

Price highlights 2005: higher energy prices again dominate producer prices

Prices for finished goods as a whole rose at their fastest rate since 1990, with large price increases for energy goods accompanied by small advances for goods other than foods and energy

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The producer price indexes for finished, intermediate, and crude goods all rose in 2005. The finished goods index, which tracks the change in prices for completed products ready to be sold for final use, advanced 5.4 percent after rising 4.2 percent in 2004. (See table 1.) The 2005 advance marked the largest year-to-year increase for finished goods prices since 1990. The index for intermediate goods, which reflects the change in prices for partially processed goods and supplies consumed in the production process, increased 8.6 percent in 2005 following a 9.2-percent advance in 2004. The crude materials index, which measures the change in prices for unprocessed goods and raw materials, rose 21.1 percent in 2005 after advancing 17.4 percent a year earlier.

Energy prices were pushed significantly higher by worldwide economic expansion, geopolitical unrest in the Middle East, and the crippling effects of two devastating hurricanes along the Gulf Coast of the United States. The indexes for finished, intermediate, and crude energy goods increased 23.9 percent, 26.2 percent, and 42.2 percent, respectively. The stage-of-processing indexes for goods other than energy and food, known as the core indexes, registered smaller increases in 2005 than they had in 2004: 1.4 percent for finished goods, 4.8 percent for intermediate goods, and 5.2 percent for crude goods. Lower prices for pork, chicken, and dairy products limited increases in the indexes for food at all three stages of processing, resulting in advances of 1.7 percent for finished consumer foods, 2.4 percent for intermediate foods and feeds, and 1.6 percent for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.

Energy goods

The indexes for energy goods at all three stages of processing increased at faster rates in 2005 than a year earlier, primarily as a result of rising prices for natural gas and petroleum products. The index for finished energy goods advanced 23.9 percent in 2005 following a 13.4-percent increase in the preceding year. (See table 2.) Among finished energy goods, prices for residential natural gas, gasoline, residential electric power, and liquefied petroleum gas rose more than they had in 2004. The index for intermediate energy goods moved up 26.2 percent in 2005 after increasing 15.8 percent in the prior year. The acceleration in prices for intermediate energy goods can be attributed to prices for industrial natural gas, commercial natural gas, gasoline, industrial electric power, commercial electric power, and diesel fuel, which went up more in 2005 than they had in 2004. The crude energy goods index jumped 42.2 percent in 2005 compared with a 35.9-percent gain in the previous year. This faster rate of increase was caused by crude petroleum prices rising more quickly than they had in 2004. By contrast, prices for natural gas and coal rose at slower rates than in the prior year.

Natural gas products. From December 2004 to December 2005, the index for well-head natural gas rose 43.7 percent after moving up 44.3 percent in the prior year. Prices for utility natural gas—residential natural gas, commercial natural gas, industrial natural gas, and natural gas to electric utilities—also increased significantly in 2005, as producers passed on their higher natural gas

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Table 1. Annual percentage changes in producer price indexes for selected stages of processing, 2001–05

Index	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Finished goods	-1.6	1.2	4.0	4.2	5.4
Finished consumer goods	1.8	-6	7.7	3.1	1.7
Finished energy goods	-17.1	12.3	11.4	13.4	23.9
Finished goods less foods and energy .....	.9	-5	1.0	2.3	1.4
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods and energy	1.5	-5	1.1	2.2	1.6
Capital equipment	0	-6	.8	2.4	1.2
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	-4.0	3.2	3.9	9.2	8.6
Intermediate foods and feeds .....	.3	4.2	12.9	-2.3	2.4
Intermediate energy goods	-16.9	12.0	10.9	15.8	26.2
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	-1.6	1.5	2.1	8.3	4.8
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	-5.5	4.2	4.9	13.7	8.9
Materials for durable manufacturing	-4.0	3.1	4.0	18.3	5.9
Materials and components for construction	0	.8	3.0	10.1	6.1
Crude materials for further processing	-32.5	24.7	19.5	17.4	21.1
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	-7.6	4.5	24.1	-2.6	1.6
Crude energy materials	-52.9	61.5	14.4	35.9	42.2
Crude nonfood materials less energy	-9.9	12.6	21.6	20.5	5.2
Special groupings					
Finished goods less energy	1.2	-5	2.7	2.5	1.5
Intermediate materials less energy	-1.5	1.6	2.6	7.8	4.6
Crude materials less energy	-8.3	7.1	23.3	5.2	3.0

Table 2. Annual percentage changes in producer price indexes for selected energy items, 2001–05

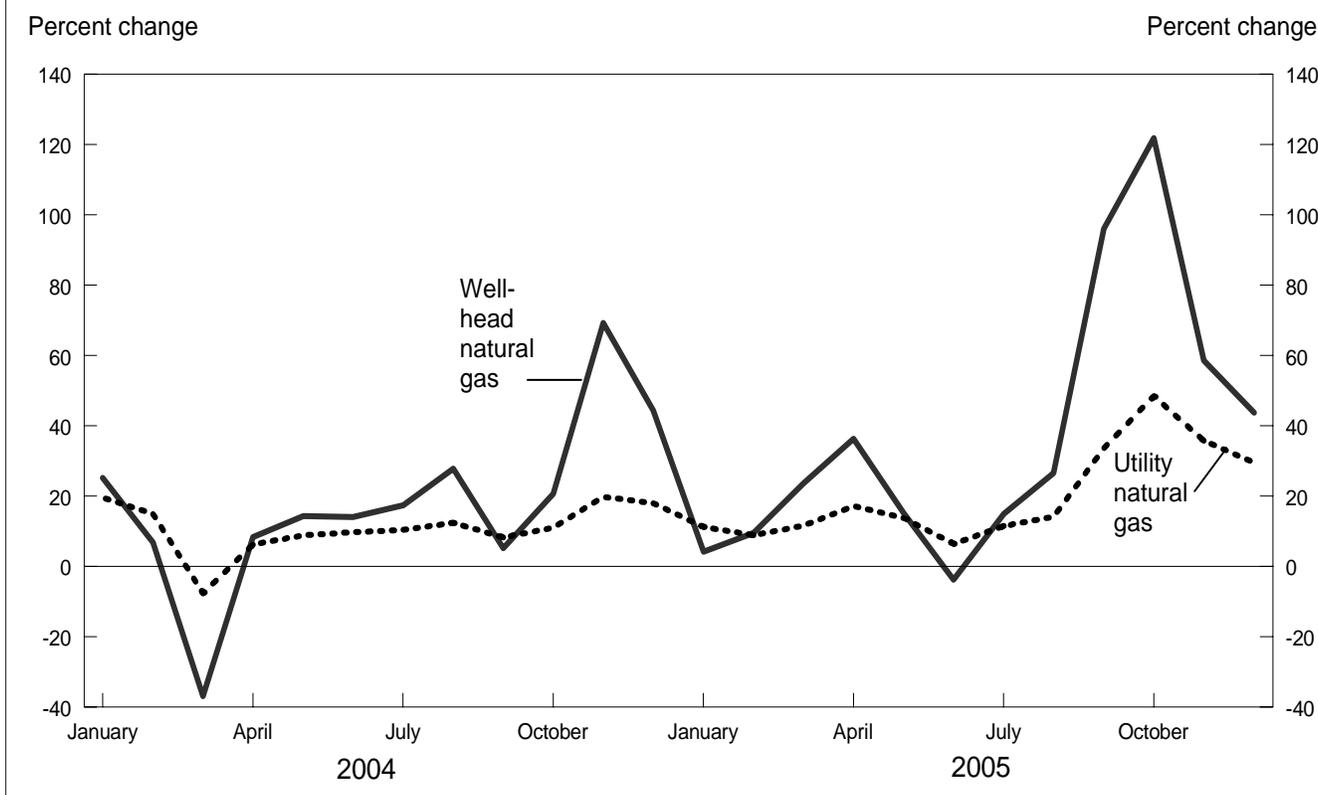
Index	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Finished energy goods	-17.1	12.3	11.4	13.4	23.9
Residential natural gas	-22.1	9.3	19.9	15.9	28.3
Gasoline	-33.1	38.7	14.9	27.4	41.5
Residential electric power	3.6	-1.0	4.9	2.3	6.8
Liquefied petroleum gas	-55.3	95.2	21.0	28.5	44.3
Intermediate energy goods	-16.9	12.0	10.9	15.8	26.2
Industrial natural gas	-36.7	12.2	20.3	20.1	31.5
Commercial natural gas	-24.3	11.1	19.9	17.5	30.3
Natural gas to electric utilities	-39.9	27.1	17.4	20.4	25.0
Industrial electric power	3.2	2.0	2.4	2.3	10.4
Commercial electric power	4.4	-1.9	2.7	3.1	6.6
Diesel fuel	-44.7	54.4	13.0	37.9	46.7
Crude energy goods	-52.9	61.5	14.4	35.9	42.2
Crude petroleum	-42.4	60.6	14.3	30.5	49.6
Natural gas	-65.6	89.1	17.2	44.3	43.7
Coal	10.1	1.0	2.1	10.0	9.7

input costs. For the 12 months ended December 2005, the indexes for industrial natural gas, commercial natural gas, residential natural gas, and natural gas to electric utilities moved up 31.5, 30.3, 28.3, and 25.0 percent, respectively. Chart 1 displays the monthly annual percentage changes for 2004 and 2005 for the well-head natural gas index and the combined utility natural gas index. The graph indicates that, although well-head natural

gas prices have tended to be more volatile than utility natural gas prices, the two are closely related.

The well-head natural gas index and utility natural gas indexes posted their largest 2005 gains during the summer and fall months, as prices were driven up first by fears of hurricanes and then by hurricane-related supply shocks along the Gulf Coast. The Gulf of Mexico produces approximately 10 billion cubic feet

Chart 1. Twelve-month percentage changes in prices of natural gas products, by month, January 2004-December 2005



per day of natural gas, which at 17 percent of total U.S. consumption is crucial to the domestic supply of natural gas.¹ In September 2004, Hurricane Ivan struck the Gulf Coast and reduced domestic natural gas production almost 7 percent, according to the U.S. Department of Energy's natural gas production statistics.² After significant hurricane-related supply shocks in 2004, anticipation of a similarly severe hurricane season led to rising natural gas prices in the summer of 2005. Additionally, because peak power demand is typically covered by operating natural gas-fired generators, the warm summer weather pushed up natural gas prices. Well-head natural gas prices rose 13.6 percent in July and 6.8 percent in August 2005. Consequently, prices for all types of utility natural gas also increased during those months.

Hurricanes Katrina and Rita struck the Gulf Coast on August 29 and September 23, substantially reducing natural gas production. The hurricanes also severely damaged a number of natural gas pipelines and processing facilities.³ According to the Department of Energy, domestic dry natural gas production dropped approximately 13.3 percent from August to October 2005.⁴ This reduction in domestic supply led to well-head natural gas price increases of 32.1 percent in September and 18.1 percent in October. Prices for all types of utility natural gas also exhibited

strong increases in September and October. Natural gas production began to recover toward the end of 2005, pushing prices back down. The well-head natural gas index fell 1.3 percent in November and 14.5 percent in December. Prices for all types of utility natural gas also showed declines in November and December.

Petroleum products. The crude petroleum index jumped 49.6 percent in 2005 after increasing 30.5 percent in the preceding year. Crude petroleum price increases in 2005 were passed through to prices for refined petroleum products, which also rose substantially in 2005. Prices for gasoline, diesel fuel, home heating oil, and jet fuels moved up significantly in 2005.

The first notable price increases occurred in March 2005, as the indexes for crude petroleum, gasoline, diesel fuel, home heating oil, and jet fuels rose 17.0, 5.8, 9.4, 8.0, and 11.6 percent, respectively, partially in reaction to a report by the International Energy Agency that raised the agency's forecast of global oil demand for the third consecutive month.⁵ Additionally, cold weather in the Northeast increased demand for home heating oil, which is derived from crude petroleum.

As with natural gas-based products, the most significant events affecting the petroleum market in 2005 were hurricane-

related supply shocks. Normal crude oil production in the Gulf of Mexico is 1.6 million barrels per day, which represents 7.6 percent of domestic consumption.⁶

Prices for crude and refined petroleum products increased significantly in the summer of 2005 on predictions of a severe hurricane season. Low gasoline stock levels also contributed to the summer 2005 runup in prices for petroleum products. Department of Energy data indicate that in July and August 2005 gasoline stocks were 1.9 percent and 6.8 percent lower than they had been 12 months earlier.⁷

Hurricane fears were realized when Katrina and Rita hit. These hurricanes destroyed 111 production platforms and damaged 52 others. Moreover, a number of drilling rigs were destroyed.⁸ Department of Energy production statistics on crude oil indicate that petroleum production in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Texas fell 38.5 percent from July to September, and total domestic production declined 22.2 percent over the same period. Crude oil prices spiked to a high of \$66.83 per barrel on September 29.⁹ Despite reduced production, crude petroleum prices retreated for the remainder of the fall as a result of high storage levels, reduced demand from refineries that were damaged during the hurricanes, and relatively warm weather.

Besides spikes in crude petroleum input costs, damage to refineries also drove up prices for refined petroleum products. The indexes for gasoline, diesel fuel, home heating oil, and jet fuels all registered gains in September, and price increases reached even higher levels in October for all of these indexes except gasoline. Gasoline prices eased in October as imports increased significantly and offset the reduced domestic supply. Department of Energy statistics on gasoline imports show a 41-percent increase from the final week in July to the first week in October.¹⁰

Liquefied petroleum gas. The index for liquefied petroleum gas jumped 44.3 percent in 2005 after climbing 28.5 percent in the preceding year. Large gains in the index occurred in March, August, and September 2005, months when either crude petroleum or natural gas prices increased substantially; crude petroleum and natural gas are inputs to liquefied petroleum gas production. In 2005, crude petroleum and natural gas prices surged 49.6 and 43.7 percent, respectively.

Electric power. The index for electric power rose 7.6 percent in 2005 after posting a 2.5-percent gain in 2004. The residential electric power index climbed 6.8 percent after advancing 2.3 percent in the prior year. Prices for commercial electric power moved up 6.6 percent compared with a 3.1-percent advance in the previous year, and the industrial electric power index jumped 10.4 percent in 2005 following a 2.3-percent gain a year earlier.

Prices for electric power increased in 2005 mainly as a result of higher prices for natural gas and coal, both of which are important inputs to electric power production. Natural gas-fired electricity

generators are used especially during times of peak demand for electric power. In 2005, the index for natural gas to electric utilities increased 25.0 percent, and the index for coal rose 9.7 percent. Prices for all types of electric power showed their greatest gains for the year in October and November, when hurricanes pushed natural gas prices to record levels.

Finished goods other than foods and energy

The producer price index for finished goods other than foods and energy moved up 1.4 percent in 2005 compared with a 2.3-percent gain a year earlier. (See table 3.) Prices for capital equipment, which had increased at a 2.4-percent rate in 2004, advanced at a slower rate, 1.2 percent, in 2005. The index for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy also rose less than it had in the preceding year.¹¹ Prices for passenger cars and light motor trucks turned down in 2005, accounting for most of the deceleration in the core index for finished goods.

In terms of capital equipment, prices for civilian aircraft, railroad equipment, and truck trailers advanced at slower rates than they had in 2004, while the electronic computers index fell at a faster rate during the same period. In contrast, price declines for communication and related equipment slowed in 2005 compared with the preceding year, and the index for heavy motor trucks moved up more than it had in 2004.

Among finished consumer goods other than foods and energy, prices for mobile homes, pet food, and book publishing advanced less in 2005 than they had in 2004. The indexes for men's and boys' apparel and for women's, girls', and infants' apparel turned down in 2005. In contrast, prices for cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, pharmaceutical preparations, and sanitary papers and health products increased at faster rates than they had in 2004.

Motor vehicles and equipment. In 2005, prices for passenger cars fell 3.4 percent, and prices for light motor trucks dropped 5.9 percent. Both indexes advanced in 2003 and 2004. Domestic sales of automobiles produced in North America moved up 2.4 percent in 2005, their first increase since 1999. From 1999 to 2004, these sales had declined 23.4 percent. In the light motor truck segment, however, sales inched down 0.6 percent in 2005 after advancing 4.0 percent in 2004 and 2.0 percent in 2003.¹² On a related note, more than 200,000 hybrid vehicles were sold in the United States in 2005, constituting about 1.2 percent of annual total unit sales. In 2000, fewer than 10,000 hybrid vehicles were sold in the United States.¹³ These shifts in sales to the more fuel-efficient passenger cars may be linked to higher gasoline prices: retail gasoline prices jumped 16.1 percent in 2005, to nearly double their 2001 level.¹⁴ Alternatively, the heavy motor trucks index rose 5.3 percent in 2005, outpacing a 3.4-percent gain posted in 2004. Unit retail sales of heavy motor trucks climbed 15.0 percent in 2005 compared with 31.4 percent in 2004.¹⁵

Table 3. Annual percentage changes in producer price indexes for selected finished goods other than foods and energy, 2001–05

Index	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Finished goods other than foods and energy	0.9	-0.5	1.0	2.3	1.4
Capital equipment	0	-6	.8	2.4	1.2
Electronic computers	-29.9	-20.5	-17.1	-12.3	-23.2
Communication and related equipment	-7	-2.6	-9	-2.1	-7
Light motor trucks	-3.3	-3.6	2.3	1.0	-5.9
Heavy motor trucks .....	.3	4.3	-1.9	3.4	5.3
Truck trailers	-1.1	.3	1.0	9.7	4.3
Civilian aircraft	3.8	2.1	6.1	7.1	3.9
Railroad equipment	-1.0	0	2.1	11.6	5.9
Finished consumer goods other than foods and energy ..	1.5	-5	1.1	2.2	1.6
Alcoholic beverages	2.6	1.1	2.0	.6	4.7
Pet food	3.3	-6	.4	7.3	1.0
Women's, girls', and infants' apparel	—	—	—	.8	-7
Men's and boys' apparel	—	—	—	.4	-2.8
Pharmaceutical preparations	—	3.9	4.7	4.4	6.0
Sanitary papers and health products	1.6	.4	-.4	.4	3.3
Book publishing	3.4	3.2	4.0	4.6	3.7
Passenger cars	-1.6	-2.6	2.0	1.7	-3.4
Cigarettes	14.1	-5.8	-8	1.1	4.8
Mobile homes	2.2	.5	3.8	12.6	4.8

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

Civilian aircraft. The producer price index for civilian aircraft increased 3.9 percent in 2005 following advances of 7.1 percent in 2004 and 6.1 percent in 2003. In terms of material and supply costs, prices for steel mill products fell 3.8 percent in 2005 after climbing 48.8 percent in the previous year, and price increases for aluminum mill shapes slowed to 5.0 percent after a 9.9-percent gain in 2004. However, prices for nonferrous wire and cable moved up 21.1 percent in 2005, outpacing an already steep 13.5-percent rate of increase in 2004, and prices for industrial electric power surged 10.4 percent compared with a more moderate 2.3-percent rise a year earlier.¹⁶ In 2005, civilian aircraft shipments rose to 4,171 units, a 21.3-percent increase from 2004, when 3,440 civilian aircraft were shipped.¹⁷ In the civilian aircraft category, general aviation shipments jumped 25.7 percent, helicopter shipments increased 14.9 percent, and transport aircraft shipments inched up 2.5 percent.¹⁸

Cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. The index for cigarettes rose 4.8 percent following a 1.1-percent advance in the preceding year, and prices for alcoholic beverages increased 4.7 percent after inching up at a 0.6-percent rate a year earlier.¹⁹ In January 2005, cigarette prices jumped 3.4 percent, followed by gains of 0.6 percent and 1.2 percent in February and April. Higher prices for cigarettes may be partly related to the Fair and Equitable Tobacco Reform Act, passed by Congress in October 2004. This law, which took effect January 1, 2005, eliminated U.S. Government involvement with quotas and price supports paid to tobacco farmers. In its place, the law stipulated that a quota-based form of price supports would continue, now funded by tobacco

product manufacturers and importers. Each firm now contributes to a price support fund in relation to its share of domestic sales.²⁰ In the alcoholic beverages sector, higher prices were reported for canned beer and for beer barrels and kegs. The indexes for bottled beer, grape table wines, and distilled spirits also contributed to the overall gain. Higher input prices for beverage containers played a part in the increases, with aluminum sheet prices rising 4.9 percent and the index for glass containers edging up 1.7 percent in 2005.²¹

Pharmaceutical preparations. The producer price index for pharmaceutical preparations increased 6.0 percent in 2005 following a 4.4-percent gain in 2004. Most of the 2005 rise can be attributed to higher prices for prescription drugs, with over-the-counter medications advancing at a more tempered pace.²² In December 2003, the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act expanded Medicare coverage to include a prescription drug benefit for seniors eligible for Medicare.²³

Intermediate materials other than foods and energy

The increase in the producer price index for intermediate materials other than foods and energy slowed to 4.8 percent in 2005 following an 8.3-percent gain in the previous year. (See table 4.) This price deceleration was broad based, reflecting tempered increases for materials for durable manufacturing, nondurable manufacturing materials, and construction materials.

Table 4. Annual percentage changes in producer price indexes for selected intermediate materials other than foods and energy, 2001–05

Index	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Intermediate goods other than foods and energy	-1.6	1.5	2.1	8.3	4.8
Materials for durable manufacturing	-4.0	3.1	4.0	18.3	5.9
Steel mill products	-6.1	11.1	1.7	48.8	-3.8
Aluminum mill shapes	-2.9	-.9	-.5	9.9	5.0
Hardwood lumber	-5.0	2.0	7.0	3.0	-1.2
Flat glass .....	.6	.1	-1.0	-1.7	3.3
Prepared paint	1.9	1.8	2.8	4.0	7.9
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	-5.5	4.2	4.9	13.7	8.9
Primary basic organic chemicals	-29.5	41.1	22.3	44.0	22.3
Plastic resins and materials	-9.8	9.2	6.4	28.6	10.8
Intermediate basic organic chemicals	-11.3	20.0	7.6	35.5	-14.7
Paperboard	-7.0	-.2	-4.1	12.3	-3.0
Paper	-3.1	-.8	.2	6.1	5.0
Basic inorganic chemicals	7.1	.8	2.9	7.3	17.7
Fats and oils, inedible	23.8	40.0	29.4	-15.6	11.9
Construction materials and components	0	.8	3.0	10.1	6.1
Fabricated structural metal products	-.4	.8	.6	17.6	2.9
Millwork	1.7	.1	2.4	6.1	2.3
Softwood lumber	-2.4	2.4	8.3	9.9	-.4
Fabricated ferrous wire products	-.5	.1	2.9	17.6	1.5
Concrete products	2.5	-.3	1.5	7.6	10.1
Plastic construction products	-2.7	3.1	3.2	7.2	21.6

Materials for durable manufacturing. The index for materials for durable manufacturing moved up 5.9 percent in 2005 after jumping 18.3 percent in 2004. This deceleration was the result of downturns in prices for steel mill products and hardwood lumber, combined with a slower rate of increase in the aluminum mill shapes index. Alternatively, prices for prepared paint rose more rapidly in 2005 than they had in the prior year, and the flat glass index turned up in 2005.

Prices for steel mill products declined 3.8 percent for the 12 months ended December 2005 following a 48.8-percent surge in the previous 12-month period: by the end of 2004, steel prices had hit a record high. Prices for ferrous scrap, which is a major input to steel mills, advanced 50.8 percent during 2004. In response to rising costs, steel mills added scrap surcharges to their products' selling prices. During the first quarter of 2005, prices remained moderately stable, as mills had difficulty getting buyers to accept additional price increases. From March through August, steel prices declined as a result of high inventory levels and lower demand. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita did very little damage to the steel industry infrastructure; however, fuel surcharges and higher scrap prices resulted in price increases for steel mill products during the remainder of 2005.

In 2005, the index for hardwood lumber fell 1.2 percent following a 3.0-percent gain in the preceding year. The first half of 2005 was dominated by price declines, which were caused by an influx of imports from Asia. These lower lumber prices rebounded during the latter half of the year as continued strength

in the housing market fueled consumer demand for hardwood furniture, cabinets, and flooring.²⁴

Materials for nondurable manufacturing. The index for materials for nondurable manufacturing advanced 8.9 percent in 2005 following a 13.7-percent gain in 2004. Prices for primary basic organic chemicals, plastic resins and materials, and paper also rose at slower rates than they had in the previous year. The indexes for intermediate basic organic chemicals and paperboard turned down after increasing in 2004. In contrast, prices for inedible fats and oils turned up following declines in the prior year.

For the 12 months ended December 2005, prices for primary basic organic chemicals increased 22.3 percent compared with a 44.0-percent jump in the previous year. Contributing to the advance in 2005 were a 15.0-percent price increase for aromatics, a 25.2-percent boost for the liquid refinery gases index, and a rise of 6.8 percent for other primary basic organic chemicals.²⁵ Higher input costs, specifically for crude petroleum, which is heavily used in the chemical production process, caused the 2005 increases.

Subsequent to their 28.6-percent rise in 2004, producer prices for plastic resins and materials advanced 10.8 percent in 2005. Prices for thermoplastic resins and thermosetting resins climbed 12.0 and 5.5 percent, respectively, in 2005. These increases can be traced to higher petroleum prices, the main input in the plastics production process. Additionally, a tight supply situation pushed prices higher throughout the year.

The index for inedible fats and oils rose 11.9 percent in 2005 following a 15.6-percent drop a year earlier. Much of this increase occurred in the first quarter of 2005, when dry weather in South America reduced available imports and drove prices up 17.6 percent. Later in the year, price increases tapered off as additional supplies became available. The responsiveness of this index to movements in agricultural prices makes it quite volatile. Products derived from inedible fats and oils include industrial oils, lubricants, and glycerin.

Materials and components for construction. Prices for materials and components for construction climbed 6.1 percent during 2005 after advancing 10.1 percent in the previous year. Contributing to this deceleration were the indexes for fabricated structural metal products, millwork, and fabricated ferrous wire products, which all increased less rapidly than they had in 2004. Prices for steel mill products and softwood lumber turned down in 2005 after rising a year earlier. Alternatively, the rates of increase in the indexes for plastic construction products and concrete products quickened from 2004 to 2005.

Prices for fabricated structural metal products climbed 2.9 percent in 2005 after advancing 17.6 percent in the preceding year. From 2000 to 2003, this index showed little movement. Starting in January 2004, however, prices rose rapidly for 13 months as a result of large increases in steel prices. By February 2005, prices had returned to their previous, settled behavior and remained steady until October, when fuel surcharges resulted in more rapid price advances.

During 2005, the producer price index for plastic construction products shot up 21.6 percent compared with a 7.2-percent gain in 2004. Much of this increase can be attributed to an upsurge in prices for plastic plumbing products, which rose 38.9 percent for the year as prices for plastic resins and materials increased. The aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita greatly disrupted the supply of resins, driving up prices for both resins and plastic products for the remainder of the year.

Crude nonfood materials less energy

Following a 20.5-percent jump in 2004, the producer price index for basic industrial materials gained 5.2 percent in 2005. (See

table 5.) This deceleration was brought on by falling prices for iron and steel scrap and for wastepaper, along with slower price increases for copper ores. Conversely, the index for raw cotton turned up in 2005, and prices for copper base scrap advanced more than they had in 2004.

Iron and steel scrap. The index for iron and steel scrap fell 10.8 percent in 2005. Ferrous scrap prices registered significant increases in 2003 and 2004—64.9 and 50.8 percent, respectively. In the first half of 2005, falling scrap prices predominated as imports of inexpensive steel-scrap substitutes flooded the domestic market. Scrap prices recovered somewhat in the second half of the year, as imports of scrap substitutes dried up when Hurricanes Katrina and Rita resulted in prolonged port closures.

Copper ores. Prices for copper ores moved up 39.3 percent in 2005 compared with a 65.1-percent advance in the prior 12-month period, while the index for copper base scrap jumped 51.9 percent in 2005 following a 34.5-percent gain a year earlier. In 2005, increased demand pushed global copper prices higher. The current growth in the Chinese economy has increased demand for copper, brass, and bronze materials used by the construction, utilities, and automotive sectors.²⁶

Raw cotton. For the 12-month period ended December 2005, raw cotton prices advanced 16.0 percent following a 35.5-percent decline in the preceding year. Not only did yield per acre decline almost 5 percent in 2005, but total demand also was higher. Total consumption increased more than 6 percent above 2004 levels, and exports rose 12 percent.²⁷

Foods and related products

The producer price index for finished consumer foods moved up 1.7 percent in 2005 following a 3.1-percent gain in 2004 and a 7.7-percent jump in 2003. (See table 6.) Accounting for the slower rate of advance in 2005 were prices for pork products, dairy products, processed turkeys, and fresh fruits and melons, which all turned down after rising in the preceding year. The indexes for confectionery end products, soft drinks, and finfish and shellfish increased less than they had in 2004.²⁸ In contrast, prices for

Table 5. Annual percentage changes in producer price indexes for selected crude nonfood materials less energy, 2001–05

Index	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Crude nonfood materials less energy	-9.9	12.6	21.6	20.5	5.2
Iron and steel scrap	-5.6	27.8	64.9	50.8	-10.8
Wastepaper	-30.2	35.1	8.7	17.3	-9.1
Copper ores	-19.6	3.6	37.4	65.1	39.3
Copper base scrap	-17.4	11.2	30.7	34.5	51.9
Raw cotton	-46.7	42.7	37.5	-35.5	16.0

Table 6. Annual percentage changes in producer price indexes for selected foods and related items, 2001–05

Index	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Finished consumer foods	1.8	-0.6	7.7	3.1	1.7
Finished consumer foods, crude	4.6	-13.9	34.1	-3.1	10.7
Fresh fruits and melons	24.0	-34.6	30.5	18.0	-12.2
Fresh and dry vegetables	9.7	-5.5	37.9	-13.9	34.3
Eggs for fresh use	-27.5	22.6	40.5	-29.4	5.0
Finished consumer foods, processed	1.6	.4	5.9	3.6	1.0
Bakery products	2.1	2.0	1.3	2.1	2.4
Beef and veal	-4.5	4.0	27.1	-3.8	3.2
Pork products	4.7	-7.2	6.8	22.1	-8.2
Processed young chickens	1.9	-8.6	19.9	-.9	-3.1
Dairy products	2.3	-3.1	6.8	9.1	-2.6
Processed fruits and vegetables	3.4	1.2	.4	3.1	3.4
Confectionery end products	1.9	1.8	5.1	7.2	2.8
Roasted coffee	-3.5	-2	5.1	9.5	8.8
Intermediate foods and feeds .....	.3	4.2	12.9	-2.3	2.4
Flour	4.1	7.2	5.0	4.9	2.6
Refined sugar and byproducts	6.3	6.2	.8	-.8	18.5
Shortening and cooking oils	1.8	15.6	16.1	.2	-3.3
Prepared animal feeds	-3.6	4.0	14.7	-11.1	5.6
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs	-7.6	4.5	24.1	-2.6	1.6
Wheat	1.7	24.0	4.0	-5.0	-1.0
Corn	2.8	13.2	6.8	-22.9	.7
Slaughter cattle	-15.1	10.3	35.4	-10.9	9.5
Slaughter hogs	-24.9	-4.6	20.7	48.7	-14.7
Slaughter broilers and fryers	-4.8	-5.1	35.4	4.3	-7.3
Fluid milk	3.0	-11.4	16.1	19.1	-9.8
Soybeans	-12.5	29.6	40.7	-29.7	7.0
Raw cane sugar and byproducts	6.2	2.7	-6.6	1.2	18.6

fresh and dry vegetables, beef and veal, and eggs for fresh use advanced in 2005 following declines in the prior year.

At the earlier stages of processing, the index for intermediate foods and feeds climbed 2.4 percent in 2005 compared with a 2.3-percent decrease in 2004. Upturns in prices for prepared animal feeds, beef and veal, and refined sugar and byproducts outweighed downturns in prices for dairy products, pork products, and shortening and cooking oils. The producer price index for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs also moved up in 2005 following a decline in 2004. Prices for slaughter cattle, soybeans, corn, and fresh and dry vegetables rose after falling in the prior year. Prices for wheat fell less in 2005 than they had a year earlier, while the index for raw cane sugar and byproducts rose more than in 2004. Conversely, the indexes for slaughter hogs, slaughter broilers and fryers, fluid milk, and fresh fruits and melons decreased following increases in 2004.

Slaughter cattle, beef and veal. The producer price index for slaughter cattle jumped 9.5 percent in 2005 following a 10.9-percent drop in 2004. Prices for beef and veal performed similarly, falling in 2004 then rebounding with a 3.2-percent gain in 2005. For both slaughter cattle and beef and veal, prices began to turn around in September 2005, when foreign markets began reopening to U.S. livestock products. In late 2003, a cow in Washington state was identified as having Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE). In response, Japan, South Korea, and

Taiwan, which purchased over 80 percent of exported U.S. beef in 2003, closed their markets to U.S. cattle products.^{29,30} After exporting more than 2.5 billion pounds of beef and veal products in 2003, the United States saw its exports drop to 461 million pounds in 2004. In 2005, the export market began reversing course, totaling 669 million pounds, as exports to Mexico expanded. Late in the year, Japan reopened its beef market to U.S. production of boneless beef products taken from livestock under 30 months at slaughter, and both South Korea and Taiwan prepared to take similar actions.^{31,32}

Slaughter hogs, processed pork. The producer price index for slaughter hogs dropped 14.7 percent in 2005 after surging 48.7 percent a year earlier. Likewise, the index for processed pork fell 8.2 percent following a 22.1-percent gain in 2004. The price spikes of 2004 were linked to strong domestic demand, combined with a 26.9-percent jump in U.S. exports, as foreign buyers substituted pork for beef. Although production inched up in 2004, it was unable to keep pace with higher demand. In 2005, production and exports continued their increases, but a decline in domestic consumption sent selling prices downward.³³

Slaughter broilers and fryers, processed young chickens. The index for slaughter broilers and fryers moved down 7.3 percent in 2005 following a 4.3-percent rise in 2004, and prices for processed young chickens fell at a faster rate in 2005 than they had in the

previous year. From January through September, production, domestic consumption, and export demand for chickens were strong. The market shifted direction in the last quarter of 2005, when chicken production reached its peak and demand for leg quarters in Eastern Europe and Central Asia fell. This drop in demand may have been connected to fears relating to the spread of avian influenza. As a result, in the final quarter of 2005, slaughter chicken prices decreased 16.2 percent, and processed chicken prices fell 15.5 percent.³⁴ For the 12 months ending in December 2005, broiler meat production increased 3.8 percent, and cold storage stocks jumped 29.0 percent.³⁵

Soybeans and grains, prepared animal feeds. The indexes for corn and soybeans turned up in 2005 following large declines in 2004, while prices for wheat moved down 1.0 percent after falling 5.0 percent a year earlier. The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimated that the corn harvest for 2005 was an ample 11.1 billion bushels, 6.0 percent below the record level of 11.8 billion bushels in 2004. Crop yield also contracted in 2005, from a record 160.4 bushels per acre in 2004 to 147.9 bushels per acre. The soybean harvest inched down 1.0 percent in 2005 to 3.09 billion bushels despite a 2.6-percent increase in yield per acre, from 42.2 bushels in 2004 to a record 43.3 bushels. For wheat, yield per acre fell roughly 2.8 percent to 42.0 bushels, and total production was 2.1 billion bushels.³⁶ While still solid, the 2005 wheat figures were not historic compared with harvests over the previous decade.³⁷ In a related development, prepared animal feed prices rose 5.6 percent in 2005 compared with an 11.1-percent drop in the preceding year.

Fluid milk, dairy products. The index for fluid milk fell 9.8 percent in 2005 after rising 19.1 percent in 2004. Similarly, prices for dairy products declined 2.6 percent following a 9.1-percent jump in 2004. In 2005, milk production increased 3.3 percent to 176.5 million pounds, and milk production per cow grew 3.1 percent to 19,536 pounds.³⁸ In contrast, both total milk production and output per cow were nearly flat in 2004 compared with 2003 levels.³⁹

Raw cane and refined sugar. The index for refined beet sugar and byproducts rose 22.0 percent in 2005 after edging down 0.1 percent in 2004. The index for refined cane sugar and byproducts went up 15.8 percent after declining 1.5 percent in the prior year, and prices for raw cane sugar jumped 18.6 percent following a 1.2-percent gain a year earlier. The market for refined sugar was influenced by lower sugar beet and raw cane production in 2005: the sugar beet harvest decreased 7.9 percent in 2005 to 27,654 tons, and raw cane production fell 3.8 percent to 27,897 tons.⁴⁰

Fruits and melons. The index for fresh fruits and melons declined 12.2 percent in 2005 after rising 18.0 percent in 2004. Prices for citrus fruits, which were increasing at a 16.2-percent

annual rate in May 2004, the start of the hurricane season, surged 134.2 percent over the next 5 months. In 2005, prices reversed course and ended the year 11.7 percent below their 2004 level. For the 2004–05 growing season, western producers ramped up production to help compensate for the previous year’s citrus grove damage in Florida.^{41,42} Also contributing to the 2005 turnaround in prices for fresh fruits was the index for table grapes, which dropped 28.6 percent after jumping 48.4 percent during the prior 12 months.⁴³ Average grape yield per acre increased to 7.46 tons in 2005, from 6.69 tons in 2004. Over the same period, total grape production increased 11.7 percent to 6,975 tons, from 6,240 tons a year earlier.⁴⁴

Fresh and dry vegetables. The index for fresh and dry vegetables surged 34.3 percent in 2005 after falling 13.9 percent in the preceding year. Prices for sweet corn nearly tripled in 2005 compared with a 34.6-percent decline in 2004, and the indexes for lettuce and dry onions also posted large gains following declines a year earlier. Prices for green peppers, consumer-use potatoes, and tomatoes went up at faster rates than they had in 2004.⁴⁵ Vegetable crop production was, on average, favorably affected by weather conditions in 2004 and negatively affected in 2005.^{46, 47} For lettuce and tomatoes, total planted acreage increased in 2005, but total harvested acreage fell. Yields also declined notably in 2005 for snap beans, cabbage, romaine lettuce, onions, and green peppers.⁴⁸

Services

Rising prices were observed for the majority of service industries tracked by the Producer Price Index in 2005. Notable price increases were registered for these industries: Scheduled passenger air transportation, hotels (excluding casino hotels) and motels, offices of lawyers, line-haul railroads, offices of certified public accountants, direct health and medical insurance carriers, and investment banking and securities dealing. In contrast, price declines were recorded by cellular and other wireless carriers. (See table 7.)

Scheduled passenger air transportation. Prices for scheduled passenger air transportation increased 7.7 percent in 2005 after falling 1.5 percent in the previous year. Domestic travel prices increased 8.4 percent in 2005, led by higher prices for coach-class air travel. The 2005 rise in the index for scheduled passenger air transportation reflects strong demand for air travel and fuel surcharges added to ticket prices. According to the FAA: “In 2005, system revenue passenger miles (RPMs) and enplanements rose 8.0 and 7.1 percent, respectively. . . . Enplanements exceeded pre-9/11 levels by 5.9 percent, while RPMs were 11.6 percent higher than in 2000. . . . The systemwide load factor increased 1.9 percent to 77.1 percent in 2005, an all-time high.”⁴⁹ In addition, according to the International Air Transport Association, airlines

Table 7. Annual percentage changes in producer price indexes for selected service industries, 2001–05

Index	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Scheduled passenger air transportation	2.0	1.0	1.9	-1.5	7.7
Hotels (excluding casino hotels) and motels	-	-	-	2.9	7.4
Offices of lawyers	4.2	3.4	2.8	4.3	6.1
Line-haul railroads	2.3	1.3	2.3	7.4	13.1
Offices of certified public accountants	-	-	-	1.3	5.2
Direct health and medical insurance carriers	-	-	8.7	4.0	4.8
Investment banking and securities dealing	-	-	-	6.8	2.1
Cellular and other wireless carriers	-1.2	3.9	-1.2	-4.7	-15.1

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

have been adding surcharges to passenger ticket prices in recent years to offset higher fuel prices. The association estimated that, at \$54.50 per barrel in 2005, industry fuel costs amounted to 22 percent of operating expenses, up from 16 percent in 2004 and 14 percent in 2003.⁵⁰

Hotels (excluding casino hotels) and motels. The industry index for noncasino hotels and motels increased 7.4 percent in 2005 after gaining 2.9 percent a year earlier. Prices in this industry tend to be positively correlated to the performance of the economy as a whole. Additionally, widely followed research in the hotel industry has shed light on the detrimental impact of deep discounting strategies, leading many hoteliers to reduce or eliminate these price reductions.⁵¹ Prices for luxury and resort hotels exhibited the largest gain, 22.5 percent.

