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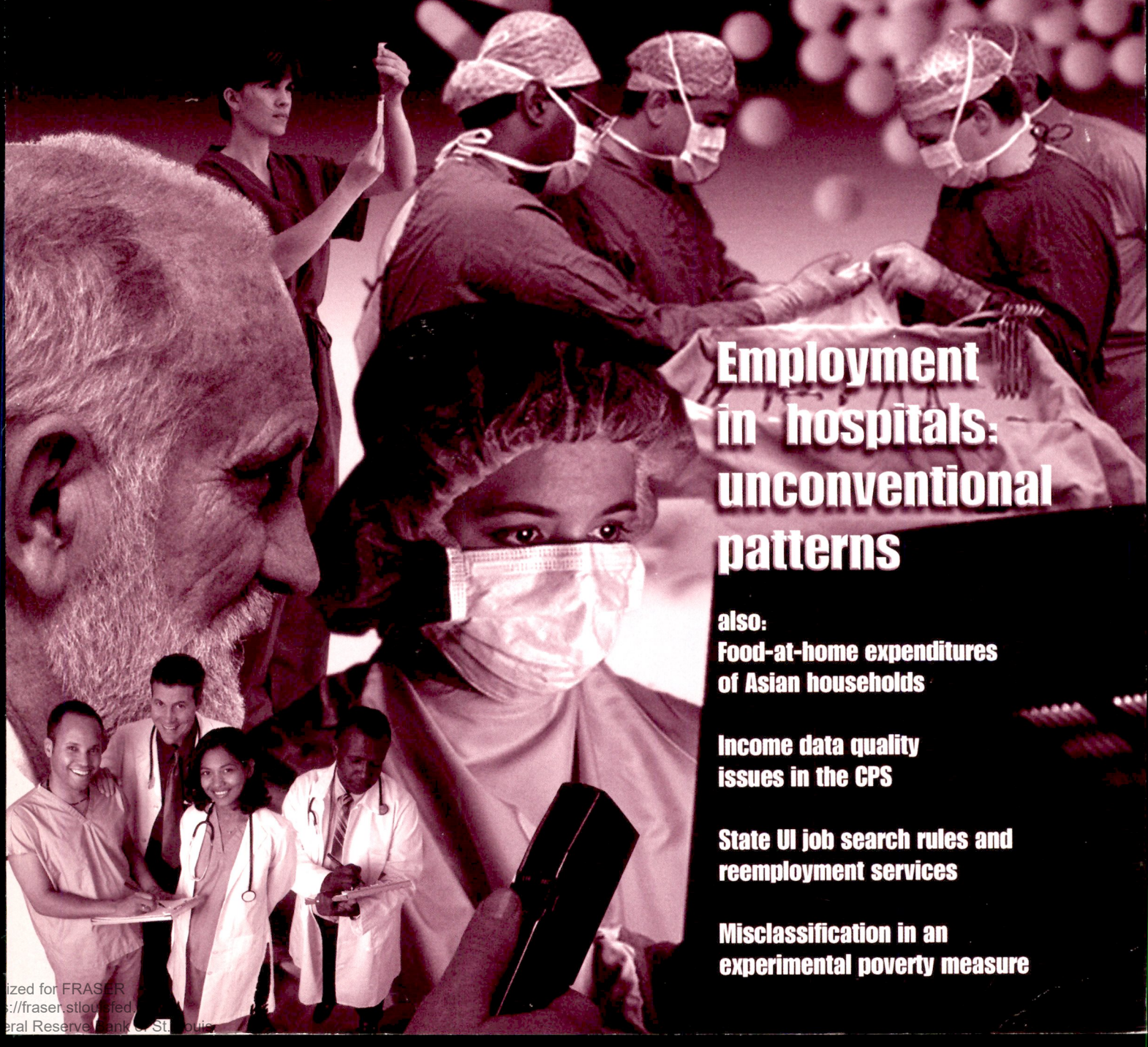

Employment in hospitals: unconventional patterns

also:

Food-at-home expenditures of Asian households

Income data quality issues in the CPS

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Misclassification in an experimental poverty measure

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The June *Review*

The health care business and health economics are fertile fields for special cases and unconventional results. Bill Goodman chronicles the factors influencing hospital employment and finds that such forces as the demographics of aging and the march of technology may have more to say about the level of hospital employment than does the business cycle.

Shirley Tsai and Lucilla Tan examine how differently than other consumer units Asian households spend their money on food. They find Asian households have higher levels of spending on fresh fruits and vegetables, rice, and seafood and lower levels of spending on oils and dairy products.

Christopher J. O'Leary outlines the impact of changing administrative procedures on recipients' compliance with job search and receipt of reemployment services. These, in turn, may impact the duration of unemployment and the unemployment rate.

Daniel H. Weinberg explains the income measures in the Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey.

Richard Bavier tests the impact of the treatment of medical spending by individuals when determining their poverty status.

Lawrence H. Leith contributes a first-person report on economic dynamism in China.

Veterans and unemployment

In August 2005, the unemployment rate for all veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces was 3.9 percent. The rate for nonveterans was 4.7 percent. The unemployment rate among the 3.9 million veterans of the Gulf War-era (service from August 1990 forward) was 5.2 percent. Young Gulf War-era veterans, those 18 to 24 years old, had a higher unemployment rate (18.7 percent) than young nonveterans (9.9 percent). Older Gulf War-era veterans (25 to 54 years old) had an unemployment rate very similar to their nonveteran peers—about 4 percent.

The survey of veterans was conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the U.S. Census Bureau as a special supplement to the August 2005 Current Population Survey. The 2005 supplement was co-sponsored by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and the U.S. Department of Labor's Veterans Employment and Training Service. The 2005 supplement is the first that separately identifies Gulf War-era veterans. To learn more, see "Employment Situation of Veterans: August 2005," USDL 06–897.

A century well spent

The material well-being of families in the United States improved dramatically during the 20th century, as demonstrated by the change over time in the percentage of expenditures allocated for food, clothing, and housing. In 1901, the average U.S. family devoted 79.8 percent of its spending to these necessities, while families in New York City spent 80.3 percent, and families in Boston allocated 86.0 percent. By 2002–03, allocations on necessities had been reduced substantially; for U.S. families to 50.1 percent of spending, for New York City families to 56.7 percent, and for Boston families to 53.8 percent.

The continued and significant decline over the past century in the share of expenditures allocated for food perhaps best reflects improved living standards. In 1901, U.S. households allotted 42.5 percent of their expenditures for food; by 2002–03, food's share of spending had dropped to just 13.1 percent. For New York City households, the expenditure share had declined from 43.7 percent to 13.9 percent; for Boston households, the decline was from 41.7 percent to 13.5 percent.

Find out more in *100 Years of U.S. Consumer Spending: Data for the Nation, New York City, and Boston*, BLS Report 991. This report offers a new approach to the use of Consumer Expenditure Survey data. Normally, the survey presents an in-depth look at American households at a specific point in time, the reference period being a calendar year. Authors Michael L. Dolfman and Denis M. McSweeney, after warning readers of the methodological difficulties, use consumer expenditure data over time and draw on information from decennial census reports to present a 100-year history of significant changes in consumer spending, economic status, and family demographics.

Earnings in big occupations

Among occupations with more than 2 million workers in May 2005, registered nurses had the highest average hourly earnings—$27.35. For other large occupations, average hourly earnings ranged from $7.48 for combined food preparation and serving workers (including fast food) to $14.27 for customer service representatives. Other occupations with more than 2 million workers were retail salespersons; cashiers; general office clerks; laborers and freight, stock, and material movers; waiters and waitresses; and janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners. □

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Employment in hospitals: unconventional patterns over time

Numbers of jobs in hospitals are affected by a variety of special influences; the industry does not conform to the business cycle

William C. Goodman

Employment in hospitals is subject to influences that are not related to the business cycle and responds to the business cycle in an unusual way. The trends of employment in hospitals therefore contrast with those of total employment, especially during cyclical downturns. Apart from the effect of the business cycle, demographic and technological changes influence hospital job growth in both upward and downward directions. In relation to the business cycle, job growth in hospitals is greater when gross domestic product (GDP) is weak, when unemployment is high, and when overall hiring declines. This article first takes up influences other than the business cycle and then explains the countercyclical pattern of growth in employment. One cyclical influence in particular—variations in the labor shortage in the industry—is examined in detail.

In this article, the Current Employment Statistics survey[1] is the primary source of statistics representing employment. Two particular time series from the survey are emphasized. One represents employment in all hospitals, including private and Federal, State, and local government establishments.[2] The other represents employment just in privately owned general medical and surgical hospitals (NAICS 6221). The latter series offers a longer history, since 1958; the former starts in 1990. The more restricted series, then, can be used for longer term analyses. Whenever possible, however, the broader hospital series is used to generate conclusions about the entirety of the hospital industry, both public and private.

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Persistent trends

Although this article primarily concerns cyclical patterns in hospital employment, a few important influences that have persisted for long periods also are examined. Changes in the size and nature of the U.S. population, advances in medical technology, and changes in the extent and characteristics of private and public health insurance are among the long-term factors.

Demographic changes. The population over age 65 increased more than tenfold during the 20th century, and the elderly as a proportion of the population increased about threefold in the last hundred years, to 12 percent in 2000. The proportion of Americans over 65 increased in every 20th-century decade except the nineties, when it declined by just 0.1 percentage point. Even in the nineties, those over 65 increased in number; and during the nineties, the oldest age group (people over 75) increased as a proportion of the total population.[3] A glance at statistics representing inpatient hospital care by age group confirms that, after infancy, the need for hospital services increases greatly with age:[4]

Age, years	*Days of hospital care per 1,000 persons, 2003*
All ages	578
Under 1	1,218
1 to 4	149
5 to 14	108
15 to 24	268
25 to 34	353
35 to 44	359
45 to 64	582
65 to 74	1,429
75 and older	2,776

Greater demand for hospital services, then, is a function of, among other things, the increasing numbers of elderly individuals.

Even disregarding the aging of the population, the overall growth in the number of U.S. residents drives some of the increase in demand for healthcare. From 1990 to 2004, the resident population increased by 44 million, or 18 percent.[5]

Technological change. Both information technology and medical technology have changed the nature of work at hospitals. Advances in information technology, such as the electronic processing of billing documents, clearly tend to increase efficiency,[6] but the overall effect of new medical technology on hospital staffing requirements is ambiguous. One publication cites the discovery and implementation of treatments "that cure or eliminate diseases" and "shifts to other sites of care . . . as technology allows" as "factors that may decrease health services utilization."[7] At the same time, "factors that may increase health services utilization" include "new procedures and technologies" (for example, hip replacement).[8] The net effect of medical advances on hospital employment is not definitely known to be either positive or negative. Statistical analysis using numbers of Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approvals of medical devices[9] characterized by that agency as "significant," "breakthrough," or "important"[10] exhibited no definitive relationship between the numbers of major device approvals and annual percent changes in hospital employment.[11]

Certain pharmaceutical developments have reduced the need for hospitalization substantially. The mental health field is especially noted for new pharmaceutical products that shorten hospital stays or allow shifts from the hospital setting to a residential setting.[12] Indeed, unlike hospitals in general, private mental and drug abuse hospitals and State hospitals show long-term *declines* in employment.[13]

Furthermore, new drugs for the treatment of HIV infections have been relatively successful in postponing or preventing the development of AIDS. From 1987 to 2004, the FDA approved some 24 medications for HIV infection.[14] Treatment with drugs "has improved steadily since the advent of combination therapy in 1996. More recently, new drugs have been approved, offering added dosing convenience and improved safety profiles, while some previously-popular drugs are being used less often as their drawbacks become better defined."[15] Because of pharmaceuticals and through changes in behavior,[16] the AIDS epidemic, once feared as likely to become overwhelming to the healthcare industry, in fact declined after the middle nineties.[17] On broad fronts, then, new pharmaceutical products have reduced the need for hospitalization.

Changes in health coverage. Private health insurance and public funding of healthcare have undergone numerous important changes in recent decades. To begin with, the percentage of the population with no health insurance has risen from 13.9 percent in 1990 to 15.7 percent, or 45.8 million individuals, in 2004. At the same time, the percentage covered by private insurance has fallen by 5.1 percentage points, while the percentage covered by government insurance, particularly Medicaid, has risen. Those with no insurance utilize health services to a lesser extent than those who have health insurance, and the per capita hospital expenditures of Medicaid enrollees are considerably less than those of the overall population.[18] These developments have restrained the growth of healthcare.

Along with the decline in the percentage of the population covered by private insurance, the percentage of total hospital expenditures paid through private insurance fell slightly from 1990 to 2003.[19] Multiple changes in the nature of private insurance have affected the demand for hospital care. Health maintenance organizations (HMO's), defined as health plans that provide more or less comprehensive healthcare by the plan's own providers, primarily in exchange for a fixed regular payment, often regulate access to specialists and, in some cases, hospitalization, through their primary care physicians. Certain mechanisms in the operation of HMO's—especially authorizations required for particular treatments—in effect limit the consumption of healthcare services.[20] HMO's, however, "led the way in expanding benefit coverage to maternity, mental health, preventive, and pharmaceutical services."[21] Although enrollment in HMO's declined between 2000 and 2003, the rise was so great in the preceding decade that the net change from 1990 to 2003 was an approximate doubling of the proportion of the population enrolled. In 2003, 24.7 percent of the population was covered by HMO plans.[22] In recent years, a shift toward health insurance plans with greater out-of-pocket costs to the consumer, accompanied by coverage of more types of care, is likely to have made the health consumer somewhat more cost conscious. James C. Robinson refers to "the all-too-human tendency to spend other people's money with less care than one's own."[23] Thus, the complex set of changes in private health insurance has exerted both upward and downward influences on the demand for healthcare.

Government health insurance programs also have undergone numerous changes intended to control costs; those programs and their changes will be described in more detail with respect to the business cycle in a later section.

From 1990 to 2003, the proportion of total hospital expenditures paid by private insurance and government funds crept up from 91.5 percent to 92.7 percent. This measure, however, cannot be used as the sole basis for determining the overall influence of changes in insurance on hospital job growth. More subtle factors, such as the availability of new treatments unknown in 1990, also are involved in the picture of health insurance benefits and costs.

Downward influences

The forces restraining the growth of hospital employment are clearly substantial, opposing the overall growth of the population and the increasing number of elderly people, as well as the upward influences of some new procedures being performed at hospitals. Consequently, hospitals have cut jobs, merged with other hospitals, and outsourced a variety of functions, including food preparation, transcription, and information technology.[24] The rest of this section describes some major downward influences.

Competition from other venues. A shift toward treatment in outpatient settings has increased employment in offices of physicians and other ambulatory venues such as outpatient surgery centers. Chart 1 shows that jobs in healthcare have grown more in purely outpatient settings than in hospitals. Even within hospitals, a shift from inpatient treatment to outpatient treatment has been noted.[25] While relative costs are one reason for this shift, consumer preferences are another,[26] and, as noted earlier, technological advances are partly responsible. Ambulatory surgery is perhaps the greatest shift that has been made possible by improved technology.[27]

Length of stay. Both the average length of inpatient hospital stays and the number of days of care per thousand persons fell considerably from 1990 to 2003.[28] As the length of stay is reduced, staffing needs per case also are reduced. Hospitals are motivated to decrease lengths of stays because of the structure of reimbursements from Medicare and managed care programs.[29] In addition, advancing technology shortens the time required for certain treatments in the hospital.

Overall long-term effects. Both the persistent upward influences and the downward long-term influences are multiple and strong. The restraining influences have held the rate of growth in hospital jobs below that of the overall population and below the rate of growth of payroll jobs in general. (See table 1 and chart 2.)

History of employment in private hospitals

Although estimates of total hospital employment are available only from 1990 to 2005, data on the history of employment in private general and surgical hospitals are available starting in 1958. Accordingly, it is possible to investigate briefly the economic behavior of that major part of the hospital industry over several decades. (Private general and surgical hospitals represent about three-quarters of the employment of the entire public and private hospital industry.) Just looking at a line graph of employment in private general and surgical hospitals (chart 3) reveals that recessions do not particularly

Chart 1. Indexed employment in private outpatient healthcare venues and in private hospitals, 1990–2005

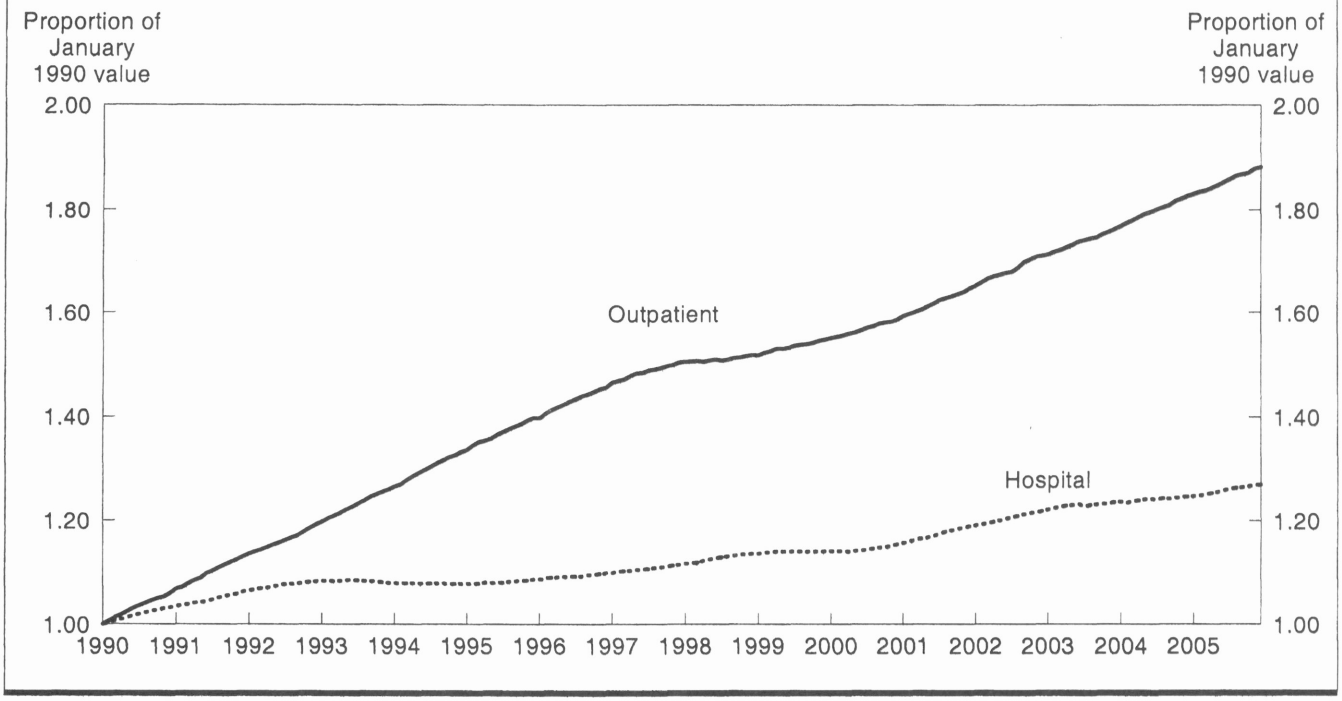


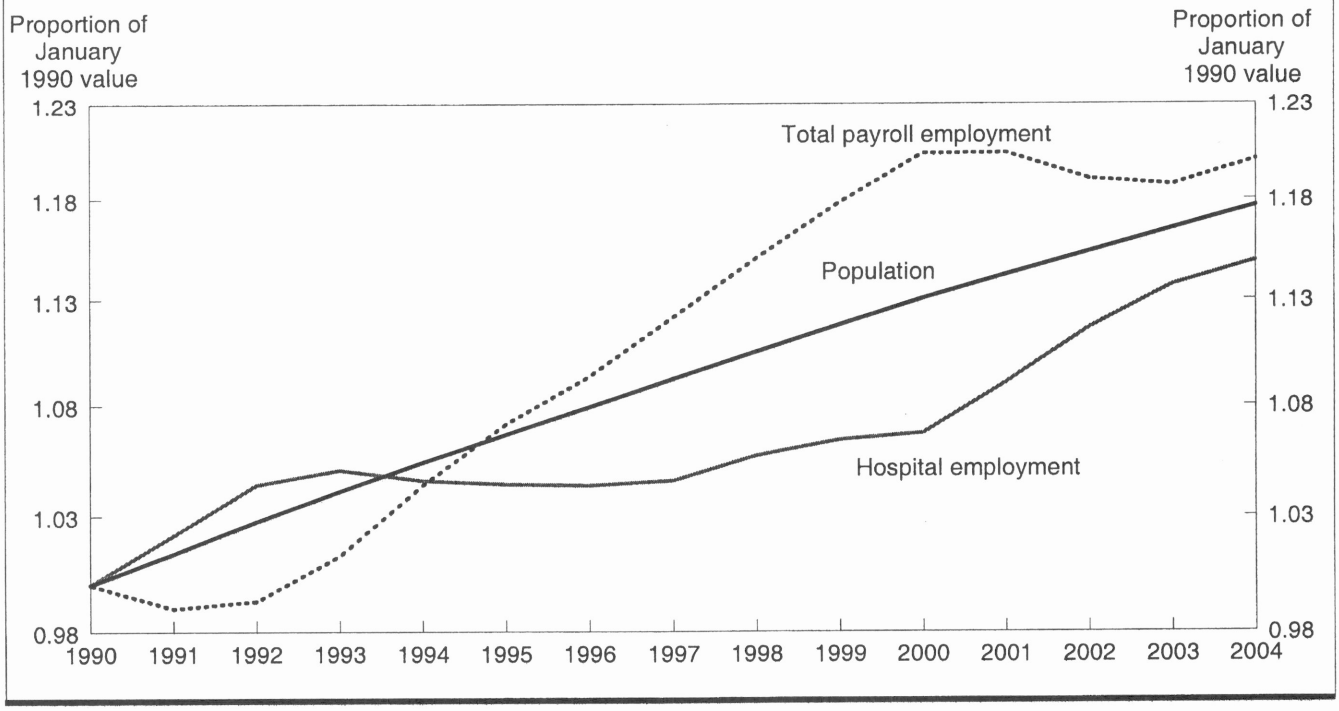
Table 1. Numbers of jobs in all hospitals, in ambulatory healthcare, and in all nonfarm establishments, 1990–2005

Year	Hospitals		Ambulatory healthcare		Nonfarm establishments		U.S. resident population	
	Jobs in thousands	Annual percent change	Jobs in thousands	Annual percent change	Jobs in thousands	Annual percent change	Thousands	Annual percent change
1990	4,817	...	2,842	...	109,487	...	249,623	...
1991	4,920	2.2	3,028	6.6	108,374	–1.0	252,981	1.3
1992	5,029	2.2	3,200	5.7	108,726	.3	256,514	1.4
1993	5,061	.6	3,386	5.8	110,844	1.9	259,919	1.3
1994	5,038	–.4	3,579	5.7	114,291	3.1	263,126	1.2
1995	5,031	–.1	3,768	5.3	117,298	2.6	266,278	1.2
1996	5,028	–.1	3,940	4.6	119,708	2.1	269,394	1.2
1997	5,038	.2	4,093	3.9	122,776	2.6	272,647	1.2
1998	5,092	1.1	4,161	1.7	125,930	2.6	275,854	1.2
1999	5,126	.7	4,227	1.6	128,993	2.4	279,040	1.2
2000	5,141	.3	4,320	2.2	131,785	2.2	282,192	1.1
2001	5,253	2.2	4,462	3.3	131,826	.0	285,102	1.0
2002	5,377	2.4	4,633	3.8	130,341	–1.1	287,941	1.0
2003	5,477	1.9	4,786	3.3	129,999	–.3	290,789	1.0
2004	5,534	1.0	4,952	3.5	131,435	1.1	293,655	1.0
2005	5,609	1.4	5,110	3.2	133,463	1.5	(1)	(1)
Average	(2)	1.0	(2)	4.0	(2)	1.3	(2)	1.2

[1] Data not available.

[2] The average number of jobs in thousands, though calculable, is not economically meaningful.

Chart 2. Indexes of employment in hospitals, U.S. resident population, and total payroll employment, 1990–2005



slow growth. Even before the existence of Medicare (which started in 1966), the private general and surgical hospital industry grew through periods of recession in 1958, 1960, and 1961, as well as later, when Medicare was in place.

Nevertheless, one sees three definite plateaus or declines in employment: one from 1982 to 1986, one from 1992 to 1995, and one from 1998 to 2000. The first and last coincide with restrictions in Medicare spending. In 1982, the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act started a shift from retrospective payment, which covered costs of the actual treatment, to prospective payment, which led to generally smaller reimbursement amounts standardized on the basis of diagnosis. The prospective payment system was fully enacted in 1983.[30] In 1997, Operation Restore Trust—a crackdown on fraudulent billing[31]—and the Balanced Budget Act restrained spending.

The remaining plateau—in fact, including a small decline—in employment in private general and surgical hospitals, from 1992 to 1995, does not correspond to any major change in government funding rules, but did occur at a time when the possibility of reform in healthcare policy was a major issue. It seems that uncertainty was an important restraining factor in hiring.

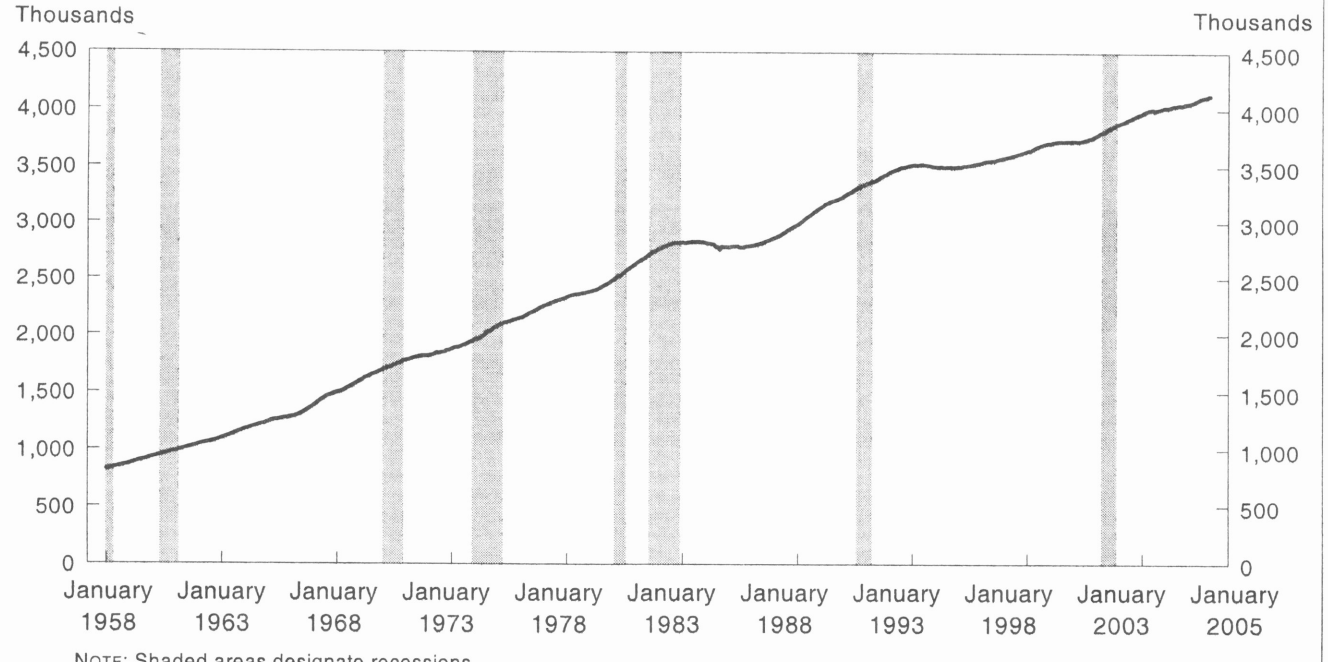
Countercyclicality

Now consider again the entire hospital industry. As mentioned previously, hospital employment as a whole varies in response to the business cycle, but not as one might expect. Although employment in the hospital industry has increased almost constantly since 1990, changes in its rate of increase are opposite to those of GDP and of total payroll employment. Furthermore, when unemployment rises, so does the rate of job growth in hospitals. While the trend of employment in all hospitals combined is consistently upward, the *rate* of growth may be described as countercyclical: when general business conditions are weak, hospital employment exhibits greater growth.

Health of the population. In order to see how the growth or decline in total U.S. employment correlates with the demand for hospital services, the movements of total payroll employment were compared with the movements of certain indicators of hospital workload in the years 1993 to 2002. (See chart 4.) Year-to-year changes in the number of hospital discharges, which represent the number of inpatient cases, tend to move opposite to the changes in total payroll employment. Days of inpatient care and the average length of stay also exhibit a pattern in opposition to that of total payroll employment.[32]

One possible reason for the countercyclical pattern might be an improvement in the general health of the population as business conditions improve. If health does improve as economic growth increases, demand for hospital services would tend to decelerate as the economy expands. Evidence, however, indicates that health actually is better when busi-

Chart 3. Employment in private general and surgical hospitals, seasonally adjusted, 1958–2005



NOTE: Shaded areas designate recessions.

ness is slow. Christopher J. Ruhm, in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, finds that physical health is better during recessions. He shows that eight major causes of death occur more frequently during economic expansions, finds that tobacco use increases along with economic activity, and provides evidence that "physical activity rises and diet improves when the economy weakens."[33] The general state of health therefore quite possibly exerts a procyclical influence on demand for hospital services. Certainly, job stress, as well as joblessness, causes health problems in many individuals, and some evidence suggests that increased workloads in recent years have contributed to illness.[34] The countercyclical forces, then, would have to be all the more powerful to overcome the procyclical fluctuations in illness.

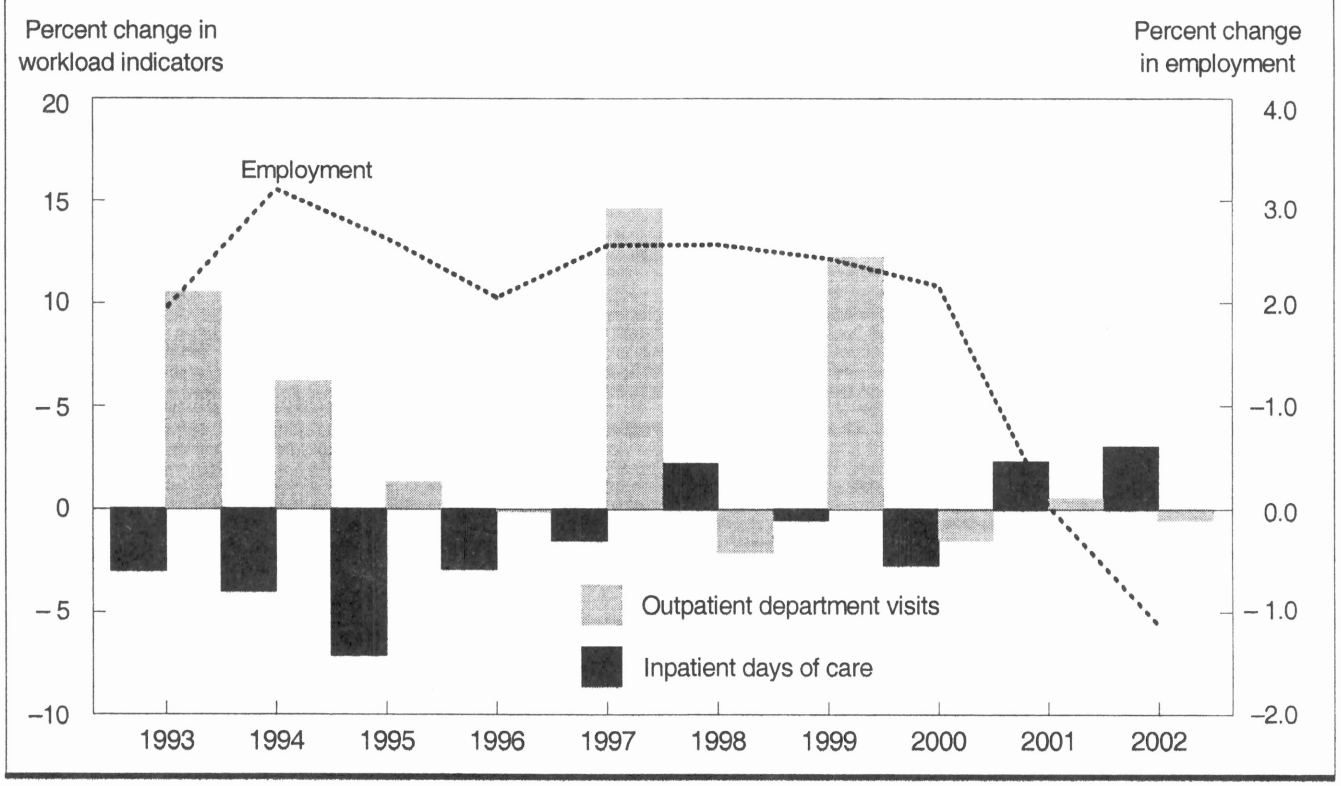
If health does not deteriorate during business slowdowns, how is it that the amount of hospital inpatient work tends to be greater during those same periods? There are several possible explanations. Ruhm mentions "the opportunity cost of time": the possibility that some people are more reluctant to undergo medical care when it would interfere with their income or career. While the opportunity cost of time probably has little effect on vital inpatient procedures, elective procedures may be affected. Slack business or unemployment may reduce time conflicts, tending to boost hospital business when economic activity is low.[35]

Other explanations for more inpatient business during economic slowdowns also are possible. Unemployment and the consequent loss of employer-provided coverage may make some people unable or unwilling to get medical attention until hospitalization becomes necessary. The Medicare and Medicaid programs make hospitalization more affordable than it would otherwise be for some groups during periods of unemployment or reduced business; those who have only Medicare part A are covered just for hospitalization, as opposed to office visits. Furthermore, at times of peak U.S. hiring, when the labor shortage in hospitals may be particularly intense, hospitals with staffing shortages may face restrictions on the volume of business that can be performed at a particular time.

Year-to-year changes in the number of hospital *out*patient visits, however, tend to move in the same direction as the changes in total payroll employment.[36] Outpatient business, then, serves to reduce the countercyclical pattern of hospital employment and helps hospitals compete with ambulatory venues.

Labor supply. One countercyclical force affecting the hospital industry is the labor shortage in some healthcare

Chart 4. Percent change in total payroll employment and in selected indicators of hospital workload, 1993–2002



Inpatient days of care

occupations, a reflection of which might be the rate of job vacancies in hospitals.[37] A continuous national time series of hospital vacancies, however, appears not to exist.[38] Nevertheless, evidence of a shortage is abundant. Most often mentioned as in short supply are nurses, but personnel in other hospital occupations—laboratory scientists, pharmacists, radiologic technologists, and radiation therapists—also are cited as scarce.[39] Among the major reasons for the shortage of nurses are the following:

- "Operating rooms and post-surgical units, both of which tend to be staffed by older, experienced nurses, lose workers to retirements. Intensive-care units go wanting because the young women who once gravitated to the physical and mental demands of those jobs are being attracted to non-nursing careers. . . .
- "Women, who make up the overwhelming majority of health-care workers, no longer are guided to pink-collar career tracks, and they are choosing more lucrative fields, including technology and business. . . .
- " . . . experienced nurses are leaving the profession or are shifting to nursing jobs out of the hospital because they are dissatisfied. Hospital nursing is stressful, and that is made worse by inadequate staffing and excessive workloads."[40]

Julie Pinkham, executive director of the Massachusetts Nurses Association, provides an additional perspective: "What's driving nurses out of the field is going to work knowing you can't do an adequate job."[41] Because lower staffing levels result in greater dissatisfaction, the nursing shortage is exacerbated and perpetuates itself.

The permanently low unemployment rate in the hospital industry is additional evidence that hospital labor is harder to find than most other labor. From 1976 to 2002,[42] the unemployment rate of experienced hospital wage and salary workers[43] was always well below the unemployment rate of all workers. The mean difference between the two rates was 3.8 percentage points, and the minimum difference was 2.7 percentage points.

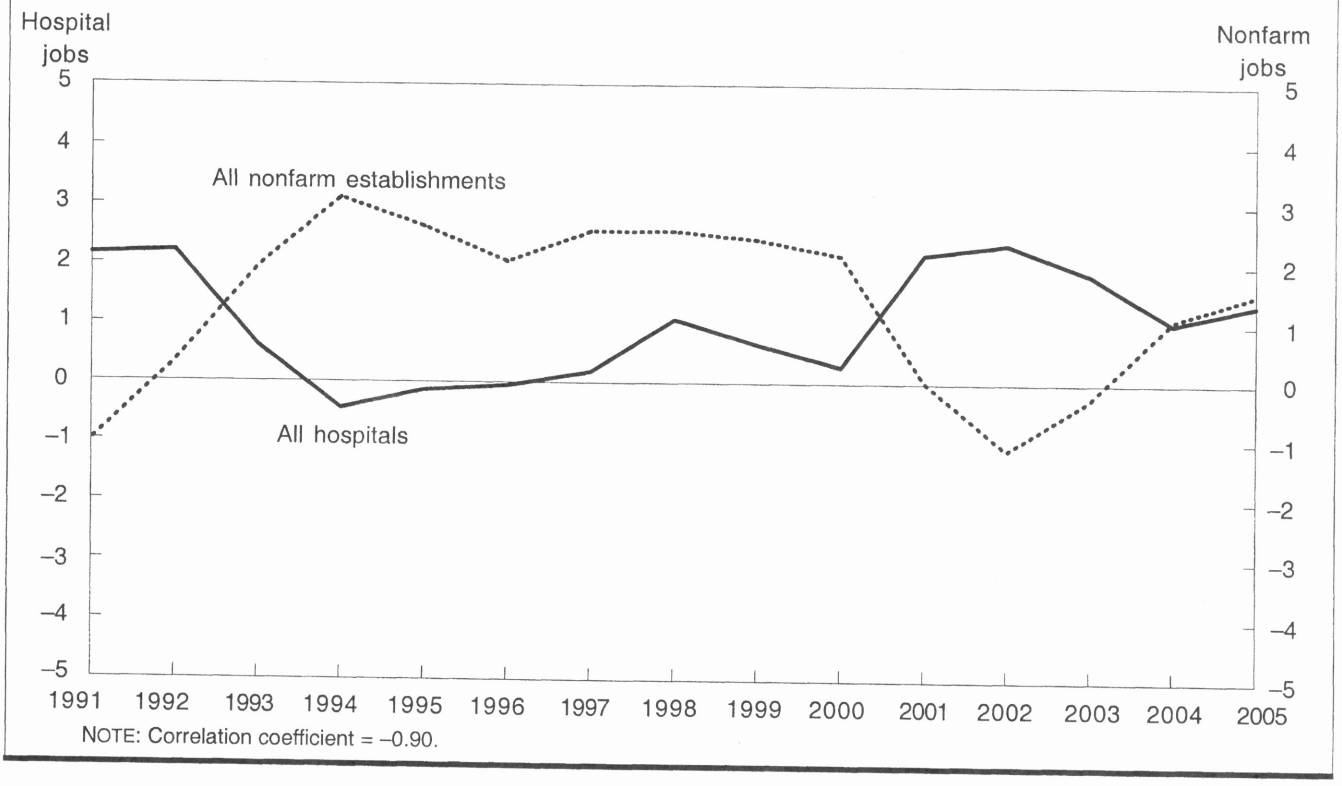
Hospital labor shortages can be expected to increase when alternative job opportunities are abundant and to decrease when opportunities are scarce. Chart 5 shows annual percent changes in hospital employment and in total payroll employment, the latter shown on an inverted scale. The inverse relationship is clear and is also apparent from a correlation coefficient of –0.90.[44] Thus, a very strong inverse relationship between the two variables has been established. That relationship is considerably stronger than those between any of the aforementioned indicators of hospital workload and change in hospital employment. The rates of change of employment in hospitals also exhibit movements opposite to the overall rate of gross job gains,[45] opposite to changes in GDP, and in the same direction as changes in the unemployment rate. The relationship between hospital employment and general unemployment—hospital jobs tend to grow slowly when unemployment is low and faster when unemployment is high—suggests that some workers take hospital jobs only when other jobs are scarce. Changes in hospital employment exhibit a much closer relationship to gross job gains than to gross job losses, a fact which suggests that alternative job opportunities may have a greater cyclical influence on hospital staffing than does fluctuating demand for hospital services.

The longer history of employment in private general and surgical hospitals reveals an increasingly inverse relationship between employment in the industry and total U.S. payroll employment over the decades. One explanation for the increasing strength of the relationship may be a hospital labor shortage that became more sensitive to the business cycle as more job opportunities became available to women. In 1958, women constituted 33 percent of the employed; by 2005, they had expanded their share to 46 percent.[46] Private general and surgical hospitals continue to depend primarily on women to fill jobs and face much more competition in recruitment and retention. According to Dolores Hopper, vice president of patient care at Goodall Hospital, women now have more career opportunities than ever before, and nurses can now work for medical software or pharmaceutical companies, which offer better benefits and conditions than hospitals do.[47] During the sixties, a small negative correlation (correlation coefficient of –0.15) existed between employment in private hospitals and total payroll employment. By 2005, the two employment series had become much more negatively correlated.

Earnings, hours, and the labor shortage

One might expect that, as hospitals attempt to attract more workers, hospital pay would increase in response to the industry's labor shortage and hours would increase when hiring is difficult. Although data on hours and earnings in government hospitals are not available from the Current Employment Statistics program, earnings in private hospitals can be examined. On its surface, the overall trend of hourly earnings in private hospitals from 1990 to 2005 would appear to support the claim that a labor shortage exists. Indeed, over the 15-year period, earnings increased by an average 3.9 percent per year, far more than the 3.1-percent average increase in earnings in total private industry. Because total private earnings undoubtedly have been influenced by intraindustry shifts, the change in hospital earnings also was compared with those of 13 large private-industry sectors.[48] The average percent increase in private hospital earnings far exceeded those of all sectors except financial activities.

Chart 5. Percent change of employment in all hospitals and in all nonfarm establishments, 1991–2005



NOTE: Correlation coefficient = –0.90.

A year-by-year analysis of changes in earnings in private hospitals, however, does not obviously support the case for a fluctuating labor shortage. Private hospital earnings, deflated by the Consumer Price Index, tend to rise more rapidly in years of low or even negative growth in total payroll jobs. One might expect hospitals to raise pay most when competition for workers is most intense. Instead, hospital pay increases most when broad hiring is low. Certain factors, such as Medicare, Medicaid, and private insurance restrictions, may prevent hospitals from changing pay scales quickly. Indeed, large Medicare and Medicaid cutbacks have occurred during times of economic expansion.

One also would expect the average workweek to expand when labor is short. Average weekly hours in private hospitals grew by an average 0.2 hour per year since 1990, while hours for all private workers declined by an average 0.03 hour during the same time span. Hospital hours show little or no cyclical pattern.

Government dollars

A separate influence on the number of hospital jobs consists of changes in government funding for healthcare. Total real government expenditures on hospitals exhibit year-to-year percent changes that fluctuate mostly in the opposite direction from those of real GDP. As shown in chart 6, hospital employment and real government expenditures on hospital services have some tendency to accelerate and decelerate together. Because Federal, State, and local government now contribute well over half of hospital funding, the influence of government funding on hospital employment is almost inevitable.[49]

In 1997 and 1998, years of relatively high increases in GDP, substantial tightening of government funds for healthcare had an impact. In 1996, welfare reform had come, and those receiving cash assistance were no longer automatically eligible for Medicaid.[50] Additional changes in 1997 included the establishment of optional managed care within the Medicare program and prospective payment for outpatient hospital services.

In 1998, total real government funding of hospital services hardly increased, in stark contrast to preceding years; and in 1999, government funding increased only modestly. The Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999 "increased payments for some Medicare providers and increased the amount of Medicaid DSH[51] funds available to hospitals in certain States and the District of Columbia,"[52] thus permitting total real government funding of hospitals to accelerate rapidly in 2001; funding continued to increase at a rapid pace in 2002. Clearly, then, government hospital expenditures have fluctuated in a pattern largely opposite to that of real GDP

and have contributed to the countercyclical pattern of hospital employment.

Uncertainty

In the middle nineties, the trend of hospital employment was somewhat below what one might expect. We may ask, then, what influences might have reduced hiring at that time. One factor appears to have been an uncertain outlook in the area of future government policy toward healthcare. In the early nineties, the Clinton Administration established a task force to reform the U.S. healthcare system.[53] Uncertainty about the future of healthcare was unusually high. In the absence of a way to quantify uncertainty among healthcare executives, however, the effect on hiring cannot be estimated.

Specific types of hospitals

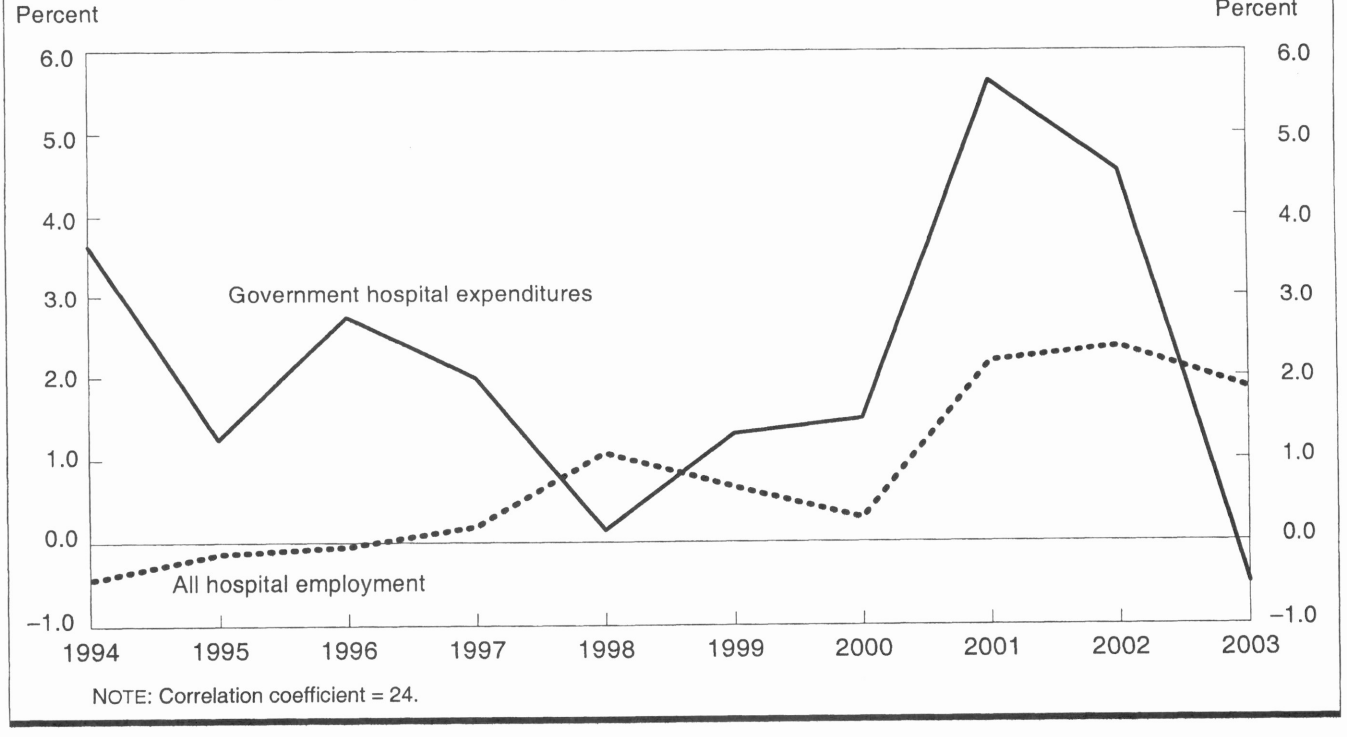
So far, the emphasis in this article has been chiefly on the hospital industry as a whole, including both privately owned and publicly owned institutions. This section examines various types of hospitals separately. The detailed hospital time series available from the Current Employment Statistics program consist of data on private general and surgical hospitals, private mental and drug abuse hospitals, other private specialty hospitals, Federal hospitals, State hospitals, and local government hospitals. All six show some countercyclical tendency, with accelerations and decelerations in employment opposite to those of total U.S. payroll employment, and all except Federal hospitals exhibit statistical significance in their correlation with total payroll employment. The degree of correlation with total employment varies a great deal, however. The absolute value of the correlation coefficient indicates the strength of the association, as shown in the following tabulation of correlation coefficients between percent changes in employment of specific types of hospitals and percent changes in total payroll employment over the 1990-to-2004 period:

	Correlation coefficient
Private-sector hospitals:	
General and surgical	–0.80
Mental and drug abuse	–.82
Other specialty	–.92
Public-sector hospitals:	
Federal	–.40
State	–.54
Local	–.67

Clearly, the private-sector categories of hospitals uniformly exhibit stronger relationships with the movements of total employment than do the public-sector categories of hospitals.

Aside from exhibiting countercyclical patterns, the various categories of hospitals show substantial contrast in their

Chart 6. Year-to-year percent changes in all hospital employment and in total government hospital expenditures, deflated by the Producer Price Index for hospitals, 1991–2003



NOTE: Correlation coefficient = 24.

overall, long-term direction and degree of change in jobs. Private specialty hospitals other than behavioral (cancer hospitals, for example) grew proportionately the most, by 64 percent, from 1990 to 2005. Private general and surgical hospitals exhibited the second-greatest percent in employment growth, 24 percent. Private behavioral hospitals and State hospitals, which also are mental facilities to a large extent, declined quite similarly to each other, by about 20 percent, while other venues for psychological treatment (offices of psychiatrists, offices of other mental health practitioners, outpatient mental health centers, and residential mental and substance abuse care facilities) increased substantially in employment. Numbers of jobs in Federal and local government hospitals remained relatively stable, increasing by no more than 8 percent. The growth of employment in hospitals, then, was concentrated in private facilities for the treatment of physical illnesses and injuries.

