16.75	16.78	16.82	16.82	16.85	16.87	16.91	16.96	16.98
Utilities.....	25.61	26.67	26.29	26.42	26.47	26.39	26.98	26.84	26.95	27.17	27.15	27.34	27.48	27.27	27.12
Information.....	21.40	22.14	21.72	21.92	21.92	22.04	22.17	22.21	22.32	22.65	22.40	22.60	22.98	22.82	22.92
Financial activities.....	17.52	17.97	17.81	17.85	17.81	17.87	17.95	17.92	18.01	18.09	18.20	18.27	18.33	18.43	18.44
Professional and business services.....	17.48	18.02	17.88	17.94	17.98	18.03	18.11	18.14	18.15	18.30	18.29	18.42	18.54	18.65	18.79
Education and health services.....	16.15	16.69	16.55	16.58	16.64	16.69	16.76	16.79	16.84	16.90	16.95	17.00	17.04	17.12	17.14
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.91	9.13	9.06	9.09	9.10	9.12	9.13	9.16	9.22	9.22	9.24	9.27	9.27	9.34	9.38
Other services.....	13.98	14.25	14.24	14.26	14.30	14.31	14.35	14.39	14.40	14.46	14.46	14.47	14.48	14.51	14.49

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

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

15. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2005										2006		
	2004	2005	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$15.67	\$16.11	\$15.96	\$16.01	\$16.03	\$15.97	\$16.05	\$16.06	\$16.22	\$16.35	\$16.30	\$16.37	\$16.52	\$16.51	\$16.51
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	15.95	16.00	16.03	16.07	16.14	16.16	16.19	16.28	16.28	16.35	16.40	16.46	16.49
GOODS-PRODUCING	17.19	17.60	17.37	17.48	17.52	17.57	17.64	17.71	17.78	17.82	17.76	17.82	17.73	17.72	17.72
Natural resources and mining.....	18.07	18.73	18.33	18.65	18.56	18.57	18.70	18.76	18.93	19.01	18.90	19.23	19.47	19.35	19.57
Construction.....	19.23	19.46	19.24	19.33	19.29	19.36	19.56	19.59	19.69	19.75	19.61	19.68	19.50	19.57	19.52
Manufacturing.....	16.15	16.56	16.42	16.46	16.51	16.52	16.50	16.60	16.66	16.70	16.70	16.81	16.76	16.71	16.71
Durable goods.....	16.82	17.34	17.16	17.20	17.24	17.27	17.21	17.41	17.45	17.52	17.54	17.67	17.56	17.54	17.55
Wood products.....	13.03	13.16	13.13	13.16	13.22	13.08	13.21	13.04	13.08	13.28	13.32	13.23	13.17	13.16	13.17
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	16.25	16.61	16.30	16.69	16.59	16.79	16.93	16.85	16.76	16.71	16.55	16.53	16.51	16.52	16.55
Primary metals.....	18.57	18.94	18.76	18.80	18.82	18.76	18.93	18.99	19.07	19.08	19.21	19.16	19.37	19.22	19.20
Fabricated metal products.....	15.31	15.80	15.63	15.62	15.67	15.73	15.84	15.88	15.91	15.93	16.01	16.18	16.12	16.07	16.04
Machinery.....	16.68	17.03	17.03	16.98	16.91	17.04	17.12	17.00	17.02	17.06	17.01	17.07	17.07	17.01	17.08
Computer and electronic products ...	17.27	18.40	17.96	18.22	18.41	18.36	18.59	18.56	18.65	18.61	18.60	18.72	18.71	18.75	18.72
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	14.90	15.25	15.11	15.08	15.05	15.11	15.29	15.34	15.32	15.39	15.42	15.56	15.47	15.48	15.35
Transportation equipment.....	21.49	22.10	21.83	21.77	21.87	21.96	21.46	22.27	22.31	22.54	22.55	22.71	22.33	22.29	22.31
Furniture and related products.....	13.16	13.44	13.36	13.45	13.42	13.47	13.44	13.45	13.55	13.45	13.45	13.52	13.53	13.50	13.48
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	13.84	14.08	14.03	14.01	14.04	14.02	14.22	14.11	14.06	14.08	14.12	14.20	14.08	14.11	14.32
Nondurable goods.....	15.05	15.27	15.19	15.23	15.29	15.28	15.33	15.25	15.34	15.31	15.28	15.35	15.39	15.31	15.27
Food manufacturing.....	12.98	13.04	13.01	12.98	13.03	13.03	13.01	12.98	13.08	13.00	13.06	13.13	13.08	13.01	13.00
Beverages and tobacco products.....	19.14	18.79	18.99	19.38	19.19	18.73	19.05	18.46	18.67	18.57	18.76	18.59	18.41	18.23	18.07
Textile mills.....	12.13	12.38	12.26	12.35	12.41	12.45	12.44	12.44	12.39	12.31	12.48	12.45	12.50	12.41	12.51
Textile product mills.....	11.39	11.66	11.57	11.71	11.54	11.65	11.75	11.75	11.70	11.71	11.78	11.89	11.75	11.74	11.62
Apparel.....	9.75	10.24	10.07	10.10	10.15	10.19	10.29	10.24	10.36	10.28	10.41	10.47	10.62	10.59	10.54
Leather and allied products.....	11.63	11.50	11.48	11.44	11.42	11.50	11.54	11.55	11.70	11.49	11.57	11.33	11.25	10.88	10.89
Paper and paper products.....	17.91	17.98	17.95	17.93	18.03	18.08	18.22	17.95	17.97	17.94	17.87	17.91	17.87	17.78	17.77
Printing and related support activities.....	15.71	15.75	15.68	15.60	15.54	15.63	15.71	15.78	15.95	15.89	15.73	15.92	15.90	15.68	15.79
Petroleum and coal products.....	24.39	24.54	24.80	24.09	24.58	24.50	24.59	24.13	24.39	24.59	24.64	24.62	24.74	24.81	24.85
Chemicals.....	19.17	19.67	19.48	19.62	19.73	19.61	19.72	19.73	19.84	19.88	19.68	19.85	19.95	19.93	19.75
Plastics and rubber products.....	14.59	14.82	14.71	14.76	14.88	14.88	14.92	14.92	14.87	14.80	14.78	14.84	15.00	14.90	14.88
PRIVATE SERVICE- PROVIDING	15.26	15.71	15.59	15.62	15.64	15.53	15.62	15.61	15.79	15.95	15.90	15.98	16.20	16.20	16.18
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.58	14.93	14.83	14.91	14.90	14.84	14.97	14.93	15.00	15.09	15.00	14.96	15.20	15.23	15.23
Wholesale trade.....	17.65	18.16	17.88	18.03	18.03	17.99	18.17	18.13	18.23	18.42	18.46	18.58	18.64	18.66	18.62
Retail trade.....	12.08	12.36	12.35	12.42	12.40	12.33	12.43	12.37	12.37	12.42	12.28	12.25	12.47	12.49	12.51
Transportation and warehousing.....	16.52	16.71	16.59	16.58	16.58	16.64	16.79	16.79	16.82	16.83	16.88	16.86	16.92	16.93	16.96
Utilities.....	25.61	26.70	26.31	26.49	26.51	26.22	26.83	26.64	27.19	27.26	27.37	27.44	27.53	27.28	27.12
Information.....	21.40	22.07	21.62	21.86	21.88	21.78	21.98	22.09	22.40	22.80	22.45	22.61	23.08	22.85	22.79
Financial activities.....	17.52	17.94	17.76	17.85	17.93	17.78	17.90	17.90	18.02	18.22	18.17	18.23	18.45	18.45	18.41
Professional and business services.....	17.48	18.07	17.89	17.91	18.07	17.89	17.98	17.93	18.04	18.38	18.25	18.44	18.85	18.77	18.82
Education and health services.....	16.15	16.72	16.56	16.57	16.59	16.63	16.80	16.76	16.87	16.90	16.94	17.04	17.10	17.14	17.15
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.91	9.14	9.08	9.08	9.09	9.03	9.01	9.05	9.23	9.26	9.29	9.39	9.33	9.41	9.42
Other services.....	13.98	14.33	14.28	14.29	14.35	14.25	14.24	14.29	14.39	14.45	14.46	14.52	14.55	14.55	14.51

1 Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory 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	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$528.36	\$543.65	\$533.06	\$537.94	\$543.42	\$539.79	\$542.49	\$544.43	\$549.86	\$557.54	\$550.94	\$551.67	\$558.38	\$553.09	\$553.09
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	537.52	540.80	540.21	541.56	545.53	544.59	547.22	550.26	550.26	552.63	554.32	556.35	557.36
GOODS-PRODUCING	688.17	705.28	687.85	697.45	700.80	706.31	700.31	713.71	721.87	723.49	721.06	719.93	710.97	708.80	712.34
Natural resources and mining.....	803.82	853.89	823.02	846.71	851.90	848.65	850.85	870.46	876.46	882.06	854.28	876.89	887.83	863.01	866.95
CONSTRUCTION	735.55	750.63	727.27	748.07	750.38	758.91	758.93	769.89	775.79	772.23	768.71	749.81	744.90	745.62	747.62
Manufacturing	658.59	673.61	663.37	663.34	667.00	669.06	658.35	673.96	684.73	688.04	688.04	695.93	685.48	680.10	685.11
Durable goods.....	694.13	713.05	700.13	700.04	705.12	708.07	693.56	715.55	725.92	730.58	731.42	738.61	723.47	720.89	724.82
Wood products.....	530.15	526.91	514.70	517.19	528.80	527.12	523.12	522.90	524.51	545.81	544.79	533.17	521.53	517.19	518.90
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	688.20	700.62	669.93	697.64	700.10	710.22	704.29	711.07	715.65	728.56	731.51	699.22	698.37	693.84	698.41
Primary metals.....	799.78	815.52	806.68	799.00	799.85	801.05	802.63	812.77	829.55	828.07	839.48	843.04	854.22	841.84	840.96
Fabricated metal products.....	628.80	647.32	634.58	634.17	639.34	640.21	638.35	646.32	653.90	665.87	664.42	674.71	665.76	660.48	662.45
Machinery.....	699.59	716.48	718.67	711.46	710.22	713.98	712.19	707.20	721.65	718.23	719.52	728.89	716.94	711.02	717.36
Computer and electronic products.....	697.83	735.82	709.42	717.87	732.72	727.06	738.02	734.98	753.46	757.43	760.74	763.78	754.01	753.75	758.16
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	606.97	619.19	604.40	600.18	602.00	607.42	614.66	625.87	637.31	643.30	641.47	645.74	638.91	628.49	629.35
Transportation equipment.....	912.98	938.37	921.23	914.34	916.35	931.10	869.13	950.93	963.79	973.73	967.40	990.16	949.03	951.78	959.33
Furniture and related products.....	519.62	527.11	526.38	525.90	519.35	532.07	526.85	531.28	540.65	521.86	520.52	529.98	514.14	518.40	520.33
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	533.07	545.19	547.17	543.59	543.35	543.98	534.67	546.06	546.93	550.53	547.86	552.38	542.08	541.82	551.32
Nondurable goods.....	602.53	609.13	601.52	601.59	605.48	606.62	602.47	605.43	618.20	616.99	617.31	624.75	620.22	613.93	616.91
Food manufacturing.....	509.55	508.03	496.98	497.13	505.56	506.87	504.79	507.52	516.66	510.90	515.87	522.57	515.35	507.39	514.80
Beverages and tobacco products.....	751.20	752.39	757.70	794.58	750.33	756.69	760.10	745.78	741.20	752.09	757.90	738.02	721.67	720.09	722.80
Textile mills.....	486.68	498.47	494.08	495.24	502.61	501.74	492.62	496.36	499.32	491.17	511.68	515.43	510.00	500.12	507.91
Textile product mills.....	443.12	455.19	458.17	452.01	444.29	445.03	444.15	452.38	458.64	456.69	470.02	483.92	473.53	473.12	462.48
Apparel.....	351.56	366.11	365.54	363.60	356.27	359.71	359.12	367.62	370.89	372.14	375.80	376.92	379.13	381.24	387.87
Leather and allied products.....	446.66	442.16	431.65	437.01	439.67	446.20	441.98	443.52	450.45	448.11	460.49	449.80	438.75	433.02	435.60
Paper and paper products.....	754.14	763.36	748.52	751.27	760.87	764.78	765.24	757.49	778.10	773.21	766.62	779.09	761.26	746.76	746.34
Printing and related support activities.....	603.97	604.80	602.11	592.80	590.52	592.38	598.55	604.37	623.65	616.53	608.75	617.70	618.51	611.52	615.81
Petroleum and coal products.....	1095.00	1117.94	1106.08	1086.46	1123.31	1117.20	1118.85	1078.61	1170.72	1170.48	1148.22	1095.59	1100.93	1076.75	1090.92
Chemicals.....	819.73	831.40	824.00	827.96	832.61	825.58	820.35	818.80	831.30	848.88	838.37	853.55	855.86	851.01	843.33
Plastics and rubber products.....	589.84	592.50	585.46	585.97	590.74	592.22	578.90	593.82	602.24	593.48	597.11	611.41	609.00	600.47	607.10
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	493.30	508.66	500.44	504.53	509.86	503.17	507.65	507.33	511.60	519.97	513.57	516.15	526.50	521.64	519.38
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	488.42	498.59	492.36	496.50	500.64	497.14	502.99	501.65	502.50	505.52	498.00	499.66	501.60	501.07	502.59
Wholesale trade.....	667.09	684.91	670.50	677.93	685.14	676.42	681.38	679.88	689.09	703.64	697.79	702.32	706.46	703.48	701.97
Retail trade.....	371.13	377.68	374.21	377.57	380.68	379.76	385.33	382.23	379.76	377.57	372.08	376.08	375.35	373.45	376.55
Transportation and warehousing.....	614.82	618.64	610.51	611.80	618.43	615.68	622.91	622.91	620.66	624.39	624.56	623.82	615.89	612.87	617.34
Utilities.....	1048.44	1097.16	1055.03	1086.09	1086.91	1082.89	1100.03	1092.24	1133.82	1134.02	1141.33	1133.27	1120.47	1123.94	1117.34
Information	777.05	805.89	780.48	791.33	803.00	792.79	802.27	808.49	819.84	843.60	821.67	827.53	849.34	829.46	827.28
Financial activities	622.87	644.71	632.26	639.03	652.65	638.30	642.61	642.61	643.31	665.03	648.67	650.81	673.43	654.98	649.87
Professional and business services	597.56	618.46	606.47	610.73	623.42	611.84	614.92	613.21	618.77	635.95	625.98	632.49	652.21	645.69	645.53
Education and health services	523.78	544.80	536.54	536.87	542.49	540.48	549.36	546.38	549.96	554.32	550.55	553.80	560.88	555.34	555.66
Leisure and hospitality	228.65	235.29	230.63	231.54	236.34	235.68	238.77	238.92	235.37	239.83	235.97	236.63	236.05	238.07	238.33
Other services	433.04	443.06	438.40	441.56	444.85	441.75	442.86	444.42	444.65	447.95	445.37	447.22	451.05	446.69	445.46