Offices of lawyers. After rising 4.3-percent a year earlier, prices received by law offices advanced 6.1 percent in 2005, the largest annual increase recorded for this industry since its inclusion in the Producer Price Index in 1996. Prices for corporate legal services and for banking and commercial legal services increased 8.1 and 9.7 percent, respectively, reflecting a strong business economy. Another factor boosting prices received by law offices was the complexity of the 2005 Bankruptcy Reform Act, which spurred demand for legal services from both individuals and corporations.

Line-haul railroads. Having risen 7.4 percent in 2004, the line-haul railroads index increased 13.1 percent in 2005. Strong demand and fuel surcharges pushed the line-haul railroads index higher in 2005. This index tracks price changes for the rail shipment of all major commodity groupings, both manufactured goods and raw materials. New records were set in 2005 in this industry, for total volume—1.69 trillion ton-miles, up 2.4 percent from last year—and for intermodal traffic (truck trailers and containers on flat cars).⁵² Intermodal freight transportation, the price of which increased 10.4 percent in 2005, is the fastest growing segment in

this industry.⁵³ Diesel fuel, which surged 46.7 percent in 2005, is a critical variable cost for the railroad industry, which typically uses surcharges to transfer these costs to its clients.

Offices of certified public accountants. Prices received by offices of certified public accountants advanced 5.2 percent in 2005 after increasing 1.3 percent in 2004. This acceleration was driven by the index for tax preparation and planning, which rose 6.9 percent in 2005, the largest gain recorded over the 10 years that the Producer Price Index has tracked this service. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the robust economic environment in 2005 increased the demand for accounting services.

Direct health and medical insurance carriers. Prices received by direct health and medical insurance carriers rose 4.8 percent in 2005 after gaining 4.0 percent in the prior year. The majority of this price advance was the result of a 5.5-percent rise in the medical service plans index. Rising prices for medical plans continue to outpace both the Consumer Price Index and wage growth. The percentage of businesses offering health insurance to their workers has declined steadily from 69 percent in 2000 to 60 percent in 2005.⁵⁴

Investment banking and securities dealing. Prices received by the investment banking and securities dealing industry advanced 2.1 percent in 2005 following a 6.8-percent gain in 2004. Leading this deceleration were prices for dealer transactions, which fell 10.4 percent in 2005 following a 2.5-percent increase in 2004. Prices for dealer transactions depend on the bid-ask spread for debt and equity securities in the financial markets; in 2005, a lack of volatility in security prices and fierce competition among trading firms resulted in tighter spreads and lower dealer transaction prices. The index for investment banking services advanced 6.1 percent in 2005. This industry generally reflects expectations concerning the overall economy and the equity marketplace. The index for other investment banking and

securities-dealing services increased 13.1 percent for 2005; prices for many of its components, such as securities-lending transactions, are sensitive to and have benefited from rising interest rates.

Cellular and other wireless carriers. Prices received by cellular and other wireless carriers fell 15.1 percent in 2005 following a 4.7-percent decline in 2004. The wireless telecom-

munications industry is highly competitive and is characterized by major players trying to capture as much market share as possible. To attract customers, wireless carriers have lowered monthly subscription prices and adopted a fee-based strategy, charging for roaming minutes and ringtones. This strategy takes advantage of the changing cost structure within the industry: technological advances have lowered wireless carriers' fixed infrastructure costs. □

Notes

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¹⁰ U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Weekly Total Gasoline Imports, on the Internet at <http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/hist/wgtimus2w.htm> (visited June 20, 2006).

¹¹ In December 2004, the capital equipment index constituted 41.8 percent of the index for finished goods other than foods and energy, and the index for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy made up the remaining 58.2 percent.

¹² U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic Accounts—Gross Domestic Product—Motor Vehicle Estimates, on the Internet at www.bea.gov/bea/dn/home/gdp.htm (visited Feb. 27, 2006).

¹³ "Sales Numbers and Forecasts for Hybrid Vehicles," on the Internet at www.hybridcars.com/sales-numbers.html (visited Feb. 27, 2006).

¹⁴ See Consumer Price Index, Gasoline, U.S. City Average, Not Seasonally Adjusted, Series Identifier CUUR0000SETB01; on the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Web site at http://data.bls.gov/PDQ/servlet/SurveyOutputServlet?series_id=CUUR0000SETB01.

¹⁵ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic Accounts—Gross Domestic Product—Motor Vehicle Estimates.

¹⁶ To locate Producer Price Index (PPI) data, go to the PPI page on the BLS Web site: www.bls.gov/ppi/home.htm. Then choose "Get Detailed PPI Statistics," and select customized tables, commodity data (<http://data.bls.gov/PDQ/outside.jsp?survey=wp>). Enter codes for the commodities of interest—in this case, 1017 (steel mill products),

102501 (aluminum mill shapes), 1026 (nonferrous wire and cable), and 0543 (industrial electric power).

¹⁷ Aerospace Industries Association, "2005 Year-End Review and Forecast," December 14, 2005, on the Internet at www.aia-aerospace.org/stats/yr_ender/yr_end_tables.cfm (visited June 20, 2006).

¹⁸ Aerospace Industries Association, "2005 Year-End Review and Forecast."

¹⁹ In December 2004, the index for cigarettes constituted 4.6 percent of the index for finished goods other than foods and energy. The index for alcoholic beverages made up 2.8 percent of that index.

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²² Although the Producer Price Index discontinued its commodity-based prescription drug and over-the-counter drug indexes in June 2001, the Producer Price Index program continues to publish best estimate, special aggregation indexes that allocate product line price information to prescription and over-the-counter categories according to their preponderance of revenue. In 2005, Producer Price Index code 32541D-RX (prescription drugs) moved up 6.8 percent, while Producer Price Index code 32541D-OTC (over-the-counter drugs) rose 1.0 percent.

²³ Details about the prescription drug benefit can be found on the Internet at www.medicare.gov/medicarerreform/default.asp (visited March 3, 2006).

²⁴ *Hardwood Market Report*, "2005: The Year at a Glance" (Memphis, TN, Hardwood Market Report, 2006).

²⁵ On the BLS Web site (see note 16 for instructions), enter commodity codes 06140197 (aromatics), 06140198 (liquid refinery gases), and 06140199 (other primary basic organic chemicals).

²⁶ For details, see Tom Stundza, "Copper and Brass Market: Prices remain high from supply disruptions," *Purchasing*, March 2, 2006, on the Internet at www.purchasing.com (visited June 20, 2006).

²⁷ Economic Research Service, Market and Trade Economics Division, *Cotton and Wool Situation Outlook Yearbook* CWS–2005 (Washington, U.S. Department of Agriculture, November 2005), 24, appendix table 1.

²⁸ On the BLS Web site (see note 16 for instructions), enter commodity codes 022306 (processed turkeys), 0262 (soft drinks), and 0223 (finfish and shellfish).

²⁹ Information relating to this discovery and a subsequent discovery in mid-2005, as well as the U.S. Government response, is on the Internet at www.fda.gov/oc/opacom/hottopics/bse.html (visited June 20, 2006).

³⁰ Economic Research Service, *Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook* LDP-M-115 (Washington, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Jan. 16, 2004), 6.

³¹ Economic Research Service, *Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook*, LDP-M-140 (Washington, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Feb. 15, 2006), 9–10, 22.

³² Unfortunately for U.S. beef exporters, almost immediately after Japan reopened its market to American beef, banned beef product was discovered in a shipment. While it appears that the Japanese, South Korean, and Taiwanese markets will reopen, Japan froze imports for the first quarter of 2006. Japan announced in June 2006 that it would lift the ban on U.S. beef imports pending successful inspections of U.S. meat processing plants. Negotiations with the other trading partners are ongoing. See note 29 for additional information.

³³ Economic Research Service, *Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook*, LDP-M-140 (Washington, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Feb. 15, 2006), 13–15, 22.

³⁴ For Producer Price Index 022203, processed young chickens, seasonally adjusted data were used for the calculation. Producer Price Index 014102, slaughter broilers and fryers, is not seasonally adjusted, so unadjusted indexes were used for that calculation.

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³⁶ Agricultural Statistics Board, *Crop Production, 2005 Summary*, Cr Pr 2–1 (06) (Washington, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Jan. 12, 2006).

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⁴⁰ Agricultural Statistics Board, *Crop Production, 2005 Summary*, Cr Pr 2–1 (06) (Washington, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Jan. 12, 2006), 52–53, 76.

⁴¹ Agricultural Statistics Board, *Crop Production, 2004 Summary*, Cr Pr 2–1 (05) (Washington, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Jan. 12, 2005), 74.

⁴² Agricultural Statistics Board, *Citrus Fruits, 2005 Summary*,

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⁴³ Table grapes typically go out of season in December; consequently, the end-of-year 12-month price data used for this comparison were indexes for November.

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⁴⁶ Agricultural Statistics Board, *Crop Production, 2004 Summary*, Cr Pr 2–1 (05), 74.

⁴⁷ Agricultural Statistics Board, *Crop Production, 2005 Summary*, Cr Pr 2–1 (06), 80.

⁴⁸ Agricultural Statistics Board, *Vegetables, 2005 Summary*, Vg 1–2 (06) (Washington, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Jan. 27, 2006).

⁴⁹ Federal Aviation Administration, *FAA Aerospace Forecasts, Fiscal Years 2006–2017* (Washington, Department of Transportation, February 2006), 5, 12, on the Internet at www.faa.gov/data_statistics/aviation/aerospace_forecasts/2006-2017/media/FAA%20Aerospace%20Forecast.pdf (visited June 20, 2006).

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⁵² Association of American Railroads, “U.S. Freight Railroads Complete Another Record Year,” news release, Jan. 6, 2006, on the Internet at www.aar.org/ViewContent.asp?Content_ID=3466 (visited June 20, 2006).

⁵³ Association of American Railroads, “U.S. Freight Railroads Complete Another Record Year.”

⁵⁴ Kaiser Family Foundation, “Survey Finds Steady Decline in Businesses Offering Health Benefits to Workers Since 2000,” news release, Sept. 14, 2005, on the Internet at www.kff.org/insurance/chcm091405nr.cfm (visited June 20, 2006).

Jobs in 2005: How do they compare with their March 2001 counterparts?

Nonfarm jobs are more plentiful, average hourly earnings continue to rise, but average weekly hours have not recovered to their prerecession level

Julie Hatch Maxfield

The 2001 recession lasted 8 months, but nonfarm payroll employment did not recover to its prerecession level until early 2005.¹ In addition, the average workweek remains shorter than it was at the start of the recession, and earnings have not outpaced inflation. Based on these observations, one may ask, “How does the average job, 4 years after the recession ended compare, in terms of hours and earnings, to the average job at the start of the recession?” What aggregate effect do these jobs have on the economy? The indexes of aggregate hours and payrolls provide insight on the differences between pre- and post-recessionary jobs.

This article highlights employment changes in each industry sector during the 2001 recession and subsequent recovery period and compares the changes with previous recessions and recoveries. It begins with an examination of employment, because shifts in employment can impact hours and earnings. Employers tend to respond quickly in times of economic downturns by reducing the average workweek. Each private-sector industry’s average weekly hours are reviewed to gain insight into the health of that sector and to explain movements in the average workweek for all private-sector workers. Next, the article examines aggregate hours—the product of average weekly hours and employment. Average hourly earnings typically grow over time, but the rate of growth fluctuates with changes in the business cycle. Lastly, the article looks at the combined product of employment, hours, and earnings—what is known as aggregate payrolls.

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Employment: the long road to recovery

At the start of the 2001 recession, employment behaved in a typical manner, peaking 1 month prior to the March 2001 business cycle peak. The recession ended in November 2001. It was not the longest, nor was it the harshest in terms of overall economic weakness. From 1969 to 1981, the length of employment downturns averaged 9 months from peak to trough. (See table 1.) It then took, on average, 16 months from the previous peak for employment to recover to its prerecession level. In contrast, employment declined for 30 months after the start of the 2001 recession, and it took 48 months from the February 2001 peak to fully recover. (See chart 1.) Even during the so-called “jobless recovery” of the 1990s, employment recovered in less time.

The employment picture weakens when Government jobs are excluded.² (See table 2 and chart 2.) Total private employment peaked in December 2000 and then declined until July 2003. During this period of contraction, 3.4 million jobs disappeared from private payrolls. Private employment finally recovered in July 2005, four and a half years after the previous peak.

Manufacturing employment has been trending downward since 1979, and it has failed to recover fully after each economic downturn. In addition, manufacturing employment tends to be more cyclical than other industries. The Asian financial crisis erupted in mid-1997 and brought with it widespread global uncertainty. Asian stock markets,

Table 1. Duration of economic contractions and recoveries, 1969–2001

Duration	1969	1973	1980	1981	Average, 1969–81 (4 cycles)	1990	2001
Duration of contraction (length of recession, in months):							
NBER-designated business cycle ¹	11	16	6	16	12	8	8
Total nonfarm employment (peak to trough)	8	9	0	17	9	11	30
Total private nonfarm employment (peak to trough)	8	10	0	16	9	23	31
Duration of recovery (length of expansion, in months):							
Total nonfarm employment (trough to peak)	18	19	0	28	16	32	48
Total private nonfarm employment (trough to peak)	21	24	0	26	18	38	55

¹ As determined by the Business Cycle Dating Committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

currencies, and other assets depreciated quickly.³ Against this backdrop, manufacturers began to lay off people in 1998.⁴ By mid-2000, employment losses had plateaued, but since July 2000, over 3 million jobs have disappeared from payrolls. During the 2001–03 period, displaced manufacturing workers were 60 percent less likely than other workers to find a new job in any industry, which further slowed the employment recovery.⁵

The manufacturing slowdown adversely affected wholesale trade and transportation and warehousing employment. These industries rely heavily on the distribution or transportation of U.S. manufactured goods. Both of these industries lost more jobs, both in relative and absolute terms, during the 2001 recession than their average loss for prior recessions. In addition, transportation employment fell by almost 125,000 jobs following the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.⁶ Job losses did not abate until mid-2003, and employment still has not fully recovered. Wholesale trade employment reached its low point at approximately the same time and was 187,300 jobs short of a full recovery as of December 2005.

Transportation was not the only industry adversely affected by the terrorist attacks. Leisure and hospitality experienced employment growth during the first half of 2001, but after September 11, sharp reductions in business travel and leisure travel adversely affected this industry's employment. In June 2002, employment reached a low point: Leisure quickly recovered in 6 months. Almost a million jobs were added between June 2002 and December 2005.

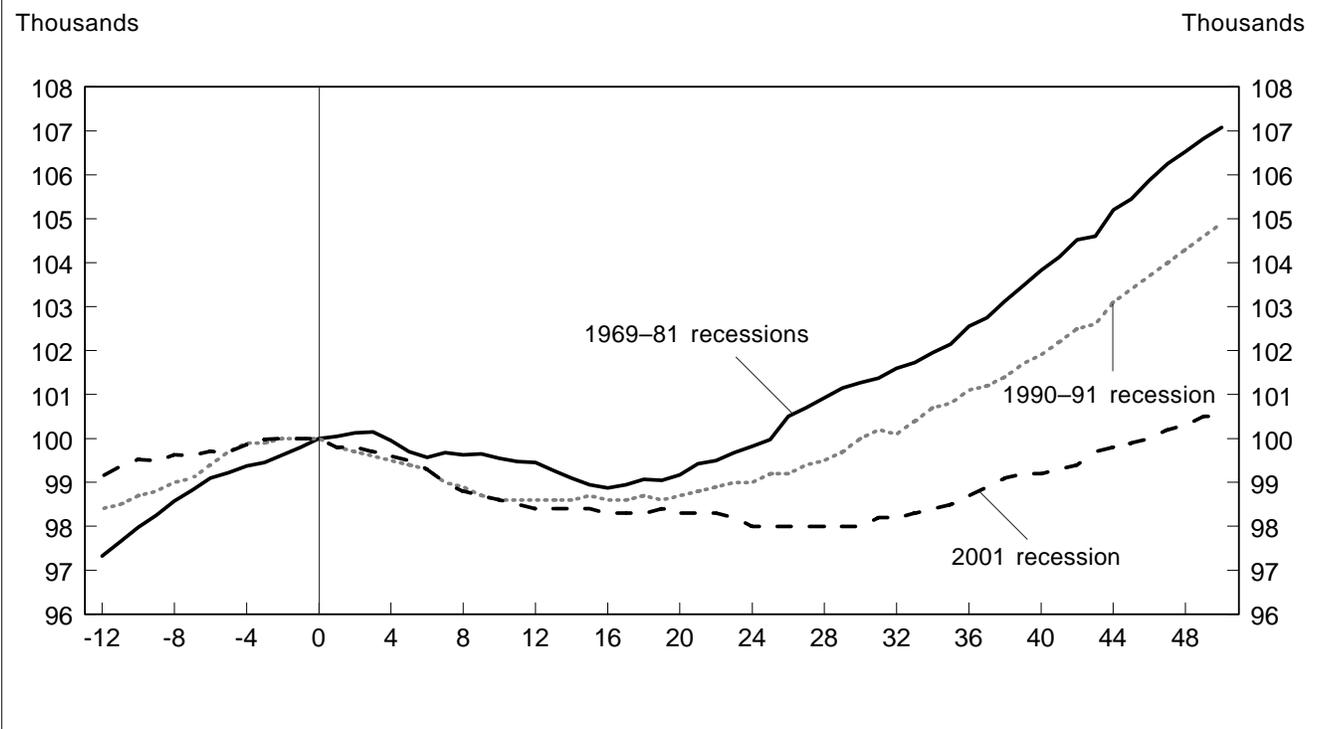
Recovery took longer in professional and business services, where employment was reduced by 4 percent or 669,000 jobs during the 2001 recession; the industry

typically did not lose jobs during earlier economic downturns. However, several component industries within professional and business services experienced job losses due to a variety of market forces.⁷ Overall, the industry stopped shedding jobs at the end of 2002 and employment recovered by July 2005. The largest employment decline occurred in temporary help services; employment in this industry is considered a leading indicator of labor market robustness. Temporary help allows firms to respond to their changing employment demands quickly and at a lower cost than permanent hires. Firms decided to forgo temps in an unstable business climate, and employment in temporary help services declined by more than half a million jobs by April 2003.⁸

Like professional and business services, the information industry sustained heavier job losses during the most recent recession. After manufacturing, the information industry lost the highest percentage of jobs—5 percent of its workforce—during the most recent recession. Since the March 2001 peak, telecommunications employment has contracted by 25 percent. This weakness, when combined with job declines elsewhere in the information industry, led to the loss of 652,000 jobs as of December 2005.

Retail trade employment peaked in December 2000 and continued to decline for 20 months after the recession officially ended. Although most retail trade industries shed jobs, employment rose in building material and garden supply stores, which benefited from a strong housing market. Retail started to recover by mid-2003, and the half million jobs that were lost were almost fully recovered by the end of 2005.

Chart 1. Nonfarm payroll employment, 12 months prior to and 50 months after the business cycle peak, seasonally adjusted, indexed to the start of the recession



During the 2001 business contraction, low interest rates helped shore up employment in both the construction and financial services industries. Financial activities continued to add jobs during the recession, which is not unusual for this industry. On average, construction lost 7.5 percent of its employment during the recessions since 1969, but in the most recent recession, it only lost 1.1 percent.⁹ Construction employment reached a trough in March 2003 after 2 years of declines, but it recovered in 12 months.

In contrast, sectors that typically have problems hiring workers in a tight labor market benefited from the easing of labor demand in other industries. Education and health services and “other services”—repair and maintenance, personal and laundry services, and membership associations and organizations—added jobs during the 2001 recession. These industries offer lower paying jobs, on average; perhaps these jobs became more appealing when the quantity of jobs available elsewhere diminished.

Although not all industries lost jobs during the 2001 economic downturn, most industries shed jobs quickly in light of weakening demand for their products and services. A quick turnaround in employment did not occur as employers were reluctant to hire workers. Total nonfarm and total-private employment began to recover in mid-2003, and by 2005, the current expansion was underway.

Worker hours: diminishing manufacturing dominance

While employment losses have been recovered, average weekly hours have trended downward and have remained near 33.7 hours.¹⁰ Average weekly hours tend to lead the business cycle because businesses usually adjust worker hours before increasing or decreasing their workforce. Compared with average changes during the four previous recessions, the decline in average weekly hours during the most recent two recessions was not dramatic—shrinking by 0.3 hour.¹¹ (See table 3.) After bottoming out at the end of the 1991 recession, average weekly hours recovered in a year’s time. In contrast, the average workweek still has not recovered to its pre-recession peak more than 4 years after the end of the 2001 recession.

Changes in total-private hours are dependent upon changes in employment by industry and changes in average weekly hours by industry. When workers who are employed in industries with higher-than-average workweeks are laid off disproportionately, all else equal, the loss of their hours applies downward pressure on the total-private workweek. Conversely, when workers are laid off in industries with lower-than-average workweeks, upward pressure is applied to the total-private average. Finally, if all production workers, on

Table 2. Jobs lost during recessions, 1969–2001

Industry	Changes in employment during recessions					
	1969–91 recessions (average)		1990–91 recession		2001 recession	
	Level	Percent	Level	Percent	Level	Percent
Total nonfarm	-1,471	-1.8	-1,231	-1.1	-1,621	-1.2
Total private	-1,744	-2.6	-1,159	-1.3	-2,002	-1.8
Goods-producing	-1,950	-8.2	-966	-4.1	-1,194	-4.9
Natural resources and mining	-14	-.1	-10	-1.3	-9	-1.5
Construction	-324	-7.5	-393	-7.5	-78	-1.1
Manufacturing	-1,613	-8.6	-563	-3.2	-1,107	-6.5
Private service-providing	206	.6	-193	-.3	-808	-.9
Wholesale trade	-19	-.3	-72	-1.4	-112	-1.9
Retail trade	-8	.0	-229	-1.7	-197	-1.3
Transportation and warehousing	-124	-4.2	-9	-.3	-187	-4.2
Utilities	11	1.8	-4	-.6	0	.0
Information	-79	-3.5	-8	-.3	-186	-5.0
Financial activities	70	1.7	-26	-.4	50	.6
Professional and business services	62	1.0	-194	-1.8	-669	-4.0
Education and health services	167	2.9	381	3.5	395	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	32	.7	-27	-.3	-15	-.1
Other services	63	2.8	-4	-.1	113	2.2
Government	273	2.0	-72	-.4	381	1.8

average, are getting paid for fewer work hours, downward pressure on total-private hours is applied.

Most industries experienced a decline in their average workweek during the 2001 recession. Manufacturing's contribution to total-private average weekly hours has been steadily declining for decades. In 1969, almost 1 out of every 3 private-sector workers were employed in a manufacturing industry. During previous recessions, when the factory workweek declined, the decline greatly affected the topside average workweek. In contrast, manufacturing represented 15.2 percent of private employment in March 2001. The manufacturing workweek declined by 0.4 hour during the recession, but it had fallen by an hour prior to the start of the recession beginning in July 2000. The factory workweek partially recovered in 2004, but declined again and has been hovering around 40.7 hours, about the same as at the start of the recession. The lack of recovery in manufacturing employment and hours continues to exert negative pressure on total-private average weekly hours.

Employment in professional and business services was roughly the same size as employment in manufacturing at the start of the 2001 recession, but the average workweek was 6 hours shorter in the former industry. Average weekly hours in professional and business services declined by 0.4 hour during the recession and have been averaging around 34.2 hours since 2001. Employment in this industry recovered in mid-2005. As

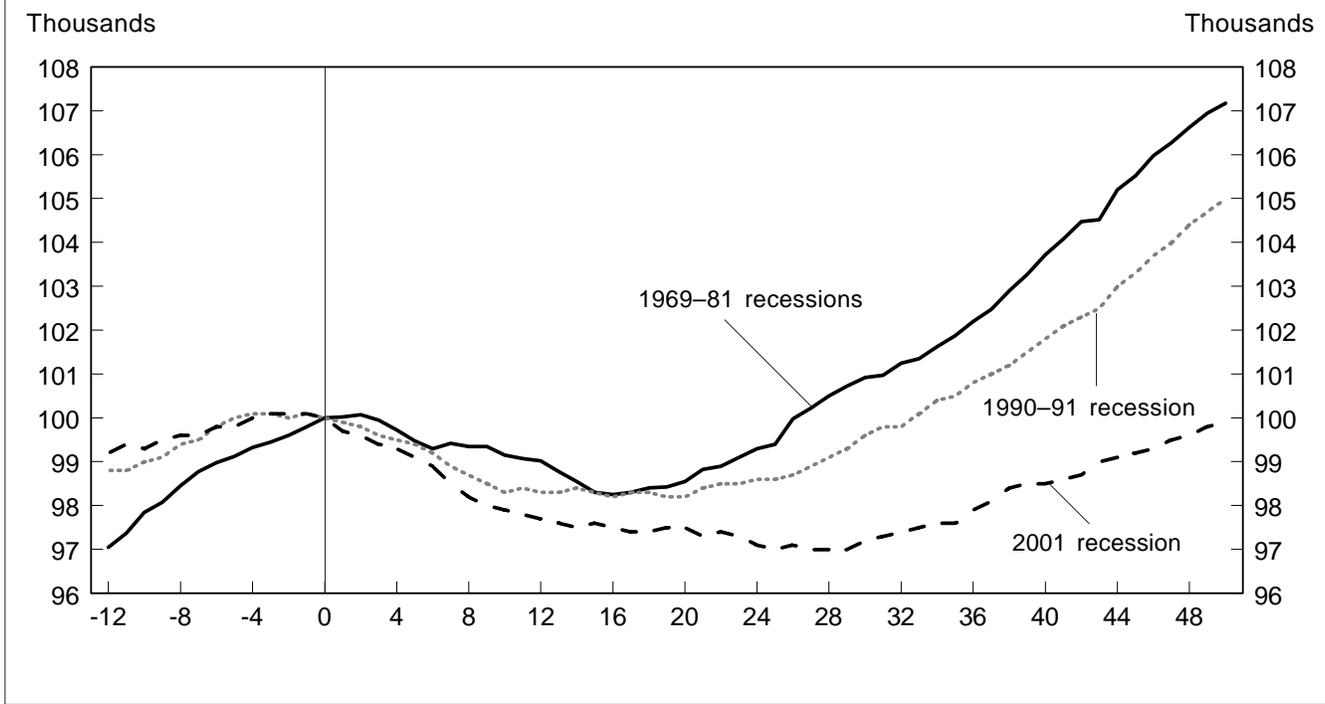
employers in the industry began to add jobs, it exerted modest upward pressure on the overall workweek (because its hours are slightly higher than the total-private average).

Average weekly hours in transportation and warehousing and in wholesale trade declined by almost half an hour during the recession and have yet to recover. Transportation and warehousing average hours peaked in mid-1997 and thereafter fell by more than 3 hours through the end of the recession. Wholesale trade's average weekly hours hovered around 38.5 hours since the early 1980s, before peaking in early 2000, coincident with an employment peak. The declines and lack of recovery in employment and hours in both industries negatively affected total-private average weekly hours.

Average weekly hours in utilities declined by almost 1 hour during the 2001 recession, the largest drop that occurred in any sector. However, this industry accounts for one-half of 1 percent of all production workers. Therefore, its impact on the aggregate number would be minimal.

Not all industries saw a decline in their average workweek during the 2001 recession. Traditionally, construction hours move in line with the general economy during periods of economic contractions, when individuals, governments, and firms generally have less money to spend on construction projects. However, while volatile month to month, the industry's workweek remained essentially unchanged from March to November 2001. Low interest rates provided

Chart 2. Total private payroll employment, 12 months prior to and 50 months after the business cycle peak, seasonally adjusted, indexed to the start of the recession



stimulus to the residential housing market. Since its average hours are higher than the average for all industries, construction had a positive impact on the total-private workweek.

Employment in education and health services—the largest private industry—grew the most during the 2001 recession. In addition, the industry’s average weekly hours held constant during the recession and, in fact, have increased slightly since the end of the recession. This industry’s average weekly hours are slightly shorter than the total average, so although jobs were added, they tended to have shorter hours than the jobs that were lost elsewhere. For every education and health services job gain that offset a manufacturing job loss, 8 hours fell from aggregate hours, on average.¹²

Average weekly hours in retail trade ticked up during the most recent recession, slightly out of the norm for this industry. Declines ranging from two-tenths of an hour to a half-hour were much more common during earlier recessions. In fact, average weekly hours have stayed between 30.6 and 31.0 hours with few exceptions for the past 10 years. Retail hours continue to be lower than the total-private level. Retail trade lost jobs from December 2000 until July 2003, about the same rate as the rest of the private sector. Therefore, changing

retail hours had a negligible effect on the total-private workweek during that time. As retail trade employment recovered, a downward pressure was applied to total-private average weekly hours.

In sum, average weekly hours did not fall more than normal during the 2001 recession compared with earlier recessions; however, more than 4 years later, the average workweek has not recovered to its prerecession level. Average hours fell for all industries during previous recessions, with the manufacturing workweek always shrinking the most. The 2001 recession represents a departure from trend. In the past, a swift recovery in manufacturing employment signaled a swift recovery in total-private average weekly hours. As manufacturing employment contracts, its relative impact on hours decreases. Manufacturing employment is still more than 3 million below its July 2000 peak level. As such, although manufacturing hours have recovered to March 2001 levels, the increase has not been enough to help the total-private workweek recover, because manufacturing carries a much smaller weight than it did previously, due to the large job losses in the industry. When industries with shorter-than-average workweeks represent a growing share of workers, then mathematically the total-private average weekly hours series cannot increase.

Table 3. Changes in average weekly hours during recessions, 1969–2001

Industry	1969–91 recessions (average)		1990–91 recession		2001 recession	
	Level	Percent	Level	Percent	Level	Percent
Total private	-.8	-2.1	-.3	-.9	-.3	-.9
Goods-producing	-1.1	-2.8	-.4	-1.0	-.3	-.7
Natural resources and mining	-1.1	-2.5	.1	.2	-.6	-1.3
Construction	-.9	-2.2	.1	.3	-.1	-.3
Manufacturing	-1.2	-2.9	-.6	-1.5	-.4	-1.0
Private service-providing	-.4	-1.2	-.1	-.3	-.2	-.6
Wholesale trade	-.5	-1.4	.2	.5	-.4	-1.0
Retail trade	-.5	-1.5	-.2	-.7	.1	.3
Transportation and warehousing	-.8	-2.0	-.3	-.8	-.5	-1.4
Utilities	-.1	-.2	-.1	-.2	-.9	-2.2
Information	-.6	-1.6	.1	.3	-.1	-.3
Financial activities	-.1	-.3	.1	.3	.0	.0
Professional and business services	-.3	-.8	.0	.0	-.4	-1.2
Education and health services	-.2	-.5	-.1	-.3	.0	.0
Leisure and hospitality	-.4	-1.2	-.3	-1.2	-.4	-1.6
Other services	-.2	-.7	-.1	-.3	-.2	-.6

Fixed-weight hours: changes in industry mix adversely affect hours

In order to understand how the change in industry composition impacts average weekly hours, a fixed-weight series was calculated holding production workers constant while allowing average weekly hours to change.¹³ In the early months of 2000, there was no difference between the published and fixed-weight hours series, as the industry composition did not change rapidly. (See chart 3.) By August 2000, however, the published average weekly hours series had fallen below the fixed-weight hours series. By mid-2003, the published hours series was three-tenths of an hour lower than the fixed-weight series. The spread over time between these series is explained by the changes in the industry mix; employment in shorter workweek industries grew relatively faster than longer workweek industries.

Aggregates hours: the product of its environment

Aggregate hours peaked in October 2000 and continued to decline until August 2003, shrinking by 5.5 percent.¹⁴ (See chart 4.) During the recession, the decline resulted from contractions in average weekly hours and in employment; however, the workweek has held fairly steady since the end of the recession, while the index has continued to decline—mainly because

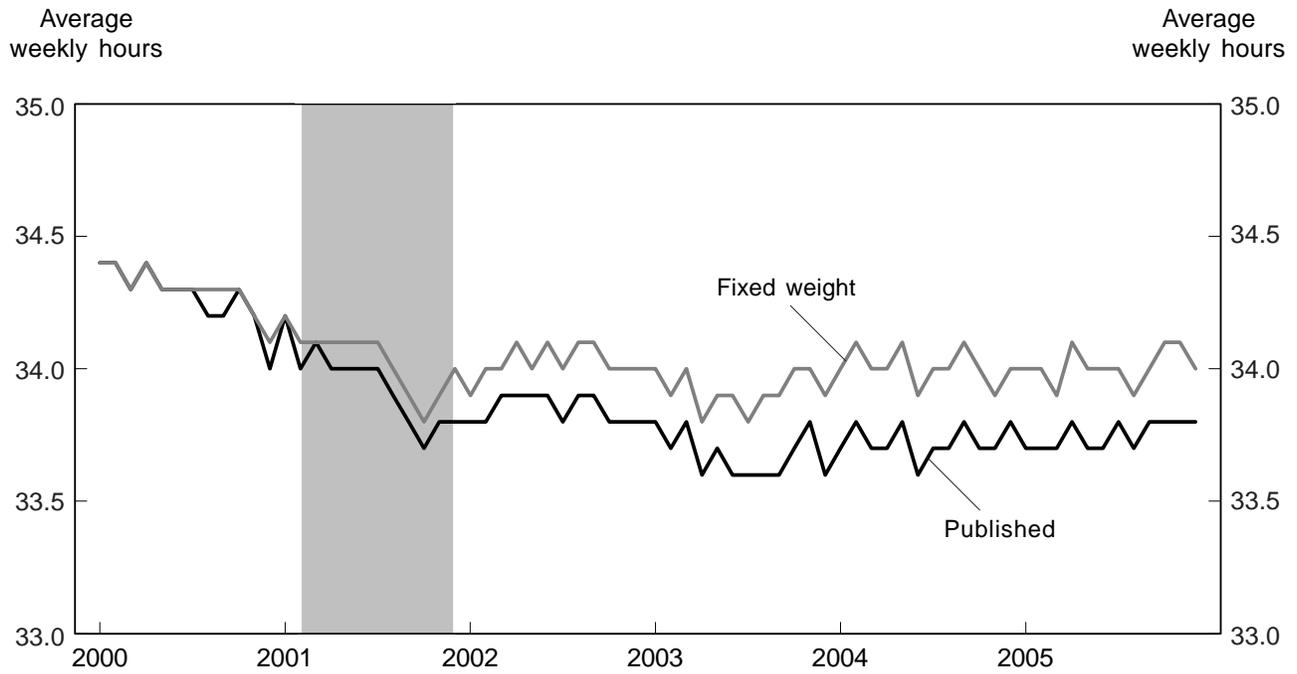
employment continued to fall until July 2003. Once net job gains started, a turnaround in aggregate hours became evident.

As 2005 came to a close, the index of aggregate hours was still just short of its pre-recession peak, but it finally recovered in early 2006. Employment in leisure and hospitality, the sector with the shortest workweek, expanded relative to other industries. (See table 4.) In addition, manufacturing employment continued to contract. Other industry sectors helped offset these weaknesses. Professional and business services gained the most jobs after July 2003, while construction and financial activities also had notable gains in employment. All three industries have longer average workweeks than all private industries and, therefore, had a positive impact on aggregate hours. If manufacturing employment continues on its long-term negative trend, other industries will have to compensate for aggregate hours to expand. Some combination of three factors must occur to offset lost manufacturing hours—employment in industries with higher average weekly hours must increase, industries with lower hours must add workers more rapidly; or average weekly hours must rise among industries.

Payrolls: show me the money

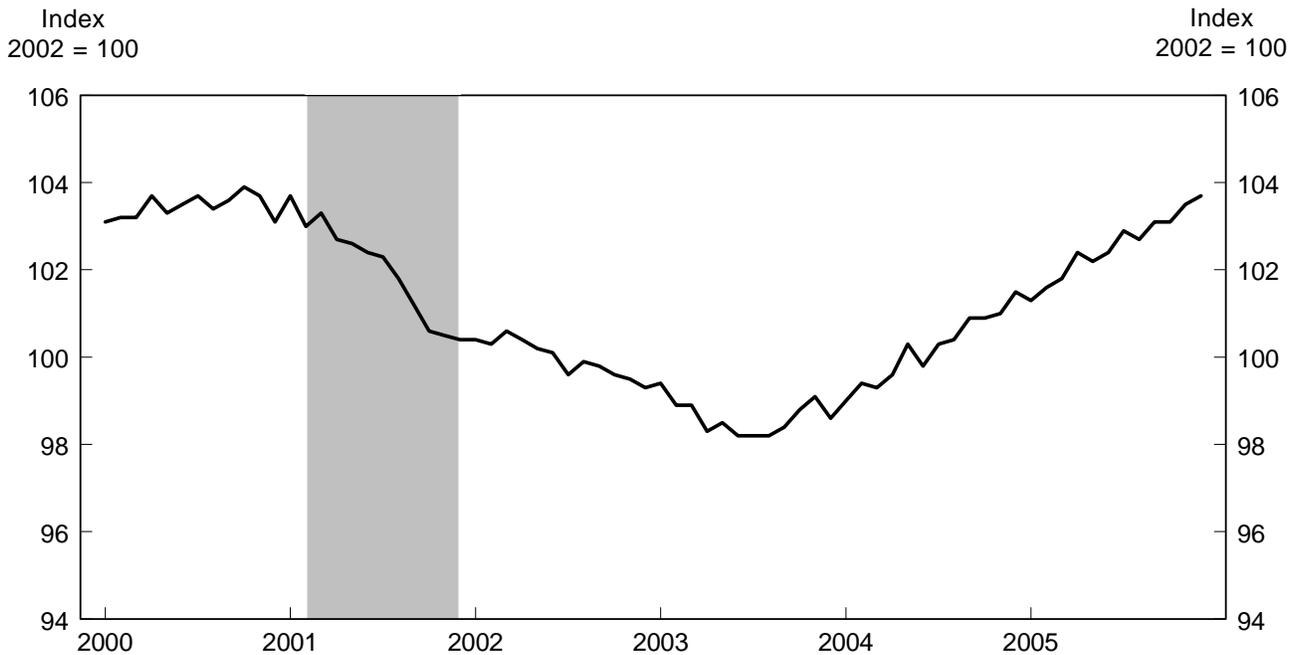
Total-private average hourly earnings reached \$16.35 in December 2005. Hourly earnings have always shown an increase year to year, although the rate of growth changes over time.

Chart 3. Average weekly hours, total private, published and fixed-weight series, 2000-05



NOTE: Data are seasonally adjusted. Production workers fixed at January 2000 levels.