THE TRENDS OF EMPLOYMENT IN HOSPITALS are atypical in comparison to those in other industries. Hospital jobs are more than resistant to recessions; the changes in hospital employment are countercyclical. The clearest statistical relationship found with employment in all hospitals is the inverse relation between the growth rate of hospital employment and that of total payroll employment. The waning and waxing of the available labor supply appears to be an important cyclical influence on hospital staffing levels. Government policy also affects employment in hospitals, because changes in funding are substantial and government funding makes up a large percentage of hospital income. Progress in medical technology both increases and decreases demand for hospital services. Trends in population by age increase the need for hospital services, while competition from outpatient venues reduces demand. Growth in hospital outpatient business increases demand for hospital personnel. In sum, a wealth of unusual influences contributes to an unusual pattern of employment in hospitals. □

Notes

[1] Employment data presented in this article are from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, which conducts monthly surveys of about 160,000 businesses and government agencies representing 400,000 establishments. For more information on the CES program's concepts and methodology, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, chapter 2, on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch2_a.htm**. CES data are available on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/ces/**.

[2] The industry code for hospitals in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is 622. For industry definitions, see **www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html**. In the CES program, statistics for private, Federal, State, and local government hospitals are estimated separately. These four series were added together to form one time series for purposes of this article.

[3] Frank Hobbs and Nicole Stoops, *Demographic Trends in the 20th Century*, Census 2000 Special Reports, Series CENSR-4 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2002), pp. 57–59.

[4] *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2004–2005* (U.S. Census Bureau, 2005), table 162, p. 113. Most of the data in the tabulation are from *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 13 (U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, various years); and unpublished data.

[5] Calculated from resident population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau.

[6] See Anthony Birritteri, "New Jersey—The Innovative State, Part XIV: Technology Triumphs: Hospitals Investing in IT See Healthy Rewards," *New Jersey Business*, June 1, 2004, pp. 42 *ff.*; and Vince Galloro, "The Edge Centers of attention: Don't look for back-office personnel at HCA hospitals," *Modern Healthcare*, July 22, 2002, pp. 26 *ff.*

[7] See Amy B. Bernstein, Esther Hing, Abigail J. Moss, Karen F. Allen, A. B. Siller, and R. B. Tiggle, *Health care in America: Trends in utilization* (Hyattsville, MD, National Center for Health Statistics, 2003), p. 7.

[8] *Ibid.*

[9] According to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, "A medical device is: 'an instrument, apparatus, implement, machine, contrivance, implant, in vitro reagent, or other similar article that is intended for use in the diagnosis of disease or other conditions, or in the care, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease.' Medical devices can be anything from thermometers to artificial hearts to at-home pregnancy test kits. Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, Section 201"; on the Internet at **www.fda.gov/cdrh/consumer/product.html** (visited Dec. 16, 2004).

[10] Information on numbers of approvals of such medical devices is found in the FDA's *ODE/OIVD Annual Reports* for fiscal years 1990 through 2003.

[11] "Significant," "breakthrough," and "important" device approvals were tried separately as sole independent variables and in a model using percent change in total payroll employment as an additional independent variable. In both cases, results for approvals were far from statistically significant.

[12] Telephone interview with Dee Roth, chief, Program Evaluation and Research, Ohio Department of Mental Health, Jan. 26, 2004.

[13] According to the American Hospital Association's Diana Cobertson, reached by phone on May 5, 2005, 221 of the 336 State-controlled hospitals treat behavioral problems only. These 221 hospitals include 192 psychiatric hospitals, 12 child psychiatric hospitals, 12 institutions for the retarded, and 5 facilities for the treatment of alcohol and drug problems.

[14] "AIDSinfo: Approved Medications to Treat HIV Infection" (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, reviewed May 2005), on the Internet at **aidsinfo.nih.gov/other/cbrochure/english/05_en.html** (visited Feb. 3, 2005).

[15] "Guidelines for the Use of Antiretroviral Agents in HIV-1-Infected Adults and Adolescents" (Department of Health and Human Services, Panel on Clinical Practices for Treatment of HIV Infection, Oct. 29, 2004), p. 2.

[16] Tom W. Smith, *American Sexual Behavior: Trends, Socio-Demographic Differences, and Risk Behavior* (University of Chicago, National Opinion Research Center, April 2003, updated in December

1988); on the Internet at **cloud9.norc.uchicago.edu/dlib/t-25.htm** (visited Feb. 3, 2005).

[17] *Summary of Notifiable Diseases, United States, 2002, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* (Atlanta, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Apr. 30, 2004).

[18] See David W. Baker, Martin F. Shapiro, and Claudia L. Schur, "Health insurance and access to care for symptomatic conditions," *Archives of Internal Medicine*, May 8, 2000, pp. 1269–74. See also Carmen DeNavas-Walt, Bernadette D. Proctor, and Cheryl Hill Lee, *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2004*, Current Population Reports P60–229 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2005), pp. 17–19; on the Internet at **http://www.census.gov/prod/2005pubs/p60-229.pdf** (visited July 6, 2006). Regarding Medicaid, sources are Census Bureau Historical Health Insurance table HI-1, on the Internet at **pubdb3.census.gov/macro/032005/health/h01_000.htm** (visited Feb. 3, 2004); and hospital expenditure figures provided by M. Kent Clemens, actuary, Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

[19] Hospital expenditure figures are provided by M. Kent Clemens, actuary, Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

[20] James C. Robinson, "Renewed Emphasis On Consumer Cost Sharing In Health Insurance Benefit Design," *HEALTH AFFAIRS—Web Exclusive*, Mar. 20, 2002, p. W143.

[21] *Ibid.*

[22] Calculated from HMO enrollment figures in *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2004–2005* (U.S. Census Bureau, 2004), table 137, and population figures in Census Bureau Historical Health Insurance Table HI–1; on the Internet at **www.census.govprod/2004pubs/04statab/health.pdf** (visited Feb. 3, 2004).

[23] Robinson, "Renewed Emphasis On Consumer Cost Sharing," p. W143.

[24] See, for example, Judith Messina, "Hospitals won't take scalpel to clinical units: Fearful of competition; can mergers still pay off?" *Crains New York Business*, Apr. 24, 2000; and Scott Hensley, "Survey Shows More Hospitals Turning to Outside Firms for a Broad Range of Services," *Modern Healthcare*, Jan. 13, 1997, pp. 45 *ff.*

[25] See, for example, PricewaterhouseCoopers, "Cost of Caring: Key Drivers of Growth of Spending on Hospital Care," Feb. 19, 2003, p. 6, on the Internet at **www.healthcare.pwc.com/cgi-local/hcregister.cgi?link=pdf/caring.pdf** (visited May 24, 2006).

[26] Bernstein and others, *Health Care in America*, p. 6.

[27] *Ibid.*

[28] *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 13.

[29] See Harriet S. Gill, "Acute Care Length-of-Stay Creep," *Strategies in Post-Acute Care*, May/June 2003, pp. 1–3.

[30] David R. H. Hiles, "Health services: the real jobs machine," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1992, pp. 3–16.

[31] Cynthia Engel, "Health services industry: still a job machine?" *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1999, pp. 3–14.

[32] Data on discharges, days of care, and the average length of stay are from *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 13. Annual data from 1989 to 2002 were used.

[33] Christopher J. Ruhm, "Are Recessions Good for your Health?" *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, May 2000, pp. 617–50.

[34] John Schwartz, "Always on the Job, Employees Pay with Health," *The New York Times*, Sept. 5, 2004, pp. A1 *ff.*, also on the Internet at **www.nytimes.com/2004/09/05/health/05stress.html?pagewanted=2&ei=5090&en=4f3737967aa1ae66&ex=1252123200&partner=rssuserland**.

[35] Ruhm, "Are Recessions Good for your Health?"

[36] Data on ambulatory visits are from the National Center for Health Statistics' National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey. Annual data for the years 1994 to 2002 were used.

[37] The BLS Job Openings and Labor Turnover program supplies statistics on job openings only at much higher levels of industry detail than hospitals.

[38] According to Janet Heinrich, "National data are not adequate to describe the full nature and extent of nurse workforce shortages" ("NURSING WORKFORCE Multiple Factors Create Nurse Recruitment and Retention Problems," GAO Testimony GAO–01–912T, June 27, 2001, p. 3).

[39] Judith VandeWater, "Hospital Care Could Suffer from Labor Shortage," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, August 18, 2002, pp. E1 *ff.*; and Tammie Smith, "Hospitals Turn to Agencies; Nurses Not Only Jobs They're Hurting to Fill," *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, Jan. 1, 2002, pp. B1 *ff.*

[40] VandeWater, "Hospital Care Could Suffer."

[41] Lisa Richardson, "The State Intense Debate at Hearing Tackles Issue of Nurses Staffing at Hospitals," *Los Angeles Times*, Nov. 16, 2002, pp. B10 *ff.*

[42] After 2002, estimates are not consistent with earlier ones, because the Standard Industry Classification System was replaced with the North American Industry Classification System.

[43] This specific unemployment rate is that of people whose latest job was in the hospital industry.

[44] A *t*-score of –7.4 indicates that the correlation is statistically significant at a 0.2-percent level of probability.

[45] Data on gross job gains are from the BLS Business Employment Dynamics program, which produces and maintains a quarterly series of statistics on gross job gains and gross job losses in the private sector. Gross job gains and gross job losses reveal some aspects of business dynamics, including establishment openings and closings and establishment expansions and contractions. The microdata used to construct the statistics on gross job gains and gross job losses are from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), or ES-202, program.

[46] The stated shares are calculated from Current Population Survey data. The Current Population Survey is conducted by the Bureau of the Census and disseminated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[47] "Troubling Labor Shortage Health-Care Vacancies Stress Industry in Maine," *Portland Press Herald*, Sept. 5, 2001, pp. 1B *ff.*

[48] These 13 industry aggregations are natural resources and mining, construction, manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail trade, transportation and warehousing, utilities, information, financial activities, professional and business services, education and health services, leisure and hospitality, and other services.

[49] Statistics representing government expenditures on hospital services were provided by Matthew Clemens, Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

[50] "Key Milestones in CMS Programs" (Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services), on the Internet at **www.cms.hhs.gov/about/history/milestones.asp** (visited Nov. 4, 2004).

[51] "DSH [Disproportionate Share Hospital] payments are additional payments in the Medicaid and Medicare programs that . . . help hospitals finance care to low-income and uninsured patients," according to the National Association of Public Hospitals and Health Systems, "NAPH Issue Brief," February 2001, located on the Internet at **www.naph.org/content/Navigationmenu/About_Our_Members/Frequently_Asked_Ques-tions1/FAQpdf2.pdf** (visited May 12, 2005).

[52] "Key Milestones in CMS Programs."

[53] See Hilary Stout, "Medical Maze: Health-Care Experts Devising Clinton Plan Face Sticky Questions," *The Wall Street Journal*, Mar. 11, 1993; Tim W. Ferguson, "Business World: Hospitals' Charts Take a Turn for the Worse," *The Wall Street Journal*, Aug. 10, 1993; and Tom Redburn, "New York Hospitals Foresee Loss Of Billions Under Clinton's Plan," *New York Times*, Oct. 9, 1993.

Food-at-home expenditures of Asian households

Differences in weekly average expenditures suggest a race effect in spending on food-at-home items; Asian households spend more than other households on fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, rice, and seafood and less on dairy products and oils

Shiao-Lin Shirley Tsai and Lucilla Tan

Asian Americans are one of the fastest growing racial groups in terms of percentage increase in the United States.[1] According to Census estimates, the Nation's Asian and Pacific Islander population grew 43.0 percent to 10.8 million between 1990 and 1999; projections to 2050 are for a tripling in size to 33.4 million.[2] The growth of the Asian American population, together with the growing interest in healthful and diverse diets, has contributed to Asian food becoming more popular. Aside from the proliferation of Asian eateries in local neighborhoods, restaurants in major metropolitan areas such as New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Washington, D.C., and Seattle are offering Asian-influenced recipes from different Asian countries, served with an upscale American style.

The traditional plant-based rural diets of Asia are reflected in the Asian Diet Pyramid. (See exhibit 1.) Researchers at Cornell and Harvard University teamed up with other experts and the nonprofit foundation, Oldways Preservation & Exchange Trust, to unveil the Asian Diet Pyramid. The Asian Diet Pyramid was based on a survey of more than 10,000 families in mainland China and Taiwan that studied diet, lifestyle, and disease across the far reaches of China. The pyramid emphasizes rice, rice products, noodles, breads, and grains (preferably whole grain and minimally processed foods), topped by another large band of fruits, vegetables, legumes, nuts, and seeds. Small daily servings of low fat dairy products or fish are optional; sweets, eggs, and poultry are recommended no more than weekly, and red meat no more than monthly.

Does the allocation of food-at-home spending by Asian households in the United States differ from households of other races? Does the food-at-home spending by Asian households reflect the plant-based traditional diets of rural Asia? This article compares national estimates of food-at-home expenditures by Asian households in the United States with non-Asian households, using data from the 2003 Consumer Expenditure Diary Survey. Food expenditure shares are further examined by regression analyses to study the race effect after controlling for other demographic characteristics.

Data

The Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) is an ongoing nationally representative survey of the noninstitutionalized, civilian population of consumer units (CU's).[3] For the purpose of this article, CU's are treated, and will henceforth be referenced, as households. The CE consists of two independent components, the quarterly Interview Survey and the weekly Diary Survey. Each survey has its own independent sample, and each col-

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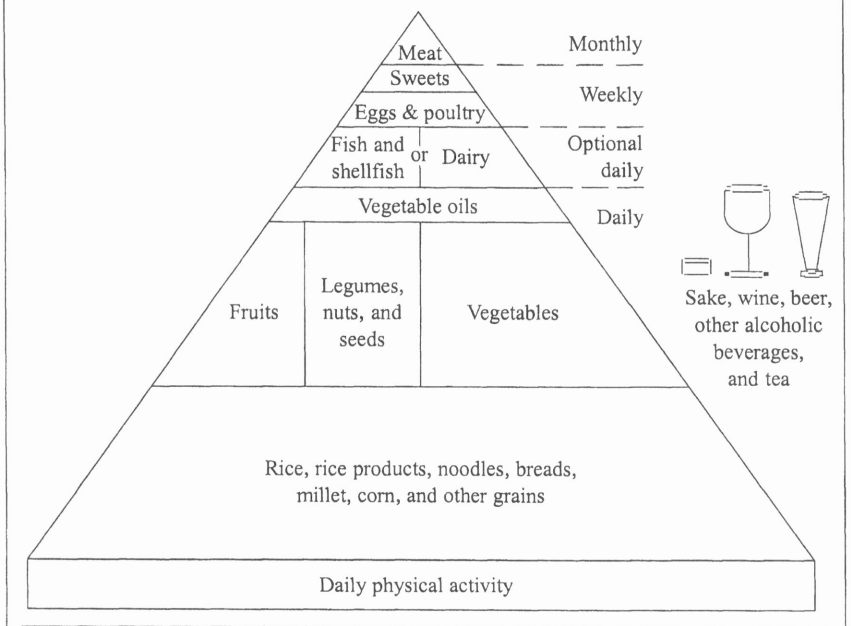
Exhibit 1. Asian Diet Pyramid



lects data on income and demographic characteristics of the consumer unit. The Interview Survey includes monthly out-of-pocket expenditures such as housing, apparel, transportation, healthcare, insurance, and entertainment. The Diary Survey includes weekly expenditures of frequently purchased items such as food and beverages, tobacco, personal care products, and nonprescription drugs and supplies. In the Diary Survey, respondents are asked to record all their daily expenditures over 1 week in a paper diary, for 2 consecutive weeks. Information on the quantity of purchase is not captured. In the analysis data set, each observation represents one diary (that is, a household's recorded expenditures for 1 week). Each diary is treated as an independent observation.

This article is based on data from the 2003 Consumer Expenditure Diary Survey. The sample of 15,827 observations represented 115.1 million households of which 3.1 percent were Asian households.[4] In this article, an Asian household is defined as a household where all its members are reported as Asians.[5] The overall response rate in the 2003 Diary was 76.2 percent, with a response rate of 85.9 percent among Asian households and 75.9 percent among other households.[6] In the diary, respondents are asked to indicate if the purchase was made for the household or as a gift. The data used in this article is for food-at-home purchases made only for the household.

Demographics. Asian households on average are slightly larger in size (2.6 members versus 2.5 members for other households), with younger members (average member age of 38.5 years versus 42.2 years for other households), and a lower proportion of them have no earners (13.9 percent versus 19.7 percent). (See table 1.) There are more husband and wife with children and/or other related or unrelated members among Asian households (36.2 percent versus 29.2 percent for other households). Almost half of all Asian households live in the West (47.7 percent versus 21.2 percent for other households), in urban central cities (47.5 percent versus 29.4 percent for other households), and more than 90 percent live in a metropolitan statistical area. Less than half of Asian households are home-owners (46.8 percent versus 67.4 percent for other households).

Asian households have a higher proportion of male reference persons (57.3 percent versus 42.8 percent for other households) and reference persons who are college graduates (52.5 percent versus 27.4 percent of other households).[7] The average reference person of Asian households is younger (43.6 years versus 48.2 years for other households).

Food categories. The food categories formed for analyses in this article were based on MyPyramid, a tool developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to assist consumers make healthy food choices.[8] MyPyramid provides suggested serving sizes to control the amount of calories, fat, saturated fat, cholesterol, sugar, or sodium, based on basic food groups. Food categories developed for this article—grains, meats, vegetables, fruits, dairy, and oils—were created to match the MyPyramid food categories where possible. (See exhibit 2.) One discrepancy is that the vegetables category in this article includes beans (by definition of the Diary Survey food item elements), whereas beans are included in MyPyramid's meats category.

Descriptive statistics

Reporting rates, average weekly expenditure shares, and share of total food-at-home expenditures are examined in this section. Data are weighted to reflect the U.S. population.

Reporting rates. The reporting rate of a food item or category is defined here as the proportion of households who report making at least one purchase of the item during the

Table 1. General demographic characteristics of Asian households, 2003 Consumer Expenditure Diary Survey

Characteristic	All households	Asian households	Other households
Sample	15,827	532	15,295
Population (in thousands)	115,077	3,565	111,511
Household characteristics			
Income before tax[1]	$50,343	$58,943	$50,076
Average member age (years)	42.1	38.5	[2]42.2
Number of persons under age 18	.6	.5	[2].6
Number of persons older than age 64	.3	.2	[2].3
Number of members	2.5	2.6	[2]2.5
Number of earners	1.3	1.4	1.3
Homeowner (percent)	66.8	46.8	67.4
Live in a metropolitan statistical area (percent)	79.6	93.7	79.2
Percent distribution:			
Household composition			
Singles	28.8	27.6	28.8
Husband and wife only	22.1	19.8	22.2
Husband and wife with children	26.2	28.8	26.1
Husband and wife – other	3.2	7.4	3.1
Single parent with children	6.0	1.4	6.2
Other	13.7	15.0	13.7
Earner composition			
Reference person only	30.6	33.3	30.5
Spouse only	6.3	5.7	6.3
Reference person and spouse	23.7	23.5	23.7
No earners	19.5	13.9	19.7
Other	19.9	23.6	19.8
Region of residence			
Northeast	19.3	22.9	19.1
Midwest	23.6	12.9	24.0
South	35.1	16.5	35.7
West	22.0	47.7	21.2
Area type			
Urban – central city	30.0	47.5	29.4
Urban – other	57.6	51.9	57.7
Rural	12.5	.7	12.9
Reference person characteristics			
Age (years)	48.1	43.6	[2]48.2
Male (percent)	48.9	57.3	42.8
Educational attainment (percent distribution):			
Less than high school	13.7	9.3	13.9
High school graduate	28.9	17.8	29.3
Some college	29.1	20.5	29.4
College graduate	28.2	52.5	27.4

[1] Income before tax for complete income reporters only; excludes meals as pay and rent as pay.

[2] Indicates significant difference at 5 percent between Asian and other consumer units.

NOTE: An Asian consumer unit consists of all Asian members.

survey week, or an item in the category; it does not indicate the frequency of purchase nor the quantity consumed. By food categories, a larger proportion of Asian households reported purchasing fruits (70.2 percent versus 62.4 percent for other households) and vegetables (68.5 percent versus 60.6 percent for other households), and a smaller proportion of Asian households reported purchasing dairy (59.9 percent versus 69.1 percent for other households) and nonalcoholic beverages (47.1 percent versus 57.5 percent for other households). (See table 2.) Reporting rates on grains (68.8 percent versus 71.6 percent for other households) and meats (68.7 percent versus 67.2 percent) were comparable between Asian and other households. Differences in reporting rates at a lower level of aggregation show Asian households' reporting rates on the purchase of seafood, fresh fruits, and fresh vegetables are 10 or more percentage points higher than other households. (See chart 1.) Their reporting rates on cereals other than rice, processed vegetables, sweets, milk and other dairy products, oils, carbonated drinks, and other meat are 10 or more percentage points lower than other households.

Average weekly expenditures. Table 2 also shows that Asian households spend on average $60.16 per week on food at

Exhibit 2. Composition of food categories used in this article

USDA MyPyramid category	MyPyramid category descriptions	Consumer Expenditure Diary Survey food items used to form the food groups in this article
Grains	Any food made from wheat, rice, oats, cornmeal, barley, or another cereal grain is a grain product. Bread, pasta, oatmeal, breakfast cereals, tortillas, and grits are examples of grain products.	Cereals, rice, cereal products, pasta, and bakery products
Meat[1]	All foods made from meat, poultry, fish, dry beans or peas, eggs, nuts, and seeds are considered part of this group. Dry beans and peas are part of this group as well as the vegetable group.	Beef, pork, other meat, poultry, seafood, and eggs
Vegetables[1]	Any vegetable or 100 percent vegetable juice counts as a member of the vegetable group. Vegetables may be raw or cooked; fresh, frozen, canned, or dried/dehydrated; and may be whole, cut-up, or mashed.	Fresh and processed vegetables, including juices, beans, and peas
Fruits	Any fruit or 100 percent fruit juice counts as part of the fruit group. Fruits may be fresh, canned, frozen, or dried, and may be whole, cut-up, or pureed.	Fresh and processed fruits, including juices
Dairy products	All fluid milk products and many foods made from milk are considered part of this food group.	Milk, cream, cheese, butter, ice cream, and other dairy products
Oils	Oils are fats that are liquid at room temperature, like the vegetable oils used in cooking. Foods that are mainly oil include mayonnaise, certain salad dressings, and soft (tub or squeeze) margarine with no trans fats.	Margarine, fats and oils, salad dressings, nondairy cream and imitation milk, and peanut butter

[1] For this article, the vegetables category includes beans, whereas beans are included in MyPyramid's meats category.

NOTE: The six food groups used in this article were formed by grouping food items according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) MyPyramid. More information on MyPyramid is available on the Internet at **http://www.mypyramid.gov/pyramid**.

home, comparable with other households who spend $59.45 per week. Among food categories, Asian households spend significantly more on fruits ($7.54 versus $5.30 for other households) and vegetables ($7.48 versus $4.84 for other households), and significantly less on dairy ($4.54 versus $6.36 for other households) and oils ($1.10 versus $1.67 for other households). At lower levels of food aggregation, Asian households spend less on sweets ($1.69 versus $2.31 for other households), but four times more than other households on rice ($1.25 versus $0.28 for other households), two times more on seafood ($5.88 versus $2.28 for other households), and almost two times more on fresh vegetables and fresh fruits. Asian households' higher spending on seafood and poultry accounted for their higher overall expenditure on meats.

Shares of total food-at-home expenditures. Almost one-quarter of the Asian households' food-at-home expenditures was allocated to fruits and vegetables, and mostly to fresh fruits (8.8 percent) and fresh vegetables (10.4 percent). (See chart 2.) In contrast, fruits and vegetables composed about one-sixth of other households' food-at-home expenditures. Meats made up 30.1 percent of Asian households' food-at-home expenditures, with seafood composing 9.8 percent. In contrast, meats composed 26.6 percent of other households' food-at-home expenditures, with a smaller share to seafood (3.8 percent). The shares of dairy (7.5 percent versus 10.7 percent for other households), beef (5.7 percent versus 8.0 percent for other households), and oils (1.8 percent versus 2.8 percent for other households) were significantly less for Asian households.

The descriptive statistics show that, compared with other households, more Asian households report purchases of fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, seafood, and rice; Asian households also spend more on and allocate a larger share of food-at-home expenditures to these food items compared with other households. Fewer Asian households report purchases of dairy products, beef, and oils; Asian households also spend less on and allocate a smaller share of food-at-home expenditures to these food items.

Regression analyses

To assess the effect of race (Asian versus other races) on the allocation of food category expenditures as a share of total

Table 2. Food at home: reporting rates, average expenditures, and expenditure shares, 2003 Consumer Expenditure Diary Survey

Food at home	Reporting rates (percent)		Average weekly expenditures		Share of total food-at-home expenditures (percent)	
	Asian households	Other households	Asian households	Other households	Asian households	Other households
Total food at home	84.4	83.1	$60.16	$59.45	100.0	100.0
Grains[1]	68.8	71.6	7.98	8.51	13.3	14.3
Other cereal	34.8	45.9	2.08	2.59	3.5	[3]4.4
Rice	15.7	9.1	1.25	[3].28	2.1	[3].5
Baked products	60.4	67.4	4.65	[3]5.64	7.7	[3]9.5
Meat[1]	68.7	67.2	18.11	15.79	30.1	26.6
Beef	30.4	38.1	3.43	[3]4.76	5.7	[3]8.0
Pork	35.6	35.2	3.12	3.29	5.2	5.5
Other meat	21.1	34.0	1.44	[3]1.98	2.4	[3]3.3
Poultry	36.1	32.4	3.44	2.76	5.7	4.6
Seafood	39.7	23.9	5.88	[3]2.28	9.8	[3]3.8
Eggs	32.4	35.0	.82	.71	1.4	1.2
Dairy[1]	59.9	69.1	4.54	[3]6.36	7.5	[3]10.7
Milk products	47.4	58.4	2.08	[3]2.44	3.5	[3]4.1
Other dairy	39.3	51.6	2.46	[3]3.92	4.1	[3]6.6
Fruit[1]	70.2	62.4	7.54	[3]5.30	12.5	[3]8.9
Fresh fruit	64.3	53.0	5.32	[3]3.22	8.8	[3]5.4
Processed fruit	42.0	41.7	2.22	2.08	3.7	3.5
Vegetables[1]	68.5	60.6	7.48	[3]4.84	12.4	[3]8.1
Fresh vegetables	64.7	53.0	6.26	[3]3.21	10.4	[3]5.4
Processed vegetables	28.3	38.7	1.22	1.63	2.0	2.7
Fats and oils[1]	22.4	36.4	1.10	[3]1.67	1.8	[3]2.8
Sweets[2]	33.3	43.2	1.69	[3]2.31	2.8	[3]3.9
Nonalcoholic beverages[2]	47.1	57.5	4.55	5.18	7.6	8.7
Carbonated drinks	26.2	43.1	1.40	[3]2.61	2.3	[3]4.4
Coffee	8.4	12.9	.53	.74	.9	1.2
Tea	9.2	8.9	.63	.33	1.1	.6
Other nonalcoholic drinks	30.5	29.2	1.98	1.50	3.3	2.5
Miscellaneous food[2]	61.1	64.1	7.16	[3]9.49	11.9	[3]16.0
Frozen and prepared	14.5	24.2	1.19	[3]2.04	2.0	[3]3.4
Packaged and canned soup	12.4	20.3	.62	.68	1.0	1.1
Snacks	29.5	37.7	1.73	2.04	2.9	3.4
Condiments	36.7	38.2	1.62	1.74	2.7	2.9
Other prepared food	32.8	40.2	2.00	[3]2.99	3.3	[3]5.0

[1] These are food items belonging to the six U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) food categories described in exhibit 2.

[2] Sweets, nonalcoholic beverages, and miscellaneous food are other food groups in addition to the six USDA food categories.

[3] Indicates difference between Asian households and other households is statistically significant at 5 percent. Standard errors for mean expenditures and expenditure shares are shown in table A-1 in the Appendix.

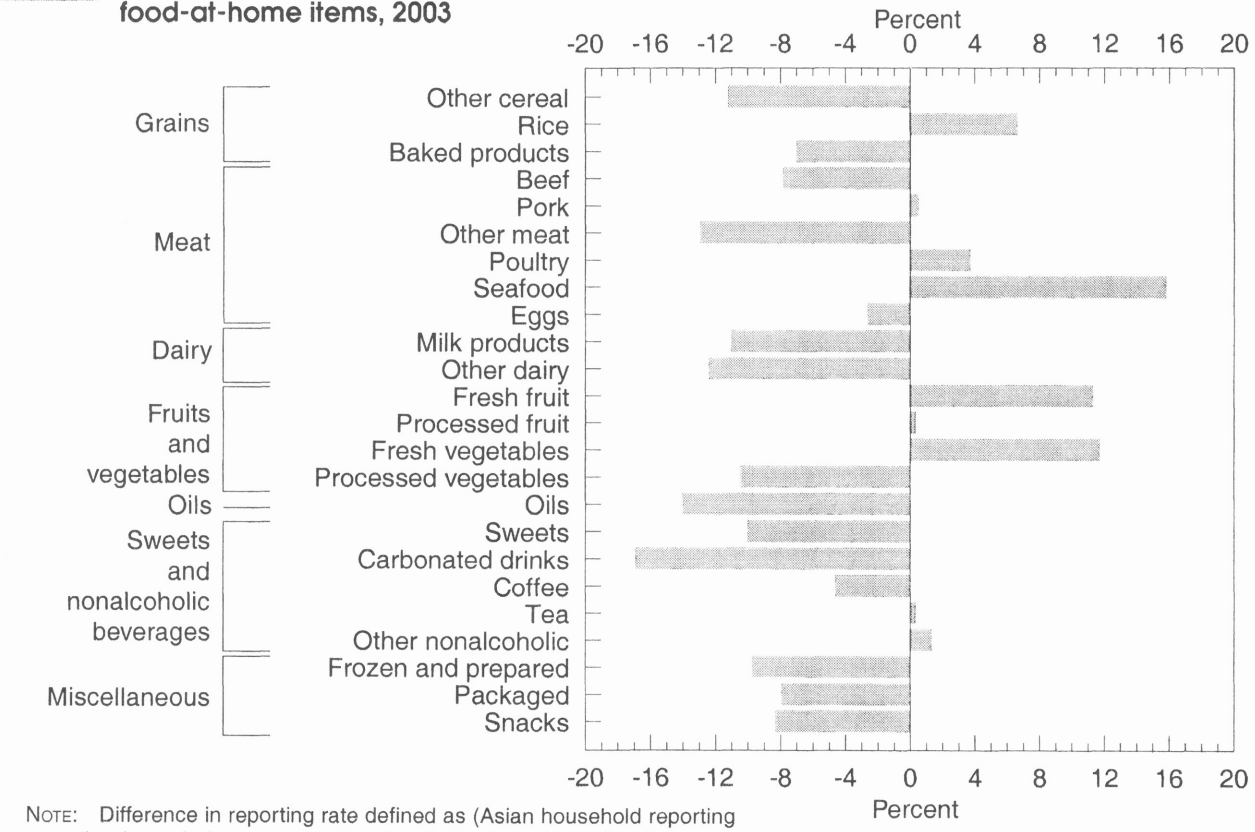
NOTES: The average weekly expenditure for households shown in the table is the average overall households in the sample. The conditional average weekly expenditure (conditioned on households purchasing a particular item) can be computed by dividing the average weekly expenditure by the reporting rate.

food-at-home expenditures, three regressions (Ordinary Least Squares (OLS), Heckman two-stage estimation procedure, and Tobit model) were performed, with controls for demographic characteristics expected to affect food expenditures. (See exhibit 3 for the independent variables used in the regressions.) About 16 percent of the households in the sample did not report any food-at-home items for the survey period; they were dropped, leaving a sample of 13,275 used in regression analyses. The regressions were performed on unweighted data. [9]

Given the 2-week survey period, households can be expected to report zero expenditures on some food items and categories. In the sample, zero expenditures ranged from 13.8 percent (of all records with food-at-home expenditures greater than zero) for grains to 56.7 percent for oils. (See table 3.) Zero expenditures for a specific food category may occur because (1) the timing of the survey period did not capture the CU's purchase on a specific food category[10] or (2) the result of personal preferences (for example, vegetarians will not purchase any meat). Thus, households that make a purchase may have different preference structures from nonpurchasers, raising the possibility of sample selection bias so that inference to the population is not appropriate.[11]

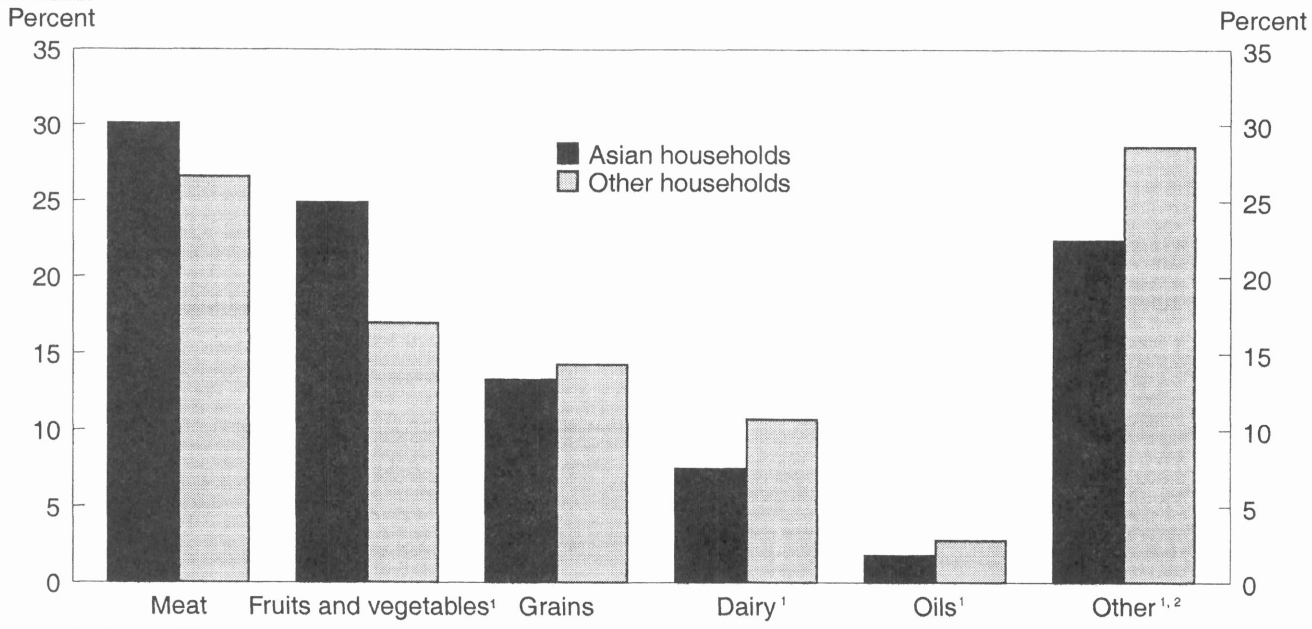
Using OLS estimation on censored dependent variables (the expenditure shares) could yield inconsistent parameter estimates.[12] The Heckman two-stage estimation procedure as-

Chart 1. Difference in reporting rates between Asian households and other households of selected food-at-home items, 2003



NOTE: Difference in reporting rate defined as (Asian household reporting rate — other household reporting rate). Chart data based on table 2.

Chart 2. Shares of food categories in total food-at-home expenditures, 2003



[1] Indicates difference between Asian households and other households is significant at 5 percent.

[2] The "Other" food category refers to sweets, nonalcoholic beverages, and miscellaneous foods (such as frozen, prepared, packaged, canned soup, snacks, and condiments).

NOTE: Chart data based on table 2.

Exhibit 3. Description of variables used in the regressions

Variable name	Type	Description
DASIAN	Binary	Asian household (all members are Asians)
DRURAL	Binary	Urbanization status of the consumer unit dwelling - Rural
FAM_SIZE	Numeric	Size of the consumer unit
DFAMCOMP1	Binary	Family relationship within household - Single
DFAMCOMP2	Binary	Family relationship within household - Husband and wife only
DFAMCOMP3	Binary	Family relationship within household - Husband and wife with children
DFAMCOMP4	Binary	Family relationship within household - Single parent with children
DNORTHEAST	Binary	Region of residence of the household - Northeast
DSOUTH	Binary	Region of residence of the household - South
DWEST	Binary	Region of residence of the household - West
AVGAGE	Years	Average age of all members in the household
LN_INC	Numeric	Log (consumer unit income before tax); if consumer unit income before tax is less than or equal to 1 then LN_INC = 0.
NO_EARNR	Numeric	Number of earners in the consumer unit
PERSLT18	Numeric	Number of persons under age 18
PERSOT64	Numeric	Number of persons older than age 65
SCALE	Numeric	Scale parameter of a vector of errors assumed to come from a known distribution from the Tobit model
EDUCREF	Categorical	Educational attainment of the reference person; 1 = Less than high school, 2 = High school graduate, 3 = Some college, 4 = College graduate
GENDER	Categorical	Gender of the reference person - Male
LAMBDA	Numeric	Represents the Inverse Mills ratio from Heckman Two-Stage Estimation Model. If the t-statistic on the estimated Inverse Mills ratio is significant, then it implies that there is a selectivity problem and one should not rely on Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) estimate results.

sumes the decisions to make a purchase and how much to purchase are made simultaneously, and that zero expenditures represent the decision not to make a purchase.[13] If there is sample selection effect, the Heckman estimates are appropriate.[14] The Heckman procedure can also be used to test for sample selection bias. If there is no sample selection bias, the Tobit model captures the corner solution of zero expenditure shares as the optimal decision.[15] Parameter estimates from OLS, Tobit, and the Heckman models were compared. The estimated regression coefficients for the six food category expenditure shares are presented in table 4.

Results from regression analyses. The race effect (DASIAN) was statistically significant across all food categories. Although sample selection bias was detected for meats, the magnitudes of the parameter estimates for DASIAN from all three models were generally comparable, and the signs of the parameter estimates were consistent across all three models for each food category. (See table 5.) For example, holding other factors constant, fruits as a share of total food-at-home spending is about 4 percentage points higher among Asian households compared with other households, but dairy as a share of total food-at-home spending is 4 to 6 percentage points lower among Asian households compared with other households. The results from all models show that, compared with other households, Asian households allocate a larger share of food-at-home expenditures to vegetables, fruits, and meats, and a smaller share to grains, dairy, and oils; Asian households' larger proportion of food-at-home expenditures on meats is accounted for by higher seafood expenditures. (See exhibit 4). These food expenditure allocation patterns are consistent with the patterns reflected by

Table 3. Zero expenditures by food categories, 2003 Consumer Expenditure Diary Survey

Food category	Zero expenditures in the food category	
	Number of households	Proportion of all households in the sample (percent)
Grains	1,829	13.8
Vegetables	3,552	26.8
Fruits	3,217	24.2
Dairy	2,253	17.0
Meats	2,533	19.1
Oils	7,521	56.7

NOTE: The sample used in regression analyses was made up of households with total food-at-home expenditures greater than 0; the sample size was 13,275.

Table 4. Parameter estimates for food category as share of total food-at-home expenditures, by type of regression, 2003 Consumer Expenditure Diary Survey

Variable name	Fruits			Grains			Vegetables			Meats			Dairy			Oils		
	OLS	Tobit	Heckman	OLS	Tobit	Heckman	OLS	Tobit	Heckman	OLS	Tobit	Heckman	OLS	Tobit	Heckman	OLS	Tobit	Heckman
INTERCEPT	[1]3.16	[1]–3.34	[1]2.76	[1]14.35	[1]11.67	[1]14.27	[1]4.30	–0.89	[1]4.02	[1]24.39	[1]19.88	[1]23.92	[1]12.67	[1]9.50	[1]12.70	[1]1.57	[1]–5.70	[1]1.89
DASIAN	[1]3.88	[1]4.46	[1]4.10	[2]–1.41	[2]–1.91	[2]–1.57	[1]4.31	[1]5.04	[1]5.14	[1]4.51	[1]4.83	[1]4.56	[1]–3.91	[1]–5.57	[1]–3.71	[1]–.79	[1]–3.04	[1]–.98
DRURAL	[1]–1.13	[1]–1.64	[1]–1.23	–.35	–.43	–.39	–.51	[2]–.77	[2]–.72	–.03	–.13	–.09	.70	.72	.70	.08	.12	.08
FAM_SIZE	.29	.55	.42	–.33	–.24	–.21	.32	[2].55	[1].63	[1]1.55	[1]1.93	[1]2.13	–.05	.06	–.11	[1].32	[1].93	[1].44
DFAMCOMP1	[2]1.20	.29	[1]1.10	–.34	[1]–1.62	–.48	–.28	[1]–1.40	–.73	[1]–3.55	[1]–5.72	[1]–3.50	.72	–.49	.78	.21	[1]–1.15	.16
DFAMCOMP2	–.10	.03	.00	[2]–1.02	[2]–1.20	[2]–.98	.19	.31	.43	–.67	–.94	–.56	.56	.63	.48	.22	.43	.27
DFAMCOMP3	–.21	.23	–.13	.45	.82	.60	.44	[1]1.08	[2].39	[2]–1.17	–.85	[2]–1.24	.38	.79	.29	–.10	.15	–.09
DFAMCOMP4	–.53	.00	–.32	–.06	.36	.22	.12	.66	.73	–.44	–.18	–.43	–.92	–.69	–.97	–.24	–.10	–.23
DNORTHEAST	[1]1.31	[1]1.87	[1]1.43	.69	.80	.73	[2].63	[1].91	[1].81	[1]1.65	[2]2.07	[1]1.80	–.45	–.35	–.51	–.19	–.35	–.20
DSOUTH	.49	[2].85	[2].56	–.09	.03	–.04	[1].57	[1].83	[1].73	[2]2.46	[2]2.99	[2]2.67	[1]–1.59	[1]–1.88	[1]–1.54	.00	.21	.03
DWEST	[1]1.53	[2]2.29	[1]1.72	.03	–.01	.01	[1].88	[1]1.29	[1]1.18	–.57	–.65	–.61	[1]–.93	[1]–1.09	[1]–.91	.04	.02	.03
AVGAGE	[1].05	[1].11	[1].07	[2].03	[1].06	[2].04	[1].05	[1].10	[1].08	[1].08	[1].13	[1].09	[1]–.03	–.01	[2]–.03	[1].01	[1].05	[1].02
LN_INC	–.01	–.02	–.01	–.06	–.07	–.06	–.01	–.01	–.01	[1]–.16	[1]–.19	[1]–.17	.01	.00	.02	–.01	–.03	–.01
NO_EARNR	–.17	–.25	–.20	–.09	–.16	–.12	–.16	–.18	–.20	[1]–.03	–.05	–.14	–.01	.01	–.01	–.04	–.09	–.05
PERSLT18	.09	.22	.08	[1].94	[1]1.09	[1].92	[2]–.48	–.45	[1]–.60	[2]–.86	–.82	[1]–1.18	.34	.56	.29	–.19	–.29	[2]–.23
PERSOT64	–.25	–.57	–.28	[2].77	.60	[2].74	–.34	[1]–.75	[2]–.58	[1]–1.86	[1]–2.52	[1]–2.13	[1]1.14	[1]1.10	[1]1.15	–.03	–.44	–.08
EDUCREF	[1].74	[1]1.08	[1].84	.12	.19	.16	.14	[2].27	[2].27	[1]–1.69	[1]–1.82	[1]–1.70	.23	[1].40	.18	–.08	–.08	–.08
GENDER	.34	[2].62	.40	.05	.14	.08	.20	[2].44	[2].39	[1]–1.01	[1]–1.06	[1]–1.03	.20	.29	.20	–.01	.07	.00
SCALE	...	14.08	...	...	15.92	...	...	11.85	...	...	21.92	...	...	15.77	...	...	9.11	...
LAMBDA	...	...	–.27	...	...	–.12	...	...	–.92	...	...	[1]–.34	...	...	.12	...	...	-.62

[1] Indicates significant difference from 0 at 1 percent.
[2] Indicates significant difference from 0 at 5 percent.

NOTE: Regressions were performed with unweighted data. Standard errors are shown in table A-2 in the Appendix.

the descriptive statistics in chart 2.

In addition to the race of the household, family composition and member age were consistently significant in the regressions of food-at-home spending shares, although their effects vary across the different food categories. For example, the regression coefficients for the dairy category in table 4 show that Asian households have a lower expenditure share in dairy (DASIAN < 0), but this effect is dampened with the presence of more younger (PERSLT18> 0) and more elderly (PERSOT64 > 0) members in the household.

DIFFERENCES IN WEEKLY AVERAGE EXPENDITURES between Asian households and other households on food-at-home items were suggestive of a race effect in spending on these items. Regression analyses on food category expenditure shares with controls for other demographic characteristics showed race to be a significant factor in accounting for differences in all six food category expenditure shares. Does food-at-home spending by Asian households in the United States reflect the traditional plant-based diets of Asia? As the Consumer Expenditure Survey does not collect information on quantity purchased and consumed, this article cannot address consumption patterns; however the analysis of the expenditure data indicated that, compared with other households, Asian households allocate a higher expenditure share to fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, rice, and seafood, and a lower expenditure share to dairy products and oils. It would be interesting to see how Asian households' length of residence in the United States affect food-at-home spending, as well as to see if there are differences by Asian country of origin. Although the Consumer Expenditure Survey does not collect data on length of U.S. residence, it has begun to collect data on Asian country of origin starting with the 2004 survey.

Table 5. Summary of regression analyses on food category expenditure as share of total food-at-home expenditures, sample selection bias and race effect (Asian households versus other households)

Food category	Evidence of sample selection bias (LAMBDA)	DASIAN parameter estimates		
		OLS	Tobit	Heckman 2-stage
Fruits	NO	[1]3.88	[1]4.46	[1]4.10
Grains	NO	[2]–1.41	[2]–1.91	[2]–1.57
Vegetables	NO	[1]4.31	[1]5.04	[1]5.14
Meats	YES [2](–.34)	[1]4.51	[1]4.83	[1]4.56
Dairy	NO	[1]–3.91	[1]–5.57	[1]–3.71
Oils	NO	[1]–.79	[1]–3.04	[1]–.98

[1] Significant difference at 1-percent level.
[2] Significant difference at 5-percent level.

Exhibit 4. Ranking of food-at-home items by expenditure shares

Ranking	Asian households	Other households
1	Fresh vegetables	Baked products
2	Seafood	Beef
3	Fresh fruit	Other dairy
4	Baked products	Pork
5	Poultry	Fresh fruit
6	Beef	Fresh vegetables
7	Pork	Other prepared food
8	Other dairy	Poultry
9	Processed fruit	Carbonated drinks
10	Other cereal	Other cereal
11	Milk products	Milk products
12	Other prepared food	Sweets
13	Other nonalcoholic drinks	Seafood
14	Snacks	Processed fruit
15	Sweets	Snacks
16	Condiments	Frozen and prepared
17	Other meat	Other meat
18	Carbonated drinks	Condiments
19	Rice	Processed vegetables
20	Processed vegetables	Other nonalcoholic drinks
21	Frozen and prepared	Coffee
22	Eggs	Eggs
23	Tea	Packaged and canned soup
24	Packaged and canned soup	Tea
25	Coffee	Rice

NOTE: The food item rankings are based on the expenditure share data for Asian households and other households in table 2.

Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: We thank John Rogers, Steve Henderson, and Jonathan Fisher for their helpful comments.

[1] See Jessica S. Barnes and Claudette E. Bennett, "The Asian Population: 2000," *Census 2000 Briefs and Special Reports*, C2KBR/01-16 (U.S. Census Bureau, February 2002); and Frank Hobbs and Nicole Stoops, "Demographic Trends in the 20th Century," *Census 2000 Briefs and Special Reports*, CENSR-4 (U.S. Census Bureau, November 2002), figure 3.6.

[2] See **http://cnnstudentnews.cnn.com/2000/US/08/30/minority.population/**. Also see "Table 1a: Projected Population of the United States, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2000 to 2050," *U.S. Interim Projections by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin*, (U.S. Census Bureau) on the Internet at **http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/usinterimproj/**.

[3] A consumer unit includes (1) members of a household related by blood, marriage, adoption, or other legal arrangement; (2) a person living alone or sharing a household with others but who is responsible for at least two of the following three major types of expenses: food, housing, and other expenses; or (3) two or more persons living together who pool their income to make joint expenditure decisions. This report treats each consumer unit as a household. It should be noted that a household may contain more than one consumer unit, such as grandparents or in-laws who live independently along with another consumer unit.

[4] According to the 2003 American Community Survey, about 3.5 percent of households have an Asian householder. See *2003 American Community Survey* (U.S. Census Bureau) Summary Tables, H005: RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER.

[5] Households with all Asian members accounted for 93.2 percent of all households with an Asian reference person.

[6] There was a total of 20,770 eligible cases, of which 619 were Asian households and 20,151 were other households. Among the eligible Asian households, 532 completed interviews. Among the other households, 15,296 completed interviews. The response rate reported in the text is the ratio of the number of completed interviews divided by the number of eligible cases. Where race was not reported, the race of the reference person was used to classify the households.

[7] A reference person is the first member mentioned by the respondent when asked "to start with the name of the person or one of the persons who owns or rents."

[8] MyPyramid replaced the 1992 Food Guide Pyramid. It incorporates recommendations from the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans, released by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) in January 2005. More information is available on the Internet at **http://www.nal.usda.gov/fnic/Fpyr/pyramid.html**.

[9] Weighted OLS regression was performed with Proc Regress in SUDAAN using the Balanced Repeated Replication method of variance, with replicate weights for the CE Diary. The race effect was qualitatively the same as the unweighted OLS results; the parameter estimate of the race effect from the weighted OLS regressions are shown in the Appendix table A–3.

[10] See Richard Blundell and Costas Meghir, "Bivariate alternatives to the Tobit model," *Journal of Econometrics*, January–February 1987, pp.179–200; and Ana Maria Angulo, Jose Maria Gil, and Azucena Gracia, "The Demand for Alcoholic Beverages in Spain," *Agricultural Economics*, October 2001, pp.71–83.

[11] Sample selection bias refers to the possibility that those CU's reporting purchases are positively selected into the sample according to some unobserved characteristics.

[12] See G.S. Maddala, Limited-Dependent and Qualitative Variables in Econometrics (Cambridge, United Kingdom, Cambridge University Press, 1983).

[13] See James Heckman, "The Common Structure of Statistical Models of Truncation, Sample Selection and Limited Dependent Variables and a Simple Estimator for Such Models," *Annals of Economic and Social Measurement* 5: Fall 1976, pp.475–92; also see Appendix for a technical description of the Heckman two-stage model applied.