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.....	61.0	61.9	57.2									
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.....	66.2	63.7	61.3									
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.....	61.2	62.8	64.4									
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.....	61.3	61.7	63.1									
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.....	59.5	46.4	47.0									
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.....	56.0	51.8	45.2									
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	45.2	45.2									
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.....	41.1	40.5	38.7									

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		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P
Total ²	3,728	3,867	4,031	3,941	3,981	3,994	3,989	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
Industry														
Total private ²	3,285	3,460	3,604	3,509	3,533	3,531	3,549	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Construction.....	152	148	146	170	114	121	152	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.6	2.0
Manufacturing.....	285	297	333	313	324	318	319	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	629	654	696	661	687	660	645	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4
Professional and business services.....	671	723	782	750	777	716	687	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.8
Education and health services.....	630	613	601	618	627	640	673	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	431	498	519	522	507	587	466	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.3	3.5
Government.....	443	416	434	435	449	460	444	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0
Region³														
Northeast.....	661	704	704	718	740	707	674	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6
South.....	1,451	1,515	1,562	1,612	1,550	1,547	1,601	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2
Midwest.....	760	762	748	738	745	797	708	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.2
West.....	890	873	1,046	919	928	957	985	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.1	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		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P
Total ²	4,748	4,822	4,813	4,694	4,941	4,954	4,848	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6
Industry														
Total private ²	4,418	4,488	4,498	4,397	4,584	4,578	4,483	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0
Construction.....	436	430	393	426	379	403	339	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.8	5.1	5.4	4.5
Manufacturing.....	346	449	335	307	366	333	337	2.4	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	983	967	954	1,011	1,177	1,117	1,115	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.3	4.3
Professional and business services.....	904	849	907	849	953	841	854	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.6	4.9	5.0
Education and health services.....	468	460	459	467	446	435	434	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	836	859	895	853	847	1,019	945	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.6	7.9	7.3
Government.....	314	319	314	293	352	379	374	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7
Region³														
Northeast.....	796	744	747	698	727	814	879	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.5
South.....	1,842	1,886	1,813	1,817	1,946	2,061	1,817	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.3	3.8
Midwest.....	965	1,017	1,031	1,038	1,043	1,045	1,126	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.6
West.....	1,139	1,154	1,188	1,127	1,176	1,083	1,057	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.5

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		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P
Total ²	4,798	4,359	4,476	4,359	4,285	4,531	4,642	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4
Industry														
Total private ²	4,503	4,103	4,205	4,067	3,995	4,252	4,331	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.8
Construction.....	423	392	371	348	374	335	436	5.8	5.3	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.5	5.8
Manufacturing.....	437	340	388	355	353	380	396	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,000	935	1,003	1,027	880	997	986	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.8	3.8
Professional and business services.....	856	757	753	735	780	826	776	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.5
Education and health services.....	433	404	418	400	353	403	400	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	871	798	834	843	848	881	818	6.8	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.3
Government.....	302	255	270	270	300	285	330	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5
Region³														
Northeast.....	797	657	619	685	701	736	676	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7
South.....	1,779	1,710	1,711	1,759	1,653	1,694	1,823	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.8
Midwest.....	1,065	961	1,081	934	987	1,032	1,029	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3
West.....	1,127	1,012	1,004	997	970	1,054	1,174	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.9

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 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		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P
Total ²	2,681	2,619	2,683	2,567	2,577	2,663	2,814	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1
Industry														
Total private ²	2,529	2,470	2,540	2,428	2,435	2,526	2,667	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4
Construction.....	210	205	183	189	179	153	191	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.5
Manufacturing.....	213	200	210	184	196	202	212	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	566	573	606	634	551	602	611	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3
Professional and business services.....	448	345	359	365	415	422	427	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.5
Education and health services.....	283	258	277	254	225	279	270	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	557	597	595	558	569	607	606	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.7
Government.....	154	142	142	139	143	139	156	.7	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7
Region³														
Northeast.....	361	341	333	390	369	368	397	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6
South.....	1,125	1,109	1,102	1,069	1,068	1,114	1,175	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4
Midwest.....	574	552	572	481	571	600	662	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.1
West.....	627	601	657	618	569	567	607	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0

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

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

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

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

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

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
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.

Virgin Islands.

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

⁴ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

³ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (In thousands)	Average annual wage per employee	Average weekly wage
Total covered (UI and UCFE)					
1993	6,679,934	109,422,571	\$2,884,472,282	\$26,361	\$507
1994	6,826,677	112,611,287	3,033,676,678	26,939	518
1995	7,040,677	115,487,841	3,215,921,236	27,846	536
1996	7,189,168	117,963,132	3,414,514,808	28,946	557
1997	7,369,473	121,044,432	3,674,031,718	30,353	584
1998	7,634,018	124,183,549	3,967,072,423	31,945	614
1999	7,820,860	127,042,282	4,235,579,204	33,340	641
2000	7,879,116	129,877,063	4,587,708,584	35,323	679
2001	7,984,529	129,635,800	4,695,225,123	36,219	697
2002	8,101,872	128,233,919	4,714,374,741	36,764	707
UI covered					
1993	6,632,221	106,351,431	\$2,771,023,411	\$26,055	\$501
1994	6,778,300	109,588,189	2,918,684,128	26,633	512
1995	6,990,594	112,539,795	3,102,353,355	27,567	530
1996	7,137,644	115,081,246	3,298,045,286	28,658	551
1997	7,317,363	118,233,942	3,553,933,885	30,058	578
1998	7,586,767	121,400,660	3,845,494,089	31,676	609
1999	7,771,198	124,255,714	4,112,169,533	33,094	636
2000	7,828,861	127,005,574	4,454,966,824	35,077	675
2001	7,933,536	126,883,182	4,560,511,280	35,943	691
2002	8,051,117	125,475,293	4,570,787,218	36,428	701
Private industry covered					
1993	6,454,381	91,202,971	\$2,365,301,493	\$25,934	\$499
1994	6,596,158	94,146,344	2,494,458,555	26,496	510
1995	6,803,454	96,894,844	2,658,927,216	27,441	528
1996	6,946,858	99,268,446	2,837,334,217	28,582	550
1997	7,121,182	102,175,161	3,071,807,287	30,064	578
1998	7,381,518	105,082,368	3,337,621,699	31,762	611
1999	7,560,567	107,619,457	3,577,738,557	33,244	639
2000	7,622,274	110,015,333	3,887,626,769	35,337	680
2001	7,724,965	109,304,802	3,952,152,155	36,157	695
2002	7,839,903	107,577,281	3,930,767,025	36,539	703
State government covered					
1993	59,185	4,088,075	\$117,095,062	\$28,643	\$551
1994	60,686	4,162,944	122,879,977	29,518	568
1995	60,763	4,201,836	128,143,491	30,497	586
1996	62,146	4,191,726	131,605,800	31,397	604
1997	65,352	4,214,451	137,057,432	32,521	625
1998	67,347	4,240,779	142,512,445	33,605	646
1999	70,538	4,296,673	149,011,194	34,681	667
2000	65,096	4,370,160	158,618,365	36,296	698
2001	64,583	4,452,237	168,358,331	37,814	727
2002	64,447	4,485,071	175,866,492	39,212	754
Local government covered					
1993	118,626	11,059,500	\$288,594,697	\$26,095	\$502
1994	121,425	11,278,080	301,315,857	26,717	514
1995	126,342	11,442,238	315,252,346	27,552	530
1996	128,640	11,621,074	329,105,269	28,320	545
1997	130,829	11,844,330	345,069,166	29,134	560
1998	137,902	12,077,513	365,359,945	30,251	582
1999	140,093	12,339,584	385,419,781	31,234	601
2000	141,491	12,620,081	408,721,690	32,387	623
2001	143,989	13,126,143	440,000,795	33,521	645
2002	146,767	13,412,941	464,153,701	34,605	665
Federal Government covered (UCFE)					
1993	47,714	3,071,140	\$113,448,871	\$36,940	\$710
1994	48,377	3,023,098	114,992,550	38,038	731
1995	50,083	2,948,046	113,567,881	38,523	741
1996	51,524	2,881,887	116,469,523	40,414	777
1997	52,110	2,810,489	120,097,833	42,732	822
1998	47,252	2,782,888	121,578,334	43,688	840
1999	49,661	2,786,567	123,409,672	44,287	852
2000	50,256	2,871,489	132,741,760	46,228	889
2001	50,993	2,752,619	134,713,843	48,940	941
2002	50,755	2,758,627	143,587,523	52,050	1,001

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Data reflect the movement of Indian Tribal Council establishments from private industry to the public sector. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

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

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers ¹	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all 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.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Data are only produced for first quarter. Data are preliminary.

² Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

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	36,786	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
Goldensboro, NC	25,398	25,821	1.7
Grand Forks, ND-MN	24,959	25,710	3.0
Grand Junction, CO	27,426	28,331	3.3
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI	33,431	34,214	2.3
Great Falls, MT	24,211	25,035	3.4
Greeley, CO	30,066	31,104	3.5
Green Bay, WI	32,631	33,698	3.3
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC	31,730	32,369	2.0
Greenville, NC	28,289	29,055	2.7
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC	30,940	31,726	2.5
Hagerstown, MD	29,020	30,034	3.5
Hamilton-Middletown, OH	32,325	32,985	2.0
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA	33,408	34,497	3.3
Hartford, CT	43,880	44,387	1.2
Hattiesburg, MS	25,145	26,051	3.6
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir, NC	27,305	27,996	2.5
Honolulu, HI	32,531	33,978	4.4
Houma, LA	30,343	30,758	1.4
Houston, TX	42,784	42,712	-.2
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	27,478	28,321	3.1
Huntsville, AL	36,727	38,571	5.0
Indianapolis, IN	35,989	36,608	1.7
Iowa City, IA	31,663	32,567	2.9
Jackson, MI	32,454	33,251	2.5
Jackson, MS	29,813	30,537	2.4
Jackson, TN	29,414	30,443	3.5
Jacksonville, FL	32,367	33,722	4.2
Jacksonville, NC	21,395	22,269	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Metropolitan area 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	32,483	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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004				2005				2006	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2006										
Civilian workers²	94.6	95.5	96.5	97.0	98.0	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.7	0.7	2.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	94.5	95.2	96.2	96.8	98.0	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.9	.9	3.0
Management, business, and financial	95.7	96.5	97.1	97.7	99.0	99.4	99.7	100.0	101.3	1.3	2.3
Professional and related	93.9	94.4	95.7	96.3	97.5	98.1	99.3	100.0	100.7	.7	3.3
Sales and office	94.3	95.5	96.6	96.8	97.7	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.5	.5	2.9
Sales and related	94.0	95.4	96.8	96.3	97.3	97.9	99.2	100.0	99.9	-.1	2.7
Office and administrative support	94.6	95.6	96.4	97.1	98.0	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.9	.9	3.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	94.7	95.9	96.4	97.0	97.8	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.8	.8	3.1
Construction and extraction	94.6	95.7	96.3	97.1	97.6	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.7	.7	3.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair	94.8	96.1	96.6	96.9	98.0	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.9	.9	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	95.3	96.3	97.3	97.7	98.4	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.4	.4	2.0
Production	95.3	96.3	97.3	97.7	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.4	.4	1.9
Transportation and material moving	95.4	96.3	97.2	97.6	98.2	98.8	99.8	100.0	100.5	.5	2.3
Service occupations	94.8	95.4	96.5	97.0	97.8	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.8	.8	3.1
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	94.5	95.4	96.5	96.9	98.0	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	.3	2.3
Manufacturing	94.7	95.6	96.7	96.9	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.1	.1	1.9
Service-providing	94.7	95.5	96.5	97.0	97.9	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.9	.9	3.1
Education and health services	93.9	94.3	95.8	96.4	97.2	97.6	99.1	100.0	100.6	.6	3.5
Health care and social assistance	94.4	95.1	96.3	96.7	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	101.1	1.1	3.4
Hospitals	93.5	94.3	95.5	96.2	97.5	98.2	99.3	100.0	101.2	1.2	3.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	95.0	95.4	96.1	96.6	97.5	98.3	99.2	100.0	101.0	1.0	3.6
Education services	93.6	93.8	95.5	96.1	96.7	97.0	99.0	100.0	100.2	.2	3.6
Elementary and secondary schools	93.2	93.3	95.3	96.0	96.4	96.7	98.9	100.0	100.2	.2	3.9
Public administration ³	93.1	93.8	95.1	95.8	97.1	97.5	99.0	100.0	100.6	.6	3.6
Private industry workers	94.9	95.9	96.7	97.2	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	.8	2.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	94.9	95.7	96.5	97.1	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	101.1	1.1	2.6
Management, business, and financial	95.9	96.8	97.3	97.9	99.1	99.6	99.7	100.0	101.3	1.3	2.2
Professional and related	94.1	94.8	95.8	96.5	98.0	98.8	99.5	100.0	101.0	1.0	3.1
Sales and office	94.4	95.7	96.6	96.8	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.5	.5	2.8
Sales and related	94.0	95.4	96.8	96.2	97.2	97.9	99.2	100.0	99.9	-.1	2.8
Office and administrative support	94.7	95.8	96.5	97.2	98.1	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	.9	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	94.8	96.1	96.5	97.1	97.9	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	.8	3.0
Construction and extraction	94.7	95.8	96.4	97.2	97.7	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	.7	3.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair	95.0	96.3	96.7	97.0	98.1	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.9	.9	2.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	95.5	96.5	97.4	97.8	98.5	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.4	.4	1.9
Production	95.3	96.4	97.4	97.7	98.6	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.4	.4	1.8
Transportation and material moving	95.7	96.7	97.5	97.9	98.3	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.4	.4	2.1
Service occupations	95.9	96.7	97.2	97.7	98.5	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	.8	2.3
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	94.5	95.4	96.5	96.9	98.0	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	.3	2.3
Management, professional, and related	93.0	93.8	94.5	95.6	98.0	99.2	100.2	100.0	100.2	.2	2.2
Sales and office	93.0	94.0	97.0	95.8	96.8	98.0	99.7	100.0	99.9	-.1	3.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	94.9	96.0	96.7	97.3	97.9	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	.6	2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving	95.6	96.5	97.5	97.8	98.6	99.2	99.8	100.0	100.3	.3	1.7
Construction	94.5	95.4	96.5	96.7	97.4	98.5	99.7	100.0	100.7	.7	3.4
Manufacturing	94.7	95.6	96.7	96.9	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.1	.1	1.9
Management, professional, and related	93.1	94.0	94.8	95.1	97.6	98.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	.0	2.5
Sales and office	93.4	94.7	96.6	96.3	97.6	98.7	99.9	100.0	99.5	-.5	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	95.3	96.2	97.3	97.9	98.3	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.1	.1	1.8
Production, transportation, and material moving	95.7	96.6	97.6	97.9	98.7	99.3	99.8	100.0	100.2	.2	1.5
Service-providing industries	95.1	96.1	96.8	97.3	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	101.0	1.0	2.7
Management, professional, and related	95.2	96.0	96.8	97.4	98.6	99.1	99.5	100.0	101.3	1.3	2.7
Sales and office	94.6	95.9	96.6	96.9	97.9	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.6	.6	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	94.6	96.1	96.3	96.7	97.9	99.0	99.4	100.0	101.2	1.2	3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	95.3	96.5	97.4	97.7	98.3	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.6	.6	2.3
Service occupations	95.9	96.7	97.2	97.7	98.5	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.9	.9	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	95.0	96.3	96.9	97.0	98.1	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.8	.8	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004				2005				2006	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2006										
Wholesale trade.....	94.3	95.3	96.4	96.0	97.7	97.7	99.2	100.0	100.3	0.3	2.7
Retail trade.....	95.2	96.3	96.6	97.1	98.1	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.6	.6	2.5
Transportation and warehousing.....	96.0	97.6	98.4	98.5	98.4	98.6	99.7	100.0	100.4	.4	2.0
Utilities.....	92.2	94.8	95.2	95.1	98.1	99.3	99.5	100.0	107.8	7.8	9.9
Information.....	96.2	96.2	96.6	96.8	98.3	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.9	.9	2.6
Financial activities.....	94.3	95.5	96.1	96.8	98.4	99.4	99.2	100.0	101.2	1.2	2.8
Finance and insurance.....	95.4	96.5	96.9	97.8	98.7	100.0	99.5	100.0	101.5	1.5	2.8
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	88.5	89.8	91.3	91.2	96.9	96.7	98.6	100.0	99.8	-.2	3.0
Professional and business services.....	95.9	97.0	97.9	98.5	99.1	99.5	99.6	100.0	101.1	1.1	2.0
Education and health services.....	94.3	94.9	96.1	96.7	97.7	98.4	99.3	100.0	101.0	1.0	3.4
Education services.....	93.6	94.1	95.6	96.4	97.1	97.5	98.6	100.0	100.7	.7	3.7
Health care and social assistance.....	94.4	95.1	96.3	96.7	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	101.1	1.1	3.4
Hospitals.....	93.4	94.2	95.3	96.0	97.5	98.2	99.2	100.0	101.3	1.3	3.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	97.0	97.4	97.4	97.7	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.6	.6	2.1
Accommodation and food services.....	96.7	96.9	97.2	97.9	98.7	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.5	.5	1.8
Other services, except public administration.....	94.8	96.2	96.5	97.2	98.0	98.6	99.9	100.0	101.4	1.4	3.5
State and local government workers.....	93.5	93.9	95.4	96.1	96.9	97.2	99.1	100.0	100.5	.5	3.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	93.8	94.0	95.5	96.2	97.0	97.3	99.0	100.0	100.3	.3	3.4
Professional and related.....	93.6	93.9	95.5	96.1	96.8	97.1	98.9	100.0	100.2	.2	3.5
Sales and office.....	93.7	94.4	95.7	96.5	97.5	97.6	99.3	100.0	100.9	.9	3.5
Office and administrative support.....	93.5	94.2	95.6	96.4	97.4	97.5	99.2	100.0	101.0	1.0	3.7
Service occupations.....	92.3	92.7	94.9	95.5	96.2	96.7	99.1	100.0	100.6	.6	4.6
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	93.7	93.8	95.5	96.1	96.7	97.0	99.0	100.0	100.3	.3	3.7
Education services.....	93.6	93.8	95.4	96.1	96.6	96.9	98.9	100.0	100.2	.2	3.7
Schools.....	93.6	93.8	95.5	96.1	96.6	96.9	98.9	100.0	100.2	.2	3.7
Elementary and secondary schools.....	93.2	93.4	95.3	96.0	96.4	96.6	98.8	100.0	100.2	.2	3.9
Health care and social assistance.....	94.2	94.7	96.3	96.5	97.6	98.0	99.5	100.0	101.3	1.3	3.8
Hospitals.....	93.9	94.4	96.1	96.7	97.6	98.0	99.5	100.0	100.9	.9	3.4
Public administration ³	93.1	93.8	95.1	95.8	97.1	97.5	99.0	100.0	100.6	.6	3.6