Chart 4. Index of total private aggregate weekly hours, 2000-05



NOTE: Data are seasonally adjusted. Aggregate weekly hours are the product of average weekly hours and production or nonsupervisory workers.

Table 4. Changes in index of aggregate hours and percentage contribution by industry, 2001 recession and current expansion

Industry	Changes, peak to trough, March 2001 to November 2001							
	Production workers		Average weekly hours			Aggregate hours		
	Level change	Percent change	March 2001 level	Level change	Percent change	Level change	Percent change	Percent distribution November 2001
Total private	-1,679	-1.9	34.1	-.3	-.9	-83,951	-2.7	100.0
Goods-producing	-1,011	-5.6	40.1	-.3	-.7	-45,614	-6.3	22.4
Natural resources and mining	-668	-.9	32.6	-.2	-.6	-36,193	-1.5	77.6
Construction	-5	-1.1	44.9	-.6	-1.3	-496	-2.4	.7
Manufacturing	-94	-1.7	38.9	-.1	-.3	-4,185	-2.0	6.8
Private service-providing	-912	-7.5	40.5	-.4	-1.0	-41,406	-8.5	14.9
Wholesale trade	-72	-1.6	38.5	-.4	-1.0	-4,593	-2.6	5.7
Retail trade	-176	-1.4	30.6	.1	.3	-4,102	-1.0	13.1
Transportation and warehousing	-171	-4.5	36.9	-.5	-1.4	-8,127	-5.8	4.4
Utilities	0	-.1	41.8	-.9	-2.2	-452	-2.2	.7
Information	-72	-2.8	36.9	-.1	-.3	-2,906	-3.1	3.1
Financial activities	36	.6	35.7	0.0	0.0	1,285	.6	6.9
Professional and business services ..	-626	-4.5	34.4	-.4	-1.2	-26,821	-5.6	14.9
Education and health services	354	2.6	32.3	0.0	0.0	11,434	2.6	15.1
Leisure and hospitality	-32	-.3	25.8	-.4	-1.6	-5,065	-1.8	9.0
Other services	92	2.1	32.4	-.2	-.6	2,097	1.5	4.7
Industry	Changes November 2001 (trough) to December 2005							
	Production workers		Average weekly hours			Aggregate hours		
	Level change	Percent change	December 2005 level	Level change	Percent change	Level change	Percent change	Percent distribution December 2005
Total private	2,814	3.2	33.8	0.0	0.0	95,113	3.2	¹ 100.0
Goods-producing	-621	-3.7	40.2	.4	1.0	-18,201	-2.7	21.1
Natural resources and mining	3,435	4.8	32.4	0.0	0.0	111,294	4.8	² 78.9
Construction	34	7.5	45.6	1.3	2.9	2,139	10.7	² .7
Manufacturing	396	7.5	38.7	-.1	-.3	14,797	7.2	² 7.1
Private service-providing	-1,051	-9.4	40.8	.7	1.7	-35,059	-7.8	13.3
Wholesale trade	107	2.4	37.9	-.2	-.5	3,141	1.8	5.6
Retail trade	175	1.4	30.5	-.2	-.7	2,758	.7	12.8
Transportation and warehousing	180	5.0	36.7	.3	.8	7,701	5.9	4.5
Utilities	-34	-7.0	41.4	.5	1.2	-1,158	-5.9	0.6
Information	-85	-3.4	36.6	-.2	-.5	-3,610	-3.9	2.8
Financial activities	323	5.5	35.9	.2	.6	12,763	6.1	7.1
Professional and business services ..	827	6.3	34.3	.3	.9	32,331	7.2	² 15.5
Education and health services	1,186	8.4	32.5	.2	.6	41,353	9.1	15.9
Leisure and hospitality	747	7.0	25.6	.2	.8	21,243	7.9	² 9.4
Other services	9	0.2	30.9	-1.3	-.4	-5,467	-3.8	4.4

¹Total private returned to its prerecession level in early 2006.

²Recovered to prerecession level.

Once inflation is taken into account, the earnings picture changes considerably. Real average hourly earnings at the end of 2005 were equal to November 2001 levels.¹⁵ In order to compare post-recession jobs to the ones existing before the recession, current-dollar and inflation-adjusted earnings must be examined.

During the 2001 recession average hourly earnings increased by 2 percent—a much slower rate than during previous recessions. (See table 5.) Inflation played a major role in dampening earnings growth in the earlier recessions, when real average hourly earnings actually increased. (See chart 5.) During the early recessions, nominal earnings increased 5.7 percent, on average, but after adjusting for inflation average hourly earnings declined on average by 1.4 percent. In contrast, real average hourly earnings strength occurred in all supersectors but wholesale trade during the 2001 recession.

However, real average hourly earnings have declined since November 2001 in 6 out of the 13 industrial sectors. More striking, all of the industries with lower-than-average real hourly earnings—retail trade, leisure and hospitality, and other services—have experienced net earnings declines since the end of the recession. In contrast, real hourly earnings in utilities and information, industries with the highest real average hourly earnings, have increased by 3.1 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively, since November 2001. Although total-private real average hourly earnings are the same as they were at the end of the recession, lower paying industries have been more adversely affected than higher paying ones.

Average weekly earnings, the product of average hourly earnings and average weekly hours, typically increase over time. During the 2001 recession, weekly earnings edged up 1.2 percent. However, since the end of the recession, weekly earnings have increased by more than 11 percent. During the recession, nominal average weekly earnings actually declined in wholesale trade, utilities, and leisure and hospitality, which is unusual recessionary behavior in these industries. Declines in the average workweek in utilities and leisure and hospitality translated into lower average weekly earnings. Wholesale trade is the only industry where both average weekly hours and average hourly earnings actually declined.

Average weekly earnings, adjusted for inflation, edged up during the recession. However, in the 4 years since the recession ended, average weekly earnings are virtually unchanged. When the declines in real average hourly earnings are combined with a lack of recovery in average weekly hours, some industries' average weekly earnings have declined more than 2.5 percent since the start of the recession—"other services" contracted 5.5 percent. Real average weekly earnings did not decline in all industries since the most recent recession ended. Employment, hours, and earnings in the financial activities industry have benefited from low interest rates. Real average weekly earnings in this industry have grown by 6.0 percent since March 2001. In contrast, real average weekly earnings in manufacturing, which

has seen large employment declines and a lack of recovery in hours, experienced a gain of about 3.0 percent.

The change in the industry mix also affects earnings when average hours and employment change. A fixed-weight average hourly earnings series was calculated using January 2000's aggregate hour levels.¹⁶ This allows the study of changes in earnings without the effects of changes in production workers or in the average workweek. The fixed-weight earnings series started to outperform the published series, suggesting that employment in industries with lower average wages grew relative to other industries. By 2003, the fixed-weight series was 5 cents higher, indicating that average earnings weakened partly as a result of the changing industry mix. That is, employment grew in industries such as leisure and hospitality, which has the shortest workweek and the lowest average hourly earnings. These industries created a drag on average hourly earnings for the private sector.

Nominal average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings typically grow over time for all industries. However, once the earnings are adjusted for inflation, the gains can be wiped out. Total-private real average hourly and weekly earnings are not substantially different than they were 4 years ago. Once the contraction in average weekly hours is combined with earnings that are not outpacing inflation, some industries have seen declines of more than 2 percent in their real average weekly earnings.

Aggregates payrolls: the big picture

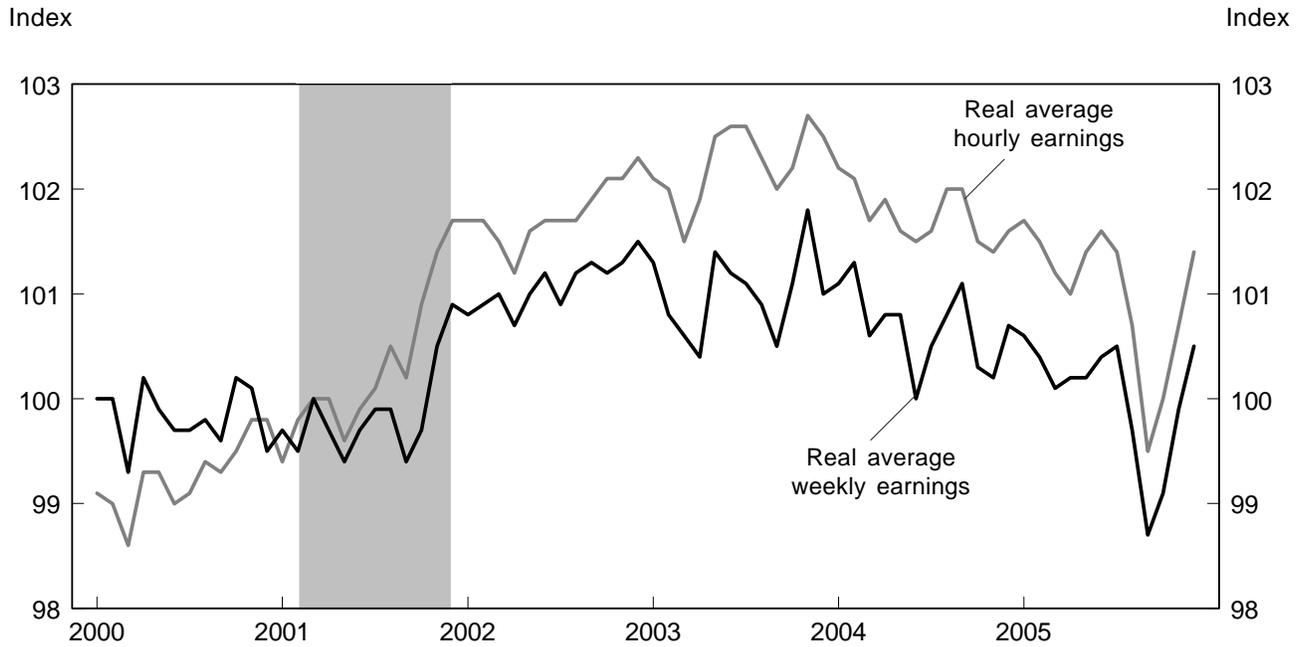
Aggregate payrolls provide a broad picture of the overall health of the economy in terms of worker pay.¹⁷ Aggregate payrolls declined slightly during the 2001 recession. Prior to the 1990-91 recession, aggregate payrolls either grew or stabilized during times of economic contractions. During the 2001 recession, declines in employment and hours depressed aggregate payrolls. However, those payrolls quickly recovered due to strength in average hourly earnings. In 2004 and 2005, aggregate payroll dollars increased 5.5 percent, the strongest 1-year changes since 1999. This improvement coincided with employment growth.

Real aggregate payrolls are calculated by multiplying real average weekly earnings by production workers and serve as a measure of inflation-adjusted payrolls. Total private real aggregate payrolls reached a high in November 2000 and then declined until mid-2003, as production worker employment shrank. (See chart 6.) Typically, real aggregate payrolls decline faster during economic downturns than they did during the 2001 recession. However, after the 2001 recession ended, real payrolls continued to decline—a stark contrast to earlier recessions when there were quicker turnarounds. Once employment started to trend up in 2003, real aggregate payrolls followed suit. A full recovery in real aggregate payrolls occurred during the first quarter of 2005.

Table 5. Changes in current-dollar and constant-dollar average hourly and weekly earnings, 1969–2001

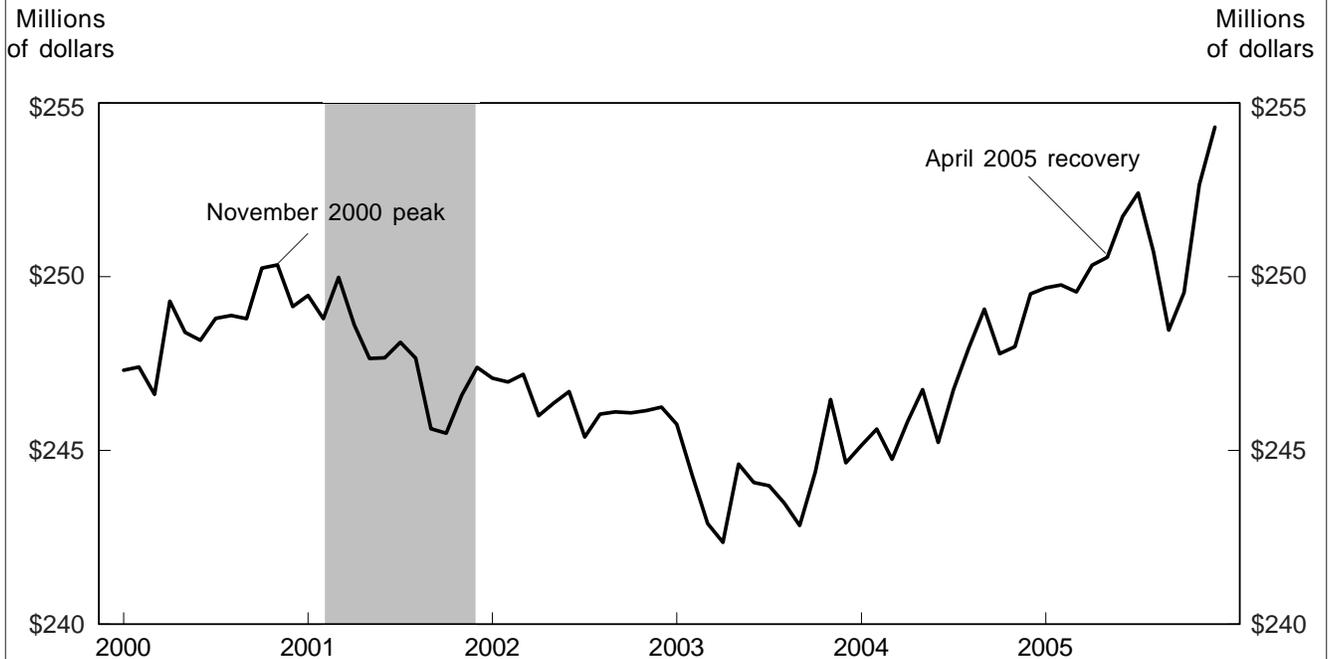
Industry	Changes in average hourly earnings				Changes in average hourly earnings, 1982 dollars			
	Average change 1969–1991 recessions		2001 recession		Average change 1969–1991 recessions		2001 recession	
	Level	Percent	Level	Percent	Level	Percent	Level	Percent
Total private	\$0.32	5.7	\$0.30	2.1	\$.12	-1.4	\$0.11	1.4
Goods-producing .....	.40	6.7	.36	2.3	-.05	-.5	.14	1.6
Natural resources and mining .....	.52	7.7	.29	1.7	.04	.4	.09	1.0
Construction .....	.53	7.2	.21	1.2	.00	.0	.05	.5
Manufacturing .....	.35	6.3	.37	2.5	-.08	-1.0	.15	1.8
Private service-providing .....	.31	5.6	.30	2.1	-.12	-1.4	.11	1.4
Wholesale trade .....	.45	6.2	-.01	-1.0	-.14	-1.4	-.07	-7
Retail trade .....	.25	4.9	.34	3.0	-.19	-2.7	.14	2.2
Transportation and warehousing .....	.39	4.8	.25	1.6	-.31	-2.7	.08	.9
Utilities .....	.68	7.3	.44	1.9	-.06	-.4	.16	1.2
Information .....	.41	5.0	.35	1.8	-.25	-2.0	.12	1.1
Financial activities .....	.37	7.2	.31	2.0	-.01	-.1	.12	1.4
Professional and business services ..	.36	5.7	.39	2.4	-.14	-1.4	.16	1.8
Education and health services .....	.36	7.2	.44	3.0	-.01	.0	.19	2.3
Leisure and hospitality .....	.20	6.6	.09	1.1	-.03	-.6	.02	.4
Other services .....	.34	8.9	.43	3.3	.08	1.7	.19	2.6
Industry	Changes in average weekly earnings				Changes in average weekly earnings, 1982 dollars			
	Average change 1969–1991 recessions		2001 recession		Average change 1969–1991 recessions		2001 recession	
	Level	Percent	Level	Percent	Level	Percent	Level	Percent
Total private	\$7.53	3.7	\$5.82	1.2	-\$9.79	-3.2	\$1.40	.5
Goods-producing	9.85	4.0	9.64	1.5	-10.63	-3.0	3.02	.9
Natural resources and mining	15.48	5.6	2.74	.4	-7.35	-1.5	-1.32	-.3
Construction	16.32	5.3	6.35	.9	-8.08	-1.7	.93	.2
Manufacturing	7.74	3.4	9.01	1.5	-11.86	-3.5	2.81	.8
Private service-providing	8.50	4.6	6.91	1.5	-6.89	-2.4	2.14	.8
Wholesale trade	15.23	5.3	-7.08	-1.1	-8.80	-2.3	-6.37	-1.8
Retail trade	5.69	3.5	11.55	3.4	-9.07	-3.9	5.15	2.7
Transportation and warehousing	9.24	3.0	1.49	.3	-19.64	-4.4	-1.28	-.4
Utilities	27.66	7.0	-3.05	-.3	-3.79	-.6	-5.37	-1
Information	11.55	3.7	10.92	1.5	-14.88	-3.2	3.37	.8
Financial activities	13.27	6.9	11.06	2.0	-.92	-.2	4.09	1.3
Professional and business services ..	11.33	5.0	6.80	1.2	-6.90	-2.0	1.70	.5
Education and health services	11.14	6.7	14.21	3.0	-1.19	-.4	6.17	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	4.32	5.3	-1.05	-.5	-2.27	-1.8	-1.39	-1.2
Other services	10.70	8.3	11.23	2.7	1.63	1.0	4.67	2.0

Chart 5. Real earnings indexed to the start of the recession, 2000–05



NOTE: Data seasonally adjusted, March 2001 = 100.

Chart 6. Total private real aggregate earnings, 2000–05, seasonally adjusted, in millions of 1982 dollars



NOTE: Real aggregate earnings are the product of average weekly earnings and production or nonsupervisory workers, deflated by the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners (CPI-W). Data are seasonally adjusted.

Hours and earnings in conjunction with employment are sensitive to changes in the business cycle. Changes in one of these elements can affect trends in the other elements. While aggregate payrolls and private employment have made full recoveries since the 2001 recession, average weekly hours have not. As the economy exchanged jobs among industries with long workweeks for ones that had shorter workweeks, a full recovery in average weekly hours did not occur. Aggregate hours reached their pre-recession peak in the beginning of 2006, when more

private jobs were being added to payrolls. As 2005 came to an end, the average postrecession, private-sector, production or nonsupervisory job had a shorter workweek and did not have substantially higher real average weekly earnings than the average job in March 2001. The aggregate impacts of these postrecession jobs were felt for several years after the recession ended. Real aggregate payrolls did not make a full recovery until the beginning of 2005, and aggregate hours recovered a year later. □

Notes

¹ U.S. business cycle expansions and contractions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). For information, see <http://www.nber.org/cycles/main.html>. Data on employment, hours, and earnings used in this article are from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, which each month surveys 160,000 nonfarm businesses representing about 400,000 establishments. For more information on the CES program's concepts and methodology, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 2490, (Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 1997). CES data are available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ces/>. Data used in this paper are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.

² The rest of this article concentrates on private employment. For more information on public employment, see Julie Hatch, "Employment in the public sector: two recessions' impact on jobs," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2004, pp. 38–47.

³ For more information on the Asian crisis, see <http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/asia.htm>.

⁴ For more information about manufacturing employment and the Asian crisis see Julie Hatch and Angela Clinton, "Job Growth in the 1990s: a retrospect," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 2000, pp. 3–18.

⁵ Worker Displacement, 2001–03, USDL 04–1381 (U.S. Department of Labor), July 30, 2004; on the Internet at www.bls.gov/news.release/disp.nr0.htm.

⁶ The time period examined was September 2001 to January 2002, when the majority of the declines occurred in transportation and warehousing.

⁷ For more information about business and professional services, see Rachel Krantz, "Employment in business services: a year of unprecedented decline," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2002, pp. 17–24.

⁸ For more information, see Terence M. McMenamin, Rachel Krantz, and Thomas J. Krolik, "U.S. labor market in 2002: continued weakness," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2003, pp. 3–25.

⁹ For more information on employment trends in the construction industry, see the forthcoming article in the *Monthly Labor Review* by John Mullins.

¹⁰ The CES program currently produces hours and earnings for production or nonsupervisory workers. CES collects data for *production workers* in manufacturing and in natural resources and mining industries.

In construction, the term *construction workers* covers workers, up through the level of working supervisors, who are engaged directly in a construction project. For private service-providing industries data are collected for nonsupervisory workers. Production workers as a percent of all workers have remained fairly constant over the years. Therefore, production and nonsupervisory workers trends are assumed to mimic the overall employment trends in each supersector. For an historical discussion on the decline in average weekly hours, see Katie Kirkland, "On the decline in average weekly hours worked," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 2000, pp. 26–31. BLS has begun to collect hours and earnings data for all workers covered by the CES or establishment survey. For more information, see "Changes to the Current Employment Statistics Survey" webpage at <http://www.bls.gov/ces/cesww.htm>.

¹¹ Total-private hours and earnings series started in 1964, so recessions 1969 forward are studied.

¹² Aggregate hours are the product of production or nonsupervisory workers and average weekly hours, summed for all industries.

¹³ Aggregate hours (production workers multiplied by average weekly hours) were calculated for each industry sector and summed to get monthly aggregates. Each month's aggregate hours were divided by the total production workers for January 2000 to get fixed-weight average weekly hours for total-private employment.

¹⁴ Analysis of aggregate hours is based on the index of aggregate weekly hours, which uses the annual average 2002 aggregate weekly hours as a base.

¹⁵ Current dollar earnings are deflated by the Consumer Price Index for Urban Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W). For the purpose of the Real Earnings series, the CPI-W is converted from the base of 1982–84 that is used in the official, published Consumer Price Index series to a base of 1982. Thus, the constant dollar average hourly and weekly earnings series are in 1982 dollars.

¹⁶ Aggregate payrolls (the product of production workers, average hourly earnings, and average weekly hours) are calculated for each industry and summed to get monthly aggregates. Each month's aggregate payrolls were divided by the total aggregate hours for January 2000 to get fixed-weight average hourly earnings for total-private employment

¹⁷ Analysis of aggregate payrolls is based on the index of aggregate weekly payrolls, which uses the 2002 annual average weekly payrolls as a base.

Cutting the cord: telecommunications employment shifts toward wireless

The telecommunications industry employment rapidly grew in the late 1990s into early 2001; ever-changing technology, advances in wireless technology, and declining profits resulted in the telecommunications bubble bust

Christopher C.
Carbone

The telecommunications industry experienced unprecedented employment gains in the latter half of the 1990s and into early 2001, growing by 36 percent from January 1996 to March 2001.¹ This fast-paced growth was fueled largely by changes in Federal regulation, the anticipated demand for telecommunications products associated with those changes, and with rapidly developing technology. The subsequent employment downturn, one signal of the end of the “tech boom,” was large and quick. The industry as a whole regrouped and changed its focus to new and emerging technologies as consumer demand for telecommunications services shifted from traditional land-line based services to emerging wireless services. Telecommunications shed 25.3 percent of its employees from the March 2001 peak through 2005. (See chart 1.) This employment bust took only 4 years, about a year less than the employment boom. This article details the telecommunications industry’s growth and subsequent bust.

Anticipating deregulation

Throughout the early 1990s, telecommunications employment growth was nonexistent. In fact, employment declined by 43,000 or 4.4 percent between January 1990 and August 1993. (See table 1.) Wired telecommunications was the driving force behind the employment loss, while tele-

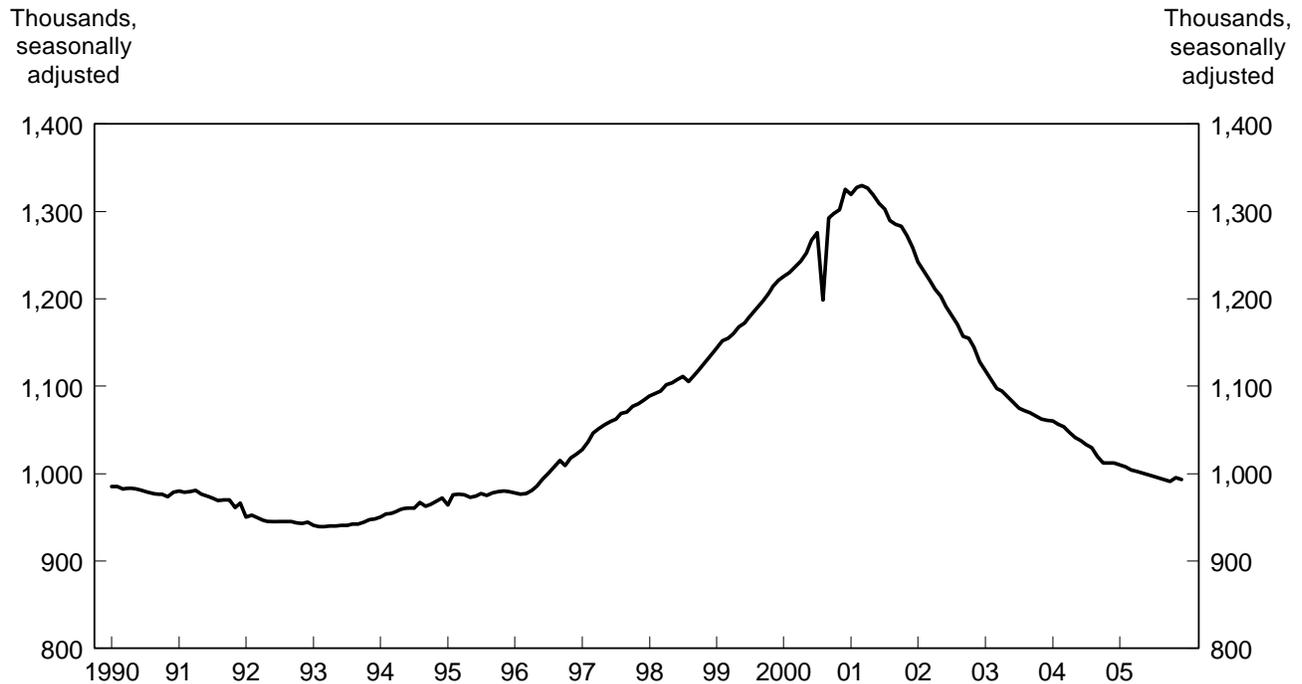
communications resellers also lost jobs. In contrast, the wireless telecommunications industry added 25,000 employees to their payrolls and cable and other program distribution added 7,000 employees.

Anticipation of changes to telecommunications regulations had begun by mid-1993, and employment trends began to reflect the expected changes. From August 1993 through December 1995, just prior to the passing of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, employment recovered to near its January 1990 level. The gain, however, was concentrated within the wireless industry. Wired telecommunications payroll employment continued to decline and would not experience a notable increase until 1997, in the wake of the Telecommunications Act.

Prior to the Telecommunications Act, the telecom industry could be characterized as having only a few large firms providing services in local monopolies. Local telephone service was generally offered by a lone regional provider, usually one of the “Baby Bell” companies like BellSouth or Verizon. Long distance services were supplied by a limited number of national carriers, such as MCI, AT&T, and Sprint. The wireless industry mirrored this structure with services provided by large national carriers such as Cingular or Verizon Wireless.² These companies were rather specialized, focusing mainly on one form of telecommunica-

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Chart 1. Telecommunications employment, 1990–2005



NOTE: The large drop and subsequent rebound in telecommunications employment in August 2000 and September 2000 reflect a strike of 87,000 workers who were off establishment payrolls in August and returned in September.

Table 1. Telecommunications employment change by industry and time period, 1990–2005

Industry	Early 1990s (January 1990– August 1993)	Anticipated deregulation (August 1993– January 1996)	Boom (January 1996– March 2001)	Bust (March 2001– December 2005)	Net change
Telecommunications					
Employment change	-43,000	36,000	352,000	-337,000	8,000
Percent change	-4.4	3.8	36.0	-25.3	0.8
Wired					
Employment change	-57,000	-24,000	151,000	-241,000	-170,000
Percent change	-8.4	-3.8	25.2	-32.1	-25.0
Percent of telecom employment	66.1	61.3	56.5	51.4	-14.7
Wireless					
Employment change	25,000	43,000	103,000	-8,000	163,000
Percent change	74.8	75.1	102.0	-3.8	494.5
Percent of telecom employment	6.1	10.3	15.3	19.7	13.6
Resellers					
Employment change	-11,000	-1,000	53,000	-92,000	-51,000
Percent change	-6.0	-5	31.0	-41.4	-28.1
Percent of telecom employment	18.1	17.3	16.7	13.1	-5.0
Cable					
Employment change	7,000	15,000	38,000	5,000	66,000
Percent change	10.8	20.3	41.6	4.0	96.4
Percent of telecom employment	8.1	9.3	9.7	13.5	5.4

tions service. This structure is evidenced by the distribution of long distance revenues amongst providers. In 1996, more than 68 percent of industry revenues were distributed among only three carriers. (See chart 2.)

The Telecommunications Act of 1996

The Telecommunications Act of 1996 greatly influenced employment in the telecommunications industry after its enactment. The change in regulatory policy was the first major overhaul to communications laws in 62 years. The main goal of the Act was to “let any communications business compete in any market against any other.”³ It was widely believed that by opening telecommunications markets up to competition, consumer prices would fall.

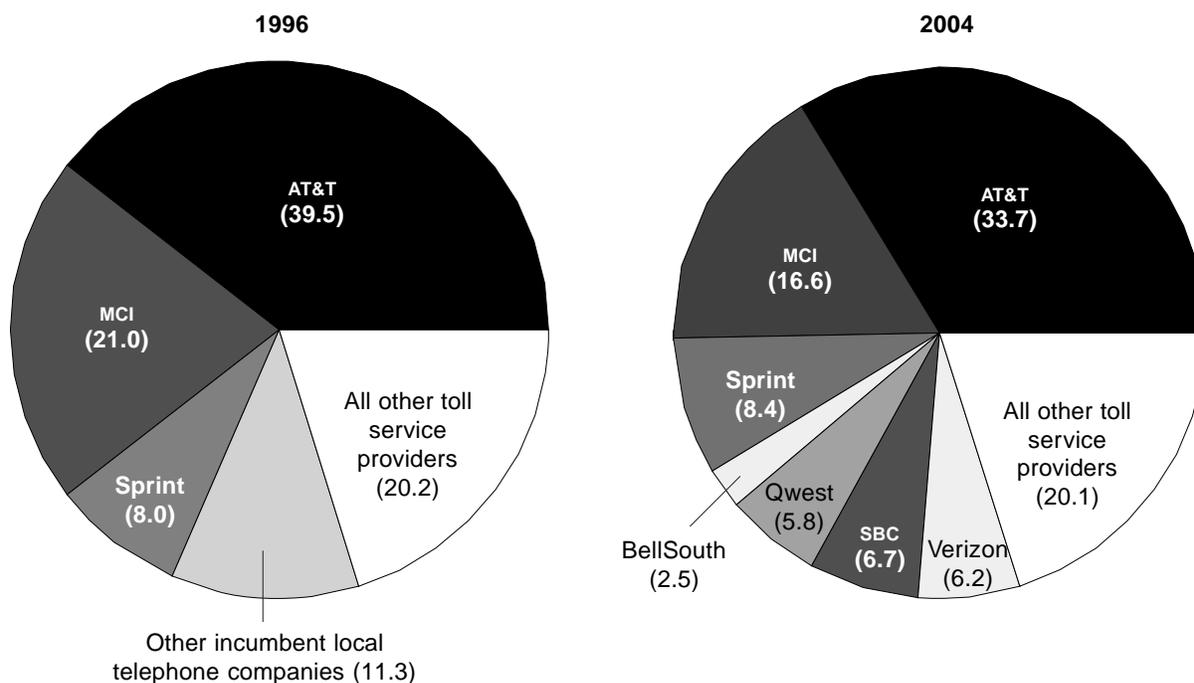
Technological advances in fiber optic cable dramatically increased data transmission capacity and coincided with the passage of the Act. Over the past decade, fiber optic transmission capacity has grown by a factor of 200. Average fiber capacity in 1996 was about 10 gigabytes per second. By 1998, the figure had increased tenfold to 100 gigabytes per second.⁴ Also, new technologies allowed more efficient transmission of wireless signals over the frequency spectrum allotted by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). When coupled with the prospects of a deregulated market

and rising Internet usage, investment in telecommunications took off, and the employment boom began.

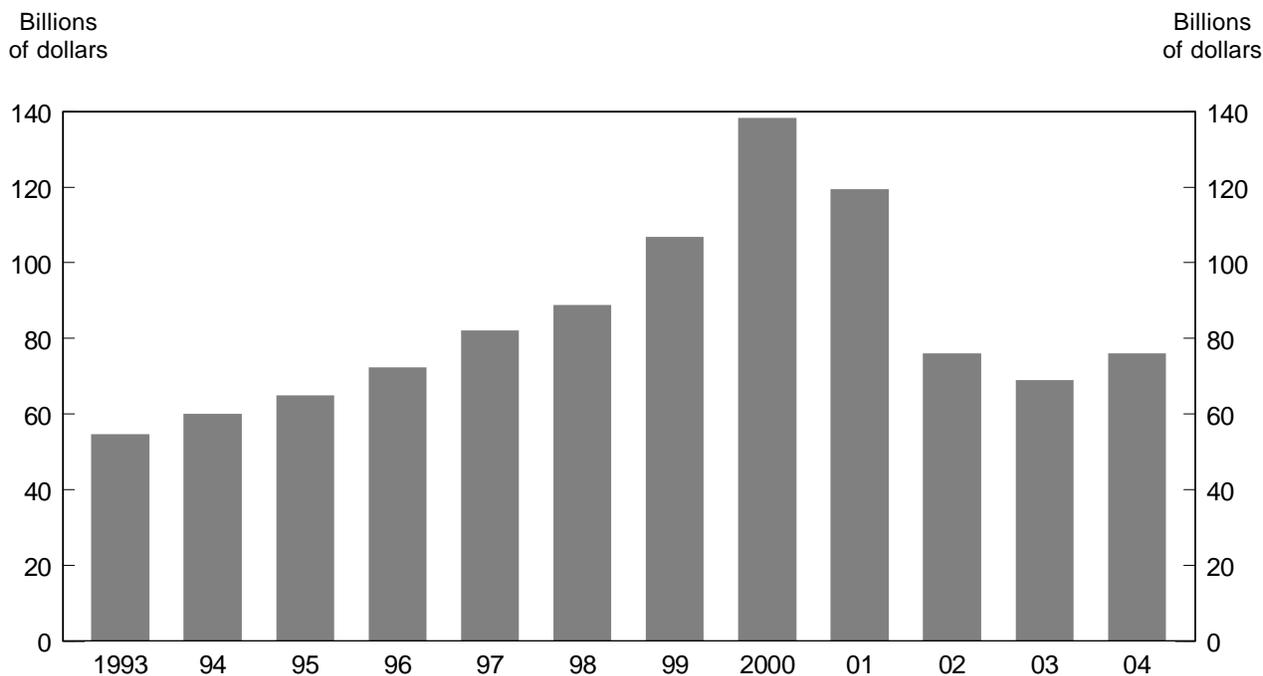
Investment in fixed assets by the telecommunications industry increased dramatically from the mid-1990s until peaking in 2000.⁵ These assets included fiber optic cables, which conduct guided transmission of light, and wireless cell sites, which transmit wireless signals to wireless devices. It was believed that fiber optic cables would be used to transmit the majority of data for the growing Internet population.⁶ New wireless towers, or cell sites, were necessary to keep companies competitive by providing better signal coverage. Prior to the Act of 1996, annual fixed asset investment by telecommunications companies was modest, with only \$53 billion invested in 1993. (See chart 3.) Investment increased in anticipation of the passage of the Act, and by 1996 had reached \$70.7 billion. Investment increased even more rapidly after the new regulations were passed, nearly doubling the 1996 dollar figure and reaching a peak level of \$136.6 billion in 2000.⁷ The number of cell sites skyrocketed from 30,045 in December 1996 to 175,725 by the end of 2004.⁸

Along with the rapid rise in investment came a sharp increase in hiring. As seen in chart 1, employment within the telecommunications industry as a whole rose by 36 percent with the addition of 352,000 jobs from the beginning of 1996 until the employment peak in March 2001. Wired telecom-

Chart 2. Percentage of toll service revenue by provider, 1996 and 2004



SOURCE: Federal Communications Commission.

Chart 3. Telecommunications industry investment in fixed assets

SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

munications employment increased by more than 25 percent during this period, while the number of jobs in wireless telecommunications more than doubled. Telecommunications resellers and cable and other program distribution also added jobs.

The employment bust

Fears of a telecom bubble were realized when, following the telecommunications employment peak in March 2001, the industry began to shed jobs rapidly. Chart 1 shows that by the end of 2004, employers had cut more than 300,000 jobs. More than two-thirds of those cuts occurred within the wired telecommunications industry. Overbuilding, increased competition, and shifts in technology contributed to the large employment declines.

The current capacity utilization rate of the fiber optic cable laid in the 1990s has been estimated at a mere 5 percent.⁹ The realized demand for fiber capacity was much less than anticipated, largely because of the emergence of wireless technology that could be substituted for the traditional wired service.

Traditional wired services have become more easily replaced by wireless services. Unlike in the early days of wireless when most users relied on pagers and bulky, unreliable

car phones that were often permanent installations in a vehicle, today's wireless technology is increasingly reliable, clear, and offers a growing variety of features. Increased reliability of service has led to larger numbers of "wireless-only" consumers who have no landline telephone. New features of wireless phones allow users to send e-mail, take pictures, and even watch television broadcasts.

Increased competition, especially among long distance carriers, also contributed to the decline of the telecommunications industry. Chart 2 shows that while the largest three providers enjoyed a large share of the toll revenues in 1996, by 2004, the number of providers capturing more than 1 percent of total revenues more than doubled to seven. In 1996 when the Telecommunications Act was passed, there were approximately 3,800 interstate telecommunications providers offering State-to-State long-distance service. When employment in the industry peaked in 2001, this number had risen by nearly 50 percent to approximately 5,700.

New long distance providers, namely the so-called "10-10 numbers," flooded the market. Consumers were bombarded with TV and radio commercials advertising substantial savings over traditional long-distance carriers.¹⁰ These changes signaled that one of the main goals of the Telecommunications Act, increased competition, had been accomplished. Along with the increased competition came a

decrease in long distance rates, which in turn cut revenue. In fact, average revenue per minute for interstate toll calls, which are calls from one State to another, fell from 15 cents in 1993 to 8 cents in 2001.