[14] If the Heckman LAMBDA parameter is statistically significant, there is sample selection bias.

[15] See James Tobin, "Estimation of Relationships for Limited Dependent Variables," *Econometrica*, January 1958, pp. 24–36; SAS PROC LIFEREG procedure is used for the Tobit model. SAS PROC LOGISTIC with PROBIT Link function is used for creating the c.d.f. and p.d.f. values for the inverse Mills ratios. We use PROC REG to get the Heckman's estimates by regression, the expense ratios on the independent variables, and the inverse Mills ratios.

APPENDIX: Tables

Table A-1. Food at home: standard errors for mean expenditure shares, 2003 Consumer Expenditure Diary Survey

Food at home	Standard error of average weekly expenditures (dollars)			Standard error of share of total food-at-home expenditures (percent)		
	All households	Asian households	Other households	All households	Asian households	Other households
Total food at home	.95	3.78	.93	...	...	...
Grains	.13	.59	.12	.11	.63	.12
Other cereal	.05	.26	.05	.07	.32	.07
Rice	.01	.22	.01	.02	.31	.02
Baked products	.09	.3	.09	.08	.45	.09
Meat	.39	1.79	.39	.35	1.89	.36
Beef	.22	.35	.23	.31	.51	.32
Pork	.09	.35	.09	.11	.41	.11
Other meat	.04	.18	.04	.05	.23	.05
Poultry	.06	.46	.05	.09	.62	.09
Seafood	.08	.85	.07	.09	1.13	.09
Eggs	.02	.07	.02	.02	.09	.02
Dairy	.10	.30	.10	.09	.47	.09
Milk products	.04	.18	.04	.05	.30	.05
Other dairy	.07	.21	.07	.06	.32	.06
Fruit	.09	.64	.09	.09	.84	.09
Fresh fruit	.06	.50	.06	.07	.65	.08
Processed fruit	.04	.24	.04	.05	.37	.04
Vegetables	.09	.66	.09	.08	.70	.08
Fresh vegetables	.07	.63	.07	.06	.68	.06
Processed vegetables	.03	.23	.03	.04	.38	.04
Fats and oils	.04	.15	.04	.03	.19	.04
Sweets	.06	.21	.06	.08	.27	.09
Nonalcoholic beverages	.08	.47	.08	.12	.74	.12
Carbonated drinks	.04	.18	.04	.07	.31	.07
Coffee	.03	.11	.03	.04	.18	.04
Tea	.02	.27	.02	.03	.42	.03
Other nonalcoholic drinks	.04	.30	.04	.06	.56	.06
Miscellaneous food	.17	.53	.17	.17	.57	.18
Frozen and prepared	.06	.24	.06	.07	.41	.08
Packaged and canned soup	.02	.13	.02	.03	.21	.03
Snacks	.05	.22	.05	.06	.28	.07
Condiments	.04	.12	.04	.05	.16	.05
Other prepared food	.08	.23	.08	.12	.34	.12

NOTE: Standard errrors were estimated using SUDAAN's Proc Descript with Balanced Repeated Replication replicate weights for the CE Diary survey to account for the CE's complex survey design. SUDAAN is a survey analysis software from Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, NC.

Table A-2. Standard errors of parameter estimates for food category as share of total food-at-home expenditures, by type of regression, 2003 Consumer Expenditure Diary Survey

Variable name	Fruits			Grains			Vegetables			Meats			Dairy			Oils		
	OLS	Tobit	Heckman	OLS	Tobit	Heckman	OLS	Tobit	Heckman	OLS	Tobit	Heckman	OLS	Tobit	Heckman	OLS	Tobit	Heckman
INTERCEPT	0.79	1.02	0.91	0.98	1.12	0.99	0.65	0.86	0.66	1.28	1.55	1.29	0.95	1.12	0.95	0.34	0.73	0.45
DASIAN	.55	.70	.61	.69	.79	.72	.45	.59	.62	.89	1.08	.89	.66	.80	.78	.24	.55	.29
DRURAL	.34	.44	.36	.42	.48	.43	.28	.37	.30	.55	.67	.55	.41	.48	.41	.15	.31	.15
FAM_SIZE	.22	.28	.27	.28	.31	.33	.18	.24	.24	.36	.43	.40	.27	.31	.30	.10	.20	.14
DFAMCOMP1	.41	.53	.43	.51	.59	.55	.34	.45	.41	.67	.82	.67	.50	.59	.51	.18	.39	.19
DFAMCOMP2	.36	.46	.37	.44	.50	.44	.29	.38	.32	.58	.70	.58	.43	.50	.45	.15	.33	.16
DFAMCOMP3	.33	.42	.34	.41	.46	.46	.27	.35	.38	.53	.64	.53	.39	.46	.44	.14	.29	.14
DFAMCOMP4	.65	.82	.69	.81	.92	.90	.53	.69	.62	1.05	1.26	1.05	.78	.91	.79	.28	.57	.28
DNORTHEAST	.30	.39	.33	.38	.43	.38	.25	.33	.26	.49	.59	.49	.36	.43	.37	.13	.28	.13
DSOUTH	.26	.34	.28	.33	.37	.33	.22	.29	.23	.43	.52	.43	.32	.37	.33	.11	.24	.12
DWEST	.28	.36	.36	.35	.40	.35	.23	.30	.28	.45	.55	.45	.34	.40	.34	.12	.26	.12
AVGAGE	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.02	.02	.02	.01	.01	.01	.00	.01	.01
LN_INC	.03	.03	.03	.03	.04	.03	.02	.03	.02	.04	.05	.04	.03	.04	.03	.01	.02	.01
NO_EARNR	.16	.21	.17	.20	.23	.21	.13	.17	.13	.26	.32	.27	.20	.23	.20	.07	.15	.07
PERSLT18	.23	.30	.23	.39	.33	.29	.19	.25	.20	.38	.46	.39	.28	.33	.30	.10	.21	.11
PERSOT64	.25	.32	.26	.32	.36	.32	.21	.27	.24	.41	.50	.42	.31	.36	.31	.11	.23	.12
EDUCREF	.10	.13	.15	.13	.14	.14	.08	.11	.10	.16	.20	.16	.12	.14	.15	.04	.09	.04
GENDER	.21	.26	.22	.26	.29	.26	.17	.22	.19	.33	.40	.33	.25	.29	.25	.09	.19	.09
SCALE	...	.10	...	...	.11	...	...	.09	...	...	.16	...	...	.11	...	...	.09	...
LAMBDA	...	...	.31	...	...	.17	...	...	.47	...	...	.10	...	...	.24	...	...	.55

NOTE: Standard errrors shown are from unweighted regressions.

Table A-3. Weighted OLS regressions—parameter estimates of race effect (DASIAN)

Food category expenditure share	DASIAN parameter estimates	Standard error	P-value
Fruits	4.41	0.99	0.0001
Grains	–1.24	.70	.0852
Vegetables	4.16	.75	.0000
Meats	5.13	2.16	.0221
Dairy	–3.85	.65	.0000
Oils	–.99	.17	.0000

NOTES: The OLS weighted regression was performed with SUDAAN's Proc Regress using the Balanced Repeated Replication replicate weights for the CE Diary survey. The other independent variables used in the OLS model used in the weighted regression are identical to the variables used in the unweighted regressions.

APPENDIX: Application of the Heckman two-stage model

Expenditure ratios at food category levels can only be observed in the case of CU's who have made purchases. This creates a possible problem of selection bias in the sense that parameter estimates of the relationship between expenditure ratios and sociodemographic variables are for households who made purchases and are not representative of all households.

In our application of the Heckman two-stage model, we first have a model characterized by a latent purchase decision variable d_i, which determines the probability of purchasing a certain food category and an expenditure share variable y_i, which determines the average propensity to spend:

Purchase decision equation:

$$d_i = 1 \text{ if } z_i \alpha + v_i > 0, \\ = 0 \text{ otherwise}, \quad v \sim N(0,1) \qquad (1)$$

Expenditure share equation:

$$y_i = x_i \beta + u_i \text{ if } d_i = 1 \qquad (2)$$

where
d_i = a latent variable that takes the value 1 if the CU decides to purchase and 0 otherwise,
y_i = an observed expenditure share variable,
z_i = the explicit set of variables in the purchase decision equation,
x_i = the explicit set of variables in the expense ratio equation, and
v_i and u_i = error terms with different probability distributions depending on how both purchase and expenditure decisions are considered.

In our application, the set of Z and X variables are the same—the list of demographic variables that appear in exhibit 3. Assume that:

(1) the values of dependent and independent variables in the purchase decision equation are always observed,

(2) the error terms (u_i, v_i) are independent of the independent variables (z) with zero mean and $v \sim N(0,1)$, and

(3) the conditional expected value of u_i given v_i is $\tilde{a}v$, in other words, we assume linearity in the population regression of u on v.

To derive an estimating equation, let (d, y, z, x, u, v) denote a random draw from the population.[1] Because y is observed only when $d = 1$ and (u, v) is independent of z hence,

$$E(y \mid z, v) = x\beta + E(u \mid z, v) = x\beta + \tilde{a}v \qquad (3)$$

Equation (3) shows that if $\tilde{a} = 0$, then u and v are uncorrelated and $E(y \mid z, v) = E(y \mid x) = x\beta$. Because d is a function of (z, v), it follows that $E(y \mid z, d) = E(y \mid x)$. This confirms that when $\tilde{a} = 0$, there is no sample selection problem and β can be consistently estimated by OLS using the selection sample. Alternatively, if $\tilde{a}$ 0, then the estimation equation can be written as follows:

$$E(y \mid z, d) = x\beta + \tilde{a}\, E(v \mid z, d) = x\beta + \tilde{a}\, f(z, d) \qquad (4)$$

where $f(.) = E(v \mid z, d)$. Because the selected sample has $d = 1$, we need only find $f(z,1)$:

$$F(z, 1) = E(v \mid z\,\acute{a} + v > 0) = E(v \mid v > -z\,\acute{a}) = \ddot{e}(z\,\acute{a}), \qquad (5)$$

where
$\lambda(.) = \dfrac{\phi(.)}{\Phi(.)}$, ϕ = the p.d.f. and

= the c.d.f. of the random variable v.

We can consistently estimate β and $\tilde{a}$ using the selected sample by regressing y on x, $\ddot{e}(z\,\acute{a})$.[2] The problem is that $\acute{a}$ is unknown, so we cannot compute the additional regressor $\ddot{e}(z\,\acute{a})$. Nevertheless, a consistent estimator of $\acute{a}$ is available from the first-stage probit estimation of the selection equation:

Step 1. Obtain the probit estimate from the model
$$P(d_i = 1 \mid z_i) = \Phi(z_i\,\acute{a})$$
and obtain the estimated inverse Mills ratios .

Step 2. Obtain $\hat{\beta}$ and from the OLS regression on the selected sample, y_i on x_i, $\hat{\lambda}$.

Notes to the appendix

[1] For the sake of simplicity, we drop the i subscript.

[2] See James Heckman, "The Common Structure of Statistical Models of Truncation, Sample Selection and Limited Dependent Variables and a Simple Estimator for Such Models," *Annals of Economic and Social Measurement* 5: Fall 1976, pp.475–92.

State UI job search rules and reemployment services

Changing State administrative practices in processing UI claims may affect both the monitoring of claimant compliance with work search requirements and the linking of beneficiaries with reemployment services, in turn affecting the duration of unemployment and the measured total unemployment rate

Christopher J. O'Leary

Ever since the Federal-State unemployment insurance (UI) system was implemented following the enactment of the Social Security Act in 1935, the reemployment of claimants has been an important emphasis of the program. This article examines whether UI requirements pertaining to job searches and UI mechanisms connecting claimants with reemployment services tend to shorten the duration of those claimants' insured unemployment. Evidence is presented from a 2003 National Association of State Workforce Agencies (NASWA) survey of all State UI programs.[1] Also presented is evidence about the effect of State UI policies and reemployment assistance on the duration of insured unemployment. Although the sizes of the estimated impacts differ, the consistent finding is that both UI work search requirements and UI reemployment services tend to shorten claimants' duration of insured unemployment by speeding their return to work.

There is significant variation across States in many aspects of UI program design. All State UI programs pay partial wage replacement to eligible claimants for a period of up to 6 months to workers who become unemployed through no fault of their own.[2] State rules establish initial eligibility requirements defining acceptable conditions for job separation and the degree of prior labor force attachment. Workers who quit their jobs or who were justly dismissed for cause are normally denied initial eligibility for benefits. UI claimants who do initially qualify for benefits must demonstrate, on a week-to-week basis, that they are able to work, are available for work, and are actively seeking a job in order to continue collecting jobless compensation. State rules requiring job searches by UI claimants are commonly called the "UI work test."

As social insurance, UI includes elements common to both private insurance and social welfare. For the risk of unemployment to be insurable, the loss of employment must be an unavoidable event. To maintain the insurance character of the UI program, workers who voluntarily separate from employment are denied initial eligibility for cash benefits. Monitoring to ensure that job separations were involuntary and that the claimant is actively searching for work reduces a potential insurance problem of "moral hazard" wherein the insured person controls the risk of exposure to the event against which he or she is insured.

UI is a national program operated by the States under Federal administrative requirements. The UI program pays benefits to a substantial minority of unemployed workers, and benefits are large enough to have an effect on their reemployment behavior.[3] For fiscal year 2007, it is expected that 9 million beneficiaries will collect more than $38 billion in benefits, over an average duration of about 15

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weeks. Both the statutory rules requiring an active job search and the provision of reemployment services can have a significant effect on the period over which the claimant is compensated. Because 40 percent of jobless workers typically qualify for UI compensation, measures taken to reduce the period of insured unemployment also can significantly reduce the estimate of unemployment in the population, as measured by the Current Population Survey.

UI administrative procedures also have an impact on the pace at which beneficiaries return to work. Some of these procedures have changed considerably over the past decade, a time during which States have dramatically increased the extent to which they take initial and continuing claims over the telephone and through the Internet. This switch from taking one-on-one in-person claims in employment security offices reduces the chance that UI claimants will quickly participate in public reemployment services. In addition, the number of States that systematically review work search activity and refer UI claimants to reemployment services through regular Eligibility Review Programs has declined over time.

Two institutional changes have operated to counter the distancing from reemployment services resulting from technological advances in claims administration: the Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services (WPRS) system, which was established by a 1993 Federal law that requires States to refer UI claimants who are at risk of long-term joblessness to mandatory reemployment services; and the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, which requires local areas receiving funding for Federal employment and training to establish one-stop centers at which providers of various employment services within a local labor market assemble in one location.

Labor market conditions also have changed substantially in the last decade. Workers who are designated by their separating employer as likely to be recalled to work usually are excused from the work search requirement and are not referred to reemployment services. However, the proportion of UI claimants who are on permanent layoff has increased considerably, while the share on temporary layoff and expecting to be recalled has diminished. Specifically, among all job separations, the proportion involving the permanent dissolution of bonds to an employer increased from 0.451 in the 1970s to 0.489 in the 1990s, whereas the proportion involving temporary layoffs declined modestly from 0.141 in the 1970s to 0.138 in the 1990s.[4]

Today, the majority of unemployed job losers have been permanently separated from their employers, a fact that partly explains why UI claimants now have longer periods of unemployment and also increases the urgency (as well as the potential benefits) of overseeing work search requirements and providing reemployment services to get UI beneficiaries back to work more quickly.

Job search rules and reemployment services

The 2003 NASWA survey of State employment security agencies covered a spate of topics: (1) the current method of receiving and handling initial and continuing UI claims, (2) the method of administering the UI work test, (3) the requirements for demonstrating that one has been actively searching for a job, (4) the reasons some UI claimants are excused from the work search requirement, (5) the requirements having to do with contacting employers during a job search, (6) the method of validating that a claimant is actively searching for work and the means of identifying cases in which suitable work has been refused, and (7) the method of connecting UI beneficiaries with reemployment services. Each is examined next, in turn.

Method of receiving and handling claims. The operational aspects of State UI work search requirements have changed dramatically in the last decade in response to a sea change in the way UI claims are taken. Until recently, most new claims were dealt with one-on-one, in person at employment security offices. On occasion, when a large number of workers were laid off at one time, mass applications were submitted by their employers on behalf of the workers. Continuing claims for weekly benefits were usually submitted by mail; however, some States required such claims to be filed in person at local offices. Job search activities were required to be certified in writing. By contrast, in most States today, new UI claims are taken over the telephone or through the Internet. Furthermore, the most common mechanism for certifying continuing claims is automated touch-tone telephone systems. Using these systems, claimants indicate that they met the job search requirement for contacting employers in the past week or two by pressing a telephone button.[5]

The claims-taking process describes how claimants interact with the UI administering agency in each State. UI claimants now have little contact with staff at the one-stop centers. A large-scale movement began to taking claims by telephone in the mid-1990s and to taking Internet claims in the late 1990s. Today the transition to telephone claims is nearly complete: forty States take initial claims over the telephone, 10 are either planning to do so or implementing a system for doing so, and only 3 have no such plans. For continuing claims, 47 States use telephone systems, 5 are planning to do so or implementing a phone system, and only 1 State has no plans to move in that direction. Because of a later start and newer technology, Internet claims taking is less widespread: thirty-seven States accept initial UI claims over the Internet, 13 are planning to do so or implementing a system for doing so, and 3 have no such plans; for continued claims, 29 States are taking them over the Internet, 18 are planning to do so or implementing a system for doing so, and 6 States have no such plans.[6]

Method of administering the work test. Throughout the history of the UI program, there has been a strong focus on reemployment, with the work test a critical component of the process. The work test normally requires both registering initially with the public employment service and contacting potential employers on a weekly basis. The work test depends upon a series of rules that are embodied in State laws, in administrative rules, and in the methods and technology used to take UI claims. Following is a synopsis of the main elements that together constitute the UI work test.

Requirements for demonstrating an active job search. Once initially eligible, claimants must be able to work, available for work, and actively seeking work in order to continue collecting weekly UI benefits. In practice, ability to work is demonstrated in most cases by the filing of a UI claim and registration for work with the public employment service at one-stop centers. In the past, claims takers could make an assessment of a claimant's ability to work when they met with the claimant face-to-face. The same cannot be done today with telephone or Internet claims. As regards availability for work, that concept entails being ready, willing, and able to work. Registration for job searches at the public employment service provides some evidence of a claimant's availability for work.

Actively seeking work requires action beyond registering for job searches. All States except Pennsylvania require, by statute or administrative rule, that claimants be seeking work or making a reasonable effort to find work. Pennsylvania has no requirement that the claimant be actively seeking work. In 10 States—Alaska, Arizona, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Texas—the requirement that the claimant be actively seeking work is by administrative rule.[7]

Exemption from job search requirement. Most States require that the claimant initially register for job search services with the public employment service and then make regular use of those services, including going on job interviews for what is considered to be suitable work. Forty States require a continuous, active job search, while 12 States do not. Even among the States that do require such a search, however, the requirement is waived under certain circumstances. The NASWA survey reveals that the most common reasons for waiving the requirement occur when the claimant is attached to an employer and awaiting recall to a previous job with a definite recall date scheduled; is a union hiring-hall member; or is a participant in training approved by the commissioner of the State employment security agency.

Nearly all States waive the work search requirement for workers on temporary layoff with a definite recall date in the near future. Some States specify how soon the recall date must be in order to waive the requirement. This waiver has been an essential part of the UI program since it was established, allowing employers to retain their skilled workers during short layoffs until demand for the firms' products returns and the workers can be rehired. Thus, UI is intended, not to break, but rather to preserve, existing employer-worker relationships.

Workers who find their jobs through union hiring halls also are commonly excluded from the work search requirement. These workers are not expected to search for work independently, as long as they are registered with the placement service of their union hiring hall.

Finally, workers are excluded from the work search requirement for those weeks during which they are enrolled in training approved by the State UI agency. As a way to encourage participation in training, Federal UI law requires State UI laws to exempt claimants participating in approved training.

Taken together, the exemptions for participation in training and for seeking work through union hiring halls affect only a small fraction of UI beneficiaries. The exemption for having a definite recall date affects a much greater share of claimants, but appears to be declining in importance in recent decades as more workers who lose their jobs remain on permanent layoff and smaller proportions are subject to recall.

Contacting employers. State UI programs can ensure a continuous search for work by instituting formal requirements for making contacts with potential employers each week. States have moved away from strict numerical requirements for contacts; only about 30 percent of States require one or more contacts per week. This decline is in part because employers do not want repetitive and burdensome employment applications that are filed merely to meet the UI work search requirements. However, less formal (and perhaps vaguer) requirements make it more difficult to assess whether the State is enforcing this provision under the UI quality control program.[8] Accordingly, as a middle ground, instead of a rule that stipulates a fixed number of employer contacts, the most common rule now is to make a number of employer contacts each week that is "customary for the occupation." Still, such a standard is difficult to enforce. Another common form of the rule requires a "reasonable and diligent" job search, and several States allow the number of contacts required to be customized "as directed." Fewer than 20 States still require a fixed number of employer contacts per week. For example, Arkansas requires between 2 and 5 contacts, while Iowa requires 2 per week. Most States that set a fixed number of contacts require only a single contact each week.

Validation of active job search. Making employer contacts a condition for continued UI eligibility does not necessarily mean that contacts are in fact made, so States have methods for validating contacts. Some States require that claimants keep a log of their contacts, to be submitted to the UI agency upon request. Others require a written declaration on a signed form submitted to the agency. A few States responding to the NASWA survey indicated that they had an Eligibility Review

Program which ensured a continuous search. Such a program sets a standard schedule for beneficiaries who are in continuous receipt of UI weekly payments to visit the State employment security agency in person to have their efforts toward reemployment reviewed. For example, one such State program requires beneficiaries to visit a one-stop center for reemployment services after 4, 8, 12, and 16 continuous weeks of receiving benefits. Some States mentioned that their quality control audits of benefits were a means of validating compliance with the rules. However, fewer than a dozen States have Eligibility Review Programs, and each State's benefits quality control program audits only about 500 claims per year.

Connecting UI beneficiaries with reemployment services. All States offer job search assistance to UI claimants. The most common form of assistance cited by respondents to the NASWA survey was that provided in conjunction with workshops offered as part of the Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services (WPRS) process. WPRS identifies dislocated workers who are most likely to exhaust their entitlement to UI benefits and quickly refers them to reemployment services. Another source of job search assistance identified in response to the NASWA questionnaire was Workforce Investment Act "core" services provided to workers at one-stop centers. Among the services cited were disseminating labor market information, referring claimants to jobs, providing assistance in preparing resumes, and offering training in sharpening one's interviewing skills.

The only two systematic approaches to promoting reemployment that were mentioned in State responses to the survey were the WPRS and the Eligibility Review Programs. Given that the former serves only a small portion of UI claimants and the latter are provided in just a small number of States, the systematic connection of UI beneficiaries with job search assistance is rather weak. That said, however, a considerable number of beneficiaries receive reemployment services in the form of both "core" and "intensive" services in one-stop centers, because they either seek services on their own or register with the public employment service. The extent of the receipt of reemployment services is explored in the next section.

Use of core and intensive services

A sizeable number of UI claimants receive some reemployment services from the workforce development system's one-stop centers. For example, in program year 1999 (from July 1, 1999, to June 30, 2000), across the United States, the public employment service had 16.7 million registrants, of whom 6.2 million were UI claimants. Of those 6.2 million, 55.4 percent received some reportable service. Among those receiving services, 71 percent received job search assistance and 48 percent were referred for a job interview, the two most popular services offered. (The 71 percent for job search assistance is enhanced by the compulsory participation for WPRS referrals.) Other core and intensive services are popular as well; however, only 3.6 percent of public employment service registrants and 5.1 percent of UI beneficiaries were referred to job skills training. Viewed another way, a substantial minority of UI claimants receives some reportable services from the public employment service, and indeed, among the 6.2 million UI beneficiaries registered with the public employment service in program year 1999, a majority received a reportable service. The following tabulation shows the use of core and intensive employment services among UI claimants in program year 1999:[9]

Type of participants	*All participants*	*UI beneficiaries*
Total	16,708,228	6,165,645
Received some reportable service	10,943,889	3,415,767
Referred to employment	6,730,492	1,649,816
Received job search assistance	6,707,604	2,428,611
Received assessment services	1,772,910	659,243
Referred to skills training	393,980	174,204

The usage of reemployment services by UI beneficiaries can be better appreciated by examining the specific types of services they received. Tables 1 and 2 provide information about the core and intensive services that were offered by the Georgia Department of Labor during program year 2000. Of the 254,030 total Georgia UI claimants that year, 75 percent (190,705) received at least one core service. The most frequently provided core services were offering specific labor market information, helping search for a job vacancy listing, and referring the claimant to a job interview.

Many fewer Georgia UI claimants received intensive services: 56,340, or 22 percent of all claimants. The most frequently provided intensive services were counseling and developing customer service plans; each of these services was provided to nearly one-fifth of UI claimants. No other intensive service was provided to more than 2 percent of claimants. As shown in table 2, the share of UI beneficiaries referred to training was just over 3 percent.

Effects of rules and administrative practices

The reemployment services most frequently provided to UI claimants are job interview referrals and assistance with job searches. A key question in this regard is, How effective are reemployment services and work search requirements in promoting the claimant's return to work? Evaluations of job search services for UI claimants have focused on three main topics: job interview referrals, general assistance with job searches, and targeted assistance with job searches.[10] The major studies on each of these three topics are summarized separately in exhibits 1, 2, and 3. Each of the publications listed used a distinct research design, and some satisfied higher

Table 1. Provision of core services to all Georgia unemployment insurance claimants, July 1, 2000, through June 30, 2001 (program year 2000)

Services	Total participants[1]	Participation rate
Total receiving at least one core service	190,705	0.751
Job referral	75,258	.296
Search through job vacancy listings	128,993	.508
Job search planning	66,389	.261
Service needs evaluation	82,063	.323
Orientation to employment services	67,026	.264
Eligibility Review Program[2]	66,378	.261
Specific labor market information	157,715	.621
Resume preparation	16,251	.064
Workshops for job search readiness	50,158	.197
General job search assistance	52,404	.206
Call-in[3]	15,213	.060
Job development[4]	14,045	.055
Job-finding club[5]	196	.001
Testing for interests and aptitudes	1,331	.005
Bonding assistance	362	.001
Worker profiling [6]	41,548	.164
Georgia Claimant Assistance Program[7]	59,379	.234

[1] Sample size = 254,030.

[2] The Eligibility Review Program is a structured program of regularly scheduled employment services and visits to the one-stop center for unemployment insurance beneficiaries who remain in continuous receipt of benefits more than 4 weeks.

[3] A call-in is a telephone call or e-mail message by a frontline staff person to a jobseeker requesting the latter to come into the one-stop center for particular services.

[4] Job development involves a frontline staff person soliciting a job interview for a particular jobseeker from an employer who does not have an existing job on file matching the skills of the jobseeker. Job developers maintain ongoing relationships with employers in the local labor market.

[5] A job-finding club is a job-search-focused support group composed of registered jobseekers and facitiated by job search professionals at public employment one-stop centers.

[6] Worket profiling is a statistical technique that identifies individuals who have a high probability of being at risk of long-duration receipt of unemployment insurance benefits. Performed by the State WPRS system, worker profiling refers subjects to orientation and participation in available core and intensive reemployment services.

[7] The Georgia Claimant Assistance Program is a fully State-funded program targeted at unemployment insurance beneficiaries whose previous employers were covered under the Georgia unemployment insurance program.

SOURCE: Georgia Department of Labor.

methodological standards than others. Impact estimates differ across the studies because of the different methodologies, samples, and timeframes used for analysis. Nonetheless, each of the studies adds to our knowledge about the effectiveness of public labor exchange services delivered through one-stop centers in the United States.

Evidence from these studies has helped shape the direction of policy regarding both the UI work test and the public labor exchange in the United States. Research has guided the development of at least three aspects of the UI system: programs for dislocated workers, targeted job search assistance, and institutions for the coordination of services. These in turn have led to the establishment of the WPRS system, one-stop career centers, and State Eligibility Review Programs as part of the work test that is administered by UI and one-stop center staff.

The estimated effects of job interview referrals are summarized in exhibit 1. The first national evaluation of the public employment service in the United States found that job referrals are most effective for women, but also are effective for men over 45 years of age and men in urban areas—results providing evidence for delivering job placement services to middle-aged, dislocated workers.[11]

A Pennsylvania study estimated that job placements and interview referrals reduced subsequent joblessness among dislocated workers.[12] UI-eligible claimants in that State were (and still are) not required to register for any job search with the public employment service. UI-eligible dislocated workers who voluntarily used reemployment services were observed to have less joblessness over the long followup period. However, these workers typically did not avail themselves of placement and referral services until several weeks after initially applying for UI benefits. They appeared to use employment services as a "safety net" or "backstop" after other avenues of job search were pursued. This study afforded evidence supporting the early compulsory use of job search assistance by dislocated workers, a policy embodied in the WPRS system.

An evaluation in Washington and Oregon found employment service job placements most effective for those with a strong record of job attachment, affording evidence that job search assistance would be an appropriate intervention for dislocated workers.[13] Another study by the same authors found similar results in North Carolina.[14]

Exhibit 2 summarizes evidence from evaluations of job search assistance. Field studies in South Carolina and Maryland found that a stronger UI work test, achieved by requiring claimants to report contacts with employers and by validating those contacts through cooperation between the State UI agency and the State employment service, leads to significantly shorter periods of compensated joblessness.[15] This finding offers evidence of the importance of a requirement for an objective, verifiable job search.

A field experiment in Tacoma, Washington, found that eliminating both the filing of ongoing claims and the work test leads to dramatically longer spells of compensated joblessness, providing further evidence of the importance of cooperation between UI agencies and public employment services in requiring and monitoring claimants' job search activity.[16] The same study also evaluated job search assistance and found shorter periods of unemployment for those referred to the service. However, because, in most cases, the claimant already had stopped receiving UI benefits before the job search assistance was scheduled, the authors speculated that the shorter periods resulted from an effort to avoid the "hassle" of such assistance, rather than as a result of the valuable content of the services.

In the United Kingdom (U.K.), UI is administered by that country's public employment service and has a uniform initial duration of entitlement of 12 months. In 1987, a new program

Table 2. Provision of intensive services to all Georgia unemployment insurance claimants, July 1, 2000, through June 30, 2001 (program year 2000)

Services	Total participants[1]	Participation rate
Total intensive services[2]	56,340	0.222
Service coordination	1,224	.005
Customer service plan	44,407	.175
Counseling	47,550	.187
Multiday job search workshop	2,091	.008
Referral to supportive services	5,122	.020
Referral to job training	7,855	.031

[1] Sample size = 254,030.

[2] Count of all instances of an intensive service provided to unemployment insurance claimants during program year 2000.

SOURCE: Georgia Department of Labor.

called Restart was introduced nationally. Under Restart, UI beneficiaries nearing 6 continuous months of receiving benefits were called in for an appointment at their local public employment service office and were provided with intensive job search assistance.

An evaluation of the U.K. Restart program estimated short-term effects similar to those observed in the Tacoma alternative work-search experiment.[17] Both evaluations suggested that there was a modest shortening in the duration of compensated unemployment and that the invitation for intensive job search assistance acted more as a prod than as a support for reemployment.

In a subsequent random-assignment field experiment, the treatment group received the standard U.K. Restart services when it was nearing 6 continuous months of claiming UI, while the randomly selected control group was given the same services when it was approaching 12 continuous months of receiving benefits.[18] The researchers found evidence that, over the short term, required job search assistance prodded both groups of UI beneficiaries to go back to work, but that, over a longer, 5-year term, the group that received such support earlier in its jobless spell had measurably higher earnings. This finding affords evidence that job search assistance can be a valuable service for jobseekers.

Evidence from evaluations in Florida, Maryland, and Washington, DC, suggests that standardized UI eligibility reviews and job search assistance are relatively inexpensive to administer and can have a significant effect on reducing periods of compensated joblessness. These interventions therefore tend to be cost effective, a finding that supports WPRS and State-adopted Eligibility Review Programs.[19]

Results from studies of targeted job search assistance are summarized in exhibit 3. Evidence from the New Jersey UI Reemployment Experiment indicates that job search assistance targeted at dislocated workers at risk of long-term unemployment can be a cost-effective intervention and that the treatment can be simple and structured; this finding led directly to the implementation of WPRS.[20] Statistical targeting of job search assistance toward those at risk of long-term joblessness also was tested in the District of Columbia and Florida through field experiments and offered further support for the cost-effectiveness of targeted job search assistance.[21]

Recent evaluations of WPRS indicate shorter periods of joblessness for program participants.[22] For example, an evaluation of WPRS in Kentucky that applied an experimental design found that the system shortens the duration of UI by more than 2 weeks.[23]

All studies evaluating the effectiveness of public employment service interventions consistently report low costs per customer served by the public labor exchange. This fact is key to the cost-effectiveness of both Workforce Investment Act core services and public employment service interventions. Even services resulting in a modest reduction in periods of joblessness show a significant return on public investment when costs are low. Interventions that improve linkages of UI beneficiaries to job service assistance have the potential to increase the efficiency of State workforce investment systems.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF WORK SEARCH REQUIREMENTS and the provision of reemployment services can speed UI claimants' return to work. Because of changes in local labor markets that have resulted in more unemployed workers having been permanently laid off without the prospect of recall, there appears to be an increasing need for reasonable work search requirements and available job search assistance.

At the same time, technological developments in UI claims processing have reduced the interaction between UI program staff and jobless workers, thereby restricting monitoring of the work test and decreasing the number of personal referrals to reemployment services. Offsetting this trend is the universal availability of core services under the Workforce Investment Act since 2000. Another institutional change having a countervailing impact is the increase in referrals to reemployment services through the WPRS system for claimants who are most likely to exhaust their entitlement to regular UI benefits.

Two efforts now underway may shed further light on how work search requirements and job service assistance affect the duration of insured unemployment. Both projects strengthen work search enforcement and linkages to reemployment services. The *Reemployment Eligibility Assessment (REA) initiative* is a U.S. Department of Labor demonstration project with a budget of $20 million to provide assistance to States that are establishing new or significantly revamped REA programs. The programs are run within the UI program without the participation of one-stop-center staff. REA efforts began in 21 States in 2005 and are ongoing. The U.S. Congress appropriated Federal funds for the

Exhibit 1. Studies of the effectiveness of job interview referrals

Author(s) and year published	Title	Design	Sample	Findings
Terry R. Johnson, Katherine P. Dickinson, Richard W. West, Susan E. McNicoll, Jennifer M. Pfiester, Alex L. Stagner, and Betty J. Harris, 1983	A National Evaluation of the Impact of the United States Employment Service	P1: Employment service job referral P2: Early employment service job referral C: Registered, but received no services	National: 30 offices in 27 States July 1980 to May 1981 8,000 employment service applicants	P1: 23-percent earnings gain for all women,[1] UI claimants, and non-claimants. No measurable impact on men. P2: Large earnings gains for women, modest earnings gains for men. Among men, bigger effects for men over 45 years and men living in urban areas. Comments: Displacement effects possible. Results not affected by selectivity bias correction. Comparison group advantaged.
Arnold Katz, 1991	The Length of Joblessness and the ES with Special Reference to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1979–1987	P1: Employment service placements P2: Employment service job referral C: No employment services	Pennsylvania: 1979–87 5% sample of UI recipients, 16,470 jobless spells	P1: Reduced subsequent joblessness among dislocated UI beneficiaries by as much as 23.7 weeks.[1] P2: Reduced subsequent joblessness among dislocated UI beneficiaries by as much as 20.5 weeks.[1] Comments: Observed delayed registration for, and voluntary use of, public employment services.
Louis Jacobson and Ian Petta, 2000	Measuring the Effect of Public Labor Exchange (PLX) Referrals and Placements in Washington and Oregon	P1: Job placements C1: Job referrals P2: Job referrals C2: Not referred	Washington: Survey of 587 claimants during 1998 administrative data on 328,815 spells of unemployment from 1987 to mid-1995 Oregon: Administrative data on 138,280 spells of unemployment during 1995	Washington survey data: P1: Strong work record –7.2 weeks, weak work record –3.8 weeks. Washington administrative data: P1: –7.7 weeks. P2: –2.1 weeks. Oregon administrative data: P1: –4.6 weeks. P2: –1.1 weeks.

[1] Statistically significant at the 95-percent confidence level in a two-tailed test.

NOTE: P = participant group, C = comparison group.

SOURCE: Christopher J. O'Leary, "Evaluating the Effectiveness of Labor Exchange Services," in David E. Balducchi, Randall W. Eberts, and Christopher J. O'Leary, *Labor Exchange Policy in the United States* (Kalamazoo, MI, W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 2004).

Exhibit 2. Studies of the effectiveness of job search assistance

Author(s) and year published	Title	Design	Sample	Findings
Walter Corson, David Long, and Walter Nicholson, 1985	Evaluation of the Charleston Claimant Placement and Work Test Demonstration	T1: Stronger work test T2: T1 plus enhanced placement services T3: T2 plus job search workshop C: Customary work test	Charleston, SC: February to December, 1983 T: 4,247 C: 1,428	T1: –0.55 week UI[1] T2: –0.61 week UI[2] T3: –0.76 week UI[2] Impacts greater on men and construction workers.
Terry R. Johnson and Daniel H. Klepinger, 1991	Evaluation of the Impacts of the Washington Alternative Work Search Experiment	T1: Exception reporting T2: New work search policy T3: Intensive services C: Existing work search policy	Tacoma, WA: July 1986 to August 1987 T: 6,763 C: 2,871	T1: +3.34 weeks UI[2] T2: +0.17 week UI T3: –0.47 week UI[1] Exits increased preceding required service participation.
Daniel H. Klepinger, Terry R. Johnson, Jutta M. Joesch, and Jacob M. Benus, 1998	Evaluation of the Maryland Unemployment Insurance Work Search Demonstration	T1: Report four employer contacts weekly T2: Two contacts required weekly, but no reporting T3: Report two contacts weekly, plus participate in a 4-day job search workshop T4: Report two contacts weekly and both verified C1: Standard policy: report two contacts weekly, but contacts not verified C2: Standard policy, but told data were to be used in an evaluation study	Maryland, six offices, Jan. 1, 1994, to Dec. 31, 1994: Combined sample: 23,758 monetarily eligible new initial UI claimants	T1: –0.7 week UI[2] T2: +0.4 week UI[1] T3: –0.6 week UI[2] T4: –0.9 week UI[2] Impacts identical against either control group, suggesting no Hawthorne effect present. Treatments 1, 3, and 4 had no impact on earnings. Treatment 2 raised earnings by 4 percent.[2]
Peter Dolton and Donal O'Neill, 2002	Effects of Unemployment Monitoring and Work-Search Programs in the U.K.	T: Restart program in U.K.: Call-in and intensive job search assistance after 6 continuous months dealing with claim C: No restart program, job search assistance after 12 months	U.K. employment service: Inflow in 1989, tracked for 5 years T: 7,462 C: 472	T: Short term: Shorter durations for both men and women. Long term: Men had unemployment rates 6 percentage points lower after 5 years. No difference for women.

[1] Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level in a two-tailed test.
[2] Statistically significant at the 95-percent confidence level in a two-tailed test.

NOTE: T = experimental treatment group, C = experimental control group.

SOURCE: Christopher J O'Leary, "Evaluating the Effectiveness of Labor Exchange Services," in David E. Balducchi, Randall W. Eberts, and Christopher J. O'Leary, *Labor Exchange Policy in the United States* (Kalamazoo, MI, W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 2004).

Exhibit 3. Studies of the effectiveness of targeted job search assistance

Author(s) and year published	Title	Design	Sample	Findings
Walter Corson, Paul T. Decker, Sherri M. Dunstan, Anne R. Gordon, Patricia Anderson, and John Homrighausen, 1989	New Jersey Unemployment Insurance Reemployment Demonstration Project: Final Evaluation Report	T1: Job search assistance T2: Job search assistance, plus training or relocation assistance T3: Job search assistance plus a cash bonus C: Eligibility: First UI payment, age, tenure, temporary layoffs, union member	New Jersey: July 1986 to June 1987 T: 8,675 C: 2,385	T1: –0.47 week of UI[1] T2: –0.48 week of UI[1] T3: –0.97 week of UI[1] 6-year T1: –0.76 week of UI 6-year T2: –0.93 week of UI 6-year T3: –1.72 weeks of UI[1]
Paul T. Decker, Robert B. Olson, Lance Freeman, and Daniel H. Klepinger, 2000	Assisting Unemployment Insurance Claimants: The Long-Term Impact of the Job Search Assistance Demonstration	T1: Structured job search assistance T2: Individualized job search assistance T3: T2 plus training C: Neither on standby nor a union hiring hall member, and predicted likely to exhaust UI entitlement	District of Columbia (DC): June 1995 to June 1996 8,071 claimants Florida (FL): March 1995 to March 1996 12,042 claimants	DC T1: –1.13 weeks of UI[1] DC T2: –0.47 week of UI[1] DC T3: –0.61 week of UI[1] FL T1: –0.41 week of UI[1] FL T2: –0.59 week of UI[1] FL T3: –0.52 week of UI[1]
Katherine P. Dickinson, Paul T. Decker, Suzanne D. Kreutzer, and Richard W. West, 1999	Evaluation of Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services: Final Report	P: Profiled by Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services system and referred for early job search assistance C: Profiled, but not referred (neither on standby nor a union hiring hall member)	Connecticut (CT), Illinois (IL), Kentucky (KY), Maine (ME), New Jersey (NJ), South Carolina (SC): July 1995 and December 1996 P: 92,401 C: 295,920	CT: –0.25 week of UI[1] IL: –0.41 week of UI[1] KY: –0.21 week of UI[2] ME: –0.98 week of UI[1] NJ: –0.29 week of UI[1] SC: 0.02 week of UI
Dan Black, Jeffrey Smith, Mark Berger, and Brett Noel, 2003	Is the Threat of Reemployment Services More Effective than the Services Themselves? Evidence from Random Assignment in the UI System	T: Profiled by Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services system and referred for early job search assistance reemployment services C: Profiled and in the same UI exhaustion cohort as T, but not referred for job search assistance	Kentucky: October 1994 to June 1996 T: 1,236 C: 745	In the benefit year T: –2.2 weeks of UI,[1] T: –$143 in UI benefits[1] T: $1,054 in earnings[1]

[1] Statistically significant at the 95-percent confidence level in a two-tailed test.
[2] Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level in a two-tailed test.
NOTE: T = experimental treatment group, P = participant group, C = experimental control group or comparison group.

SOURCE: Christopher J O'Leary, "Evaluating the Effectiveness of Labor Exchange Services," in David E. Balducchi, Randall W. Eberts, and Christopher J. O'Leary, *Labor Exchange Policy in the United States* (Kalamazoo, MI, W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 2004).

programs, with the proviso that research be conducted in the pilot States to learn whether REA's can be a model for shortening jobless periods and reducing insured unemployment.[24]

Another promising approach is embodied in the ambitious *Wisconsin demonstration project.* Also sponsored by the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor, the project brings UI and one-stop-center staff together to provide reemployment services and eligibility reviews at the one-stop center. In this cooperative operations model, UI staff are assigned to work in the one-stop centers. The Wisconsin demonstration, with its quasi-experimental evaluation design, will provide further information about the cost-effectiveness of such programs.

Evaluations of the UI work test and job search assistance services summarized in this article suggest that these efforts have tended to shorten insured periods of unemployment. Both measures have been cost effective in the United States. Studies in other countries reach similar findings. A common theme is that, despite a modest response, the low cost of such interventions and the positive net benefits thereby accrued make them worthwhile endeavors.[25]

Both the UI work test and job search assistance affect the behavior of UI beneficiaries and speed their return to work. Initiatives such as the REA for reinvigorating the UI work test and demonstrations like the Wisconsin project that investigate new linkages for UI beneficiaries to reemployment services offer real promise in reducing periods of insured unemployment. In turn, both types of measure could help lower total unemployment. □

Notes

[1] NASWA conducted a survey of State unemployment insurance job search policies in 2003. Responses were received from all 50 States and two other jurisdictions: the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. (The survey did not include the Virgin Islands, which also has a UI program.) All 52 of the responding jurisdictions will be called "States" in this article. The full report on the NASWA survey is presented in Christopher J. O'Leary, *UI Work Search Rules and Their Effect on Employment*, report prepared for the Center for Employment Security Education and Research (Washington, DC, NASWA, February 2004); on the Internet at **www.workforceatm.org/sections/pdf/2004/UI_Work_Search.pdf**. An earlier version of the current article appeared as Christopher J. O'Leary and Stephen A. Wandner, "Do Job Search Rules and Reemployment Services Reduce Insured Unemployment?" Upjohn Institute Staff Working Paper No. 05–112 (Kalamazoo, MI, W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 2005).

[2] The period during which participants are entitled to regular benefits can be as long as 30 weeks (in Massachusetts and Washington State), depending on the person's recent employment and earnings.

[3] The consensus estimate is that a 10-percent increase in the wage replacement rate provided by UI would increase the insured duration of joblessness by about 1 week. For a summary of research on this issue, see Paul T. Decker, "Work Incentives and Disincentives," in Christopher J. O'Leary and Stephen A. Wandner, eds., *Unemployment Insurance in the United States: Analysis of Policy Issues* (Kalamazoo, MI, W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1997), pp. 285–320.

[4] See Wayne Vroman and Stephen Woodbury, *Trend and Cycle of Unemployment Insurance and the Employment Service*, ETA Occasional Paper 2005–04, December 2004, pp. 21–24; on the Internet at **wdr.doleta.gov/reports/searcheta/occ**.

[5] Colorado was the first State to switch from in-person to telephone taking of claims, beginning in April 1991. The U.S. Department of Labor did not decide to support such automated claims taking until June 1995, when it issued the following policy position: "The Department believes that SESAS [State employment security agencies] should move toward fully implementing telephone claims taking or other electronic methods of filing..." (See Unemployment Insurance Program Letter 35–95.) The Department began awarding grants for converting to telephone claims in 1996 and to Internet claims in 1998.

[6] The preceding information is from the U.S. Department of Labor's UI Information Technology Support Center (ITSC) and is on the Internet at **www.itsc.org/info_tech/infotech.asp**.

[7] See *Comparison of State Unemployment Insurance Laws 2004* (U.S. Department of Labor, 2004), pp. 5–20, 5–23.

[8] Burman Skrable, "Fraud, Abuse, and Errors in the Unemployment Insurance System," in O'Leary and Wandner, *Unemployment Insurance in the United States*, pp. 423–53.

[9] See U.S. Department of Labor, "Selected National Public Labor Exchange Data: National Summary," on the Internet at **www.uses.doleta.gov/arp01/appsus.asp**.

[10] Two early studies that evaluated the effectiveness of counseling provided by the public labor exchange are Jacob Benus, Arden Hall, Patty Gwartney-Gibbs, Marilyn Coon, Caren Cole, Diane Leeds, and Douglas Brent, *The Effectiveness of Counseling in the U.S. Employment Service: A Pilot Study* (U.S. Department of Labor, 1977); and Terry R. Johnson, C. Eric Muson, Samuel Weiner, Asi Cohen, Marilyn L. Coon, and Susan E. McNicoll, *Findings from a Survey of the U.S. Employment Service Counseling Program* (U.S. Department of Labor, 1981). Both studies found "no significant impact of counseling on duration of unemployment, earnings or job satisfaction" (David Balducchi, Terry R. Johnson, and R. Mark Gritz, "The Role of the Employment Service," in O'Leary and Wandner, *Unemployment Insurance in the United States*, pp. 457–503; quote on p. 485).

[11] See Terry R. Johnson, Katherine P. Dickinson, Richard W. West, Susan E. McNicoll, Jennifer M. Pfiester, Alex L. Stagner, and Betty J. Harris, *A National Evaluation of the Impact of the United States Employment Service*, report to the U.S. Department of Labor (Menlo Park, CA, SRI International, 1983); and Terry R. Johnson, Katherine P. Dickinson, and Richard W. West, "An Evaluation of the Impact of ES Referrals on Applicant Earnings," *Journal of Human Resources*, winter 1985, pp. 117–37.

[12] Arnold Katz, "The Length of Joblessness and the ES with Special Reference to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1979–1987," in Carol J. Romero, Donald Cox, and Arnold Katz, eds., *The Potential Effectiveness of the Employment Service in Serving Dislocated Workers under EDWAA: Evidence from the 1980s* (Washington, DC, National Commission for Employment Policy, 1991), pp. 17–61.

[13] Louis Jacobson and Ian Petta, *Measuring the Effect of Public Labor Exchange (PLX) Referrals and Placements in Washington and Oregon* (U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Workforce Security, 2000).

[14] Louis Jacobson and Ian Petta, "Evaluation of the Public Labor Exchange (PLX) in a One-Stop Environment: New Evidence from North

Carolina," paper prepared for the U.S. Department of Labor (Rockville, MD, Westat, 2003).

[15] See Walter Corson, David Long, and Walter Nicholson, *Evaluation of the Charleston Claimant Placement and Work Test Demonstration*, report to the U.S. Department of Labor (Princeton, NJ, Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., 1985); and Daniel H. Klepinger, Terry R. Johnson, Jutta M. Joesch, and Jacob M. Benus, *Evaluation of the Maryland Unemployment Insurance Work Search Demonstration*, Unemployment Insurance Occasional Paper 98-2 (U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 1998).

[16] See Terry R. Johnson and Daniel H. Klepinger, *Evaluation of the Impacts of the Washington Alternative Work Search Experiment*, Unemployment Insurance Occasional Paper 91-4 (U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 1991); and Terry R. Johnson and Daniel H. Klepinger, "Experimental Evidence on Unemployment Insurance Work-Search Policies," *Journal of Human Resources*, summer 1994, pp. 695–717.

[17] Peter Dolton and Donal O'Neill, "The Long-Run Effects of Unemployment Insurance Monitoring and Work-Search Programs: Experimental Evidence from the United Kingdom," *Economic Journal*, March 1996, pp. 387–400.

[18] Peter Dolton and Donal O'Neill, "The Long-Run Effects of Unemployment Monitoring and Work-Search Programs in the United Kingdom," *Journal of Labor Economics*, April 2002, pp. 381–403.