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.

NOTE: The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004				2005				2006	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2006										
Civilian workers¹	95.7	96.3	97.2	97.5	98.1	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	0.7	2.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	95.8	96.2	97.1	97.5	98.3	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.8	.8	2.5
Management, business, and financial	96.7	97.4	97.9	98.4	99.1	99.5	99.6	100.0	101.2	1.2	2.1
Professional and related	95.3	95.6	96.6	97.1	97.8	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.6	.6	2.9
Sales and office	95.2	96.1	97.2	97.2	97.8	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.4	.4	2.7
Sales and related	94.4	95.8	97.4	96.6	97.3	97.8	99.2	100.0	99.8	-.2	2.6
Office and administrative support	95.7	96.4	97.1	97.6	98.2	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.8	.8	2.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	95.8	96.6	97.0	97.4	97.8	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	.7	3.0
Construction and extraction	95.8	96.5	96.8	97.4	97.8	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.7	.7	3.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	95.7	96.6	97.3	97.4	97.8	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.6	.6	2.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	95.9	96.7	97.6	97.8	98.3	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	.6	2.3
Production	95.6	96.4	97.4	97.5	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	.7	2.5
Transportation and material moving	96.3	97.0	97.9	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.5	.5	2.1
Service occupations	96.1	96.5	97.1	97.6	98.2	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	.5	2.3
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	95.6	96.2	97.2	97.2	97.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	.7	2.9
Manufacturing	95.7	96.5	97.4	97.4	98.2	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.7	.7	2.5
Service-providing	95.7	96.3	97.2	97.5	98.2	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	.7	2.5
Education and health services	95.1	95.3	96.6	97.0	97.6	98.0	99.1	100.0	100.4	.4	2.9
Health care and social assistance	95.0	95.5	96.7	97.1	98.0	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.8	.8	2.9
Hospitals	94.4	94.9	96.0	96.7	97.6	98.2	99.2	100.0	100.9	.9	3.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	95.4	95.7	96.2	96.9	97.7	98.4	99.1	100.0	100.7	.7	3.1
Education services	95.1	95.2	96.5	96.9	97.4	97.6	99.0	100.0	100.2	.2	2.9
Elementary and secondary schools	95.0	95.1	96.5	96.9	97.1	97.3	98.9	100.0	100.0	.0	3.0
Public administration ²	95.6	95.8	96.5	97.0	97.9	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	.5	2.7
Private industry workers	95.7	96.5	97.3	97.6	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	.7	2.4
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	96.0	96.5	97.3	97.8	98.6	99.2	99.6	100.0	101.1	1.1	2.5
Management, business, and financial	96.8	97.5	98.1	98.5	99.2	99.7	99.5	100.0	101.3	1.3	2.1
Professional and related	95.3	95.7	96.7	97.2	98.2	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.9	.9	2.7
Sales and office	95.1	96.1	97.2	97.2	98.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.4	.4	2.7
Sales and related	94.4	95.7	97.4	96.6	97.3	97.8	99.2	100.0	99.8	-.2	2.6
Office and administrative support	95.6	96.4	97.1	97.6	98.2	99.0	99.4	100.0	100.9	.9	2.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	95.8	96.7	97.1	97.5	97.8	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	.7	3.0
Construction and extraction	95.8	96.6	96.9	97.5	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.7	.7	3.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	95.9	96.8	97.3	97.4	97.8	99.1	99.5	100.0	100.7	.7	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	96.0	96.7	97.6	97.8	98.3	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	.6	2.3
Production	95.6	96.5	97.4	97.5	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	.7	2.4
Transportation and material moving	96.4	97.1	97.9	98.2	98.5	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.4	.4	1.9
Service occupations	96.4	96.9	97.4	97.9	98.6	99.0	99.6	100.0	100.6	.6	2.0
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	95.6	96.2	97.2	97.2	97.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	.7	2.9
Management, professional, and related	95.8	96.6	97.0	97.2	98.0	98.8	99.7	100.0	101.1	1.1	3.2
Sales and office	93.7	94.6	98.3	96.2	96.8	97.9	99.7	100.0	99.8	-.2	3.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	95.9	96.5	97.0	97.4	97.9	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.7	.7	2.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	95.9	96.4	97.4	97.5	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	.7	2.5
Construction	95.4	95.9	97.0	96.9	97.3	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.6	.6	3.4
Manufacturing	95.7	96.5	97.4	97.4	98.2	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.7	.7	2.5
Management, professional, and related	96.0	96.9	97.4	97.5	98.2	98.9	99.0	100.0	101.1	1.1	3.0
Sales and office	94.5	95.7	97.8	97.2	97.9	98.6	100.0	100.0	99.5	-.5	1.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	95.7	96.2	96.8	97.1	97.8	98.6	99.1	100.0	100.9	.9	3.2
Production, transportation, and material moving	95.9	96.5	97.4	97.5	98.3	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.7	.7	2.4
Service-providing industries	95.8	96.6	97.3	97.7	98.4	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	.8	2.4
Management, professional, and related	96.0	96.5	97.4	97.9	98.7	99.2	99.6	100.0	101.1	1.1	2.4
Sales and office	95.2	96.3	97.1	97.3	97.9	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.5	.5	2.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	95.7	96.8	97.3	97.6	97.8	98.9	99.4	100.0	100.7	.7	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	96.1	97.1	97.9	98.2	98.5	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.4	.4	1.9
Service occupations	96.4	97.0	97.4	98.0	98.6	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.6	.6	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	95.8	96.7	97.3	97.3	97.9	98.4	99.5	100.0	100.4	.4	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004				2005				2006	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2006										
Wholesale trade.....	95.1	96.0	97.3	96.1	97.5	97.4	99.0	100.0	100.2	0.2	2.8
Retail trade.....	95.8	96.7	96.9	97.4	98.0	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.5	.5	2.6
Transportation and warehousing.....	96.8	97.6	98.5	98.7	98.2	98.8	99.9	100.0	100.1	.1	1.9
Utilities.....	95.4	96.6	97.1	97.4	98.4	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.8	.8	2.4
Information.....	97.0	96.7	97.4	97.6	98.4	99.2	99.3	100.0	101.0	1.0	2.6
Financial activities.....	95.3	96.3	96.9	97.8	98.7	99.8	99.4	100.0	101.3	1.3	2.6
Finance and insurance.....	97.1	97.9	98.3	99.2	99.1	100.7	99.7	100.0	101.6	1.6	2.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	87.3	89.0	90.7	90.7	96.8	96.2	98.3	100.0	99.8	-2	3.1
Professional and business services.....	96.6	97.7	98.5	99.0	99.5	99.7	99.7	100.0	101.0	1.0	1.5
Education and health services.....	94.8	95.2	96.5	97.0	97.9	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.7	.7	2.9
Education services.....	94.0	94.3	96.0	96.8	97.4	97.8	99.7	100.0	100.7	.7	3.4
Health care and social assistance.....	94.9	95.4	96.6	97.1	97.9	98.6	99.2	100.0	100.7	.7	2.9
Hospitals.....	94.1	94.7	95.7	96.5	97.4	98.1	99.1	100.0	100.9	.9	3.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	97.1	97.4	97.2	97.6	98.3	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.6	.6	2.3
Accommodation and food services.....	96.4	96.5	96.7	97.5	97.9	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	.5	2.7
Other services, except public administration.....	95.1	96.3	96.6	97.1	97.8	98.4	99.8	100.0	101.3	1.3	3.6
State and local government workers.....	95.4	95.6	96.6	97.0	97.6	97.8	99.1	100.0	100.3	.3	2.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	95.3	95.5	96.6	97.0	97.5	97.8	99.0	100.0	100.2	.2	2.8
Professional and related.....	95.3	95.4	96.6	96.9	97.4	97.7	98.9	100.0	100.2	.2	2.9
Sales and office.....	96.0	96.2	97.3	97.6	98.1	98.0	99.4	100.0	100.6	.6	2.5
Office and administrative support.....	95.9	96.1	97.1	97.5	98.0	97.9	99.3	100.0	100.7	.7	2.8
Service occupations.....	95.3	95.4	96.4	96.8	97.3	97.7	99.3	100.0	100.3	.3	3.1
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	95.3	95.4	96.6	97.0	97.4	97.6	99.0	100.0	100.2	.2	2.9
Education services.....	95.3	95.4	96.6	96.9	97.3	97.5	98.9	100.0	100.1	.1	2.9
Schools.....	95.3	95.4	96.6	96.9	97.3	97.5	98.9	100.0	100.1	.1	2.9
Elementary and secondary schools.....	95.1	95.2	96.5	96.9	97.1	97.2	98.9	100.0	100.0	.0	3.0
Health care and social assistance.....	95.7	96.0	97.1	97.3	98.1	98.5	99.4	100.0	101.0	1.0	3.0
Hospitals.....	95.6	95.9	97.1	97.7	98.3	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.9	.9	2.6
Public administration ²	95.6	95.8	96.5	97.0	97.9	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	.5	2.7

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

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

NOTE: The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North

American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004				2005				2006	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2006										
Civilian workers.....	92.2	93.6	94.8	95.7	97.6	98.3	99.5	100.0	100.9	0.9	3.4
Private industry workers.....	93.0	94.6	95.4	96.2	98.1	99.0	99.7	100.0	101.0	1.0	3.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	92.2	93.5	94.4	95.4	98.2	99.0	99.8	100.0	101.3	1.3	3.2
Sales and office.....	92.6	94.4	95.2	95.8	97.6	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.8	.8	3.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	92.9	94.9	95.4	96.4	98.0	99.3	99.8	100.0	101.1	1.1	3.2
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	94.5	96.1	97.1	97.7	98.7	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.1	.1	1.4
Service occupations.....	94.6	95.9	96.7	97.0	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	101.5	1.5	3.3
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	92.5	93.9	95.0	96.3	98.3	99.6	100.4	100.0	99.6	-.4	1.3
Manufacturing.....	92.8	94.1	95.3	96.0	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.0	-1.0	.7
Service-providing.....	93.2	94.9	95.5	96.1	98.1	98.7	99.4	100.0	101.5	1.5	3.5
State and local government workers.....	89.5	90.3	93.0	94.1	95.5	96.0	99.0	100.0	100.7	.7	5.4

NOTE: The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for

informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004				2005				2006	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2006	
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status ¹											
Union.....	94.5	95.9	96.7	97.3	97.9	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.5	0.5	2.7
Goods-producing.....	94.6	95.9	96.7	97.2	97.7	98.8	99.6	100.0	99.9	-.1	2.3
Manufacturing.....	95.6	96.7	97.5	97.8	98.3	99.1	99.7	100.0	99.3	-.7	1.0
Service-providing.....	94.4	95.8	96.6	97.3	98.1	98.8	99.6	100.0	101.0	1.0	3.0
Nonunion.....	95.0	95.9	96.7	97.2	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	.9	2.6
Goods-producing.....	94.5	95.2	96.4	96.8	98.1	99.0	99.9	100.0	100.5	.5	2.4
Manufacturing.....	94.4	95.3	96.4	96.6	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.3	.3	2.1
Service-providing.....	95.2	96.1	96.9	97.3	98.3	98.9	99.4	100.0	101.0	1.0	2.7
Workers by region ¹											
Northeast.....	94.2	95.5	96.3	96.6	97.6	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.9	.9	3.4
South.....	95.2	96.2	97.1	97.7	98.9	99.3	99.7	100.0	101.0	1.0	2.1
Midwest.....	95.0	95.9	96.6	96.9	97.8	98.4	99.5	100.0	100.7	.7	3.0
West.....	95.3	96.2	96.9	97.4	98.4	99.3	99.7	100.0	100.6	.6	2.2
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status ¹											
Union.....	95.6	96.4	97.1	97.6	97.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.3	.3	2.5
Goods-producing.....	95.4	96.3	96.9	97.1	97.5	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.5	.5	3.1
Manufacturing.....	95.5	96.2	97.0	97.1	97.6	98.3	99.0	100.0	100.6	.6	3.1
Service-providing.....	95.7	96.5	97.3	98.0	98.2	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.1	.1	1.9
Nonunion.....	95.8	96.5	97.3	97.6	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	.8	2.5
Goods-producing.....	95.6	96.2	97.3	97.3	98.0	98.7	99.6	100.0	100.7	.7	2.8
Manufacturing.....	95.8	96.5	97.5	97.5	98.4	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.7	.7	2.3
Service-providing.....	95.8	96.6	97.3	97.7	98.4	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	.8	2.4
Workers by region ¹											
Northeast.....	95.3	96.3	97.1	97.2	97.8	98.6	99.2	100.0	100.8	.8	3.1
South.....	95.8	96.7	97.5	98.0	98.9	99.3	99.7	100.0	101.0	1.0	2.1
Midwest.....	95.6	96.1	96.9	97.1	97.8	98.2	99.4	100.0	100.4	.4	2.7
West.....	96.4	97.0	97.7	98.0	98.4	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.7	.7	2.3

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.