The drop in long-distance revenues for wired carriers was further amplified by a drop in long-distance usage. Wireless usage was on the rise, and the introduction of free long distance for many wireless plans lured consumers away from their traditional wired long-distance services. The estimated number of wireless subscribers more than quadrupled from 44 million in 1996 to 182 million by the end of 2004.¹¹ Industry revenues also reflected this shift in usage. Wireless revenue increased by more than 750 percent, from 10.2 billion dollars in 1993 to more than 88 billion dollars in 2003. During this same time period, long distance revenue fell by 67 percent to 4.3 billion dollars, down from 13.0 billion dollars. By 2000, the average annual household expenditure on wireless service surpassed the average long-distance expenditure. (See chart 4.) In the second quarter of 2004, consumer spending on wireless services surpassed spending on all traditional wired services combined for the first time ever, further evidence of consumers' shift towards wireless technology.¹²

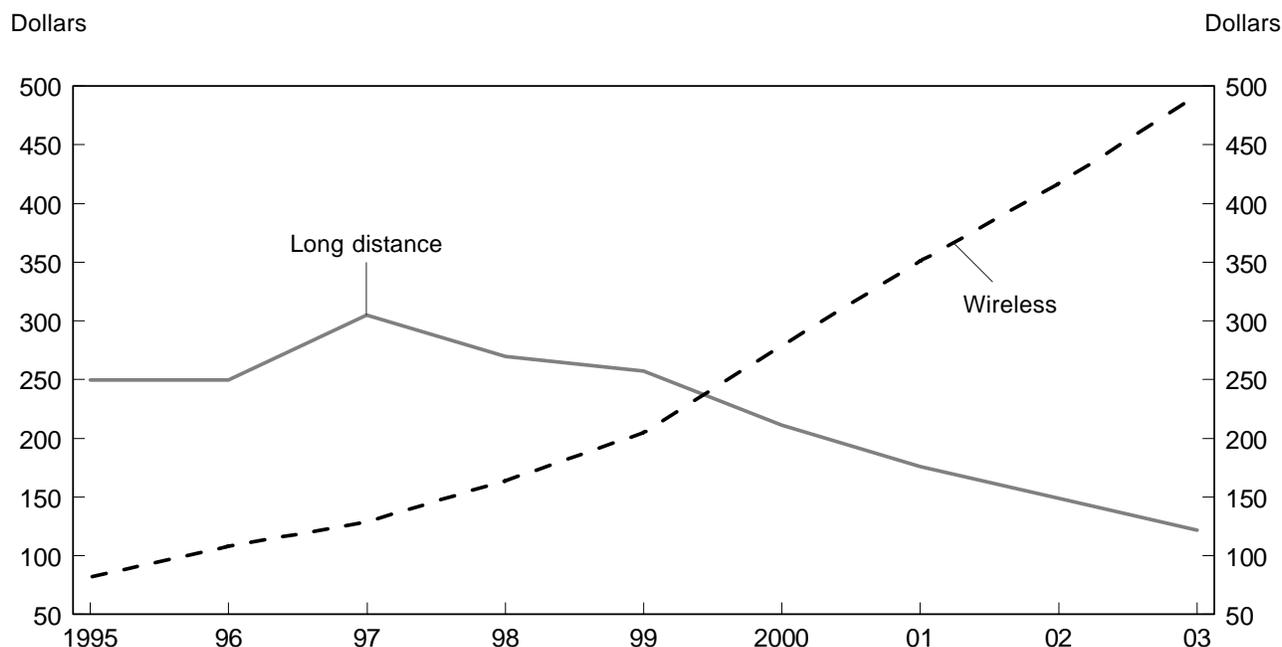
All of these factors combined to facilitate the employment losses that began in 2001 and continued through early 2005, as seen in chart 1. In 2001 alone, 77 telecommunications

companies filed for bankruptcy, up from just 20 in 2000.¹³ Job losses began in April 2001 and continued through 2005. As the year ended, employment levels within the industry were about 337,000 below the peak level seen in March 2001. The two major components of the telecommunications industry, wired carriers and wireless carriers, fared very differently during the employment downturn. (See chart 5.) Wired telecommunications carriers experienced the majority of telecommunications job losses since the industry's employment peak. These losses represented a 32.1 percent drop in employment and can largely be attributed to increased competition and consumers shifting towards wireless technology. In 2005, employment in the wired telecommunications industry appeared to stabilize as the loss of jobs decelerated. Employment levels at the end of 2005 were below those in 1995 prior to the Act. In contrast to wired telecommunications, wireless experienced relatively fewer job losses during the 2001–05 period. As 2005 came to a close, wireless employment stood below its peak level by a comparatively modest 7,800, or 3.8 percent.

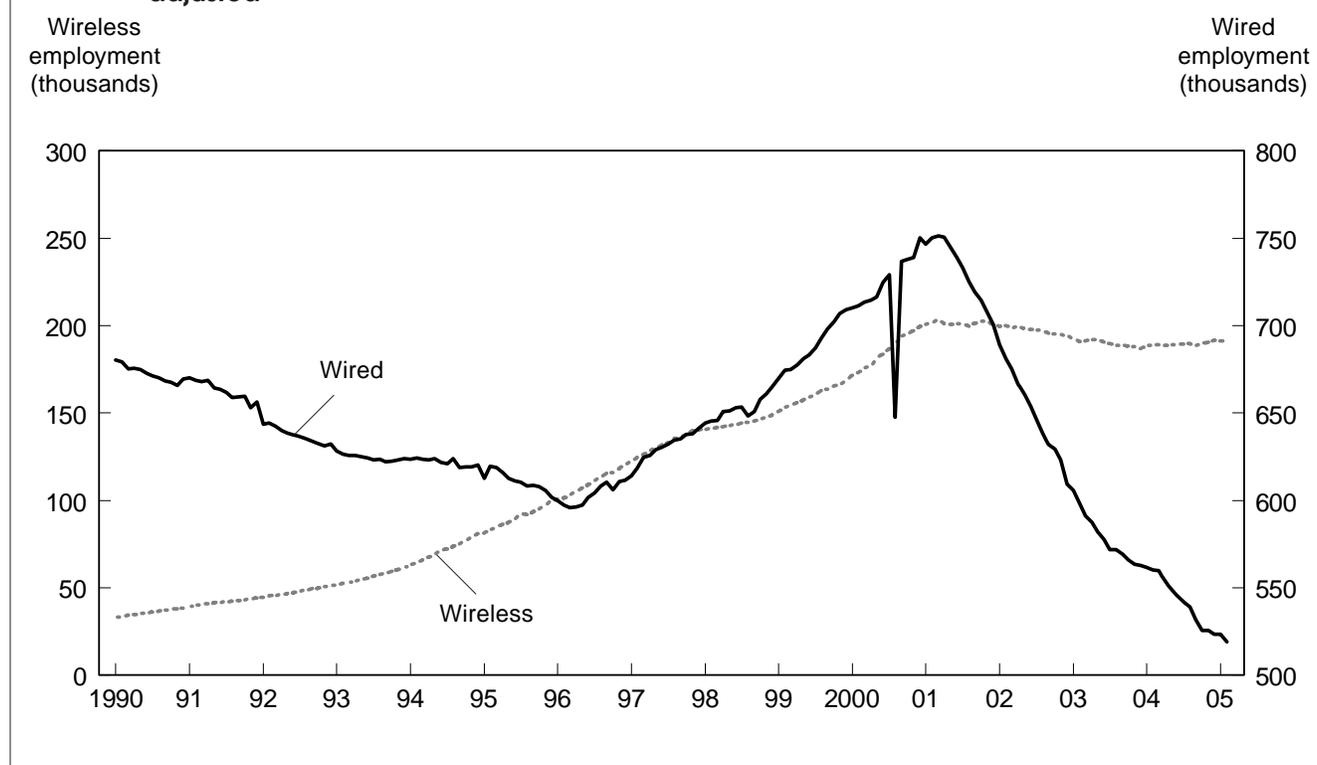
The current evolution

The telecommunications industry is expected to continue evolving along with technology and demand for its products.

Chart 4. Average annual household telecommunications expenditures by type of provider



SOURCE: Federal Communications Commission.

Chart 5. Wired and wireless telecommunications carriers employment in thousands, seasonally adjusted

Consumer demand for wireless services is still on the rise. For example, universities across the country are evaluating plans to eliminate traditional land-line services to residence halls, and some are even providing students with mobile phones that include long-distance options.¹⁴ A 2003 survey of wireless phone users estimated that 21 percent of consumers with cell phones were considering ending their home land-line service. Furthermore, “A quarter of the ‘tech elite,’—the 31 percent of Americans who rely heavily on computers, cell phones, personal digital assistants and other gadgets—said Internet use has decreased their usage of traditional phones.”¹⁵ The service-penetration rate (the percentage of households with service) for wireless service has reached 70 percent. In 2005, Intel announced that it was working with several wireless communications carriers to create a chip that can pick up “WiMax” transmissions, which can carry long-range, high-speed wireless data more than 20 miles.¹⁶ In 2004, more than 64 million wireless network connectivity systems (Wi-Fi) were expected to be sold, up from just 24 million in 2002. The industry also anticipates that the number of homes with wireless Internet connectivity will surge in coming years from an estimated 8.7 million in 2004 to 28 million in 2008.¹⁷

The wired telecommunications industry has undergone restructuring and consolidation in recent months. Several

large mergers point to this consolidation—SBC acquired AT&T, and Verizon is in the process of acquiring MCI.¹⁸ Overall, the wired telecommunications industry trend is one of back-tracking to a pre-1996 structure, with several large companies instead of many smaller establishments. In contrast, the wireless industry has remained comparatively stable over the past 2 years, with employment remaining little changed since early 2003. Further evidence of the shift towards wireless technology can be found in the distribution of telecommunications employment. Table 1 shows that in January 1996, wired telecommunications accounted for 61.3 percent of employment, while wireless telecommunications accounted for just 10.3 percent. By December 2005, the percentage of total employment had shifted—wired telecommunications’ share had decreased by nearly 10 points to 51.4 percent, while wireless’ share of total employment had increased nearly 10 points to 19.7 percent.

THROUGHOUT THE LATE 1990S AND INTO 2000, the telecommunications industry experienced unprecedented growth. Fueled by prospects of new profits and increasing demand for telecommunications services in the wake of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, establishments entered the market and rapidly built up network infrastructure along with their workforce. This infrastructure was overbuilt and realized

demand for services fell short of expectations. Ever-changing technology, an increasing substitution of wireless technology for traditional land-line services, and declining profits combined, resulting in the telecommunications bubble burst. Substantial job loss within the industry, most notably

within wired telecommunications, offset much of the prior employment buildup. Today, the industry is still struggling to recover, with employment continuing to decrease as establishments merge and consolidate, technology improves, new products are introduced, and consumers shift demand. □

Notes

¹ Data on employment used in this article are from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, which surveys 160,000 nonfarm businesses representing about 400,000 establishments monthly. For more information on the program's concepts and methodology, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 2490 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 1997), Chapter 2 on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch2_a.htm. CES data are available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ces/>. Data used in this article are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.

² The Federal Communications Commission (FCC). For more information on the FCC and regulated wired and wireless telecommunications carriers, visit <http://www.fcc.gov>.

³ For more information on The Telecommunications Act of 1996, visit <http://www.fcc.gov/telecom.html>.

⁴ *A Brief History of Fiber Optic Technology*, available on the Internet at <http://www.fiber-optics.info/fiber-history.htm>.

⁵ While some investment likely occurred as a result of year 2000 system upgrades, most literature indicates that the investment supported new technology.

⁶ "Jobs, cash gone, but fiber cables remain," *Associated Press*, Dec. 10, 2002, on the Internet at <http://archives.cnn.com/2002/TECH/biztech/12/10/miles.cable.ap/>.

⁷ Bureau of Economic Analysis. For more information on the Bureau of Economic Analysis, visit <http://www.bea.gov>.

⁸ CTIA—The Wireless Association, *Semi-annual Wireless Industry Survey*, December 1985–December 2004, available on the Internet at <http://www.ctia.org>.

⁹ "Jobs, cash gone," *Associated Press*, on the Internet at <http://archives.cnn.com/2002/TECH/biztech/12/10/miles.cable.ap/>.

¹⁰ Special 10-10 numbers are dialed by consumers prior to placing a long-distance phone call to override a landline's default long-distance carrier and allow a third party to provide and charge for long-distance service.

¹¹ CTIA—The Wireless Association, *Semi-annual Wireless Industry Survey*, available on the Internet at <http://www.ctia.org>.

¹² TNS Telecoms, "Wireless Spending Overtakes Wireline," available on the Internet at <http://tnstelecoms.com/press-10-20-04.html>.

¹³ Thomas K. Crowe, "The Telecom Meltdown...Looking for the Underlying Reasons," available on the Internet at <http://www.steconsultants.org/THE%20TELECOM%20MELTDOWN.htm>.

¹⁴ Susan Kinzie, "Colleges' Land Lines Nearing Silent End," *The Washington Post*, Feb. 12, 2005.

¹⁵ Yuki Noguchi, "Study: 21% of Cell Phone Users Weigh Ending Home Service," *The Washington Post*, Nov. 24, 2003.

¹⁶ Matt Richtel, "Intel's New Chip is Meant to Give Wireless Internet A Longer Reach," *New York Times*, Apr. 18, 2005.

¹⁷ Rebecca Lieb, "Wi-Fi Moves In," Oct. 4, 2004, available on the Internet at <http://www.clickz.com/stats/sectors/wireless/article.php/3416331>.

¹⁸ Grant Goss, "Study: Telecom mergers will raise costs to businesses," June 14, 2005, available on the Internet at http://www.infoworld.com/article/05/06/14/HNtelecommergers_1.html.

Earnings mobility and low-wage workers in the United States

Data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics indicate that persons initially with low income, but who work full time, remain in good health, and receive more education exhibit upward earnings mobility; the picture is quite the opposite, however, for those who do not work or who start out at the lowest end of the income scale

Brett Theodos
and
Robert Bednarzik

Is earnings mobility within the United States a way out of poverty? Much has been made of participation in the labor force as a means to escaping poverty, but the ability of low-wage individuals to move out of poverty through work is less clear than the debate suggests. Sociologists have argued for years about the existence and stagnation of an economic underclass—an extremely poor group with low educational attainment and few labor advancement opportunities. Economists, however, have published numerous studies documenting a significant ability of workers to leave poverty through higher wages. Which description is to be believed? Analysis suggests that, seemingly paradoxically, both views may be correct.

In this article, annual employment and earnings figures for a low-income cohort of individuals from 1995 until 2001, as recorded by the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), are examined.¹ Tracking the employment and earnings experience of the same individuals over time contributes to our understanding of the debate, showing that mobility varies across groups in important ways. Upward earnings mobility is, encouragingly, evident for workers who remain employed full time. Significantly higher earnings growth also has been demonstrated for workers in good health and with more education. Earnings mobility, however, is largely absent for those

individuals who were not employed or who were at the lowest end of the income scale at the beginning of the study. Race and gender are not significant factors in determining mobility for the low-income cohort.

Broadly, low-wage workers remain in low-wage jobs because higher paying jobs are not available (demand-side constraints), discrimination exists (sociological or institutional limitations), or workers do not pursue or do not qualify for higher pay (attitudinal, ability, or educational causes). Many different remedies, ranging from planned economies to welfare states, have been crafted in accordance with variations across ideology and time. Faced with increasing budgetary pressures and a growing free-market ideology over the past few decades, many industrialized nations have begun to rely more heavily on the workplace as a means of alleviating poverty. Few nations have been more assertive in that regard than the United States.

The U.S. economy has undergone a significant transformation over the last several decades, with the labor force increasingly moving from employment in the industrial to the service sector. Also, the U.S. economy has become more globally interconnected, and increased trade has amplified the volatility of the labor market and threatened wage growth. The 1980s saw significant growth in income inequality across the developed world.

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However, in contrast to most other member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the United States witnessed continued growth in inequality in the 1990s. Further complicating matters, real wages for the lowest quintile of workers in the United States have stagnated over the past three decades. The latest figures from 2004, a year in which the U.S. economy added 1.4 million jobs and generated substantial corporate profits, indicate real wage declines for the average worker.

It is within this setting that the United States overhauled its welfare system in the late 1990s. Much of the dialogue and legislation about relieving poverty emphasized employment. With the passage of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act in 1996, the United States fully embraced the idea that the best way to alleviate poverty was through encouraging work. The Act created work requirements and time limits for recipients of public assistance. Work was viewed as a positive development—an opportunity to acquire skills, experience, and training.²

With stagnating real wages and the increase in service sector jobs on the one hand, and government reliance on work as a strategy for alleviating poverty on the other, the importance of upward earnings mobility for low-wage workers becomes quite apparent. The existence of the working poor in the United States is well documented; however, before advancing with a study of the PSID sample, it is useful to review the circumstances surrounding low-wage workers. The first noteworthy feature of low-wage work is the sheer number of individuals who are employed part or full time with wages at or near their State's minimum wage. A full-time year-round worker earning the current Federal minimum wage of \$5.15 per hour will earn \$10,712 per year—before taxes, social insurance deductions, and credits. To date, 18 States and the District of Columbia have established minimum wages above the federally mandated level.³

The poverty cutoff for a family of four was \$19,157 annually in the United States in 2004. As of 2003, 13 percent of the workforce earned under \$8.00 per hour, or about \$16,500 annually.⁴

Twelve percent of Americans now live below the poverty line, a rate higher than that seen in other OECD nations. Table 1 shows the percentage of individuals in poverty, as defined by 50 percent, 100 percent, and 200 percent of the poverty line. For example, someone earning 50 percent below the poverty line of \$19,157 would earn only \$9,578 per year. Significant differences by socioeconomic group are evident: blacks, Hispanics, youths (especially young children), and, to a lesser extent, women experienced higher rates of poverty in the United States in 2004. For example, more than 1 in 5 blacks and Hispanics were in poverty that year.⁵

Is work sufficient to pull oneself out of poverty? To gain a clear understanding of the factors that influence wage

mobility, we must consider low-income wages from the perspective of corporate profitability and worker productivity. It is within these contexts that low-wage workers are especially disadvantaged. As seen in chart 1, worker productivity and the real minimum wage have diverged greatly over the past generation. Sizeable gains in worker productivity have been realized, with improvements in technology and human capital, yet the real minimum wage has declined. As worker productivity has risen, real average wages and corporate profits have increased, especially in recent years. Since 1990, profits have increased annually by 7.5 percent, in line with a 2.8-percent increase in productivity. Meanwhile, average earnings increased by 1.4 percent and the minimum wage was virtually unchanged.⁶

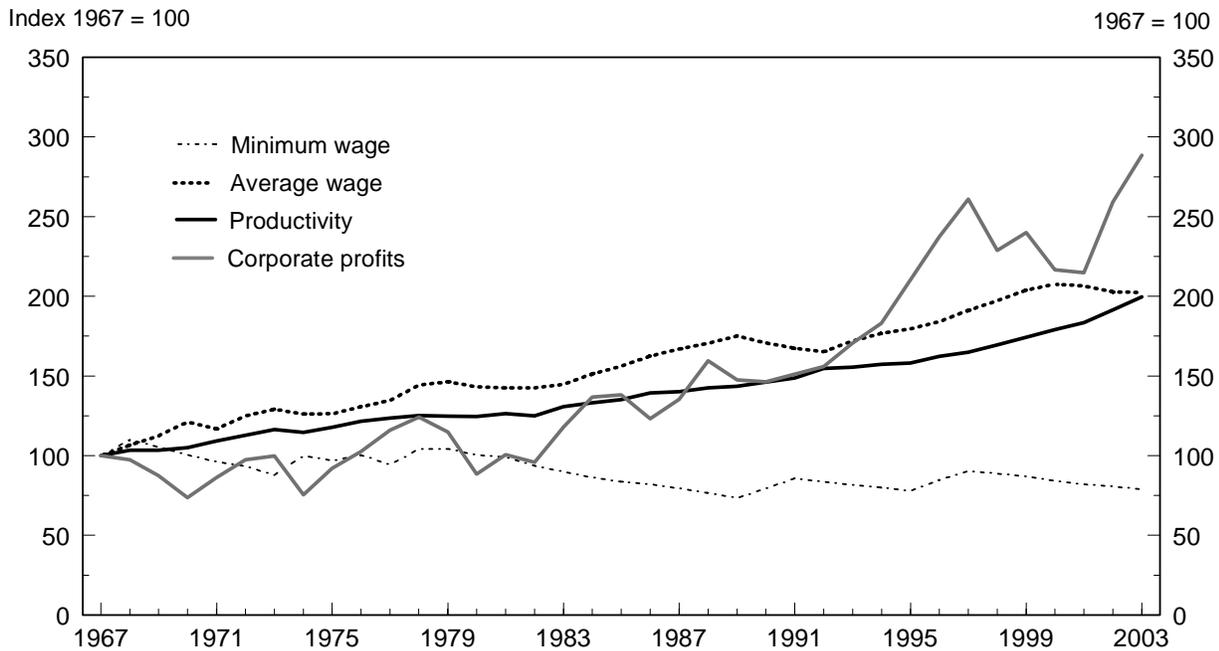
Low-wage jobs are not evenly distributed throughout the economy, but concentrated in certain industries. Table 2 shows the number of individuals employed in various industries, as well as the percentage of individuals in those industries who are employed at wages below \$5.15, \$6.15, and \$8.00 per hour. Sectors most frequently containing low-

Table 1. Percent of people in poverty in the United States, 2004

Category	Under 50 percent	Under 100 percent	Under 200 percent
All persons	5.3	12.5	31.1
Under 18 years	7.7	17.6	39.1
Under 5 years	10.0	20.3	42.6
65 years and older	2.6	10.2	38.7
White non-Hispanic	3.4	8.2	23.6
Under 18 years	4.1	9.8	26.4
Under 5 years	5.3	11.5	29.4
65 years and older	2.1	8.0	35.8
Black	11.8	24.4	48.4
Under 18 years	17.9	34.1	61.3
Under 5 years	24.7	39.7	65.1
65 years and older	5.1	23.7	55.9
Asian	5.5	11.8	27.0
Under 18 years	5.4	12.5	29.7
Under 5 years	5.4	8.4	23.8
65 years and older	4.6	14.3	41.5
Hispanic	8.4	22.5	52.6
Under 18 years	10.9	29.7	62.6
Under 5 years	12.8	32.4	65.2
65 years and older	4.6	18.8	53.5
Men	4.9	11.2	28.7
White non-Hispanic	3.1	7.2	21.2
Black	11.0	22.0	44.7
Asian	5.6	11.6	26.3
Hispanic	7.5	20.6	50.8
Women	5.7	13.7	33.3
White non-Hispanic	3.7	9.1	25.8
Black	12.4	26.5	51.5
Asian	5.4	12.0	27.6
Hispanic	9.3	24.4	54.5

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, 2004.

Chart 1. Minimum wage, average wage, productivity, and corporate profits, 1967–2003



SOURCE: Minimum wage data: Employment Standards Administration, Wage Hour Division, Department of Labor; average income for individuals over time: U.S. Census Bureau; productivity data: Bureau of Labor Statistics; corporate profits data: National Income and Product Accounts, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 2. Percent of workers in industry, by wage category, 2000

Industry	Employment	Percent earning less than \$5.15 per hour	Percent earning less than \$6.15 per hour	Percent earning less than \$8.00 per hour
Total	119,191,000	2.6	10.6	23.1
Agriculture	1,770,000	7.9	27.6	52.2
Mining	526,000	1.4	3.2	8.3
Construction	6,869,000	1.2	4.5	13.1
Manufacturing, durable goods	11,758,000	.7	3.9	11.8
Manufacturing, nondurable goods	7,524,000	1.4	7.4	18.5
Transportation	5,706,000	1.9	4.7	13.0
Communications	1,868,000	.5	2.6	7.5
Utilities and sanitation	1,522,000	.4	2.5	6.6
Wholesale trade	4,662,000	1.3	5.8	17.0
Retail trade	20,116,000	4.4	24.7	48.1
Fire, insurance, and real estate	7,666,000	1.7	4.5	12.8
Private households	940,000	28.5	42.7	63.3
Business, auto, and repair services	7,502,000	2.2	9.3	21.4
Personal services	2,763,000	5.9	21.1	43.3
Entertainment and recreation services	2,197,000	3.9	21.1	43.3
Hospitals	5,030,000	1.0	4.1	12.9
Medical services	5,803,000	1.7	9.1	23.2
Educational services	10,838,000	2.8	9.0	18.0
Social services	2,889,000	5.3	18.7	36.8
Other professional services	5,189,000	2.4	5.3	12.7
Forestry and fisheries	93,000	4.0	10.8	21.2
Public administration	5,958,000	2.6	10.6	23.1

SOURCE: *Solutions for Progress*, analysis of CPS, 2000, cited in Holly Sklar, Laryssa Mykita, and Susan Wefald, *Raise the Floor: Wages and Policies That Work for All of Us* (New York, Ms. Foundation for Women, 2001).

wage workers include agriculture, retail trade, private households, personal services, entertainment and recreation services, and social services. More than 4 out of 10 workers in these industries earned \$8.00 or less per hour in 2000. Due to its size, the retail trade industry employs more than half of the Nation's hourly employees paid at or below the minimum wage.

Other studies

Employment histories and job and earnings mobility have been topics of interest since the 1950s. The first couple of decades were spent primarily researching the effects of intergenerational earnings mobility—that is, to what extent children inherit their economic outcomes from their parents. It was not until the 1970s and the increasing use of panel data that researchers turned to the question of earnings and class mobility within a worker's lifetime.⁷ As opposed to cross-sectional data, panel data are capable of following individuals over multiple years in an effort to gauge outcomes over time.

Several competing models were advanced during this period, including the dual labor market theory (alternatively called the stratification model), human-capital theory, job competition model, and models that incorporated randomness into mobility.⁸ The debate increasingly developed between neoclassical economists, who believed that the labor market was a single arena, and dual labor market economists, who claimed that primary sector jobs were rationed. The dual labor market theory was difficult to verify empirically, because the primary and secondary labor segments proved too complicated to separate accurately, especially with the shift to more "white-collar" low-wage service jobs. The theory faced sustained criticism as being overly simplistic. Further, segmented labor markets, if they exist, become irrelevant if workers can move between them.⁹

The 1990s saw a greater emphasis on earnings mobility across several countries and for certain populations, such as former welfare recipients. U.S. scholars placed special emphasis on the return to work. Recent literature has begun again to examine the role of firms in earnings mobility, in a sense returning full circle to the themes of the early research.

The literature on earnings mobility has operated sometimes in parallel with, and sometimes tangentially to, the literature surrounding returns to education. The question of earnings mobility, however, remains broader. Another distinct, yet related, area in the literature is career mobility, a frequent, but not requisite, factor contributing to earnings mobility. Several theories address a low-wage worker's promotion, tenure, and departure, but they are beyond the scope of this article. Other researchers have sought to address similar issues, but have positioned the question differently. For example, David Neumark and Olena Nizalova ask whether exposure to minimum wages at a young age leads to negative effects in the long run.¹⁰

General findings. Assessments of earnings mobility have been remarkably consistent across time, countries, and studies. Earnings mobility is widely held to be fairly extensive. For example, Paul Swaim found evidence that half of all workers in OECD nations move up or down at least one earnings quintile.¹¹ However, many questions follow: Which characteristics correlate with an individual's moving up income quintiles, and which with a move down? How long do workers remain above the low-wage classification? How prevalent is low-wage recidivism? What percentage of individuals are chronically low-wage earners? Is the low-wage quintile composed of individuals with lesser employment options, or is low pay a "stopgap" measure?¹² What prevents earnings mobility from being even greater (for example, discrimination or poor educational outcomes)?

Some of these questions have been addressed in the literature. Several authors uncovered an answer to the aforementioned debate between sociologists and economists, namely, that, although exiting the low-wage classification is quite common, so, too, is chronic low earnings.¹³ The likelihood of leaving low pay decreases dramatically as tenure in a low-paying job increases. Low-wage employment could itself decrease future wage growth if it causes workers to receive less training or skill development, conveys a negative signal to future employers, or provides access only or chiefly to weaker labor market networks.¹⁴ Significant numbers of stagnant low-wage earners could also be visible because of "sorting," as those individuals with lower employment opportunities remain low-wage workers.¹⁵ The latter finding indicates that, not only is earnings mobility a reality for a substantial number of initially low earners, but also there is continued poverty within a large subpopulation of workers.

Earnings growth has been demonstrated among some severely low-income populations, including former welfare recipients. Controlling for experience, Susanna Loeb and Mary Corcoran found that full-time women workers who previously received benefits from the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program did not have lower earnings growth than non-AFDC women.¹⁶ Yet Neumark and Nizalova found evidence that employment at jobs paying the minimum wage depresses future earnings: individuals earned less in the future the longer they were exposed to minimum wages.¹⁷

Findings by sector and group. Several studies have examined the effects of earnings mobility by sector or type of job. Gosta Esping-Andersen, Gotz Rohwer, and Leth Sorensen found significantly higher mobility for unskilled service sector workers than unskilled manual laborers.¹⁸ Fredrik Andersson, Harry Holzer, and Julia Lane answered a slightly different question in finding that earnings mobility varies across sectors in the U.S. economy.¹⁹ The latter authors

also found significant variation in earnings mobility across firms within the same sector, indicating important firm-level influences on mobility, including the level of unionization and the organizational culture.²⁰

As might be predicted, earnings mobility varies widely among different groups within society. The question arises, however, Do groups that have a greater likelihood of low-wage work also have a greater likelihood of wage “stickiness”? Peter Gottschalk found that the characteristics associated with low-wage employment lead to greater rates of permanently low earnings, including lower mobility for the aged, the less educated, and nonwhites.²¹ In 1990, Thomas Boston demonstrated a divide in outcomes along racial lines in the United States: although 47 percent of white women and 39 percent of white men were able to leave the secondary for the primary sector,²² just 26 percent of black men and 18 percent of black women made such a transition. Also, David Maume found that U.S. women face varying earnings mobility prospects by sector.²³ In particular, women face lower upward mobility of earnings in “male-dominated” occupations. Several other studies found consistent results along these demographic characteristics.²⁴

In addition, the age of the individual seems important to mobility. Many studies document different earnings mobility rates for various age cohorts. Most find that, for youths, receiving low wages is much more likely to be a stopgap than for other age groups. By contrast, low-wage older workers face lower-than-usual prospects of increased earnings.

Definitional issues. Inevitably, any study on earnings mobility must grapple with several difficult definitional issues. Foremost is the designation of workers as low wage. Researchers have used various definitions in their attempts to examine the mobility of workers. Beginning with the dual labor market studies, workers have been defined by occupation, sector, industry, firm size, and bargaining power.²⁵ Increasingly, workers are defined by wage data, collected longitudinally. Most empirical studies of wages have examined relative wages, although some few have used absolute cutoffs.

Second, every study must define a timeframe over which its effects are measured. However, it is not clear, a priori, how to define workers who temporarily leave low-wage or high-wage employment before returning. For example, a low-wage worker who is defined as such during an initial period could be a medium- or high-wage earner who briefly visits low-wage status before returning. Esping-Andersen, Rohwer, and Sorensen write that is necessary to distinguish between low-wage workers for whom low-wage work is a stopgap and those for whom low wages are more reflective of their previous employment outcomes.²⁶ More recently, others have glossed over this distinction by designating workers as

low-wage earners only after they have been in that situation for 3 consecutive years.²⁷ In contrast, Swaim and others characterize workers as low wage only if they are deemed so from the initial survey.²⁸ Further complicating results, data often are censored after a few years of observations, leaving low-wage workers’ long-term outcomes in question.

Third, it is desirable to include in any study workers who alternate between employment and nonemployment. Most studies fail to do so, however, because it is difficult to determine whether workers have become discouraged and left the labor force due to the absence of opportunities for mobility or through another, unrelated factor, such as childbirth. Yet excluding workers who leave the workforce likely biases earnings mobility estimates upwards. Indeed, Swaim finds a high degree of movement between low-wage jobs and nonemployment.²⁹ Most authors do not offer an extensive analysis of the biases created by the omission of workers who leave the workforce.

Comparative findings. Beginning in the 1990s, several studies sought to compare relative earnings mobility across nations, placing earnings mobility in the United States within the context of other developed countries. Besides the United States, many OECD nations increasingly have shifted their poverty alleviation schemes into the marketplace.³⁰ The efforts aimed at examining comparative earnings mobility stem from a desire to understand the factors that create mobility. However, while successful in documenting mobility rates across countries, they have done little to explain why the various differences exist (or rather, why even more differences do *not* exist). A comprehensive review of the literature indicates that different factors contribute to earnings mobility in different countries. For example, Rachael Rosenfeld found that macroeconomic conditions likely are more important for earnings mobility in the United States than in Europe.³¹ Likewise, in countries with more rigidly stratified educational systems (for example, Germany), academic credentials determine upward mobility more appreciably, “while in the United States, years of education are what counts.”³² Several studies have found comparable rates of earnings mobility. For example, Swaim demonstrated that mobility is largely consistent across eight OECD nations.³³ This finding is especially noteworthy because mobility has been shown to be consistent across countries with vastly different economies and levels of inequality.

Trends in labor earnings

This study uses longitudinal data from the PSID on low-wage earners over the years 1993–2001.³⁴ For purposes of analysis, the low-income cohort is defined as those with annual U.S. earnings below \$18,000 for 1993 through 1995.³⁵ An absolute

measure of poverty (that is, earnings under \$18,000), rather than a relative measure (that is, the lowest quintile of earnings), was chosen for two reasons. First, the study includes nonearners in the analysis, and classifying them into ranked earnings positions is problematic. Second, the absolute measure provides a more direct comment on how mobility relates to poverty. For example, if quintiles are the defining measure, mobility could be high, and yet, if several quintiles exhibit poor earnings growth, the measure may prove falsely encouraging. An absolute cutoff does have the disadvantage of being arbitrary in nature, but it does provide a point at which to describe who has moved beyond it.

This definition of the low-income cohort is both expansive and restrictive. A relatively high earnings level of \$18,000 has been chosen so as to include both severely and moderately low-wage individuals. Other recognized cutoffs, such as the poverty line, or previously established measures, such as \$12,000 by Andersson, Holzer, and Lane, are too low to capture the full breadth of the low-income population.³⁶ At the same time, the measure is highly restrictive because an individual must earn less than \$18,000 per year over the 3-year period of the study. This strict measure of the low-wage cohort is utilized in an effort to examine those who are truly earning a low income and exclude those for whom low-wage status is merely a stopgap. The low-wage group's outcomes are then measured over the period from 1995 (as the base year) until 2001.

It is clear that the low-income cohort is different from the general PSID population, and understanding the differences may provide a clue as to why this group persists. Table 3 highlights some of the marked differences between the low-income cohort and the general PSID sample. The description is limited to readily identifiable and quantifiable indicators, meaning that potentially important factors such as motivation and ability cannot be recorded. It is in recognition of those immeasurable differences that longitudinal data are used to follow the earnings mobility of the same individuals over time. Table 3 shows that the low-income cohort has a higher representation of women, nonwhites, and those with poor health or disabilities than the general PSID sample. The low-income cohort is older, less likely to be married, and less educated, but family size and number of children are comparable between the two groups. Finally, the low-income cohort is much less likely to be employed either full time or part time. These findings are not surprising and generally comport with the current understanding of low-income status.

Before tracking individuals over time, it is useful to get a picture of how strong earnings growth is, both in general and for specific subgroups of the population. In surveying the charts that follow, it is important to remember the universe of analysis. The charts do not present earnings growth for all

people in a certain demographic category (for example, all women or all part-time workers); rather, they show the earnings growth of those who were consistently low-income workers. Whereas many studies have found *overall earnings mobility* quite strong, this article is concerned with the earnings outcomes of *low-income workers* alone.³⁷

Chart 2 highlights average earning growth for the low-income cohort, with pay adjusted for inflation. The chart shows highly consistent, slow-paced growth in earnings over the period 1995–2001. Disaggregating the data reveals that earnings growth was not equally divided among all the members of the group. As indicated in chart 3, earnings growth is markedly different for whites and nonwhites, with low-income whites exhibiting higher earnings growth starting from a higher base. This difference leads to a widening earnings gap between the two groups. Chart 4 illustrates continued earnings growth for both men and women. In 1995, low-income women received 82 percent of men's remuneration; with slightly higher earnings growth, by 2001 they were at 92 percent of men's pay.

Health is an important factor in determining earnings. Chart 5 shows earnings level and earnings growth for the healthy and the unhealthy in a given year. Note that the chart does not imply that the health status of individuals remains constant over time.³⁸

The chart is interesting because of the measure of stock and flow. While it is understandable that those in better health would exhibit higher earnings than those in ill health, the earnings of the healthy have shown a tendency to grow as well. Healthy workers in the low-income cohort grow their income substantially more than unhealthy workers do. Both factors combined to make a strikingly different earnings picture by 2001.

Table 3. Demographic statistics on the low-income cohort

[In percent]

Category	Entire PSID sample	Low-income cohort ¹
Number of observations	111,917	13,355
Age (years)	31.1	39.0
Number of persons ²	3.6	3.3
Number of children ²	1.5	1.5
Married	38.2	25.7
Years of education	12.6	11.4
Women	52.1	62.0
Nonwhite	35.9	45.3
Disabled	16.4	31.8
Unhealthy	15.1	30.3
Employed full time	32.2	12.3
Employed part time	18.1	14.5

¹ Data contain missing observations and are averaged over nonmissing values. The low-income cohort is defined as individuals in the PSID with earnings under \$18,000 during 1993–95.

² In household at time of study.

SOURCE: PSID, means over the years 1995, 1996, 1997, 1999, and 2001.

Not surprisingly, working full time and having more education are important factors in earnings growth. Chart 6 illustrates earnings levels and earnings growth for full-time and part-time workers. Keeping in mind that individuals can be employed part time one year and full time the next year and vice versa, one sees that part-time workers earn about 50 percent of full-time workers, and this ratio remained fairly constant over time. Chart 7, showing labor earnings by education level, uncovers the relative income discrepancies among those with less than a high school education, those with a high school diploma, and those with more than a high school education. Predictably, earnings levels track educational attainment, with individuals who completed more than 12 years of education earning and growing the most, followed by those with 12 years of education.

Mobility findings

While table 1 is useful in understanding the composition of the low-income cohort and charts 2–7 begin to reveal some of the characteristics that may be important to earnings growth, it is necessary to follow an individual’s income across a number of years to gain a picture of earnings mobility.

Broadly, earnings mobility is the extent to which individuals shift their earnings levels in subsequent years. Because the primary question posed in this article is “What happens to the earnings of low-wage workers over time?” the discussion will follow the earning transition of this entire sample, including the nonearners. Doing so, however, presents a definitional problem, because several accepted measures of earnings mobility are not appropriate for data with a high degree of nonearners. For example, mobility by income quintile cannot be examined, as it is not clear how to assign those with zero earnings. Nonetheless, several alternative measures have been created. Two broad measures of mobility are presented: changes in employment status and changes in earnings. Changes in employment status are included in order to examine more fully the mobility of nonearners. Changes in earnings are estimated for two groups: first, the entire low-income cohort and then a subset of that cohort, namely, those with positive earnings in all years examined.