[19] See Klepinger, Johnson, Joesch, and Benus, *Work Search Demonstration*; Johnson and Klepinger, *Washington Alternative Work Search Experiment*; and Paul T. Decker, Robert B. Olson, Lance Freeman, and Daniel H. Klepinger, *Assisting Unemployment Insurance Claimants: The Long-Term Impacts of the Job Search Assistance Demonstration* (U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 2000). An interstate study of UI recipients found that States with established Eligibility Review Programs have shorter periods of compensated unemployment. (See Vroman and Woodbury, *Trend and Cycle*.) On the technical support Web site linked to the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration Web site (**www.doleta.gov**), under the heading of "best practices," links are provided to descriptions of Eligibility Review Programs in five States: Florida, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee, and West Virginia. Several other States also operate such programs. (See State best practices at the UI Information Technology Support Center Web site, **www.itsc.state.md.us**.)

[20] See Walter Corson, Paul T. Decker, Sherri M. Dunstan, Anne R. Gordon, Patricia Anderson, and John Homrighausen, *New Jersey Unemployment Insurance Reemployment Demonstration Project: Final Evaluation Report* (U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Unemployment Insurance Service, 1989).

[21] Decker, Olson, Freeman, and Klepinger, *Assisting Unemployment Insurance Claimants*.

[22] Katherine P. Dickinson, Paul T. Decker, Suzanne D. Kreutzer, and Richard W. West, *Evaluation of Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services: Final Report*, Research and Evaluation Report Series 99–D (U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Policy and Research, 1999).

[23] Dan Black, Jeffrey Smith, Mark Berger, and Brett Noel, "Is the Threat of Reemployment Services More Effective than the Services Themselves? Experimental Evidence from Random Assignment in the UI System," *American Economic Review*, November 2003, pp. 1313–27.

[24] See "Fiscal Year (FY) 2005 Unemployment Insurance (UI) Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment (REA) Grants," Field Memorandum No. 17-04 (U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Aug. 12, 2004).

[25] See, for example, Peter Auer, Ümit Efendioglu, and Janine Leschke, *Active Labour Market Polices around the World: Coping with the Consequences of Globalization* (Geneva, International Labour Office, 2005). The book summarizes nearly 200 studies in industrialized, transitional, and developing countries, concluding, "All in all, as job-search assistance is the most cost-effective measure, it should be intensively used over all phases of unemployment" (pp. 61–62).

Income data quality issues in the CPS

The Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey measures income and poverty in the United States; a close look into the questionnaire design, data collection and preparation, and postcollection data processing suggests areas for improvement and issues for future research

Daniel H. Weinberg

How well does the official data source measure income and depict poverty in the United States? The current official poverty statistics published by the Census Bureau are based on money income data collected on the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey (CPS). The Office of Management and Budget specifies an absolute poverty standard (the official poverty thresholds) that gauges poverty by family size and income.[1] Over the years, several studies have suggested changes in the way poverty is measured. For example, a National Academy of Sciences panel, among others, has suggested both that the appropriate measure of resources to use in a poverty measure is broader than money income—more of a disposable income concept that takes account of noncash benefits and work expenses (including taxes)—and that the poverty thresholds ought to be revised (upward).[2] Also, Robert Rector, Kirk A. Johnson, and Sarah E. Youssef, as well as other researchers, have suggested, based on comparisons to the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA), that income is underreported on the CPS ASEC.[3] Such under-reporting would suggest that the estimated poverty rate is too high.

Whether these suggestions to change the way poverty is measured are useful will ultimately depend on the ability of the available data sources to measure economic well-being appropriately. This article focuses on the quality of one of those data sources—the CPS ASEC. The examination is organized in three parts, which mirror the survey process—questionnaire design, data collection and preparation (including edits and imputation), and post-collection data processing (to enhance the dataset). Finally, the article proposes a set of research projects that could be used to remedy many of the deficiencies identified and at least encourage discussion among interested researchers.

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Questionnaire design

Since its inception in April 1948, the CPS ASEC has undergone two major redesigns; one in March 1968 for collection of calendar 1967 income data and the other in March 1980 for 1979 income data. The Canberra Group, an international group of experts convened by the United Nations, provided an objective examination of whether a country's income questionnaire collects the "right" data by comparing current practice with an "ideal" measure. This group of experts has made specific recommendations for constructing a comprehensive income definition that would improve the ability of analysts to make international comparisons of income distributions.[4]

The Canberra Group's choice of current rather than potential well-being (that is, "Could the income component be 'spent today'?") guided their selection of income components along three other dimensions: cash versus noncash income, regular versus irregular income, and assets and liabilities

(net worth). Both regular and irregular income, as well as cash and noncash income, are included in total income if they are received in a form that can be spent (consumed) immediately. If some action must be taken to convert the item to spendable income—such as selling equity shares received as stock options—then it is not considered to be income until the income has been realized by the household. Exhibit 1 summarizes the major categories of income, according to the Canberra Group's methodology.[5]

The key issue regarding questionnaire design for the United States is whether the CPS ASEC collects all (or most) of the important components of the income types described in exhibit 1. A corollary issue is whether omissions can be compensated for by other means (such as imputation or microsimulation). Exhibit 2 presents one interpretation of the major and minor components of the income definition necessary for valid international income comparisons, and shows whether they are collected by the CPS ASEC.[6]

Conceptually at least, the CPS ASEC collects or imputes nearly all the components of income necessary to compute the Canberra Group's comprehensive measure. The major components that are missing are home production for home use or barter transactions (relatively unimportant in the U.S. context), transfers paid to another household or payments made on behalf of another household, and some fringe benefits (particularly, company cars and subsidized meals).

Exhibit 1. Canberra Group comprehensive income definition

Employee cash or near-cash income (wages, salaries, tips, bonuses, sick pay, vacation pay, profit sharing including stock options, severance and termination pay, location-specific allowances)

plus

Cash value of employee fringe benefits (employer contributions to social insurance, goods and services provided to employee as part of employment)

plus

Income from farm and non-farm self-employment (profits/losses from unincorporated business, royalties)

plus

Net value of home production (used for barter or consumption)

plus

Imputed rent from owner-occupied dwellings

plus

Net income from rentals

plus

Property income (interest received less interest paid, dividends)

plus

Current transfers from employers and the government (for example, pensions, Social Security, welfare)

plus

Other regularly received money income (for example, inter-household transfers)

equals **Total income**

less

Regular Transfers Paid (employees' and employers' social insurance contributions, income and wealth taxes, regular interhousehold transfers, charitable contributions)

equals **Disposable income**

SOURCE: Adapted from Expert Group (2001), Table 2.1.

Exhibit 2. **"Major" and "minor" components of the Canberra Group recommended income definition collected, imputed, or not collected by the Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey**

	Major element		Minor element
	Cash earnings		
J	Wages and salaries (main job)	J	Tips
J	Wages and salaries (other jobs)	J	Bonuses
S	(Net) nonfarm self-employment	J	Severance pay
S	(Net) farm self-employment		
N	Net income (after expenses) from home production for barter transactions		
	Other cash market income		
J	Employer-based pensions or other periodic retirement including pensions bought with additional employee voluntary contributions	N	Profit-sharing including stock options
S	Interest received	J	Foreign pensions
S	Dividends	J	Royalties earned by households as unincorporated enterprises
J	Rental income earned by households as unincorporated enterprises	J	Interest and dividends from estates and trusts
		N	Profits from unincorporated business capital investment
		J	Interest paid on non-mortgage loans (subtraction)
		J	Pension or annuity income from self-financed investments
	Cash transfers		
N	Family or child benefits/credits/allowance	N	Parenting payment
N	Maternity benefits/allowances/grants	S	Government workers' compensation (on-the-job injuries)
S	Government social security (retirement and survivors) benefits	S	Government scholarships and educational assistance (excluding loans)
S	Government disability insurance/incapacity/disablement benefits	N	Reduction in interest on student loans
S	Government unemployment benefit/job search allowance	N	Government payments for child care to permit employment
S	Veterans' benefits (for example, injury, pension)	N	Child support assurance (public) benefits
S	Public assistance or general welfare benefits	J	Means-tested disability support
J	Public assistance for elderly	J	Means-tested age pension
I	Rental allowances (housing subsidies)	N	Other transfer programs (catch-all item)
N	Means-tested unemployment benefits		
	Other regularly received money income		
		S	Payments for fostering children
		S	Private disability insurance/incapacity/disablement benefits
		N	Private unemployment/redundancy insurance
		N	Private workers' compensation (on-the-job injuries)
		N	Private scholarships and educational assistance (excluding loans)
		J	Military family allotments
		S	Union sick or disability pay
		S	Union strike pay
		N	Regular receipts from nonprofit entities

Exhibit 2. **Continued—"Major" and "minor" components of the Canberra Group recommended income definition collected, imputed, or not collected by the Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey**

	Major element		Minor element
	Net realized capital gains and intermittent income		
I	Realized capital gains	N	Lump-sum retirement payout
		N	Profits from life insurance
		N	Lottery or gambling winnings
	Net interhousehold transfers		
S	Alimony received from another household	S	Other regular payments from outside household
S	Child support received from another household	N	Regular interhousehold transfers or gifts paid (subtraction)
N	Regular cash interhousehold transfers or gifts received		
N	Alimony paid to another household		
N	Child support paid to another household		
N	Payments on behalf of another household		
	In-kind earnings and home production		
N	Net income (after expenses) from home production for home use		
	Net (nondiscretionary) work expenses (subtractions)		
I	Employee contributions to government insurance premiums (including payroll taxes)	N	Employer reimbursements for discretionary work expenses
		N	Government-mandated employee contributions to unemployment insurance
	Net direct income taxes		
I	Income taxes net of refunds (subtraction)	I	Child tax credit
		I	Earned income tax credit
		N	Other tax credits
		N	Compulsory fees and fines (subtraction)
	In-kind market income		
I	Employer contributions to private health insurance	N	Employer contributions to life insurance
N	Company cars	N	Employer contributions to employer other insurance schemes (for example, disability)
N	Subsidized meals	N	Employer contributions to government insurance schemes (including payroll taxes)
		N	Subsidized (low-interest) loans
		N	Subsidized housing, electricity
		N	Subsidized child care
		N	Subsidized vacations
	In-kind transfers		
I	Government-subsidized health care services	N	Public education
S	Food subsidies or vouchers	N	Surplus food and clothing
I	Publicly owned housing subsidy		
	Imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings		
I	Imputed return on the equity in one's own home, accounting for property (real estate) taxes and interest paid on mortgage loans		

NOTES: I = Imputed
J = Collected jointly with another component
N = Not collected
S = Collected as a separate income component

SOURCE: Income components classified as major or minor by Timothy M. Smeeding and Daniel H. Weinberg, "Toward a Uniform Definition of Household Income," *Review of Income and Wealth*, March 2001.

In most societies, "underground," "nonmarket," or "black market" income from legal or illegal activities is typically omitted from official income statistics. This income ranges from barter transactions to home production (for example, the income generated from home gardens) to illegal income. Researchers are a long way from measuring these activities, so including this income into official statistics would be quite difficult.[7]

Data collection

The two data collection issues that affect data quality are how to handle unit nonresponse (a missing questionnaire for the entire household unit) and item nonresponse (failure to answer a particular survey question). Typical response rates to the CPS are about 92 percent to 93 percent, but the eligible households who do not respond to this voluntary survey are likely to be different from the ones who do respond. CPS data are weighted to correct for demographic aspects of unit nonresponse (for example, lower than average coverage of young black men), but to the extent that income reporting is uncorrelated with those basic demographic characteristics, undercoverage of certain groups may lead to biases in the income data that result.

Item nonresponse is compensated for by editing and imputation—programs that first correct obvious errors, then calculate implied answers, and finally impute for missing data. "Hot deck" imputation (duplication of other households' responses) is used to handle this last aspect of item nonresponse on the CPS, but again, if the determinants of that nonresponse are not fully controlled for in the imputation process, biases may remain.[8] Procedures to enhance the data through regression analysis, microsimulation, matching to administrative records to develop improved imputation models, or via other means, are all avenues that could be investigated to improve imputation for item nonresponse.

The accuracy and completeness of CPS income data is also affected by response error, in that respondents may not be reporting full and accurate information. Comparisons of CPS income data with aggregate totals from independent sources give some idea of the magnitude of misreporting, but they do not tell us whether misreporting affects distributional measures such as poverty (it would if underreporting were correlated with income).

In many countries, underreporting is disproportionately high for three types of income: government transfers, property income, and self-employment income.[9] On the one hand, because transfers are more likely to be received by people in the lower tail of the income distribution, this underreporting would increase measured poverty. On the other hand, underreporting of property income tends to lower the income of households at the top of the distribution, leaving poverty unaffected. Underreporting of self-employment income can result in too many individuals with low incomes, or even negative incomes, also affecting the measured poverty rate.

Rector and others have argued that "the CPS dramatically and consistently under reports the economic resources of households"—by about $2 trillion in 1996 when they compared economic resources with estimates they derived from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) NIPA's.[10] However, Roemer responds that this "reporting shortfall" is an "incorrect characterization of the discrepancy because the income measures are not directly comparable...[since] the March CPS does not aim to measure many of the components of income contained in the NIPA's" and he pegs the underreporting as substantially less.[11]

John Ruser, Adrienne Pilot, and Charles Nelson have recently prepared an evaluation of alternative measures of household income which also discusses underreporting in the CPS supplement using BEA estimates of State Personal Income.[12] They summarize their conclusions about CPS underreporting as follows:

> BEA estimates that personal income for the U.S. was $8.679 trillion in 2001, as compared to a CPS money income estimate of $6.446 trillion. Over 64 percent of this $2.233 trillion gap—$1.427 trillion—can be accounted for by differences in the income types that are included in the two measures... Half of the remaining $806 billion money income gap can be accounted for by BEA adjustments to proprietors' income and wages and salaries for underreporting in BEA source data.

They also note:

> [BEA] Personal income exceeds money income in part because the former includes not only income received by individuals but also income received on behalf of individuals. In 2001, $982 billion in property income (dividends, interest and rents) was received on behalf of individuals by pension plans, nonprofit institutions serving households, and fiduciaries. Personal income also contains other income categories not in CPS money income. Most notably, personal income included $563 billion in employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds and $592 billion in transfer payments, mostly non-cash, like Medicaid, food stamps, and energy assistance. [On the other hand, BEA personal income excluded $813 billion included in the CPS measure.] Almost half (44 percent) of that [exclusion]—$360 billion—came from disbursements of retirement income benefits. [Also excluded was] $372 billion in personal contributions to social insurance (largely Social Security).

Other studies have examined different aspects of income data collection on the CPS. John Bound and Alan B. Krueger found that more than 40 percent of CPS respondents, for whom data could be matched to Social Security earnings records, report

earnings within 2.5 percent of earnings as reported to the Internal Revenue Service.[13] John Coder and Lydia Scoon-Rogers, and Marc I. Roemer, have documented underreporting for certain income sources (most worrisome, in percentage terms, for self-employment income, interest, dividends, and transfer payments; in quantitative terms, for wages and salaries).[14] Roemer found that the CPS had "an excess of high wages and [a] shortage of low wages."[15]

Others have suggested that transfer program reporting has gotten worse, perhaps in part related to the passage of the welfare reform legislation in 1996, which permitted States to create new programs for low-income families and convert cash assistance into other forms of support (for example, child care and transportation assistance).[16]

Postcollection processing

Two key operations that have been used to "add value" to the basic microdata of the CPS supplement after the Census Bureau collects and processes the data are—to place a value on noncash income, and to measure after-tax or disposable income at the family and household level, not at the aggregate level.

Valuation of noncash income. The issue of valuation of noncash income spans the income distribution. A more comprehensive income measure like that of the Canberra Group places a value, not only on noncash government transfers, such as food stamps for low-income families, but also on elements of nonwage compensation (from employer-provided health and life insurance to company cars) that typically go to earners at all or high income levels. The Census Bureau began publishing estimates of the value of many of these noncash benefits in 1982.[17] This experimental series values food, housing, government medical transfer benefits, and employer-provided health insurance.

Each of these noncash items, except food stamps (which are valued at their coupon value), needs further developmental work to improve measurement methods. For example, the current value method for housing subsidies involves a statistical match to the 1985 American Housing Survey. Experimental methods to improve that method have been developed, but have yet to be implemented.[18]

Valuation of medical benefits is particularly difficult. That is, how would one impute the value of Medicare (medical aid to the elderly and some disabled persons), Medicaid (medical aid to some low-income persons and some disabled individuals), and employer-based health insurance? If one imputes the value of an equivalent insurance policy to program participants, these benefits (high in market value owing to large medical costs for the fraction who do get sick) cannot be used by recipients to meet other needs of daily living.[19]

Research could also be undertaken to figure out a way to place a value on other employer-provided benefits. Should employer contributions to retirement pensions be included in nonwage compensation of current earners or measured as part of income when it is paid out to pension recipients (as it is done now)? Should questions be added to collect data on receipt of fringe benefits such as company cars and subsidized meals? Much could be learned about nonwage compensation from a study matching household data with data from employers who provide nonwage compensation.

Homeownership provides the largest noncash flow of services not currently counted in family money income, and the Canberra Group recommended that a rental-equivalent return on owner-occupied housing should be included in income. If acceptable methods to accomplish that valuation can be agreed on, that one change alone would have a substantial effect on the measured poverty of persons who own their homes "free and clear," typically many seniors.

Measurement of disposable income. Census Bureau estimates of after-tax income are based on a microsimulation model of the likely taxes a family with particular circumstances would pay.[20] Although the model is reasonably accurate at an aggregate level, additional research could be carried out to improve its accuracy at the household level, particularly for imputation of the Earned Income Credit (EIC). Consensus would need to be reached on the proper way to handle other potential reductions from cash income to create a disposable income measure—specifically work expenses (including child care expenses). The National Academy of Sciences panel on poverty measurement recommended that all work expenses be deducted from income.[21]

Research implications

The income part of the CPS supplement questionnaire is unchanged in substance since March 1980 (except for conversion to a computer-assisted instrument in March 1994). Should questionnaire expansion be permitted, several improvements in the data collection instrument could be considered:

1. Collect information on important income sources missing from the current questionnaire (particularly interhousehold transfers and some fringe benefits, as noted by the Canberra Group).

2. Reduce item nonresponse (serious and potentially biasing for certain income sources).

3. Develop additional probes or alternate question sequences for income sources for which there is notable misreporting (wages, transfer payments, self-employment [proprietors'] income, interest, and dividends). It is unclear, however, what can be done to collect data on unreported nonmarket income.

However, questionnaire improvements alone are unlikely to completely eliminate income misreporting. Complementary work

could be carried out to improve postcollection processing and thereby provide new estimates reported to the public as alternatives and available for policy analysis. These tasks include:

- Improving the valuation of noncash transfers, particularly housing and medical care;
- Developing better weighting approaches for household unit and person nonresponse;
- Developing better imputation models for item nonresponse;
- Improving the modeling of imputed returns for owner-occupiers

Finally, models to correct the CPS supplement microdata for misreporting (nonreporting, underreporting, *and* overreporting) might be developed on an experimental basis, along the lines of what the Urban Institute does to adjust the CPS data for use in its Transfer Income microsimulation Model (TRIM).[22] □

Notes

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[1] Carmen DeNavas-Walt, Bernadette D. Proctor, and Cheryl Hill Lee, *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2004, Current Population Reports,* P60–229 (U.S. Census Bureau, August 2005).

[2] Constance F. Citro and Robert T. Michael, eds., *Measuring Poverty: A New Approach* (Washington, DC, National Academy Press, 1995).

[3] Robert E. Rector, Kirk A. Johnson, and Sarah E. Youssef, "The Extent of Material Hardship and Poverty in the United States," *Review of Social Economy*, vol. 57, no. 3, 1999, pp. 351–58.

[4] Expert [Canberra] Group on Household Income Statistics, *Guidelines for Income Distribution Statistics: Final Report of the International Expert [Canberra] Group on Household Income Statistics [to the United Nations Statistical Commission]* (Ottawa, Canada, Statistics Canada, March 2001).

[5] For an extended discussion of the rationale for including and excluding individual sources, see Expert [Canberra] Group, *Guidelines for Income Distribution Statistics: Final Report* and Timothy M. Smeeding and Daniel H. Weinberg, "Toward a Uniform Definition of Household Income," *Review of Income and Wealth*, series 47, no. 1, March 2001, pp. 1–24. The first version of the Smeeding-Weinberg article was written for the Group's deliberations.

[6] Smeeding and Weinberg, "Toward a Uniform Definition of Household Income," 2001, identified 36 of the 106 potential income components as major (the components they recommend excluding entirely are not listed in exhibit 2).

[7] John Ruser, Adrienne Pilot, and Charles Nelson, "Alternative Measures of Household Income: BEA Personal Income, CPS Money Income, and Beyond." Paper prepared for the Federal Economic Statistics Advisory Committee, November 2004, available on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/bls/fesacp1061104.pdf** (visited June 12, 2006). This paper notes that the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) estimates this nonmarket income to be $104 billion in 2001, or 1.4 percent of money income. For more information on BEA adjustments for underreporting and nonmarket income, see Carol S. Carson, "The Underground Economy: An Introduction," *Survey of Current Business*, vol. 64 (May and July 1984), pp. 21–37 and 106–17; J. Steven Landefeld and Barbara Fraumeni, "Measuring the New Economy," *Survey of Current Business*, vol. 81 (March 2001), pp. 23–40; and Robert P. Parker, "Improved Adjustment for Misreporting of Tax Return Information Used to Estimate the National Estimate the National Income and Product Accounts, 1977," *Survey of Current Business*, vol. 64 (June 1984), pp. 17–25.

[8] Lee Lillard, James P. Smith, and Finis Welch, "What Do We Really Know about Wages?" The Importance of Nonreporting and Census Imputation,*The Journal of Political Economy*, vol. 94, no. 3, part 1, June 1986, pp. 489–506.

[9] Gordon Harris, "Assessing the Robustness of Income Distribution Estimates,"In International Expert [Canberra] Group on Household Income Statistics, *Second Meeting on Household Income Statistics: Papers and Final Report* (Voorburg, The Netherlands, Statistics Netherlands, May 1998), pp. 5–14.

[10] Rector, Johnson, and Youssef, "The Extent of Material Hardship and Poverty in the United States," 1999.

[11] Prior to 2000, the CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement was administered only in March and was often termed the "March supplement." See Marc I. Roemer, "A Rejoinder to Rector et al.'s The Extent of Material Hardship and Poverty in the United States," *Review of Social Economy,* vol. 59, no. 2, 2001, pp. 249–51.

[12] Ruser, Pilot, and Nelson, "Alternative Measures of Household Income," 2004.

[13] John Bound and Alan B. Krueger, "The Extent of Measurement Error in Longitudinal Earnings Data: Do Two Wrongs Make a Right?" *Journal of Labor Economics*, vol. 9, no. 1, 1991, pp. 1–24. As cited in Bruce D. Meyer, and James X. Sullivan, "Measuring the Well-Being of the Poor Using Income and Consumption," National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper 9760, June 2003, on the Internet at **www.nber.org/papers/w9760** (visited June 12, 2006), p. 7.

[14] See John Coder, and Lydia Scoon-Rogers, "Evaluating the Quality of Income Data Collected in the Annual Supplement to the March Current Population Survey and the Survey of Income and Program Participation" SIPP Working Paper 215 (U.S. Census Bureau, July 1996), on the Internet at **www.sipp.census.gov/sipp/workpapr/wp215.pdf** (visited on June 19, 2006). See also Marc I. Roemer, "Assessing the Quality of the March Current Population Survey and the Survey of Income and Program Participation Income Estimates, 1990–1996," Working Paper (U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, June 2000), on the Internet at **www.hhes/www/income/assess1.pdf**.

[15] Marc I. Roemer, "Using Administrative Earnings Records to Assess Wage Data Quality in the March Current Population Survey and the Survey of Income and Program Participation," November 2002, on the Internet **www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/asa2002.pdf** (visited June 12, 2006).

[16] For example, see Richard Bavier, "An Early Look at the Effects of Welfare Reform," Unpublished manuscript (Office of Management and Budget 1999, March) and Wendell Primus, Lynette Rawlings, Kathy Larin, and Kathryn Porter, "The Initial Impacts of Welfare Reform on the Incomes of Single-Mother Families "Working Paper (Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 1999); as cited in Meyer and Sullivan, "Measuring the Well-Being of the Poor," 2003.

[17] See for example, Robert W. Cleveland, *Alternative Income Estimates in the United States: 2003, Current Population Reports,* 60–228 (U.S. Census Bureau, June 2005).

[18] See Sharon Stern, "Valuing Housing Subsidies: A Revised Method for Quantifying Benefits in a New Measure of Poverty" (U.S. Census Bureau, August 2000), on the Internet at **www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/povmeas/papers/jsm00.pdf** (visited June 13, 2006) and Sharon Stern,Valuing Housing Subsidies in a New Measure of Poverty: A Statistical Match of the American Housing Survey to the Current Population Survey" (U.S. Census Bureau, August 2000), on the Internet at **www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/povmeas/papers/jsm00comp.pdf** (visited June 13, 2006).

[19] Because these medical programs are so large, determining a better measure of the value of medical benefits or a better way of accounting for the presence of adequate health insurance was a high priority of the National Academy of Sciences panel on poverty measurement. David Ellwood and Lawrence H. Summers argued that there is little theoretical foundation for including medical benefits as income, on the one hand, but then not adjusting income for other medical expenditures, such as insurance premium costs for those who must buy their own insurance and out-of-pocket expenditures for medical care, on the other. See Ellwood and Summers, *Conference on the Measurement of Noncash Benefits.* Proceedings, vol. 1 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1986). To treat all medical costs consistently, they concluded that it is preferable to exclude all medical care costs from income because: 1) there are large variations in medical need and more medical needs do not leave the individual better off; 2) medical benefits are not fungible, especially for the poor; and 3) there are many difficult measurement problems in trying to value medical benefits. Aaron, in the same volume, suggested (a suggestion he attributed to Gary Burtless), if a person was not poor on the basis of income, he could still be classified as poor if he did not have health insurance coverage. He argued that medical care is not fungible, so medical benefits should not be added to income. This last approach was adopted by the National Academy of Sciences in its report on poverty measurement (Citro and Michael, eds., *Measuring Poverty,* 1995).

[20] A revised model was implemented in 2004.

[21] Citro and Michael, eds., *Measuring Poverty*, 1995.

[22] Laura Wheaton, and Linda Giannarelli, "Underreporting of Means-Tested Transfer Programs in the March CPS." In American Statistical Association, *2000 Proceedings of the Section on Government Statistics and Section on Social Statistics*, 2000.

Misclassification in an experimental poverty measure

A test of poverty misclassification using data from the Consumer Expenditure Survey does not support the contention that medical needs must be treated differently from other needs in the measurement of poverty

Richard Bavier

Among the recommendations and proposals set forth in a 1995 National Research Council (NRC) panel report on measuring poverty,[1] perhaps the most controversial was the treatment of medical needs. The panel proposed poverty thresholds that reflected needs for food, clothing, shelter, and "a little more." However, the panel concluded that medical needs vary too much to be included in poverty thresholds. Instead, each individual family's medical out-of-pocket spending is to be subtracted from the family's actual income and the remainder compared against a poverty threshold that includes nothing for medical needs.[2] The panel also proposed the development of a companion "medical care risk index" to "monitor people's risks of incurring medical care costs that exceed their ability to pay."[3]

According to the NRC panel, if medical needs were included in the new thresholds it proposed, "it would be very easy to make an erroneous poverty classification."[4] The distribution of medical expenditures is more skewed than the distribution of expenditures for food, shelter, and clothing.[5] The panel believed that including typical amounts for medical needs in new poverty thresholds, as it recommends for other needs, would lead some researchers to misclassify as not poor some families that need very expensive medical care and to misclassify as poor other families that happen to need no medical care during the year.

The NRC panel's report did not try to estimate how much misclassification would result from including something for medical needs in the poverty thresholds.[6] This article derives such an estimate, using Consumer Expenditure (CE) survey data. The panel recommended the continued use of income as the measure of economic resources in classifying poverty. By contrast, in what follows, expenditures are used as the measure of economic resources in order to perform the misclassification tests.[7] As described in more detail subsequently, misclassification is measured when medical out-of-pocket spending is subtracted from adjusted total outlays and the remainder is compared against a threshold that includes nothing for medical out-of-pocket spending. Then the same misclassification test is performed when shelter expenditures are subtracted from adjusted total outlays and are compared against a threshold that includes nothing for shelter. Tabulated results show that

1. Including medical needs in a new poverty threshold does indeed misclassify some families, as the NRC panel warned.
2. The misclassification that results from including medical out-of-pocket spending needs in the poverty thresholds is compa-

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rable to the misclassification that results from including shelter needs.

The matter is significant because the NRC proposal to subtract each family's medical out-of-pocket spending from income in classifying poverty would impose a significant burden on producers and users of poverty statistics. If, however, including out-of-pocket medical needs in a new poverty threshold does not lead to more misclassification than does including other needs, then it may not be necessary to impose these substantial costs.

Research sample

Household out-of-pocket medical expenditures often do not occur uniformly over the year. Consequently, the distribution of such medical expenditures in quarterly data, the period used most by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its publications of expenditure data, is much more skewed among households than is the distribution of annual medical expenditures. For example, among units from three CE survey panels that provided four quarters of expenditure data over the period 2000–02, 7 percent of units had zero medical out-of-pocket spending over four quarters. By comparison, analysis of a sample that included quarterly expenditures from all second interviews (the first interview at which expenditure data are collected) from the same 2000–02 CE survey found 20 percent with no medical out-of-pocket spending in the quarter. Because the poverty measure being examined here is an annual measure, the research sample is limited to 2000–02 CE consumer units that provided four quarters of interview expenditure data ($n = 11,871$).

At present, the CE survey does not include longitudinal weights. To reflect sample design effects, the sample weight from the last of the four interviews for each unit is employed. Replicate weights provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on public-use files are employed for all estimates of standard error. The research sample does not reflect the population at any actual point in time, although it may be thought of as a probability sample gathered over 3 years.

As with other panel surveys, sample loss in the CE survey is significant, and selecting only those who remain in the sample introduces bias. Table 1 compares the distribution of the four-quarter CE sample with another CE sample that includes the second interview of all 2001-panel consumer units (again, the first interview in which expenditure data are collected), when sample loss would be minimized. The distributions differ by the reference person's age and marital status and by the size of the unit. The four-quarter research sample is older and more likely to be married (and so not living alone) than the second-interview sample.

Because consumer units may change composition over the course of a year, individuals living in a unit during the quarter for which expenditures are recorded may not be the same ones present and counted at the last interview.[8] To check for any bias that could result from the movement of persons into and out of sample units, the key calculations were replicated with a subsample created to eliminate most consumer units that changed their composition. The results were nearly identical to those presented later in this article.

The quality of CE survey medical expenditure data appears to be sufficient for satisfying the poverty misclassification tests subsequently presented.[9] Table 2 compares mean medical out-of-pocket spending amounts for the same demographic subgroups in the CE four-quarter research sample and the public-use file for the 2000 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, a survey designed specifically to measure health expenditures. The public-use file for the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey did not include amounts that households spent for health insurance premiums, so mean household expenditures from that survey are compared against total medical expenditures minus health insurance premiums in the CE survey.

If the CE survey and the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey displayed different patterns of mean medical expenditures across population subgroups, we would be less confident about subtracting CE medical out-of-pocket expenditures in the tests of misclassification that are to follow. However, when health insurance premiums are excluded from medical out-of-pocket expenditures in the CE data, mean amounts (in 2000 dollars) of such expenditures that remain are reasonably close to household spending in the benchmark Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Measures of family need

The NRC panel proposed to vary its new poverty thresholds by the number of adults and children in the family, as well as geographically. In the discussion that follows, variations in threshold by these or other family characteristics will be termed variation by *family type*. By contrast, measures of need that vary for each individual family will be said to be *family specific*. The panel concluded that needs for food, clothing, shelter, and "a little more" could be measured by *family type* in its proposed thresholds. However, because medical needs vary so much, the panel proposed that they be treated as *family specific*. Nothing would be included in the new thresholds for medical needs, but individual families' actual medical out-of-pocket spending would be deemed to reflect the families' needs and would be subtracted in full from actual income before the remainder was compared against the new thresholds. In the panel's view, including

Table 1. Distribution of consumer units in Consumer Expenditure (CE) survey panels

Category	2000–02 CE survey with four quarters		2001 CE survey interview 2	
	Percent of column	Standard error[1]	Percent of column	Standard error[1]
Sex of unit head:				
Male	51.8	1.0	51.4	0.8
Female	48.2	1.0	48.6	.8
Race of unit head:				
White	84.7	.8	83.9	.6
Black	11.3	.4	11.7	.2
Other	4.0	.6	4.4	.5
Age of unit head, years:				
Up to 21	.9	.2	3.2	[2].5
22 to 44	38.0	.5	41.7	[2].3
45 to 54	21.6	.4	20.2	[2].3
55 to 59	8.1	.3	7.7	.2
60 to 64	6.9	.3	6.0	[2].2
65 to 74	12.6	.3	10.9	[2].2
75 and older	12.0	.2	10.3	[2].1
Family size:				
One	25.9	.7	28.4	[2].5
Two	32.3	.7	31.5	.5
Three	16.1	.4	15.4	.3
Four	14.9	.5	14.5	.3
Five	6.8	.3	6.6	.2
More than five	2.5	.2	2.2	.1
Number of children:				
Zero	64.4	.5	64.4	.4
One	14.4	.4	14.6	.4
Two	13.7	.4	13.5	.3
Three	5.2	.3	5.3	.2
More than three	1.6	.2	1.6	.1
Number in unit 65 years or older:				
Zero	72.4	.4	76.0	[2].3
One	18.7	.5	16.5	[2].4
Two	8.8	.3	7.4	[2].2
More than two	.1	.0	.1	.0
Marital status of unit head:				
Married	58.0	.8	53.5	[2].5
Formerly married	28.5	.8	28.5	.7
Never married	13.5	.6	18.0	[2].6
Education of unit head:				
Under age 25	2.7	.3	6.6	[2].6
Did not finish high school	15.4	.6	14.7	.5
Earned high school diploma	28.6	.8	27.0	.6
Some college	26.3	.8	25.8	.6
College degree	27.0	.8	25.9	.6
Receipt of welfare by unit	1.6	.2	1.1	[2].1
Work limitation of unit head or spouse	3.5	.2	6.7	[2].3
Region:				
Northeast	19.8	.5	19.5	.4
Midwest	23.5	1.0	23.7	.5
South	35.9	.9	34.9	.6
West	20.8	.9	21.9	.8

[1] Standard errors are from replicate weights.

[2] Significantly different at 90-percent confidence level.

Table 2. Mean annual amounts of medical out-of-pocket expenditures, excluding insurance premiums, in 2000 dollars

Category	2000–02 CE survey	2000 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey
Total	$1,070	$1,013
Sex of unit head:		
Male	1,140	1,054
Female	995	965
Race of unit head:		
White	1,167	1,095
Black	523	562
Other	648	734
Age of unit head, years:		
Up to 21	310	224
22 to 44	697	689
45 to 54	1,117	1,112
55 to 59	1,262	1,235
60 to 64	1,492	1,272
65 to 74	1,510	1,567
75 and older	1,463	1,637
Family size:		
One	790	657
Two	1,325	1,196
Three	1,092	1,131
Four	1,044	1,169
Five	1,065	1,222
More than five	896	1,560
Number of children:		
Zero	1,132	995
One	988	933
Two	934	1,075
Three	1,024	1,142
More than three	725	1,530
Number in unit 65 years or older:		
Zero	922	842
One	1,303	1,364
Two	1,862	2,175
More than two	2,888	3,099
Marital status of unit head:		
Married	1,339	1,309
Formerly married	838	936
Never married	456	421
Education of unit head:		
Under age 25	337	367
Did not finish high school	795	953
Earned high school diploma	966	1,015
Some college	1,115	1,074
College degree	1,387	1,197
Receipt of welfare by unit	354	285
Work limitation of unit head or spouse	1,066	1,523
Region:		
Northeast	938	1,074
Midwest	1,128	1,075
South	1,085	1,021
West	1,103	893

family-type amounts for medical out-of-pocket spending in the thresholds would lead to too much "erroneous poverty classification."[10]

However, like medical needs, needs for food, clothing, and shelter vary for families with the same numbers of adults and children in the same locality. In other words, needs for items included in the panel's threshold vary among families in ways not accommodated by variations in those thresholds. For example, feeding and clothing teenaged children cost more than feeding and clothing infants. The housing need, which is the largest component in most families' budgets, varies as well. The Department of Housing and Urban Development would say that a couple with two teenaged boys would qualify for a two-bedroom apartment, but a couple with a teenaged boy and a teenaged girl would need three bedrooms. Further, housing choices may be constrained by supply. From time to time, the Department estimates the extent to which demand for housing by low-income families exceeds the affordable supply.[11] When it does, some families must pay more than the amounts for housing that are implicit in the panel's thresholds, because more affordable housing is unavailable, and not because they choose to substitute more consumption of housing for other discretionary consumption. The misclassification test will compare the effects of such unaccommodated variation in need for both medical out-of-pocket expenditures and shelter.

Experimental poverty thresholds

To test poverty misclassification, poverty thresholds from a recent Census Bureau experimental poverty report[12] are compared with expenditures in the four-quarter CE research sample described earlier. Table A-11 of that report includes 1999 poverty thresholds for a reference family of two adults and two children.[13] As described in Appendix A of the report, the thresholds were developed from CE expenditure data in accordance with the NRC panel's proposal, but with some modifications. One modification in some variations of the experimental thresholds is the addition of family-type amounts for medical out-of-pocket expenditures to amounts for food, clothing, shelter, and "a little more." The analysis to be presented starts with the reference family threshold of $19,527 from table A-11, a threshold that reflects spending patterns for CE units for which four quarters of data were available. The table notes that 8 percent of this threshold is deemed to be for medical out-of-pocket expenditures.

For the analysis that follows, this reference family threshold was updated from 1999 to 2000–02 with the CPI-U for All Items and then was divided into a portion for nonmedical needs (92 percent) and a portion for medical out-of-pocket needs (8 percent). The former was varied by a three-

parameter equivalence scale from table A-2 of the Census Bureau report based on the numbers of adults and children in the family. Then the portion of this family-size-adjusted amount that was deemed to be for shelter and utility needs (hereafter, simply "shelter needs") was varied by State and metropolitan area status, using Department of Housing and Urban Development Fair Market Rent data from table A-4. The panel estimated that 44 percent of its reference family threshold (which included nothing for medical needs) would be for shelter needs. With the addition of medical out-of-pocket expenditures to the experimental threshold, 41 percent of the expanded reference family threshold was deemed to be for shelter needs.

Recognizing that medical needs do not vary among families according to the same pattern as needs for food, shelter, and clothing, the Census Bureau report varied threshold amounts for medical out-of-pocket expenditures by a separate equivalence scale. The estimates that follow vary these threshold amounts by family size, health status, the presence of members aged 65 or older, and health insurance coverage, all in accordance with "risk factors" set forth in table A-10 of the report. (For details on these assignments, see box, this page.)

Expenditures

The thresholds just described were compared with appropriate annual expenditure levels from the research sample to determine poverty status and misclassification. The expenditure measure is total outlays,[14] a BLS-derived variable that differs from total quarterly expenditures by including payments of principal for financed homes and vehicles (rather than the full purchase price of financed vehicles in the quarter in which they were purchased).

Outlays summed over four quarters were adjusted to approximate the resource measure proposed by the NRC panel. Besides deducting medical out-of-pocket expenditures from resources, the panel proposed to subtract work expenses, including necessary childcare, and child support paid by a family member to another family.[15] Income taxes are not included in the total outlays variable employed in the measure of economic resources used in this article, so no subtraction is necessary. By contrast, reported Social Security taxes included in the total outlays variable were subtracted. Child support expenditures reported in the CE survey, which do not represent consumption by the sample consumer unit, also were subtracted in full from total outlays.

The Census Bureau experimental poverty report estimated childcare expenditures for families in the March Current Population Survey. For the misclassification test presented here, childcare expenditures reported in the CE survey were used. As proposed by the NRC panel, necessary childcare expenses were capped at the level of the Federal dependent-care tax credit or the earnings of the unit head or spouse, whichever was lower. Following the method in the NRC and in Census Bureau reports, other work expenses were estimated on the basis of a flat amount, multiplied by the number of weeks the reference person or spouse worked during the preceding year. Work expenses including necessary childcare were subtracted from total outlays on the grounds that the economic resources represented by these expenditures were not available to purchase any of the items included in the poverty thresholds.

The remaining expenditures, termed "adjusted total outlays" in what follows, were deemed to be the total resources available to the consumer unit. The NRC panel recommended that the measure of economic resources not include wealth.[16] However, CE survey data do not permit the identification of expenditures financed by reducing wealth, rather than from current income. So some expenditures financed by a reduction in wealth may be included in this analysis.

Variation in family-type amounts for medical out-of-pocket expenditures in the experimental thresholds

To apply the medical out-of-pocket expenditure "risk factors" from table A-10 of the Census Bureau report to individual consumer units in the CE survey research sample, the health insurance status of the member of the consumer unit had to be determined, as did the size of the unit, the presence or absence of members 65 and older, and the health of the head of the unit. The size of the unit and the presence or absence of members 65 and older were read directly from public-use family interview files. The CE survey does not ask a general health status question, so units were assigned a "fair/poor health" factor from table A-10 on the basis of whether the reference person or spouse reported illness or disability as the reason for not working.

Health insurance status was assigned on the basis of reports of health insurance coverage from detailed expenditure files. These files contain responses to questions about coverage of anyone in the unit by private insurance, Medicare, and Medicaid during the previous 12 months. In the analysis presented here, the responses were supplemented in two ways: if units reported health insurance expenditures, but no coverage, they were deemed to have been covered at some point by private health insurance and assigned the risk factor for that category; if units with members 65 and older reported no coverage and had no annual health insurance expenditures, they were assigned the public health insurance risk factor for their size and health status. Table A-10 has no risk factor for uninsured families with members aged 65 or older, because persons 65 or older usually are eligible for Medicare. In addition, indigent persons 65 or older and receiving Supplemental Security Income usually are eligible for Medicaid coverage, and other noninstitutionalized aged Medicare eligibles may receive Medicaid assistance with Medicare copayments.

Enabling assumption

The last step before an actual test of poverty misclassification can be performed is the presentation of an enabling assumption. Weaker than the panel's assumption that, for purposes of poverty classification, all medical out-of-pocket spending is necessary,[17] this enabling assumption is nonetheless only acknowledged, and not proved, here:

> Families are no more likely to make discretionary expenditures on shelter that leave insufficient resources for nonshelter needs than they are to make discretionary medical out-of-pocket expenditures that leave insufficient resources for nonmedical needs.

Of course, both types of poverty-inducing discretionary spending may occur, but it is assumed in this article that one type is no more likely than the other. To estimate poverty misclassification, either medical out-of-pocket or shelter spending that leaves a family with remaining spending below its threshold for other needs will be regarded as nondiscretionary spending.

Misclassification tests

Thresholds and expenditures were compared as follows:

- *Medical out-of-pocket expenditures in the threshold* (MIT), a poverty basket that includes all the items in the NRC panel's threshold proposal plus amounts for medical out-of-pocket expenditures, are compared with adjusted total outlays.
- *Medical out-of-pocket expenditures subtracted* (MS), the same basket as MIT, but with nothing for medical out-of-pocket expenditures, are compared with adjusted total outlays minus medical out-of-pocket expenditures.
- *Medical out-of-pocket expenditures in the threshold, with shelter subtracted* (MITHS), the same basket as MIT, but with nothing for shelter needs, is compared with adjusted total outlays minus shelter.[18]

Assuming that units will not make unnecessary medical out-of-pocket expenditures that leave spending on other needs below the threshold level, a unit that is not poor according to MIT, but that is poor according to MS, may be deemed to be misclassified by MIT. In other words, subtracting actual medical out-of-pocket spending left remaining spending below the unit's MS threshold. For purposes of comparison, units classified as poor by MIT, but not by MS, also will be deemed to be misclassified by MIT.[19] Similarly, assuming that units will not spend unnecessarily on shelter to the extent that other spending falls below the threshold, a unit classified as not poor under MIT, but poor according to MITHS, will be judged to be misclassified by MIT.

Table 3 presents results from the preceding exercise. The 1st and 3rd columns show, respectively, the percentage misclassified as not poor under the family-type measure of medical out-of-pocket expenditures used by the MIT threshold and the percentage misclassified as poor under the same measure and threshold. The 5th column shows the total misclassification one way or the other due to including medical out-of-pocket expenditures in the thresholds, and the 6th column shows the net misclassification. The 7th through 12th columns offer a similar presentation, but subtracting shelter spending from both MIT and adjusted total spending. As the NRC panel's report explained, the effect of its proposal to omit medical out-of-pocket expenditures from the thresholds and subtract it from income has the greatest effect on measured poverty among the aged. So table 3 re-

Table 3. "Erroneous poverty classification"

Category	Subtracting medical out-of-pocket expenditures						Subtracting shelter					
	MIT not poor to MS poor = misclassifed as not poor	Standard error	MIT poor to MS not poor = misclassified as poor	Standard error	Total erroneous poverty classification	Net rate of change with MS	MIT not poor to MITHS poor = misclassifed as not poor	Standard error	MIT poor to MITHS not poor = misclassified as poor	Standard error	Total erroneous poverty classification	Net rate of change with MITHS
All units	1.6	0.2	1.4	0.2	3.0	0.2	2.9	0.3	3.8	0.4	6.7	–0.9
With aged	3.3	.5	2.7	.4	6.1	.6	5.0	.8	5.5	.7	10.4	–.5

NOTE: MIT = medical out-of-pocket expenditures in threshold; MS = medical out-of-pocket expenditures subtracted; MITHS = medical out-of-pocket expenditures in threshold, shelter subtracted. MIT includes .08 for medical out-of-pocket expenditures, adjusted by equivalence scale from Kathleen Short, *Experimental Poverty Measures: 1999*, Current Population Reports P60-219 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2001); shelter share in MIT threshold = .41, adjusted by geographic factors from Short, *ibid.*

peats the misclassification test for all units and for those with a member aged 65 or older.

In comparison to misclassification with family-type measures of medical out-of-pocket expenditures, family-type measures of shelter result in significantly more units misclassified as poor (3.8 percent, compared with 1.4 percent) and also more misclassified as not poor (2.9 percent, as opposed to 1.6 percent). The same pattern holds for units with members aged 65 or older. This finding may be surprising in light of the NRC panel's assertion that medical out-of-pocket expenditures vary more than the needs the panel included in its proposed new threshold. To be sure, the coefficient of variation, a measure of relative variation that reflects the relation between a variable's standard deviation and its mean, is larger for medical out-of-pocket spending (114) than for shelter spending (89) in the research sample. Even controlling for family size and minimizing the likelihood of discretionary spending by selecting from the research sample only reference families with adjusted total outlays between 100 percent and 125 percent of their MIT thresholds, one obtains a greater coefficient of variation for medical out-of-pocket spending (93) than for shelter (43). However, the share of the total threshold represented by shelter, approximately 40 percent in this exercise, is much greater than the share represented by medical out-of-pocket expenditures, 8 percent for the reference family. The total variance in the combined needs included in a poverty threshold will be the sum of the variances of the individual needs, minus any covariances. To compare how much of the total variation in threshold needs is due to shelter and how much to medical out-of-pocket spending, the variance or standard deviation is a more appropriate measure than the coefficient of variation. Among reference families in the research sample with adjusted total outlays between 100 percent and 125 percent of their MIT thresholds, the standard deviation in shelter (3,741) is much greater than the standard deviation in medical out-of-pocket expenditures (1,061).

Table 4 presents the distribution of poverty among consumer units by the sex, race, age, marital status, education, and work limitation of their reference persons and by the unit's size, the presence of children and aged members, the receipt of welfare, and the geographic region in which the unit is located. The table shows that, although, on net, including medical out-of-pocket expenditures misclassifies 0.2 percent of units as not poor, the distribution of poverty according to MIT does not differ significantly from the distribution according to MS. Nor, in table 5, does the distribution of poverty rates.

With different choices (for example, the level for the reference family threshold, the shares of the threshold deemed to be for medical out-of-pocket expenditures and shelter, the geographic adjustments, and various equivalence scales), levels of both total and net misclassification can be increased or decreased. However, the patterns exhibited in table 3 persist in a wide range of alternatives. Both family measures introduce error, but the differences in misclassification shown in table 3 do not lend support to the contention that medical out-of-pocket expenditures must be estimated with family-specific measures, whereas a combined family-type threshold is sufficient for estimating other needs.

Collateral issues

It is noteworthy that the MS expenditure poverty rates shown in table 5 generally are higher than rates for a comparable experimental measure, NAS/U,[20] listed in table 4-3 in the Census Bureau experimental poverty report. This difference is due largely to the use in table 5 of a higher reference family MS threshold than the one used for NAS/U in the Census Bureau report. To generate an MS reference family threshold consistent with the MIT threshold from table A-11 of that report, the misclassification test presented in this article subtracted 8 percent from $19,527, the share of that threshold which table A-11 indicated was for medical out-of-pocket expenditures. That left an MS reference family threshold of $17,965, or $929 greater than the $17,036 NAS/U reference family threshold underlying the Census Bureau's table 4-3.[21] When the data in table 5 are rerun with an MS reference family threshold of $17,036, it is found that poverty rates for units with no members 65 or older are comparable to those in the Census Bureau report.

Less easy to reconcile are the high poverty rates shown in table 5 for units with one or more members 65 or older. In table 4-3 of the Census Bureau report, both official income poverty rates and NAS/U income poverty rates are lower for aged persons than for all persons. Even when the data in table 5 are rerun with the lower reference family threshold, MS *expenditure* poverty rates for units with members 65 or older are more than twice as high as for younger units.

The difference is similar regardless of whether medical out-of-pocket expenditures are or are not included in table 5, so the higher rates for the elderly shown in that table are not due to higher medical spending among the aged and will not bias the comparisons of MIT and MS that are the central topic of this article. However, the high expenditure poverty rates listed in the table suggest that the distribution of *expenditures* among the aged is different from the distribution of *income* among the aged in ways that are relevant to the measurement of poverty. This phenomenon deserves more exploration than can be given here.