NOTE: The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

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	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^p
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	17	22	3	4	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2
In effect during period.....	18	24	5	7	8	9	3	3	4	4	5	4	3	4	5
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)....	170.7	99.6	5.9	12.8	9.6	5.5	1.5	4.2	18.3	5.3	1.5	35.0	.0	3.6	4.2
In effect during period (in thousands).	316.5	160.7	8.5	17.0	13.9	12.8	3.9	6.6	25.3	12.3	13.8	41.5	6.5	10.1	12.9
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	3,344.1	1,736.1	98.0	95.3	115.5	84.1	64.5	98.0	513.0	145.3	181.5	241.5	130.0	124.3	263.8
Percent of estimated working time ¹....	.01	.1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	.02	.01	.01	.01	(²)	(²)	.01

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

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

² Less than 0.005.

NOTE: 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	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items.....	188.9	195.3	193.3	194.6	194.4	194.5	195.4	196.4	198.8	199.2	197.6	196.8	198.3	198.7	199.3
All items (1967 = 100).....	565.8	585.0	579.0	582.9	582.4	582.6	585.2	588.2	595.4	596.7	592.0	589.4	593.9	595.2	598.6
Food and beverages.....	186.6	191.2	189.6	190.7	191.1	190.9	191.3	191.3	191.8	192.5	192.8	193.2	194.5	194.4	194.5
Food.....	186.2	190.7	189.1	190.2	190.6	190.4	190.8	190.9	191.4	192.1	192.4	192.9	194.1	194.0	194.0
Food at home.....	186.2	189.8	188.1	189.8	190.3	189.4	189.8	189.5	190.0	190.8	191.0	191.7	193.4	192.6	192.3
Cereals and bakery products.....	206.0	209.0	208.5	209.1	209.7	209.4	209.4	210.1	208.3	209.4	209.1	208.4	210.6	210.3	210.9
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	181.7	184.7	184.3	184.7	185.0	185.2	184.7	184.4	185.2	184.6	185.8	185.7	185.8	185.4	185.9
Dairy and related products ¹	180.2	182.4	181.4	182.2	183.3	181.0	181.6	182.9	181.8	182.6	183.5	183.2	183.7	183.4	183.0
Fruits and vegetables.....	232.7	241.4	233.7	240.1	244.7	238.4	240.3	236.6	240.8	245.7	246.4	252.3	258.5	253.4	248.5
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	140.4	144.4	143.6	144.8	144.3	144.0	144.8	144.3	145.2	145.6	145.5	145.5	147.2	147.3	148.0
Other foods at home.....	164.9	167.0	165.7	167.5	166.3	166.9	167.6	167.7	167.7	168.3	167.3	167.6	169.1	169.1	169.2
Sugar and sweets.....	163.2	165.2	162.6	164.9	163.3	165.7	167.1	164.7	165.8	166.3	166.5	167.8	169.3	167.3	170.1
Fats and oils.....	167.8	167.7	167.0	169.4	167.8	164.5	167.3	167.6	169.4	168.6	166.2	165.2	169.9	170.4	168.5
Other foods.....	179.7	182.5	181.3	183.0	182.0	182.9	183.0	183.9	183.1	184.0	183.0	183.3	184.3	184.7	184.5
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	110.4	111.3	111.9	110.8	110.8	110.2	111.5	111.8	111.5	112.1	112.7	112.4	112.6	113.4	113.0
Food away from home ¹	187.5	193.4	191.7	192.1	192.6	193.2	193.6	194.2	194.6	195.2	195.6	196.0	196.6	197.2	197.6
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	125.3	131.3	129.4	129.6	130.3	131.6	132.0	132.6	133.2	133.5	133.7	133.7	134.1	134.7	135.2
Alcoholic beverages.....	192.1	195.9	195.7	195.9	195.5	195.9	195.8	195.9	196.6	196.8	197.1	196.4	198.0	199.5	200.1
Housing.....	189.5	195.7	194.1	194.4	194.5	195.5	196.6	196.9	197.0	198.4	198.5	198.3	200.0	200.5	201.3
Shelter.....	218.8	224.4	224.4	224.4	224.0	224.5	225.6	225.6	224.4	225.7	225.4	225.6	226.8	228.3	229.9
Rent of primary residence.....	211.0	217.3	215.5	216.0	216.4	216.8	217.5	218.0	218.6	219.3	220.0	220.5	220.9	221.6	222.3
Lodging away from home.....	125.9	130.3	138.3	136.2	131.7	132.8	136.4	134.3	124.7	129.7	125.2	122.8	127.5	133.4	140.4
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	224.9	230.2	228.7	229.0	229.4	229.7	230.2	230.7	231.2	231.7	232.2	232.8	233.4	234.1	234.9
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	116.2	117.6	119.0	118.2	118.0	118.0	118.1	117.8	116.6	115.8	115.9	116.1	115.9	116.2	116.2
Fuels and utilities.....	161.9	179.0	166.7	169.6	171.7	177.4	180.1	181.8	188.9	192.8	194.6	191.6	198.7	194.6	192.3
Fuels.....	144.4	161.6	148.4	151.5	153.7	159.9	162.6	164.4	172.1	176.2	178.0	174.7	182.1	177.5	174.8
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	160.5	208.6	195.5	199.5	193.9	195.0	202.9	209.8	235.9	241.1	231.5	227.8	229.5	230.5	230.4
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	150.6	166.5	152.7	155.9	158.7	165.6	168.1	169.6	176.4	180.7	183.4	180.0	188.1	182.8	179.9
Household furnishings and operations.....	125.5	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	126.7
Apparel.....	120.4	119.5	123.5	123.7	122.4	118.3	113.8	115.8	120.5	122.7	121.5	117.5	114.9	116.6	122.0
Men's and boys' apparel.....	117.5	116.1	119.6	120.4	119.7	115.3	111.6	112.4	114.0	117.2	117.4	114.1	112.4	112.7	116.2
Women's and girls' apparel.....	113.0	110.8	117.1	116.6	114.2	109.1	102.8	105.1	112.3	115.1	113.9	108.9	103.0	106.3	115.0
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	118.5	116.7	119.0	121.3	119.8	116.4	112.8	113.5	115.5	116.3	115.3	115.0	113.3	116.6	118.7
Footwear.....	119.3	122.6	122.8	123.8	123.2	121.7	119.3	121.7	126.0	126.7	124.3	121.4	122.3	122.8	125.4
Transportation.....	163.1	173.9	168.8	173.2	172.1	171.8	174.4	177.7	186.5	184.0	175.6	172.7	175.9	175.8	177.4
Private transportation.....	159.4	170.2	165.2	169.6	168.3	167.7	170.3	173.8	183.1	180.5	171.8	168.9	172.1	171.9	173.5
New and used motor vehicles ²	94.2	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.7	95.6	95.2	95.0	95.4	95.7	95.8	95.8	96.2	96.2	96.0
New vehicles.....	137.1	137.9	139.1	138.8	138.7	138.1	136.3	135.0	135.8	137.1	138.0	138.3	139.3	139.3	138.8
Used cars and trucks ¹	133.3	139.4	137.7	138.1	138.8	139.9	141.0	142.0	141.5	140.6	139.4	139.2	139.3	139.5	140.0
Motor fuel.....	160.4	195.7	175.9	193.9	188.2	185.5	197.5	212.7	249.5	237.1	199.7	187.3	199.2	198.1	205.8
Gasoline (all types).....	159.7	194.7	175.0	192.9	187.3	184.6	196.5	211.7	248.5	235.9	198.6	186.2	198.2	197.0	204.7
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	108.7	111.9	110.9	110.8	111.0	111.2	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.0	113.6	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.4
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	200.2	206.9	204.7	205.0	205.6	206.1	206.7	207.3	208.7	209.8	210.5	210.7	211.2	212.9	213.4
Public transportation.....	209.1	217.3	210.1	215.0	218.0	222.4	226.1	223.3	220.7	222.7	222.8	217.6	219.9	221.3	222.6
Medical care.....	310.1	323.2	320.7	321.5	322.2	322.9	324.1	323.9	324.6	326.2	328.1	328.4	329.3	332.1	333.8
Medical care commodities.....	269.3	276.0	273.2	273.5	274.6	275.6	276.3	276.8	277.7	278.9	280.3	280.8	282.0	283.1	284.3
Medical care services.....	321.3	336.7	334.3	335.2	335.9	336.3	337.8	337.3	337.9	339.7	341.7	342.0	342.9	346.1	348.0
Professional services.....	271.5	281.7	279.7	281.0	281.6	281.9	282.6	282.4	283.0	284.0	284.5	284.9	284.7	286.5	287.8
Hospital and related services.....	417.9	439.9	437.3	437.1	437.3	437.9	440.9	439.6	439.8	443.6	449.6	449.7	453.6	460.4	463.3
Recreation ²	108.6	109.4	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.1	109.1	109.3	109.7	109.9	109.8	109.7	109.9	110.2	110.6
Video and audio ^{1,2}	104.2	104.2	104.6	104.8	104.6	103.1	103.1	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.2	103.9	104.1	104.3	105.2
Education and communication ²	111.6	113.7	112.7	112.9	112.7	112.8	112.9	113.7	115.3	115.1	115.3	115.3	115.7	115.7	115.6
Education ²	143.7	152.7	149.3	149.5	149.9	150.5	151.3	153.9	157.1	157.4	157.5	157.6	158.3	158.4	158.4
Educational books and supplies.....	351.0	365.6	360.6	361.3	362.3	363.4	364.0	364.6	372.4	373.9	373.6	374.3	379.2	382.0	383.1
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	414.3	440.9	430.9	431.4	432.7	434.4	436.6	444.8	454.1	454.7	455.1	455.3	457.2	457.2	457.2
Communication ^{1,2}	86.7	84.7	85.2	85.4	84.9	84.6	84.4	84.0	84.6	84.2	84.4	84.3	84.5	84.5	84.4
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	84.6	82.6	83.1	83.2	82.7	82.4	82.2	81.8	82.4	82.0	82.2	82.2	82.1	82.0	81.9
Telephone services ^{1,2}	95.8	94.9	95.0	95.3	94.8	94.6	94.4	94.1	95.1	94.6	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.0
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	14.8	13.6	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.0
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	15.3	12.8	13.4	13.4	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.4
Other goods and services.....	304.7	313.4	311.2	311.6	312.5	312.5	314.1	314.4	315.0	315.3	316.2	317.3	318.2	319.1	320.0
Tobacco and smoking products.....	478.0	502.8	496.6	497.0	498.0	497.8	503.4	506.5	510.1	509.4	511.2	513.1	515.1	515.9	519.0
Personal care ¹	181.7	185.6	184.7	184.9	185.5	185.5	186.1	186.1	186.1	186.4	186.9	187.6	188.1	188.6	189.1
Personal care products ¹	153.9	154.4	153.0	153.4	154.4	154.3	155.0	155.2	154.8	155.0	155.0	155.4	155.8	155.6	155.2
Personal care services ¹	197.6	203.9	203.3	203.3	202.8	203.0	203.9	204.1	204.6	204.8	205.2	206.6	206.4	207.9	208.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2005										2006		
	2004	2005	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Miscellaneous personal services.....	293.9	303.0	300.8	301.4	302.8	302.9	303.9	304.2	304.7	305.0	305.9	306.6	308.2	309.3	310.9
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	154.7	160.2	158.2	160.3	159.8	158.9	159.5	161.1	165.6	165.1	161.5	160.0	161.3	161.4	162.8
Food and beverages.....	186.6	191.2	189.6	190.7	191.1	190.9	191.3	191.3	191.8	192.5	192.8	193.2	194.5	194.4	194.5
Commodities less food and beverages.....	136.7	142.5	140.4	142.9	142.0	140.8	141.4	143.7	149.9	148.9	143.6	141.3	142.6	142.8	144.7
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	157.2	168.4	163.7	168.9	167.0	164.7	166.7	171.8	184.4	182.0	171.1	166.3	168.7	169.1	173.3
Apparel.....	120.4	119.5	123.5	123.7	122.4	118.3	113.8	115.8	120.5	122.7	121.5	117.5	114.9	116.6	122.0
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	183.9	202.6	192.7	201.0	198.6	197.5	203.3	210.4	228.0	222.8	205.9	200.4	206.0	205.7	209.3
Durables.....	114.8	115.3	115.7	115.6	115.7	115.4	114.9	114.4	114.6	114.9	114.9	114.9	115.3	115.3	115.1
Services.....	222.8	230.1	228.0	228.6	228.8	229.8	230.9	231.3	231.7	233.0	233.5	233.2	234.9	235.7	236.6
Rent of shelter ³	227.9	233.7	233.7	233.7	233.2	233.8	234.9	235.0	233.8	235.1	234.9	235.0	236.2	237.8	239.6
Transportation services.....	220.6	225.7	223.3	224.4	225.1	226.0	227.1	227.0	227.0	227.6	228.4	227.8	228.2	228.7	228.8
Other services.....	261.3	268.4	266.1	266.7	266.9	266.7	267.2	268.7	271.2	271.5	272.1	272.3	273.2	273.9	274.6
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	189.4	196.0	194.0	195.3	195.1	195.2	196.1	197.3	200.0	200.4	198.5	197.4	199.0	199.5	200.8
All items less shelter.....	179.3	186.1	183.2	185.1	185.0	184.9	185.7	187.1	191.0	191.1	189.0	187.7	189.3	189.4	190.3
All items less medical care.....	182.7	188.7	186.8	188.1	187.9	187.9	188.8	189.8	192.3	192.6	190.9	190.0	191.6	191.9	193.0
Commodities less food.....	138.8	144.5	142.5	144.9	144.0	142.8	143.5	145.7	151.8	150.8	145.6	143.3	144.7	144.9	146.8
Nondurables less food.....	159.3	170.1	165.6	170.6	168.7	166.6	168.5	173.3	185.2	183.0	172.7	168.1	170.5	171.0	175.0
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	183.8	201.2	192.1	199.7	197.5	196.5	201.8	208.3	224.3	219.6	204.2	199.2	204.3	204.2	207.5
Nondurables.....	172.2	180.2	177.0	180.3	179.4	178.2	179.4	182.1	188.9	188.0	182.4	180.1	182.0	182.2	184.4
Services less rent of shelter ³	233.5	243.2	238.5	239.8	240.7	242.4	243.6	244.5	246.8	248.2	249.5	248.8	251.2	251.0	250.9
Services less medical care services.....	214.5	221.2	219.2	219.7	219.9	220.9	222.0	222.5	222.8	224.1	224.4	224.2	225.9	226.5	227.3
Energy.....	151.4	177.1	160.8	170.9	169.4	171.4	178.5	186.6	208.0	204.3	187.6	180.0	189.5	186.4	188.6