Employment status mobility. In analyzing and explaining earnings mobility, it is useful to look at transitions in employment status. As is hardly surprising, employment status is highly influential in determining wages. For the low-

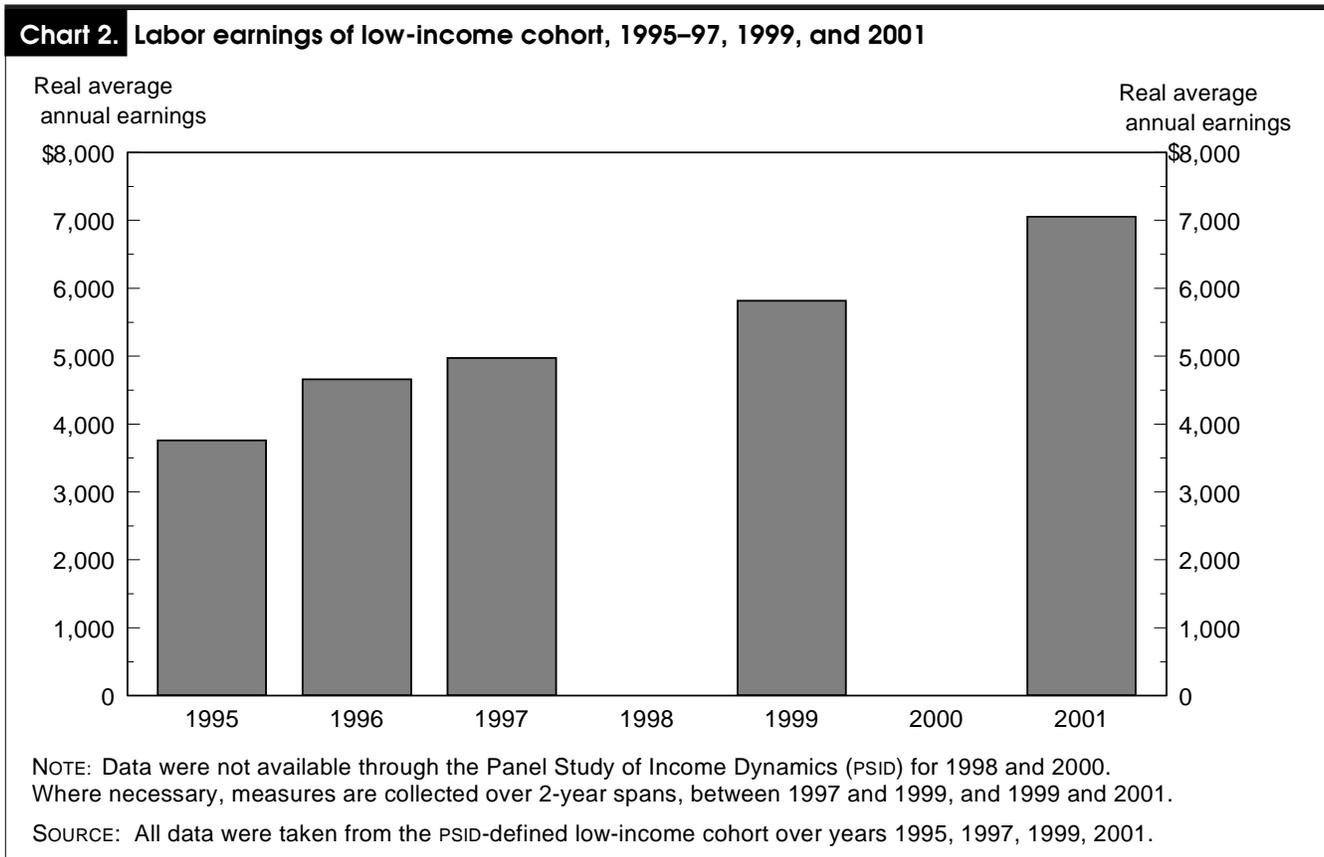
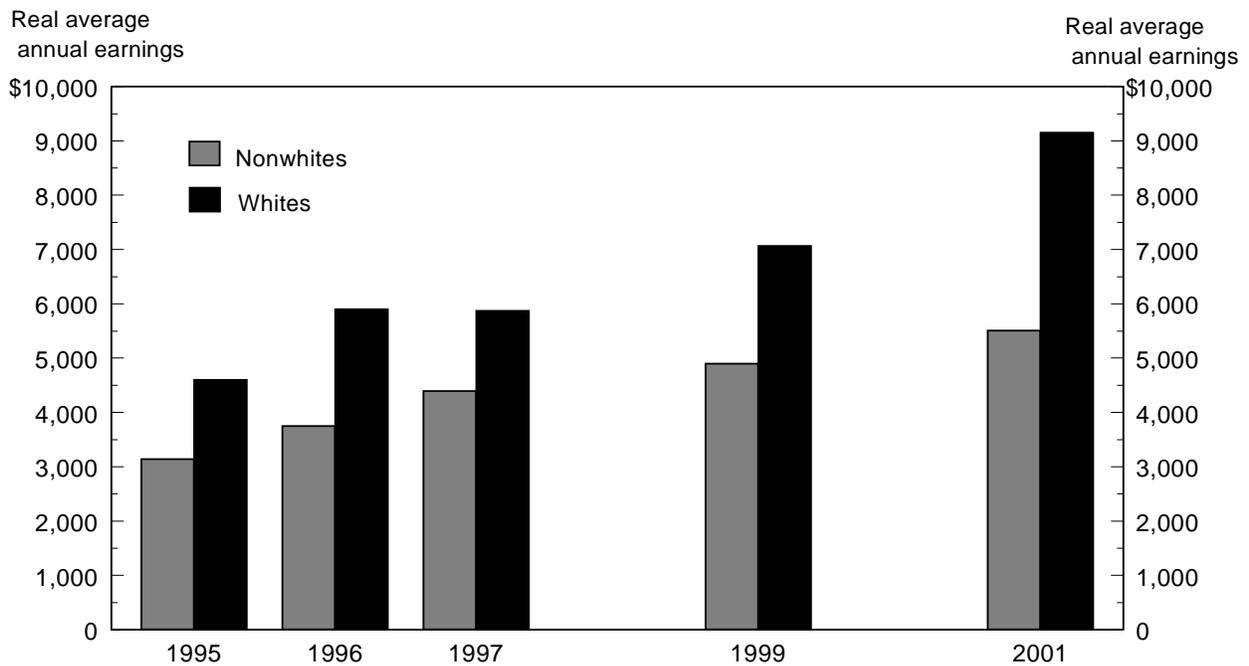


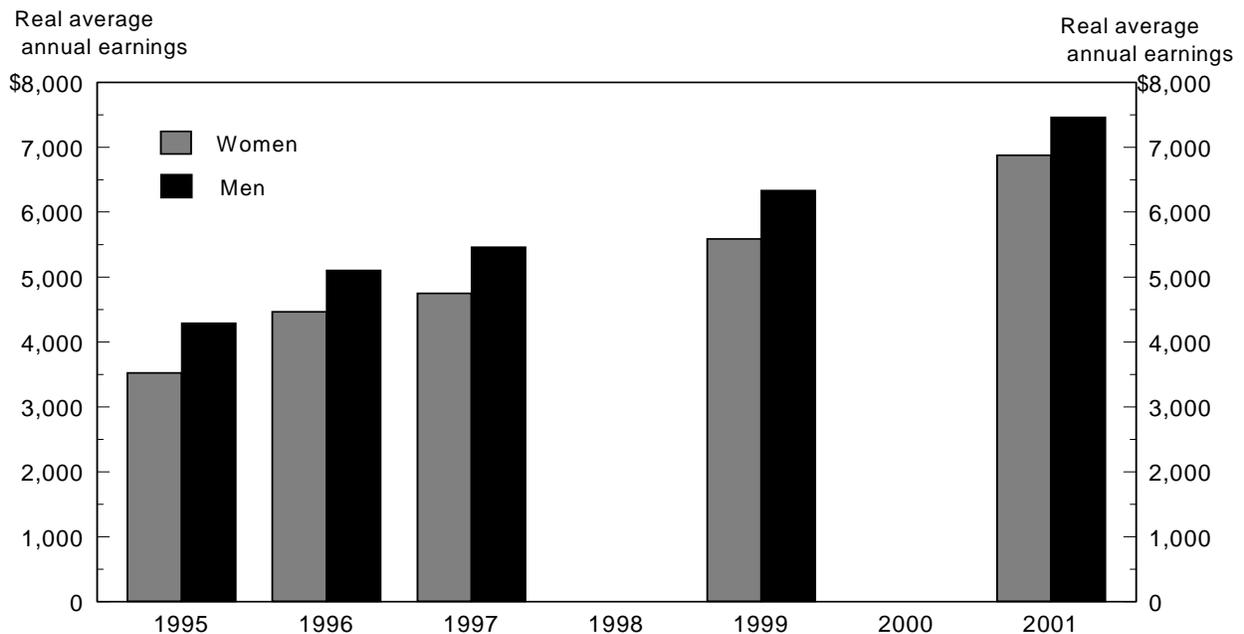
Chart 3. Labor earnings of low-income cohort, by race, 1995-97, 1999, and 2001



NOTE: Data were not available through the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) for 1998 and 2000. Where necessary, measures are collected over 2-year spans, between 1997 and 1999, and 1999 and 2001

SOURCE: All data were taken from the PSID-defined low-income cohort over years 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001.

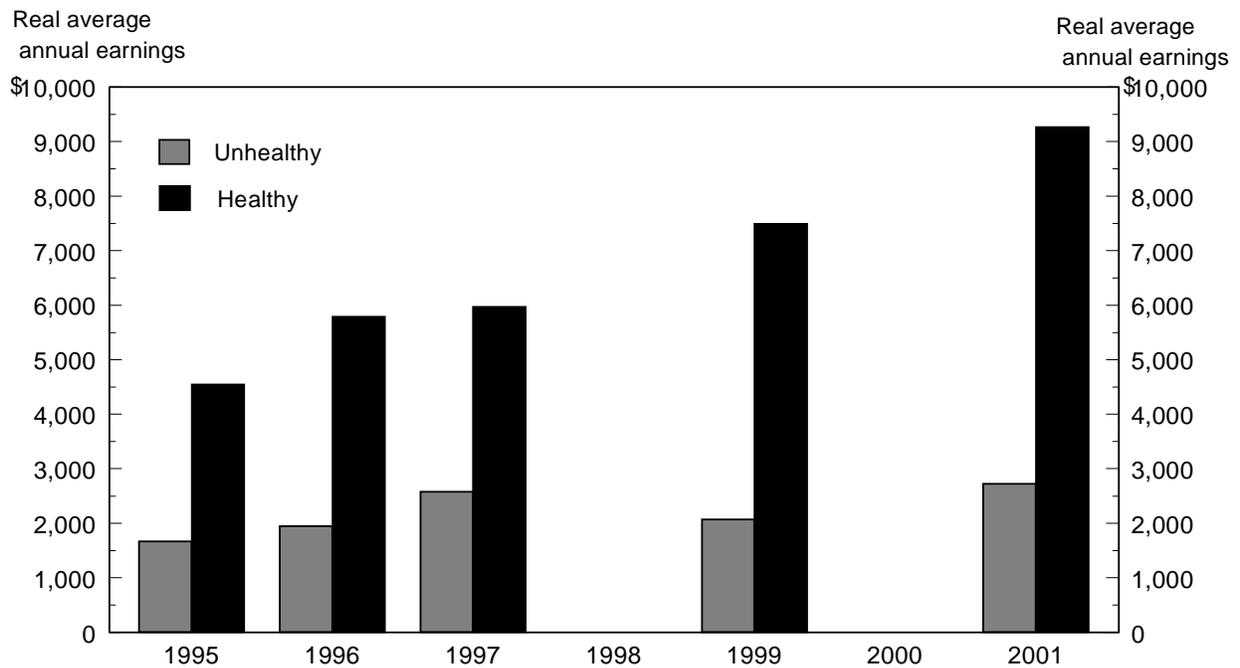
Chart 4. Labor earnings of low-income cohort, by gender, 1995-97, 1999, and 2001



NOTE: Data were not available through the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) for 1998 and 2000. Where necessary, measures are collected over 2-year spans, between 1997 and 1999, and 1999 and 2001.

SOURCE: All data were taken from the PSID-defined low-income cohort over years 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001.

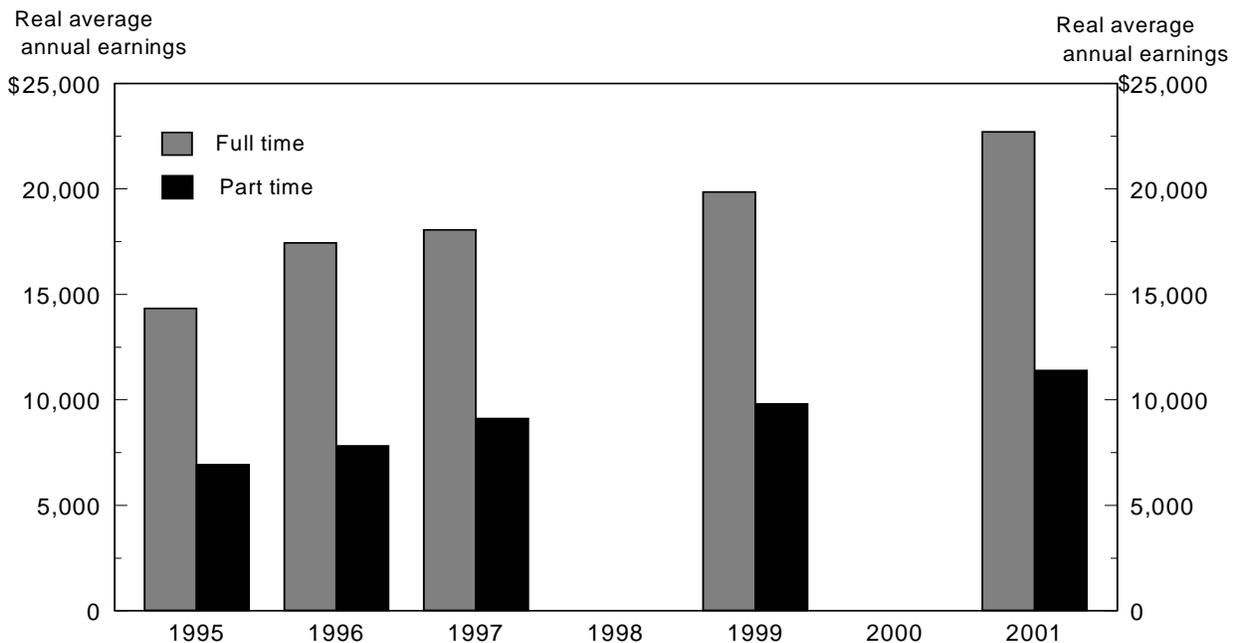
Chart 5. Labor earnings of low-income cohort, by health status, 1995-97, 1999, and 2001



NOTE: Data were not available through the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) for 1998 and 2000. Where necessary, measures are collected over 2-year spans, between 1997 and 1999, and 1999 and 2001.

SOURCE: All data were taken from the PSID-defined low-income cohort over years 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001.

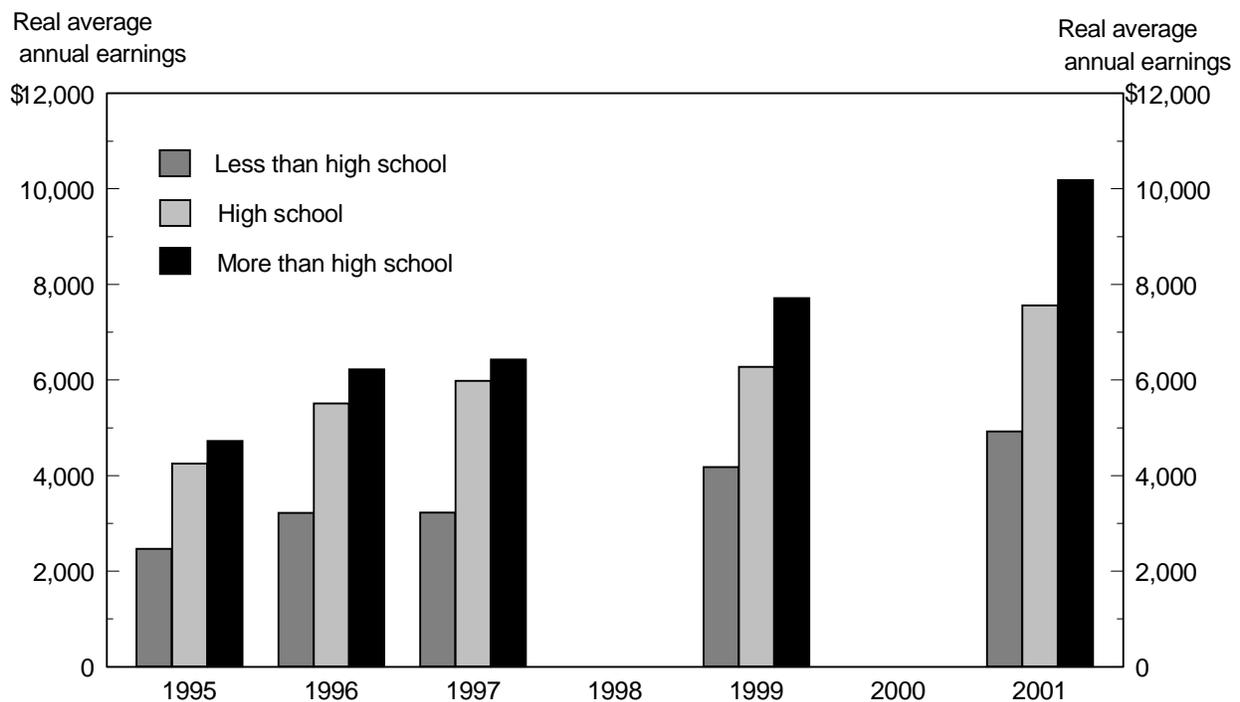
Chart 6. Labor earnings of low-income cohort, by employment status, 1995-97, 1999, and 2001



NOTE: Data were not available through the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) for 1998 and 2000. Where necessary, measures are collected over 2-year spans, between 1997 and 1999, and 1999 and 2001.

SOURCE: All data were taken from the PSID-defined low-income cohort over years 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001.

Chart 7. Labor earnings of low-income cohort, by education level, 1995–97, 1999, and 2001



NOTE: Data were not available through the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) for 1998 and 2000. Where necessary, measures are collected over 2-year spans, between 1997 and 1999, and 1999 and 2001.

SOURCE: All data were taken from the PSID-defined low-income cohort over years 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001.

wage cohort, those not working have no labor income, part-time employees have mean earnings of \$8,856 (with a median of \$6,779), and full-time employees have mean earnings of \$18,896 (with a median of \$17,000).

The following tabulation examines transitions in employment status in consecutive periods between 1995 and 2001, providing an average for between-year pairs (figures shown are percentages):³⁹

<i>Year t - 1</i>	<i>Year t</i>		
	<i>Not working</i>	<i>Working part time</i>	<i>Working full time</i>
Not working	91.65	5.87	2.48
Working part time	18.34	56.79	24.87
Working full time	6.18	22.28	71.54

To understand what happens to employees of a certain status in 1 year, the table should be read across the rows to see the average transition. The percentages shown exhibit a striking degree of continuity for consecutive years. Nonworking individuals appear especially “locked in” to their

status in the next year, with more than 90 percent of their numbers remaining jobless. Although less of a constraint, full-time status in year $t - 1$ also is a good predictor of full-time status in year t : more than 70 percent of full-time employees return to full-time work in the subsequent year. Most of those who leave full-time work remain employed part time, with only 6 percent leaving work completely. Part-time-status is more transitive: only 57 percent of part-time workers return to part-time work, with the remainder roughly dividing between stepping up into full-time employment and leaving work altogether. The data shown appear to imply that in order to transit from nonwork to full-time work, many successful individuals first find part-time work.

Also of interest is whether employees are more likely to change their employment status over a longer time horizon than that shown. The next tabulation is similar to the previous one, but follows individuals’ transitions in employment status over a span of 6 years (with observations in 1996, 1997, 1999, and 2001), in order to gauge the extent of their mobility (again, the figures shown are percentages):⁴⁰

<i>Year</i>	<i>Not working</i>	<i>Working part time</i>	<i>Working full time</i>
1995, not working:			
1996	92.42	6.20	1.38
1997	91.04	7.00	1.95
1999	88.06	7.12	4.82
2001	85.76	7.92	6.31
1995, part time:			
1996	14.87	62.97	22.15
1997	21.52	54.43	24.05
1999	21.20	45.57	33.23
2001	25.63	35.76	38.61
1995, full time:			
1996	6.25	22.60	71.15
1997	5.773	0.29	63.94
1999	13.46	20.67	65.87
2001	11.06	23.56	65.38

Following each employment group separately, one can see from the tabulation that, although the likelihood of remaining in the same status falls over time, a person's original position remains strongly predictive even 6 years later. The percentage of individuals remaining nonworking falls moderately from 1996 to 2001, with a slight growth in part-time employment, and a 5-percent growth in full-time employment, over the same period. The failure of people to join the workforce is of great concern in assessing earnings mobility, because the nonworking population is little able to experience earnings growth. Of course, some people do not find work because they do not desire it or, due to health or other complications, are unable to accept it. The analysis of flows into and out of employment does not provide information about an individual's reasons for not finding work.

A strikingly different picture emerges in the experience of workers who were employed part time in 1995. As can be seen in the tabulation, this group's employment options diverge. By 2001, more of the 1995 part-time, low-income workers were employed full time than part time (39 percent, compared with 36 percent), with a sizeable number ceasing to work altogether (26 percent). This trend confirms the belief that part-time employment is a transitional stage for many workers.

Full-time status in 1995 fell slightly as a predictor of future employment status, in a manner highly similar to nonworkers' status in 1995. Those remaining in full-time work dropped from 71 percent to 65 percent over the 6 years studied. Only 1 percent of individuals left full-time for part-time work if they had not already done so after the first year; five percent left work altogether. This scenario paints a rather hopeful picture of earnings stability for full-time employees, especially those who are able to remain so beyond a year's time. By contrast, a much greater percentage of the nonworking population remained out of work in every period from 1996 to 2001 than did either of the other two groups: 80 percent, compared with

17 percent of part-time workers and 35 percent of full-time workers.

As a final measure of employment status mobility, the 1995 population can be broken into three categories: those whose employment status was improved, those whose status was neutral, and those whose status worsened. Although arbitrary, these categories help to explain the extent of lasting change in a person's employment status. The category of those whose employment status was improved encompasses all low-wage earners who saw a rise in their employment status, either from nonwork to part-time work, from nonwork to full-time work, or from part-time work to full-time work, during at least two of the four periods studied. The category of those whose employment status worsened comprises all low-wage earners who saw a decline in their employment status, either from full-time work to part-time work, from full-time work to nonwork, or from part-time work to nonwork, during at least two of the four periods. The category of those whose employment status was neutral is composed of individuals who saw only one rise, only one decline, one rise and one decline, or two rises and two declines in their employment status from 1996 to 2001, compared with their 1995 status. The breakdown by these categories was as follows: those who improved, 15.63 percent; those who remained neutral, 73.12 percent; and those who worsened, 11.25 percent.

The overall picture is rather static. On the one hand, improvements in employment lead declines by 4 percent. On the other hand, the neutral category, making up nearly three-quarters of the population, is more difficult to interpret. Among its members, full-time individuals who remain employed full-time clearly represent a positive outcome. However, nonworking individuals who remain so may represent a "trap."

Earnings mobility. When it comes to the low-income population, earnings mobility is more difficult to examine than employment status mobility. Any analysis must struggle with defining the large number of nonearners. Measures such as dividing earnings returns by quintile are not feasible for this population, because nearly 60 percent of it is nonworking in the base year. Such a measure yields much higher returns. Analyses incorporating percentage growth or decline of wages in subsequent years are not possible for near-zero earners. Yet the nonearning population is too important to ignore, both because it incorporates a significant proportion of the sample cohort and because earnings growth may be of greatest need to those with the least earnings.

To understand the earnings mobility of all members of the low-income cohort, recall that nearly 80 percent of those not employed in 1995 remained so throughout the subsequent 6 years of analysis. Thus, roughly 50 percent of the population

saw no earnings growth over that time, though neither did they witness a decline in earnings. In an attempt to view overall movement in earnings for the low-income cohort, an absolute measure of earnings change was established. The measure, a gain or loss of \$1,000 in real income, while arbitrary, is aimed at overcoming some of the difficulties with the cohort sample having a large share of nonearners. The measure is intended merely as a *tool* in understanding mobility, not as a definition of the term. A measure of percent change in earnings would, of course, be more favorable, and that is what, indeed, is presented with regard to the earning population later.

The sum totals of earnings mobility in consecutive years may be broken into the three earlier defined categories of those whose earnings status was improved, those whose status was neutral, and those whose status worsened. The breakdown of 21.79 percent, 70.47 percent, and 7.74 percent, respectively, for these categories shows that the overwhelming majority of individuals remained within their earnings range, even with earnings change defined over the reasonably modest annual increase or decrease of \$1,000 (roughly \$19 per week). Encouragingly, when earnings did change, growth outpaced decline by 14 percentage points.

For a longer view of earnings change, the same standard of movement—an increase or a decrease of \$1,000 in real income—can be applied to the 1995 population, broken down into the same three categories as before, but this time over the period 1995–2001. Here, 27.03 percent saw their earnings status improve, 60.86 percent had a neutral status, and 12.11 percent saw their earnings status worsen. In comparison with earnings mobility in consecutive years, longer time horizons produce a greater divergence of experience, with more people seeing both increased and decreased earnings at the expense of the neutral category. Overall, the number of those whose earnings status was neutral fell 10 percent, divided roughly into equal proportions between increased and decreased earnings.

Mobility for earners only. In an analysis of low-wage workers such as that presented here, the employed population is of special interest as the group most likely to witness changes in earnings. Even if nonworkers are largely unable or unwilling to join the labor force, the employed may exhibit important earnings gains. The next two tabulations address the question of how many earners saw improvements or declines in their take-home pay. The following tabulation highlights the extent of earnings mobility (percent of earners in each category) in consecutive years for 1995 low-wage earners:⁴¹

<i>Years</i>	<i>Decrease</i>	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Increase</i>
1995–96	40.88	13.14	45.99
1996–97	34.67	11.86	53.47
1997–99	32.48	7.66	59.85
1999–2001	32.85	8.03	59.12

In 1996, 46 percent of the cohort saw increased earnings, and 41 percent saw decreased earnings, compared with their 1995 earnings. By 2001, those who saw increased earnings had grown to 59 percent, while 33 percent of the cohort experienced a decline in earnings, in real terms. Note that the growth in earnings over the last two periods, 1997–99 and 1999–2001, is over 2 years and thus is not directly comparable to 1-year growth figures.

The following tabulation examines earnings changes (percent of earners in each category) of those with earnings, in comparison with the base year, 1995:⁴²

<i>Years</i>	<i>Decrease</i>	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Increase</i>
1995–2001	36.86	3.28	58.03
1995–99	39.42	4.01	56.57
1995–97	41.61	7.66	50.73
1995–96	40.88	13.14	45.99

In the tabulation, individuals' earnings are followed over the period from 1996 to 2001 to evaluate the extent to which they decreased, were “neutral,” or increased. The trend is towards increased earnings. By 2001, 58 percent of individuals had higher earnings, in real terms, than they did in 1995. Notable is that while 13 percent of individuals exhibited “neutral” earnings after 1 year, only 3 percent did after 6 years. However, the trend is less optimistic for those with initially decreased earnings. Forty-one percent of the low-income cohort had diminished earnings in 1996, and 37 percent of the cohort still faced decreased earnings by 2001. This finding lends credence to the theory that there are two quite different groups with very different outcomes related to earnings mobility: a majority group that advances in earnings with work experience and a sizable minority of individuals who fail to realize earnings advancement even while remaining employed.

In addition to understanding how many people enjoyed increased earnings, and how many suffered decreased earnings, over the 6 years studied, it is useful to determine the extent of those increases and decreases. The next two tabulations present three categories of earnings change in order to gain a picture of how significant these changes are for various individuals in the low-wage population. Mean earnings change is not a consequential measure for this analysis, because outliers skew the average upwards significantly. After ranking individuals by earnings growth in each year, the two tabulations present the median value (50-percent individual), as well as the quarter value (25-percent individual) and three-quarters value (75-percent individual). The first tabulation shows that earnings growth in consecutive years, represented by the percentage of earners in each category during those years, is quite small, but positive, for the median individual:⁴³

Years	Quarter (25 percent) individual	Median (50 percent) individual	Three-quarter (75 percent) individual	Years	Quarter (25 percent) individual	Median (50 percent) individual	Three-quarter (75 percent) individual
1995–96	-41.00	1.43	45.41	1995–2001	-62.15	35.00	135.32
1996–97	-35.56	2.49	35.71	1995–99	-58.38	18.44	108.67
1997–99	-37.20	9.36	50.74	1995–97	-7.18	5.76	60.51
1999–2001	-24.53	3.77	41.51	1995–96	-41.00	1.43	45.41

Note that earnings losses are not quite as deep as earnings gains at the 25- and 75-percent levels. In 1996, the quarter individual lost 41 percent in earnings, while the three-quarter gained 45 percent. With the exception of 2001 for the quarter individual and 1999 for the three-quarter individual, the extent of the earnings change remained roughly constant over the years 1996–2001.

Finally, the second of the aforementioned two tabulations presents the extent of the earnings change over the 6-year period of the study, represented by the percentage of earners in each category during those years, for the quarter, median, and three-quarter individuals, in comparison with their earnings levels in 1995:

The picture of earnings shown here is one of growing inequality. Earnings of the three-quarter earner grew dramatically, from a 45-percent increase in 1996 to a 136-percent increase by 2001. While not as dramatic, the growth rate of the median earner’s earnings was 35 percent at the end of the 6 years. By contrast, the quarter individual saw an earnings decline of 41 percent after the first year, deepening to a decline of 62 percent by year 6. These comparisons document the fact that, among low-income earners, many see significant gains in income that, if continued, will result in their escaping poverty. However, there is also a sizable component of this population for whom no, or even highly negative, earnings growth is evident, worsening over the long term. □

Notes

¹ The Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) is a nationally representative longitudinal study of the economic, health, and social behavior of nearly 8,000 U.S. families. The study, conducted by the University of Michigan’s Institute for Social Research, has followed the same families and individuals since its inception in 1968. For more information, visit the Institute’s Web site on the Internet at psidonline.isr.umich.edu.

² Robert Crutchfield and Susan Pitchford, “Work and Crime: The Effects of Labor Stratification,” *Social Forces*, September 1997, pp. 93–118.

³ The States with higher minimum wages are Alaska, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin. The minimum-wage levels above the federally mandated level range from \$5.70 in Wisconsin to \$7.63 in Washington State. Three States — Oregon, Washington, and Florida — index their minimum wage to inflation.

⁴ Jeff Chapman and Michael Ettlinger, “The Who and Why of the Minimum Wage,” *Economic Policy Institute Issue Brief*, no. 201, Aug. 6, 2004.

⁵ For a more comprehensive review of the prevalence of poverty and the working poor in the United States see, for example, Holly Sklar, Laryssa Mykyta, and Susan Wefald, *Raise the Floor: Wages and Policies That Work for All of Us* (New York, Ms. Foundation for Women, 2001); and William Julius Wilson, *When Work Disappears: The World of the New Urban Poor* (New York, Knopf, 1996).

⁶ Sklar, Mykyta, and Wefald, *Raise the Floor*, go on to report that if the minimum wage had kept pace with corporate profits during 1968–2000, it would currently stand at \$13.02 per hour.

⁷ See Bradley Schiller, “Relative Earnings Mobility in the United

States,” *American Economic Review*, December 1977, pp. 926–41. Though not focused specifically on the low-wage population, this seminal paper presented some early findings on earnings mobility within the United States.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ For a review of previous dual labor market studies and an assessment of the dual labor market theory, see Arthur Sakamoto and Meichu Chen, “Inequality and Attainment in a Dual Labor Market,” *American Sociological Review*, June 1991, pp. 295–308.

¹⁰ David Neumark and Olena Nizalova, *Minimum Wage Effects in the Longer Run*, Working Paper No. 10656 (National Bureau of Economic Research, 2004).

¹¹ Paul Swaim, “Earnings inequality, low-paid employment and earnings mobility,” *Employment Outlook* (Paris, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1997).

¹² The use of this term is from Gosta Esping-Andersen, Gotz Rohwer, and Leth Sorensen, “Institutions and Occupational Class Mobility: Scaling the Skill Barrier in the Danish Labour Market,” *European Sociological Review*, September 1994, pp. 119–34.

¹³ See Peter Gottschalk, “Earnings Mobility: Permanent Change or Transitory Fluctuations?” *Review of Economics and Statistics*, August 1982, pp. 450–56; Ralph Smith and Bruce Vavrichek, “The Wage Mobility of Minimum Wage Workers,” *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, October 1992, pp. 82–88; and Swaim, “Earnings inequality.”

¹⁴ Neumark and Nizalova, *Minimum Wage Effects*.

¹⁵ Swaim, “Earnings inequality.”

¹⁶ Susanna Loeb and Mary Corcoran, “Welfare, Work Experience, and Economic Self-Sufficiency,” *Journal of Policy Analysis and*

Management, winter 2001, pp. 1–20.

¹⁷ Neumark and Nizalova, *Minimum Wage Effects*.

¹⁸ Esping-Andersen, Rohwer, and Sorensen, “Institutions and Occupational Class Mobility.”

¹⁹ Fredrik Andersson, Harry Holzer, and Julia Lane, *Moving Up or Moving On: Who Advances in the Low Wage Labor Market?* (New York, Russell Sage, 2005).

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ Gottschalk, “Earnings Mobility.”

²² Thomas Boston, “Segmented Labor Markets: New Evidence from a Study of Four Race-Gender Groups,” *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, October 1990, pp. 99–115.

²³ David Maume, “Occupational Segregation and the Career Mobility of White Men and Women,” *Social Forces*, June 1999, pp. 1433–59.

²⁴ Schiller, “Relative Earnings Mobility”; Smith and Vavrichek, “The Wage Mobility”; and Gottschalk, “Earnings Mobility.”

²⁵ Sakamoto and Chen, “Inequality and Attainment.”

²⁶ Esping-Andersen, Rohwer, and Sorensen, “Institutions and Occupational Class Mobility.”

²⁷ Andersson, Holzer, and Lane, *Moving Up or Moving On*.

²⁸ Paul Swaim, “Earnings mobility: taking a longer run view,” *Employment Outlook* (Paris, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1996).

²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ Like the United States, the United Kingdom has been a strong advocate of a welfare-to-work policy as a means of enhancing upward wage mobility. Beginning in the 1990s, the United Kingdom adopted the Welfare to Work and Making Work Pay programs in an effort to encourage workers to leave poverty through participation in the labor force. Also in the early 1990s, Canada enacted several programs in an effort to reduce welfare costs and “make work pay.” In 1996, these efforts culminated in the enactment of the Canada Health and Social Transfer program, which replaced previous welfare programs and operated at a lower cost.

³¹ Rachael Rosenfeld, “Job Mobility and Career Processes,” *Annual Review of Sociology*, 1992, pp. 39–61.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ Swaim, “Earnings inequality.”

³⁴ The data were compiled and harmonized in the Cross-National Equivalent File, available through the Cornell College of Human Ecology. The years 1993–95 constitute the base period, with 1996–2001 providing the observations for earnings growth. Data for 1998 and 2000 were not available through the Cornell College, so those years are omitted. When necessary, mobility was measured in 2-year spans, between 1997 and 1999 and between 1999 and 2001.

³⁵ The minimum age in the sample is 17 years. Traditionally, college-age students are excluded from earnings mobility studies due to their low labor force participation and low earnings growth. They are included here for two reasons. First, the study has a 3-year base period and a 6-year period during which earnings were observed, making up a sufficient length of time for youths to realize earnings gains. Second, less than 1 percent of the base sample and less than 2 percent of the annual hours sample are 22 years or younger.

³⁶ Andersson, Holzer, and Lane, *Moving Up or Moving On*.

³⁷ See, for example, Esping-Andersen, Rohwer, and Sorensen, “Institutions and Occupational Class Mobility”; Gottschalk, “Earnings Mobility”; Schiller, “Relative Earnings Mobility”; and Swaim, “Earnings inequality.”

³⁸ However, health status in 1995 is a good predictor of health status in future years: eighty-five percent of individuals in the low-income cohort had the same health status between 1995 and 1996, and 78 percent had the same health status between 1995 and 2001.

³⁹ The data are from the low-income cohort of the PSID. The 1997–99 and 1999–2001 comparisons are, of course, not consecutive years, but they are the next-available-year observations.

⁴⁰ The data are from the low-income cohort of the PSID. Each individual’s transition is compared with his or her employment status in 1995.

⁴¹ The data are from the low-income cohort of the PSID. The “decreased” category comprises earners who exhibited earnings *losses* greater than 5 percent, the “increased” category encompasses earners who exhibited earnings *gains* greater than 5 percent, and the “neutral” category consists of earners who exhibited earnings changes between a loss of 5 percent and a gain of 5 percent, inclusive. (For why the first two periods are 1-year spans and the last two 2-year intervals, see note 34.)

⁴² See note 39 for the source of the data and an explanation of the categories.

⁴³ The data are from the low-income cohort of the PSID. Individuals are ranked by earnings growth, and returns are shown for quarter, median, and three-quarter individuals. Earnings are in real terms.

Foreign-born workforce, 2004: a visual essay

Abraham T. Mosisa

The foreign born are persons residing in the United States who were not U.S. citizens at birth. That is, they were born outside the United States or one of its outlying areas such as Puerto Rico or Guam, to parents neither of whom was a U.S. citizen. The foreign-born population includes legally-admitted immigrants, refugees, temporary residents such as students and temporary workers, and undocumented immigrants.

The native born are persons born in the United States or one of its outlying areas such as Puerto Rico or Guam or who

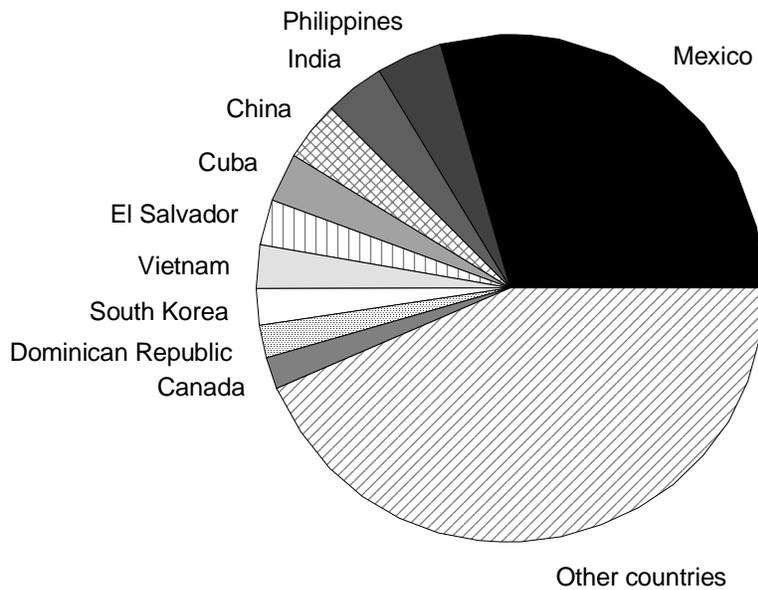
were born abroad of at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen.

The data on nativity are collected as part of the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is a monthly survey of about 60,000 households that obtains information on employment and unemployment among the Nation's civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 and older.

All charts, with the exception of chart 3, are annual averages for 2004. This essay was prepared by Abraham T. Mosisa, an economist in the Division of Labor Force Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics. E-mail: Mosisa.Abraham@bls.gov

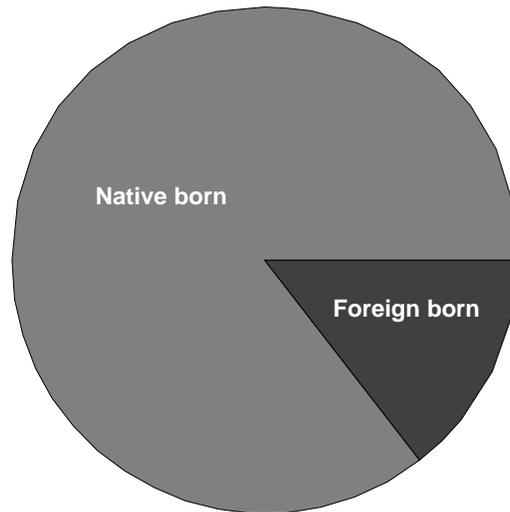
- The foreign born come from a multitude of countries. However, only 10 countries accounted for more than half of the group's population.
- People born in Mexico were by far the largest foreign-born group in the United States. They accounted for 29.5 percent of the foreign-born population in 2004. The second highest contributor—the Philippines—accounted for just 4.2 percent.
- In 2004, 42.9 percent of the foreign born came either from Mexico or from countries in Central and South America.