THE ANALYSIS PRESENTED IN THESE PAGES finds that needs for medical out-of-pocket spending may be included in a poverty threshold with misclassification effects that are no more

Table 4. Distribution of units classified as poor when adjusted outlays are compared with experimental thresholds

Category	MIT expenditure poor		MS expenditure poor	
	Percent of column	Standard error[1]	Percent of column	Standard error[1]
Sex of unit head:				
Male	40.8	1.7	40.6	1.4
Female	59.2	1.7	59.4	1.4
Race of unit head:				
White	72.9	2.4	73.7	2.4
Black	20.9	1.7	20.3	1.7
Other	6.1	2.0	6.0	1.9
Age of unit head, years:				
Up to 21	1.4	.4	1.4	.4
22 to 44	27.7	1.6	26.4	1.4
45 to 54	14.3	1.5	13.8	1.5
55 to 59	5.3	.8	5.5	.9
60 to 64	5.6	.7	6.5	.9
65 to 74	18.2	1.4	18.1	1.5
75 and older	27.3	1.3	28.1	1.2
Family size:				
One	33.0	1.6	33.2	1.4
Two	30.1	1.6	30.5	1.6
Three	13.1	1.3	12.8	1.3
Four	10.7	1.3	10.6	1.2
Five	6.3	.8	5.7	.7
More than five	3.7	.9	3.9	.9
Number of children:				
Zero	69.8	2.0	70.5	1.8
One	10.9	1.5	10.3	1.4
Two	9.2	1.1	8.7	1.0
Three	5.9	.7	5.7	.7
More than three	2.9	.6	3.2	.6
Number in unit 65 years or older:				
Zero	50.9	1.7	50.5	1.4
One	33.6	1.8	33.2	1.6
Two	15.3	1.1	16.1	1.0
More than two	.2	.2	.3	.2
Marital status of unit head:				
Married	40.9	1.9	41.8	1.7
Formerly married	42.6	2.1	42.0	1.9
Never married	16.5	1.3	16.2	1.3
Education of unit head:				
Under age 25	3.5	.7	3.3	.6
Did not finish high school	43.4	1.7	43.4	1.6
Earned high school diploma	32.2	1.9	33.2	1.9
Some college	14.2	1.3	13.8	1.3
College degree	6.7	.8	6.3	1.0
Receipt of welfare by unit	5.3	.7	5.4	.8
Work limitation of unit head or spouse	5.2	.6	4.7	.6
Region:				
Northeast	21.4	2.4	20.7	2.4
Midwest	19.4	2.8	19.8	2.8
South	41.9	3.1	42.8	3.1
West	17.3	1.8	16.7	2.0

[1] Standard errors are from replicate weights.

NOTE: MIT = medical out-of-pocket expenditures in threshold; MS = medical out-of-pocket expenditures subtracted; MITHS = medical out-of-pocket expenditures in threshold, shelter subtracted.

Table 5. Distribution of poverty rates when adjusted outlays are compared with experimental thresholds

Category	MIT		MS	
	Poverty rate	Standard error[1]	Poverty rate	Standard error[1]
All units	16.0	0.9	16.2	0.8
Sex of unit head:				
Male	12.6	1.0	12.6	.9
Female	19.6	1.0	19.9	1.0
Race of unit head:				
White	13.8	.8	14.1	.8
Black	29.5	2.4	28.9	2.5
Other	24.8	5.2	24.7	4.6
Age of unit head, years:				
Up to 21	26.2	6.9	27.0	7.0
22 to 44	11.7	1.0	11.2	.9
45 to 54	10.6	1.2	10.3	1.2
55 to 59	10.3	1.7	10.9	1.7
60 to 64	13.1	1.7	15.4	2.1
65 to 74	23.1	1.8	23.3	2.2
75 and older	36.4	2.2	37.9	2.4
Family size:				
One	20.3	1.4	20.7	1.5
Two	14.9	.9	15.3	.9
Three	13.0	1.6	12.9	1.6
Four	11.5	1.5	11.5	1.3
Five	14.8	1.9	13.6	1.7
More than five	24.2	4.9	25.7	4.9
Number of children:				
Zero	17.3	1.0	17.7	1.0
One	12.0	1.9	11.5	1.7
Two	10.7	1.3	10.3	1.2
Three	18.0	2.2	17.5	2.1
More than three	28.5	4.5	32.3	4.2
Number in unit 65 years or older:				
Zero	11.2	.8	11.3	.7
One	28.7	1.5	28.6	1.6
Two	27.7	2.3	29.5	2.5
More than two	42.4	24.7	50.3	26.1
Marital status of unit head:				
Married	11.3	.7	11.6	.8
Formerly married	23.8	1.6	23.8	1.5
Never married	19.6	1.4	19.5	1.5
Education of unit head:				
Under age 25	20.4	4.1	19.7	3.9
Did not finish high school	45.2	2.3	45.7	2.1
Earned high school diploma	18.0	1.3	18.7	1.4
Some college	8.6	.9	8.5	.9
College degree	3.9	.5	3.8	.6
Receipt of welfare by unit	51.7	4.3	52.8	4.2
Work limitation of unit head or spouse	23.3	3.0	21.6	3.2
Region:				
Northeast	17.3	2.0	16.9	2.1
Midwest	13.2	1.8	13.6	1.8
South	18.6	1.9	19.3	1.8
West	13.3	1.1	13.0	1.3

[1] Standard errors are from replicate weights.

NOTE: MIT = medical out-of-pocket expenditures in threshold; MS = medical out-of-pocket expenditures subtracted; MITHS = medical out-of-pocket expenditures in threshold, shelter subtracted.

severe than those associated with including needs for shelter. Although imprecision certainly is not desirable in itself, the finding that medical out-of-pocket expenditures do not have to be treated as a special case is good news for two reasons. First, despite Pat Doyle's good work,[22] we remain far from being able to implement the NRC panel's recommendation for a "medical care risk index." Without this companion measure, the panel's proposed poverty threshold might not detect the deprivation of families that forego necessary medical care because they cannot afford it. Second, subtracting estimates of each individual family's out-of-pocket medical expenditures as a stage in determining that family's poverty status would impose a serious practical burden on agencies that produce poverty statistics and analysts who use them. The finding presented here is that there is little empirical evidence justifying any imposition of that burden.

It is a goal of government assistance programs that apply a means test for eligibility to accommodate family-specific variation in need, and some, such as the Food Stamp Program, do by making adjustments to countable income for unusually high actual expenditures for shelter and medical care. However, for the statistical measure of poverty, family-type measures of medical needs introduce no more errors than do family-type measures of other needs that are included in poverty thresholds. □

Notes

[1] Constance P. Citro and Robert T. Michael, eds., *Measuring Poverty: A New Approach* (Washington, DC, National Academy Press, 1995).

[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 223–37.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 237.

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 224.

[5] Table 4-1 in the panel's report includes a distribution of medical out-of-pocket spending. Table 1500, "Composition of consumer unit: annual means, standard errors and coefficient of variation, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2003," produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/cex/2003/stnderror/cucomp.pdf**, illustrates the greater relative variation in medical spending than in spending for food or shelter.

[6] The panel's report notes, "The original thresholds implicitly allowed for some out-of-pocket medical care expenditures in the multiplier, but not for the fact that such costs differ substantially by people's health status and other characteristics" (Citro and Michael, *Measuring Poverty*, p. 68).

[7] The panel recommended that the Department of Labor assess the costs and benefits of expanding the CE survey with an eye toward eventually generating official poverty statistics based upon expenditures rather than income (*Ibid.*, p. 292).

[8] Income and poverty data from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS) also reflect a disconnect between the reference periods of their demographic and economic variables. The demographic unit reflects persons present as of the March survey date, whereas the reference period for most income questions is the preceding calendar year.

[9] E. Raphael Branch, "The Consumer Expenditure Survey: a comparative analysis," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1994, pp. 47—55.

[10] Citro and Michael, *Measuring Poverty*, p. 224.

[11] *A Report on Worst Case Housing Needs in 1999: New Opportunity Amid Continuing Challenges* (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2001).

[12] Kathleen Short, *Experimental Poverty Measures: 1999,* Current Population Reports P60–216 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2001).

[13] Like the current thresholds, the NRC panel's thresholds were estimated for families. For the analysis set forth in this article, the threshold parameters were applied to all persons in a CE consumer unit, regardless of whether they were or were not related.

[14] John M. Rogers and Maureen B. Gray, "CE data: quintiles of income vs. quintiles of outlays," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1994, pp. 32–37.

[15] Citro and Michael, *Measuring Poverty*, p.10.

[16] *Ibid.*, pp. 214–18.

[17] *Ibid.*, pp. 388–89.

[18] For correspondence with the use of CE data in the panel's report and in the Census Bureau experimental poverty report, the sum of spending on shelter plus utilities was subtracted from adjusted total outlays. Other necessary housing costs, such as the cost of furnishings and maintenance, are presumed to be included in the multiplier to provide "a little more" for unspecified needs.

[19] The enabling assumption adopted earlier allowed that, under specific circumstances, the presence of medical need may be inferred from the presence of medical out-of-pocket expenditures. However, because families may not be able to afford necessary medical care, the absence of medical need cannot be inferred from the absence of medical out-of-pocket expenditures.

[20] The NAS/U, a modification of a measure from the National Academy of Sciences report, is not standardized to match the official poverty rate.

[21] Short, *Experimental Poverty Measures*, table A-1. Note that subtracting 8 percent of the MIT level of $19,527 is an approximation to make the MIT and MS thresholds comparable for this exercise. To produce a threshold figure without medical out-of-pocket expenditures, in accordance with the National Academy of Science approach, would involve recalculating median expenditures without medical out-of-pocket spending.

[22] Pat Doyle, "Who's at Risk? Designing a Medical Care Risk Index," Poverty Measurement Working Paper (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1997), on the Internet at **www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/povmeas/papers/mcrindex.html**.

China's changing economy

Lawrence H. Leith

By all accounts, the economy of China has undergone profound changes over the last several decades. The changes began in the late 1970s, shortly after the death of Mao Zedong, and they have been accelerating in recent years. Since 1978, when Mao's successor, Deng Xiaoping, introduced the first market-oriented reforms, China has developed one of the most dynamic and fastest-growing economies in the world. With its opening to foreign trade and investment, its burgeoning stock markets, and its rapidly growing private sector, China is well on its way to becoming an advanced industrial nation, as well as a major player on the global economic scene. At the same time, as observers have noted, the changes have not come without costs, such as rising income inequality between the urban and rural areas, growing social unrest, and worsening environmental problems.[1]

Signs of the changes in China's economy abound. They can be seen not only in the country's macroeconomic statistics, but also in the visual evidence available to a visitor. When making the journey from the United States to China, for example, a traveler may notice that the airports in Beijing and Shanghai differ little from those in New York, Washington, and Tokyo: each is a modern, high-tech facility that essentially doubles as a shopping mall, with many of the same kinds of international fast-food chains, boutiques, and other retail establishments. Such a traveler might be surprised at the hotel accommodations available in most Chinese cities, with air-conditioning, cable television (including programming in English), Internet access, and personal amenities such as toothpaste, shampoo, and shower gel.

Similarly, a person visiting a major city in China sees many of the same indications of commerce and economic activity that he or she might discern in Western cities: highrise buildings form the skylines; commercial banks, real estate offices, and other financial institutions fill the central business districts; large department stores, boutiques, grocery stores, and restaurants provide shopping and refreshment in the downtown areas; taxis, trucks, private automobiles, motor scooters, bicycles, and pedestrians crowd the busy streets; and the ubiquitous street vendors—both licensed and unlicensed—hawk their goods on every corner. Indeed, almost any consumer product available in the United States today also can be found in China. But, in addition to the visible signs of prosperity and heightened economic activity, one sees also unemployment, inequality, poverty, and pollution.

Some statistical comparisons between the United States and China help put the size and potential of the Chinese economy into perspective.[2] Although the land areas of the two countries are roughly the same, China's population of 1.3 billion exceeds the U.S. population by about a billion people. Similarly, China's labor force—those working or looking for work—which reached nearly 800 million in 2005, is more than 5 times the size of the U.S. labor force. China's level of employment reached 744 million in 2003, and the official (urban) unemployment rate was 4.3 percent. In the same year, the U.S. economy employed 138 million people and the unemployment rate in metropolitan areas was 6.0 percent.[3]

China's real gross domestic product (GDP) grew a phenomenal 9.3 percent in 2005, while the U.S. economy's growth rate for that period was 3.5 percent. Measured in terms of purchasing power parity, China's GDP totaled $8.2 trillion, or about $6,300 per capita. Even at the official exchange rate, China's GDP ($1.8 trillion) ranked seventh in the world, just ahead of Italy's ($1.7 trillion) and just behind France's ($2.1 trillion). By comparison, U.S. GDP, second only to that of the European Union, rose to $12.8 trillion in 2005 ($12.5 trillion in purchasing power parity), or close to $42,000 per capita.

China's economic reforms began in 1978, when many of its communes and collectives were dismantled and replaced with a "responsibility system," in which individual farmers were given greater choice over what they produce. Legislation passed the next year permitted foreign companies and other economic organizations or individuals to join with their Chinese counterparts to establish businesses in China. The reforms continued into the 1980s and 1990s and accelerated after 1994, when passage of the Company Law laid the groundwork for Western-style corporate structures.

Another important milestone came in 1997, when the 15th Party Congress voted to allow many struggling State-owned enterprises (SOE's) to go bankrupt. Two years later, a constitutional amendment granted the private sector equal status with SOE's. Next, in perhaps the most striking display of its commitment to being part of the world economy, China gained entry into the World Trade Organization in 2001. Then, in 2004, the Chinese government guaranteed private property rights in its Constitution, further paving the way toward a full-scale market economy.

Employment trends in China over the last several decades provide further evidence of the manifold changes that have occurred since the economic reforms began.[4] According to China's National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), the nation's economy employed 402 million people in 1978, more than two-thirds of whom worked in *primary industries*—farming, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishing. By 2003, the level of employment had risen to 744 million, an increase of 85 percent, or about 3.5 percent per year. During that 25-year period, the share of em-

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ployment held by primary industries dropped from 71 percent to 49 percent, while the share held by *secondary industries* (mining, manufacturing, and construction) increased from 17 percent to 22 percent and the share held by *tertiary industries* (finance, insurance, real estate, wholesale and retail trade, and services) increased from 12 percent to 29 percent. A 2002 *Monthly Labor Review* article by Ming Lu and others concludes that one of the main reasons for the strong growth in the tertiary industries is increased privatization, which they argue is easier in such tertiary industries as trade and services, due to fewer restrictions and lower startup costs.[5]

In terms of employment, China's manufacturing industry is the largest in the world. In a 2005 article in the *Monthly Labor Review*, Judith Banister examines manufacturing employment during the 1978–2002 period.[6] Banister argues that China's official estimate of 83 million manufacturing workers in 2002 probably is understated, with the actual figure closer to 109 million. For perspective, in the same year, the Group of Seven (G7) major industrialized nations—Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States—employed a combined total of 53 million manufacturing workers. Thus, even by the official estimate, China's manufacturing employment exceeds that of the entire G7 by 30 million workers. Despite the large numbers, however, the industry has experienced considerable restructuring in recent years, as the effects of productivity gains and privatization have begun to take hold, leaving many workers unemployed.

To take up the slack from failing State-owned enterprises and other businesses shedding workers, the Chinese government has been encouraging entrepreneurship and self-employment by relaxing some of the registry requirements for starting a business and by providing training. China's NBS estimates that the share of total employment in SOE's in 1978 was around 19 percent (75 million workers); by 2003, that figure had fallen to about 9 percent (69 million workers). By contrast, the number of self-employed workers and the number employed in private enterprises, both of which barely registered in 1978, had grown to 46 million and 43 million, respectively, by 2003.[7]

Two other areas that demonstrate China's changing economy are international trade and foreign direct investment (FDI).[8] China exported $752.2 billion worth of goods in 2005, while importing $631.8 billion. More than a fifth (21.1 percent) of those exports went to the United States, 17 percent went to Hong Kong, and 12.4 percent went to Japan. FDI in China reached $153 billion in new agreements in 2004. Hong Kong was the principal investor ($19 billion), followed by the British Virgin Islands ($6.73 billion), South Korea ($6.25 billion), Japan ($5.45 billion), and the United States ($3.94 billion).

Closely related to both international trade and FDI are the so-called special economic zones (SEZ's)—areas with lower taxes, fewer legal restrictions, and other incentives designed to encourage foreign investment and increase international trade. The SEZ's generally import components, raw materials, machinery, and other inputs to produce finished goods, primarily for export. Although these areas represent only a fraction of China's overall economy, they are an important part of the country's effort to become integrated into the global economy. □

Notes

[1] For more on the costs of China's economic reforms, see Wayne M. Morrison, "China's Economic Conditions," CRS Issue Brief for Congress (Congressional Research Service, March 17, 2006), pp. 10–12.

[2] The data cited in this and the subsequent paragraph are from the CIA's *World Factbook: 2005* (Central Intelligence Agency, 2005); on the Internet at **http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html**.

[3] The overall unemployment rate in the United States in 2003 also was 6.0 percent.

[4] The data cited in this paragraph are from *China Statistical Yearbook: 2004* (National Bureau of Statistics of China, 2004); on the Internet at **http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/statisticaldata/yearlydata/yb2004-e/indexeh.htm**.

[5] Ming Lu, Jianyong Fan, Shejian Liu, and Yan Yan, "Employment restructuring during China's economic transition," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 2002, pp. 25–31.

[6] Judith Banister, "Manufacturing employment in China," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 2005, pp. 11–29.

[7] *China Statistical Yearbook: 2004*.

[8] Data on imports and exports are from *World Factbook: 2005*; data on foreign direct investment are from "Foreign Investment in China" (Washington, U.S.-China Business Council, 2005); on the Internet at **http://www.uschina.org/statistics/2005foreigninvestment.html**.

Analyzing employment trends

Job growth during the current economic expansion has been slower than in previous expansions. During the period from December 2001 to March 2006, the average monthly increase in payroll employment was 77,000. Over a comparable period following the 1990–91 recession, the average increase was 168,000. Explanations for slower growth in the current period tend to focus on factors related to aggregate demand and labor demand, such as health care costs, outsourcing, and productivity growth. But part of the explanation might relate to supply-side factors such as slower labor force growth. Todd E. Clark and Taisuke Nakata of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City examine these issues in "The Trend Growth Rate of Employment: Past, Present, and Future," a study published in the Bank's *Economic Review.*

Economists sometimes refer to the "trend growth rate of employment"—the number of jobs that must be added each month to keep pace with population growth and changing trends in labor force participation. Common "rule-of-thumb" estimates of trend growth currently put the figure at 150,000 jobs per month. This means that over-the-month changes in payroll employment exceeding 150,000 generally are interpreted as strong job growth, while smaller increases are seen as weak job growth. Such interpretations have important implications for monetary and fiscal policy. Clark and Nakata hypothesize that the current trend growth rate may be to high: "If trend job growth were too slow, actual growth in jobs that appears weak by historical standards could exceed the new trend rate." They find that declining growth rates in the population and in labor force participation have led to slower job growth in recent decades.

The first section of the article analyzes employment trends from the BLS payroll and household surveys for the 1955–2005 period. Clark and Nakata begin by examining employment growth for the 1955–84 and 1985–2005 periods. Next, in a "simple approach" to separating trend growth from business cycle influences the authors look at employment changes from peak to peak in the business cycles. Third, they analyze job growth using more sophisticated statistical methods that separate the trend and cyclical components of employment growth. Clark and Nakata conclude that all three results suggest that employment growth has slowed considerably since 1955.

The second part of the article analyzes various employment projections for the 2005–15 period. The authors argue that combining information from several forecasts might provide a more accurate estimate than individual forecasts. Noting that BLS and other Government agencies expect payroll employment to increase by 1.0 to 1.3 percent annually during the 2005–15 period, Clark and Nakata estimate a trend growth rate for the coming decade of 1.1 percent per year, or about 120,000 jobs per month. They point out, however, that a reasonable confidence interval ranges from 0.8 to 1.3 percent annually, or 85,000 to 150,000 jobs per month.

Household spending on energy

The urban population of the United States devoted an average of 8.0 percent of their total annual expenditures to energy over the 1982–2004 period. The share of total expenditures allocated to the purchase of gasoline and motor oil was 3.8 percent; electricity accounted for 2.8 percent of total spending, and natural gas and fuel oil accounted for the remainder.

The share of the household budget spent on energy consumption at different times and by various groups is the subject of "Household energy expenditures, 1982–2005," by David B. Cashin and Leslie McGranahan (*Chicago Fed Letter*, June 2006).

The share of household spending devoted to energy expenditures—which is a function of energy prices, quantities consumed, and total expenditures—was at its recent high in the early 1980s. During that period, energy expenditures averaged 11 percent of the household budget. Between 1990 and 2004, household spending on energy dropped to an average of 7 percent of expenditures. For last year, 2005, the authors estimate that households saw 8.5 percent of their spending go for energy products.

Until 2005, the inflation-adjusted price of gasoline, the largest component of energy consumption, has been below its 1982 level. However, prices of electricity have gradually declined since the 1980s. Natural gas prices rose through the mid-1980s, fell during the late-1980s and 1990s, and have risen since 2000. Per household consumption of gasoline has remained relatively steady during this period, while natural gas consumption has declined and consumption of electricity has increased.

A look at energy expenditures among income quartiles shows that the energy's share of expenditures decreases as income increases. The bottom income quartile, with the lowest income, had the highest share of energy spending. This would be attributable to the fact that home energy, like food, is a basic necessity.

A comparison of energy expenditures of elderly and non-elderly consumers shows that while energy spending as a whole is nearly the same for both groups, the allocation of expenditures among the various types of energy is somewhat different: the elderly spend less on gasoline and more on electricity, natural gas, and fuel oil. This is not too surprising, given that elderly persons are likely to be retired, while the non-elderly are likely to be commuting to work by car.

The authors' analysis of differences in energy expenditures among various groups yields the same results in different periods and at different energy price levels. □

Leaving scientific careers

Leaving Science: Occupational Exit from Scientific Careers. By Anne E. Preston. New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 2004, 208 pp., $37.50/ hardback.

During the last 30 years, there has been a reduction in the percentage of U.S.-born men choosing science and engineering majors and an accompanying decline in the number of bachelor's and doctoral degrees awarded in those fields. At the same time, both governmental and private organizations have financed programs to attract young women students to science and engineering. This has been successful, and the percentage of natural science and engineering degrees awarded to women has increased from 12 percent in 1970 to 38 percent in 2002. Much attention has been focused on these two phenomena. However, the other end of the pipeline has not received its due share of attention. During this same time period, the number of professionals leaving science for other careers has dramatically increased. Anne Preston, an economics professor at Haverford College, wrote *Leaving Science: Occupational Exit from Scientific Careers* to focus attention on this problem and to provide reasons for it and possible solutions.

Preston used three different data sets in her research. The first was a stratified systematic sample collected by the National Science Foundation in 1982 of more than 100,000 respondents to the 1980 census who had reported they were scientists. The survey respondents were resurveyed in 1984, 1986, and 1989. Although the data were helpful in establishing national patterns of exit from science during a specified time period, they had several limitations. Consequently, Preston relied more heavily on the second and third data sets. The second data set was the result of a work-history survey sent to the population of active female alumnae and a random sample of active male alumni who received degrees in science, math, or engineering from an unnamed large public university in the Northeast from the mid-1960s to 1991. Approximately 35 percent, or 1,668, of the surveys were completed and returned. The third data set was a subset of the second. From these 1,688 respondents, 26 pairs of women and another 26 pairs of men were selected to participate in interviews concerning both their education and career experiences.

The research shows that the problem begins early, as 36.5 percent of the female and 27.4 percent of the male science graduates left science even before they entered the labor market, that is, they took a nonscientific job or none at all. For those having held a job in a scientific field, both men and women were more likely to leave for nonscience employment than to remain unemployed. Women were 50 percent more likely to exit for nonscience employment, and more than 230 percent more likely (330 percent as likely) to exit employment altogether, with about 45 percent of those women doing so in order to care for their family.

Preston delved deeply into the effect of family responsibilities (spouse and children) on career outcomes and the differences between the genders in this area. She found that family responsibilities "commonly result in the reallocation of the women's time away from work and toward the family," while "for a man [they] lead to a reallocation of time toward work to increase the size and stability of his income." Furthermore, women are much more likely to sacrifice their careers in order for their husbands to advance theirs than vice versa. On the other hand, women are also much more likely to feel that they can leave their careers in science because they have a financial cushion from their husband's income.

Preston states that there are several factors that contribute to a person's decision to exit the scientific field. These factors include low pay and lack of opportunity, inadequate or no mentoring, discontent with science itself, accelerating knowledge growth in one's area of expertise, and gender discrimination.

Low pay and lack of opportunity were the primary reasons cited by male scientists exiting the field, while for females, these reasons were mentioned, but were seldom the major causes of exit. Having a mentor in college and early in one's scientific career has a crucial impact on whether one stays in the field. However, men and women receive mentoring at significantly different rates. Primarily because males dominate the scientific field, young male scientists are much more likely than females to receive good mentoring, both formal and informal. Discontent with science itself is another reason for exit that has a significant gender difference; female scientists are more inclined to be dissatisfied with the lack of personal contact and unemotional nature of their work. However, both men and women who exited science related that they found alternative careers more interesting and rewarding. The requirement of constantly updating skills in fields where knowledge growth is accelerating is often a factor leading to exit from science. Once again this weighs more heavily on females,

who usually have less time during nonwork hours to devote to study. On the matter of gender discrimination, Preston writes, "While perceptions of discriminatory treatment and unequal opportunities were not a direct cause of exit for any of the interviewed women, a majority of the women recalled instances when they felt that they were not respected or not treated appropriately solely because of their gender."

Preston has done an incisive analysis of the national and university data sets. She draws her conclusions based upon rigorous statistical analysis and, as an economist, in a few cases also provides explanations in terms of economic theories, for example, using the human capital theory to explain why "income-seeking" scientists leave the field. The interviews provide a more indepth understanding of the reasons for exit than would have been obtained from relying only on the survey data. Numerous quotes from interviewees give the reader a more personal aspect and allow the reader to empathize with interviewees. This book is a valuable addition to the literature on the subject as it describes the first significant examination of this worrisome increasing trend of exit from scientific careers. Furthermore, the policy recommendations it includes are realistic, and most of them have already been implemented in some places, but now just need to be expanded. Serious consideration should be given to these recommendations if the United States is to maintain a healthy scientific workforce.

—Ronald Johnson

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Living Conditions,
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Current Labor Statistics

Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

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

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

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

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

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

Symbols

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

in each establishment which reports them.

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

Establishment survey data are annually adjusted to comprehensive counts of employment (called "benchmarks"). The March 2003 benchmark was introduced in February 2004 with the release of data for January 2004, published in the March 2004 issue of the *Review.* With the release in June 2003, CES completed a conversion from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and completed the transition from its original quota sample design to a probability-based sample design. The industry-coding update included reconstruction of historical estimates in order to preserve time series for data users. Normally 5 years of seasonally adjusted data are revised with each benchmark revision. However, with this release, the entire new time series history for all CES data series were re-seasonally adjusted due to the NAICS conversion, which resulted in the revision of all CES time series.

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

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

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

In the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on incomplete returns and are published as preliminary in the tables (12–17 in the *Review).* When all returns have been received, the estimates are revised and published as "final" (prior to any benchmark revisions) in the third month of their appearance. Thus, December data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March. For the same reasons, quarterly establishment data (table 1) are preliminary for the first 2 months of publication and final in the third month. Fourth-quarter data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March.

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

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

An **establishment** is an economic unit, such as a farm, mine, factory, or store, that produces goods or provides services. It is typically at a single physical location and engaged in one, or predominantly one, type of economic activity for which a single industrial classification may be applied. Occasionally, a single physical location encompasses two or more distinct and significant activities. Each activity should be reported as a separate establishment if separate records are kept and the various activities are classified under different NAICS industries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Data users should note that seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS series is conducted with fewer data observations than is customary. The historical data, therefore, may be subject to larger than normal revisions. Because the seasonal patterns in economic data series typically emerge over time, the standard use of moving averages as seasonal filters to capture these effects requires longer series than are currently available. As a result, the stable seasonal filter option is used in the seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS data. When calculating seasonal factors, this filter takes an average for each calendar month after detrending the series. The stable seasonal filter assumes that the seasonal factors are fixed; a necessary assumption until sufficient data are available. When the stable seasonal filter is no longer needed, other program features also may be introduced, such as outlier adjustment and extended diagnostic testing. Additionally, it is expected that more series, such as layoffs and discharges and additional industries, may be seasonally adjusted when more data are available.

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

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1–3; 30–36)

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

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

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

Statistical series on total compensation

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

The 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 involved in the stoppages.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated working time: Aggregate workdays lost as a percent of the aggregate number of standard workdays in the period multiplied by total employment in the period.

Notes on the data

This series is not comparable with the one terminated in 1981 that covered strikes involving six workers or more.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on work stoppages data, contact the Office of Compensation and Working Conditions: (202) 691–6282, or the Internet:

www.bls.gov/cba/

Price Data

(Tables 2; 37–47)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) is a measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The CPI is calculated monthly for two population groups, one consisting only of urban households whose primary source of income is derived from the employment of wage earners and clerical workers, and the other consisting of all urban households. The wage earner index (CPI-W) is a continuation of the historic index that was introduced well over a half-century ago for use in wage negotiations. As new uses were developed for the CPI in recent years, the need for a broader and more representative index became apparent. The all-urban consumer index (CPI-U), introduced in 1978, is representative of the 1993–95 buying habits of about 87 percent of the noninstitutional population of the United States at that time, compared with 32 percent represented in the CPI-W. In addition to wage earners and clerical workers, the CPI-U covers professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees, and others not in the labor force.

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

Producer Price Indexes (PPI) measure average changes in prices received by domestic producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes currently contains about 3,200 commodities and about 80,000 quotations per month, selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; and gas and electricity and public utilities sectors. The stage-of-processing structure of PPI organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication (that is, finished goods, intermediate goods, and crude

materials). The traditional commodity structure of PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry and product structure of PPI organizes data in accordance with the 2002 North American Industry Classification System and product codes developed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 48–51)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

Unit nonlabor costs contain all the 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, nonprofit institutions, paid employees of private households, and the rental value of owner-occupied dwellings. Nonfarm business also excludes farming. Private business and private nonfarm business further exclude government enterprises. The measures are supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis. Annual estimates of manufacturing sectoral output are produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Quarterly manufacturing output indexes from the Federal Reserve Board are adjusted to these annual output measures by the BLS. Compensation data are developed from data of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Hours data are developed from data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

Although these measures relate output to hours and capital services, they do not measure the contributions of labor, capital, or any other specific factor of production. Rather, they reflect the joint effect of many influences, including changes in technology; shifts in the composition of the labor force; capital investment; level of output; changes in the utilization of capacity, energy, material, and research and development; the organization of production; managerial skill; and characteristics and efforts of the work force.

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

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 52–54)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

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

(available on the BLS Web site at: **www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2000/06/art1full.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/flslforc.pdf**

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

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

Table 54 presents comparative indexes of manufacturing labor productivity (output per hour), output, total hours, compensation per hour, and unit labor costs for the United States, Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and nine European countries. These measures are trend comparisons—that is, series that measure changes over time—rather than level comparisons. BLS does not recommend using these series for level comparisons because of technical problems.

BLS constructs the comparative indexes from three basic aggregate measures—output, total labor hours, and total compensation. The hours and compensation measures refer to all employed persons (wage and salary earners plus self-employed persons and unpaid family workers) with the exception of Belgium and Taiwan, where only employees (wage and salary earners), are counted.

Definitions

Output, in general, refers to value added in manufacturing from the national accounts of each country. However, the output series for Japan prior to 1970 is an index of industrial production, and the national accounts measures for the United Kingdom are essentially identical to their indexes of industrial production.

The output measure for manufacturing in the United States is the chain-weighted index of real gross product originating (deflated value added), estimated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce. It is based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information on the U.S. measure, see "Improved Estimates of Gross Product by Industry for 1947–98," Survey of Current Business, June 2000, pp. 24–38

and "Gross Domestic Product by Industry for 1947–86. New Estimates Based on the North American Industry Classification System," Survey of Current Business, December 2005, pp. 70–84. Most of the other economies now also use annual moving price weights, but earlier years were estimated using fixed price weights, with the weights typically updated every 5 or 10 years.

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

Total labor hours refers to hours worked in all economies. The measures are developed from statistics of manufacturing employment and average hours. The series used for Australia, Canada, Denmark, France (from 1970 forward), Germany, Norway, and Sweden are official series published with the national accounts. For the United Kingdom from 1992, an official annual index of total manufacturing hours is used. Where official total hours series are not available, the measures are developed by BLS using employment figures published with the national accounts, or other comprehensive employment series, and estimates of annual hours worked.

Total compensation (labor cost) includes all payments in cash or in-kind made directly to employees plus employer expenditures for legally required insurance programs and contractual and private benefit plans. The measures are from the national accounts of each economy, except those for Belgium, which are developed by BLS using statistics on employment, average hours, and hourly compensation. For Australia, Canada, France, and Sweden, compensation is increased to account for other significant taxes on payroll or employment. For the United Kingdom, compensation is reduced between 1967 and 1991 to account for employment-related subsidies. Self-employed workers are included in the all-employed persons measures by assuming that their compensation is equal to the average for wage and salary employees.

Notes on the data

In general, the measures relate to total manufacturing as defined by the International Standard Industrial Classification. However, the measures for France include parts of mining as well.

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

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

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 55–56)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2004	2005	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	I
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. 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	Apr.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
TOTAL														
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	223,357	226,082	225,441	225,911	226,153	226,421	226,693	226,959	227,204	227,425	227,553	227,763	227,975	228,199
Civilian labor force	147,401	149,320	148,839	149,243	149,605	149,792	150,083	150,043	150,183	150,153	150,114	150,449	150,652	150,811
Participation rate	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.1	66.1	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.1	66.1
Employed	139,252	141,730	141,196	141,750	142,111	142,425	142,435	142,625	142,611	142,779	143,074	143,257	143,641	143,688
Employment-population ratio[2]	62.3	62.7	62.6	62.7	62.8	62.9	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.9	62.9	63.0	63.0
Unemployed	8,149	7,591	7,644	7,493	7,494	7,367	7,648	7,418	7,572	7,375	7,040	7,193	7,011	7,123
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7
Not in the labor force	75,956	76,762	76,601	76,668	76,548	76,629	76,610	76,916	77,021	77,271	77,439	77,314	77,323	77,388
Men, 20 years and over														
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	99,476	100,835	100,520	100,754	100,874	101,004	101,136	101,265	101,383	101,489	101,560	101,657	101,754	101,857
Civilian labor force	75,364	76,443	76,202	76,471	76,619	76,787	76,792	76,780	76,722	76,786	76,928	77,115	77,335	77,415
Participation rate	75.8	75.8	75.8	75.9	76.0	76.0	75.9	75.8	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.9	76.0	76.0
Employed	71,572	73,050	72,855	73,178	73,345	73,479	73,331	73,500	73,441	73,468	73,844	73,857	74,197	74,169
Employment-population ratio[2]	71.9	72.4	72.5	72.6	72.7	72.7	72.5	72.6	72.4	72.4	72.7	72.7	72.9	72.8
Unemployed	3,791	3,392	3,347	3,294	3,274	3,307	3,461	3,281	3,282	3,318	3,084	3,258	3,137	3,246
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.2
Not in the labor force	24,113	24,392	24,318	24,282	24,255	24,218	24,344	24,485	24,660	24,703	24,631	24,542	24,419	24,442
Women, 20 years and over														
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	107,658	108,850	108,573	108,776	108,880	108,996	109,114	109,228	109,332	109,425	109,478	109,562	109,646	109,736
Civilian labor force	64,923	65,714	65,461	65,582	65,813	65,778	66,129	66,175	66,223	66,215	66,022	66,081	66,038	66,187
Participation rate	60.3	60.4	60.3	60.3	60.4	60.3	60.6	60.6	60.6	60.5	60.3	60.3	60.2	60.3
Employed	61,773	62,702	62,426	62,552	62,744	62,901	63,074	63,162	63,170	63,249	63,163	63,262	63,305	63,362
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.4	57.6	57.5	57.5	57.6	57.7	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.7	57.7	57.7	57.7
Unemployed	3,150	3,013	3,036	3,030	3,070	2,877	3,055	3,013	3,053	2,966	2,859	2,819	2,733	2,825
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3
Not in the labor force	42,735	43,136	43,112	43,193	43,067	43,219	42,985	43,053	43,109	43,209	43,456	43,481	43,608	43,550
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years														
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,222	16,398	16,347	16,381	16,399	16,421	16,443	16,465	16,489	16,511	16,515	16,545	16,575	16,606
Civilian labor force	7,114	7,164	7,176	7,189	7,172	7,228	7,163	7,088	7,238	7,152	7,164	7,253	7,279	7,210
Participation rate	43.9	43.7	43.9	43.9	43.7	44.0	43.6	43.0	43.9	43.3	43.4	43.8	43.9	43.4
Employed	5,907	5,978	5,915	6,020	6,022	6,045	6,030	5,964	6,000	6,061	6,067	6,138	6,139	6,157
Employment-population ratio[2]	36.4	36.5	36.2	36.8	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.2	36.4	36.7	36.7	37.1	37.0	37.1
Unemployed	1,208	1,186	1,261	1,169	1,150	1,183	1,133	1,124	1,238	1,091	1,097	1,115	1,140	1,053
Unemployment rate	17.0	16.6	17.6	16.3	16.0	16.4	15.8	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.7	14.6
Not in the labor force	9,108	9,234	9,171	9,192	9,226	9,193	9,281	9,377	9,251	9,359	9,352	9,292	9,296	9,396
White[3]														
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	182,643	184,446	184,015	184,328	184,490	184,669	184,851	185,028	185,187	185,327	185,436	185,570	185,704	185,849
Civilian labor force	121,086	122,299	122,007	122,036	122,431	122,638	122,843	122,810	122,813	122,994	123,168	123,022	123,103	123,357
Participation rate	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.2	66.4	66.4	66.5	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.4	66.3	66.3	66.4
Employed	115,239	116,949	116,624	116,811	117,168	117,446	117,354	117,396	117,598	117,729	118,071	117,926	118,193	118,357
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.1	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.5	63.6	63.5	63.4	63.5	63.5	63.7	63.5	63.6	63.7
Unemployed	5,847	5,350	5,383	5,224	5,263	5,193	5,489	5,415	5,215	5,264	5,097	5,096	4,910	5,001
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1
Not in the labor force	61,558	62,148	62,008	62,292	62,059	62,031	62,008	62,218	62,374	62,333	62,268	62,548	62,601	62,492
Black or African American[3]														
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	26,065	26,517	26,413	26,488	26,526	26,572	26,618	26,663	26,705	26,744	26,788	26,826	26,865	26,905
Civilian labor force	16,638	17,013	16,952	17,158	17,199	17,130	17,068	17,150	17,118	16,979	16,982	17,273	17,334	17,326
Participation rate	63.8	64.2	64.2	64.8	64.8	64.5	64.1	64.3	64.1	63.5	63.4	64.4	64.5	64.4
Employed	14,909	15,313	15,206	15,392	15,581	15,476	15,455	15,591	15,299	15,397	15,476	15,660	15,726	15,698
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.2	57.7	57.6	58.1	58.7	58.2	58.1	58.5	57.3	57.6	57.8	58.4	58.5	58.3
Unemployed	1,729	1,700	1,746	1,766	1,619	1,654	1,613	1,559	1,819	1,582	1,506	1,614	1,608	1,628
Unemployment rate	10.4	10.0	10.3	10.3	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.1	10.6	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.4
Not in the labor force	9,428	9,504	9,461	9,330	9,327	9,442	9,549	9,513	9,587	9,766	9,806	9,553	9,531	9,580

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	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	28,109	29,133	28,902	28,989	29,079	29,168	29,264	29,361	29,456	29,552	29,645	29,622	29,707	29,793	29,880
Civilian labor force	19,272	19824.0	19,693	19,749	19,770	19,792	19,925	19,944	20,047	20,214	20,292	20,528	20,485	20,489	20,583
Participation rate	68.6	68.0	68.1	68.1	68.0	67.9	68.1	67.9	68.1	68.4	68.4	69.3	69.0	68.8	68.9
Employed	17,930	18,632	18,434	18,581	18,628	18,700	18,760	18,647	18,871	18,991	19,066	19,344	19,356	19,385	19,476
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.8	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	65.2
Unemployed	1,342	1191.0	1,259	1,168	1,142	1,092	1,164	1,297	1,176	1,223	1,226	1,184	1,129	1,104	1,107
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.0	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.4
Not in the labor force	8,837	9,310	9,209	9,240	9,309	9,376	9,340	9,417	9,409	9,338	9,353	9,094	9,222	9,304	9,297

[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	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older	139,252	141,730	141,196	141,571	141,750	142,111	142,425	142,435	142,625	142,611	142,779	143,074	143,257	143,641	143,688
Men	74,524	75,973	75,773	75,998	76,099	76,258	76,404	76,257	76,396	76,410	76,529	76,857	76,888	77,273	77,237
Women	64,728	65,757	65,423	65,573	65,652	65,853	66,022	66,178	66,229	66,200	66,250	66,217	66,369	66,368	66,451
Married men, spouse present	45,084	45,483	45,524	45,723	45,387	45,489	45,666	45,457	45,634	45,480	45,469	45,790	45,679	45,806	45,837
Married women, spouse present	34,600	34,773	34,595	34,771	34,676	34,956	34,960	34,943	34,868	34,910	34,948	35,167	35,039	35,074	35,300
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,567	4,350	4,321	4,375	4,457	4,411	4,450	4,565	4,240	4,175	4,138	4,133	4,204	3,989	3,978
Slack work or business conditions	2,841	2,684	2,631	2,740	2,670	2,716	2,752	2,893	2,643	2,595	2,541	2,649	2,655	2,494	2,474
Could only find part-time work	1,409	1,341	1,367	1,352	1,406	1,374	1,392	1,331	1,299	1,246	1,246	1,226	1,238	1,191	1,179
Part time for noneconomic noneconomic reasons	19,380	19,491	19,527	19,407	19,214	19,539	19,548	19,581	19,696	19,612	19,582	19,708	19,564	19,373	19,460
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,469	4,271	4,216	4,296	4,379	4,353	4,406	4,500	4,161	4,105	4,051	4,064	4,107	3,884	3,900
Slack work or business conditions	2,773	2,636	2,555	2,703	2,615	2,670	2,728	2,846	2,592	2,567	2,508	2,606	2,590	2,382	2,422
Could only find part-time work	1,399	1,330	1,351	1,333	1,405	1,371	1,394	1,335	1,284	1,230	1,230	1,198	1,225	1,177	1,169
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,026	19,134	19,152	19,057	18,915	19,110	19,168	19,207	19,255	19,235	19,214	19,368	19,199	19,044	19,112

[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	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older	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	4.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	17.0	16.6	17.6	17.7	16.3	16.0	16.4	15.8	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.7	14.6
Men, 20 years and older	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.2
Women, 20 years and older	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3
White, total[1]	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	4.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	15.0	14.2	15.2	15.2	14.1	13.6	13.8	13.3	14.2	13.9	13.4	13.3	12.7	12.7	12.3
Men, 16 to 19 years	16.3	16.1	17.5	17.4	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.1	15.1	13.8	14.4	14.6	14.0	14.2
Women, 16 to 19 years	13.6	12.3	12.8	12.9	12.3	11.7	12.4	11.4	13.3	12.6	12.9	12.1	10.7	11.4	10.4
Men, 20 years and older	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6
Women, 20 years and older	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.7
Black or African American, total[1]	10.4	10.0	10.3	10.0	10.3	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.1	10.6	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	31.7	33.3	35.9	35.9	32.3	32.8	35.9	33.1	32.4	38.4	24.4	31.4	30.8	33.1	29.5
Men, 16 to 19 years	35.6	36.3	38.5	36.8	37.5	38.9	39.5	33.7	35.0	44.9	23.6	30.9	31.8	32.6	31.9
Women, 16 to 19 years	28.2	30.3	32.9	35.0	26.9	27.4	32.6	32.5	30.3	31.5	25.2	31.8	29.9	33.4	27.0
Men, 20 years and older	9.9	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.7	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.5	9.4	8.6	7.5	8.5	8.3	8.9
Women, 20 years and older	8.9	8.5	8.7	8.3	8.8	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.5	9.0	8.5	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.8
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	7.0	6.0	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.4
Married men, spouse present	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6
Married women, spouse present	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.9
Full-time workers	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7
Part-time workers	5.3	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	5.1
Educational attainment[2]															
Less than a high school diploma	8.5	7.6	8.3	7.7	6.9	7.6	7.6	8.2	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.0
High school graduates, no college[3]	5.0	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	4.4
Some college or associate degree	4.2	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	3.8
Bachelor's degree and higher[4]	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2

1 Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons 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	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Less than 5 weeks	2,696	2,667	2,670	2,694	2,661	2,616	2,544	2,751	2,708	2,779	2,764	2,556	2,595	2,676	2,635
5 to 14 weeks	2,382	2,304	2,271	2,270	2,339	2,452	2,268	2,253	2,263	2,268	2,240	2,263	2,074	2,011	2,115
15 weeks and over	3,072	2,619	2,688	2,650	2,388	2,483	2,672	2,584	2,477	2,492	2,417	2,241	2,482	2,333	2,373
15 to 26 weeks	1,293	1,130	1,091	1,122	1,053	1,069	1,229	1,120	1,045	1,108	1,068	1,090	1,126	1,044	1,046
27 weeks and over	1,779	1,490	1,597	1,528	1,335	1,414	1,444	1,464	1,432	1,383	1,350	1,151	1,356	1,288	1,327
Mean duration, in weeks	19.6	18.4	19.6	18.6	17.2	17.7	18.9	18.2	18.0	17.6	17.3	16.8	17.6	16.9	16.8
Median duration, in weeks	9.8	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.1	8.9	9.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.9	8.5	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	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Job losers[1]	4,197	3,667	3,677	3,664	3,666	3,626	3,474	3,697	3,508	3,455	3,486	3,336	3,361	3,412	3,531
On temporary layoff	998	933	841	898	974	954	874	970	944	899	935	873	885	918	907
Not on temporary layoff	3,199	2,734	2,836	2,766	2,692	2,673	2,600	2,726	2,564	2,556	2,552	2,462	2,477	2,494	2,624
Job leavers	858	872	894	952	838	825	839	874	889	900	841	839	849	817	846
Reentrants	2,408	2,386	2,348	2,365	2,240	2,411	2,455	2,423	2,349	2,538	2,430	2,314	2,313	2,158	2,180
New entrants	686	666	735	699	654	627	633	626	654	679	644	622	680	634	579
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	51.5	48.3	48.0	47.7	49.6	48.4	46.9	48.5	47.4	45.6	47.1	46.9	46.7	48.6	49.5
On temporary layoff	12.2	12.3	11.0	11.7	13.2	12.7	11.8	12.7	12.8	11.9	12.6	12.3	12.3	13.1	12.7
Not on temporary layoff	39.3	36.0	37.1	36.0	36.4	35.7	35.1	35.8	34.7	33.8	34.5	34.6	34.4	35.5	36.8
Job leavers	10.5	11.5	11.7	12.4	11.3	11.0	11.3	11.5	12.0	11.9	11.4	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.9
Reentrants	29.5	31.4	30.7	30.8	30.3	32.2	33.2	31.8	31.7	33.5	32.8	32.5	32.1	30.7	30.5
New entrants	8.4	8.8	9.6	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.6	8.2	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.0	8.1
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	2.8	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	2.3
Job leavers	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6
Reentrants	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	1.4
New entrants	.5	.4	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4

[1] Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2005									2006			
	2004	2005	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Total, 16 years and older	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	4.7
16 to 24 years	11.8	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.2	10.8	11.3	11.0	10.8	11.2	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.2	10.3
16 to 19 years	17.0	16.6	17.6	17.7	16.3	16.0	16.4	15.8	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.7	14.6
16 to 17 years	20.2	19.1	19.7	19.7	18.0	18.5	18.6	18.8	18.7	21.4	17.8	16.5	17.9	18.6	15.9
18 to 19 years	15.0	14.9	16.9	16.1	15.1	14.4	15.0	13.9	14.2	14.2	13.5	14.4	13.9	13.7	14.1
20 to 24 years	9.4	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.3	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.2	8.5	7.6	8.2
25 years and older	4.4	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	3.7
25 to 54 years	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9
55 years and older	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.0
Men, 16 years and older	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.7
16 to 24 years	12.6	12.4	12.9	12.4	12.2	11.7	12.5	12.1	11.5	12.3	11.3	11.2	11.6	11.0	11.1
16 to 19 years	18.4	18.6	20.2	19.7	18.7	18.3	18.0	17.4	16.5	19.1	16.0	16.2	17.1	16.8	16.2
16 to 17 years	22.0	22.0	21.9	22.3	21.4	22.9	21.4	21.3	18.1	23.6	19.8	17.0	21.3	20.5	17.9
18 to 19 years	16.3	16.5	19.8	18.1	17.2	15.5	16.2	15.1	15.5	15.6	13.8	15.4	14.6	14.4	15.8
20 to 24 years	10.1	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	8.7
25 years and older	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6
25 to 54 years	4.6	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.8
55 years and older	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.7	3.1
Women, 16 years and older	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7
16 to 24 years	11.0	10.1	10.4	10.8	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.7	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.4
16 to 19 years	15.5	14.5	14.9	15.7	13.8	13.8	14.7	14.3	15.2	15.0	14.4	14.4	13.6	14.5	13.0
16 to 17 years	18.5	16.5	17.3	17.3	14.9	14.5	15.9	16.6	19.1	19.5	16.1	16.1	14.7	16.7	14.0
18 t0 19 years	13.5	13.1	13.8	14.1	12.8	13.2	13.8	12.6	12.8	12.7	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.3
20 to 24 years	8.7	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.4	7.7	6.7	7.5
25 years and older	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9
25 to 54 years	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
55 years and older[1]	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.6