All items less energy.....	194.4	198.7	198.3	198.6	198.6	198.5	198.7	198.9	199.2	200.1	200.2	200.1	200.8	201.6	202.6
All items less food and energy.....	196.6	200.9	200.7	200.9	200.8	200.6	200.8	201.0	201.3	202.3	202.3	202.1	202.6	203.6	204.9
Commodities less food and energy.....	139.6	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	141.5
Energy commodities.....	161.2	197.4	178.0	195.2	189.4	187.0	198.8	213.6	249.9	238.6	202.7	190.7	202.1	201.1	208.3
Services less energy.....	230.2	236.6	235.7	236.0	235.9	236.4	237.4	237.7	237.4	238.4	238.6	238.7	239.7	241.1	242.4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items.....	184.5	191.0	188.6	190.2	190.0	190.1	191.0	192.1	195.0	195.2	193.4	192.5	194.0	194.2	195.3
All items (1967 = 100).....	549.5	568.9	561.9	566.4	566.0	566.2	568.8	572.3	580.9	581.5	576.1	573.3	577.7	578.6	581.8
Food and beverages.....	186.2	190.5	189.1	190.1	190.4	190.3	190.6	190.6	191.1	191.8	192.1	192.5	193.8	193.7	193.8
Food.....	185.7	190.1	188.5	189.6	190.0	189.8	190.2	190.2	190.7	191.4	191.7	192.2	193.4	193.3	193.2
Food at home.....	185.4	188.9	187.4	188.9	189.4	188.6	188.9	188.7	189.1	189.9	190.1	190.7	192.4	191.7	191.4
Cereals and bakery products.....	206.0	208.9	208.4	209.0	209.7	209.5	209.2	209.9	208.1	209.2	208.9	208.4	210.8	210.5	211.1
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	181.8	184.7	184.3	184.5	184.9	185.2	184.6	184.5	185.1	184.5	185.8	185.6	185.4	185.1	185.8
Dairy and related products ¹	180.0	182.2	181.3	182.1	183.1	180.9	181.4	182.8	181.7	182.4	183.3	183.0	183.5	183.3	182.7
Fruits and vegetables.....	230.4	238.9	231.3	237.5	242.2	235.9	238.0	234.7	238.8	243.4	243.4	249.6	256.2	251.3	245.9
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	139.7	143.7	143.0	144.1	143.7	143.4	144.1	143.4	144.6	144.9	144.8	144.9	146.7	146.7	147.3
Other foods at home.....	164.5	166.5	165.3	167.0	165.8	166.3	167.0	167.1	167.7	166.9	166.7	166.9	167.1	168.5	168.7
Sugar and sweets.....	162.5	164.3	161.8	163.9	162.3	164.8	166.3	163.8	165.1	165.6	165.7	166.9	168.3	166.5	169.0
Fats and oils.....	167.8	167.8	167.2	169.4	168.0	164.5	167.4	167.6	169.4	168.6	166.3	165.6	170.4	171.2	169.4
Other foods.....	180.1	182.8	181.7	183.4	182.3	183.1	183.3	184.0	183.2	184.1	183.4	183.7	184.4	185.0	184.8
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	110.9	111.8	112.5	111.1	111.3	110.5	111.9	112.1	111.9	112.5	113.2	112.9	113.0	113.8	113.4
Food away from home ¹	187.4	193.3	191.6	192.0	192.4	193.0	193.4	194.0	194.4	195.1	195.5	195.8	196.4	197.0	197.4
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	125.1	131.1	129.1	129.2	129.6	131.5	131.8	132.4	133.0	133.3	133.5	133.6	133.7	134.4	134.8
Alcoholic beverages.....	192.4	195.8	196.0	196.2	195.3	195.7	195.6	195.3	196.0	196.5	197.0	196.3	198.0	199.4	200.5
Housing.....	185.0	191.2	188.9	189.4	189.7	190.9	191.9	192.3	192.9	194.1	194.4	194.2	195.8	196.1	196.6
Shelter.....	212.2	217.5	216.8	216.9	216.8	217.3	218.3	218.5	217.9	218.8	218.9	219.2	220.0	221.2	222.4
Rent of primary residence.....	210.2	216.5	214.6	215.2	215.5	215.9	216.6	217.1	217.7	218.4	219.1	219.7	220.1	220.8	221.4
Lodging away from home ²	126.4	130.0	137.1	135.2	131.1	132.9	136.9	134.5	124.5	129.2	124.5	122.4	126.1	133.1	140.4
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	204.1	208.8	207.4	207.7	208.0	208.4	208.8	209.3	209.7	210.2	210.7	211.2	211.7	212.4	213.0
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	116.4	117.9	119.4	118.5	118.3	118.3	118.4	118.1	116.9	116.0	116.2	116.4	116.2	116.5	116.5
Fuels and utilities.....	161.2	177.9	165.7	168.6	170.7	176.7	179.2	181.0	187.7	191.0	193.0	190.2	197.3	193.2	190.8
Fuels.....	143.2	159.7	146.8	149.8	152.1	158.5	161.0	162.7	169.9	173.5	175.5	172.4	179.7	175.0	172.4
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	160.0	208.1	195.3	199.2	193.6	194.8	201.8	208.9	235.4	241.2	231.3	227.4	228.9	229.7	229.8
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	149.8	165.4	151.8	155.0	157.7	164.8	167.2	168.7	175.2	178.8	181.6	178.3	186.4	181.1	178.3
Household furnishings and operations.....	121.1	121.8	121.9	122.1	122.5	121.9	121.5	121.5	121.4	121.8	121.8	121.9	122.0	122.4	122.5
Apparel.....	120.0	119.1	123.0	123.2	121.9	117.9	113.8	115.5	119.6	121.9	121.0	117.2	114.3	116.1	121.6
Men's and boys' apparel.....	117.3	115.6	119.6	119.9	119.2	114.9	111.2	111.8	113.2	116.6	116.9	113.5	112.0	112.7	115.7
Women's and girls' apparel.....	112.8	110.4	116.8	116.1	113.9	108.7	102.7	104.5	111.1	114.3	113.4	108.3	102.1	105.4	114.3
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	121.3	119.3	121.9	124.1	122.5	118.9	115.2	116.0	117.6	118.7	117.8	117.6	115.8	118.1	120.8
Footwear.....	118.2	121.8	121.7	122.7	122.4	121.3	119.0	121.2	124.9	125.4	123.2	120.9	121.6	122.1	124.7
Transportation.....	161.5	173.0	167.6	172.2	171.0	170.6	173.5	177.1	186.4	183.7	174.7	171.6	174.9	174.8	176.6
Private transportation.....	158.8	170.3	164.9	169.5	168.2	167.7	170.5	174.4	183.9	181.1	171.9	168.8	172.2	172.0	173.8
New and used motor vehicles ²	92.8	94.7	94.5	94.5	94.7	94.8	94.5	94.4	94.7	94.9	94.9	94.8	95.2	95.2	95.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2005										2006		
	2004	2005	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
New vehicles.....	138.1	138.9	140.0	139.7	139.6	139.0	137.2	136.0	136.8	138.2	139.1	139.3	140.3	140.3	139.9
Used cars and trucks ¹	134.1	140.3	138.5	138.9	139.6	140.7	141.9	142.9	142.4	141.4	140.2	140.0	140.1	140.3	140.8
Motor fuel.....	160.9	196.3	176.5	194.5	188.7	186.1	198.1	213.4	250.3	238.0	200.5	188.0	199.9	198.7	206.5
Gasoline (all types).....	160.2	195.4	175.7	193.7	187.9	185.3	197.2	212.4	249.3	236.8	199.4	187.0	198.9	197.7	205.6
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	108.2	111.5	110.5	110.4	110.5	110.8	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.6	113.2	113.6	113.9	114.3	114.9
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	202.0	209.3	206.9	207.2	207.9	208.4	209.1	209.7	211.1	212.4	213.1	213.2	213.6	215.4	215.8
Public transportation.....	207.1	215.5	209.0	213.3	215.8	219.8	223.3	220.8	218.8	220.9	219.4	216.6	219.0	220.4	221.6
Medical care.....	309.5	322.8	320.3	321.1	321.9	322.5	323.7	323.5	324.0	325.8	327.9	328.2	329.1	331.5	333.2
Medical care commodities.....	263.2	269.2	266.6	266.9	267.9	268.8	269.4	269.9	270.3	271.8	273.4	273.9	275.0	276.3	277.3
Medical care services.....	321.5	337.3	334.8	335.8	336.5	337.0	338.4	337.9	338.4	340.4	342.6	342.8	343.6	346.4	348.3
Professional services.....	274.0	284.3	282.3	283.6	284.3	284.6	285.3	285.0	285.6	286.6	287.1	287.4	287.2	288.9	290.2
Hospital and related services.....	414.0	436.1	433.6	433.4	433.7	434.3	436.9	435.3	435.5	439.8	446.4	446.4	450.1	455.4	458.4
Recreation ²	106.3	106.8	106.5	106.8	107.0	106.6	106.5	106.8	107.0	107.3	107.2	107.1	107.2	107.5	107.9
Video and audio ^{1,2}	103.4	103.4	103.9	104.0	103.9	102.5	102.4	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.5	103.2	103.3	103.6	104.4
Education and communication ²	110.0	111.4	110.7	110.8	110.6	110.7	110.7	111.1	112.6	112.4	112.7	112.6	113.1	113.1	113.0
Education ²	142.5	151.0	147.8	148.0	148.5	149.1	149.7	152.0	155.1	155.3	155.5	155.6	156.7	156.7	156.8
Educational books and supplies.....	352.2	367.1	362.4	363.1	364.0	365.1	365.6	365.9	373.6	375.1	374.8	375.5	380.6	383.5	384.9
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	402.5	427.1	418.0	418.5	419.8	421.6	423.4	430.4	439.1	439.7	440.3	440.5	443.3	443.2	443.1
Communication ^{1,2}	88.3	86.4	86.8	87.0	86.5	86.3	86.0	85.7	86.3	85.9	86.2	86.2	86.3	86.3	86.2
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	86.8	84.9	85.3	85.5	85.0	84.8	84.5	84.1	84.8	84.4	84.7	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.5
Telephone services ^{1,2}	96.0	95.0	95.1	95.4	94.9	94.8	94.6	94.3	95.3	94.8	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.4	95.2
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	15.3	14.2	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.6
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	15.0	12.6	13.2	13.2	13.0	12.7	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.3
Other goods and services.....	312.6	322.2	319.6	319.9	320.8	320.9	323.1	323.6	324.4	324.5	325.4	326.6	327.6	328.4	329.4
Tobacco and smoking products.....	478.8	504.2	497.4	497.8	498.7	498.9	505.2	508.5	512.2	511.3	513.2	515.0	517.1	517.9	520.9
Personal care ¹	180.4	184.0	183.0	183.2	183.8	183.8	184.6	184.4	184.4	184.7	185.1	185.8	186.3	186.8	187.2
Personal care products ¹	154.4	154.5	153.3	153.6	154.5	154.5	155.4	155.4	155.0	155.0	154.9	155.4	155.8	155.6	155.2
Personal care services ¹	198.2	204.2	203.6	203.6	203.1	203.3	204.1	204.4	204.8	205.0	205.5	206.9	206.6	208.0	208.5
Miscellaneous personal services.....	294.0	303.4	300.8	301.5	303.2	303.2	304.4	304.6	305.1	305.4	306.2	307.0	308.6	309.7	311.4
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	155.4	161.4	159.2	161.5	160.9	160.1	160.8	162.7	167.4	166.8	162.8	161.2	162.6	162.7	164.3
Food and beverages.....	186.2	190.5	189.1	190.1	190.4	190.3	190.6	190.6	191.1	191.8	192.1	192.5	193.8	193.7	193.8
Commodities less food and beverages.....	138.1	144.7	142.2	145.0	144.0	142.8	143.8	146.4	153.0	151.8	145.9	143.4	144.8	145.1	147.2
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	160.6	173.2	167.8	173.6	171.5	169.2	171.7	177.3	191.0	188.2	176.1	170.8	173.5	174.0	178.7
Apparel.....	120.0	119.1	123.0	123.2	121.9	117.9	113.8	115.5	119.6	121.9	121.0	117.2	114.3	116.1	121.6
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	189.6	210.6	199.4	208.9	206.0	204.7	211.3	219.5	239.4	233.5	214.2	207.8	214.2	213.9	218.1
Durables.....	114.0	115.1	115.3	115.3	115.5	115.3	114.9	114.7	114.8	115.0	114.9	114.9	115.2	115.3	115.2
Services.....	218.6	225.7	223.2	223.8	224.2	225.3	226.3	226.8	227.5	228.6	229.3	229.2	230.7	231.2	231.8
Rent of shelter ³	204.3	209.5	208.8	208.8	208.8	209.3	210.2	210.4	209.9	210.8	210.9	211.2	211.9	213.1	214.3
Transportation services.....	220.9	225.9	224.0	224.8	225.3	226.0	226.8	226.9	226.9	227.5	228.5	228.3	228.6	229.0	229.0
Other services.....	254.1	260.0	258.1	258.7	258.9	258.6	258.9	260.2	262.4	262.6	263.2	263.5	264.4	265.0	265.7
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	184.1	191.0	188.5	190.1	189.9	190.0	190.9	192.3	195.6	195.8	193.5	192.3	193.9	194.2	195.5
All items less shelter.....	176.4	183.4	180.4	182.4	182.3	182.2	183.1	184.6	188.8	188.7	186.2	184.8	186.6	186.5	187.6
All items less medical care.....	179.1	185.4	183.1	184.6	184.4	184.5	185.3	186.5	189.5	189.6	187.7	186.7	188.2	188.4	189.5
Commodities less food.....	140.0	146.5	144.1	146.8	145.9	144.7	145.7	148.2	154.6	153.5	147.8	145.3	146.8	147.0	149.1
Nondurables less food.....	162.6	174.6	169.5	175.1	173.0	170.8	173.2	178.5	191.5	188.9	177.4	172.4	175.1	175.6	180.1
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	189.0	208.4	198.3	206.9	204.2	203.0	209.0	216.5	234.6	229.3	211.8	205.9	211.9	211.7	215.6
Nondurables.....	173.9	182.5	179.0	182.5	181.5	180.3	181.7	184.6	191.9	190.9	184.7	182.2	184.2	184.5	186.9
Services less rent of shelter ³	207.4	215.9	211.6	212.7	213.6	215.3	216.3	217.0	219.2	220.4	221.7	221.1	223.4	222.9	222.7
Services less medical care services.....	210.6	217.2	214.7	215.4	215.7	216.8	217.8	218.3	219.1	220.1	220.7	220.6	222.2	222.5	223.0
Energy.....	151.3	177.2	160.9	171.4	169.6	171.5	178.7	187.2	209.3	204.8	187.1	179.3	188.8	185.9	188.4
All items less energy.....	189.5	193.5	192.9	193.3	193.4	193.2	193.3	193.6	194.1	194.8	195.0	194.9	195.4	196.1	197.0
All items less food and energy.....	190.6	194.6	194.2	194.5	194.5	194.3	194.3	194.6	195.1	195.9	196.1	195.9	196.2	197.1	198.2
Commodities less food and energy.....	139.4	140.6	141.3	141.4	141.3	140.4	139.3	139.6	140.6	141.3	141.2	140.4	140.2	140.7	141.9
Energy commodities.....	161.5	197.7	178.1	195.5	189.7	187.3	199.0	214.0	250.5	239.0	202.8	190.7	202.0	200.9	208.4
Services less energy.....	226.2	232.3	231.1	231.4	231.5	231.9	232.8	233.1	233.1	234.0	234.4	234.6	235.4	236.5	237.5