1. Ten countries accounted for more than 50 percent of the U.S. foreign-born working age population



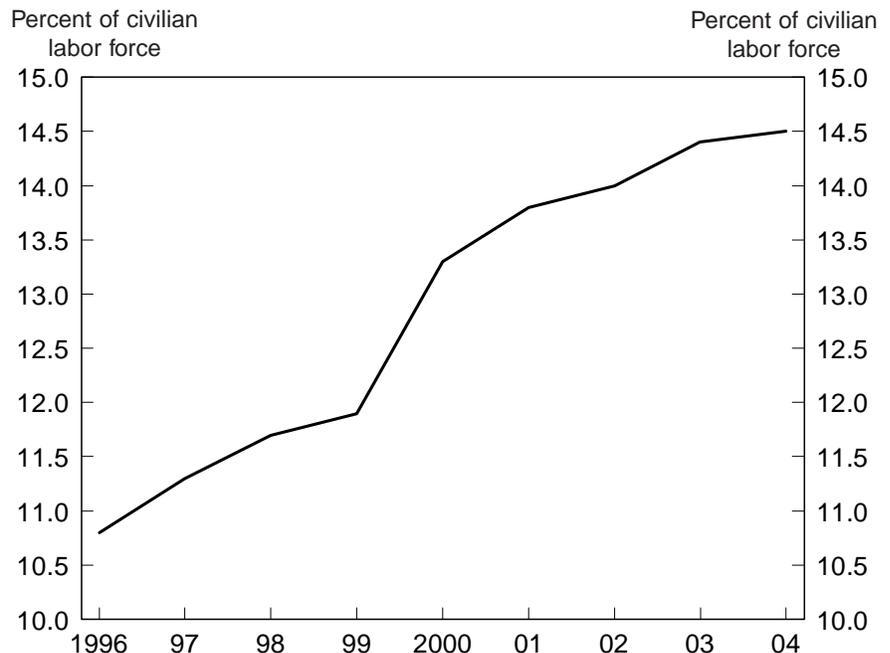
- In 2004, there were 21.4 million foreign-born persons ages 16 years and older in the U.S. labor force, composing 14.5 percent of the total.
- There were about 126.0 million native born in the workforce, and they composed 85.5 percent of the total labor force.

2. Nearly 15 percent of the U.S. labor force was composed of the foreign born



- Since 1996, the first year for which comparable data are available, the number in the labor force that is foreign born increased from 10.8 percent (14.4 million) to 14.5 percent (21.4 million) in 2004.
- The increase in the foreign-born labor force accounted for about half of the total labor force growth over the same period.

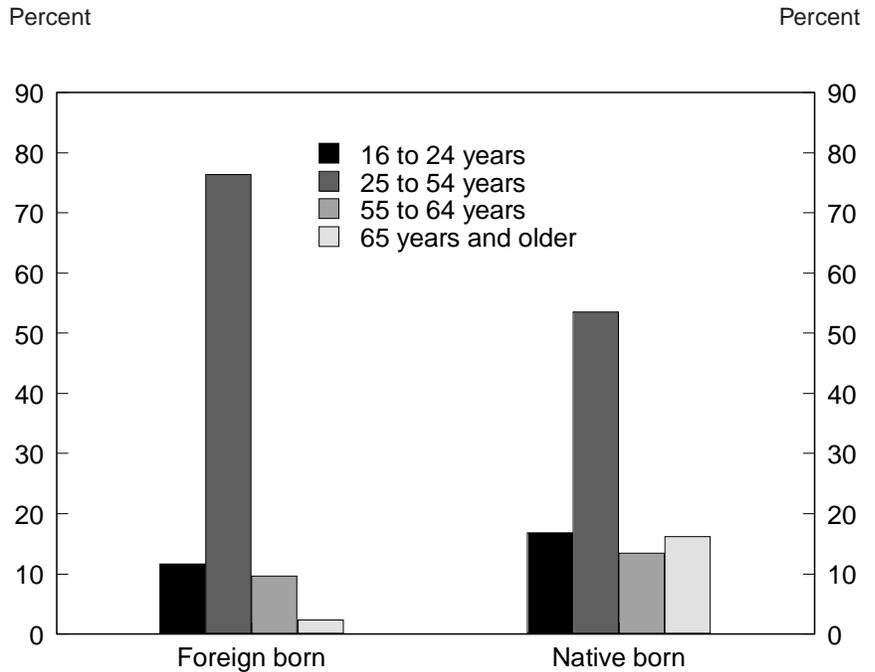
3. Since 1996, the proportion of the labor force that is foreign born has risen dramatically



NOTE: Estimates shown for 2000 and later years are based on Census 2000 population controls and are not strictly comparable with estimates for years prior to 2000 which were based on population controls derived from the 1990 census.

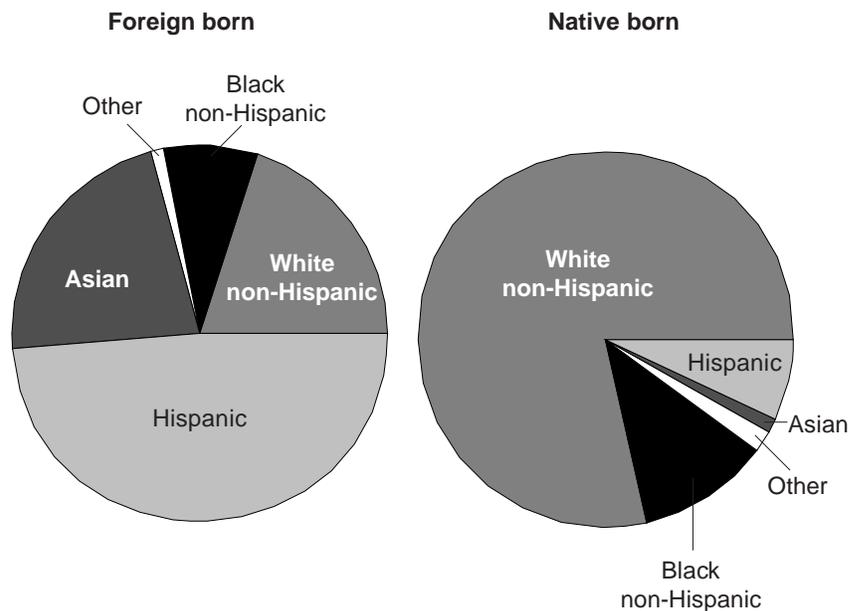
- The proportion of foreign born ages 25–54 was much larger than their native-born counterparts—76.4 percent and 53.6 percent, respectively.
- In contrast, the share of native-born workforce ages 55 and older was larger than their foreign-born counterparts—29.6 percent versus 12.0 percent, respectively.

4. The foreign-born workforce had a higher share of 25- to 54-year-olds than the native-born workforce



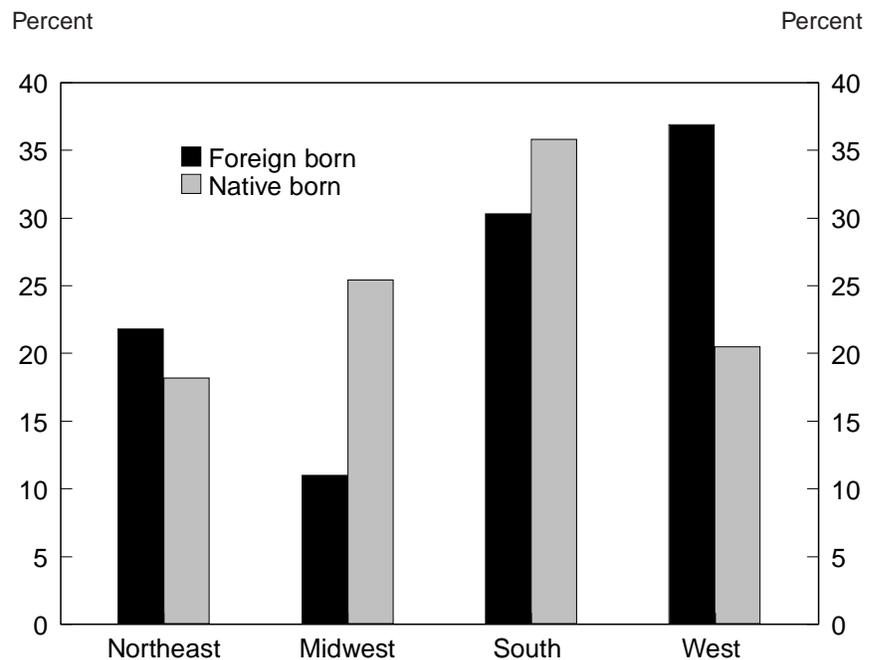
- About 49 percent of the foreign-born workforce was Hispanic in 2004. Just one out of five of the foreign-born labor force was white non-Hispanic.
- By comparison, nearly 80 percent of the native-born labor force was white non-Hispanic and 11.4 percent black non-Hispanic. Hispanics composed 7.0 percent of the native-born workforce.
- Asians composed 22.1 percent of the foreign-born workforce compared with only 1.2 percent of the native-born workforce.

5. Nearly 50 percent of the foreign-born labor force was Hispanic, while the native-born workforce was predominately white non-Hispanic



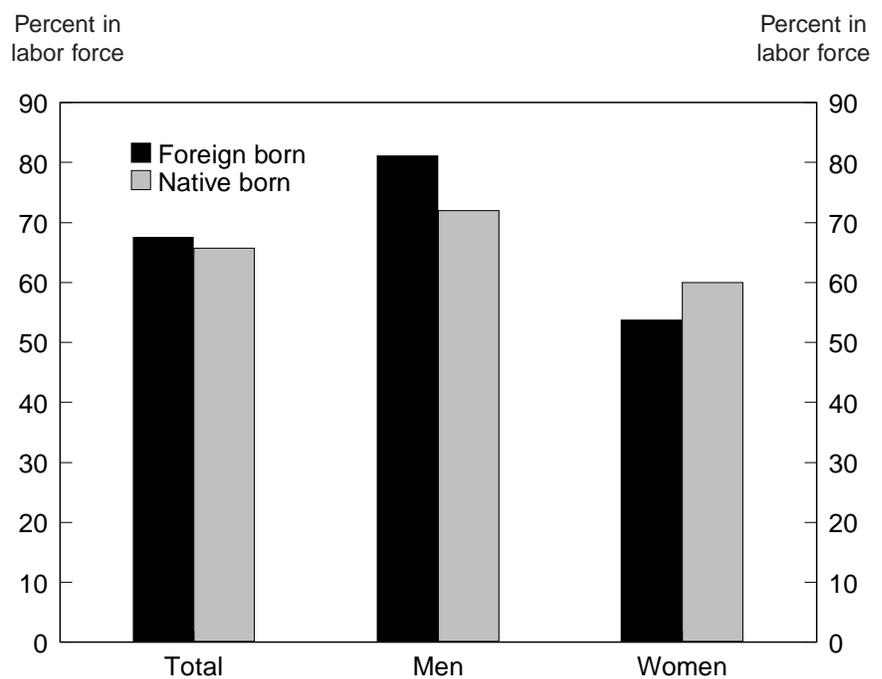
- About two in three of the foreign-born labor force lived in the West (36.9 percent) and the South (30.3 percent) in 2004. Just 21.8 percent lived in the Northeast, and only 11.0 percent in the Midwest.
- By comparison, 35.8 percent of the native-born workforce lived in the South and 25.4 percent in the Midwest.

6. About 37 percent of the foreign-born labor force lived in the Western region of the United States



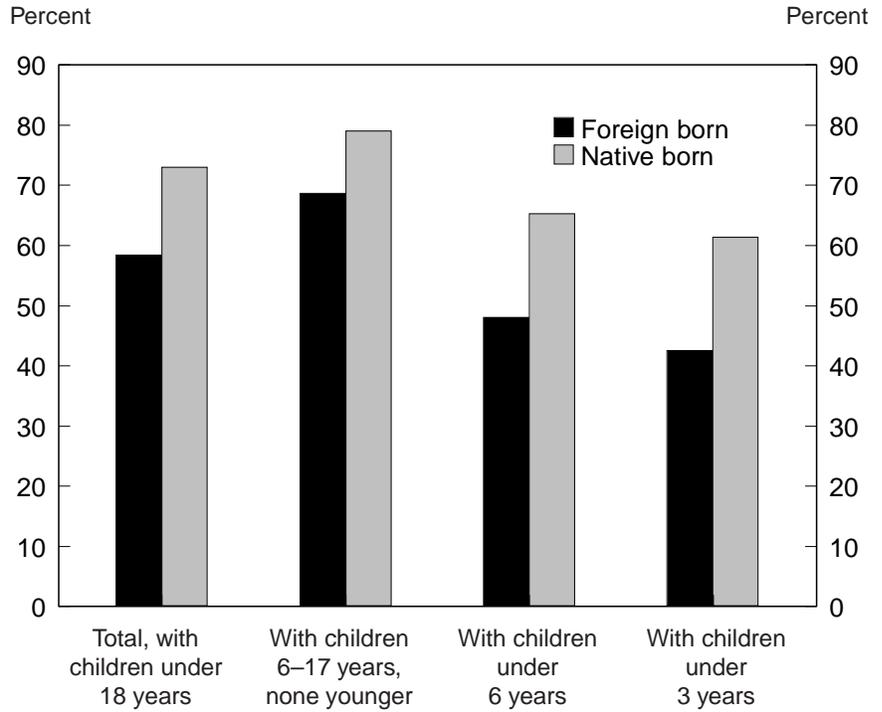
- The labor force participation rate of foreign-born persons ages 16 years and older was 67.5 percent, a little higher than the 65.7 percent participation for the native born in 2004.
- Foreign-born men (81.1 percent) were considerably more likely to be labor force participants than their native-born (72.0 percent) counterparts. In contrast, foreign-born women were less likely than their native-born counterparts overall to be working or looking for work, 53.8 percent versus 60.0 percent, respectively.

7. Foreign-born men were more likely than native-born men to be in the labor force; for women, the opposite was true



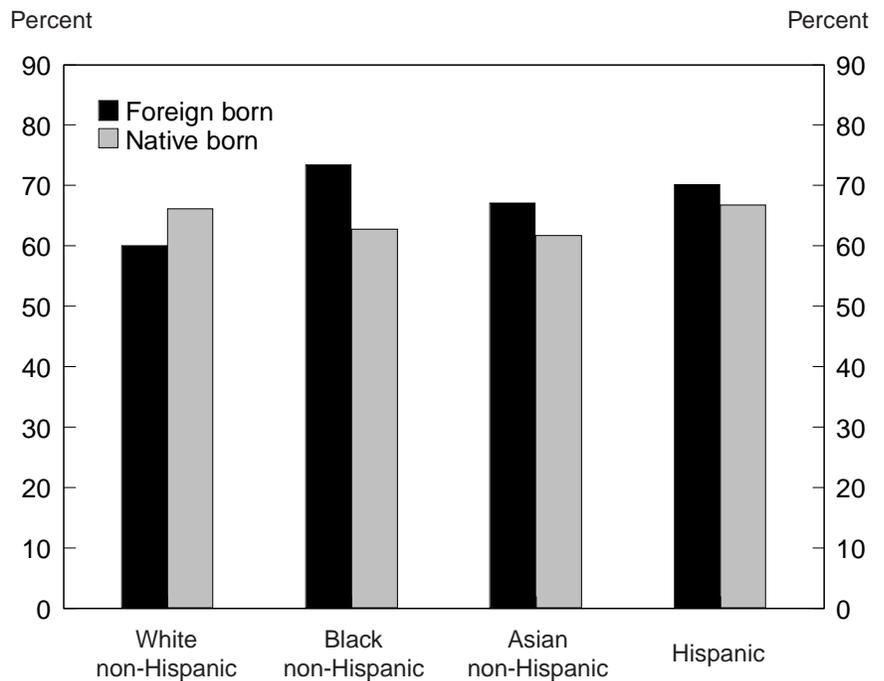
- The size of the difference between foreign- and native-born mothers' participation rates varied by age of youngest child.
- The difference was largest for mothers whose youngest child was under 3, 42.6 percent of foreign born were in the labor force, compared with 61.4 percent for the native born—nearly a 19-percent gap.
- The difference was smallest for mothers whose youngest child was 6–17 years old, 68.7 percent of foreign born were labor force participants compared with 79.0 percent for native born—a 10.3-percent gap.

8. Foreign-born mothers were less likely to be labor force participants than were native-born mothers



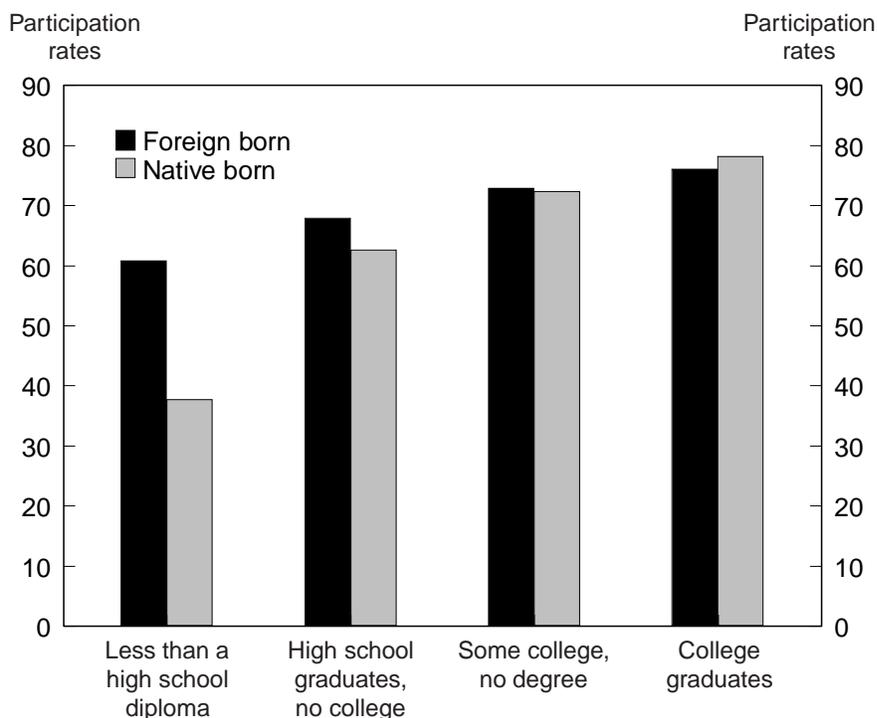
- The labor force participation rates of foreign-born blacks, Asians, and Hispanics were higher than those of their native-born counterparts. However, foreign-born whites were less likely to be in the labor force than their native-born counterparts.
- The difference in participation rates between the foreign-born and the native-born whites was at least partly because foreign-born whites were older on balance (37.1 percent were 55 years and older) than native-born whites (only 32.2 percent were 55 years and older). Labor force participation falls dramatically after age 55.

9. Except among white non-Hispanics, the foreign born had higher labor force participation rates than the native born



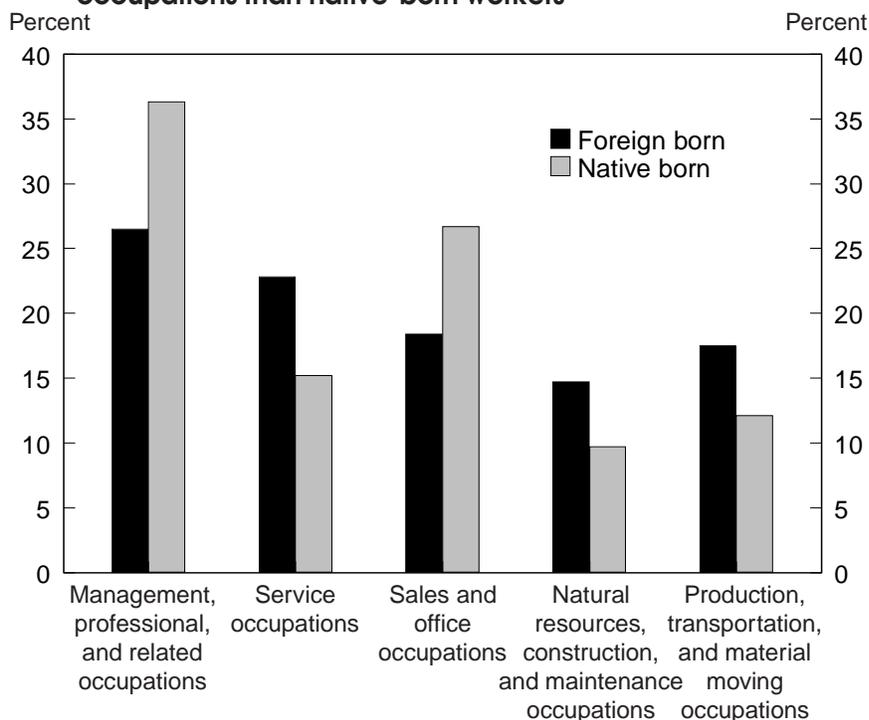
- The foreign born ages 25 years and older who had not completed high school were much more likely to be labor force participants than the native born with that level of education, 60.8 percent and 37.7 percent, respectively, in 2004. The participation rate for the foreign born was also higher than that for the native born among high school graduates who did not attend college.
- At the upper end of the educational scale, however, the participation rate for foreign-born college graduates at 76.1 percent was little different from that for the native born—78.2 percent.

10. The least educated foreign born were far more likely than their native-born counterparts to be labor force participants



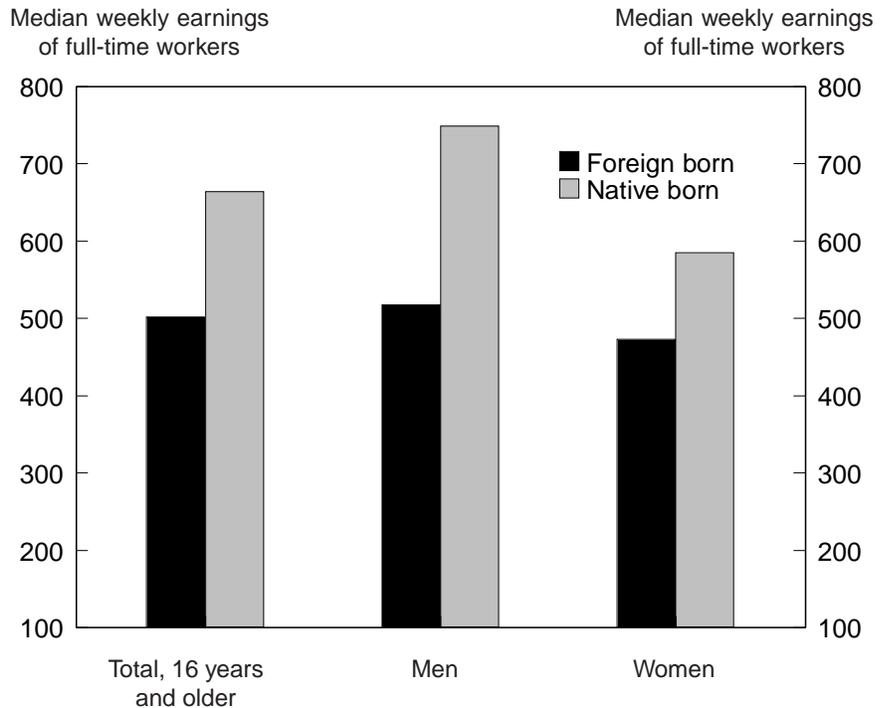
- Foreign-born workers were more likely than native-born workers to be employed in service occupations (22.8 percent versus 15.2 percent); in natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations (14.7 percent versus 9.7 percent); and in production, transportation, and material moving occupations (17.5 percent versus 12.1 percent).
- Native-born workers were more likely than foreign-born workers to be in managerial-professional occupations and in sales jobs in 2004.

11. Foreign-born workers were less likely to be in managerial-professional occupations and more likely to be in service occupations than native-born workers



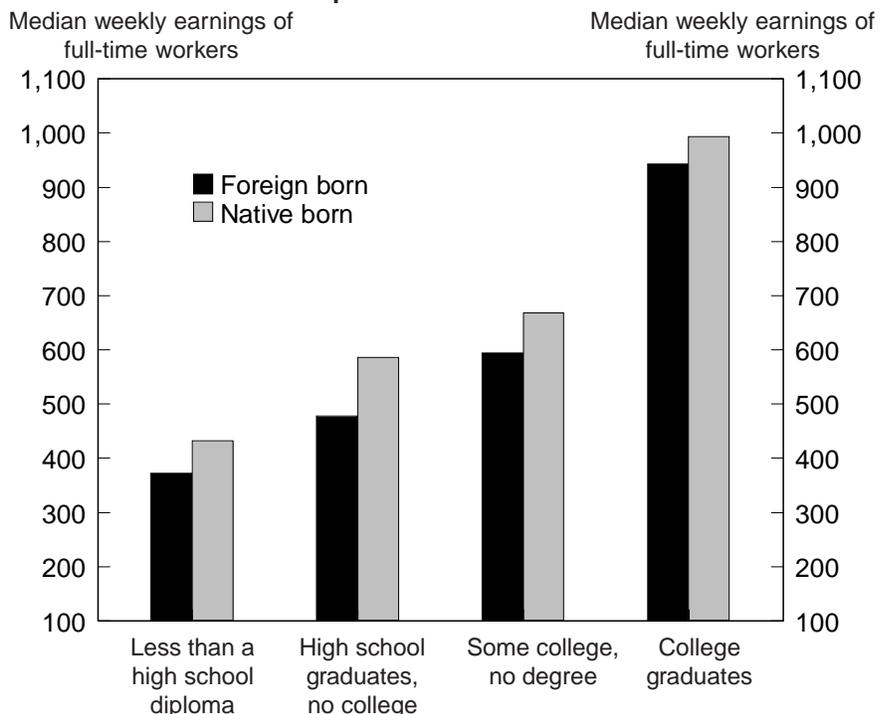
- In 2004, the median usual weekly earnings of foreign-born full-time wage and salary workers was \$502 compared with \$664 for their native-born counterparts.
- Foreign-born men earned about 70 percent as much as native-born men per week (\$518 compared with \$749, respectively). Women’s earnings were much lower for both groups, and foreign-born women earned about 80 percent as much as native-born women (\$473 compared with \$585, respectively).

12. Among full-time wage and salary workers, overall, the foreign born earned about 75.6 cents for every dollar earned by native born in 2004



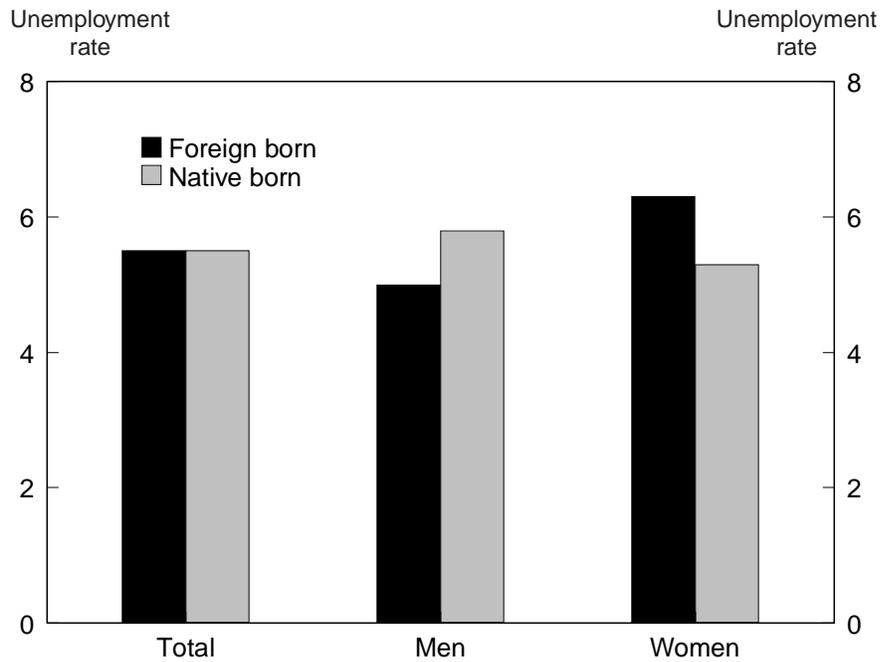
- Foreign-born workers ages 25 years and older earned less than their native-born counterparts at all education levels. The gap was largest among those with only a high school diploma—the foreign born earned 82 percent as much as the native born—and smallest among college graduates (95 percent).
- Earnings of both the foreign and the native born increased with education. For example, in 2004, the foreign born ages 25 years and older with less than a high school education earned \$373 per week; earnings of those with college degrees were 2.5 times higher—\$943 a week.
- The foreign born earned less than the native born partly because foreign born are younger on balance than the native born. Skilled older workers usually earn more than less-experienced younger workers.

13. At all education levels, the median weekly earnings of the foreign born who work full time were less than those of their native-born counterparts in 2004



- Overall, the unemployment rates of the foreign born and the native born were the same in 2004, 5.5 percent.
- The unemployment rate of foreign-born men was lower than that for the native-born men, 5.0 percent and 5.8 percent, respectively. Among women, however, the jobless rate of the foreign born was 6.3 percent, compared with 5.3 percent for the native born.

14. The foreign born were about as likely to be unemployed as the native born



The 1990's acceleration in labor productivity: causes and measurement

As the dot-com boom waned, “new economy” became more the butt of jokes than a description of real, permanent changes in the economy.

“The 1990s Acceleration in Labor Productivity: Causes and Measurement” (Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis *Review*, May/June 2006) by Richard G. Anderson and Kevin L. Kliesen shows that something really did change in the 1990s, though economists had trouble seeing it then. This real change was fueled not by speculation on dot-com IPOs, but rather corporate investment in information and communications technology (ICT).

Labor productivity is defined as the ratio of the economy's real output to total labor input. The trend rate of growth of labor productivity seems to have gone through three phases in the post-World War II era: rapid growth until 1973, slower growth from 1973 to 1994, and a partial return to rapid growth since 1995. For the 1949–72 period, annual labor productivity growth in the business sector was about 3.2 percent; from 1973 through 1994 it was slightly more than 1.5 percent; and for the 1995–2005 period, almost 2.5 percent. In other words, productivity growth was roughly 1 percentage point higher in the most recent 10-year period than in the 20-year period that preceded it.

The authors make three important points about the acceleration of labor productivity growth that began in the 1990s. First, it was a surprise; indeed, it was not even recognized as it was occurring. Second, it resulted from increased investment in information and communications technology. And third, it occurred mostly in services-providing industries and much less in goods-producing industries.

In the mid-1990s, at just the time 20/20 hindsight shows that labor productivity was about to increase, no economists were heralding higher labor productivity to come. The consensus view was that the rate of increase in labor productivity for the remainder of the 1990s would be about the same as its rate since the 1970s—something around 1.2 percent to 1.4 percent. Some especially dismal scientists maintained that little increase in labor productivity was possible in the services sector and that as that sector grew the economy as a whole was doomed to perpetual slow growth.

Significant revisions to productivity estimates hampered economists' ability to discern increasing labor productivity even as the increase was underway. “Output” is harder to measure in the services sector; therefore productivity measurements in that sector are more difficult than in manufacturing. Measures of the economy's outputs and inputs are often revised, necessitating revisions to productivity measures. Sometimes the revisions to published estimates were large enough to change economists' understanding of recent economic history.

Increased investment. By the 1990s, businesses of every sort had been making substantial investments in computers and other high-tech capital goods for years. Economists had begun to wonder, *Where was the payoff?* Finding the best way to use information and communications technology takes time; there are significant and variable lags between the time an ICT investment is made and when a benefit is observed. By the 1990s, many businesses had found ways to use ICT equipment to increase productivity and profits. For example: cash registers linked to inventory control systems in warehouses and communications equipment connected to offices

on different floors or continents. Then, during the last half of the 1990s, the final piece of the productivity puzzle fell into place: the price of semiconductors, the essential part of every ICT product, fell steeply. Not only did prices decline in the mid 1990s, the rate of decrease actually increased in the late 1990s. The new technology that businesses had learned to use became dramatically more affordable in just a few years. “Make everything digital” became the mantra of the day.

Services dominate. Although the overall increase in productivity growth that began in the 1990s was significant, it was not evenly distributed throughout the economy. Starting in the mid-1990s, productivity in the services-providing sector has increased sharply, while productivity in manufacturing has continued at about the same level as earlier. Because three-quarters of the private-sector gross national product comes from firms in the services sector, changes in productivity in that sector have a large effect on productivity for the economy as a whole. Information technology has been widely used in the services sector for decades. Improved ICT business practices, combined with decreasing price of semiconductors, caused businesses to increase their investments in ICT capital goods. The level of ICT capital per worker increased, which led to increased labor productivity both in services and in the entire economy.

What's next? ITC-induced increased labor productivity will not cause continuous growth, permanent low unemployment, and the repeal of the boom-and-bust business cycle—all of which were once lauded as features of the “new economy.” The authors note that economists cannot predict future gains in productivity; they have a hard enough time recognizing present gains. □

The Culture of the New

The Culture of the New Capitalism. By Richard Sennett. New Haven, Yale University Press, 2006, 214 pp., \$25.00.

Back in the 1990s, it was the New Economy. In the New Economy, everything was different as old economic rules no longer applied. Then the 2001 recession occurred and the New Economy fell out of favor, but the thought of the world as a marketplace had taken hold as a management idea and remains with us to this day. In this new workplace, “potential” is the operative word, and experience is actually detrimental to workers. The focus is on the short term, on what can be measured now, and the challenge is to convince employees that they have no claim on their jobs based on past achievements. Past action conveys no benefit to the actor; only their perceived future value carries weight. The archetype of this new economy is the newly minted MBA, who brings value through their knowledge of the latest skills without the burden of experience or context.

Into this world Richard Sennett strides with a short, philosophical treatise, attempting to understand and explain how we have reached this position, and what we have lost along the way. By culture, he defines the “values and practices [that] hold people together as the institutions in which they live fragment.” A liberal activist in the 1960s, Sennett himself takes some of the blame for this shift in values as radicals of his generation fought to free themselves from the shackles of large bureau-

cratic organizations where creativity was seen as a threat to orderly structure. As he points out, the radicals won this fight, but in ways that they did not foresee. Instead of large corporations setting the standards for labor, labor markets have become more truly economic markets. Economists praise markets as efficient mechanisms for setting prices and distributing goods and services, but markets are also transactional by nature and have great trouble accommodating noneconomic information such as relationships.

The result is a change in culture, and a loss of structure; however, as it turns out, the loss of structure has led to larger, unanticipated losses as well. Sennett includes in his list a loss of institutional loyalty, diminishment of informal trust among workers, and a weakening of institutional knowledge. This occurs in areas outside the workplace as well, as politics becomes marketing and citizens are reduced to consumers, no longer seen as owners of their political institutions. Even the winners in this new economics-driven environment suffer from its deficits, as highly educated professional workers find themselves lonely, isolated, and fearful. Younger workers respond by continuing an endless search for connections outside themselves, even while benefiting from their freedom from economic restraints that older workers felt in large, bureaucratic organizations of the past.

Sennett does not suggest a mere rolling back of the clock to an earlier time, but he does propose three values to act as cultural anchors for the future—narrative, usefulness, and craftsmanship. By narrative, he means allowing people

to make connections by introducing policies that help people sustain relationships and build on their past experiences. Usefulness is an easier term to understand, and here he stresses the importance of status and the value that people find in helping others. Finally, Sennett focuses on craftsmanship, the ability of people to commit to doing good work and finding external, as well as internal, satisfaction in concentrating in one area and mastering it.

There is no suggestion in the book of a golden era when workers were productive and content, but the author does suggest that with the newly found freedom of the marketplace, workers must also find ways to overcome the social losses that come with this less structured, more economically based culture. He also believes that good public policies can overcome these shortcomings. It is ironic that in a time when political conservatives praise the American military, this institution least resembles the present economic environment that most workers find themselves in and actually serves as a model of the older, Weberian corporate economy which policymakers have discarded. As an insightful sociologist, Richard Sennett senses this struggle and believes that somehow, for the sake of their own futures, workers must find a compromise between the military model, where one’s rank is the key determinate to one’s life, and the market, where people are measured as transactions.

—Michael Wald

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

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

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

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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

Adjustments for price changes. Some data—such as the “real” earnings shown in table 14—are adjusted to eliminate the effect of changes in price. These adjustments are made by dividing current-dollar values by the Consumer Price Index or the appropriate component of the index, then multiplying by 100. For example, given a current hourly wage rate of \$3 and a current price

index number of 150, where 1982 = 100, the hourly rate expressed in 1982 dollars is \$2 ($\$3/150 \times 100 = \2). The \$2 (or any other resulting values) are described as “real,” “constant,” or “1982” dollars.

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

For additional information on interna-

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

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

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

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

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

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

Unemployed persons are those who did

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

ARIMA for seasonal adjustment of the labor force data and the effects that it had on the data.

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

in each establishment which reports them.

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

Establishment survey data are annually adjusted to comprehensive counts of employment (called "benchmarks"). The March 2003 benchmark was introduced in February 2004 with the release of data for January 2004, published in the March 2004 is-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

dividing the number by employment and multiplying by 100.

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1–3; 30–36)

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

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

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

Statistical series on total compensation

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

The 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/eb/

Work stoppages

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

involved in the stoppages.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

www.bls.gov/cba/

Price Data

(Tables 2; 37–47)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) is a measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The CPI is calculated monthly for two population groups, one consisting only of urban households whose primary source of income is derived from the employment of wage earners and clerical workers, and the other consisting of all urban households. The wage earner index (CPI-W) is a continuation of the historic index that was introduced well over a half-century ago for use in wage negotiations. As new uses were developed for the CPI in recent years, the need for a broader and more representative index became apparent. The all-urban consumer index (CPI-U), introduced in 1978, is representative of the 1993–95 buying habits of about 87 percent of the non-institutional population of the United States at that time, compared with 32 percent represented in the CPI-W. In addition to wage earners and clerical workers, the CPI-U covers professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees, and oth-

ers not in the labor force.

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

The product universe for both the import and export indexes includes raw materials, agricultural products, semifinished manufactures, and finished manufactures, including both capital and consumer goods. Price data for these items are col-

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 48-51)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

Unit nonlabor costs contain all the com-

ponents of unit nonlabor payments except unit profits.

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

services produced per unit of input.

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

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

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

Unit labor costs represent the labor compensation costs per unit of output produced, and are derived by dividing an index

of labor compensation by an index of output. **Labor compensation** includes payroll as well as supplemental payments, including both legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 52–54)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

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

(available on the BLS Web site at: www.bls.gov/opus/mlr/2000/06/art1full.pdf).

Definitions

For the principal U.S. definitions of the labor force, employment, and unemployment, see the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data: Household survey data.

Notes on the data

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

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

In the United States, the unemployed include persons who are not employed and who were actively seeking work during the reference period, as well as persons on layoff. Persons waiting to start a new job who were actively seeking work during the reference period are counted as unemployed under U.S. concepts; if they were not actively seeking work, they are not counted in the labor force. In some countries, persons on layoff are classified as employed due to their strong job attachment. No adjustment is made for the

countries that classify those on layoff as employed. In the United States, as in Australia and Japan, passive job seekers are not in the labor force; job search must be active, such as placing or answering advertisements, contacting employers directly, or registering with an employment agency (simply reading ads is not enough to qualify as active search). Canada and the European countries classify passive jobseekers as unemployed. An adjustment is made to exclude them in Canada, but not in the European countries where the phenomenon is less prevalent. Persons waiting to start a new job are counted among the unemployed for all other countries, whether or not they were actively seeking work.

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

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

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

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

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

0.1 percentage point in 2001.

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

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

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

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

In general, the measures relate to total manufacturing as defined by the International Standard Industrial Classification. However, the

measures for France include parts of mining as well.