[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	Mar. 2005	Feb. 2006[P]	Mar. 2006[P]	State	Mar. 2005	Feb. 2006[P]	Mar. 2006[P]
Alabama	4.1	3.6	3.3	Missouri	5.5	4.8	4.5
Alaska	6.8	7.0	7.0	Montana	4.1	3.7	3.4
Arizona	4.6	4.4	4.1	Nebraska	3.8	3.4	3.2
Arkansas	4.9	4.7	4.8	Nevada	4.2	3.8	3.8
California	5.5	5.0	4.8	New Hampshire	3.7	3.5	3.4
Colorado	5.2	4.3	4.3	New Jersey	4.4	4.7	4.5
Connecticut	5.1	4.5	4.6	New Mexico	5.4	4.8	4.0
Delaware	4.0	4.0	3.6	New York	4.8	4.7	4.7
District of Columbia	6.9	5.3	5.3	North Carolina	5.1	4.6	4.5
Florida	4.0	3.2	3.1	North Dakota	3.4	3.4	3.2
Georgia	5.1	5.0	4.5	Ohio	6.1	5.3	5.0
Hawaii	2.9	2.5	2.6	Oklahoma	4.5	3.6	4.0
Idaho	4.0	3.4	3.2	Oregon	6.2	5.6	5.5
Illinois	5.9	5.0	5.1	Pennsylvania	5.2	4.5	4.5
Indiana	5.5	5.1	4.9	Rhode Island	5.0	5.1	5.1
Iowa	4.6	4.4	3.8	South Carolina	6.5	6.4	6.5
Kansas	5.1	4.7	4.7	South Dakota	3.9	3.5	3.3
Kentucky	5.8	6.3	6.0	Tennessee	5.6	5.2	5.1
Louisiana	5.3	4.3	4.8	Texas	5.3	5.0	5.0
Maine	4.8	4.6	4.1	Utah	4.3	3.8	3.4
Maryland	4.2	3.5	3.4	Vermont	3.5	3.5	3.3
Massachusetts	4.9	5.0	4.9	Virginia	3.4	3.0	3.1
Michigan	7.0	6.6	6.8	Washington	5.5	4.8	4.6
Minnesota	4.2	4.4	4.1	West Virginia	4.9	4.1	3.9
Mississippi	6.9	8.4	7.9	Wisconsin	4.8	4.8	4.7
				Wyoming	3.1	3.3	2.9

[P] = preliminary

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

State	Mar. 2005	Feb. 2006[P]	Mar. 2006[P]	State	Mar. 2005	Feb. 2006[P]	Mar. 2006[P]
Alabama	2,145,743	2,175,672	2,170,027	Missouri	3,021,101	3,032,255	3,041,642
Alaska	337,700	343,061	343,132	Montana	491,274	503,360	502,738
Arizona	2,814,447	2,944,622	2,929,001	Nebraska	987,150	990,589	982,470
Arkansas	1,348,710	1,392,267	1,403,372	Nevada	1,205,479	1,260,658	1,254,539
California	17,601,675	17,694,647	17,721,658	New Hampshire	730,251	735,865	737,350
Colorado	2,538,825	2,612,431	2,610,349	New Jersey	4,404,552	4,479,073	4,496,740
Connecticut	1,815,127	1,829,435	1,831,595	New Mexico	930,141	961,707	954,356
Delaware	434,558	444,505	443,671	New York	9,359,155	9,517,381	9,508,754
District of Columbia	298,768	294,318	290,926	North Carolina	4,305,681	4,374,036	4,378,767
Florida	8,583,026	8,831,294	8,859,301	North Dakota	357,584	363,499	363,995
Georgia	4,546,996	4,669,552	4,665,983	Ohio	5,898,162	5,903,052	5,899,195
Hawaii	628,138	646,595	645,755	Oklahoma	1,733,559	1,754,172	1,757,040
Idaho	733,090	761,950	758,185	Oregon	1,853,681	1,884,629	1,877,914
Illinois	6,452,387	6,510,327	6,512,722	Pennsylvania	6,284,765	6,311,488	6,316,621
Indiana	3,200,306	3,273,812	3,261,053	Rhode Island	565,793	574,946	574,572
Iowa	1,654,708	1,672,936	1,666,123	South Carolina	2,062,920	2,103,712	2,110,505
Kansas	1,472,457	1,473,620	1,470,096	South Dakota	430,856	432,457	432,299
Kentucky	1,989,439	2,019,119	2,024,109	Tennessee	2,904,616	2,927,356	2,940,138
Louisiana	2,097,655	1,892,099	1,871,974	Texas	11,161,738	11,388,031	11,397,187
Maine	706,491	717,431	714,435	Utah	1,257,341	1,307,517	1,305,662
Maryland	2,913,983	2,975,044	2,974,700	Vermont	354,402	362,565	361,073
Massachusetts	3,364,348	3,365,552	3,356,017	Virginia	3,907,782	3,973,129	3,988,069
Michigan	5,101,076	5,113,744	5,130,778	Washington	3,265,023	3,333,947	3,337,513
Minnesota	2,946,250	2,953,263	2,948,168	West Virginia	796,571	808,023	813,562
Mississippi	1,347,351	1,329,999	1,319,887	Wisconsin	3,041,463	3,066,146	3,074,840
				Wyoming	281,600	291,285	290,053

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	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[P]	Apr.[P]
TOTAL NONFARM	131,435	133,631	133,104	133,210	133,376	133,617	133,792	133,840	133,877	134,231	134,376	134,530	134,730	134,905	135,031
TOTAL PRIVATE	109,814	111,836	111,336	111,437	111,590	111,795	111,941	111,985	112,025	112,351	112,498	112,686	112,854	113,006	113,123
GOODS-PRODUCING	21,882	22,141	22,119	22,126	22,133	22,131	22,146	22,143	22,179	22,264	22,282	22,335	22,373	22,381	22,426
Natural resources and mining	591	629	620	620	623	624	627	631	636	641	644	648	653	661	671
Logging	67.6	65.2	65.3	64.0	63.7	63.8	63.4	62.7	62.1	62.1	62.0	62.1	62.3	63.0	63.7
Mining	523.0	563.5	554.5	556.1	559.7	559.9	563.1	567.9	573.8	579.3	582.1	585.6	590.8	597.7	607.3
Oil and gas extraction	123.4	125.8	124.4	125.2	125.3	126.1	126.2	126.5	127.4	128.9	128.7	129.9	130.9	131.9	133.4
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	205.1	219.3	211.1	211.9	213.9	212.7	212.6	212.7	214.5	215.0	214.3	214.4	216.0	217.6	218.2
Coal mining	70.6	77.7	72.9	72.7	73.5	74.1	73.7	74.5	75.1	75.1	75.4	76.0	77.2	78.3	78.7
Support activities for mining	194.6	218.4	219.0	219.0	220.5	221.1	224.3	228.7	231.9	235.4	239.1	241.3	243.9	248.2	255.7
Construction	6,976	7,233	7,243	7,255	7,277	7,283	7,306	7,325	7,347	7,409	7,416	7,460	7,494	7,495	7,511
Construction of buildings	1,630.0	1,700.9	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	1,745.1	1,749.2	1,759.0
Heavy and civil engineering	907.4	933.2	940.5	947.1	961.2	961.0	961.4	963.9	965.3	977.1	974.8	987.0	992.4	990.5	989.7
Specialty trade contractors	4,438.6	4,598.7	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	4,756.3	4,755.7	4,762.0
Manufacturing	14,315	14,279	14,256	14,251	14,233	14,224	14,213	14,187	14,196	14,214	14,222	14,227	14,226	14,225	14,244
Production workers	10,072	10,096	10,053	10,059	10,054	10,050	10,054	10,048	10,069	10,103	10,123	10,155	10,164	10,170	10,189
Durable goods	8,924	8,950	8,959	8,964	8,953	8,946	8,950	8,933	8,952	8,960	8,970	8,977	8,981	8,992	9,017
Production workers	6,139	6,212	6,195	6,205	6,208	6,204	6,222	6,218	6,249	6,274	6,299	6,323	6,331	6,347	6,368
Wood products	549.6	550.8	555.6	551.8	553.9	553.6	553.7	552.2	550.7	556.7	558.9	560.7	557.5	558.3	555.8
Nonmetallic mineral products	505.5	501.3	507.1	504.0	504.5	501.8	501.5	501.1	500.8	502.0	500.7	505.1	506.5	507.2	506.9
Primary metals	466.8	466.5	468.7	469.1	468.2	468.1	468.0	469.7	470.5	471.5	469.4	472.9	470.9	473.1	473.0
Fabricated metal products	1,497.1	1,521.4	1,516.1	1,519.1	1,519.5	1,521.1	1,521.9	1,521.7	1,520.8	1,524.1	1,526.7	1,527.7	1,531.8	1,534.1	1,538.3
Machinery	1,143.0	1,157.2	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	1,168.7	1,171.5	1,174.2
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,322.8	1,332.2	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	1,321.9	1,322.0	1,326.7
Computer and peripheral equipment	210.0	213.6	205.4	205.8	207.8	207.6	207.8	207.4	207.9	206.3	205.7	201.7	201.8	202.7	202.4
Communications equipment	148.4	154.7	147.5	147.5	147.6	147.6	147.6	147.9	148.2	148.0	149.2	147.3	148.8	149.3	149.7
Semiconductors and electronic components	454.1	447.2	451.0	450.5	451.4	451.4	451.7	451.8	450.7	450.6	451.0	451.2	453.1	453.1	457.1
Electronic instruments	431.4	439.5	435.9	436.0	438.0	439.1	440.1	440.6	441.6	442.0	441.7	443.1	445.0	444.3	445.6
Electrical equipment and appliances	445.1	440.6	437.1	438.2	435.0	434.3	434.5	431.8	431.1	434.3	434.4	436.5	437.6	439.3	440.4
Transportation equipment	1,765.7	1,764.8	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	1,771.7	1,772.6	1,787.5
Furniture and related products	573.3	561.3	565.0	563.7	562.6	561.3	561.3	561.3	560.5	558.4	558.0	557.4	557.5	557.6	558.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	655.5	654.0	650.8	652.1	653.6	656.9	655.9	655.0	653.6	654.7	655.8	654.1	656.5	656.7	655.9
Nondurable goods	5,391	5,329	5,297	5,287	5,280	5,278	5,263	5,254	5,244	5,254	5,252	5,250	5,245	5,233	5,227
Production workers	3,933	3,884	3,858	3,854	3,846	3,846	3,832	3,830	3,820	3,829	3,824	3,832	3,833	3,823	3,821
Food manufacturing	1,493.7	1,484.6	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	1,462.6	1,460.7	1,462.8
Beverages and tobacco products	194.6	190.9	191.6	191.9	191.0	190.8	189.9	191.0	192.4	193.4	192.3	194.4	194.3	194.4	194.8
Textile mills	236.9	223.1	219.6	220.2	219.3	217.5	216.2	214.7	213.2	210.9	209.0	208.6	206.3	203.7	201.7
Textile product mills	175.7	179.2	171.6	172.2	171.3	172.0	172.0	173.0	173.8	174.5	173.9	175.4	173.9	170.5	168.5
Apparel	285.5	258.3	265.0	261.4	260.1	259.4	257.1	255.1	251.8	253.7	253.5	253.7	253.1	252.8	251.6
Leather and allied products	41.8	43.3	39.5	39.0	39.1	39.5	39.7	39.5	39.6	39.5	39.7	38.9	38.4	37.5	37.7
Paper and paper products	495.5	495.2	488.0	486.8	485.1	484.6	483.2	480.5	478.5	478.5	478.1	477.7	477.3	475.2	472.4
Printing and related support activities	662.6	656.1	650.9	649.1	648.6	646.4	645.3	646.4	645.1	644.8	644.0	643.4	644.1	644.1	643.2
Petroleum and coal products	111.7	116.1	113.0	113.7	113.2	113.3	113.6	113.0	113.1	112.3	112.3	111.5	112.9	113.3	114.0
Chemicals	887.0	878.9	878.5	877.9	878.4	879.4	878.3	880.3	879.3	881.5	884.0	886.4	885.8	887.0	887.0
Plastics and rubber products	805.7	803.4	802.1	800.0	798.8	800.1	799.2	799.5	799.1	799.4	798.9	796.2	796.4	793.6	793.4
SERVICE-PROVIDING	109,553	111,490	110,985	111,084	111,243	111,486	111,646	111,697	111,698	111,967	112,094	112,195	112,357	112,524	112,605
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	87,932	89,696	89,217	89,311	89,457	89,664	89,795	89,842	89,846	90,087	90,216	90,351	90,481	90,625	90,697
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,533	25,833	25,861	25,897	25,908	25,976	25,985	25,944	25,945	26,006	26,015	26,042	26,048	26,075	26,053
Wholesale trade	5,662.9	5,724.0	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	5,810.6	5,824.0	5,836.0
Durable goods	2,950.5	2,987.8	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	3,032.2	3,039.7	3,045.7
Nondurable goods	2,010.0	2,012.0	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	2,030.4	2,032.9	2,034.7
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	702.4	724.3	728.4	733.1	735.0	738.3	740.8	742.4	743.8	743.3	742.3	747.7	748.0	751.4	755.6
Retail trade	15,058.2	15,174.1	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	15,289.4	15,306.6	15,263.1
Motor vehicles and parts dealers[1]	1,902.3	1,915.8	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	1,911.6	1,911.8	1,913.1
Automobile dealers	1,257.3	1,250.8	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	1,247.6	1,244.6	1,247.2
Furniture and home furnishings stores	563.4	568.0	575.8	579.1	575.8	578.5	578.8	580.9	581.5	583.3	583.0	589.6	590.7	591.3	596.2
Electronics and appliance stores	516.2	527.8	523.6	527.8	531.1	534.0	537.3	539.9	540.5	541.2	540.5	534.2	536.5	535.1	532.7

See notes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2005									2006			
	2004	2005	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[P]	Apr.[P]
Building material and garden supply stores	1,227.1	1,269.0	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	1,309.1	1,312.4	1,315.5
Food and beverage stores	2,821.6	2,829.5	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	2,807.4	2,809.6	2,809.6
Health and personal care stores	941.1	955.7	952.7	955.7	955.1	954.1	960.4	953.8	959.3	964.7	966.1	959.4	955.9	960.3	956.6
Gasoline stations	875.6	875.5	871.6	872.1	869.0	874.6	876.2	873.9	874.6	869.1	869.6	869.4	870.2	866.0	866.0
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,364.3	1,402.8	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	1,432.2	1,423.1	1,416.7
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	641.3	636.0	645.6	644.2	644.1	642.7	643.0	631.3	638.7	641.5	640.0	641.3	637.8	634.5	630.8
General merchandise stores[1]	2,863.1	2,853.8	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	2,907.0	2,929.4	2,894.1
Department stores	1,605.3	1,622.3	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	1,596.7	1,607.4	1,593.3
Miscellaneous store retailers	913.5	919.0	903.8	904.2	905.2	903.1	903.9	902.2	899.1	897.3	899.0	901.5	900.7	902.5	901.6
Nonstore retailers	428.8	421.3	432.4	431.6	431.9	433.2	435.1	438.7	437.7	438.4	435.6	435.4	430.3	430.6	430.2
Transportation and warehousing	4,248.6	4,358.6	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	4,387.4	4,384.4	4,393.5
Air transportation	514.5	502.6	507.6	506.8	505.6	503.6	501.6	495.1	493.7	488.9	486.9	489.0	489.1	487.6	488.7
Rail transportation	225.7	223.4	228.8	229.4	229.1	228.9	228.4	228.2	228.1	227.8	227.3	227.4	227.4	227.5	227.5
Water transportation	56.4	62.8	59.3	59.7	60.0	60.2	61.0	61.8	62.6	63.6	63.7	63.4	63.0	62.5	62.7
Truck transportation	1,351.7	1,392.7	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	1,407.5	1,409.2	1,416.0
Transit and ground passenger transportation	384.9	391.2	387.6	387.5	381.5	387.3	386.7	388.0	388.5	394.9	392.2	394.1	394.6	394.5	389.9
Pipeline transportation	38.4	39.3	37.8	37.6	37.5	37.4	37.6	37.6	37.2	37.2	37.0	37.4	37.5	37.7	37.8
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	27.2	28.0	28.8	29.7	30.6	31.4	31.7	31.8	31.5	31.4	31.1	30.3	31.5	32.4	32.8
Support activities for transportation	535.1	555.3	550.1	551.8	549.4	549.5	549.2	551.9	549.8	553.9	556.2	560.7	564.7	562.2	563.7
Couriers and messengers	556.6	583.1	571.0	571.2	571.2	571.3	574.1	573.8	576.3	576.8	579.7	576.8	576.5	575.2	576.3
Warehousing and storage	558.1	580.1	580.2	582.5	586.7	587.1	589.2	589.8	588.7	592.0	593.5	594.9	595.6	595.6	598.1
Utilities	563.8	576.0	556.0	556.2	556.2	557.7	559.1	558.9	559.4	560.1	559.7	559.3	560.4	559.5	560.5
Information	3,118	3,142	3,072	3,065	3,062	3,061	3,065	3,071	3,058	3,064	3,066	3,065	3,073	3,072	3,068
Publishing industries, except Internet	909.1	907.7	902.1	901.5	902.7	905.9	904.8	904.4	903.7	902.8	902.5	901.5	903.9	903.5	904.9
Motion picture and sound recording industries	385.0	393.1	384.0	379.8	376.6	375.9	381.2	390.6	379.3	383.5	387.7	391.2	389.7	389.5	383.1
Broadcasting, except Internet	325.0	331.1	325.7	325.2	327.3	328.3	329.1	326.7	327.6	325.7	325.1	323.4	325.3	325.5	327.3
Internet publishing and broadcasting	29.9	35.4	30.6	30.5	30.5	29.9	30.1	30.4	30.1	30.1	30.4	29.6	30.7	30.3	30.4
Telecommunications	1,034.6	1,032.8	1,002.5	1,000.2	998.6	996.8	994.2	993.4	991.2	995.1	993.3	991.3	994.6	993.2	993.6
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	383.7	391.8	377.3	377.8	376.4	373.6	375.6	376.1	376.9	376.7	377.8	377.4	378.7	380.7	379.0
Other information services	50.8	50.4	50.0	49.9	50.3	50.7	50.1	49.7	49.4	49.9	49.6	50.4	49.6	49.4	49.6
Financial activities	8,031	8,227	8,100	8,101	8,114	8,136	8,155	8,172	8,201	8,217	8,223	8,244	8,268	8,282	8,310
Finance and insurance	5,949.0	6,077.4	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	6,103.8	6,120.1	6,137.3
Monetary authorities—central bank	21.8	20.4	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.9	21.0	21.2	21.2	21.3	21.4
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,817.0	2,920.4	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	2,906.7	2,914.7	2,922.6
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,751.5	1,805.3	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	1,803.3	1,810.6	1,814.9
Commercial banking	1,280.8	1,313.3	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	1,311.4	1,318.3	1,320.3
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	766.1	790.6	781.7	780.7	778.4	779.6	783.4	786.2	790.5	790.7	790.4	792.9	795.9	798.8	801.6
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,258.6	2,260.8	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	2,292.2	2,297.1	2,303.1
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	85.4	85.2	84.3	85.4	87.0	86.8	86.3	86.2	87.1	87.5	87.8	87.5	87.8	88.2	88.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,081.9	2,149.3	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	2,164.2	2,162.3	2,172.4
Real estate	1,415.1	1,465.9	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	1,492.3	1,489.2	1,498.5
Rental and leasing services	641.1	657.6	648.2	644.5	646.2	647.4	647.8	646.8	645.1	643.9	645.0	643.3	643.9	644.9	645.7
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	25.7	25.9	26.9	27.3	26.9	27.1	27.2	27.5	27.7	27.9	27.9	27.9	28.0	28.2	28.2
Professional and business services	16,395	16,935	16,780	16,794	16,844	16,898	16,932	16,997	16,991	17,061	17,121	17,127	17,156	17,199	17,216
Professional and technical services[1]	6,774.0	6,965.9	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	7,147.1	7,170.3	7,195.4
Legal services	1,163.1	1,160.2	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	1,161.0	1,162.5	1,163.0
Accounting and bookkeeping services	805.9	862.0	833.3	829.8	837.3	841.3	845.5	848.9	851.0	847.5	859.0	847.0	846.2	849.9	854.0
Architectural and engineering services	1,258.2	1,315.9	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	1,348.3	1,356.5	1,361.8

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	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
Computer systems design and related services	1,148.6	1,186.2	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	1,230.5	1,235.2	1,244.6
Management and technical consulting services	789.9	809.3	833.9	836.2	841.4	847.6	851.0	852.9	855.5	861.4	865.4	867.8	871.7	875.4	879.8
Management of companies and enterprises	1,724.4	1,731.9	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	1,771.0	1,774.9	1,777.5
Administrative and waste services	7,896.0	8,237.1	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	8,237.5	8,253.7	8,242.6
Administrative and support services[1]	7,567.4	7,914.4	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	7,903.1	7,917.9	7,907.2
Employment services[1]	3,428.5	3,707.6	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	3,636.8	3,644.0	3,633.4
Temporary help services	2,387.2	2,555.0	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	2,602.0	2,604.6	2,599.4
Business support services	757.8	750.1	765.6	764.5	760.8	759.5	759.4	757.2	752.7	754.7	751.8	760.7	760.6	761.3	760.3
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,693.7	1,730.6	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	1,761.6	1,765.8	1,768.9
Waste management and remediation services	328.6	322.6	333.6	330.3	333.6	337.6	336.9	334.0	330.2	332.7	334.1	335.2	334.4	335.8	335.4
Educational and health services	16,953	17,344	17,241	17,291	17,333	17,368	17,413	17,451	17,440	17,481	17,507	17,544	17,585	17,622	17,658
Educational services	2,762.5	2,830.0	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	2,840.1	2,845.4	2,857.2
Health care and social assistance	14,190.2	14,514.6	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	14,744.9	14,776.5	14,800.8
Ambulatory health care services[1]	4,952.3	5,090.9	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	5,216.1	5,232.5	5,240.9
Offices of physicians	2,047.8	2,120.3	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	2,148.2	2,154.8	2,160.8
Outpatient care centers	450.5	459.7	467.8	469.5	471.2	474.7	476.5	479.3	480.6	482.4	484.1	485.9	486.9	488.6	488.6
Home health care services	776.6	803.3	809.0	809.6	815.1	817.1	819.6	820.5	820.8	824.3	822.1	829.1	831.9	835.8	836.0
Hospitals	4,284.7	4,375.5	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	4,393.0	4,402.5	4,408.7
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	2,818.4	2,845.2	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	2,881.2	2,881.3	2,887.9
Nursing care facilities	1,576.9	1,574.3	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	1,583.4	1,582.6	1,585.7
Social assistance[1]	2,134.8	2,202.9	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	2,254.6	2,260.2	2,263.3
Child day care services	764.7	792.4	777.7	780.4	787.4	786.6	785.7	787.8	793.2	792.9	793.3	795.1	795.8	795.6	798.6
Leisure and hospitality	12,493	12,748	12,770	12,778	12,802	12,833	12,860	12,826	12,840	12,881	12,898	12,932	12,955	12,976	12,991
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,849.6	1,828.4	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	1,906.5	1,903.1	1,909.6
Performing arts and spectator sports	367.5	359.3	371.7	369.7	372.0	372.2	372.9	372.2	365.0	362.8	362.1	356.3	364.9	364.4	372.0
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	118.3	116.9	120.5	121.1	121.5	121.3	121.1	123.2	121.6	121.0	121.6	121.4	121.9	121.5	123.0
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,363.8	1,352.3	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	1,419.7	1,417.2	1,414.6
Accommodations and food services	10,643.2	10,919.3	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	11,048.9	11,072.8	11,081.8
Accommodations	1,789.5	1,830.2	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	1,804.2	1,803.1	1,795.8
Food services and drinking places	8,853.7	9,089.1	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	9,244.7	9,269.7	9,286.0
Other services	5,409	5,467	5,393	5,385	5,394	5,392	5,385	5,381	5,371	5,377	5,386	5,397	5,396	5,399	5,401
Repair and maintenance	1,228.8	1,239.0	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	1,242.8	1,245.8	1,250.2
Personal and laundry services	1,272.9	1,280.3	1,278.7	1,274.9	1,274.1	1,271.3	1,271.7	1,271.3	1,270.3	1,271.1	1,270.3	1,278.4	1,275.5	1,270.7	1,270.0
Membership associations and organizations	2,907.5	2,947.6	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	2,877.6	2,882.4	2,881.1
Government	21,621	21,795	21,768	21,773	21,786	21,822	21,851	21,855	21,852	21,880	21,878	21,844	21,876	21,899	21,908
Federal	2,730	2,719	2,729	2,725	2,727	2,726	2,725	2,725	2,724	2,728	2,713	2,705	2,707	2,706	2,704
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,947.5	1,938.9	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	1,937.0	1,937.6
U.S. Postal Service	782.1	779.9	773.5	774.7	775.7	775.5	774.6	774.7	774.1	774.9	772.1	769.1	767.9	769.3	765.9
State	4,982	5,030	5,018	5,017	5,016	5,023	5,024	5,026	5,022	5,032	5,036	5,007	5,024	5,024	5,025
Education	2,238.1	2,283.0	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	2,248.1	2,248.0	2,249.4
Other State government	2,743.9	2,747.2	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	2,775.7	2,776.2	2,776.0
Local	13,909	14,046	14,021	14,031	14,043	14,073	14,102	14,104	14,106	14,120	14,129	14,132	14,145	14,169	14,179
Education	7,765.2	7,856.0	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	7,911.9	7,922.1	7,927.1
Other local government	6,144.1	6,189.9	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	6,233.2	6,246.7	6,251.5

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2005									2006			
	2004	2005	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.9
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.0	40.1	40.2	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.6
Natural resources and mining	44.5	45.6	45.6	45.7	45.6	45.9	45.9	45.9	46.0	45.0	45.6	46.1	45.2	45.2	45.5
Construction	38.3	38.6	39.1	38.4	38.6	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.5	39.2	38.7	39.1	38.9	38.9	39.1
Manufacturing	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.7	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.2
Overtime hours	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6
Durable goods	41.3	41.1	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.6	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.6
Overtime hours	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6
Wood products	40.7	40.0	39.5	39.7	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	40.8	40.5	40.1	40.1	40.3	40.4	40.5
Nonmetallic mineral products	42.3	42.0	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.7	41.6	41.9	42.6	43.5	42.7	43.1	42.9	43.0	43.3
Primary metals	43.1	43.0	42.6	42.5	42.7	43.1	43.2	43.4	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.7	43.6	43.4	43.3
Fabricated metal products	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.9	40.8	41.6	41.2	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.5	41.7
Machinery	41.9	42.1	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.0	42.1	42.2	42.0	41.9	41.8	42.1	42.1	42.6
Computer and electronic products	40.4	40.0	39.8	39.8	39.8	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.6
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.7	40.6	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.8	40.9	41.3	41.4	41.0	40.9	41.2	41.4	41.3	41.4
Transportation equipment	42.5	42.5	42.2	41.8	42.1	42.3	42.7	42.7	43.0	42.7	42.6	42.6	42.7	42.8	43.0
Furniture and related products	39.5	39.3	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.2	38.5	38.3	38.2	38.5	38.5	38.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.5	38.7	38.9	38.6	38.7	38.3	38.7	38.8	39.0	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.6
Nondurable goods	40.0	39.9	39.9	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.9	40.1	40.0	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.4	40.5
Overtime hours	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5
Food manufacturing	39.3	39.0	39.0	38.9	38.8	39.0	38.8	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.3	39.6	39.7	39.8	39.7
Beverage and tobacco products	39.2	40.0	40.3	38.9	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.5	40.8	40.1	40.0	39.9	39.9	40.2	40.1
Textile mills	40.1	40.3	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.6	41.0	40.6	40.5	40.3	40.1
Textile product mills	38.9	38.8	39.0	38.8	37.8	38.2	38.7	38.7	38.8	39.6	40.0	40.1	40.4	39.6	40.2
Apparel	36.0	35.8	36.0	35.1	35.4	35.5	35.8	35.8	36.1	35.9	35.6	36.0	35.8	36.0	36.4
Leather and allied products	38.4	38.3	37.8	38.4	38.7	39.0	38.6	38.5	38.7	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.3	39.5	38.7
Paper and paper products	42.1	42.5	42.2	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.4	42.8	42.9	42.5	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.4	42.8
Printing and related support activities	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.4	38.4	38.6	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.8	39.0	39.0	39.1
Petroleum and coal products	44.9	45.6	46.1	45.8	45.8	45.4	45.2	47.4	47.3	45.8	44.5	45.0	44.6	45.0	45.0
Chemicals	42.8	42.2	42.4	42.3	42.1	42.1	41.6	42.0	42.9	42.3	42.5	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.7
Plastics and rubber products	40.4	40.0	39.8	39.7	39.7	39.6	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.8	40.8
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.5	33.4	33.5	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.4
Wholesale trade	37.8	37.7	37.8	37.7	37.6	37.6	37.5	37.7	37.8	37.8	37.9	37.8	37.9	37.8	38.0
Retail trade	30.7	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	30.5
Transportation and warehousing	37.2	37.0	37.3	37.1	37.0	37.0	36.9	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.7
Utilities	40.9	41.1	41.1	40.9	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.3
Information	36.3	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	36.6
Financial activities	35.5	35.9	36.0	36.0	36.1	36.1	36.0	36.0	36.1	35.9	35.9	36.0	35.7	35.6	35.7
Professional and business services	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.3	34.1	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.6	34.5	34.4	34.7
Education and health services	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5
Leisure and hospitality	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	25.6
Other services	31.0	30.9	31.1	30.9	31.0	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.0

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

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

p = preliminary.

14. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2005									2006			
	2004	2005	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars	$15.67	$16.11	$16.00	$16.03	$16.07	$16.14	$16.16	$16.19	$16.28	$16.28	$16.35	$16.40	$16.47	$16.51	$16.61
Constant (1982) dollars	8.23	8.17	8.17	8.20	8.22	8.20	8.15	8.05	8.09	8.15	8.20	8.17	8.20	8.19	8.18
GOODS-PRODUCING	17.19	17.60	17.52	17.55	17.59	17.63	17.68	17.66	17.74	17.74	17.77	17.79	17.80	17.82	17.87
Natural resources and mining	18.07	18.73	18.55	18.58	18.66	18.74	18.88	19.03	19.04	18.95	19.12	19.33	19.40	19.52	19.68
Construction	19.23	19.48	19.38	19.37	19.43	19.52	19.51	19.54	19.58	19.59	19.65	19.63	19.66	19.65	19.67
Manufacturing	16.15	16.56	16.48	16.54	16.56	16.58	16.65	16.60	16.71	16.68	16.70	16.71	16.72	16.74	16.80
Excluding overtime	15.29	15.68	15.63	15.69	15.70	15.71	15.76	15.73	15.82	15.79	15.83	15.84	15.83	15.87	15.91
Durable goods	16.82	17.35	17.24	17.29	17.32	17.36	17.45	17.38	17.51	17.50	17.52	17.53	17.54	17.57	17.61
Nondurable goods	15.05	15.27	15.22	15.31	15.29	15.27	15.30	15.30	15.35	15.29	15.31	15.33	15.33	15.33	15.40
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	15.26	15.71	15.60	15.63	15.67	15.75	15.76	15.80	15.89	15.89	15.97	16.03	16.11	16.16	16.27
Trade,transportation, and utilities	14.58	14.95	14.86	14.87	14.89	15.00	14.98	14.98	15.05	15.04	15.10	15.13	15.19	15.20	15.29
Wholesale trade	17.65	18.16	18.03	18.01	18.10	18.22	18.21	18.26	18.32	18.45	18.56	18.53	18.61	18.66	18.69
Retail trade	12.08	12.37	12.35	12.36	12.35	12.45	12.41	12.35	12.43	12.35	12.39	12.44	12.46	12.47	12.56
Transportation and warehousing	16.52	16.73	16.60	16.64	16.66	16.75	16.78	16.82	16.82	16.85	16.87	16.91	16.99	16.98	17.10
Utilities	25.61	26.67	26.42	26.47	26.39	26.98	26.84	26.95	27.17	27.15	27.34	27.48	27.54	27.53	27.50
Information	21.40	22.14	21.92	21.92	22.04	22.17	22.21	22.32	22.65	22.40	22.60	22.98	22.82	23.00	23.12
Financial activities	17.52	17.97	17.85	17.81	17.87	17.95	17.92	18.01	18.09	18.20	18.27	18.33	18.45	18.49	18.64
Professional and business services	17.48	18.02	17.94	17.98	18.03	18.11	18.14	18.15	18.30	18.29	18.42	18.54	18.66	18.80	19.00
Education and health services	16.15	16.69	16.58	16.64	16.69	16.76	16.79	16.84	16.90	16.95	17.00	17.04	17.13	17.16	17.21
Leisure and hospitality	8.91	9.13	9.09	9.10	9.12	9.13	9.16	9.22	9.22	9.24	9.27	9.27	9.36	9.42	9.49
Other services	13.98	14.25	14.26	14.30	14.31	14.35	14.39	14.40	14.46	14.46	14.47	14.48	14.50	14.48	14.50

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2005									2006			
	2004	2005	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$15.67	$16.11	$16.01	$16.03	$15.97	$16.05	$16.06	$16.22	$16.35	$16.30	$16.37	$16.52	$16.51	$16.51	$16.68
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	16.00	16.03	16.07	16.14	16.16	16.19	16.28	16.28	16.35	16.40	16.47	16.51	16.61
GOODS-PRODUCING	17.19	17.60	17.48	17.52	17.57	17.64	17.71	17.78	17.82	17.76	17.82	17.73	17.72	17.72	17.82
Natural resources and mining	18.07	18.73	18.65	18.56	18.57	18.70	18.76	18.93	19.01	18.90	19.23	19.47	19.41	19.61	19.81
Construction	19.23	19.46	19.33	19.29	19.36	19.56	19.59	19.69	19.75	19.61	19.68	19.50	19.57	19.53	19.60
Manufacturing	16.15	16.56	16.46	16.51	16.52	16.50	16.60	16.66	16.70	16.70	16.81	16.76	16.71	16.71	16.78
Durable goods	16.82	17.34	17.20	17.24	17.27	17.21	17.41	17.45	17.52	17.54	17.67	17.56	17.54	17.54	17.58
Wood products	13.03	13.16	13.16	13.22	13.08	13.21	13.04	13.08	13.28	13.32	13.23	13.17	13.16	13.17	13.28
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.25	16.61	16.69	16.59	16.79	16.93	16.85	16.76	16.71	16.55	16.53	16.51	16.55	16.61	16.74
Primary metals	18.57	18.94	18.80	18.82	18.76	18.93	18.99	19.07	19.08	19.21	19.16	19.37	19.22	19.18	19.36
Fabricated metal products	15.31	15.80	15.62	15.67	15.73	15.84	15.88	15.91	15.93	16.01	16.18	16.12	16.06	16.09	16.07
Machinery	16.68	17.03	16.98	16.91	17.04	17.12	17.00	17.02	17.06	17.01	17.07	17.07	17.01	16.99	16.96
Computer and electronic products	17.27	18.40	18.22	18.41	18.36	18.59	18.56	18.65	18.61	18.60	18.72	18.71	18.75	18.61	18.76
Electrical equipment and appliances	14.90	15.25	15.08	15.05	15.11	15.29	15.34	15.32	15.39	15.42	15.56	15.47	15.48	15.42	15.38
Transportation equipment	21.49	22.10	21.77	21.87	21.96	21.46	22.27	22.31	22.54	22.55	22.71	22.33	22.30	22.32	22.31
Furniture and related products	13.16	13.44	13.45	13.42	13.47	13.44	13.45	13.55	13.45	13.45	13.52	13.53	13.48	13.50	13.69
Miscellaneous manufacturing	13.84	14.08	14.01	14.04	14.02	14.22	14.11	14.06	14.08	14.12	14.20	14.08	14.08	14.30	14.35
Nondurable goods	15.05	15.27	15.23	15.29	15.28	15.33	15.25	15.34	15.31	15.28	15.35	15.39	15.31	15.29	15.40
Food manufacturing	12.98	13.04	12.98	13.03	13.03	13.01	12.98	13.08	13.00	13.06	13.13	13.08	13.01	13.02	13.10
Beverages and tobacco products	19.14	18.79	19.38	19.19	18.73	19.05	18.46	18.67	18.57	18.76	18.59	18.41	18.24	18.19	18.40
Textile mills	12.13	12.38	12.35	12.41	12.45	12.44	12.44	12.39	12.31	12.48	12.45	12.50	12.38	12.41	12.46
Textile product mills	11.39	11.66	11.71	11.54	11.65	11.75	11.75	11.70	11.71	11.78	11.89	11.75	11.74	11.74	11.91
Apparel	9.75	10.24	10.10	10.15	10.19	10.29	10.24	10.36	10.28	10.41	10.47	10.62	10.59	10.61	10.65
Leather and allied products	11.63	11.50	11.44	11.42	11.50	11.54	11.55	11.70	11.49	11.57	11.33	11.25	11.00	11.11	11.25
Paper and paper products	17.91	17.98	17.93	18.03	18.08	18.22	17.95	17.97	17.94	17.87	17.91	17.87	17.74	17.78	17.99
Printing and related support activities	15.71	15.75	15.60	15.54	15.63	15.71	15.78	15.95	15.89	15.73	15.92	15.90	15.69	15.77	15.72
Petroleum and coal products	24.39	24.54	24.09	24.58	24.50	24.59	24.13	24.39	24.59	24.64	24.62	24.74	24.78	24.81	24.73
Chemicals	19.17	19.67	19.62	19.73	19.61	19.72	19.73	19.84	19.88	19.68	19.85	19.95	19.92	19.63	19.82
Plastics and rubber products	14.59	14.82	14.76	14.88	14.88	14.92	14.92	14.87	14.80	14.78	14.84	15.00	14.89	14.90	14.93
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	15.26	15.71	15.62	15.64	15.53	15.62	15.61	15.79	15.95	15.90	15.98	16.20	16.19	16.19	16.38
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.58	14.93	14.91	14.90	14.84	14.97	14.93	15.00	15.09	15.00	14.96	15.20	15.23	15.23	15.44
Wholesale trade	17.65	18.16	18.03	18.03	17.99	18.17	18.13	18.23	18.42	18.46	18.58	18.64	18.65	18.60	18.87
Retail trade	12.08	12.36	12.42	12.40	12.33	12.43	12.37	12.37	12.42	12.28	12.25	12.47	12.47	12.50	12.70
Transportation and warehousing	16.52	16.71	16.58	16.58	16.64	16.79	16.79	16.82	16.83	16.88	16.86	16.92	16.95	16.96	17.11
Utilities	25.61	26.70	26.49	26.51	26.22	26.83	26.64	27.19	27.26	27.37	27.44	27.53	27.60	27.60	27.71
Information	21.40	22.07	21.86	21.88	21.78	21.98	22.09	22.40	22.80	22.45	22.61	23.08	22.84	22.89	23.18
Financial activities	17.52	17.94	17.85	17.93	17.78	17.90	17.90	18.02	18.22	18.17	18.23	18.45	18.45	18.46	18.76
Professional and business services	17.48	18.07	17.91	18.07	17.89	17.98	17.93	18.04	18.38	18.25	18.44	18.85	18.77	18.82	19.20
Education and health services	16.15	16.72	16.57	16.59	16.63	16.80	16.76	16.87	16.90	16.94	17.04	17.10	17.14	17.16	17.22
Leisure and hospitality	8.91	9.14	9.08	9.09	9.03	9.01	9.05	9.23	9.26	9.29	9.39	9.33	9.41	9.43	9.47
Other services	13.98	14.33	14.29	14.35	14.25	14.24	14.29	14.39	14.45	14.46	14.52	14.55	14.54	14.49	14.59

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 workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2005									2006			
	2004	2005	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$528.36	$543.65	$537.94	$543.42	$539.79	$542.49	$544.43	$549.86	$557.54	$550.94	$551.67	$558.38	$553.09	$554.74	$565.45
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	540.80	540.21	541.56	545.53	544.59	547.22	550.26	550.26	552.63	554.32	556.69	558.04	563.08
GOODS-PRODUCING	688.17	705.28	697.45	700.80	706.31	700.31	713.71	721.87	723.49	721.06	719.93	710.97	708.80	712.34	711.02
Natural resources and mining	803.82	853.89	846.71	851.90	848.65	850.85	870.46	876.46	882.06	854.28	876.89	887.83	869.57	876.57	901.36
CONSTRUCTION	735.55	750.63	748.07	750.38	758.91	758.93	769.89	775.79	772.23	768.71	749.81	744.90	747.57	749.95	752.64
Manufacturing	658.59	673.61	663.34	667.00	669.06	658.35	673.96	684.73	688.04	688.04	695.93	685.48	680.10	685.11	677.91
Durable goods	694.13	713.05	700.04	705.12	708.07	693.56	715.55	725.92	730.58	731.42	738.61	723.47	720.89	726.16	715.51
Wood products	530.15	526.91	517.19	528.80	527.12	523.12	522.90	524.51	545.81	544.79	533.17	521.53	517.19	526.80	531.20
Nonmetallic mineral products	688.20	700.62	697.64	700.10	710.22	704.29	711.07	715.65	728.56	731.51	699.22	698.37	695.10	704.26	716.47
Primary metals	799.78	815.52	799.00	799.85	801.05	802.63	812.77	829.55	828.07	839.48	843.04	854.22	839.91	834.33	826.67
Fabricated metal products	628.80	647.32	634.17	639.34	640.21	638.35	646.32	653.90	665.87	664.42	674.71	665.76	660.07	666.13	650.84
Machinery	699.59	716.48	711.46	710.22	713.98	712.19	707.20	721.65	718.23	719.52	728.89	716.94	712.72	716.98	705.54
Computer and electronic products	697.83	735.82	717.87	732.72	727.06	738.02	734.98	753.46	757.43	760.74	763.78	754.01	753.75	753.71	752.28
Electrical equipment and appliances	606.97	619.19	600.18	602.00	607.42	614.66	625.87	637.31	643.30	641.47	645.74	638.91	631.58	633.76	615.20
Transportation equipment	912.98	938.37	914.34	916.35	931.10	869.13	950.93	963.79	973.73	967.40	990.16	949.03	949.98	957.53	928.10
Furniture and related products	519.62	527.11	525.90	519.35	532.07	526.85	531.28	540.65	521.86	520.52	529.98	514.14	516.28	518.40	520.22
Miscellaneous manufacturing	533.07	545.19	543.59	543.35	543.98	534.67	546.06	546.93	550.53	547.86	552.38	542.08	544.90	554.84	545.30
Nondurable goods	602.53	609.13	601.59	605.48	606.62	602.47	605.43	618.20	616.99	617.31	624.75	620.22	613.93	616.19	614.46
Food manufacturing	509.55	508.03	497.13	505.56	506.87	504.79	507.52	516.66	510.90	515.87	522.57	515.35	507.39	511.69	506.97
Beverages and tobacco products	751.20	752.39	794.58	750.33	756.69	760.10	745.78	741.20	752.09	757.90	738.02	721.67	720.48	729.42	736.00
Textile mills	486.68	498.47	495.24	502.61	501.74	492.62	496.36	499.32	491.17	511.68	515.43	510.00	498.91	503.85	497.15
Textile product mills	443.12	455.19	452.01	444.29	445.03	444.15	452.38	458.64	456.69	470.02	483.92	473.53	473.12	466.08	469.25
Apparel	351.56	366.11	363.60	356.27	359.71	359.12	367.62	370.89	372.14	375.80	376.92	379.13	380.18	385.14	380.21
Leather and allied products	446.66	442.16	437.01	439.67	446.20	441.98	443.52	450.45	448.11	460.49	449.80	438.75	430.10	443.29	426.38
Paper and paper products	754.14	763.36	751.27	760.87	764.78	765.24	757.49	778.10	773.21	766.62	779.09	761.26	745.08	746.76	759.18
Printing and related support activities	603.97	604.80	592.80	590.52	592.38	598.55	604.37	623.65	616.53	608.75	617.70	618.51	611.91	616.61	608.36
Petroleum and coal products	1095.00	1117.94	1086.46	1123.31	1117.20	1118.85	1078.61	1170.72	1170.48	1148.22	1095.59	1100.93	1087.84	1104.05	1125.22
Chemicals	819.73	831.40	827.96	832.61	825.58	820.35	818.80	831.30	848.88	838.37	853.55	855.86	854.57	840.16	848.30
Plastics and rubber products	589.84	592.50	585.97	590.74	592.22	578.90	593.82	602.24	593.48	597.11	611.41	609.00	601.56	607.92	597.20
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	493.30	508.66	504.53	509.86	503.17	507.65	507.33	511.60	519.97	513.57	516.15	526.50	521.32	519.70	533.99
Trade, transportation, and utilities	488.42	498.59	496.50	500.64	497.14	502.99	501.65	502.50	505.52	498.00	499.66	501.60	501.07	502.59	517.24
Wholesale trade	667.09	684.91	677.93	685.14	676.42	681.38	679.88	689.09	703.64	697.79	702.32	706.46	701.24	699.36	722.72
Retail trade	371.13	377.68	377.57	380.68	379.76	385.33	382.23	379.76	377.57	372.08	376.08	375.35	372.85	375.00	388.62
Transportation and warehousing	614.82	618.64	611.80	618.43	615.68	622.91	622.91	620.66	624.39	624.56	623.82	615.89	611.90	615.65	627.94
Utilities	1048.44	1097.16	1086.09	1086.91	1082.89	1100.03	1092.24	1133.82	1134.02	1141.33	1133.27	1120.47	1128.84	1123.32	1149.97
Information	777.05	805.89	791.33	803.00	792.79	802.27	808.49	819.84	843.60	821.67	827.53	849.34	831.38	830.91	853.02
Financial activities	622.87	644.71	639.03	652.65	638.30	642.61	642.61	643.31	665.03	648.67	650.81	673.43	654.98	651.64	680.99
Professional and business services	597.56	618.46	610.73	623.42	611.84	614.92	613.21	618.77	635.95	625.98	632.49	652.21	645.69	645.53	668.16
Education and health services	523.78	544.80	536.87	542.49	540.48	549.36	546.38	549.96	554.32	550.55	553.80	560.88	555.34	554.27	561.37
Leisure and hospitality	228.65	235.29	231.54	236.34	235.68	238.77	238.92	235.37	239.83	235.97	236.63	236.05	238.07	238.58	243.38
Other services	433.04	443.06	441.56	444.85	441.75	442.86	444.42	444.65	447.95	445.37	447.22	451.05	447.83	444.84	452.29

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	59.9	58.5	62.9								
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	65.5	63.3	62.4								
Over 6-month span:												
2002	30.2	30.6	31.5	30.9	32.0	36.3	35.8	37.6	34.5	36.0	36.7	35.3
2003	34.4	31.8	31.8	34.0	32.7	36.2	33.3	32.4	40.5	45.3	46.4	47.7
2004	49.8	52.3	54.7	60.8	63.3	63.8	63.1	63.5	59.0	61.3	55.9	55.6
2005	55.4	57.7	57.4	58.8	55.2	58.6	60.8	59.5	60.6	57.7	58.5	60.6
2006	61.2	61.5	63.1	69.6								
Over 12-month span:												
2002	33.6	31.7	30.2	30.4	30.2	29.1	32.0	31.3	30.0	29.5	32.9	34.7
2003	34.5	31.5	32.9	33.5	34.2	35.1	32.7	33.1	37.1	36.7	37.2	39.2
2004	40.3	42.1	44.8	48.4	50.7	57.7	57.0	55.2	56.7	58.3	60.1	60.3
2005	60.1	61.0	59.5	58.6	58.6	59.4	60.8	61.0	60.8	58.3	58.8	62.1
2006	61.3	61.0	62.2	62.1								
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	48.8	49.4	56.5								
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	48.8	46.4								
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	45.8	45.2	52.4								
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	39.9	39.9	42.3								

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2005			2006				2005			2006			
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[P]	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[P]
Total[2]	3,867	4,031	3,941	3,981	3,994	4,089	4,095	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,460	3,604	3,509	3,533	3,531	3,633	3,643	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
Construction	148	146	170	114	121	144	137	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.8
Manufacturing	297	333	313	324	318	318	333	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	654	696	661	687	660	651	662	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5
Professional and business services	723	782	750	777	716	702	743	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.1
Education and health services	613	601	618	627	640	692	673	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	498	519	522	507	587	506	516	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.3	3.8	3.8
Government	416	434	435	449	460	458	451	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0
Region[3]														
Northeast	704	704	718	740	707	732	744	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8
South	1,515	1,562	1,612	1,550	1,547	1,634	1,653	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3
Midwest	762	748	738	745	797	721	733	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.3
West	873	1,046	919	928	957	985	956	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1

[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			
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[P]	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[P]
Total[2]	4,822	4,813	4,694	4,941	4,954	4,884	4,544	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,488	4,498	4,397	4,584	4,578	4,503	4,227	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.7
Construction	430	393	426	379	403	344	372	5.9	5.3	5.8	5.1	5.4	4.6	5.0
Manufacturing	449	335	307	366	333	341	320	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	967	954	1,011	1,177	1,117	1,103	969	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.7
Professional and business services	849	907	849	953	841	922	858	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.6	4.9	5.4	5.0
Education and health services	460	459	467	446	435	435	485	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	859	895	853	847	1,019	899	750	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.6	7.9	6.9	5.8
Government	319	314	293	352	379	397	331	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5
Region[3]														
Northeast	744	747	698	727	814	914	838	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.3
South	1,886	1,813	1,817	1,946	2,061	1,803	1,742	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.3	3.7	3.6
Midwest	1,017	1,031	1,038	1,043	1,045	1,117	1,001	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.2
West	1,154	1,188	1,127	1,176	1,083	1,127	1,087	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.6

[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			
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]
Total[2]	4,359	4,476	4,359	4,285	4,531	4,681	4,419	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.3
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,103	4,205	4,067	3,995	4,252	4,360	4,157	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.7
Construction	392	371	348	374	335	422	385	5.3	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.5	5.6	5.1
Manufacturing	340	388	355	353	380	427	355	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	935	1,003	1,027	880	997	989	973	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.7
Professional and business services	757	753	735	780	826	798	786	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.6
Education and health services	404	418	400	353	403	399	422	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	798	834	843	848	881	769	769	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.8	5.9	5.9
Government	255	270	270	300	285	326	268	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2
Region[3]														
Northeast	657	619	685	701	736	714	718	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
South	1,710	1,711	1,759	1,653	1,694	1,810	1,668	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.5
Midwest	961	1,081	934	987	1,032	1,014	981	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1
West	1,012	1,004	997	970	1,054	1,188	1,093	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.5	4.0	3.7