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 sched- ule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2005			2006			2005			2006		
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
U.S. city average.....	M	199.2	197.6	196.8	198.3	198.7	199.8	195.2	193.4	192.5	194.0	194.2	195.3
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	211.5	210.0	209.0	211.0	211.6	212.8	208.1	206.5	205.5	207.5	207.9	209.0
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	213.8	212.2	211.3	213.2	213.8	215.0	208.9	207.3	206.4	208.2	208.6	209.7
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	125.2	124.3	123.6	124.8	125.2	126.0	125.4	124.4	123.7	125.2	125.5	126.1
Midwest urban ⁴	M	192.1	190.3	189.7	190.8	190.7	192.0	187.6	185.6	185.1	186.2	185.9	187.0
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	193.7	192.1	191.6	192.7	192.5	193.8	188.5	186.7	186.2	187.3	186.9	188.0
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	122.6	121.3	120.9	121.6	121.6	122.3	122.2	120.6	120.3	121.1	121.0	121.7
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	186.8	185.0	184.4	185.3	185.2	186.7	184.9	183.0	182.4	183.5	183.2	184.7
South urban.....	M	192.5	190.7	190.1	191.5	191.8	192.8	190.2	188.0	187.2	188.8	188.9	189.9
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	194.5	192.9	191.9	193.6	193.9	194.6	193.2	191.1	189.7	191.6	191.8	192.4
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	122.5	121.4	121.2	122.0	122.1	123.0	121.4	120.0	119.8	120.7	120.7	121.6
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	193.6	190.7	189.7	191.0	191.1	192.3	194.4	191.0	189.8	191.0	191.1	192.4
West urban.....	M	202.6	201.4	200.0	201.7	202.7	203.8	197.8	196.4	194.9	196.3	197.2	198.3
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	205.4	204.2	203.0	204.7	205.7	206.8	199.1	197.7	196.2	197.6	198.6	199.7
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	123.6	122.8	121.8	122.9	123.7	124.2	123.2	122.4	121.3	122.3	123.1	123.6
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	182.1	180.8	180.0	181.4	181.9	182.8	180.9	179.3	178.4	179.8	180.0	181.0
B/C ³	M	123.1	122.0	121.6	122.5	122.7	123.5	122.4	121.2	120.7	121.7	121.9	122.6
D.....	M	192.2	190.2	189.3	190.1	190.2	191.6	191.3	189.0	187.9	188.7	188.7	190.2
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	197.9	197.3	196.4	197.5	197.2	197.6	191.9	191.1	190.2	191.2	190.6	190.9
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	206.9	205.6	203.9	206.0	207.5	208.5	200.0	198.4	196.5	198.3	199.9	200.8
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	216.6	215.3	214.2	215.9	216.4	218.2	211.0	209.9	208.7	210.2	210.6	212.0
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	—	218.6	—	220.5	—	221.3	—	217.7	—	219.5	—	220.5
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	—	189.9	—	190.3	—	190.7	—	180.8	—	181.4	—	181.6
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	—	187.8	—	188.6	—	188.4	—	188.9	—	189.9	—	189.7
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	—	125.4	—	126.3	—	126.8	—	125.2	—	126.1	—	126.4
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	—	209.0	—	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	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P	
Finished goods.....	148.5	155.7	153.6	154.4	154.3	154.2	155.5	156.3	158.9	160.9	158.3	158.8	160.0	157.8	159.0	
Finished consumer goods.....	151.7	160.5	157.6	158.7	158.5	158.6	160.2	161.4	164.9	167.1	163.7	164.3	165.8	162.7	164.4	
Finished consumer foods.....	152.7	155.6	156.3	156.3	156.7	155.5	154.4	154.0	155.8	155.8	156.3	157.1	157.2	153.4	154.1	
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	150.9	162.0	157.8	159.2	158.8	159.3	162.1	163.8	168.0	171.2	166.1	166.7	168.7	166.0	168.0	
Nondurable goods less food.....	156.6	172.1	165.7	167.9	167.4	168.7	172.6	175.4	181.5	184.9	178.0	178.9	181.5	177.6	180.5	
Durable goods.....	135.0	136.7	137.0	136.9	136.8	135.6	135.8	135.4	135.5	138.0	137.1	137.0	137.8	137.6	137.6	
Capital equipment.....	141.4	144.7	144.2	144.5	144.7	144.2	144.4	144.4	144.5	145.9	145.5	145.5	146.0	146.2	146.3	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	142.6	153.9	150.4	151.5	151.0	151.7	153.2	153.9	158.0	162.5	159.9	159.3	161.7	161.0	161.0	
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	137.9	145.8	145.2	144.9	144.7	144.3	144.6	144.4	146.7	149.3	149.4	149.2	150.9	152.2	152.1	
Materials for food manufacturing.....	145.0	146.0	146.6	146.1	147.3	145.6	145.1	144.4	145.4	146.6	146.6	146.4	146.4	144.6	143.8	
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	147.8	162.5	160.4	159.6	159.8	159.4	160.8	161.2	166.5	172.9	170.9	168.5	171.9	174.6	173.6	
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	146.6	158.3	159.1	158.6	157.0	156.2	155.3	153.8	156.8	159.9	162.2	164.6	166.3	169.1	169.7	
Components for manufacturing.....	127.4	130.0	129.5	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.9	130.0	130.0	130.2	130.8	130.8	131.6	131.7	131.9	
Materials and components for construction.....	166.4	176.6	175.1	175.4	175.0	175.5	175.7	175.4	177.0	179.2	180.8	181.8	183.8	184.5	185.5	
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	124.3	149.8	136.0	141.5	139.5	142.9	149.3	153.4	166.9	180.5	166.5	163.0	168.1	161.2	160.1	
Containers.....	159.3	167.0	166.9	167.5	167.3	167.4	166.8	166.8	166.1	166.8	168.3	169.6	171.2	171.8	173.4	
Supplies.....	146.7	151.9	150.7	151.1	151.4	151.7	152.0	152.2	152.5	153.6	153.8	154.0	155.3	155.7	156.0	
Crude materials for further processing.....	159.0	182.1	170.4	175.0	170.6	167.0	175.4	181.8	200.2	211.6	208.5	202.4	201.4	183.5	178.7	
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	127.0	122.6	127.7	124.9	126.2	122.0	120.9	119.6	120.9	120.8	120.9	123.2	119.3	116.6	114.4	
Crude nonfood materials.....	179.2	223.2	198.7	208.9	200.2	197.1	212.8	225.1	256.5	276.5	271.1	258.4	259.9	230.4	223.7	
Special groupings:																
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	147.2	155.5	152.6	153.6	153.5	153.6	155.5	156.6	159.4	162.0	158.5	158.9	160.4	158.7	160.0	
Finished energy goods.....	113.0	132.7	123.8	126.9	125.5	127.4	133.2	137.3	147.0	152.3	140.9	141.9	145.5	138.8	143.1	
Finished goods less energy.....	152.4	155.9	155.7	155.9	156.2	155.5	155.5	155.3	155.8	156.8	156.7	157.1	157.6	156.8	157.1	
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	157.2	160.8	160.7	160.9	161.2	160.5	160.3	160.1	160.8	161.6	161.6	162.2	162.7	161.4	161.8	
Finished goods less food and energy.....	152.7	156.4	155.9	156.1	156.4	155.9	156.2	156.1	156.3	157.5	157.3	157.5	158.1	158.3	158.5	
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	160.3	164.4	163.7	164.0	164.3	163.8	164.2	164.1	164.2	165.4	165.3	165.6	166.3	166.6	166.8	
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	180.8	187.1	185.6	186.1	186.8	187.2	187.7	187.9	188.1	187.9	188.5	189.3	189.9	190.6	191.0	
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	143.0	155.0	151.3	152.5	151.9	152.6	154.1	154.9	159.2	163.8	161.2	160.6	163.0	162.4	162.3	
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	137.1	133.8	133.3	133.6	135.0	134.8	134.9	134.4	134.1	134.4	133.6	133.8	135.0	133.5	133.3	
Intermediate energy goods.....	123.2	149.1	134.9	139.8	138.5	142.3	148.7	153.0	166.6	180.1	165.8	162.4	167.3	161.6	160.5	
Intermediate goods less energy.....	145.8	153.2	152.5	152.6	152.4	152.2	152.3	152.2	153.6	155.7	156.3	156.4	158.1	158.8	159.0	
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	146.5	154.5	153.8	153.9	153.5	153.3	153.5	153.3	154.9	157.1	157.7	157.9	159.6	160.4	160.6	
Crude energy materials.....	174.6	233.8	199.7	212.6	203.1	202.1	224.0	237.5	278.2	308.6	298.0	279.0	280.8	235.2	224.7	
Crude materials less energy.....	144.0	143.5	146.4	145.5	144.5	139.3	138.9	140.6	144.3	143.2	145.0	147.2	144.5	144.9	143.9	
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	193.0	202.4	199.9	204.0	196.9	188.9	190.2	200.1	210.2	206.4	212.8	214.8	215.5	224.1	226.4	

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2005										2006		
		Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	176.0	184.3	177.9	178.1	193.4	203.6	233.1	254.3	247.4	238.1	237.7	207.3	201.0
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	221.3	236.4	224.0	222.2	248.4	265.5	316.9	352.8	336.6	318.1	314.9	259.0	246.5
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	123.8	124.0	124.6	127.0	127.2	127.6	128.8	130.4	131.8	131.9	136.2	138.2	138.5
213	Mining support activities.....	124.4	124.2	125.7	129.1	133.5	136.4	139.5	144.7	154.8	160.4	161.5	162.5	166.2
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	148.9	149.6	149.4	149.6	151.0	151.8	154.2	156.6	152.7	152.8	154.1	153.5	154.9
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	146.0	146.3	147.1	146.4	146.3	146.0	146.3	146.7	146.1	146.2	146.5	145.0	144.9
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	104.2	104.4	104.6	104.8	104.8	105.1	105.2	105.2	105.5	105.3	106.2	106.5	106.4
313	Textile mills.....	102.7	103.2	103.5	103.4	103.4	103.7	104.3	104.6	104.9	105.0	105.5	106.1	106.0
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	99.9	99.8	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.4	99.9	99.9	100.2	100.4	100.2	100.3
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	144.3	144.3	144.4	144.5	144.8	144.6	144.6	144.7	144.8	144.8	145.0	145.2	145.8
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	109.4	108.9	107.5	109.5	108.3	107.4	109.6	110.7	107.7	108.6	109.8	110.2	110.3
322	Paper manufacturing.....	106.9	107.1	107.2	107.2	106.9	106.6	106.4	106.5	107.4	107.5	108.1	109.1	110.7
323	Printing and related support activities.....	102.5	102.8	102.8	102.9	103.2	103.4	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.7	105.1	105.5
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	182.8	189.6	184.0	189.7	204.7	215.6	241.5	259.5	208.2	208.9	215.6	206.3	222.6
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	184.7	185.9	185.8	185.3	186.3	186.4	187.7	191.2	193.6	193.5	195.0	197.1	196.0
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	138.9	139.4	139.7	140.1	140.3	140.2	141.4	143.7	147.2	148.5	149.5	149.6	149.3
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	158.5	157.9	156.1	153.6	152.5	150.5	152.4	155.8	159.2	160.8	162.3	165.0	165.4
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	148.6	149.1	149.3	149.5	149.7	149.9	150.1	150.5	150.7	151.1	151.9	152.4	152.7
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	104.9	105.1	105.4	105.6	105.8	105.9	106.1	106.3	106.5	106.8	107.3	107.7	108.0
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	98.0	97.9	97.7	97.6	97.5	97.6	97.1	97.0	96.8	96.5	96.5	96.4	96.4
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	107.0	107.2	107.2	107.5	107.7	107.7	108.4	109.0	110.3	111.2	112.2	112.3	112.8
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	102.6	102.7	102.6	101.7	102.0	101.8	101.9	103.9	102.9	102.5	103.3	103.1	103.2
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	156.2	156.7	157.5	157.8	158.4	158.3	158.7	159.2	159.4	161.0	160.9	161.0	161.1
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	102.7	102.6	102.8	102.9	102.9	103.0	103.1	103.3	103.3	103.5	104.2	103.9	104.2
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	107.2	107.6	107.1	106.9	106.7	106.2	106.2	107.4	107.1	108.4	107.6	108.6	108.8
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	106.4	108.9	109.9	111.2	111.2	111.0	112.7	115.1	114.6	114.3	115.6	114.0	113.7
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	102.3	103.5	99.7	99.4	91.8	95.8	100.7	100.2	99.9	113.0	97.1	92.1	92.7
446	Health and personal care stores.....	107.8	107.2	107.5	107.6	105.8	106.9	106.8	107.0	110.7	110.3	114.1	115.0	119.3
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	48.3	50.7	51.2	40.0	46.5	42.3	59.3	64.6	61.9	47.7	44.4	61.0	43.1
454	Nonstore retailers.....	117.7	123.4	122.6	120.2	120.0	110.8	128.4	122.0	118.3	120.4	125.8	124.8	123.3
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	169.5	168.8	168.2	172.6	175.2	172.8	170.2	173.7	178.9	173.7	178.2	178.6	185.6
483	Water transportation.....	105.0	106.0	104.9	105.4	105.9	107.0	108.1	109.7	108.5	108.8	108.4	109.9	109.4
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	164.7	164.7	164.7
	Utilities													
221	Utilities.....	108.7	110.6	111.2	112.2	116.2	119.9	125.5	131.2	130.0	129.9	131.2	127.1	123.6
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	116.3	116.3	116.3	116.5	116.6	116.5	116.6	116.7	116.7	116.6	116.5	116.7	117.7
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.2
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	120.9	120.8	120.9	120.8	120.9	120.9	121.0	121.6	121.7	121.7	122.0	122.0	122.0
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	145.6	145.6	145.7	145.8	146.4	146.6	147.2	149.5	149.9	148.9	150.5	151.0	151.1
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	105.4	105.8	105.9	106.0	106.8	106.6	107.0	107.5	107.7	107.3	107.6	107.9	108.0
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.7	106.0	104.4	105.5	105.6	106.7
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	103.3	103.5	103.7	103.9	104.1	104.3	104.7	104.9	105.0	105.0	105.4	105.9	105.2
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	101.5	103.0	103.7	103.0	99.3	99.8	101.2	104.6	105.2	104.8	100.5	100.3	101.0
517	Telecommunications.....	98.2	98.4	98.3	98.2	98.4	98.2	97.9	97.7	97.4	97.4	97.3	97.0	97.4
5182	Data processing and related services.....	98.7	98.7	98.7	99.0	99.0	98.8	99.0	99.0	98.9	98.9	99.0	99.4	99.2
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	108.5	109.8	108.6	109.1	109.9	109.7	109.3	110.3	109.9	110.7	112.4	112.7	111.3
53112	Lessors of nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	102.6	104.0	104.2	103.9	104.6	106.4	107.7	106.5	104.9	103.8	106.3	105.4	105.3
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	105.9	105.8	105.8	108.9	109.1	109.2	109.0	110.5	110.4	110.3	110.7	111.4	111.4
5313	Real estate support activities.....	102.0	102.5	102.0	102.5	101.9	102.2	103.1	101.4	100.9	101.5	104.4	104.8	105.1
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	108.1	105.2	106.6	108.0	108.8	110.8	112.2	111.0	112.2	113.4	113.5	115.3	114.2
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	137.2	137.6	138.3	138.3	138.8	138.8	139.2	139.6	139.9	140.0	143.1	143.9	144.0
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	102.9	101.6	103.6	102.9	101.7	103.1	103.2	104.0	105.1	105.7	103.5	106.8	106.4
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	128.5	128.4	128.6	128.9	129.3	129.3	129.8	130.0	130.4	130.3	131.3	132.9	132.8
54181	Advertising agencies.....	100.9	100.8	101.3	101.5	101.5	101.7	101.8	101.8	101.8	102.0	104.4	104.6	105.0
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	115.4	115.8	115.9	115.6	116.2	116.5	116.4	117.3	117.7	118.5	117.9	118.3	119.2
56151	Travel agencies.....	95.1	96.3	96.3	95.5	95.6	96.8	96.7	96.4	96.4	96.6	99.0	98.7	98.6
56172	Janitorial services.....	101.8	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.6	101.8	101.9	101.8	102.0	102.1	102.7	102.7	102.6
5621	Waste collection.....	101.5	102.5	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.7	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	104.6	104.2
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	130.7	130.7	131.5	132.9	134.4	135.1	134.9	133.1	133.1	132.5	133.2	131.5	133.7