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

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

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 55–56)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

treatment other than first aid.

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

industries and for individual States at more aggregated industry levels.

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

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

¹ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

³ The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

⁴ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

⁵ Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing. Service-providing industries include all other private sector industries.

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

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

Selected measures	2004	2005	2004				2005				2006
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	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 data¹											
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 data⁴											
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	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	223,357	226,082	225,670	225,911	226,153	226,421	226,693	226,959	227,204	227,425	227,553	227,763	227,975	228,199	228,428
Civilian labor force.....	147,401	149,320	149,201	149,243	149,605	149,792	150,083	150,043	150,183	150,153	150,114	150,449	150,652	150,811	150,991
Participation rate.....	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.1	66.1	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.1
Employed.....	139,252	141,730.0	141,571	141,750	142,111	142,425	142,435	142,625	142,611	142,779	143,074	143,257	143,641	143,688	143,976
Employment-population ratio ²	62.3	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.8	62.9	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.9	62.9	63.0	63.0	63.0
Unemployed.....	8,149	7591.0	7,629	7,493	7,494	7,367	7,648	7,418	7,572	7,375	7,040	7,193	7,011	7,123	7,015
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	4.6
Not in the labor force.....	75,956	76,762.0	76,469	76,668	76,548	76,629	76,610	76,916	77,021	77,271	77,439	77,314	77,323	77,388	77,437
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	99,476	100,835	100,634	100,754	100,874	101,004	101,136	101,265	101,383	101,489	101,560	101,657	101,754	101,857	101,963
Civilian labor force.....	75,364	76,443	76,445	76,471	76,619	76,787	76,792	76,780	76,722	76,786	76,928	77,115	77,335	77,415	77,477
Participation rate.....	75.8	75.8	76.0	75.9	76.0	76.0	75.9	75.8	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.9	76.0	76.0	76.0
Employed.....	71,572	73,050.0	73,108	73,178	73,345	73,479	73,331	73,500	73,441	73,468	73,844	73,857	74,197	74,169	74,202
Employment-population ratio ²	71.9	72.4	72.6	72.6	72.7	72.7	72.5	72.6	72.4	72.4	72.7	72.7	72.9	72.8	72.8
Unemployed.....	3,791	3,392.0	3,337	3,294	3,274	3,307	3,461	3,281	3,282	3,318	3,084	3,258	3,137	3,246	3,275
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	4.2
Not in the labor force.....	24,113	24,392.0	24,190	24,282	24,255	24,218	24,344	24,485	24,660	24,703	24,631	24,542	24,419	24,442	24,486
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	107,658	108,850	108,672	108,776	108,880	108,996	109,114	109,228	109,332	109,425	109,478	109,562	109,646	109,736	109,829
Civilian labor force.....	64,923	65,714	65,528	65,582	65,813	65,778	66,129	66,175	66,223	66,215	66,022	66,081	66,038	66,187	66,280
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	60.3
Employed.....	61,773	62,702.0	62,515	62,552	62,744	62,901	63,074	63,162	63,170	63,249	63,163	63,262	63,305	63,362	63,555
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	57.9
Unemployed.....	3,150	3,013.0	3,013	3,030	3,070	2,877	3,055	3,013	3,053	2,966	2,859	2,819	2,733	2,825	2,725
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	4.1
Not in the labor force.....	42,735	43,136.0	43,144	43,193	43,067	43,219	42,985	43,053	43,109	43,209	43,456	43,481	43,608	43,550	43,549
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	16,222	16,398	16,364	16,381	16,399	16,421	16,443	16,465	16,489	16,511	16,515	16,545	16,575	16,606	16,637
Civilian labor force.....	7,114	7,164	7,228	7,189	7,172	7,228	7,163	7,088	7,238	7,152	7,164	7,253	7,279	7,210	7,234
Participation rate.....	43.9	43.7	44.2	43.9	43.7	44.0	43.6	43.0	43.9	43.3	43.4	43.8	43.9	43.4	43.5
Employed.....	5,907	5,978.0	5,948	6,020	6,022	6,045	6,030	5,964	6,000	6,061	6,067	6,138	6,139	6,157	6,220
Employment-population ratio ²	36.4	36.5	36.4	36.8	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.2	36.4	36.7	36.7	37.1	37.0	37.1	37.4
Unemployed.....	1,208	1,186.0	1,280	1,169	1,150	1,183	1,133	1,124	1,238	1,091	1,097	1,115	1,140	1,053	1,015
Unemployment rate.....	17.0	16.6	17.7	16.3	16.0	16.4	15.8	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.7	14.6	14.0
Not in the labor force.....	9,108	9,234.0	9,136	9,192	9,226	9,193	9,281	9,377	9,251	9,359	9,352	9,292	9,296	9,396	9,402
White³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	182,643	184,446	184,167	184,328	184,490	184,669	184,851	185,028	185,187	185,327	185,436	185,570	185,704	185,849	186,002
Civilian labor force.....	121,086	122,299	122,213	122,036	122,431	122,638	122,843	122,810	122,813	122,994	123,168	123,022	123,103	123,357	123,449
Participation rate.....	66.3	66.3	66.4	66.2	66.4	66.4	66.5	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.4	66.3	66.3	66.4	66.4
Employed.....	115,239	116,949.0	116,845	116,811	117,168	117,446	117,354	117,396	117,598	117,729	118,071	117,926	118,193	118,357	118,429
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	63.7
Unemployed.....	5,847	5,350.0	5,368	5,224	5,263	5,193	5,489	5,415	5,215	5,264	5,097	5,096	4,910	5,001	5,020
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	4.1
Not in the labor force.....	61,558	62,148.0	61,954	62,292	62,059	62,031	62,008	62,218	62,374	62,333	62,268	62,548	62,601	62,492	62,552
Black or African American³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	26,065	26,517	26,450	26,488	26,526	26,572	26,618	26,663	26,705	26,744	26,788	26,826	26,865	26,905	26,943
Civilian labor force.....	16,638	17,013	17,060	17,158	17,199	17,130	17,068	17,150	17,118	16,979	16,982	17,273	17,334	17,326	17,312
Participation rate.....	63.8	64.2	64.5	64.8	64.8	64.5	64.1	64.3	64.1	63.5	63.4	64.4	64.5	64.4	64.3
Employed.....	14,909	15,313.0	15,347	15,392	15,581	15,476	15,455	15,591	15,299	15,397	15,476	15,660	15,726	15,698	15,767
Employment-population ratio ²	57.2	57.7	58.0	58.1	58.7	58.2	58.1	58.5	57.3	57.6	57.8	58.4	58.5	58.3	58.5
Unemployed.....	1,729	1,700.0	1,713	1,766	1,619	1,654	1,613	1,559	1,819	1,582	1,506	1,614	1,608	1,628	1,545
Unemployment rate.....	10.4	10.0	10.0	10.3	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.1	10.6	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.4	8.9
Not in the labor force.....	9,428	9,504.0	9,389	9,330	9,327	9,442	9,549	9,513	9,587	9,766	9,806	9,553	9,531	9,580	9,631

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	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	28,109	29,133	28,989	29,079	29,168	29,264	29,361	29,456	29,552	29,645	29,622	29,707	29,793	29,880	29,966
Civilian labor force.....	19,272	19,824.0	19,749	19,770	19,792	19,925	19,944	20,047	20,214	20,292	20,528	20,485	20,489	20,583	20,574
Participation rate.....	68.6	68.0	68.1	68.0	67.9	68.1	67.9	68.1	68.4	68.4	69.3	69.0	68.8	68.9	68.7
Employed.....	17,930	18,632	18,581	18,628	18,700	18,760	18,647	18,871	18,991	19,066	19,344	19,356	19,385	19,476	19,541
Employment-population ratio ²	63.8	64.0	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	63.5	64.1	64.3	64.3	65.3	65.2	65.1	65.2	65.2
Unemployed.....	1,342	1,191.0	1,168	1,142	1,092	1,164	1,297	1,176	1,223	1,226	1,184	1,129	1,104	1,107	1,033
Unemployment rate.....	7.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.0
Not in the labor force.....	8,837	9,310	9,240	9,309	9,376	9,340	9,417	9,409	9,338	9,353	9,094	9,222	9,304	9,297	9,392

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	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older.....	139,252	141,730	141,571	141,750	142,111	142,425	142,435	142,625	142,611	142,779	143,074	143,257	143,641	143,688	143,976
Men.....	74,524	75,973	75,998	76,099	76,258	76,404	76,257	76,396	76,410	76,529	76,857	76,888	77,273	77,313	77,313
Women.....	64,728	65,757	65,573	65,652	65,853	66,022	66,178	66,229	66,200	66,250	66,217	66,369	66,368	66,451	66,663
Married men, spouse present.....	45,084	45,483	45,723	45,387	45,489	45,666	45,457	45,634	45,480	45,469	45,790	45,679	45,806	45,837	45,843
Married women, spouse present.....	34,600	34,773	34,771	34,676	34,956	34,960	34,943	34,868	34,910	34,948	35,167	35,039	35,074	35,300	35,171
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,567	4,350	4,375	4,457	4,411	4,450	4,565	4,240	4,175	4,138	4,133	4,204	3,989	3,978	4,137
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,841	2,684	2,740	2,670	2,716	2,752	2,893	2,643	2,595	2,541	2,649	2,655	2,494	2,474	2,703
Could only find part-time work.....	1,409	1,341	1,352	1,406	1,374	1,392	1,331	1,299	1,246	1,246	1,226	1,238	1,191	1,179	1,152
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,380	19,491	19,407	19,214	19,539	19,548	19,581	19,696	19,612	19,582	19,708	19,564	19,373	19,460	19,701
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,469	4,271	4,296	4,379	4,353	4,406	4,500	4,161	4,105	4,051	4,064	4,107	3,884	3,900	4,037
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,773	2,636	2,703	2,615	2,670	2,728	2,846	2,592	2,567	2,508	2,606	2,590	2,382	2,422	2,612
Could only find part-time work.....	1,399	1,330	1,333	1,405	1,371	1,394	1,335	1,284	1,230	1,230	1,198	1,225	1,177	1,169	1,150
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,026	19,134	19,057	18,915	19,110	19,168	19,207	19,255	19,235	19,214	19,368	19,199	19,044	19,112	19,292

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	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	
Characteristic																
Total, 16 years and older.....	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	4.6	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	17.0	16.6	17.7	16.3	16.0	16.4	15.8	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.7	14.6	14.0	
Men, 20 years and older.....	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	4.2	
Women, 20 years and older.....	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	4.1	
White, total ¹	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	4.1	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	15.0	14.2	15.2	14.1	13.6	13.8	13.3	14.2	13.9	13.4	13.3	12.7	12.7	12.3	12.7	
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	16.3	16.1	17.4	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.1	15.1	13.8	14.4	14.6	14.0	14.2	15.0	
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	13.6	12.3	12.9	12.3	11.7	12.4	11.4	13.3	12.6	12.9	12.1	10.7	11.4	10.4	10.3	
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.4	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	3.7	
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	
Black or African American, total ¹	10.4	10.0	10.0	10.3	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.1	10.6	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.4	8.9	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	31.7	33.3	35.9	32.3	32.8	35.9	33.1	32.4	38.4	24.4	31.4	30.8	33.1	29.5	25.0	
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	35.6	36.3	36.8	37.5	38.9	39.5	33.7	35.0	44.9	23.6	30.9	31.8	32.6	31.9	29.4	
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	28.2	30.3	35.0	26.9	27.4	32.6	32.5	30.3	31.5	25.2	31.8	29.9	33.4	27.0	20.5	
Men, 20 years and older.....	9.9	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	9.0	
Women, 20 years and older.....	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.8	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.5	9.0	8.5	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.2	
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	7.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.0	
Married men, spouse present.....	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	
Married women, spouse present.....	3.5	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	3.0	
Full-time workers.....	5.6	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	
Part-time workers.....	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.5	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	
Educational attainment²																
Less than a high school diploma.....	8.5	7.6	7.7	6.9	7.6	7.6	8.2	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.9	
High school graduates, no college ³	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.4	
Some college or associate degree.....	4.2	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	3.8	
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	

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

2 Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

3 Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

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

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

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2005									2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,696	2,667	2,694	2,661	2,616	2,544	2,751	2,708	2,779	2,764	2,556	2,595	2,676	2,635	2,516	
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,382	2,304	2,270	2,339	2,452	2,268	2,253	2,263	2,268	2,240	2,263	2,074	2,011	2,115	2,242	
15 weeks and over.....	3,072	2,619	2,650	2,388	2,483	2,672	2,584	2,477	2,492	2,417	2,241	2,482	2,333	2,373	2,297	
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,293	1,130	1,122	1,053	1,069	1,229	1,120	1,045	1,108	1,068	1,090	1,126	1,044	1,046	968	
27 weeks and over.....	1,779	1,490	1,528	1,335	1,414	1,444	1,464	1,432	1,383	1,350	1,151	1,356	1,288	1,327	1,329	
Mean duration, in weeks.....	19.6	18.4	18.6	17.2	17.7	18.9	18.2	18.0	17.6	17.3	16.8	17.6	16.9	16.8	17.1	
Median duration, in weeks.....	9.8	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	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	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Job losers ¹	4,197	3,667	3,664	3,666	3,626	3,474	3,697	3,508	3,455	3,486	3,336	3,361	3,412	3,531	3,524
On temporary layoff.....	998	933	898	974	954	874	970	944	899	935	873	885	918	907	949
Not on temporary layoff.....	3,199	2,734	2,766	2,692	2,673	2,600	2,726	2,564	2,556	2,552	2,462	2,477	2,494	2,624	2,575
Job leavers.....	858	872	952	838	825	839	874	889	900	841	839	849	817	846	878
Reentrants.....	2,408	2,386	2,365	2,240	2,411	2,455	2,423	2,349	2,538	2,430	2,314	2,313	2,158	2,180	2,119
New entrants.....	686	666	699	654	627	633	626	654	679	644	622	680	634	579	525
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	51.5	48.3	47.7	49.6	48.4	46.9	48.5	47.4	45.6	47.1	46.9	46.7	48.6	49.5	50.0
On temporary layoff.....	12.2	12.3	11.7	13.2	12.7	11.8	12.7	12.8	11.9	12.6	12.3	12.3	13.1	12.7	13.5
Not on temporary layoff.....	39.3	36.0	36.0	36.4	35.7	35.1	35.8	34.7	33.8	34.5	34.6	34.4	35.5	36.8	36.5
Job leavers.....	10.5	11.5	12.4	11.3	11.0	11.3	11.5	12.0	11.9	11.4	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.9	12.5
Reentrants.....	29.5	31.4	30.8	30.3	32.2	33.2	31.8	31.7	33.5	32.8	32.5	32.1	30.7	30.5	30.1
New entrants.....	8.4	8.8	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.6	8.2	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.0	8.1	7.4
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	2.8	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	2.3
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6
Reentrants.....	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	1.4
New entrants.....	.5	.4	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.3

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	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Total, 16 years and older.....	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	4.6
16 to 24 years.....	11.8	11.3	11.7	11.2	10.8	11.3	11.0	10.8	11.2	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.2	10.3	10.0
16 to 19 years.....	17.0	16.6	17.7	16.3	16.0	16.4	15.8	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.7	14.6	14.0
16 to 17 years.....	20.2	19.1	19.7	18.0	18.5	18.6	18.8	18.7	21.4	17.8	16.5	17.9	18.6	15.9	15.1
18 to 19 years.....	15.0	14.9	16.1	15.1	14.4	15.0	13.9	14.2	14.2	13.5	14.4	13.9	13.7	14.1	13.4
20 to 24 years.....	9.4	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	8.1
25 years and older.....	4.4	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	3.7
25 to 54 years.....	4.6	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	3.9
55 years and older.....	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.0
Men, 16 years and older.....	5.6	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	4.8
16 to 24 years.....	12.6	12.4	12.4	12.2	11.7	12.5	12.1	11.5	12.3	11.3	11.2	11.6	11.0	11.1	11.3
16 to 19 years.....	18.4	18.6	19.7	18.7	18.3	18.0	17.4	16.5	19.1	16.0	16.2	17.1	16.8	16.2	16.2
16 to 17 years.....	22.0	22.0	22.3	21.4	22.9	21.4	21.3	18.1	23.6	19.8	17.0	21.3	20.5	17.9	17.6
18 to 19 years.....	16.3	16.5	18.1	17.2	15.5	16.2	15.1	15.5	15.6	13.8	15.4	14.6	14.4	15.8	15.3
20 to 24 years.....	10.1	9.6	9.2	9.3	8.8	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.1	9.2	8.9	9.1	8.3	8.7	9.1
25 years and older.....	4.4	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	3.7
25 to 54 years.....	4.6	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
55 years and older.....	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.0
Women, 16 years and older.....	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5
16 to 24 years.....	11.0	10.1	10.8	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.7	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.4	8.6
16 to 19 years.....	15.5	14.5	15.7	13.8	13.8	14.7	14.3	15.2	15.0	14.4	14.4	13.6	14.5	13.0	11.7
16 to 17 years.....	18.5	16.5	17.3	14.9	14.5	15.9	16.6	19.1	19.5	16.1	16.1	14.7	16.7	14.0	12.5
18 to 19 years.....	13.5	13.1	14.1	12.8	13.2	13.8	12.6	12.8	12.7	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.3	11.3
20 to 24 years.....	8.7	7.9	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.4	7.7	6.7	7.5	7.0
25 years and older.....	4.4	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	3.8
25 to 54 years.....	4.6	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	4.0
55 years and older ¹	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.6	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	Apr. 2005	Mar. 2006 ^P	Apr. 2006 ^P	State	Apr. 2005	Mar. 2006 ^P	Apr. 2006 ^P
Alabama.....	4.0	3.3	3.6	Missouri.....	5.5	4.5	4.6
Alaska.....	6.6	7.0	7.0	Montana.....	4.1	3.4	3.6
Arizona.....	4.7	4.1	4.3	Nebraska.....	3.8	3.2	3.4
Arkansas.....	4.9	4.8	5.1	Nevada.....	4.1	3.8	4.1
California.....	5.4	4.8	4.9	New Hampshire.....	3.6	3.4	3.4
Colorado.....	5.3	4.3	4.3	New Jersey.....	4.3	4.5	5.1
Connecticut.....	4.9	4.6	3.9	New Mexico.....	5.4	4.0	4.3
Delaware.....	4.0	3.6	3.7	New York.....	5.0	4.7	4.9
District of Columbia.....	6.7	5.3	5.5	North Carolina.....	5.2	4.5	4.3
Florida.....	3.9	3.1	3.0	North Dakota.....	3.4	3.2	3.3
Georgia.....	5.2	4.5	4.6	Ohio.....	5.9	5.0	5.5
Hawaii.....	2.8	2.6	2.8	Oklahoma.....	4.4	4.0	3.9
Idaho.....	4.0	3.2	3.4	Oregon.....	6.3	5.5	5.5
Illinois.....	5.9	5.1	5.1	Pennsylvania.....	5.0	4.5	4.7
Indiana.....	5.2	4.9	4.9	Rhode Island.....	5.0	5.1	5.4
Iowa.....	4.6	3.8	3.6	South Carolina.....	6.5	6.5	6.6
Kansas.....	5.1	4.7	4.6	South Dakota.....	3.9	3.3	3.0
Kentucky.....	5.9	6.0	6.1	Tennessee.....	5.6	5.1	5.4
Louisiana.....	5.2	4.8	4.8	Texas.....	5.3	5.0	5.1
Maine.....	4.8	4.1	4.2	Utah.....	4.4	3.4	3.5
Maryland.....	4.1	3.4	3.5	Vermont.....	3.3	3.3	3.3
Massachusetts.....	4.8	4.9	4.9	Virginia.....	3.5	3.1	3.3
Michigan.....	6.9	6.8	7.2	Washington.....	5.6	4.6	4.7
Minnesota.....	4.0	4.1	4.1	West Virginia.....	4.8	3.9	4.1
Mississippi.....	6.9	7.9	7.7	Wisconsin.....	4.6	4.7	4.8
				Wyoming.....	3.4	2.9	3.2

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

State	Apr. 2005	Mar. 2006 ^P	Apr. 2006 ^P	State	Apr. 2005	Mar. 2006 ^P	Apr. 2006 ^P
Alabama.....	2,146,310	2,170,027	2,173,549	Missouri.....	3,021,458	3,041,642	3,057,244
Alaska.....	337,747	343,132	342,261	Montana.....	491,131	502,738	502,820
Arizona.....	2,830,531	2,929,001	2,948,610	Nebraska.....	985,876	982,470	988,156
Arkansas.....	1,354,064	1,403,372	1,398,405	Nevada.....	1,210,546	1,254,539	1,264,900
California.....	17,640,292	17,721,658	17,735,331	New Hampshire.....	730,408	737,350	735,336
Colorado.....	2,544,616	2,610,349	2,636,743	New Jersey.....	4,408,739	4,496,740	4,501,845
Connecticut.....	1,814,238	1,831,595	1,830,765	New Mexico.....	933,381	954,356	958,045
Delaware.....	435,405	443,671	444,650	New York.....	9,397,170	9,508,754	9,516,836
District of Columbia.....	297,572	290,926	288,496	North Carolina.....	4,311,766	4,378,767	4,396,045
Florida.....	8,611,706	8,859,301	8,903,547	North Dakota.....	357,910	363,995	363,858
Georgia.....	4,561,511	4,665,983	4,693,861	Ohio.....	5,892,166	5,899,195	5,927,299
Hawaii.....	630,072	645,755	645,612	Oklahoma.....	1,735,275	1,757,040	1,757,866
Idaho.....	735,055	758,185	761,166	Oregon.....	1,857,250	1,877,914	1,877,393
Illinois.....	6,463,729	6,512,722	6,525,076	Pennsylvania.....	6,295,768	6,316,621	6,318,748
Indiana.....	3,196,142	3,261,053	3,252,021	Rhode Island.....	567,466	574,572	578,434
Iowa.....	1,657,325	1,666,123	1,674,232	South Carolina.....	2,067,355	2,110,505	2,123,788
Kansas.....	1,473,258	1,470,096	1,481,308	South Dakota.....	431,106	432,299	432,468
Kentucky.....	1,993,068	2,024,109	2,022,013	Tennessee.....	2,912,651	2,940,138	2,960,505
Louisiana.....	2,108,153	1,871,974	1,872,671	Texas.....	11,176,302	11,397,187	11,390,908
Maine.....	708,413	714,435	716,322	Utah.....	1,261,443	1,305,662	1,314,225
Maryland.....	2,920,934	2,974,700	2,997,726	Vermont.....	354,110	361,073	360,256
Massachusetts.....	3,362,922	3,356,017	3,338,587	Virginia.....	3,919,851	3,988,069	4,013,438
Michigan.....	5,105,881	5,130,778	5,157,583	Washington.....	3,275,523	3,337,513	3,346,705
Minnesota.....	2,962,628	2,948,168	2,946,100	West Virginia.....	796,499	813,562	813,702
Mississippi.....	1,348,079	1,319,887	1,314,286	Wisconsin.....	3,036,661	3,074,840	3,079,583
				Wyoming.....	282,849	290,053	291,957

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	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P
TOTAL NONFARM.....	131,435	133,631	133,210	133,376	133,617	133,792	133,840	133,877	134,231	134,376	134,530	134,730	134,905	135,017	135,109
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	109,814	111,836	111,437	111,590	111,795	111,941	111,985	112,025	112,351	112,498	112,686	112,854	113,006	113,099	113,173
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	21,882	22,141	22,126	22,133	22,131	22,146	22,143	22,179	22,264	22,282	22,335	22,373	22,381	22,419	22,416
Natural resources and															
mining.....	591	629	620	623	624	627	631	636	641	644	648	653	661	670	671
Logging.....	67.6	65.2	64.0	63.7	63.8	63.4	62.7	62.1	62.1	62.0	62.1	62.3	63.0	63.8	63.6
Mining.....	523.0	563.5	556.1	559.7	559.9	563.1	567.9	573.8	579.3	582.1	585.6	590.8	597.7	606.2	607.2
Oil and gas extraction.....	123.4	125.8	125.2	125.3	126.1	126.2	126.5	127.4	128.9	128.7	129.9	130.9	131.9	133.5	133.7
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	205.1	219.3	211.9	213.9	212.7	212.6	212.7	214.5	215.0	214.3	214.4	216.0	217.6	218.2	218.3
Coal mining.....	70.6	77.7	72.7	73.5	74.1	73.7	74.5	75.1	75.1	75.4	76.0	77.2	78.3	78.7	78.3
Support activities for mining.....	194.6	218.4	219.0	220.5	221.1	224.3	228.7	231.9	235.4	239.1	241.3	243.9	248.2	254.5	255.2
Construction.....	6,976	7,233	7,255	7,277	7,283	7,306	7,325	7,347	7,409	7,416	7,460	7,494	7,495	7,505	7,509
Construction of buildings.....	1,630.0	1,700.9	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	1,756.0	1,752.3
Heavy and civil engineering.....	907.4	933.2	947.1	961.2	961.0	961.4	963.9	965.3	977.1	974.8	987.0	992.4	990.5	987.5	987.6
Specialty trade contractors.....	4,438.6	4,598.7	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	4,761.5	4,768.6
Manufacturing.....	14,315	14,279	14,251	14,233	14,224	14,213	14,187	14,196	14,214	14,222	14,227	14,226	14,225	14,244	14,236
Production workers.....	10,072	10,096	10,059	10,054	10,050	10,054	10,048	10,069	10,103	10,123	10,155	10,164	10,170	10,192	10,197
Durable goods.....	8,924	8,950	8,964	8,953	8,946	8,950	8,933	8,952	8,960	8,970	8,977	8,981	8,992	9,017	9,017
Production workers.....	6,139	6,212	6,205	6,208	6,204	6,222	6,218	6,249	6,274	6,299	6,323	6,331	6,347	6,370	6,383
Wood products.....	549.6	550.8	551.8	553.9	553.6	553.7	552.2	550.7	556.7	558.9	560.7	557.5	558.3	554.5	554.2
Nonmetallic mineral products	505.5	501.3	504.0	504.5	501.8	501.5	501.1	500.8	502.0	500.7	505.1	506.5	507.2	506.6	505.1
Primary metals.....	466.8	466.5	469.1	468.2	468.1	468.0	469.7	470.5	471.5	469.4	472.9	470.9	473.1	472.9	473.2
Fabricated metal products.....	1,497.1	1,521.4	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	1,538.0	1,539.6
Machinery.....	1,143.0	1,157.2	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	1,174.9	1,178.1
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,322.8	1,332.2	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	1,329.0	1,328.3
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	210.0	213.6	205.8	207.8	207.6	207.8	207.4	207.9	206.3	205.7	201.7	201.8	202.7	203.1	202.8
Communications equipment.....	148.4	154.7	147.5	147.6	147.6	147.6	147.9	148.2	148.0	149.2	147.3	148.8	149.3	149.6	150.2
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	454.1	447.2	450.5	451.4	451.4	451.7	451.8	450.7	450.6	451.0	451.2	453.1	453.1	457.8	457.9
Electronic instruments.....	431.4	439.5	436.0	438.0	439.1	440.1	440.6	441.6	442.0	441.7	443.1	445.0	444.3	446.4	445.8
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	445.1	440.6	438.2	435.0	434.3	434.5	431.8	431.1	434.3	434.4	436.5	437.6	439.3	441.4	443.5
Transportation equipment.....	1,765.7	1,764.8	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	1,785.2	1,782.5
Furniture and related products.....	573.3	561.3	563.7	562.6	561.3	561.3	561.3	560.5	558.4	558.0	557.4	557.5	557.6	558.5	557.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	655.5	654.0	652.1	653.6	656.9	655.9	655.0	653.6	654.7	655.8	654.1	656.5	656.7	655.5	655.2
Nondurable goods.....	5,391	5,329	5,287	5,280	5,278	5,263	5,254	5,244	5,254	5,252	5,250	5,245	5,233	5,227	5,219
Production workers.....	3,933	3,884	3,854	3,846	3,846	3,832	3,830	3,820	3,829	3,824	3,832	3,833	3,823	3,822	3,814
Food manufacturing.....	1,493.7	1,484.6	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	1,462.4	1,461.3
Beverages and tobacco products.....	194.6	190.9	191.9	191.0	190.8	189.9	191.0	192.4	193.4	192.3	194.4	194.3	194.4	195.0	194.7
Textile mills.....	236.9	223.1	220.2	219.3	217.5	216.2	214.7	213.2	210.9	209.0	208.6	206.3	203.7	201.7	200.2
Textile product mills.....	175.7	179.2	172.2	171.3	172.0	172.0	173.0	173.8	174.5	173.9	175.4	173.9	170.5	168.1	168.0
Apparel.....	285.5	258.3	261.4	260.1	259.4	257.1	255.1	251.8	253.7	253.5	253.7	253.1	252.8	252.3	250.0
Leather and allied products.....	41.8	43.3	39.0	39.1	39.5	39.7	39.5	39.6	39.5	39.7	38.9	38.4	37.5	37.7	37.7
Paper and paper products.....	495.5	495.2	486.8	485.1	484.6	483.2	480.5	478.5	478.5	478.1	477.7	477.3	475.2	472.8	472.7
Printing and related support activities.....	662.6	656.1	649.1	648.6	646.4	645.3	646.4	645.1	644.8	644.0	643.4	644.1	644.1	643.0	641.4
Petroleum and coal products.....	111.7	116.1	113.7	113.2	113.3	113.6	113.0	113.1	112.3	112.3	111.5	112.9	113.3	114.0	114.5
Chemicals.....	887.0	878.9	877.9	878.4	879.4	878.3	880.3	879.3	881.5	884.0	886.4	885.8	887.0	887.1	887.4
Plastics and rubber products.....	805.7	803.4	800.0	798.8	800.1	799.2	799.5	799.1	799.4	798.9	796.2	796.4	793.6	792.5	791.1
SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	109,553	111,490	111,084	111,243	111,486	111,646	111,697	111,698	111,967	112,094	112,195	112,357	112,524	112,598	112,693
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	87,932	89,696	89,311	89,457	89,664	89,795	89,842	89,846	90,087	90,216	90,351	90,481	90,625	90,680	90,757
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25,533	25,833	25,897	25,908	25,976	25,985	25,944	25,945	26,006	26,015	26,042	26,048	26,075	26,053	26,038
Wholesale trade.....	5,662.9	5,724.0	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	5,833.5	5,844.2
Durable goods.....	2,950.5	2,987.8	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	3,044.7	3,048.4
Nondurable goods.....	2,010.0	2,012.0	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	2,034.4	2,039.6
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	702.4	724.3	733.1	735.0	738.3	740.8	742.4	743.8	743.3	742.3	747.7	748.0	751.4	754.4	756.2
Retail trade.....	15,058.2	15,174.1	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	15,280.4	15,227.4
Motor vehicles and parts dealers ¹	1,902.3	1,915.8	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	1,911.0	1,909.1
Automobile dealers.....	1,257.3	1,250.8	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	1,245.6	1,244.0
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	563.4	568.0	579.1	575.8	578.5	578.8	580.9	581.5	583.3	583.0	589.6	590.7	591.3	595.3	594.8
Electronics and appliance stores.....	516.2	527.8	527.8	531.1	534.0	537.3	539.9	540.5	541.2	540.5	534.2	536.5	535.1	534.8	534.3

See notes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2005								2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,227.1	1,269.0	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	1,313.9	1,316.8
Food and beverage stores.....	2,821.6	2,829.5	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	2,808.8	2,800.6
Health and personal care stores.....	941.1	955.7	955.7	955.1	954.1	960.4	953.8	959.3	964.7	966.1	959.4	955.9	960.3	956.8	959.1
Gasoline stations.....	875.6	875.5	872.1	869.0	874.6	876.2	873.9	874.6	869.1	869.6	869.4	870.2	866.0	867.0	862.5
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,364.3	1,402.8	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	1,418.6	1,413.3
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	641.3	636.0	644.2	644.1	642.7	643.0	631.3	638.7	641.5	640.0	641.3	637.8	634.5	632.8	628.6
General merchandise stores1..	2,863.1	2,853.8	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	2,892.0	2,882.0
Department stores.....	1,605.3	1,622.3	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	1,591.4	1,584.4
Miscellaneous store retailers...	913.5	919.0	904.2	905.2	903.1	903.9	902.2	899.1	897.3	899.0	901.5	900.7	902.5	899.5	895.5
Nonstore retailers.....	428.8	421.3	431.6	431.9	433.2	435.1	438.7	437.7	438.4	435.6	435.4	430.3	430.6	429.9	430.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,248.6	4,358.6	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	4,398.1	4,405.7
Air transportation.....	514.5	502.6	506.8	505.6	503.6	501.6	495.1	493.7	488.9	486.9	489.0	489.1	487.6	489.0	485.1
Rail transportation.....	225.7	223.4	229.4	229.1	228.9	228.4	228.2	228.1	227.8	227.3	227.4	227.4	227.5	227.4	227.8
Water transportation.....	56.4	62.8	59.7	60.0	60.2	61.0	61.8	62.6	63.6	63.7	63.4	63.0	62.5	62.8	62.2
Truck transportation.....	1,351.7	1,392.7	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	1,417.4	1,417.0
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	384.9	391.2	387.5	381.5	387.3	386.7	388.0	388.5	394.9	392.2	394.1	394.6	394.5	391.0	396.8
Pipeline transportation.....	38.4	39.3	37.6	37.5	37.4	37.6	37.6	37.2	37.2	37.0	37.4	37.5	37.7	37.8	37.9
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	27.2	28.0	29.7	30.6	31.4	31.7	31.8	31.5	31.4	31.1	30.3	31.5	32.4	31.8	31.9
Support activities for transportation.....	535.1	555.3	551.8	549.4	549.5	549.2	551.9	549.8	553.9	556.2	560.7	564.7	562.2	564.2	565.8
Couriers and messengers.....	556.6	583.1	571.2	571.2	571.3	574.1	573.8	576.3	576.8	579.7	576.8	576.5	575.2	577.6	578.4
Warehousing and storage	558.1	580.1	582.5	586.7	587.1	589.2	589.8	588.7	592.0	593.5	594.9	595.6	595.6	599.1	602.8
Utilities.....	563.8	576.0	556.2	556.2	557.7	559.1	558.9	559.4	560.1	559.7	559.3	560.4	559.5	560.5	561.1
Information.....	3,118	3,142.0	3,065	3,062	3,061	3,065	3,071	3,058	3,064	3,066	3,065	3,073	3,072	3,070	3,061
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	909.1	907.7	901.5	902.7	905.9	904.8	904.4	903.7	902.8	902.5	901.5	903.9	903.5	904.4	902.0
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	385.0	393.1	379.8	376.6	375.9	381.2	390.6	379.3	383.5	387.7	391.2	389.7	389.5	384.4	376.1
Broadcasting, except Internet..	325.0	331.1	325.2	327.3	328.3	329.1	326.7	327.6	325.7	325.1	323.4	325.3	325.5	327.1	327.4
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	29.9	35.4	30.5	30.5	29.9	30.1	30.4	30.1	30.1	30.4	29.6	30.7	30.3	30.4	30.5
Telecommunications.....	1,034.6	1,032.8	1,000.2	998.6	996.8	994.2	993.4	991.2	995.1	993.3	991.3	994.6	993.2	993.5	992.8
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	383.7	391.8	377.8	376.4	373.6	375.6	376.1	376.9	376.7	377.8	377.4	378.7	380.7	380.0	381.3
Other information services.....	50.8	50.4	49.9	50.3	50.7	50.1	49.7	49.4	49.9	49.6	50.4	49.6	49.4	49.7	50.4
Financial activities.....	8,031	8,227.0	8,101	8,114	8,136	8,155	8,172	8,201	8,217	8,223	8,244	8,268	8,282	8,308	8,317
Finance and insurance.....	5,949.0	6,077	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	6,134.5	6,137.3
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	21.8	20.4	20.8	20.8	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.9	21.0	21.2	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.5
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,817.0	2,920.4	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	2,921.3	2,923.7
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,751.5	1,805.3	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	1,813.6	1,815.0
Commercial banking.....	1,280.8	1,313.3	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	1,320.1	1,320.7
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	766.1	790.6	780.7	778.4	779.6	783.4	786.2	790.5	790.7	790.4	792.9	795.9	798.8	800.7	802.2
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,258.6	2,260.8	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	2,302.5	2,300.6
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	85.4	85.2	85.4	87.0	86.8	86.3	86.2	87.1	87.5	87.8	87.5	87.8	88.2	88.6	89.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2,081.9	2,149.3	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	2,173.8	2,179.6
Real estate.....	1,415.1	1,465.9	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	1,499.3	1,499.8
Rental and leasing services.....	641.1	657.6	644.5	646.2	647.4	647.8	646.8	645.1	643.9	645.0	643.3	643.9	644.9	646.1	651.4
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	25.7	25.9	27.3	26.9	27.1	27.2	27.5	27.7	27.9	27.9	27.9	28.0	28.2	28.4	28.4
Professional and business services.....	16,395	16,935	16,794	16,844	16,898	16,932	16,997	16,991	17,061	17,121	17,127	17,156	17,199	17,211	17,256
Professional and technical services ¹	6,774.0	6,965.9	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	7,192.0	7,217.7
Legal services.....	1,163.1	1,160.2	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	1,162.5	1,158.0
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	805.9	862.0	829.8	837.3	841.3	845.5	848.9	851.0	847.5	859.0	847.0	846.2	849.9	852.7	861.3
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,258.2	1,315.9	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	1,360.6	1,366.9