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

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

[3] **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

NOTE: The 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			
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]
Total[2]	2,619	2,683	2,567	2,577	2,663	2,763	2,488	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8
Industry														
Total private[2]	2,470	2,540	2,428	2,435	2,526	2,606	2,345	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1
Construction	205	183	189	179	153	182	177	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.4
Manufacturing	200	210	184	196	202	205	176	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	573	606	634	551	602	598	577	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2
Professional and business services	345	359	365	415	422	426	413	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4
Education and health services	258	277	254	225	279	267	252	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	597	595	558	569	607	561	508	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.3	3.9
Government	142	142	139	143	139	156	144	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	.7
Region[3]														
Northeast	341	333	390	369	368	383	366	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
South	1,109	1,102	1,069	1,068	1,114	1,129	995	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1
Midwest	552	572	481	571	600	619	568	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8
West	601	657	618	569	567	642	577	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.9

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

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

[3] **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **Midwest**: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

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

[p] = preliminary.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers[1]	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all industries[2]										
Establishments, first quarter	7,933,974	4,768,812	1,331,834	872,241	597,662	203,030	115,598	28,856	10,454	5,487
Employment, March	105,583,548	7,095,128	8,810,097	11,763,253	18,025,655	13,970,194	17,299,058	9,864,934	7,090,739	11,664,490
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	124,527	72,088	23,248	14,773	9,226	2,893	1,593	501	161	44
Employment, March	1,526,176	110,155	153,629	198,895	275,811	198,122	241,559	171,063	108,563	68,379
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	795,029	523,747	129,201	76,215	46,096	12,837	5,604	1,006	262	61
Employment, March	6,285,841	746,296	846,521	1,021,722	1,371,071	872,274	823,846	338,107	172,944	93,060
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	381,159	148,469	65,027	57,354	54,261	25,927	19,813	6,506	2,565	1,237
Employment, March	14,606,928	252,443	436,028	788,581	1,685,563	1,815,385	3,043,444	2,245,183	1,732,368	2,607,933
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,851,662	992,180	378,157	239,637	149,960	51,507	31,351	6,681	1,619	570
Employment, March	24,683,356	1,646,304	2,514,548	3,204,840	4,527,709	3,564,316	4,661,898	2,277,121	1,070,141	1,216,479
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	147,062	84,906	20,744	16,130	13,539	5,920	3,773	1,223	575	252
Employment, March	3,208,667	112,409	138,076	220,618	416,670	410,513	576,674	418,113	399,366	516,228
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	753,064	480,485	135,759	76,733	39,003	11,743	6,195	1,794	883	469
Employment, March	7,753,717	788,607	892,451	1,017,662	1,162,498	801,140	934,618	620,183	601,549	935,009
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,307,697	887,875	180,458	111,532	73,599	28,471	17,856	5,153	1,919	834
Employment, March	15,648,435	1,230,208	1,184,745	1,501,470	2,232,506	1,969,466	2,707,203	1,762,251	1,307,870	1,752,716
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	720,207	338,139	164,622	103,683	65,173	24,086	17,122	3,929	1,761	1,692
Employment, March	15,680,834	629,968	1,092,329	1,392,099	1,955,861	1,679,708	2,558,300	1,337,188	1,220,921	3,814,460
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	657,359	260,149	110,499	118,140	122,168	34,166	9,718	1,609	599	311
Employment, March	11,731,379	411,192	744,144	1,653,470	3,683,448	2,285,550	1,372,780	545,304	404,831	630,660
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,057,236	851,231	116,940	56,238	24,235	5,451	2,561	454	109	17
Employment, March	4,243,633	1,037,360	761,518	740,752	703,957	371,774	376,832	150,421	71,453	29,566

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

[2] Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

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

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

Metropolitan area[1]	Average annual wage[2]		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Metropolitan areas[3]	$37,908	$38,423	1.4
Abilene, TX	25,141	25,517	1.5
Akron, OH	32,930	34,037	3.4
Albany, GA	28,877	29,913	3.6
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	35,355	35,994	1.8
Albuquerque, NM	31,667	32,475	2.6
Alexandria, LA	26,296	27,300	3.8
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA	33,569	34,789	3.6
Altoona, PA	26,869	27,360	1.8
Amarillo, TX	27,422	28,274	3.1
Anchorage, AK	37,998	39,112	2.9
Ann Arbor, MI	37,582	39,220	4.4
Anniston, AL	26,486	27,547	4.0
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	32,652	33,020	1.1
Asheville, NC	28,511	28,771	.9
Athens, GA	28,966	29,942	3.4
Atlanta, GA	40,559	41,123	1.4
Atlantic-Cape May, NJ	31,268	32,201	3.0
Auburn-Opelika, AL	25,753	26,405	2.5
Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC	30,626	31,743	3.6
Austin-San Marcos, TX	40,831	39,540	-3.2
Bakersfield, CA	30,106	31,192	3.6
Baltimore, MD	37,495	38,718	3.3
Bangor, ME	27,850	28,446	2.1
Barnstable-Yarmouth, MA	31,025	32,028	3.2
Baton Rouge, LA	30,321	31,366	3.4
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	31,798	32,577	2.4
Bellingham, WA	27,724	28,284	2.0
Benton Harbor, MI	31,140	32,627	4.8
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	44,701	45,185	1.1
Billings, MT	27,889	28,553	2.4
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula, MS	28,351	28,515	.6
Binghamton, NY	31,187	31,832	2.1
Birmingham, AL	34,519	35,940	4.1
Bismarck, ND	27,116	27,993	3.2
Bloomington, IN	28,013	28,855	3.0
Bloomington-Normal, IL	35,111	36,133	2.9
Boise City, ID	31,624	31,955	1.0
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH	45,766	45,685	-.2
Boulder-Longmont, CO	44,310	44,037	-.6
Brazoria, TX	35,655	36,253	1.7
Bremerton, WA	31,525	33,775	7.1
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX	22,142	22,892	3.4
Bryan-College Station, TX	25,755	26,051	1.1
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	32,054	32,777	2.3
Burlington, VT	34,363	35,169	2.3
Canton-Massillon, OH	29,020	29,689	2.3
Casper, WY	28,264	28,886	2.2
Cedar Rapids, IA	34,649	34,730	.2
Champaign-Urbana, IL	30,488	31,995	4.9
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	28,887	29,993	3.8
Charleston, WV	31,530	32,136	1.9
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	37,267	38,413	3.1
Charlottesville, VA	32,427	33,328	2.8
Chattanooga, TN-GA	29,981	30,631	2.2
Cheyenne, WY	27,579	28,827	4.5
Chicago, IL	42,685	43,239	1.3
Chico-Paradise, CA	26,499	27,190	2.6
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	36,050	37,168	3.1
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY	25,567	26,940	5.4
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH	35,514	36,102	1.7
Colorado Springs, CO	34,391	34,681	.8
Columbia, MO	28,490	29,135	2.3
Columbia, SC	29,904	30,721	2.7
Columbus, GA-AL	28,412	29,207	2.8
Columbus, OH	35,028	36,144	3.2
Corpus Christi, TX	29,361	30,168	2.7
Corvallis, OR	35,525	36,766	3.5
Cumberland, MD-WV	25,504	26,704	4.7
Dallas, TX	42,706	43,000	.7
Danville, VA	25,465	26,116	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Metropolitan area[1]	Average annual wage[2]		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Jamestown, NY	$25,913	$26,430	2.0
Janesville-Beloit, WI	31,482	32,837	4.3
Jersey City, NJ	47,638	49,562	4.0
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA	28,543	29,076	1.9
Johnstown, PA	25,569	26,161	2.3
Jonesboro, AR	25,337	26,165	3.3
Joplin, MO	26,011	26,594	2.2
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI	32,905	34,237	4.0
Kankakee, IL	29,104	30,015	3.1
Kansas City, MO-KS	35,794	36,731	2.6
Kenosha, WI	31,562	32,473	2.9
Killeen-Temple, TX	26,193	27,299	4.2
Knoxville, TN	30,422	31,338	3.0
Kokomo, IN	39,599	40,778	3.0
La Crosse, WI-MN	27,774	28,719	3.4
Lafayette, LA	29,693	30,104	1.4
Lafayette, IN	31,484	31,700	.7
Lake Charles, LA	29,782	30,346	1.9
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	28,890	29,505	2.1
Lancaster, PA	31,493	32,197	2.2
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	34,724	35,785	3.1
Laredo, TX	24,128	24,739	2.5
Las Cruces, NM	24,310	25,256	3.9
Las Vegas, NV-AZ	32,239	33,280	3.2
Lawrence, KS	25,923	26,621	2.7
Lawton, OK	24,812	25,392	2.3
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	27,092	28,435	5.0
Lexington, KY	31,593	32,776	3.7
Lima, OH	29,644	30,379	2.5
Lincoln, NE	29,352	30,614	4.3
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	30,858	31,634	2.5
Longview-Marshall, TX	28,029	28,172	.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	40,891	41,709	2.0
Louisville, KY-IN	33,058	33,901	2.6
Lubbock, TX	26,577	27,625	3.9
Lynchburg, VA	28,859	29,444	2.0
Macon, GA	30,595	31,884	4.2
Madison, WI	34,097	35,410	3.9
Mansfield, OH	28,808	30,104	4.5
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	22,313	23,179	3.9
Medford-Ashland, OR	27,224	28,098	3.2
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL	32,798	33,913	3.4
Memphis, TN-AR-MS	34,603	35,922	3.8
Merced, CA	25,479	26,771	5.1
Miami, FL	34,524	35,694	3.4
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ	49,950	50,457	1.0
Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI	35,617	36,523	2.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	40,868	41,722	2.1
Missoula, MT	26,181	27,249	4.1
Mobile, AL	28,129	28,742	2.2
Modesto, CA	29,591	30,769	4.0
Monmouth-Ocean, NJ	37,056	37,710	1.8
Monroe, LA	26,578	27,614	3.9
Montgomery, AL	29,150	30,525	4.7
Muncie, IN	28,374	29,017	2.3
Myrtle Beach, SC	24,029	24,672	2.7
Naples, FL	30,839	31,507	2.2
Nashville, TN	33,989	35,036	3.1
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	39,662	40,396	1.9
New Haven-Bridgeport-Stamford-Waterbury-Danbury, CT	52,198	51,170	-2.0
New London-Norwich, CT	38,505	38,650	.4
New Orleans, LA	31,089	32,407	4.2
New York, NY	59,097	57,708	-2.4
Newark, NJ	47,715	48,781	2.2
Newburgh, NY-PA	29,827	30,920	3.7
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC	29,875	30,823	3.2
Oakland, CA	45,920	46,877	2.1
Ocala, FL	26,012	26,628	2.4
Odessa-Midland, TX	31,278	31,295	.1
Oklahoma City, OK	28,915	29,850	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Metropolitan area[1]	Average annual wage[2]		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Olympia, WA	$32,772	$33,765	3.0
Omaha, NE-IA	31,856	33,107	3.9
Orange County, CA	40,252	41,219	2.4
Orlando, FL	31,276	32,461	3.8
Owensboro, KY	27,306	28,196	3.3
Panama City, FL	26,433	27,448	3.8
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH	27,920	29,529	5.8
Pensacola, FL	28,059	28,189	.5
Peoria-Pekin, IL	33,293	34,261	2.9
Philadelphia, PA-NJ	40,231	41,121	2.2
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	35,514	36,045	1.5
Pine Bluff, AR	27,561	28,698	4.1
Pittsburgh, PA	35,024	35,625	1.7
Pittsfield, MA	31,561	32,707	3.6
Pocatello, ID	24,621	25,219	2.4
Portland, ME	32,327	33,309	3.0
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	37,285	37,650	1.0
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, RI	33,403	34,610	3.6
Provo-Orem, UT	28,266	28,416	.5
Pueblo, CO	27,097	27,763	2.5
Punta Gorda, FL	25,404	26,119	2.8
Racine, WI	33,319	34,368	3.1
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	38,691	39,056	.9
Rapid City, SD	25,508	26,434	3.6
Reading, PA	32,807	33,912	3.4
Redding, CA	28,129	28,961	3.0
Reno, NV	34,231	34,744	1.5
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA	33,370	35,174	5.4
Richmond-Petersburg, VA	35,879	36,751	2.4
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	30,510	31,591	3.5
Roanoke, VA	30,330	31,775	4.8
Rochester, MN	37,753	39,036	3.4
Rochester, NY	34,327	34,827	1.5
Rockford, IL	32,104	32,827	2.3
Rocky Mount, NC	28,770	28,893	.4
Sacramento, CA	38,016	39,354	3.5
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI	35,429	35,444	.0
St. Cloud, MN	28,263	29,535	4.5
St. Joseph, MO	27,734	28,507	2.8
St. Louis, MO-IL	35,928	36,712	2.2
Salem, OR	28,336	29,210	3.1
Salinas, CA	31,735	32,463	2.3
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	31,965	32,600	2.0
San Angelo, TX	26,147	26,321	.7
San Antonio, TX	30,650	31,336	2.2
San Diego, CA	38,418	39,305	2.3
San Francisco, CA	59,654	56,602	-5.1
San Jose, CA	65,931	63,056	-4.4
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles, CA	29,092	29,981	3.1
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA	33,626	34,382	2.2
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	35,022	35,721	2.0
Santa Fe, NM	30,671	32,269	5.2
Santa Rosa, CA	36,145	36,494	1.0
Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	27,958	28,950	3.5
Savannah, GA	30,176	30,796	2.1
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA	28,642	29,336	2.4
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	45,299	46,093	1.8
Sharon, PA	26,707	27,872	4.4
Sheboygan, WI	30,840	32,148	4.2
Sherman-Denison, TX	30,397	30,085	-1.0
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	27,856	28,769	3.3
Sioux City, IA-NE	26,755	27,543	2.9
Sioux Falls, SD	28,962	29,975	3.5
South Bend, IN	30,769	31,821	3.4
Spokane, WA	29,310	30,037	2.5
Springfield, IL	36,061	37,336	3.5
Springfield, MO	27,338	27,987	2.4
Springfield, MA	32,801	33,972	3.6
State College, PA	29,939	30,910	3.2
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	28,483	29,129	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Metropolitan area[1]	Average annual wage[2]		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Stockton-Lodi, CA	$30,818	$31,958	3.7
Sumter, SC	24,450	24,982	2.2
Syracuse, NY	32,254	33,752	4.6
Tacoma, WA	31,261	32,507	4.0
Tallahassee, FL	29,708	30,895	4.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	31,678	32,458	2.5
Terre Haute, IN	27,334	28,415	4.0
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	26,492	27,717	4.6
Toledo, OH	32,299	33,513	3.8
Topeka, KS	30,513	31,707	3.9
Trenton, NJ	46,831	47,969	2.4
Tucson, AZ	30,690	31,673	3.2
Tulsa, OK	31,904	32,241	1.1
Tuscaloosa, AL	29,972	30,745	2.6
Tyler, TX	30,551	31,050	1.6
Utica-Rome, NY	27,777	28,500	2.6
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA	33,903	34,543	1.9
Ventura, CA	37,783	38,195	1.1
Victoria, TX	29,068	29,168	.3
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	32,571	33,625	3.2
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA	24,732	25,650	3.7
Waco, TX	28,245	28,885	2.3
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV	47,589	48,430	1.8
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	29,119	29,916	2.7
Wausau, WI	29,402	30,292	3.0
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL	35,957	36,550	1.6
Wheeling, WV-OH	26,282	26,693	1.6
Wichita, KS	32,983	33,429	1.4
Wichita Falls, TX	25,557	26,387	3.2
Williamsport, PA	27,801	27,988	.7
Wilmington-Newark, DE-MD	42,177	43,401	2.9
Wilmington, NC	29,287	29,157	-.4
Yakima, WA	24,204	24,934	3.0
Yolo, CA	35,352	35,591	.7
York, PA	31,936	32,609	2.1
Youngstown-Warren, OH	28,789	29,799	3.5
Yuba City, CA	27,781	28,967	4.3
Yuma, AZ	22,415	23,429	4.5
Aguadilla, PR	18,061	19,283	6.8
Arecibo, PR	16,600	18,063	8.8
Caguas, PR	18,655	19,706	5.6
Mayaguez, PR	17,101	17,500	2.3
Ponce, PR	17,397	18,187	4.5
San Juan-Bayamon, PR	20,948	21,930	4.7

[1] Includes data for Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSA) as defined by OMB Bulletin No. 99-04. In the New England areas, the New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA) definitions were used.

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

[3] Totals do not include the six MSAs within Puerto Rico.

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

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

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

[1] Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total private employment	97,866	100,169	103,113	106,021	108,686	110,996	110,707	108,828	108,416	109,862	111,836
Total nonfarm employment	117,298	119,708	122,770	125,930	128,993	131,785	131,826	130,341	129,999	131,480	133,631
Goods-producing	23,156	23,410	23,886	24,354	24,465	24,649	23,873	22,557	21,816	21,884	22,141
Natural resources and mining	641	637	654	645	598	599	606	583	572	591	629
Construction	5,274	5,536	5,813	6,149	6,545	6,787	6,826	6,716	6,735	6,964	7,233
Manufacturing	17,241	17,237	17,419	17,560	17,322	17,263	16,441	15,259	14,510	14,329	14,279
Private service-providing	74,710	76,759	79,227	81,667	84,221	86,346	86,834	86,271	86,599	87,978	89,696
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23,834	24,239	24,700	25,186	25,771	26,225	25,983	25,497	25,287	25,510	25,833
Wholesale trade	5,433.1	5,522.0	5,663.9	5,795.2	5,892.5	5,933.2	5,772.7	5,652.3	5,607.5	5,654.9	5,724.0
Retail trade	13,896.7	14,142.5	14,388.9	14,609.3	14,970.1	15,279.8	15,238.6	15,025.1	14,917.3	15,034.7	15,174.1
Transportation and warehousing	3,837.8	3,935.3	4,026.5	4,168.0	4,300.3	4,410.3	4,372.0	4,223.6	4,185.4	4,250.0	4,358.6
Utilities	666.2	639.6	620.9	613.4	608.5	601.3	599.4	596.2	577.0	570.2	576.0
Information	2,843	2,940	3,084	3,218	3,419	3,631	3,629	3,395	3,188	3,138	3,142
Financial activities	6,827	6,969	7,178	7,462	7,648	7,687	7,807	7,847	7,977	8,052	8,227
Professional and business services	12,844	13,462	14,335	15,147	15,957	16,666	16,476	15,976	15,987	16,414	16,935
Education and health services	13,289	13,683	14,087	14,446	14,798	15,109	15,645	16,199	16,588	16,954	17,344
Leisure and hospitality	10,501	10,777	11,018	11,232	11,543	11,862	12,036	11,986	12,173	12,479	12,748
Other services	4,572	4,690	4,825	4,976	5,087	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,431	5,467
Government	19,432	19,539	19,664	19,909	20,307	20,790	21,118	21,513	21,583	21,618	21,795

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

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

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data.

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

[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[2]	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	99.6	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 workers[1]	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	97.8	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-terms disability now includes all insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans available on a per-disability basis, as well as the unfunded per-disability plans previously reported as sick leave. Sickness and accident insurance, reported in years prior to this survey, included only insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans providing per-disability benefits at less than full pay.

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

35. Percent of full-time employees participating in employer-provided benefit plans, and in selected features within plans, small private establishments and State and local governments, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996

Item	Small private establishments				State and local governments			
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1987	1990	1992	1994
Scope of survey (in 000's)	32,466	34,360	35,910	39,816	10,321	12,972	12,466	12,907
Number of employees (in 000's):								
With medical care	22,402	24,396	23,536	25,599	9,599	12,064	11,219	11,192
With life insurance	20,778	21,990	21,955	24,635	8,773	11,415	11,095	11,194
With defined benefit plan	6,493	7,559	5,480	5,883	9,599	11,675	10,845	11,708
Time-off plans								
Participants with:								
Paid lunch time	8	9	–	–	17	11	10	–
Average minutes per day	37	37	–	–	34	36	34	–
Paid rest time	48	49	–	–	58	56	53	–
Average minutes per day	27	26	–	–	29	29	29	–
Paid funeral leave	47	50	50	51	56	63	65	62
Average days per occurrence	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Paid holidays	84	82	82	80	81	74	75	73
Average days per year[1]	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.6	10.9	13.6	14.2	11.5
Paid personal leave	11	12	13	14	38	39	38	38
Average days per year	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
Paid vacations	88	88	88	86	72	67	67	66
Paid sick leave [2]	47	53	50	50	97	95	95	94
Unpaid leave	17	18	–	–	57	51	59	–
Unpaid paternity leave	8	7	–	–	30	33	44	–
Unpaid family leave	–	–	47	48	–	–	–	93
Insurance plans								
Participants in medical care plans	69	71	66	64	93	93	90	87
Percent of participants with coverage for:								
Home health care	79	80	–	–	76	82	87	84
Extended care facilities	83	84	–	–	78	79	84	81
Physical exam	26	28	–	–	36	36	47	55
Percent of participants with employee contribution required for:								
Self coverage	42	47	52	52	35	38	43	47
Average monthly contribution	$25.13	$36.51	$40.97	$42.63	$15.74	$25.53	$28.97	$30.20
Family coverage	67	73	76	75	71	65	72	71
Average monthly contribution	$109.34	$150.54	$159.63	$181.53	$71.89	$117.59	$139.23	$149.70
Participants in life insurance plans	64	64	61	62	85	88	89	87
Percent of participants with:								
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	78	76	79	77	67	67	74	64
Survivor income benefits	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Retiree protection available	19	25	20	13	55	45	46	46
Participants in long-term disability insurance plans	19	23	20	22	31	27	28	30
Participants in sickness and accident insurance plans	6	26	26	–	14	21	22	21
Participants in short-term disability plans [2]	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–
Retirement plans								
Participants in defined benefit pension plans	20	22	15	15	93	90	87	91
Percent of participants with:								
Normal retirement prior to age 65	54	50	–	47	92	89	92	92
Early retirement available	95	95	–	92	90	88	89	87
Ad hoc pension increase in last 5 years	7	4	–	–	33	16	10	13
Terminal earnings formula	58	54	–	53	100	100	100	99
Benefit coordinated with Social Security	49	46	–	44	18	8	10	49
Participants in defined contribution plans	31	33	34	38	9	9	9	9
Participants in plans with tax-deferred savings arrangements	17	24	23	28	28	45	45	24
Other benefits								
Employees eligible for:								
Flexible benefits plans	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	5
Reimbursement accounts [3]	8	14	19	12	5	31	50	64
Premium conversion plans	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–

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

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

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

36. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual totals		2005									2006			
	2004	2005	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	17	22	4	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	2
In effect during period	18	24	7	8	9	3	3	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	6
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	170.7	99.6	12.8	9.6	5.5	1.5	4.2	18.3	5.3	1.5	35.0	.0	3.6	4.2	3.1
In effect during period (in thousands)	316.5	160.7	17.0	13.9	12.8	3.9	6.6	25.3	12.3	13.8	41.5	6.5	10.1	12.9	14.4
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	3,344.1	1,736.1	95.3	115.5	84.1	64.5	98.0	513.0	145.3	181.5	241.5	130.0	124.3	261.5	180.1
Percent of estimated working time[1]	.01	.1	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	.02	.01	.01	.01	([2])	([2])	.01	.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	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	188.9	195.3	194.6	194.4	194.5	195.4	196.4	198.8	199.2	197.6	196.8	198.3	198.7	199.8	201.5
All items (1967 = 100)	565.8	585.0	582.9	582.4	582.6	585.2	588.2	595.4	596.7	592.0	589.4	593.9	595.2	598.6	603.5
Food and beverages	186.6	191.2	190.7	191.1	190.9	191.3	191.3	191.8	192.5	192.8	193.2	194.5	194.4	194.5	194.2
Food	186.2	190.7	190.2	190.6	190.4	190.8	190.9	191.4	192.1	192.4	192.9	194.1	194.0	194.0	193.7
Food at home	186.2	189.8	189.8	190.3	189.4	189.8	189.5	190.0	190.8	191.0	191.7	193.4	192.6	192.3	191.5
Cereals and bakery products	206.0	209.0	209.1	209.7	209.4	209.4	210.1	208.3	209.4	209.1	208.4	210.6	210.3	210.9	210.9
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	181.7	184.7	184.7	185.0	185.2	184.7	184.4	185.2	184.6	185.8	185.7	185.8	185.4	185.9	185.5
Dairy and related products[1]	180.2	182.4	182.2	183.3	181.0	181.6	182.9	181.8	182.6	183.5	183.2	183.7	183.4	183.0	181.3
Fruits and vegetables	232.7	241.4	240.1	244.7	238.4	240.3	236.6	240.8	245.7	246.4	252.3	258.5	253.4	248.5	246.6
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	140.4	144.4	144.8	144.3	144.0	144.8	144.3	145.2	145.6	145.5	145.5	147.2	147.3	148.0	146.3
Other foods at home	164.9	167.0	167.5	166.3	166.9	167.6	167.7	167.7	168.3	167.3	167.6	169.1	169.1	169.2	168.8
Sugar and sweets	163.2	165.2	164.9	163.3	165.7	167.1	164.7	165.8	166.3	166.5	167.8	169.3	167.3	170.1	171.0
Fats and oils	167.8	167.7	169.4	167.8	164.5	167.3	167.6	169.4	168.6	166.2	165.2	169.9	170.4	168.5	165.0
Other foods	179.7	182.5	183.0	182.0	182.9	183.0	183.9	183.1	184.0	183.0	183.3	184.3	184.7	184.5	184.3
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	110.4	111.3	110.8	110.8	110.2	111.5	111.8	111.5	112.1	112.7	112.4	112.6	113.4	113.0	113.2
Food away from home[1]	187.5	193.4	192.1	192.6	193.2	193.6	194.2	194.6	195.2	195.6	196.0	196.6	197.2	197.6	198.0
Other food away from home[1,2]	125.3	131.3	129.6	130.3	131.6	132.0	132.6	133.2	133.5	133.7	133.7	134.1	134.7	135.2	135.8
Alcoholic beverages	192.1	195.9	195.9	195.5	195.9	195.8	195.9	196.6	196.8	197.1	196.4	198.0	199.5	200.1	200.1
Housing	189.5	195.7	194.4	194.5	195.5	196.6	196.9	197.0	198.4	198.5	198.3	200.0	200.5	201.3	201.7
Shelter	218.8	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	230.7
Rent of primary residence	211.0	217.3	216.0	216.4	216.8	217.5	218.0	218.6	219.3	220.0	220.5	220.9	221.6	222.3	222.9
Lodging away from home	125.9	130.3	136.2	131.7	132.8	136.4	134.3	124.7	129.7	125.2	122.8	127.5	133.4	140.4	140.4
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	224.9	230.2	229.0	229.4	229.7	230.2	230.7	231.2	231.7	232.2	232.8	233.4	234.1	234.9	235.8
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	116.2	117.6	118.2	118.0	118.0	118.1	117.8	116.6	115.8	115.9	116.1	115.9	116.2	116.2	116.2
Fuels and utilities	161.9	179.0	169.6	171.7	177.4	180.1	181.8	188.9	192.8	194.6	191.6	198.7	194.6	192.3	190.8
Fuels	144.4	161.6	151.5	153.7	159.9	162.6	164.4	172.1	176.2	178.0	174.7	182.1	177.5	174.8	173.2
Fuel oil and other fuels	160.5	208.6	199.5	193.9	195.0	202.9	209.8	235.9	241.1	231.5	227.8	229.5	230.5	230.4	236.4
Gas (piped) and electricity	150.6	166.5	155.9	158.7	165.6	168.1	169.6	176.4	180.7	183.4	180.0	188.1	182.8	179.9	177.7
Household furnishings and operations	125.5	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	126.9
Apparel	120.4	119.5	123.7	122.4	118.3	113.8	115.8	120.5	122.7	121.5	117.5	114.9	116.6	122.0	123.4
Men's and boys' apparel	117.5	116.1	120.4	119.7	115.3	111.6	112.4	114.0	117.2	117.4	114.1	112.4	112.7	116.2	118.0
Women's and girls' apparel	113.0	110.8	116.6	114.2	109.1	102.8	105.1	112.3	115.1	113.9	108.9	103.0	106.3	115.0	116.3
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	118.5	116.7	121.3	119.8	116.4	112.8	113.5	115.5	116.3	115.3	115.0	113.3	116.6	118.7	118.2
Footwear	119.3	122.6	123.8	123.2	121.7	119.3	121.7	126.0	126.7	124.3	121.4	122.3	122.8	125.4	126.1
Transportation	163.1	173.9	173.2	172.1	171.8	174.4	177.7	186.5	184.0	175.6	172.7	175.9	175.8	177.4	184.1
Private transportation	159.4	170.2	169.6	168.3	167.7	170.3	173.8	183.1	180.5	171.8	168.9	172.1	171.9	173.5	180.4
New and used motor vehicles[2]	94.2	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	96.0
New vehicles	137.1	137.9	138.8	138.7	138.1	136.3	135.0	135.8	137.1	138.0	138.3	139.3	139.3	138.8	138.4
Used cars and trucks[1]	133.3	139.4	138.1	138.8	139.9	141.0	142.0	141.5	140.6	139.4	139.2	139.3	139.5	140.0	140.4
Motor fuel	160.4	195.7	193.9	188.2	185.5	197.5	212.7	249.5	237.1	199.7	187.3	199.2	198.1	205.8	235.4
Gasoline (all types)	159.7	194.7	192.9	187.3	184.6	196.5	211.7	248.5	235.9	198.6	186.2	198.2	197.0	204.7	234.4
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	108.7	111.9	110.8	111.0	111.2	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.0	113.6	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.4	115.8
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	200.2	206.9	205.0	205.6	206.1	206.7	207.3	208.7	209.8	210.5	210.7	211.2	212.9	213.4	213.9
Public transportation	209.1	217.3	215.0	218.0	222.4	226.1	223.3	220.7	222.7	220.8	217.6	219.9	221.3	222.6	225.3
Medical care	310.1	323.2	321.5	322.2	322.9	324.1	323.9	324.6	326.2	328.1	328.4	329.5	332.1	333.8	334.7
Medical care commodities	269.3	276.0	273.5	274.6	275.6	276.3	276.8	277.7	278.9	280.3	280.8	282.0	283.1	284.3	285.3
Medical care services	321.3	336.7	335.2	335.9	336.3	337.8	337.3	337.9	339.7	341.7	342.0	342.9	346.1	348.0	348.8
Professional services	271.5	281.7	281.0	281.6	281.9	282.6	282.4	283.0	284.0	284.5	284.9	284.7	286.5	287.8	288.5
Hospital and related services	417.9	439.9	437.1	437.3	437.9	440.9	439.6	439.8	443.6	449.6	449.7	453.6	460.4	463.3	464.6
Recreation[2]	108.6	109.4	109.2	109.5	109.1	109.1	109.3	109.7	109.9	109.8	109.7	109.9	110.2	110.6	111.1
Video and audio[1,2]	104.2	104.2	104.8	104.6	103.1	103.1	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.2	103.9	104.1	104.3	105.2	105.8
Education and communication[2]	111.6	113.7	112.9	112.7	112.8	112.9	113.7	115.3	115.1	115.3	115.3	115.7	115.7	115.6	115.8
Education[2]	143.7	152.7	149.5	149.9	150.5	151.3	153.9	157.1	157.4	157.5	157.6	158.3	158.4	158.4	158.6
Educational books and supplies	351.0	365.6	361.3	362.3	363.4	364.0	364.6	372.4	373.9	373.6	374.3	379.2	382.0	383.1	383.1
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	414.3	440.9	431.4	432.7	434.4	436.6	444.8	454.1	454.7	455.1	455.3	457.2	457.2	457.2	457.7
Communication[1,2]	86.7	84.7	85.4	84.9	84.6	84.4	84.0	84.6	84.2	84.4	84.3	84.5	84.5	84.4	84.5
Information and information processing[1,2]	84.6	82.6	83.2	82.7	82.4	82.2	81.8	82.4	82.0	82.2	82.2	82.1	82.0	81.9	82.1
Telephone services[1,2]	95.8	94.9	95.3	94.8	94.6	94.4	94.1	95.1	94.6	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.0	95.4
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	14.8	13.6	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.9
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	15.3	12.8	13.4	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.1
Other goods and services	304.7	313.4	311.6	312.5	312.5	314.1	314.4	315.0	315.3	316.2	317.3	318.2	319.1	320.0	320.0
Tobacco and smoking products	478.0	502.8	497.0	498.0	497.8	503.4	506.5	510.1	509.4	511.2	513.1	515.1	515.9	519.0	518.1
Personal care[1]	181.7	185.6	184.9	185.5	185.5	186.1	186.1	186.1	186.4	186.9	187.6	188.1	188.6	189.1	189.1
Personal care products[1]	153.9	154.4	153.4	154.4	154.3	155.0	155.2	154.8	155.0	155.0	155.4	155.8	155.6	155.2	155.0
Personal care services[1]	197.6	203.9	203.3	202.8	203.0	203.9	204.1	204.6	204.8	205.2	206.6	206.4	207.9	208.5	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	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Miscellaneous personal services	293.9	303.0	301.4	302.8	302.9	303.9	304.2	304.7	305.0	305.9	306.6	308.2	309.3	310.9	311.3
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	154.7	160.2	160.3	159.8	158.9	159.5	161.1	165.6	165.1	161.5	160.0	161.3	161.4	162.8	165.5
Food and beverages	186.6	191.2	190.7	191.1	190.9	191.3	191.3	191.8	192.5	192.8	193.2	194.5	194.4	194.5	194.2
Commodities less food and beverages	136.7	142.5	142.9	142.0	140.8	141.4	143.7	149.9	148.9	143.6	141.3	142.6	142.8	144.7	148.6
Nondurables less food and beverages	157.2	168.4	168.9	167.0	164.7	166.7	171.8	184.4	182.0	171.1	166.3	168.7	169.1	173.3	181.8
Apparel	120.4	119.5	123.7	122.4	118.3	113.8	115.8	120.5	122.7	121.5	117.5	114.9	116.6	122.0	123.4
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	183.9	202.6	201.0	198.6	197.5	203.3	210.4	228.0	222.8	205.9	200.4	206.0	205.7	209.3	222.3
Durables	114.8	115.3	115.6	115.7	115.4	114.9	114.4	114.6	114.9	114.9	114.9	115.3	115.3	115.1	115.1
Services	222.8	230.1	228.6	228.8	229.8	230.9	231.3	231.7	233.0	233.5	233.2	234.9	235.7	236.6	237.1
Rent of shelter[3]	227.9	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	240.4
Transporatation services	220.6	225.7	224.4	225.1	226.0	227.1	227.0	227.0	227.6	228.4	227.8	228.2	228.7	228.8	229.6
Other services	261.3	268.4	266.7	266.9	266.7	267.2	268.7	271.2	271.5	272.1	272.3	273.2	273.9	274.6	275.5
Special indexes:															
All items less food	189.4	196.0	195.3	195.1	195.2	196.1	197.3	200.0	200.4	198.5	197.4	199.0	199.5	200.8	202.8
All items less shelter	179.3	186.1	185.1	185.0	184.9	185.7	187.1	191.0	191.1	189.0	187.7	189.3	189.4	190.3	192.3
All items less medical care	182.7	188.7	188.1	187.9	187.9	188.8	189.8	192.3	192.6	190.9	190.0	191.6	191.9	193.0	194.7
Commodities less food	138.8	144.5	144.9	144.0	142.8	143.5	145.7	151.8	150.8	145.6	143.3	144.7	144.9	146.8	150.6
Nondurables less food	159.3	170.1	170.6	168.7	166.6	168.5	173.3	185.2	183.0	172.7	168.1	170.5	171.0	175.0	182.9
Nondurables less food and apparel	183.8	201.2	199.7	197.5	196.5	201.8	208.3	224.3	219.6	204.2	199.2	204.3	204.2	207.5	219.2
Nondurables	172.2	180.2	180.3	179.4	178.2	179.4	182.1	188.9	188.0	182.4	180.1	182.0	182.2	184.4	188.7
Services less rent of shelter[3]	233.5	243.2	239.8	240.7	242.4	243.6	244.5	246.8	248.2	249.5	248.8	251.2	251.0	250.9	251.0
Services less medical care services	214.5	221.2	219.7	219.9	220.9	222.0	222.5	222.8	224.1	224.4	224.2	225.9	226.5	227.3	227.8
Energy	151.4	177.1	170.9	169.4	171.4	178.5	186.6	208.0	204.3	187.6	180.0	189.5	186.4	188.6	201.4
All items less energy	194.4	198.7	198.6	198.6	198.5	198.7	198.9	199.2	200.1	200.2	200.1	200.8	201.6	202.6	203.0
All items less food and energy	196.6	200.9	200.9	200.8	200.6	200.8	201.0	201.3	202.3	202.3	202.1	202.6	203.6	204.9	205.5
Commodities less food and energy	139.6	140.3	141.2	141.1	140.0	138.9	139.0	140.2	141.0	140.8	140.1	139.9	140.3	141.5	141.7
Energy commodities	161.2	197.4	195.2	189.4	187.0	198.8	213.6	249.9	238.6	202.7	190.7	202.1	201.1	208.3	236.6
Services less energy	230.2	236.6	236.0	235.9	236.4	237.4	237.7	237.4	238.4	238.6	238.7	239.7	241.1	242.4	243.2
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	184.5	191.0	190.2	190.0	190.1	191.0	192.1	195.0	195.2	193.4	192.5	194.0	194.2	195.3	197.2
All items (1967 = 100)	549.5	568.9	566.4	566.0	566.2	568.8	572.3	580.9	581.5	576.1	573.3	577.7	578.6	581.8	587.3
Food and beverages	186.2	190.5	190.1	190.4	190.3	190.6	190.6	191.1	191.8	192.1	192.5	193.8	193.7	193.8	193.4
Food	185.7	190.1	189.6	190.0	189.8	190.2	190.2	190.7	191.4	191.7	192.2	193.4	193.3	193.2	192.8
Food at home	185.4	188.9	188.9	189.4	188.6	188.9	188.7	189.1	189.9	190.1	190.7	192.4	191.7	191.4	190.5
Cereals and bakery products	206.0	208.9	209.0	209.7	209.5	209.2	209.9	208.1	209.2	208.9	208.4	210.8	210.5	211.1	211.2
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	181.8	184.7	184.5	184.9	185.2	184.6	184.5	185.1	184.5	185.8	185.6	185.4	185.1	185.8	185.1
Dairy and related products[1]	180.0	182.2	182.1	183.1	180.9	181.4	182.8	181.7	182.4	183.3	183.0	183.5	183.3	182.7	180.8
Fruits and vegetables	230.4	238.9	237.5	242.2	235.9	238.0	234.7	238.8	243.4	243.4	249.6	256.2	251.3	245.9	244.0
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	139.7	143.7	144.1	143.7	143.4	144.1	143.4	144.6	144.9	144.8	144.9	146.7	146.7	147.3	145.7
Other foods at home	164.5	166.5	167.0	165.8	166.3	167.0	167.1	167.1	167.7	166.9	167.1	168.5	168.7	168.7	168.2
Sugar and sweets	162.5	164.3	163.9	162.3	164.8	166.3	163.8	165.1	165.6	165.7	166.9	168.3	166.5	169.0	169.9
Fats and oils	167.8	167.8	169.4	168.0	164.5	167.4	167.6	169.4	168.6	166.3	165.6	170.4	171.2	169.4	165.7
Other foods	180.1	182.8	183.4	182.3	183.1	183.3	184.0	183.2	184.1	183.4	183.7	184.4	185.0	184.8	184.5
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	110.9	111.8	111.1	111.3	110.5	111.9	112.1	111.9	112.5	113.2	112.9	113.0	113.8	113.4	113.4
Food away from home[1]	187.4	193.3	192.0	192.4	193.0	193.4	194.0	194.4	195.1	195.5	195.8	196.4	197.0	197.4	197.8
Other food away from home[1,2]	125.1	131.1	129.2	129.6	131.5	131.8	132.4	133.0	133.3	133.5	133.6	133.7	134.4	134.8	135.6
Alcoholic beverages	192.4	195.8	196.2	195.3	195.7	195.6	195.3	196.0	196.5	197.0	196.3	198.0	199.4	200.5	200.3
Housing	185.0	191.2	189.4	189.7	190.9	191.9	192.3	192.9	194.1	194.4	194.2	195.8	196.1	196.6	196.8
Shelter	212.2	217.5	216.9	216.8	217.3	218.3	218.5	217.9	218.8	218.9	219.2	220.0	221.2	222.4	223.1
Rent of primary residence	210.2	216.5	215.2	215.5	215.9	216.6	217.1	217.7	218.4	219.1	219.7	220.1	220.8	221.4	222.0
Lodging away from home[2]	126.4	130.0	135.2	131.1	132.9	136.9	134.5	124.5	129.2	124.5	122.4	126.1	133.1	140.4	139.8
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	204.1	208.8	207.7	208.0	208.4	208.8	209.3	209.7	210.2	210.7	211.2	211.7	212.4	213.0	213.9
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	116.4	117.9	118.5	118.3	118.3	118.4	118.1	116.9	116.0	116.2	116.4	116.2	116.5	116.5	116.5
Fuels and utilities	161.2	177.9	168.6	170.7	176.7	179.2	181.0	187.7	191.0	193.0	190.2	197.3	193.2	190.8	189.4
Fuels	143.2	159.7	149.8	152.1	158.5	161.0	162.7	169.9	173.5	175.5	172.4	179.7	175.0	172.4	170.8
Fuel oil and other fuels	160.0	208.1	199.2	193.6	194.8	201.8	208.9	235.4	241.2	231.3	227.4	228.9	229.7	229.8	235.8
Gas (piped) and electricity	149.8	165.4	155.0	157.7	164.8	167.2	168.7	175.2	178.8	181.6	178.3	186.4	181.1	178.3	176.1
Household furnishings and operations	121.1	121.8	122.1	122.5	121.9	121.5	121.5	121.4	121.8	121.8	121.9	122.0	122.4	122.5	122.5
Apparel	120.0	119.1	123.2	121.9	117.9	113.8	115.5	119.6	121.9	121.0	117.2	114.3	116.1	121.6	123.1
Men's and boys' apparel	117.3	115.6	119.9	119.2	114.9	111.2	111.8	113.2	116.6	116.9	113.5	112.0	112.7	115.7	117.5
Women's and girls' apparel	112.8	110.4	116.1	113.9	108.7	102.7	104.5	111.1	114.3	113.4	108.3	102.1	105.4	114.3	115.9
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	121.3	119.3	124.1	122.5	118.9	115.2	116.0	117.6	118.7	117.8	117.6	115.8	118.1	120.8	120.3
Footwear	118.2	121.8	122.7	122.4	121.3	119.0	121.2	124.9	125.4	123.2	120.9	121.6	122.1	124.7	125.4
Transportation	161.5	173.0	172.2	171.0	170.6	173.5	177.1	186.4	183.7	174.7	171.6	174.9	174.8	176.6	183.9
Private transportation	158.8	170.3	169.5	168.2	167.7	170.5	174.4	183.9	181.1	171.9	168.8	172.2	172.0	173.8	181.2
New and used motor vehicles[2]	92.8	94.7	94.5	94.7	94.8	94.5	94.4	94.7	94.9	94.9	94.8	95.2	95.2	95.1	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	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
New vehicles	138.1	138.9	139.7	139.6	139.0	137.2	136.0	136.8	138.2	139.1	139.3	140.3	140.3	139.9	139.5
Used cars and trucks[1]	134.1	140.3	138.9	139.6	140.7	141.9	142.9	142.4	141.4	140.2	140.0	140.1	140.3	140.8	141.3
Motor fuel	160.9	196.3	194.5	188.7	186.1	198.1	213.4	250.3	238.0	200.5	188.0	199.9	198.7	206.5	236.1
Gasoline (all types)	160.2	195.4	193.7	187.9	185.3	197.2	212.4	249.3	236.8	199.4	187.0	198.9	197.7	205.6	235.2
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	108.2	111.5	110.4	110.5	110.8	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.6	113.2	113.6	113.9	114.3	114.9	115.3
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	202.0	209.3	207.2	207.9	208.4	209.1	209.7	211.1	212.4	213.1	213.2	213.6	215.4	215.8	216.3
Public transportation	207.1	215.5	213.3	215.8	219.8	223.3	220.8	218.8	220.9	219.4	216.6	219.0	220.4	221.6	224.0
Medical care	309.5	322.8	321.1	321.9	322.5	323.7	323.5	324.0	325.8	327.9	328.2	329.1	331.5	333.2	334.2
Medical care commodities	263.2	269.2	266.9	267.9	268.8	269.4	269.9	270.3	271.8	273.4	273.9	275.0	276.3	277.3	278.4
Medical care services	321.5	337.3	335.8	336.5	337.0	338.4	337.9	338.4	340.4	342.6	342.8	343.6	346.4	348.3	349.2
Professional services	274.0	284.3	283.6	284.3	284.6	285.3	285.0	285.6	286.6	287.1	287.4	287.2	288.9	290.2	290.8
Hospital and related services	414.0	436.1	433.4	433.7	434.3	436.9	435.3	435.5	439.8	446.4	446.4	450.1	455.4	458.4	459.9
Recreation[2]	106.3	106.8	106.8	107.0	106.6	106.5	106.8	107.0	107.3	107.2	107.1	107.2	107.5	107.9	108.4
Video and audio[1,2]	103.4	103.4	104.0	103.9	102.5	102.4	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.5	103.2	103.3	103.6	104.4	104.9
Education and communication[2]	110.0	111.4	110.8	110.6	110.7	110.7	111.1	112.6	112.4	112.7	112.6	113.1	113.1	113.0	113.2
Education[2]	142.5	151.0	148.0	148.5	149.1	149.7	152.0	155.1	155.3	155.5	155.6	156.7	156.7	156.8	156.9
Educational books and supplies	352.2	367.1	363.1	364.0	365.1	365.6	365.9	373.6	375.1	374.8	375.5	380.6	383.5	384.9	384.7
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	402.5	427.1	418.5	419.8	421.6	423.4	430.4	439.1	439.7	440.3	440.5	443.3	443.2	443.1	443.5
Communication[1,2]	88.3	86.4	87.0	86.5	86.3	86.0	85.7	86.3	85.9	86.2	86.2	86.3	86.3	86.2	86.3
Information and information processing[1,2]	86.8	84.9	85.5	85.0	84.8	84.5	84.1	84.8	84.4	84.7	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.5	84.6
Telephone services[1,2]	96.0	95.0	95.4	94.9	94.8	94.6	94.3	95.3	94.8	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.4	95.2	95.6
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	15.3	14.2	14.5	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.5
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	15.0	12.6	13.2	13.0	12.7	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.0
Other goods and services	312.6	322.2	319.9	320.8	320.9	323.1	323.6	324.4	324.5	325.4	326.6	327.6	328.4	329.4	329.3
Tobacco and smoking products	478.8	504.2	497.8	498.7	498.9	505.2	508.5	512.2	511.3	513.2	515.0	517.1	517.9	520.9	519.9
Personal care[1]	180.4	184.0	183.2	183.8	183.8	184.6	184.4	184.4	184.7	185.1	185.8	186.3	186.8	187.2	187.2
Personal care products[1]	154.4	154.5	153.6	154.5	154.5	155.4	155.4	155.0	155.0	154.9	155.4	155.8	155.6	155.2	155.0
Personal care services[1]	198.2	204.2	203.6	203.1	203.3	204.1	204.4	204.8	205.0	205.5	206.9	206.6	208.0	208.5	208.6
Miscellaneous personal services	294.0	303.4	301.5	303.2	303.2	304.4	304.6	305.1	305.4	306.2	307.0	308.6	309.7	311.4	311.8
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	155.4	161.4	161.5	160.9	160.1	160.8	162.7	167.4	166.8	162.8	161.2	162.6	162.7	164.3	167.3
Food and beverages	186.2	190.5	190.1	190.4	190.3	190.6	190.6	191.1	191.8	192.1	192.5	193.8	193.7	193.8	193.4
Commodities less food and beverages	138.1	144.7	145.0	144.0	142.8	143.8	146.4	153.0	151.8	145.9	143.4	144.8	145.1	147.2	151.8
Nondurables less food and beverages	160.6	173.2	173.6	171.5	169.2	171.7	177.3	191.0	188.2	176.1	170.8	173.5	174.0	178.7	188.4
Apparel	120.0	119.1	123.2	121.9	117.9	113.8	115.5	119.6	121.9	121.0	117.2	114.3	116.1	121.6	123.1
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	189.6	210.6	208.9	206.0	204.7	211.3	219.5	239.4	233.5	214.2	207.8	214.2	213.9	218.1	233.2
Durables	114.0	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.3	114.9	114.7	114.8	115.0	114.9	114.9	115.2	115.3	115.2	115.2
Services	218.6	225.7	223.8	224.2	225.3	226.3	226.8	227.5	228.6	229.3	229.2	230.7	231.2	231.8	232.2
Rent of shelter[3]	204.3	209.5	208.9	208.8	209.3	210.2	210.4	209.9	210.8	210.9	211.2	211.9	213.1	214.3	215.0
Transporatation services	220.9	225.9	224.8	225.3	226.0	226.8	226.9	226.9	227.5	228.5	228.3	228.6	229.0	229.0	229.5
Other services	254.1	260.0	258.7	258.9	258.6	258.9	260.2	262.4	262.6	263.2	263.5	264.4	265.0	265.7	266.6
Special indexes:															
All items less food	184.1	191.0	190.1	189.9	190.0	190.9	192.3	195.6	195.8	193.5	192.3	193.9	194.2	195.5	197.8
All items less shelter	176.4	183.4	182.4	182.3	182.2	183.1	184.6	188.8	188.7	186.2	184.8	186.6	186.5	187.6	189.8
All items less medical care	179.1	185.4	184.6	184.4	184.5	185.3	186.5	189.5	189.6	187.7	186.7	188.2	188.4	189.5	191.3
Commodities less food	140.0	146.5	146.8	145.9	144.7	145.7	148.2	154.6	153.5	147.8	145.3	146.8	147.0	149.1	153.6
Nondurables less food	162.6	174.6	175.1	173.0	170.8	173.2	178.5	191.5	188.9	177.4	172.4	175.1	175.6	180.1	189.3
Nondurables less food and apparel	189.0	208.4	206.9	204.2	203.0	209.0	216.5	234.6	229.3	211.8	205.9	211.9	211.7	215.6	229.4
Nondurables	173.9	182.5	182.5	181.5	180.3	181.7	184.6	191.9	190.9	184.7	182.2	184.2	184.5	186.9	191.8
Services less rent of shelter[3]	207.4	215.9	212.7	213.6	215.3	216.3	217.0	219.2	220.4	221.7	221.1	223.4	222.9	222.7	222.7
Services less medical care services	210.6	217.2	215.4	215.7	216.8	217.8	218.3	219.1	220.1	220.7	220.6	222.2	222.5	223.0	223.4
Energy	151.3	177.2	171.4	169.6	171.5	178.7	187.2	209.3	204.8	187.1	179.3	188.8	185.9	188.4	202.0
All items less energy	189.5	193.5	193.3	193.4	193.2	193.3	193.6	194.1	194.8	195.0	194.9	195.4	196.1	197.0	197.4
All items less food and energy	190.6	194.6	194.5	194.5	194.3	194.3	194.6	195.1	195.9	196.1	195.9	196.2	197.1	198.2	198.7
Commodities less food and energy	139.4	140.6	141.4	141.3	140.4	139.3	139.6	140.6	141.3	141.2	140.4	140.2	140.7	141.9	142.2
Energy commodities	161.5	197.7	195.5	189.7	187.3	199.0	214.0	250.5	239.0	202.8	190.7	202.0	200.9	208.4	236.9
Services less energy	226.2	232.3	231.4	231.5	231.9	232.8	233.1	233.1	234.0	234.4	234.6	235.4	236.5	237.5	238.2

[1] Not seasonally adjusted.