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		
		Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
0	Food and live animals.....	120.1	121.1	123.9	124.3	124.3	124.2	123.8	125.2	123.7	122.8	123.8	123.3	122.9
01	Meat and meat preparations.....	128.5	132.9	140.1	140.2	137.8	139.2	142.7	142.8	141.6	136.9	131.4	130.8	126.5
04	Cereals and cereal preparations.....	121.4	116.9	116.1	118.7	120.5	118.4	117.0	121.7	119.9	121.1	124.9	126.8	129.3
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry.....	125.1	130.4	137.4	133.6	132.1	131.5	129.2	130.0	126.0	123.9	124.4	119.2	117.5
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels.....	127.5	129.3	128.5	130.3	129.5	129.0	126.4	127.4	128.5	131.3	135.1	136.7	136.5
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits.....	128.9	124.6	127.7	136.5	137.1	135.7	121.7	116.8	119.7	119.7	124.9	120.0	120.8
24	Cork and wood.....	98.9	98.4	97.8	97.6	97.2	97.0	96.9	96.9	97.2	97.3	98.0	98.6	99.6
25	Pulp and waste paper.....	103.0	101.8	101.8	101.5	99.9	99.0	99.3	98.7	97.6	97.5	96.9	97.6	97.9
26	Textile fibers and their waste.....	104.1	105.6	105.0	103.1	104.3	103.3	104.8	107.7	108.4	109.2	112.9	112.0	109.1
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	206.4	222.3	212.3	212.9	209.1	206.8	206.2	214.2	214.0	227.8	242.7	259.6	256.4
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products.....	169.3	182.1	174.1	181.0	193.5	192.3	231.9	244.6	203.5	205.5	216.9	209.2	209.0
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials.....	174.9	190.6	178.3	188.7	200.3	197.0	239.3	245.0	206.0	206.3	217.3	212.9	220.3
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	117.0	117.8	116.8	115.7	116.3	117.1	118.8	120.9	120.8	119.6	120.2	120.8	120.8
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.....	107.9	108.2	107.9	107.6	107.2	107.1	107.3	107.2	107.2	107.1	108.2	108.6	108.3
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations.....	111.3	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.2	112.2	112.6	112.2	112.0	111.8	111.3	111.4	111.4
57	Plastics in primary forms	128.3	128.4	124.8	122.1	121.8	123.3	126.9	136.5	139.0	135.3	134.1	133.3	131.1
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms.....	103.2	103.4	103.3	103.3	103.8	104.2	104.9	105.7	107.3	108.0	109.0	109.1	109.2
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	106.0	106.7	106.6	106.1	106.2	106.2	106.3	107.4	107.6	107.7	109.7	110.4	110.4
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials.....	113.7	114.3	114.3	113.9	113.5	113.5	113.9	114.5	115.0	116.0	117.7	118.8	119.8
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	114.4	115.0	115.4	115.5	116.5	116.2	116.9	116.9	117.1	117.8	119.2	119.3	119.1
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard.....	103.8	103.6	103.6	103.9	103.4	103.4	103.7	103.0	102.7	102.8	104.3	104.7	105.0
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	102.2	102.5	102.5	103.5	103.7	103.9	104.2	105.2	105.5	105.5	105.9	106.0	105.5
68	Nonferrous metals.....	107.2	109.3	108.5	106.1	106.6	107.5	108.5	110.5	113.2	118.2	122.5	126.3	131.7
7	Machinery and transport equipment.....	98.7	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.3	98.0	98.0	98.1	98.0	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.0
71	Power generating machinery and equipment.....	111.5	111.3	111.3	111.3	111.1	111.1	111.2	111.8	112.4	112.4	113.3	113.5	113.6
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries.....	109.4	110.7	110.7	110.7	111.3	111.6	112.1	112.6	112.8	114.1	115.0	115.3	115.4
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts.....	108.3	108.9	109.1	109.3	109.3	109.3	109.4	109.7	109.8	109.9	110.4	110.9	111.0
75	Computer equipment and office machines.....	82.3	81.5	81.2	80.9	79.5	79.5	79.1	78.3	77.5	77.1	76.9	76.7	76.7
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment.....	90.5	89.9	89.8	89.7	89.5	89.5	89.4	89.4	89.4	89.5	88.1	86.9	85.9
77	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	87.7	87.5	87.3	87.4	86.7	85.2	84.9	84.9	84.6	84.6	84.1	83.5	83.7
78	Road vehicles.....	103.0	102.9	103.1	103.0	103.2	103.3	103.5	103.8	103.9	103.8	104.0	104.0	104.0
87	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus.....	103.4	103.5	103.1	103.1	103.6	103.6	103.8	103.6	103.5	103.7	104.0	104.3	104.2

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

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2005										2006		
		Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
0	Food and live animals.....	117.5	116.4	116.0	113.9	113.3	113.9	113.5	114.8	115.4	117.4	119.5	115.9	116.9
01	Meat and meat preparations.....	135.9	136.5	138.6	138.5	139.6	139.5	140.8	140.5	141.2	140.4	139.1	140.6	139.2
03	Fish and crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates.....	88.5	88.3	87.8	87.8	90.0	90.9	91.4	92.4	91.1	91.7	91.4	93.4	94.9
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry.....	121.6	117.6	117.2	109.0	106.6	109.0	106.2	110.4	112.3	120.6	124.2	109.2	111.9
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof.....	130.2	128.9	126.2	127.8	120.5	118.7	119.1	117.4	122.1	120.3	128.7	127.7	124.7
1	Beverages and tobacco.....	107.8	108.2	108.3	108.5	108.7	108.8	108.9	108.8	108.6	108.5	108.5	109.0	109.4
11	Beverages.....	108.2	108.6	108.8	109.1	109.3	109.3	109.5	109.6	109.4	109.3	109.3	109.4	109.9
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels.....	135.0	134.4	131.9	130.5	128.7	127.9	132.0	131.8	129.8	133.7	136.5	137.9	134.4
24	Cork and wood.....	136.9	132.5	122.6	127.0	122.4	120.9	124.5	126.2	119.6	123.6	127.2	127.4	126.2
25	Pulp and waste paper.....	108.7	109.6	107.8	103.6	104.2	102.8	102.2	105.9	105.6	106.0	105.7	107.9	108.5
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	176.9	183.8	181.3	176.0	180.1	185.7	193.3	187.5	190.8	195.2	196.5	200.0	204.7
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	109.9	109.0	122.8	111.7	103.5	95.6	106.0	102.7	101.9	111.3	113.7	112.7	85.2
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products.....	166.5	173.6	166.3	179.0	192.6	206.4	223.5	222.1	204.0	202.3	212.4	206.2	202.0
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials....	169.0	174.6	167.0	182.4	197.1	211.7	225.1	216.9	195.9	195.7	208.3	208.0	206.6
34	Gas, natural and manufactured.....	145.8	161.3	158.0	148.5	157.8	164.4	209.1	257.1	259.3	245.5	241.0	195.1	171.8
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	112.2	114.0	113.2	112.4	113.2	113.5	114.6	115.7	115.1	115.0	116.4	116.3	115.7
52	Inorganic chemicals.....	130.2	133.0	135.1	138.2	140.4	144.0	151.7	164.4	163.7	162.0	160.5	158.2	152.1
53	Dyeing, tanning, and coloring materials.....	110.2	110.8	110.4	110.3	110.8	110.6	111.0	110.6	110.4	110.2	109.0	107.7	107.4
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.....	95.5	95.4	94.5	94.5	94.5	95.3	95.2	95.1	95.0	94.7	94.7	94.5	94.8
55	Essential oils, polishing and cleaning preparations.....	125.9	126.7	126.9	125.1	125.5	123.4	125.5	130.7	135.9	138.0	142.7	140.5	138.9
57	Plastics in primary forms.....	106.4	106.9	106.9	107.2	106.7	106.4	106.6	106.5	107.0	106.9	107.0	107.1	107.3
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms.....	99.2	101.8	102.7	102.4	101.7	101.8	101.8	103.4	103.2	103.1	102.7	102.8	102.2
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	112.8	113.1	112.8	112.8	112.4	112.1	112.8	114.1	114.2	114.4	115.7	117.1	117.9
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials.....	103.5	104.2	104.2	104.5	104.3	104.3	104.4	104.5	104.5	104.6	104.8	104.9	105.6
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	100.3	101.4	101.7	102.1	103.9	103.7	103.7	104.0	104.4	104.4	105.0	105.2	105.9
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard.....	100.9	101.1	101.1	101.4	101.4	101.7	101.9	102.1	101.9	101.8	101.7	101.7	101.7
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	116.1	118.5	118.8	117.7	118.8	118.4	121.1	125.1	128.6	133.3	140.4	148.2	153.0
68	Nonferrous metals.....	108.7	108.9	108.8	108.6	108.7	108.4	109.0	108.8	108.9	108.4	109.7	110.4	110.4
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.0	94.6	94.6	94.4	94.3	94.2	94.1	94.0	94.0	93.9
7	Machinery and transport equipment.....	110.8	111.2	111.3	110.9	110.8	110.8	111.0	111.0	111.1	111.1	111.9	112.4	112.6
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries.....	106.8	107.3	107.2	107.2	107.4	107.1	107.3	107.4	107.3	107.3	108.2	108.9	109.1
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts.....	71.2	71.2	70.7	70.5	69.2	69.1	68.3	68.0	67.6	67.3	66.4	66.1	65.8
75	Computer equipment and office machines.....	82.7	81.9	82.1	82.1	81.4	80.9	80.5	80.3	80.0	79.8	79.5	79.3	79.2
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment.....	94.5	94.4	94.5	94.4	93.9	94.1	94.0	93.7	93.7	94.0	94.0	94.4	94.3
77	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	103.7	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.9	104.0	104.1	104.2	104.2	104.1	104.0	104.0	104.0
78	Road vehicles.....	100.3	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.8	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.8	100.8
85	Footwear.....	99.1	99.3	99.1	99.0	98.3	97.9	98.1	98.2	98.3	98.0	97.5	97.7	97.5
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.													