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

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

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

NOTE: Index applied to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.

38. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and available local area data: all items

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing schedule[1]	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2005		2006				2005		2006			
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
U.S. city average	M	197.6	196.8	198.3	198.7	199.8	201.5	193.4	192.5	194.0	194.2	195.3	197.2
Region and area size[2]													
Northeast urban	M	210.0	209.0	211.0	211.6	212.8	214.7	206.5	205.5	207.5	207.9	209.0	211.0
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	212.2	211.3	213.2	213.8	215.0	216.8	207.3	206.4	208.2	208.6	209.7	211.5
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	124.3	123.6	124.8	125.2	126.0	127.3	124.4	123.7	125.2	125.5	126.1	127.6
Midwest urban[4]	M	190.3	189.7	190.8	190.7	192.0	193.0	185.6	185.1	186.2	185.9	187.0	188.3
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	192.1	191.6	192.7	192.5	193.8	194.5	186.7	186.2	187.3	186.9	188.0	189.0
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	121.3	120.9	121.6	121.6	122.3	123.3	120.6	120.3	121.1	121.0	121.7	122.8
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	185.0	184.4	185.3	185.2	186.7	187.8	183.0	182.4	183.5	183.2	184.7	186.0
South urban	M	190.7	190.1	191.5	191.8	192.8	194.7	188.0	187.2	188.8	188.9	189.9	192.1
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	192.9	191.9	193.6	193.9	194.6	196.5	191.1	189.7	191.6	191.8	192.4	194.7
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	121.4	121.2	122.0	122.1	123.0	124.1	120.0	119.8	120.7	120.7	121.6	122.9
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	190.7	189.7	191.0	191.1	192.3	195.1	191.0	189.8	191.0	191.1	192.4	195.3
West urban	M	201.4	200.0	201.7	202.7	203.8	205.3	196.4	194.9	196.3	197.2	198.3	200.0
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	204.2	203.0	204.7	205.7	206.8	208.6	197.7	196.2	197.6	198.6	199.7	201.7
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	122.8	121.8	122.9	123.7	124.2	124.9	122.4	121.3	122.3	123.1	123.6	124.4
Size classes:													
A[5]	M	180.8	180.0	181.4	181.9	182.8	184.3	179.3	178.4	179.8	180.0	181.0	182.6
B/C[3]	M	122.0	121.6	122.5	122.7	123.5	124.5	121.2	120.7	121.7	121.9	122.6	123.8
D	M	190.2	189.3	190.1	190.2	191.6	193.5	189.0	187.9	188.7	188.7	190.2	192.2
Selected local areas[6]													
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	197.3	196.4	197.5	197.2	197.6	197.7	191.1	190.2	191.2	190.6	190.9	191.4
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	205.6	203.9	206.0	207.5	208.5	210.5	198.4	196.5	198.3	199.9	200.8	202.9
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	215.3	214.2	215.9	216.4	218.2	220.2	209.9	208.7	210.2	210.6	212.0	214.0
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	–	188.7	–	189.8	–	193.9	–	187.2	–	188.5	–	192.0
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	–	192.4	–	194.8	–	197.2	–	187.9	–	189.6	–	192.2
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	–	177.2	–	178.6	–	181.2	–	175.1	–	176.7	–	180.0
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	–	197.4	–	202.2	–	203.8	–	195.5	–	199.9	–	202.3
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2	–	204.9	–	209.0	–	211.6	–	205.2	–	209.1	–	211.1
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	–	203.4	–	207.1	–	208.9	–	199.3	–	202.5	–	204.9
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA	2	–	200.9	–	203.6	–	207.4	–	196.1	–	198.0	–	202.5

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

M—Every month.

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

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

[2] Regions defined as the four Census regions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1982–84 = 100]

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

40. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2005									2006			
	2004	2005	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[P]	Feb.[P]	Mar.[P]	Apr.[P]
Finished goods	148.5	155.7	154.4	154.3	154.2	155.5	156.3	158.9	160.9	158.3	158.7	160.0	157.8	159.0	160.6
Finished consumer goods	151.7	160.4	158.7	158.5	158.6	160.2	161.4	164.9	167.1	163.7	164.2	165.8	162.7	164.4	166.5
Finished consumer foods	152.7	155.7	156.3	156.7	155.5	154.4	154.0	155.8	155.8	156.3	157.5	157.2	153.4	154.1	154.3
Finished consumer goods excluding foods	150.9	161.9	159.2	158.8	159.3	162.1	163.8	168.0	171.2	166.1	166.5	168.7	166.0	168.0	170.8
Nondurable goods less food	156.6	172.0	167.9	167.4	168.7	172.6	175.4	181.5	184.9	178.0	178.7	181.5	177.6	180.5	184.7
Durable goods	135.0	136.6	136.9	136.8	135.6	135.8	135.4	135.5	138.0	137.1	136.6	137.8	137.6	137.6	137.4
Capital equipment	141.4	144.6	144.5	144.7	144.2	144.4	144.4	144.5	145.9	145.5	145.3	146.0	146.2	146.3	146.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	142.6	154.0	151.5	151.0	151.7	153.2	153.9	158.0	162.5	159.9	159.6	161.7	161.0	161.0	162.6
Materials and components for manufacturing	137.9	146.0	144.9	144.7	144.3	144.6	144.4	146.7	149.3	149.4	149.8	150.9	152.2	152.1	153.0
Materials for food manufacturing	145.0	146.0	146.1	147.3	145.6	145.1	144.4	145.4	146.6	146.6	146.3	146.4	144.6	143.8	143.5
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	147.8	163.2	159.6	159.8	159.4	160.8	161.2	166.5	172.9	170.9	170.8	171.9	174.6	173.6	173.7
Materials for durable manufacturing	146.6	158.3	158.6	157.0	156.2	155.3	153.8	156.8	159.9	162.2	164.4	166.3	169.1	169.7	172.7
Components for manufacturing	127.4	129.9	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.9	130.0	130.0	130.2	130.8	130.8	131.6	131.7	131.9	132.7
Materials and components for construction	166.4	176.6	175.4	175.0	175.5	175.7	175.4	177.0	179.2	180.8	181.7	183.8	184.5	185.5	186.4
Processed fuels and lubricants	124.3	150.0	141.5	139.5	142.9	149.3	153.4	166.9	180.5	166.5	162.6	168.1	161.2	160.1	165.5
Containers	159.3	167.1	167.5	167.3	167.4	166.8	166.8	166.1	166.8	168.3	169.9	171.2	171.8	173.4	173.1
Supplies	146.7	151.9	151.1	151.4	151.7	152.0	152.2	152.5	153.6	153.8	154.1	155.3	155.7	156.0	156.0
Crude materials for further processing	159.0	182.2	175.0	170.6	167.0	175.4	181.8	200.2	211.6	208.5	200.6	201.4	183.5	178.7	180.9
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	127.0	122.7	124.9	126.2	122.0	120.9	119.6	120.9	120.8	120.9	123.4	119.3	116.6	114.4	112.8
Crude nonfood materials	179.2	223.4	208.9	200.2	197.1	212.8	225.1	256.5	276.5	271.1	255.2	259.9	230.4	223.7	228.9
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	147.2	155.5	153.6	153.5	153.6	155.5	156.6	159.4	162.0	158.5	158.7	160.4	158.7	160.0	161.9
Finished energy goods	113.0	132.6	126.9	125.5	127.4	133.2	137.3	147.0	152.3	140.9	141.9	145.5	138.8	143.1	149.7
Finished goods less energy	152.4	155.9	155.9	156.2	155.5	155.5	155.3	155.8	156.8	156.7	156.9	157.6	156.8	157.1	157.2
Finished consumer goods less energy	157.2	160.8	160.9	161.2	160.5	160.3	160.1	160.8	161.6	161.6	162.0	162.7	161.4	161.8	161.8
Finished goods less food and energy	152.7	156.4	156.1	156.4	155.9	156.2	156.1	156.3	157.5	157.3	157.1	158.1	158.3	158.5	158.5
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	160.3	164.3	164.0	164.3	163.8	164.2	164.1	164.2	165.4	165.3	165.1	166.3	166.6	166.8	166.7
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	180.8	187.1	186.1	186.8	187.2	187.7	187.9	188.1	187.9	188.5	188.7	189.9	190.6	191.0	191.1
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	143.0	155.1	152.5	151.9	152.6	154.1	154.9	159.2	163.8	161.2	160.8	163.0	162.4	162.3	164.1
Intermediate foods and feeds	137.1	133.8	133.6	135.0	134.8	134.9	134.4	134.1	134.4	133.6	134.1	135.0	133.5	133.3	132.8
Intermediate energy goods	123.2	149.2	139.8	138.5	142.3	148.7	153.0	166.6	180.1	165.8	162.1	167.3	161.6	160.5	165.7
Intermediate goods less energy	145.8	153.3	152.6	152.4	152.2	152.3	152.2	153.6	155.7	156.3	156.8	158.1	158.8	159.0	159.7
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	146.5	154.6	153.9	153.5	153.3	153.5	153.3	154.9	157.1	157.7	158.3	159.6	160.4	160.6	161.4
Crude energy materials	174.6	234.0	212.6	203.1	202.1	224.0	237.5	278.2	308.6	298.0	274.0	280.8	235.2	224.7	227.7
Crude materials less energy	144.0	143.5	145.5	144.5	139.3	138.9	140.6	144.3	143.2	145.0	147.6	144.5	144.9	143.9	145.4
Crude nonfood materials less energy	193.0	202.4	204.0	196.9	188.9	190.2	200.1	210.2	206.4	212.8	215.6	215.5	224.1	226.4	236.8

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2005									2006			
		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[P]	Feb.[P]	Mar.[P]	Apr.[P]
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	184.3	177.9	178.1	193.4	203.6	233.1	254.3	247.4	234.6	237.7	207.3	201.0	205.6
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	236.4	224.0	222.2	248.4	265.5	316.9	352.8	336.6	312.2	314.9	259.0	246.5	251.0
212	Mining, except oil and gas	124.0	124.6	127.0	127.2	127.6	128.8	130.4	131.8	132.5	136.2	138.2	138.5	141.7
213	Mining support activities	124.2	125.7	129.1	133.5	136.4	139.5	144.7	154.8	156.9	161.5	162.5	166.2	172.7
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	149.6	149.4	149.6	151.0	151.8	154.2	156.6	152.7	152.8	154.1	153.5	154.9	157.1
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100)	146.3	147.1	146.4	146.3	146.0	146.3	146.7	146.1	146.2	146.5	145.0	144.9	144.0
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	104.4	104.6	104.8	104.8	105.1	105.2	105.2	105.5	105.5	106.2	106.5	106.4	106.5
313	Textile mills	103.2	103.5	103.4	103.4	103.7	104.3	104.6	104.9	105.1	105.5	106.1	106.0	106.0
315	Apparel manufacturing	99.8	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.4	99.9	99.9	99.8	100.4	100.2	100.3	100.0
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	144.3	144.4	144.5	144.8	144.6	144.6	144.7	144.8	144.7	145.0	145.2	145.8	146.5
321	Wood products manufacturing	108.9	107.5	109.5	108.3	107.4	109.6	110.7	107.7	108.4	109.8	110.2	110.3	110.5
322	Paper manufacturing	107.1	107.2	107.2	106.9	106.6	106.4	106.5	107.4	107.8	108.1	109.1	110.7	110.8
323	Printing and related support activities	102.8	102.8	102.9	103.2	103.4	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.9	104.7	105.1	105.5	105.4
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	189.6	184.0	189.7	204.7	215.6	241.5	259.5	208.2	209.2	215.6	206.3	222.6	249.3
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100)	185.9	185.8	185.3	186.3	186.4	187.7	191.2	193.6	193.9	195.0	197.1	196.0	195.9
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	139.4	139.7	140.1	140.3	140.2	141.4	143.7	147.2	148.2	149.5	149.6	149.3	149.1
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100)	157.9	156.1	153.6	152.5	150.5	152.4	155.8	159.2	160.7	162.3	165.0	165.4	168.6
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	149.1	149.3	149.5	149.7	149.9	150.1	150.5	150.7	151.1	151.9	152.4	152.7	153.4
333	Machinery manufacturing	105.1	105.4	105.6	105.8	105.9	106.1	106.3	106.5	106.8	107.3	107.7	108.0	108.0
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing	97.9	97.7	97.6	97.5	97.6	97.1	97.0	96.8	96.6	96.5	96.4	96.4	96.4
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	107.2	107.2	107.5	107.7	107.7	108.4	109.0	110.3	110.9	112.2	112.3	112.8	114.0
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	102.7	102.6	101.7	102.0	101.8	101.9	103.9	102.9	102.5	103.3	103.1	103.2	103.3
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	156.7	157.5	157.8	158.4	158.3	158.7	159.2	159.4	160.0	160.9	161.0	161.1	161.3
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	102.6	102.8	102.9	102.9	103.0	103.1	103.3	103.3	103.6	104.2	103.9	104.2	104.4
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	107.6	107.1	106.9	106.7	106.2	106.2	107.4	107.1	107.9	107.6	108.6	108.8	111.0
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	108.9	109.9	111.2	111.2	111.0	112.7	115.1	114.6	115.0	115.6	114.0	113.7	114.9
443	Electronics and appliance stores	103.5	99.7	99.4	91.8	95.8	100.7	100.2	99.9	95.3	97.1	92.1	92.7	99.1
446	Health and personal care stores	107.2	107.5	107.6	105.8	106.9	106.8	107.0	110.7	111.9	114.1	115.0	119.3	116.8
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100)	50.7	51.2	40.0	46.5	42.3	59.3	64.6	61.9	48.3	44.4	61.0	43.1	43.6
454	Nonstore retailers	123.4	122.6	120.2	120.0	110.8	128.4	122.0	118.3	114.0	125.8	124.8	123.3	120.3
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100)	168.8	168.2	172.6	175.2	172.8	170.2	173.7	178.9	173.2	178.2	178.6	185.6	182.6
483	Water transportation	106.0	104.9	105.4	105.9	107.0	108.1	109.7	108.5	108.0	108.4	109.9	109.4	109.3
491	Postal service (June 1989=100)	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7
	Utilities													
221	Utilities	110.6	111.2	112.2	116.2	119.9	125.5	131.2	130.0	129.6	131.2	127.1	123.6	121.7
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100)	116.3	116.3	116.5	116.6	116.5	116.6	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.5	116.7	117.7	117.5
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.2	104.6
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100)	120.8	120.9	120.8	120.9	120.9	121.0	121.6	121.7	121.2	122.0	122.0	122.0	121.4
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100)	145.6	145.7	145.8	146.4	146.6	147.2	149.5	149.9	149.9	150.5	151.0	151.1	151.6
6231	Nursing care facilities	105.8	105.9	106.0	106.8	106.6	107.0	107.5	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.9	108.0	108.1
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities	104.4	104.4	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.7	106.0	106.3	105.5	105.6	106.7	107.9
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	103.5	103.7	103.9	104.1	104.3	104.7	104.9	105.0	105.0	105.4	105.9	105.2	105.2
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	103.0	103.7	103.0	99.3	99.8	101.2	104.6	105.2	102.9	100.5	100.3	101.0	103.5
517	Telecommunications	98.4	98.3	98.2	98.4	98.2	97.9	97.7	97.4	97.3	97.3	97.0	97.4	97.9
5182	Data processing and related services	98.7	98.7	99.0	99.0	98.8	99.0	99.0	98.9	98.9	99.0	99.4	99.2	99.1
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity	109.8	108.6	109.1	109.9	109.7	109.3	110.3	109.9	110.4	112.4	112.7	111.3	113.2
53112	Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse)	104.0	104.2	103.9	104.6	106.4	107.7	106.5	104.9	108.4	106.3	105.4	105.3	107.9
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	105.8	105.8	108.9	109.1	109.2	109.0	110.5	110.4	110.3	110.3	110.7	111.4	111.4
5313	Real estate support activities	102.5	102.0	102.5	101.9	102.2	103.1	101.4	100.9	102.5	104.4	104.8	105.1	105.7
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100)	105.2	106.6	108.0	108.8	110.8	112.2	111.0	112.2	112.7	113.5	115.3	114.2	115.1
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100)	137.6	138.3	138.3	138.8	138.8	139.2	139.6	139.9	140.0	143.1	143.9	144.0	144.8
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	101.6	103.6	102.9	101.7	103.1	103.2	104.0	105.1	106.6	103.5	106.8	106.4	107.8
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100)	128.4	128.6	128.9	129.3	129.3	129.8	130.0	130.4	130.6	131.3	132.9	132.8	133.0
54181	Advertising agencies	100.8	101.3	101.5	101.5	101.7	101.8	101.8	101.8	102.0	104.4	104.6	105.0	104.5
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100)	115.8	115.9	115.6	116.2	116.5	116.4	117.3	117.7	118.4	117.9	118.3	119.2	119.1
56151	Travel agencies	96.3	96.3	95.5	95.6	96.8	95.8	96.7	96.4	98.0	99.0	98.7	98.6	98.0
56172	Janitorial services	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.6	101.8	101.9	101.8	102.0	102.1	102.7	102.7	102.6	103.3
5621	Waste collection	102.5	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.7	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	104.6	104.2	104.1
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100)	130.7	131.5	132.9	134.4	135.1	134.9	133.1	133.1	131.7	133.2	131.5	133.7	135.5

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

[1982 = 100]

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

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

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2005									2006			
		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
0	**Food and live animals**	121.1	123.9	124.3	124.3	124.2	123.8	125.2	123.7	122.8	123.7	123.2	122.8	122.5
01	Meat and meat preparations	132.9	140.1	140.2	137.8	139.2	142.7	142.8	141.6	136.9	131.4	130.6	127.0	121.0
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	116.9	116.1	118.7	120.5	118.4	117.0	121.7	119.9	121.1	124.6	126.7	129.4	129.1
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	130.4	137.4	133.6	132.1	131.5	129.2	130.0	126.0	123.9	124.4	119.2	117.5	121.4
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**	129.3	128.5	130.3	129.5	129.0	126.4	127.4	128.5	131.3	135.2	137.0	137.2	140.5
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	124.6	127.7	136.5	137.1	135.7	121.7	116.8	119.7	119.7	124.9	120.0	120.8	113.3
24	Cork and wood	98.4	97.8	97.6	97.2	97.0	96.9	96.9	97.2	97.3	98.1	98.7	99.5	99.4
25	Pulp and waste paper	101.8	101.8	101.5	99.9	99.0	99.3	98.7	97.6	97.5	96.9	97.6	98.1	99.3
26	Textile fibers and their waste	105.6	105.0	103.1	104.3	103.3	104.8	107.7	108.4	109.2	112.9	112.0	109.1	109.8
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	222.3	212.3	212.9	209.1	206.8	206.2	214.2	214.0	227.8	242.7	259.7	259.1	285.2
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products**	182.1	174.1	181.0	193.5	192.3	231.9	244.6	203.5	205.5	216.7	209.1	209.4	225.9
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	190.6	178.3	188.7	200.3	197.0	239.3	245.0	206.0	206.3	217.1	212.8	220.8	238.1
5	**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.**	117.8	116.8	115.7	116.3	117.1	118.8	120.9	120.8	119.6	120.1	120.8	120.7	120.3
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	108.2	107.9	107.6	107.2	107.1	107.3	107.4	107.2	107.1	108.2	108.6	108.3	108.4
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.2	112.2	112.6	112.2	112.0	111.8	111.7	112.0	112.9	114.0
57	Plastics in primary forms	128.4	124.8	122.1	121.8	123.3	126.9	136.5	139.0	135.3	134.1	134.5	132.3	129.3
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms	103.4	103.3	103.3	103.8	104.2	104.9	105.7	107.3	108.0	109.1	109.4	109.2	109.7
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	106.7	106.6	106.1	106.2	106.2	106.3	107.4	107.6	107.7	109.7	110.4	110.4	109.3
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials**	114.3	114.3	113.9	113.5	113.5	113.9	114.5	115.0	116.0	117.7	118.7	119.7	121.0
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	115.0	115.4	115.5	116.5	116.2	116.9	116.9	117.1	117.8	119.1	119.2	119.4	119.9
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard	103.6	103.6	103.9	103.4	103.4	103.7	103.0	102.7	102.8	104.3	104.7	105.0	107.5
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	102.5	102.5	103.5	103.7	103.9	104.2	105.2	105.5	105.5	105.8	105.8	105.3	105.2
68	Nonferrous metals	109.3	108.5	106.1	106.6	107.5	108.5	110.5	113.2	118.2	122.5	126.3	131.8	135.6
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.3	98.0	98.0	98.1	98.0	98.1	98.3	98.2	98.3	98.6
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	111.3	111.3	111.3	111.1	111.1	111.2	111.8	112.4	112.4	113.2	113.4	113.5	114.2
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	110.7	110.7	110.7	111.3	111.6	112.1	112.6	112.8	114.1	115.0	115.2	115.4	116.4
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts	108.9	109.1	109.3	109.3	109.3	109.4	109.7	109.8	109.9	110.4	110.9	111.2	112.3
75	Computer equipment and office machines	81.5	81.2	80.9	79.5	79.5	79.1	78.3	77.5	77.1	77.9	77.7	77.7	77.6
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	89.9	89.8	89.7	89.5	89.5	89.4	89.4	89.4	89.5	88.6	87.9	87.1	87.1
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	87.5	87.3	87.4	86.7	85.2	84.9	84.9	84.6	84.6	84.3	83.6	83.8	83.8
78	Road vehicles	102.9	103.1	103.0	103.2	103.3	103.5	103.8	103.9	103.8	104.1	104.1	104.2	104.2
87	**Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus**	103.5	103.1	103.1	103.6	103.6	103.8	103.6	103.5	103.7	104.0	104.2	104.2	104.2

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

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2005									2006			
		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
0	**Food and live animals**	116.4	116.0	113.9	113.3	113.9	113.5	114.8	115.4	117.4	119.5	115.9	116.7	114.8
01	Meat and meat preparations	136.5	138.6	138.5	139.6	139.5	140.8	140.5	141.2	140.4	139.1	140.5	138.7	138.4
03	Fish and crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates	88.3	87.8	87.8	90.0	90.9	91.4	92.4	91.1	91.7	91.4	93.3	94.8	94.2
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	117.6	117.2	109.0	106.6	109.0	106.2	110.4	112.3	120.6	124.4	109.4	111.6	107.9
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	128.9	126.2	127.8	120.5	118.7	119.1	117.4	122.1	120.3	128.7	127.7	124.7	122.7
1	**Beverages and tobacco**	108.2	108.3	108.5	108.7	108.8	108.9	108.8	108.6	108.5	108.5	109.0	109.4	109.5
11	Beverages	108.6	108.8	109.1	109.3	109.3	109.5	109.6	109.4	109.3	109.3	109.4	109.9	110.0
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**	134.4	131.9	130.5	128.7	127.9	132.0	131.8	129.8	133.7	136.4	137.4	133.7	134.4
24	Cork and wood	132.5	122.6	127.0	122.4	120.9	124.5	126.2	119.6	123.6	126.9	126.6	125.4	123.8
25	Pulp and waste paper	109.6	107.8	103.6	104.2	102.8	102.2	105.9	105.6	106.0	105.7	107.9	108.5	111.5
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	183.8	181.3	176.0	180.1	185.7	193.3	187.5	190.8	195.2	196.3	199.6	203.5	206.9
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	109.0	122.8	111.7	103.5	95.6	106.0	102.7	101.9	111.3	113.7	112.7	85.2	86.8
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products**	173.6	166.3	179.0	192.6	206.4	223.5	222.1	204.0	202.3	212.2	204.8	203.1	223.6
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	174.6	167.0	182.4	197.1	211.7	225.1	216.9	195.9	195.7	208.1	206.3	207.6	231.9
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	161.3	158.0	148.5	157.8	164.4	209.1	257.1	259.3	245.5	241.0	195.5	174.3	172.1
5	**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.**	114.0	113.2	112.4	113.2	113.5	114.6	115.7	115.1	115.0	115.9	115.9	115.9	115.1
52	Inorganic chemicals	133.0	135.1	138.2	140.4	144.0	151.7	164.4	163.7	162.0	160.8	159.7	160.8	162.6
53	Dying, tanning, and coloring materials													
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	110.8	110.4	110.3	110.8	110.6	111.0	110.6	110.4	110.2	109.0	108.0	108.0	106.2
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	95.4	94.5	94.5	94.5	95.3	95.2	95.1	95.0	94.7	94.7	94.3	94.3	94.3
57	Plastics in primary forms	126.7	126.9	125.1	125.5	123.4	125.5	130.7	135.9	138.0	135.7	134.6	133.2	130.8
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms	106.9	106.9	107.2	106.7	106.4	106.6	106.5	107.0	106.9	107.8	108.0	107.8	108.3
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	101.8	102.7	102.4	101.7	101.8	101.8	103.4	103.2	103.1	102.8	102.8	102.0	101.8
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials**	113.1	112.8	112.8	112.4	112.1	112.8	114.1	114.2	114.4	115.9	117.4	118.2	119.6
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	104.2	104.2	104.5	104.3	104.3	104.4	104.5	104.5	104.6	104.8	104.9	105.5	106.1
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard	101.4	101.7	102.1	103.9	103.7	103.7	104.0	104.4	104.4	105.2	105.6	105.7	106.3
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	101.1	101.1	101.4	101.4	101.7	101.9	102.1	101.9	101.8	101.9	102.0	102.1	102.7
68	Nonferrous metals	118.5	118.8	117.7	118.8	118.4	121.1	125.1	128.6	133.3	140.4	148.2	153.0	158.2
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	108.9	108.8	108.6	108.7	108.4	109.0	108.8	108.9	108.4	110.0	110.8	110.8	110.9
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	95.1	95.1	95.0	94.6	94.6	94.4	94.3	94.2	94.1	94.0	94.1	94.0	94.0
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	111.2	111.3	110.9	110.8	110.8	111.0	111.0	111.1	111.1	111.9	112.3	112.4	112.3
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts	107.3	107.2	107.2	107.4	107.1	107.3	107.4	107.3	107.3	108.3	108.9	109.1	109.5
75	Computer equipment and office machines	71.2	70.7	70.5	69.2	69.1	68.3	68.0	67.6	67.3	66.8	66.5	66.2	66.0
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	81.9	82.1	82.1	81.4	80.9	80.5	80.3	80.0	79.8	79.5	79.3	79.3	79.0
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	94.4	94.5	94.4	93.9	94.1	94.0	93.7	93.7	94.0	94.0	94.3	94.3	94.3
78	Road vehicles	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.9	104.0	104.1	104.2	104.2	104.1	103.9	104.0	103.9	104.1
85	Footwear	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.8	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.8	100.9
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.	99.3	99.1	99.0	98.3	97.9	98.1	98.2	98.3	98.0	97.5	97.7	97.4	97.7

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2005									2006			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
ALL COMMODITIES	106.9	106.7	106.7	106.8	106.6	107.5	108.3	107.6	107.7	108.5	108.6	108.8	109.5
Foods, feeds, and beverages	121.0	123.6	125.2	125.4	124.9	122.8	123.0	122.5	121.9	122.8	121.9	121.6	120.6
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	120.9	123.8	125.6	125.6	124.9	122.6	122.9	122.4	121.7	122.8	121.6	121.4	120.4
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	120.9	120.8	120.1	122.4	124.6	123.6	123.8	123.2	123.6	122.7	124.2	123.0	122.1
Industrial supplies and materials	124.1	122.7	122.3	123.3	123.4	127.4	130.1	127.4	127.9	129.9	130.5	131.1	133.6
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	117.0	117.1	115.8	116.0	115.1	116.4	117.3	117.7	117.4	116.9	117.2	116.9	117.2
Fuels and lubricants	152.3	145.0	148.8	158.0	156.7	184.8	191.5	163.1	163.4	172.0	168.5	172.2	185.6
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	122.5	121.6	120.6	120.7	121.0	122.2	124.7	125.0	125.7	127.0	128.1	128.4	129.6
Selected building materials	105.4	105.8	106.2	106.0	105.8	105.7	105.8	106.1	106.5	107.2	108.4	108.5	108.7
Capital goods	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.0	97.6	97.6	97.7	97.6	97.7	98.1	98.1	98.2	98.6
Electric and electrical generating equipment	103.7	103.6	103.4	102.9	102.5	102.6	103.3	103.4	103.6	103.7	103.8	104.4	104.7
Nonelectrical machinery	93.8	93.7	93.7	93.3	92.7	92.7	92.6	92.4	92.5	92.8	92.6	92.6	92.9
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.6	103.7	104.0	104.0	103.9	104.1	104.2	104.2	104.3
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	101.9	101.7	101.5	101.5	101.6	101.9	102.0	102.0	101.9	102.3	102.4	102.2	102.2
Nondurables, manufactured	101.8	101.6	101.2	101.1	101.2	101.5	101.7	101.6	101.6	102.3	102.5	102.5	102.8
Durables, manufactured	101.7	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.8	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.4	101.0	100.7
Agricultural commodities	120.3	122.7	123.9	123.9	123.2	121.5	121.9	121.6	121.0	121.7	120.8	120.6	119.9
Nonagricultural commodities	106.0	105.5	105.4	105.5	105.4	106.5	107.3	106.6	106.8	107.6	107.7	107.9	108.7

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2005									2006			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
ALL COMMODITIES	108.8	107.9	109.2	110.5	112.1	114.4	114.5	112.3	112.3	113.7	113.0	112.8	115.2
Foods, feeds, and beverages	115.6	115.5	114.1	113.7	114.1	114.2	115.1	115.6	117.5	119.2	116.7	117.1	116.0
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	125.5	125.5	123.5	122.1	122.4	122.6	123.4	124.6	127.2	129.7	125.4	125.5	124.1
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	93.5	93.2	93.1	94.8	95.6	95.6	96.5	95.3	95.9	95.8	97.2	98.3	97.8
Industrial supplies and materials	143.7	139.8	145.5	151.7	158.0	167.2	167.6	159.1	158.6	163.8	161.4	161.0	170.9
Fuels and lubricants	173.0	165.9	178.0	191.2	204.6	222.1	221.5	204.1	202.4	211.7	204.5	202.6	222.8
Petroleum and petroleum products	174.4	166.7	181.5	195.5	209.9	224.4	217.5	197.1	196.6	208.1	206.2	207.2	231.0
Paper and paper base stocks	104.7	104.5	103.8	104.8	104.3	104.3	105.4	105.8	106.1	106.7	107.5	107.8	109.1
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	114.0	113.8	113.5	114.4	115.1	117.3	118.3	117.6	117.8	118.3	118.9	119.3	118.8
Selected building materials	120.3	115.8	118.1	114.9	114.6	117.6	120.0	116.0	116.9	118.5	118.5	118.1	118.3
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	142.4	141.3	139.9	138.8	137.1	138.2	140.4	143.5	145.8	150.8	157.4	161.1	165.2
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	101.1	101.0	100.9	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.5	100.9	101.0	100.8	100.9
Capital goods	92.5	92.4	92.3	91.7	91.7	91.5	91.3	91.1	91.0	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1
Electric and electrical generating equipment	98.9	98.8	98.8	98.4	98.5	99.0	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonelectrical machinery	90.0	89.9	89.8	89.1	89.0	88.7	88.4	88.3	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.0	88.0
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	103.3	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.6	103.4	103.5	103.4	103.6
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.5
Nondurables, manufactured	102.9	102.8	102.8	103.0	102.9	103.1	102.9	102.8	102.7	103.1	102.8	102.8	102.5
Durables, manufactured	96.5	96.6	96.6	96.2	96.0	96.2	96.2	95.9	96.2	96.3	96.6	96.4	96.4
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	100.3	103.0	101.8	100.1	98.9	100.6	100.4	100.0	101.2	101.6	101.5	98.2	98.4

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	137.0	149.4
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	122.4	123.9	129.9
3113	Sugar and confectionery products	87.6	89.5	89.2	93.2	97.8	100.0	103.5	106.5	109.9	108.6	108.0	112.5	116.3
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	126.6	122.6	126.0
3115	Dairy products	82.7	91.1	95.2	97.6	97.8	100.0	100.0	93.6	95.9	97.1	104.9	110.6	106.8
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	107.3	106.8	108.9
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	169.8	173.3	158.7
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	111.1	114.3
3119	Other food products	97.5	92.5	97.6	104.1	105.1	100.0	107.8	111.4	112.6	106.2	112.0	118.7	118.5
3121	Beverages	77.1	87.6	94.9	103.2	102.0	100.0	99.0	90.7	90.8	92.7	99.8	107.9	111.5
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products	71.9	79.1	77.8	97.3	98.4	100.0	98.5	91.0	95.9	98.2	67.0	78.7	82.3
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	133.3	148.8	150.8
3132	Fabric mills	68.0	75.3	81.4	95.5	98.1	100.0	104.2	110.0	110.1	110.3	125.4	136.8	139.1
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	119.8	125.2	121.0
3141	Textile furnishings mills	91.2	88.0	92.7	92.3	93.8	100.0	99.3	99.1	104.5	103.1	105.5	114.4	120.7
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	105.3	104.5	117.7
3151	Apparel knitting mills	76.2	86.2	93.3	109.3	122.1	100.0	96.1	101.4	108.9	105.6	112.0	106.4	92.7
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	104.0	117.3	110.9
3159	Accessories and other apparel	97.8	101.3	98.6	112.1	112.6	100.0	109.0	99.2	98.3	105.2	76.1	78.9	73.3
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing	79.8	64.6	84.9	79.7	91.2	100.0	100.0	104.8	115.1	114.9	83.2	80.9	83.8
3162	Footwear	76.7	78.1	83.9	96.5	103.7	100.0	102.1	117.3	122.3	130.7	102.7	103.2	101.1
3169	Other leather products	99.4	102.9	94.6	74.4	80.3	100.0	113.2	105.8	113.4	109.1	95.1	101.3	129.0
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	114.5	121.3	117.3
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	110.5	107.3	101.8
3219	Other wood products	103.2	105.5	103.2	99.8	100.5	100.0	101.1	104.6	103.1	104.9	114.4	114.4	119.4
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	141.4	145.4
3222	Converted paper products	89.0	90.1	94.0	97.2	97.7	100.0	102.5	100.1	101.1	100.5	105.7	109.6	112.5
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	110.2	111.2	114.0
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	118.0	119.3	123.2
3251	Basic chemicals	94.6	93.4	90.2	91.3	89.4	100.0	102.7	115.7	117.5	108.8	123.7	136.1	148.7
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	123.1	122.2	123.3
3253	Agricultural chemicals	80.4	85.8	82.1	89.9	91.7	100.0	98.8	87.4	92.1	90.0	99.2	108.2	115.6
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines	87.3	91.3	87.5	95.9	100.0	100.0	93.8	95.7	95.6	99.5	96.7	100.6	104.2
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	108.9	115.3	119.4
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	124.0	118.0	127.7
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	120.9	123.1	118.8
3261	Plastics products	83.1	85.2	90.8	94.5	96.6	100.0	104.2	109.9	112.3	114.6	123.8	129.4	130.6
3262	Rubber products	75.5	83.5	84.7	92.9	94.2	100.0	99.4	100.2	101.7	102.3	107.1	110.9	112.0
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	99.7	103.5	109.3
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	114.9	113.7
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	108.2	102.0
3274	Lime and gypsum products	88.2	85.4	89.3	90.0	93.7	100.0	114.9	104.4	98.5	101.8	98.5	106.7	103.4
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	106.0	112.6	107.8
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	104.4	124.9	130.3	157.7
3312	Steel products from purchased steel	79.7	84.4	90.1	100.6	100.5	100.0	100.6	93.8	96.4	97.9	96.8	93.9	94.1
3313	Alumina and aluminum production	90.5	90.7	95.8	95.9	95.4	100.0	101.5	103.5	96.6	96.2	124.4	126.7	136.8
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	107.7	120.2	120.9
3315	Foundries	81.8	86.6	86.4	93.1	96.0	100.0	101.2	104.5	103.6	107.4	116.7	116.3	123.7
3321	Forging and stamping	85.4	89.0	92.2	93.9	97.4	100.0	103.5	110.9	121.1	120.7	125.0	133.2	140.1
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	113.6	113.4	111.8
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	106.2	109.0	103.7
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers	86.0	90.1	95.4	97.3	100.7	100.0	100.0	96.5	94.2	94.4	105.7	108.5	99.9
3325	Hardware	88.7	84.8	87.3	97.2	102.2	100.0	100.5	105.2	114.3	113.5	115.4	125.3	123.6
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	129.3	139.4	134.4
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	115.1	115.9	113.0

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
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	116.3	118.5	125.5
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	111.6	111.4
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	103.6	116.1	126.7
3332	Industrial machinery	75.1	81.6	79.9	97.1	98.5	100.0	95.1	105.8	130.0	105.8	117.6	117.0	125.0
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	97.6	104.5	106.1
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	118.6	130.0	130.4
3335	Metalworking machinery	85.1	86.5	89.2	99.2	97.5	100.0	99.1	100.3	106.1	103.3	112.9	115.4	117.1
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	130.8	143.0	124.0
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	118.1	128.3	124.0
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	298.9	375.4	431.7
3342	Communications equipment	39.8	48.4	60.6	74.4	84.5	100.0	107.1	135.4	164.1	152.9	128.3	143.2	143.5
3343	Audio and video equipment	61.7	77.0	93.6	141.6	106.1	100.0	105.4	119.6	126.3	128.4	149.9	170.7	242.8
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	263.9	324.4	362.4
3345	Electronic instruments	70.2	78.5	85.9	97.9	97.6	100.0	102.3	106.7	116.7	119.3	118.4	125.7	141.7
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction	85.7	83.7	90.9	105.0	103.1	100.0	106.4	108.9	105.8	99.8	110.4	126.1	140.3
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	111.6	120.4
3352	Household appliances	73.3	76.5	82.3	91.8	91.9	100.0	105.3	103.9	117.2	124.7	133.0	147.5	157.6
3353	Electrical equipment	68.7	73.6	79.0	98.0	100.4	100.0	100.2	98.7	99.4	101.0	101.8	103.2	110.2
3359	Other electrical equipment and components	78.7	76.0	82.2	92.0	96.3	100.0	105.2	113.8	119.1	112.7	114.4	116.5	116.2
3361	Motor vehicles	75.4	85.6	90.8	88.5	91.0	100.0	113.4	122.6	109.7	110.0	126.0	140.7	142.0
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	105.4	109.8	108.2
3363	Motor vehicle parts	78.7	76.0	82.3	92.3	93.0	100.0	105.0	110.0	112.3	114.8	130.4	136.9	138.3
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	118.1	124.3	116.8
3365	Railroad rolling stock	55.6	77.6	81.7	81.8	80.8	100.0	103.3	116.5	118.5	126.1	145.9	139.8	126.1
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	133.9	136.8
3369	Other transportation equipment	73.7	62.9	89.5	94.1	101.5	100.0	111.5	113.8	132.4	140.2	150.9	163.7	168.7
3371	Household and institutional furniture	85.2	88.2	92.5	97.2	99.8	100.0	102.2	103.1	101.9	105.5	112.1	115.1	118.2
3372	Office furniture and fixtures	85.8	82.2	86.4	84.9	86.3	100.0	100.0	98.2	100.2	98.0	115.8	126.6	129.5
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	110.2	110.0	121.1
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	131.2	141.1	143.4
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing	85.4	90.5	90.3	95.9	99.7	100.0	102.0	105.0	113.6	111.7	118.1	124.6	125.8
	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

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
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
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 and 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	-
54131	Architectural services	90.2	94.0	100.9	107.2	110.3	100.0	110.9	106.5	107.0	110.7	107.3	111.9	-
54133	Engineering Services	90.4	99.4	97.3	94.7	98.3	100.0	102.1	101.1	103.6	100.6	99.9	99.0	-
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													
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	-	-	-	91.2	94.5	100.0	115.7	124.2	134.5	138.0	142.7	136.8	-
621511	Medical laboratories	-	-	-	91.4	94.7	100.0	108.6	115.8	125.1	127.7	126.3	117.0	-
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers	-	-	-	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

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
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 rate[1]											
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	36,059	36,042	36,236	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 ratio[2]											
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 SECTOR[5]													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7
Lost workday cases	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[5]													
Total cases	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.3
Lost workday cases	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Lost workdays	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mining													
Total cases	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.0
Lost workday cases	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction													
Total cases	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9
Lost workday cases	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
General building contractors:													
Total cases	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8	6.9
Lost workday cases	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5
Lost workdays	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heavy construction, except building:													
Total cases	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8
Lost workday cases	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0
Lost workdays	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special trades contractors:													
Total cases	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2
Lost workday cases	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1
Lost workdays	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing													
Total cases	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.1
Lost workday cases	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.1
Lost workdays	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Durable goods:													
Total cases	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	–	8.8
Lost workday cases	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	–	4.3
Lost workdays	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lumber and wood products:													
Total cases	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	10.6
Lost workday cases	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.5
Lost workdays	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and fixtures:													
Total cases	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.0
Lost workday cases	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Lost workdays	–	–	–	128.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stone, clay, and glass products:													
Total cases	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4	10.1
Lost workday cases	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.1
Lost workdays	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Primary metal industries:													
Total cases	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6	10.7
Lost workday cases	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3	5.3
Lost workdays	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11.1
Fabricated metal products:													
Total cases	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9	11.1
Lost workday cases	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3
Lost workdays	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Industrial machinery and equipment:													
Total cases	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2	11.0
Lost workday cases	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	6.0
Lost workdays	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronic and other electrical equipment:													
Total cases	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0
Lost workday cases	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5
Lost workdays	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation equipment:													
Total cases	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.6
Lost workday cases	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0
Lost workdays	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Instruments and related products:													
Total cases	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0
Lost workday cases	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
Lost workdays	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:													
Total cases	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.4
Lost workday cases	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Lost workdays	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Event or exposure[1]	Fatalities			
	1998-2002 average[2]	2002[3]	2003	
		Number	Number	Percent
Total	6,896	5,534	5,559	100
Transportation incidents	2,549	2,385	2,367	42
Highway incident	1,417	1,373	1,350	24
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	696	636	648	12
Moving in same direction	136	155	135	2
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	249	202	269	5
Moving in intersection	148	146	123	2
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment in roadway	27	33	17	(4)
Vehicle struck stationary object, or equipment on side of road	281	293	324	6
Noncollision incident	367	373	321	6
Jackknifed or overturned—no collision	303	312	252	5
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises) incident	358	323	347	6
Overturned	192	164	186	3
Worker struck by a vehicle	380	356	336	6
Rail vehicle	63	64	43	1
Water vehicle	92	71	68	1
Aircraft	235	194	208	4
Assaults and violent acts	910	840	901	16
Homicides	659	609	631	11
Shooting	519	469	487	9
Stabbing	61	58	58	1
Self-inflicted injuries	218	199	218	4
Contact with objects and equipment	963	872	911	16
Struck by object	547	505	530	10
Struck by falling object	336	302	322	6
Struck by flying object	55	38	58	1
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	272	231	237	4
Caught in running equipment or machinery	141	110	121	2
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	126	116	126	2
Falls	738	719	691	12
Fall to lower level	651	638	601	11
Fall from ladder	113	126	113	2
Fall from roof	152	143	127	2
Fall from scaffold, staging	91	88	85	2
Fall on same level	65	64	69	1
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	526	539	485	9
Contact with electric current	289	289	246	4
Contact with overhead power lines	130	122	107	2
Contact with temperature extremes	45	60	42	1
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	102	99	121	2
Inhalation of substances	50	49	65	1
Oxygen deficiency	89	90	73	1
Drowning, submersion	69	60	52	1
Fires and explosions	190	165	198	4

[1] Based on the 1992 BLS *Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual*. Includes other events and exposures, such as bodily reaction, in addition to those shown separately.

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

[3] The BLS news release of September 17, 2003, reported a total of 5,524 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2003. Since then, an additional 10 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2002 to 5,534.

[4] Equal to or greater than 0.5 percent.

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

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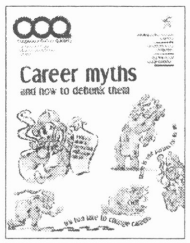

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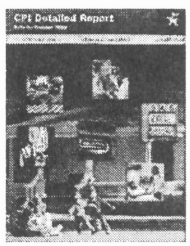

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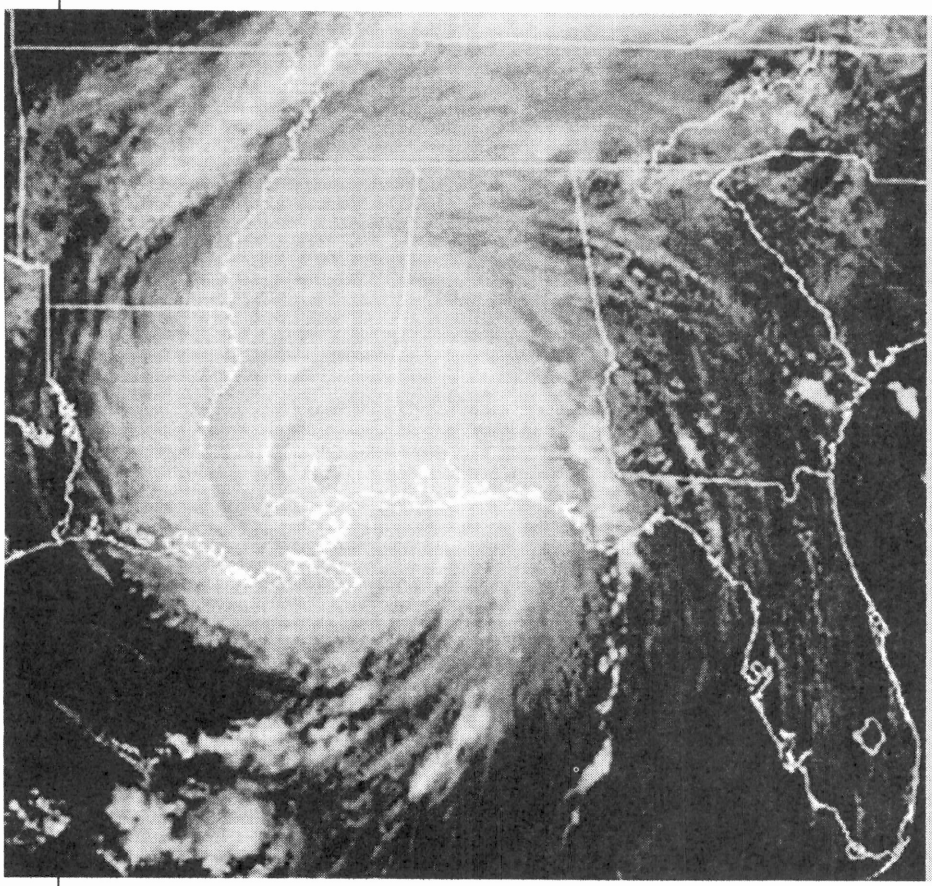

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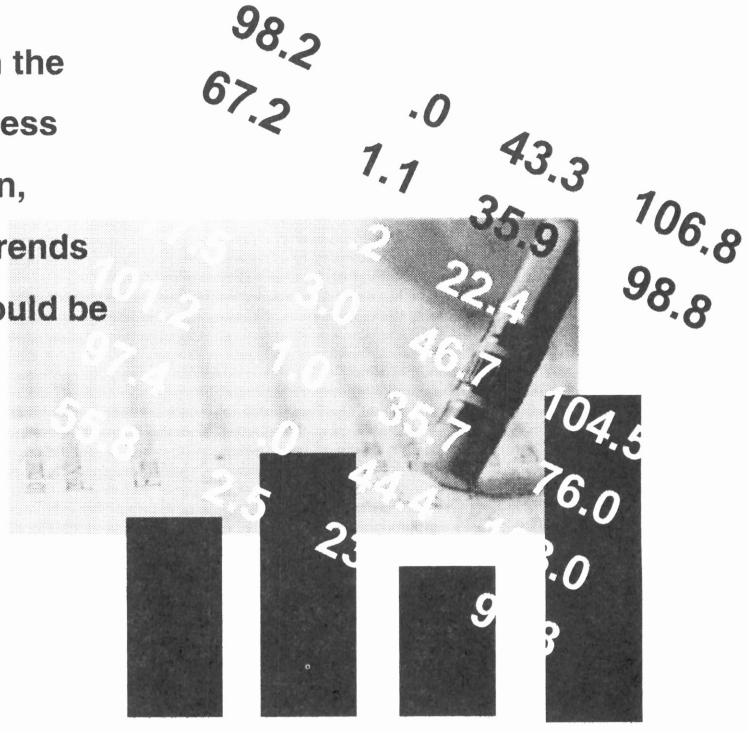

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Productivity and costs	June 1	1st quarter*			August 8	2nd quarter	2; 48–51
Employment situation	June 2	May	July 7	June	August 4	July	1; 4–29
U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes	June 9	May	July 14	June	August 11	July	43–47
Producer Price Indexes	June 13	May	July 18	June	August 15	July	2; 40–42
Consumer Price indexes	June 14	May	July 19	June	August 16	July	2; 37–39
Real earnings	June 14	May	July 19	June	August 16	July	14–16; 29
Employment Cost Indexes			July 28	2nd quarter			1–3; 30–33

* = revised.