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2005										2006		
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
ALL COMMODITIES	106.4	106.9	106.7	106.7	106.8	106.6	107.5	108.3	107.6	107.7	108.4	108.5	108.7
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	120.9	121.0	123.6	125.2	125.4	124.9	122.8	123.0	122.5	121.9	122.8	121.9	121.6
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	120.7	120.9	123.8	125.6	125.6	124.9	122.6	122.9	122.4	121.7	122.8	121.6	121.3
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	121.8	120.9	120.8	120.1	122.4	124.6	123.6	123.8	123.2	123.6	122.7	124.4	123.7
Industrial supplies and materials.....	122.3	124.1	122.7	122.3	123.3	123.4	127.4	130.1	127.4	127.9	130.0	130.5	131.2
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	115.6	117.0	117.1	115.8	116.0	115.1	116.4	117.3	117.7	117.4	116.7	116.8	116.3
Fuels and lubricants.....	143.8	152.3	145.0	148.8	158.0	156.7	184.8	191.5	163.1	163.4	172.2	169.3	173.2
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	121.4	122.5	121.6	120.6	120.7	121.0	122.2	124.7	125.0	125.7	127.1	128.1	128.4
Selected building materials.....	105.3	105.4	105.8	106.2	106.0	105.8	105.7	105.8	106.1	106.5	107.1	108.4	108.8
Capital goods.....	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.0	97.6	97.6	97.7	97.6	97.7	97.9	97.9	98.1
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	103.9	103.7	103.6	103.4	102.9	102.5	102.6	103.3	103.4	103.6	103.1	103.3	103.9
Nonelectrical machinery.....	93.9	93.8	93.7	93.7	93.3	92.7	92.7	92.6	92.4	92.5	92.6	92.4	92.5
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	103.3	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.6	103.7	104.0	104.0	103.9	104.1	104.1	104.1
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	101.6	101.9	101.7	101.5	101.5	101.6	101.9	102.0	102.0	101.9	102.3	102.3	102.0
Nondurables, manufactured.....	101.5	101.8	101.6	101.2	101.1	101.2	101.5	101.7	101.6	101.6	102.3	102.6	102.5
Durables, manufactured.....	101.5	101.7	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.8	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.4	101.2	100.6
Agricultural commodities.....	119.9	120.3	122.7	123.9	123.9	123.2	121.5	121.9	121.6	121.0	121.7	120.8	120.5
Nonagricultural commodities.....	105.4	106.0	105.5	105.4	105.5	105.4	106.5	107.3	106.6	106.8	107.5	107.6	107.8

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2005										2006		
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
ALL COMMODITIES	107.8	108.8	107.9	109.2	110.5	112.1	114.4	114.5	112.3	112.3	113.7	113.1	112.7
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	115.9	115.6	115.5	114.1	113.7	114.1	114.2	115.1	115.6	117.5	119.1	116.6	117.1
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	125.7	125.5	125.5	123.5	122.1	122.4	122.6	123.4	124.6	127.2	129.6	125.3	125.5
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	94.0	93.5	93.2	93.1	94.8	95.6	95.6	96.5	95.3	95.9	95.8	97.3	98.3
Industrial supplies and materials.....	139.8	143.7	139.8	145.5	151.7	158.0	167.2	167.6	159.1	158.6	164.0	162.1	160.5
Fuels and lubricants.....	165.6	173.0	165.9	178.0	191.2	204.6	222.1	221.5	204.1	202.4	212.0	205.9	201.3
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	168.3	174.4	166.7	181.5	195.5	209.9	224.4	217.5	197.1	196.6	208.4	207.9	206.4
Paper and paper base stocks.....	103.8	104.7	104.5	103.8	104.8	104.3	104.3	105.4	105.8	106.1	106.7	107.4	108.5
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	113.0	114.0	113.8	113.5	114.4	115.1	117.3	118.3	117.6	117.8	118.8	119.7	120.1
Selected building materials.....	122.7	120.3	115.8	118.1	114.9	114.6	117.6	120.0	116.0	116.9	118.6	118.6	118.1
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	140.4	142.4	141.3	139.9	138.8	137.1	138.2	140.4	143.5	145.8	150.6	157.2	160.9
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	100.8	101.1	101.0	100.9	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.5	100.7	100.7	100.7
Capital goods.....	92.3	92.5	92.4	92.3	91.7	91.7	91.5	91.3	91.1	91.0	90.9	91.0	90.9
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	98.8	98.9	98.8	98.8	98.4	98.5	99.0	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.8	100.0	100.0
Nonelectrical machinery.....	89.8	90.0	89.9	89.8	89.1	89.0	88.7	88.4	88.3	88.1	87.8	87.9	87.8
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	103.2	103.3	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.6	103.5	103.6	103.6
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.6
Nondurables, manufactured.....	102.8	102.9	102.8	102.8	103.0	102.9	103.1	102.9	102.8	102.7	103.1	102.8	102.7
Durables, manufactured.....	96.8	96.5	96.6	96.6	96.2	96.0	96.2	96.2	95.9	96.2	96.2	96.4	96.5
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	100.3	100.3	103.0	101.8	100.1	98.9	100.6	100.4	100.0	101.2	101.5	101.2	97.8

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2004				2005				2006
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.
Air freight (inbound).....	116.2	116.6	118.7	125.1	126.3	125.6	127.5	124.6	124.3
Air freight (outbound).....	96.1	99.0	100.7	104.7	103.8	107.2	112.4	112.0	112.8
Inbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100).....	105.1	106.1	110.1	112.5	114.5	116.1	118.3	108.5	110.5
Outbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100).....	99.3	114.2	114.2	105.4	105.0	120.5	120.1	110.8	110.6
Ocean liner freight (inbound).....	119.1	121.1	120.3	122.7	121.3	128.5	127.9	126.8	125.4

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2003				2004				2005				2006
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	125.6	127.9	130.5	130.5	131.7	132.9	133.4	134.3	135.4	135.8	137.5	137.5	138.7
Compensation per hour.....	147.8	150.3	151.9	152.8	154.4	155.8	158.3	162.5	164.5	164.7	167.1	168.3	170.7
Real compensation per hour.....	115.5	117.4	117.9	118.3	118.5	118.4	119.6	121.8	122.5	121.5	121.7	121.6	122.7
Unit labor costs.....	117.7	117.5	116.4	117.1	117.2	117.3	118.6	121.0	121.4	121.2	121.6	122.4	123.1
Unit nonlabor payments.....	116.5	117.2	120.4	120.5	123.2	126.1	124.3	122.2	123.7	126.2	128.3	129.8	130.9
Implicit price deflator.....	117.2	117.4	117.9	118.3	119.4	120.5	120.7	121.5	122.3	123.1	124.1	125.1	126.0
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	125.0	126.9	129.9	130.1	130.8	132.3	132.8	133.5	134.7	135.5	136.9	136.8	137.9
Compensation per hour.....	147.0	149.2	151.1	152.1	153.4	154.9	157.3	161.1	163.3	163.8	166.0	167.2	169.5
Real compensation per hour.....	114.9	116.6	117.3	117.8	117.7	117.7	118.9	120.7	121.7	120.9	120.9	120.8	121.8
Unit labor costs.....	117.6	117.6	116.3	117.0	117.3	117.1	118.4	120.7	121.2	120.9	121.3	122.2	122.9
Unit nonlabor payments.....	118.3	118.7	121.7	121.3	123.6	126.4	125.4	123.6	125.1	127.9	130.1	131.6	132.7
Implicit price deflator.....	117.9	118.0	118.3	118.6	119.6	120.6	121.0	121.8	122.7	123.5	124.5	125.6	126.5
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	130.5	132.9	135.2	136.1	136.4	137.3	139.8	142.7	143.7	145.3	146.8	148.4	—
Compensation per hour.....	144.6	147.1	148.9	149.8	150.3	151.8	154.2	158.0	160.3	160.8	163.2	164.2	—
Real compensation per hour.....	113.0	114.9	115.6	116.0	115.4	115.4	116.5	118.4	119.4	118.7	118.9	118.6	—
Total unit costs.....	111.0	110.6	110.3	110.2	110.5	110.7	110.2	110.1	110.6	109.7	110.7	109.6	—
Unit labor costs.....	110.8	110.7	110.1	110.1	110.2	110.6	110.2	110.7	111.6	110.6	111.2	110.6	—
Unit nonlabor costs.....	111.4	110.4	110.8	110.7	111.2	111.2	110.0	108.5	107.9	107.0	109.2	106.9	—
Unit profits.....	107.7	113.6	119.8	124.6	130.0	138.3	139.4	142.7	145.2	159.1	155.5	171.2	—
Unit nonlabor payments.....	110.4	111.3	113.2	114.4	116.2	118.5	117.9	117.7	117.8	120.9	121.5	124.1	—
Implicit price deflator.....	110.7	110.9	111.1	111.5	112.2	113.2	112.8	113.1	113.7	114.1	114.7	115.1	—
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	151.1	152.6	156.5	157.6	159.0	162.2	164.0	166.7	168.7	170.3	171.8	173.8	175.6
Compensation per hour.....	156.6	159.1	161.5	163.2	159.2	161.2	165.0	169.9	172.8	174.3	176.7	177.3	178.3
Real compensation per hour.....	122.4	124.3	125.4	126.4	122.1	122.5	124.7	127.3	128.7	128.7	128.7	128.0	128.1
Unit labor costs.....	103.7	104.3	103.2	103.6	100.1	99.4	100.6	101.9	102.4	102.4	102.8	102.0	101.5

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	98.8	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	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		2004				2005				2006
	2004	2005	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
United States.....	5.5	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7
Canada.....	6.4	6.0	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.7
Australia.....	5.5	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2
Japan.....	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3
France.....	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.3
Germany.....	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.4	9.5	-
Italy.....	8.1	7.8	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	-
Sweden.....	6.6	-	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.3	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom.....	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.1	-

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, 1960-2005* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 6, 2006), 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	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Civilian labor force											
United States.....	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320
Canada.....	14,456	14,623	14,884	15,135	15,403	15,637	15,891	16,366	16,729	16,955	17,108
Australia.....	8,995	9,115	9,204	9,339	9,414	9,590	9,752	9,907	10,092	10,244	10,524
Japan.....	65,990	66,450	67,200	67,240	67,090	66,990	66,860	66,240	66,010	65,770	65,850
France.....	24,742	24,982	25,116	25,434	25,767	26,083	26,368	26,707	26,865	26,900	-
Germany.....	38,980	39,142	39,415	39,752	39,375	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,796	-
Italy.....	22,574	22,674	22,749	23,000	23,172	23,357	23,520	23,728	24,021	24,065	-
Netherlands.....	7,208	7,301	7,536	7,617	7,848	8,137	8,130	8,308	8,391	8,505	8,441
Sweden.....	4,460	4,459	4,418	4,402	4,430	4,489	4,530	4,544	4,567	4,576	-
United Kingdom.....	28,129	28,239	28,401	28,474	28,777	28,952	29,085	29,335	29,557	29,776	30,094
Participation rate¹											
United States.....	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0
Canada.....	64.8	64.7	65.0	65.3	65.8	65.8	65.9	66.7	67.3	67.3	67.0
Australia.....	64.5	64.6	64.3	64.3	64.0	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.6	64.7	65.4
Japan.....	62.9	63.0	63.2	62.8	62.4	62.0	61.6	60.8	60.3	60.0	60.0
France.....	55.4	55.7	55.6	55.9	56.3	56.5	56.8	57.1	57.0	56.9	-
Germany.....	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.7	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.5	-
Italy.....	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.6	47.9	48.1	48.2	48.5	49.1	49.1	-
Netherlands.....	58.8	59.2	60.8	61.1	62.6	64.4	63.9	64.9	65.2	65.7	65.2
Sweden.....	64.1	64.0	63.3	62.8	62.8	63.8	63.7	64.0	64.0	63.7	-
United Kingdom.....	62.4	62.4	62.5	62.5	62.8	62.9	62.7	62.9	63.0	63.0	63.1
Employed											
United States.....	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730
Canada.....	13,210	13,338	13,637	13,973	14,331	14,681	14,866	15,223	15,579	15,861	16,080
Australia.....	8,256	8,364	8,444	8,618	8,762	8,989	9,091	9,271	9,481	9,677	9,987
Japan.....	63,900	64,200	64,900	64,450	63,920	63,790	63,460	62,650	62,510	62,640	62,910
France.....	21,955	22,036	22,176	22,597	23,056	23,698	24,142	24,314	24,288	24,259	-
Germany.....	35,780	35,637	35,508	36,042	36,236	36,350	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,876	-
Italy.....	20,030	20,120	20,165	20,366	20,613	20,969	21,356	21,665	21,973	22,105	-
Netherlands.....	6,730	6,858	7,163	7,321	7,595	7,907	7,947	8,076	8,080	8,118	8,036
Sweden.....	4,056	4,019	3,973	4,034	4,117	4,229	4,303	4,310	4,303	4,276	-
United Kingdom.....	25,691	25,941	26,413	26,686	27,051	27,368	27,599	27,812	28,073	28,358	28,637
Employment-population ratio²											
United States.....	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7
Canada.....	59.3	59.1	59.6	60.4	61.3	62.0	61.9	62.4	63.0	63.3	63.4
Australia.....	59.2	59.3	59.0	59.3	59.6	60.3	60.1	60.3	60.7	61.2	62.1
Japan.....	60.9	60.9	61.0	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3
France.....	49.2	49.1	49.1	49.7	50.4	51.4	52.0	52.0	51.5	51.3	-
Germany.....	52.4	52.0	51.6	52.3	52.1	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.9	-
Italy.....	42.0	42.0	41.9	42.2	42.6	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.9	45.1	-
Netherlands.....	54.9	55.6	57.8	58.7	60.6	62.6	62.5	63.1	62.8	62.7	62.0
Sweden.....	58.3	57.7	56.9	57.6	58.4	60.1	60.5	60.7	60.3	59.5	-
United Kingdom.....	57.0	57.3	58.2	58.5	59.1	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8	60.0	60.0
Unemployed											
United States.....	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591
Canada.....	1,246	1,285	1,248	1,162	1,072	956	1,026	1,143	1,150	1,093	1,028
Australia.....	739	751	759	721	652	602	661	636	611	567	537
Japan.....	2,100	2,250	2,300	2,790	3,170	3,200	3,400	3,590	3,500	3,130	2,940
France.....	2,787	2,946	2,940	2,837	2,711	2,385	2,226	2,393	2,577	2,641	-
Germany.....	3,200	3,505	3,907	3,693	3,333	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	3,920	-
Italy.....	2,544	2,555	2,584	2,634	2,559	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960	-
Netherlands.....	478	443	374	296	253	230	183	232	311	387	405
Sweden.....	404	440	445	368	313	260	227	234	264	300	-
United Kingdom.....	2,439	2,298	1,987	1,788	1,726	1,584	1,486	1,524	1,484	1,417	1,458
Unemployment rate											
United States.....	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1
Canada.....	8.6	8.8	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0
Australia.....	8.2	8.2	8.3	7.7	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.4	6.1	5.5	5.1
Japan.....	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.5
France.....	11.3	11.8	11.7	11.2	10.5	9.1	8.4	9.0	9.6	9.8	9.7
Germany.....	8.2	9.0	9.9	9.3	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3	9.9	9.7
Italy.....	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	-
Netherlands.....	6.6	6.1	5.0	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.7	4.6	4.8
Sweden.....	9.1	9.9	10.1	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.6	-
United Kingdom.....	8.7	8.1	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.8

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

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available. 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, 1960-2005 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 6, 2006), on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/home.htm>.

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

[1992 = 100]

Measure and economy	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	6.8	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 Number	2003	
			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.

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Schedule of release dates for BLS statistical series

Series	Release date	Period covered	Release date	Period covered	Release date	Period covered	MLR table number
Productivity and costs	May 4	1st quarter	June 1	1st quarter*			2; 48-51
Employment situation	May 5	April	June 2	May	July 7	June	1; 4-29
U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes	May 12	April	June 9	May	July 14	June	43-47
Producer Price Indexes	May 16	April	June 13	May	July 18	June	2; 40-42
Consumer Price indexes	May 17	April	June 14	May	July 19	June	2; 37-39
Real earnings	May 17	April	June 14	May	July 19	June	14-16; 29
Employment Cost Indexes					July 28	2nd quarter	1-3; 30-33

* = revised.