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	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,148.6	1,186.2	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	1,243.1	1,255.4
Management and technical consulting services.....	789.9	809.3	836.2	841.4	847.6	851.0	852.9	855.5	861.4	865.4	867.8	871.7	875.4	878.0	880.1
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,724.4	1,731.9	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	1,775.4	1,778.1
Administrative and waste services.....	7,896.0	8,237.1	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	8,244.0	8,260.6
Administrative and support services ¹	7,567.4	7,914.4	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	7,908.5	7,925.5
Employment services ¹	3,428.5	3,707.6	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	3,633.9	3,636.8
Temporary help services.....	2,387.2	2,555.0	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	2,596.8	2,599.9
Business support services.....	757.8	750.1	764.5	760.8	759.5	759.4	757.2	752.7	754.7	751.8	760.7	760.6	761.3	761.6	764.7
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,693.7	1,730.6	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	1,766.0	1,768.9
Waste management and remediation services.....	328.6	322.6	330.3	333.6	337.6	336.9	334.0	330.2	332.7	334.1	335.2	334.4	335.8	335.5	335.1
Educational and health services.....	16,953	17,344.0	17,291	17,333	17,368	17,413	17,451	17,440	17,481	17,507	17,544	17,585	17,622	17,650	17,682
Educational services.....	2,762.5	2,830.0	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	2,849.2	2,854.5
Health care and social assistance.....	14,190.2	14,515	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	14,800.4	14,827.9
Ambulatory health care services ¹	4,952.3	5,090.9	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	5,240.1	5,251.0
Offices of physicians.....	2,047.8	2,120.3	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	2,162.1	2,168.7
Outpatient care centers.....	450.5	459.7	469.5	471.2	474.7	476.5	479.3	480.6	482.4	484.1	485.9	486.9	488.6	488.8	489.5
Home health care services.....	776.6	803.3	809.6	815.1	817.1	819.6	820.5	820.8	824.3	822.1	829.1	831.9	835.8	835.5	839.7
Hospitals.....	4,284.7	4,375.5	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	4,409.6	4,418.4
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	2,818.4	2,845.2	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	2,888.4	2,892.6
Nursing care facilities.....	1,576.9	1,574.3	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	1,585.4	1,588.4
Social assistance ¹	2,134.8	2,202.9	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	2,262.3	2,265.9
Child day care services.....	764.7	792.4	780.4	787.4	786.6	785.7	787.8	793.2	792.9	793.3	795.1	795.8	795.6	797.0	796.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	12,493	12,748.0	12,778	12,802	12,833	12,860	12,826	12,840	12,881	12,898	12,932	12,955	12,976	12,989	12,993
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,849.6	1,828.4	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	1,911.5	1,908.1
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	367.5	359.3	369.7	372.0	372.2	372.9	372.2	365.0	362.8	362.1	356.3	364.9	364.4	369.2	374.6
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	118.3	116.9	121.1	121.5	121.3	121.1	123.2	121.6	121.0	121.6	121.4	121.9	121.5	122.8	124.0
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,363.8	1,352.3	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	1,419.5	1,409.5
Accommodations and food services.....	10,643.2	10,919.3	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	11,077.7	11,084.7
Accommodations.....	1,789.5	1,830.2	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	1,795.4	1,793.4
Food services and drinking places.....	8,853.7	9,089.1	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	9,282.3	9,291.3
Other services.....	5,409	5,467.0	5,385	5,394	5,392	5,385	5,381	5,371	5,377	5,386	5,397	5,396	5,399	5,399	5,410
Repair and maintenance.....	1,228.8	1,239.0	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	1,249.8	1,257.4
Personal and laundry services	1,272.9	1,280.3	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	1,269.7	1,268.1
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,907.5	2,947.6	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	2,879.3	2,884.2
Government.....	21,621	21,795.0	21,773	21,786	21,822	21,851	21,855	21,852	21,880	21,878	21,844	21,876	21,899	21,918	21,936
Federal.....	2,730	2,719.0	2,725	2,727	2,726	2,725	2,725	2,724	2,728	2,713	2,705	2,707	2,706	2,704	2,702
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	1,947.5	1,939	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	1,937.9	1,936.1
U.S. Postal Service.....	782.1	780	774.7	775.7	775.5	774.6	774.7	774.1	774.9	772.1	769.1	767.9	769.3	766.2	765.9
State.....	4,982	5,030.0	5,017	5,016	5,023	5,024	5,026	5,022	5,032	5,036	5,007	5,024	5,024	5,032	5,043
Education.....	2,238.1	2,283.0	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	2,250.0	2,262.7
Other State government.....	2,743.9	2,747.2	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	2,777.3	2,780.2
Local.....	13,909	14,046	14,031	14,043	14,073	14,102	14,104	14,106	14,120	14,129	14,132	14,145	14,169	14,182	14,191
Education.....	7,765.2	7,856.0	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	7,927.3	7,927.6
Other local government.....	6,144.1	6,189.9	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	6,254.3	6,263.6

¹ Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2005									2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P	
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.0	40.1	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.6	40.3	
Natural resources and mining	44.5	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	44.9	
Construction	38.3	38.6	38.4	38.6	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.5	39.2	38.7	39.1	38.9	38.9	39.1	38.5	
Manufacturing	40.8	40.7	40.4	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.7	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.2	
Overtime hours.....	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	
Durable goods.....	41.3	41.1	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.6	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.5	
Overtime hours.....	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	
Wood products.....	40.7	40.0	39.7	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	40.8	40.5	40.1	40.1	40.3	40.4	40.4	40.2	
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	42.3	42.0	41.9	41.9	41.7	41.6	41.9	42.6	43.5	42.7	43.1	42.9	43.0	43.3	43.0	
Primary metals.....	43.1	43.0	42.5	42.7	43.1	43.2	43.4	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.7	43.6	43.4	43.4	43.6	
Fabricated metal products.....	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.9	40.8	41.6	41.2	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.5	41.7	41.5	
Machinery.....	41.9	42.1	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.0	42.1	42.2	42.0	41.9	41.8	42.1	42.1	42.6	42.5	
Computer and electronic products.....	40.4	40.0	39.8	39.8	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.7	40.6	
Electrical equipment and appliances..	40.7	40.6	40.2	40.3	40.8	40.9	41.3	41.4	41.0	40.9	41.2	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.3	
Transportation equipment.....	42.5	42.5	41.8	42.1	42.3	42.7	42.7	43.0	42.7	42.6	42.6	42.7	42.8	43.0	42.9	
Furniture and related products.....	39.5	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.2	38.5	38.3	38.2	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.6	
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.5	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.3	38.7	38.8	39.0	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.7	38.5	
Nondurable goods.....	40.0	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	40.6	
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	
Food manufacturing.....	39.3	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	39.9	
Beverage and tobacco products.....	39.2	40.0	38.9	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.5	40.8	40.1	40.0	39.9	39.9	40.2	40.1	40.7	
Textile mills.....	40.1	40.3	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.6	41.0	40.6	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.4	
Textile product mills.....	38.9	38.8	38.8	37.8	38.2	38.7	38.7	38.8	39.6	40.0	40.1	40.4	39.6	40.2	40.6	
Apparel.....	36.0	35.8	35.1	35.4	35.5	35.8	35.8	36.1	35.9	35.6	36.0	35.8	36.0	36.5	36.7	
Leather and allied products.....	38.4	38.3	38.4	38.7	39.0	38.6	38.5	38.7	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.3	39.5	38.8	39.3	
Paper and paper products.....	42.1	42.5	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.4	42.8	42.9	42.5	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.4	42.9	43.2	
Printing and related support activities.....	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.2	38.4	38.4	38.6	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.8	39.0	39.0	39.3	39.2	
Petroleum and coal products.....	44.9	45.6	45.8	45.8	45.4	45.2	47.4	47.3	45.8	44.5	45.0	44.6	45.0	45.1	45.3	
Chemicals.....	42.8	42.2	42.3	42.1	42.1	41.6	42.0	42.9	42.3	42.5	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.7	42.3	
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.4	40.0	39.7	39.7	39.6	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.8	40.8	40.7	
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.3	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.3	
Wholesale trade.....	37.8	37.7	37.7	37.6	37.6	37.5	37.7	37.8	37.8	37.9	37.8	37.9	37.8	38.1	37.9	
Retail trade.....	30.7	30.6	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.5	30.4	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.4	
Transportation and warehousing.....	37.2	37.0	37.1	37.0	37.0	36.9	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.6	36.5	
Utilities.....	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.3	
Information	36.3	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	36.5	
Financial activities	35.5	35.9	36.0	36.1	36.1	36.0	36.0	36.1	35.9	35.9	36.0	35.7	35.6	35.7	35.5	
Professional and business services	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	34.4	
Education and health services	32.4	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	32.6	
Leisure and hospitality	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.8	25.8	25.7	25.8	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	
Other services	31.0	30.9	30.9	31.0	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.0	30.9	

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

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

p = preliminary.

14. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2005									2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P	
TOTAL PRIVATE																
Current dollars.....	\$15.67	\$16.11	\$16.03	\$16.07	\$16.14	\$16.16	\$16.19	\$16.28	\$16.28	\$16.35	\$16.40	\$16.47	\$16.51	\$16.61	\$16.62	
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.23	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	8.15	
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	17.19	17.60	17.55	17.59	17.63	17.68	17.66	17.74	17.74	17.77	17.79	17.80	17.82	17.87	17.92	
Natural resources and mining.....	18.07	18.73	18.58	18.66	18.74	18.88	19.03	19.04	18.95	19.12	19.33	19.40	19.52	19.71	19.82	
Construction.....	19.23	19.48	19.37	19.43	19.52	19.51	19.54	19.58	19.59	19.65	19.63	19.66	19.65	19.70	19.86	
Manufacturing.....	16.15	16.56	16.54	16.56	16.58	16.65	16.60	16.71	16.68	16.70	16.71	16.72	16.74	16.78	16.79	
Excluding overtime.....	15.29	15.68	15.69	15.70	15.71	15.76	15.73	15.82	15.79	15.83	15.84	15.83	15.87	15.89	15.90	
Durable goods.....	16.82	17.35	17.29	17.32	17.36	17.45	17.38	17.51	17.50	17.52	17.53	17.54	17.57	17.60	17.65	
Nondurable goods.....	15.05	15.27	15.31	15.29	15.27	15.30	15.30	15.35	15.29	15.31	15.33	15.33	15.33	15.37	15.33	
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	15.26	15.71	15.63	15.67	15.75	15.76	15.80	15.89	15.89	15.97	16.03	16.11	16.16	16.27	16.27	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.58	14.95	14.87	14.89	15.00	14.98	14.98	15.05	15.04	15.10	15.13	15.19	15.20	15.30	15.29	
Wholesale trade.....	17.65	18.16	18.01	18.10	18.22	18.21	18.26	18.32	18.45	18.56	18.53	18.61	18.66	18.69	18.76	
Retail trade.....	12.08	12.37	12.36	12.35	12.45	12.41	12.35	12.43	12.35	12.39	12.44	12.46	12.47	12.58	12.53	
Transportation and warehousing.....	16.52	16.73	16.64	16.66	16.75	16.78	16.82	16.82	16.85	16.87	16.91	16.99	16.98	17.10	17.07	
Utilities.....	25.61	26.67	26.47	26.39	26.98	26.84	26.95	27.17	27.15	27.34	27.48	27.54	27.53	27.44	27.26	
Information.....	21.40	22.14	21.92	22.04	22.17	22.21	22.32	22.65	22.40	22.60	22.98	22.82	23.00	23.13	23.15	
Financial activities.....	17.52	17.97	17.81	17.87	17.95	17.92	18.01	18.09	18.20	18.27	18.33	18.45	18.49	18.64	18.64	
Professional and business services.....	17.48	18.02	17.98	18.03	18.11	18.14	18.15	18.30	18.29	18.42	18.54	18.66	18.80	18.98	18.94	
Education and health services.....	16.15	16.69	16.64	16.69	16.76	16.79	16.84	16.90	16.95	17.00	17.04	17.13	17.16	17.22	17.26	
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.91	9.13	9.10	9.12	9.13	9.16	9.22	9.22	9.24	9.27	9.27	9.36	9.42	9.49	9.54	
Other services.....	13.98	14.25	14.30	14.31	14.35	14.39	14.40	14.46	14.46	14.47	14.48	14.50	14.48	14.49	14.52	

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2005									2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P	
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$15.67	\$16.11	\$16.03	\$15.97	\$16.05	\$16.06	\$16.22	\$16.35	\$16.30	\$16.37	\$16.52	\$16.51	\$16.51	\$16.68	\$16.58	
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	16.03	16.07	16.14	16.16	16.19	16.28	16.28	16.35	16.40	16.47	16.51	16.61	16.62	
GOODS-PRODUCING	17.19	17.60	17.52	17.57	17.64	17.71	17.78	17.82	17.76	17.82	17.73	17.72	17.72	17.82	17.88	
Natural resources and mining	18.07	18.73	18.56	18.57	18.70	18.76	18.93	19.01	18.90	19.23	19.47	19.41	19.61	19.82	19.82	
Construction	19.23	19.46	19.29	19.36	19.56	19.59	19.69	19.75	19.61	19.68	19.50	19.57	19.53	19.61	19.77	
Manufacturing	16.15	16.56	16.51	16.52	16.50	16.60	16.66	16.70	16.70	16.81	16.76	16.71	16.71	16.76	16.76	
Durable goods.....	16.82	17.34	17.24	17.27	17.21	17.41	17.45	17.52	17.54	17.67	17.56	17.54	17.54	17.56	17.60	
Wood products	13.03	13.16	13.22	13.08	13.21	13.04	13.08	13.28	13.32	13.23	13.17	13.16	13.17	13.27	13.30	
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.25	16.61	16.59	16.79	16.93	16.85	16.76	16.71	16.55	16.53	16.51	16.55	16.61	16.72	16.59	
Primary metals	18.57	18.94	18.82	18.76	18.93	18.99	19.07	19.08	19.21	19.16	19.37	19.22	19.18	19.34	19.12	
Fabricated metal products	15.31	15.80	15.67	15.73	15.84	15.88	15.91	15.93	16.01	16.18	16.12	16.06	16.09	16.04	16.07	
Machinery	16.68	17.03	16.91	17.04	17.12	17.00	17.02	17.06	17.01	17.07	17.07	17.01	16.99	16.95	17.05	
Computer and electronic products	17.27	18.40	18.41	18.36	18.59	18.56	18.65	18.61	18.60	18.72	18.71	18.75	18.61	18.76	18.70	
Electrical equipment and appliances	14.90	15.25	15.05	15.11	15.29	15.34	15.32	15.39	15.42	15.56	15.47	15.48	15.42	15.37	15.42	
Transportation equipment	21.49	22.10	21.87	21.96	21.46	22.27	22.31	22.54	22.55	22.71	22.33	22.30	22.32	22.28	22.43	
Furniture and related products	13.16	13.44	13.42	13.47	13.44	13.45	13.55	13.45	13.45	13.52	13.53	13.48	13.50	13.70	13.66	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	13.84	14.08	14.04	14.02	14.22	14.11	14.06	14.08	14.12	14.20	14.08	14.08	14.30	14.37	14.40	
Nondurable goods.....	15.05	15.27	15.29	15.28	15.33	15.25	15.34	15.31	15.28	15.35	15.39	15.31	15.29	15.38	15.30	
Food manufacturing	12.98	13.04	13.03	13.03	13.01	12.98	13.08	13.00	13.06	13.13	13.08	13.01	13.02	13.08	13.11	
Beverages and tobacco products	19.14	18.79	19.19	18.73	19.05	18.46	18.67	18.57	18.76	18.59	18.41	18.24	18.19	18.39	18.24	
Textile mills	12.13	12.38	12.41	12.45	12.44	12.44	12.39	12.31	12.48	12.45	12.50	12.38	12.41	12.42	12.43	
Textile product mills	11.39	11.66	11.54	11.65	11.75	11.75	11.70	11.71	11.78	11.89	11.75	11.74	11.74	11.90	11.93	
Apparel	9.75	10.24	10.15	10.19	10.29	10.24	10.36	10.28	10.41	10.47	10.62	10.59	10.61	10.61	10.54	
Leather and allied products	11.63	11.50	11.42	11.50	11.54	11.55	11.70	11.49	11.57	11.33	11.25	11.00	11.11	11.25	11.45	
Paper and paper products	17.91	17.98	18.03	18.08	18.22	17.95	17.97	17.94	17.87	17.91	17.87	17.74	17.78	17.98	17.89	
Printing and related support activities	15.71	15.75	15.54	15.63	15.71	15.78	15.95	15.89	15.73	15.92	15.90	15.69	15.77	15.72	15.76	
Petroleum and coal products	24.39	24.54	24.58	24.50	24.59	24.13	24.39	24.59	24.64	24.62	24.74	24.78	24.81	24.74	24.36	
Chemicals	19.17	19.67	19.73	19.61	19.72	19.73	19.84	19.88	19.68	19.85	19.95	19.92	19.63	19.76	19.50	
Plastics and rubber products	14.59	14.82	14.88	14.88	14.92	14.92	14.87	14.80	14.78	14.84	15.00	14.89	14.90	14.93	14.90	
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	15.26	15.71	15.64	15.53	15.62	15.61	15.79	15.95	15.90	15.98	16.20	16.19	16.19	16.38	16.23	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.58	14.93	14.90	14.84	14.97	14.93	15.00	15.09	15.00	14.96	15.20	15.23	15.23	15.44	15.29	
Wholesale trade	17.65	18.16	18.03	17.99	18.17	18.13	18.23	18.42	18.46	18.58	18.64	18.65	18.60	18.86	18.70	
Retail trade	12.08	12.36	12.40	12.33	12.43	12.37	12.37	12.42	12.28	12.25	12.47	12.47	12.50	12.70	12.57	
Transportation and warehousing	16.52	16.71	16.58	16.64	16.79	16.79	16.82	16.83	16.88	16.86	16.92	16.95	16.96	17.11	16.99	
Utilities	25.61	26.70	26.51	26.22	26.83	26.64	27.19	27.26	27.37	27.44	27.53	27.60	27.60	27.69	27.24	
Information	21.40	22.07	21.88	21.78	21.98	22.09	22.40	22.80	22.45	22.61	23.08	22.84	22.89	23.19	23.11	
Financial activities	17.52	17.94	17.93	17.78	17.90	17.90	18.02	18.22	18.17	18.23	18.45	18.45	18.46	18.76	18.58	
Professional and business services	17.48	18.07	18.07	17.89	17.98	17.93	18.04	18.38	18.25	18.44	18.85	18.77	18.82	19.20	18.87	
Education and health services	16.15	16.72	16.59	16.63	16.80	16.76	16.87	16.90	16.94	17.04	17.10	17.14	17.16	17.23	17.20	
Leisure and hospitality	8.91	9.14	9.09	9.03	9.01	9.05	9.23	9.26	9.29	9.39	9.33	9.41	9.43	9.48	9.55	
Other services	13.98	14.33	14.35	14.25	14.24	14.29	14.39	14.45	14.46	14.52	14.55	14.54	14.49	14.58	14.54	

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2005								2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^p	May ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$528.36	\$543.65	\$543.42	\$539.79	\$542.49	\$544.43	\$549.86	\$557.54	\$550.94	\$551.67	\$558.38	\$553.09	\$554.74	\$565.45	\$558.75
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	540.21	541.56	545.53	544.59	547.22	550.26	550.26	552.63	554.32	556.69	558.04	563.08	561.76
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	688.17	705.28	700.80	706.31	700.31	713.71	721.87	723.49	721.06	719.93	710.97	708.80	712.34	711.02	724.14
Natural resources and mining.....	803.82	853.89	851.90	848.65	850.85	870.46	876.46	882.06	854.28	876.89	887.83	869.57	876.57	901.81	893.88
CONSTRUCTION.....	735.55	750.63	750.38	758.91	758.93	769.89	775.79	772.23	768.71	749.81	744.90	747.57	749.95	753.02	769.05
Manufacturing.....	658.59	673.61	667.00	669.06	658.35	673.96	684.73	688.04	688.04	695.93	685.48	680.10	685.11	677.10	690.51
Durable goods.....	694.13	713.05	705.12	708.07	693.56	715.55	725.92	730.58	731.42	738.61	723.47	720.89	726.16	714.69	730.40
Wood products.....	530.15	526.91	528.80	527.12	523.12	522.90	524.51	545.81	544.79	533.17	521.53	517.19	526.80	530.80	538.65
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	688.20	700.62	700.10	710.22	704.29	711.07	715.65	728.56	731.51	699.22	698.37	695.10	704.26	717.29	715.03
Primary metals.....	799.78	815.52	799.85	801.05	802.63	812.77	829.55	828.07	839.48	843.04	854.22	839.91	834.33	823.88	831.72
Fabricated metal products.....	628.80	647.32	639.34	640.21	638.35	646.32	653.90	665.87	664.42	674.71	665.76	660.07	666.13	649.62	666.91
Machinery.....	699.59	716.48	710.22	713.98	712.19	707.20	721.65	718.23	719.52	728.89	716.94	712.72	716.98	705.12	726.33
Computer and electronic products.....	697.83	735.82	732.72	727.06	738.02	734.98	753.46	757.43	760.74	763.78	754.01	753.75	753.71	752.28	757.35
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	606.97	619.19	602.00	607.42	614.66	625.87	637.31	643.30	641.47	645.74	638.91	631.58	633.76	613.26	632.22
Transportation equipment.....	912.98	938.37	916.35	931.10	869.13	950.93	963.79	973.73	967.40	990.16	949.03	949.98	957.53	926.85	966.73
Furniture and related products.....	519.62	527.11	519.35	532.07	526.85	531.28	540.65	521.86	520.52	529.98	514.14	516.28	518.40	520.60	524.54
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	533.07	545.19	543.35	543.98	534.67	546.06	546.93	550.53	547.86	552.38	542.08	544.90	554.84	547.50	554.40
Nonurable goods.....	602.53	609.13	605.48	606.62	602.47	605.43	618.20	616.99	617.31	624.75	620.22	613.93	616.19	613.66	619.65
Food manufacturing.....	509.55	508.03	505.56	506.87	504.79	507.52	516.66	510.90	515.87	522.57	515.35	507.39	511.69	506.20	523.09
Beverages and tobacco products.....	751.20	752.39	750.33	756.69	760.10	745.78	741.20	752.09	757.90	738.02	721.67	720.48	729.42	733.76	751.49
Textile mills.....	486.68	498.47	502.61	501.74	492.62	496.36	499.32	491.17	511.68	515.43	510.00	498.91	503.85	498.04	503.42
Textile product mills.....	443.12	455.19	444.29	445.03	444.15	452.38	458.64	456.69	470.02	483.92	473.53	473.12	466.08	468.86	480.78
Apparel.....	351.56	366.11	356.27	359.71	359.12	367.62	370.89	372.14	375.80	376.92	379.13	380.18	385.14	379.84	386.82
Leather and allied products.....	446.66	442.16	439.67	446.20	441.98	443.52	450.45	448.11	460.49	449.80	438.75	430.10	443.29	429.75	451.13
Paper and paper products.....	754.14	763.36	760.87	764.78	765.24	757.49	778.10	773.21	766.62	779.09	761.26	745.08	746.76	758.76	772.85
Printing and related support activities.....	603.97	604.80	590.52	592.38	598.55	604.37	623.65	616.53	608.75	617.70	618.51	611.91	616.61	609.94	613.06
Petroleum and coal products.....	1095.00	1117.94	1123.31	1117.20	1118.85	1078.61	1170.72	1170.48	1148.22	1095.59	1100.93	1087.84	1104.05	1125.67	1103.51
Chemicals.....	819.73	831.40	832.61	825.58	820.35	818.80	831.30	848.88	838.37	853.55	855.86	854.57	840.16	843.75	822.90
Plastics and rubber products.....	589.84	592.50	590.74	592.22	578.90	593.82	602.24	593.48	597.11	611.41	609.00	601.56	607.92	597.20	606.43
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	493.30	508.66	509.86	503.17	507.65	507.33	511.60	519.97	513.57	516.15	526.50	521.32	519.70	533.99	522.61
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	488.42	498.59	500.64	497.14	502.99	501.65	502.50	505.52	498.00	499.66	501.60	501.07	502.59	517.24	509.16
Wholesale trade.....	667.09	684.91	685.14	676.42	681.38	679.88	689.09	703.64	697.79	702.32	706.46	701.24	699.36	722.34	706.86
Retail trade.....	371.13	377.68	380.68	379.76	385.33	382.23	379.76	377.57	372.08	376.08	375.35	372.85	375.00	388.62	382.13
Transportation and warehousing.....	614.82	618.64	618.43	615.68	622.91	622.91	620.66	624.39	624.56	623.82	615.89	611.90	615.65	624.52	618.44
Utilities.....	1048.44	1097.16	1086.91	1082.89	1100.03	1092.24	1133.82	1134.02	1141.33	1133.27	1120.47	1128.84	1123.32	1146.37	1127.74
Information.....	777.05	805.89	803.00	792.79	802.27	808.49	819.84	843.60	821.67	827.53	849.34	831.38	830.91	855.71	836.58
Financial activities.....	622.87	644.71	652.65	638.30	642.61	642.61	643.31	665.03	648.67	650.81	673.43	654.98	651.64	680.99	655.87
Professional and business services.....	597.56	618.46	623.42	611.84	614.92	613.21	618.77	635.95	625.98	632.49	652.21	645.69	645.53	666.24	647.24
Education and health services.....	523.78	544.80	542.49	540.48	549.36	546.38	549.96	554.32	550.55	553.80	560.88	555.34	554.27	561.70	557.28
Leisure and hospitality.....	228.65	235.29	236.34	235.68	238.77	238.92	235.37	239.83	235.97	236.63	236.05	238.07	238.58	243.64	242.57
Other services.....	433.04	443.06	444.85	441.75	442.86	444.42	444.65	447.95	445.37	447.22	451.05	447.83	444.84	451.98	447.83

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	64.4	57.2							
Over 3-month span:												
2002.....	34.5	36.2	35.6	35.8	34.9	38.8	38.5	44.8	37.6	39.7	37.2	39.6
2003.....	40.6	34.2	34.7	32.7	35.3	41.7	38.5	33.8	42.6	47.8	49.8	50.5
2004.....	54.3	53.4	57.6	63.1	69.4	68.3	58.8	55.6	57.4	56.5	59.9	55.2
2005.....	52.9	56.7	59.2	60.4	56.8	60.8	60.4	59.7	57.9	52.2	57.0	63.7
2006.....	66.2	65.5	63.3	63.7	61.3							
Over 6-month span:												
2002.....	30.2	30.6	31.5	30.9	32.0	36.3	35.8	37.6	34.5	36.0	36.7	35.3
2003.....	34.4	31.8	31.8	34.0	32.7	36.2	33.3	32.4	40.5	45.3	46.4	47.7
2004.....	49.8	52.3	54.7	60.8	63.3	63.8	63.1	63.5	59.0	61.3	55.9	55.6
2005.....	55.4	57.7	57.4	58.8	55.2	58.6	60.8	59.5	60.6	57.7	58.5	60.6
2006.....	61.2	61.5	63.1	67.6	66.5							
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	62.6	63.5							
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	57.7	46.4							
Over 3-month span:												
2002.....	9.5	9.5	11.3	17.9	14.9	17.9	22.6	25.6	22.6	17.3	9.5	11.9
2003.....	18.5	11.3	12.5	8.3	7.7	11.3	14.9	15.5	16.7	27.4	32.1	35.7
2004.....	43.5	42.3	43.5	53.6	57.7	58.9	53.6	48.8	48.2	40.5	38.1	31.0
2005.....	35.7	39.9	42.9	39.9	37.5	41.1	39.3	35.7	39.9	36.3	36.9	50.0
2006.....	56.0	51.8	48.8	50.6	47.6							
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	51.2	49.4							
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	42.9	40.5							

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent						
	2005		2006					2005		2006				
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May ^P	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May ^P
Total ²	4,031	3,941	3,981	3,994	4,089	4,070	3,989	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Industry														
Total private ²	3,604	3,509	3,533	3,531	3,633	3,603	3,542	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0
Construction.....	146	170	114	121	144	138	125	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.6
Manufacturing.....	333	313	324	318	318	323	308	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	696	661	687	660	651	672	706	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6
Professional and business services.....	782	750	777	716	702	748	677	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.8
Education and health services.....	601	618	627	640	692	674	643	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	519	522	507	587	506	485	518	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.8
Government.....	434	435	449	460	458	467	452	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0
Region³														
Northeast.....	704	718	740	707	732	672	663	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5
South.....	1,562	1,612	1,550	1,547	1,634	1,600	1,627	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3
Midwest.....	748	738	745	797	721	770	762	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.4
West.....	1,046	919	928	957	985	1,022	960	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	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				
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May ^P	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May ^P
Total ²	4,813	4,694	4,941	4,954	4,884	4,649	4,962	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.7
Industry														
Total private ²	4,498	4,397	4,584	4,578	4,503	4,301	4,586	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.1
Construction.....	393	426	379	403	344	376	365	5.3	5.8	5.1	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.9
Manufacturing.....	335	307	366	333	341	328	377	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	954	1,011	1,177	1,117	1,103	1,029	1,047	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.0
Professional and business services.....	907	849	953	841	922	858	1,004	5.3	5.0	5.6	4.9	5.4	5.0	5.8
Education and health services.....	459	467	446	435	435	481	518	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	895	853	847	1,019	899	775	810	6.9	6.6	6.6	7.9	6.9	6.0	6.2
Government.....	314	293	352	379	397	361	380	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7
Region³														
Northeast.....	747	698	727	814	914	849	834	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.3
South.....	1,813	1,817	1,946	2,061	1,803	1,777	1,874	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.9
Midwest.....	1,031	1,038	1,043	1,045	1,117	965	1,136	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.6
West.....	1,188	1,127	1,176	1,083	1,127	1,152	1,115	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2005		2006					2005		2006					
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May ^P	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May ^P	
Total ²	4,476	4,359	4,285	4,531	4,681	4,495	4,654	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	
Industry															
Total private ²	4,205	4,067	3,995	4,252	4,360	4,203	4,339	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8	
Construction.....	371	348	374	335	422	373	461	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.5	5.6	5.0	6.1	
Manufacturing.....	388	355	353	380	427	346	382	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.7	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,003	1,027	880	997	989	1,022	1,005	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	
Professional and business services.....	753	735	780	826	798	790	854	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.6	5.0	
Education and health services.....	418	400	353	403	399	437	440	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	
Leisure and hospitality.....	834	843	848	881	769	770	742	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	
Government.....	270	270	300	285	326	302	321	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	
Region³															
Northeast.....	619	685	701	736	714	711	781	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.1	
South.....	1,711	1,759	1,653	1,694	1,810	1,710	1,744	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.6	
Midwest.....	1,081	934	987	1,032	1,014	992	1,052	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	
West.....	1,004	997	970	1,054	1,188	1,116	1,075	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.5	4.0	3.7	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 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					
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May ^P	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May ^P	
Total ²	2,683	2,567	2,577	2,663	2,763	2,541	2,737	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	
Industry															
Total private ²	2,540	2,428	2,435	2,526	2,606	2,383	2,579	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	
Construction.....	183	189	179	153	182	167	208	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.8	
Manufacturing.....	210	184	196	202	205	175	207	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.5	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	606	634	551	602	598	613	624	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	
Professional and business services.....	359	365	415	422	426	409	444	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	
Education and health services.....	277	254	225	279	267	253	280	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	
Leisure and hospitality.....	595	558	569	607	561	535	529	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.1	
Government.....	142	139	143	139	156	159	159	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	.7	.7	
Region³															
Northeast.....	333	390	369	368	383	370	386	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	
South.....	1,102	1,069	1,068	1,114	1,129	1,026	1,132	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3	
Midwest.....	572	481	571	600	619	575	590	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	
West.....	657	618	569	567	642	593	620	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.1	

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

P = preliminary.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

Virgin Islands.

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

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

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

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

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers ¹	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all industries²										
Establishments, first quarter	7,933,974	4,768,812	1,331,834	872,241	597,662	203,030	115,598	28,856	10,454	5,487
Employment, March	105,583,548	7,095,128	8,810,097	11,763,253	18,025,655	13,970,194	17,299,058	9,864,934	7,090,739	11,664,490
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	124,527	72,088	23,248	14,773	9,226	2,893	1,593	501	161	44
Employment, March	1,526,176	110,155	153,629	198,895	275,811	198,122	241,559	171,063	108,563	68,379
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	795,029	523,747	129,201	76,215	46,096	12,837	5,604	1,006	262	61
Employment, March	6,285,841	746,296	846,521	1,021,722	1,371,071	872,274	823,846	338,107	172,944	93,060
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	381,159	148,469	65,027	57,354	54,261	25,927	19,813	6,506	2,565	1,237
Employment, March	14,606,928	252,443	436,028	788,581	1,685,563	1,815,385	3,043,444	2,245,183	1,732,368	2,607,933
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,851,662	992,180	378,157	239,637	149,960	51,507	31,351	6,681	1,619	570
Employment, March	24,683,356	1,646,304	2,514,548	3,204,840	4,527,709	3,564,316	4,661,898	2,277,121	1,070,141	1,216,479
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	147,062	84,906	20,744	16,130	13,539	5,920	3,773	1,223	575	252
Employment, March	3,208,667	112,409	138,076	220,618	416,670	410,513	576,674	418,113	399,366	516,228
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	753,064	480,485	135,759	76,733	39,003	11,743	6,195	1,794	883	469
Employment, March	7,753,717	788,607	892,451	1,017,662	1,162,498	801,140	934,618	620,183	601,549	935,009
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,307,697	887,875	180,458	111,532	73,599	28,471	17,856	5,153	1,919	834
Employment, March	15,648,435	1,230,208	1,184,745	1,501,470	2,232,506	1,969,466	2,707,203	1,762,251	1,307,870	1,752,716
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	720,207	338,139	164,622	103,683	65,173	24,086	17,122	3,929	1,761	1,692
Employment, March	15,680,834	629,968	1,092,329	1,392,099	1,955,861	1,679,708	2,558,300	1,337,188	1,220,921	3,814,460
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	657,359	260,149	110,499	118,140	122,168	34,166	9,718	1,609	599	311
Employment, March	11,731,379	411,192	744,144	1,653,470	3,683,448	2,285,550	1,372,780	545,304	404,831	630,660
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,057,236	851,231	116,940	56,238	24,235	5,451	2,561	454	109	17
Employment, March	4,243,633	1,037,360	761,518	740,752	703,957	371,774	376,832	150,421	71,453	29,566

¹ Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2003.

² Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Metropolitan area ¹	Average annual wage ²		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Jamestown, NY	\$25,913	\$26,430	2.0
Janesville-Beloit, WI	31,482	32,837	4.3
Jersey City, NJ	47,638	49,562	4.0
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA	28,543	29,076	1.9
Johnstown, PA	25,569	26,161	2.3
Jonesboro, AR	25,337	26,165	3.3
Joplin, MO	26,011	26,594	2.2
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI	32,905	34,237	4.0
Kankakee, IL	29,104	30,015	3.1
Kansas City, MO-KS	35,794	36,731	2.6
Kenosha, WI	31,562	32,473	2.9
Killeen-Temple, TX	26,193	27,299	4.2
Knoxville, TN	30,422	31,338	3.0
Kokomo, IN	39,599	40,778	3.0
La Crosse, WI-MN	27,774	28,719	3.4
Lafayette, LA	29,693	30,104	1.4
Lafayette, IN	31,484	31,700	.7
Lake Charles, LA	29,782	30,346	1.9
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	28,890	29,505	2.1
Lancaster, PA	31,493	32,197	2.2
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	34,724	35,785	3.1
Laredo, TX	24,128	24,739	2.5
Las Cruces, NM	24,310	25,256	3.9
Las Vegas, NV-AZ	32,239	33,280	3.2
Lawrence, KS	25,923	26,621	2.7
Lawton, OK	24,812	25,392	2.3
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	27,092	28,435	5.0
Lexington, KY	31,593	32,776	3.7
Lima, OH	29,644	30,379	2.5
Lincoln, NE	29,352	30,614	4.3
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	30,858	31,634	2.5
Longview-Marshall, TX	28,029	28,172	.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	40,891	41,709	2.0
Louisville, KY-IN	33,058	33,901	2.6
Lubbock, TX	26,577	27,625	3.9
Lynchburg, VA	28,659	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 workers²	94.6	95.5	96.5	97.0	98.0	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.7	0.7	2.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	94.5	95.2	96.2	96.8	98.0	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.9	.9	3.0
Management, business, and financial.....	95.7	96.5	97.1	97.7	99.0	99.4	99.7	100.0	101.3	1.3	2.3
Professional and related.....	93.9	94.4	95.7	96.3	97.5	98.1	99.3	100.0	100.7	.7	3.3
Sales and office.....	94.3	95.5	96.6	96.8	97.7	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.5	.5	2.9
Sales and related.....	94.0	95.4	96.8	96.3	97.3	97.9	99.2	100.0	99.9	-.1	2.7
Office and administrative support.....	94.6	95.6	96.4	97.1	98.0	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.9	.9	3.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	94.7	95.9	96.4	97.0	97.8	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.8	.8	3.1
Construction and extraction.....	94.6	95.7	96.3	97.1	97.6	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.7	.7	3.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	94.8	96.1	96.6	96.9	98.0	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.9	.9	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	95.3	96.3	97.3	97.7	98.4	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.4	.4	2.0
Production.....	95.3	96.3	97.3	97.7	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.4	.4	1.9
Transportation and material moving.....	95.4	96.3	97.2	97.6	98.2	98.8	99.8	100.0	100.5	.5	2.3
Service occupations.....	94.8	95.4	96.5	97.0	97.8	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.8	.8	3.1
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	94.5	95.4	96.5	96.9	98.0	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	.3	2.3
Manufacturing.....	94.7	95.6	96.7	96.9	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.1	.1	1.9
Service-providing.....	94.7	95.5	96.5	97.0	97.9	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.9	.9	3.1
Education and health services.....	93.9	94.3	95.8	96.4	97.2	97.6	99.1	100.0	100.6	.6	3.5
Health care and social assistance.....	94.4	95.1	96.3	96.7	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	101.1	1.1	3.4
Hospitals.....	93.5	94.3	95.5	96.2	97.5	98.2	99.3	100.0	101.2	1.2	3.8
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	95.0	95.4	96.1	96.6	97.5	98.3	99.2	100.0	101.0	1.0	3.6
Education services.....	93.6	93.8	95.5	96.1	96.7	97.0	99.0	100.0	100.2	.2	3.6
Elementary and secondary schools.....	93.2	93.3	95.3	96.0	96.4	96.7	98.9	100.0	100.2	.2	3.9
Public administration ³	93.1	93.8	95.1	95.8	97.1	97.5	99.0	100.0	100.6	.6	3.6
Private industry workers	94.9	95.9	96.7	97.2	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	.8	2.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	94.9	95.7	96.5	97.1	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	101.1	1.1	2.6
Management, business, and financial.....	95.9	96.8	97.3	97.9	99.1	99.6	99.7	100.0	101.3	1.3	2.2
Professional and related.....	94.1	94.8	95.8	96.5	98.0	98.8	99.5	100.0	101.0	1.0	3.1
Sales and office.....	94.4	95.7	96.6	96.8	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.5	.5	2.8
Sales and related.....	94.0	95.4	96.8	96.2	97.2	97.9	99.2	100.0	99.9	-.1	2.8
Office and administrative support.....	94.7	95.8	96.5	97.2	98.1	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	.9	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	94.8	96.1	96.5	97.1	97.9	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	.8	3.0
Construction and extraction.....	94.7	95.8	96.4	97.2	97.7	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	.7	3.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	95.0	96.3	96.7	97.0	98.1	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.9	.9	2.9
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	95.5	96.5	97.4	97.8	98.5	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.4	.4	1.9
Production.....	95.3	96.4	97.4	97.7	98.6	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.4	.4	1.8
Transportation and material moving.....	95.7	96.7	97.5	97.9	98.3	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.4	.4	2.1
Service occupations.....	95.9	96.7	97.2	97.7	98.5	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	.8	2.3
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	94.5	95.4	96.5	96.9	98.0	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	.3	2.3
Management, professional, and related.....	93.0	93.8	94.5	95.6	98.0	99.2	100.2	100.0	100.2	.2	2.2
Sales and office.....	93.0	94.0	97.0	95.8	96.8	98.0	99.7	100.0	99.9	-.1	3.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	94.9	96.0	96.7	97.3	97.9	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	.6	2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	95.6	96.5	97.5	97.8	98.6	99.2	99.8	100.0	100.3	.3	1.7
Construction.....	94.5	95.4	96.5	96.7	97.4	98.5	99.7	100.0	100.7	.7	3.4
Manufacturing.....	94.7	95.6	96.7	96.9	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.1	.1	1.9
Management, professional, and related.....	93.1	94.0	94.8	95.1	97.6	98.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	.0	2.5
Sales and office.....	93.4	94.7	96.6	96.3	97.6	98.7	99.9	100.0	99.5	-.5	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	95.3	96.2	97.3	97.9	98.3	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.1	.1	1.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	95.7	96.6	97.6	97.9	98.7	99.3	99.8	100.0	100.2	.2	1.5
Service-providing industries.....	95.1	96.1	96.8	97.3	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	101.0	1.0	2.7
Management, professional, and related.....	95.2	96.0	96.8	97.4	98.6	99.1	99.5	100.0	101.3	1.3	2.7
Sales and office.....	94.6	95.9	96.6	96.9	97.9	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.6	.6	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	94.6	96.1	96.3	96.7	97.9	99.0	99.4	100.0	101.2	1.2	3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	95.3	96.5	97.4	97.7	98.3	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.6	.6	2.3
Service occupations.....	95.9	96.7	97.2	97.7	98.5	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.9	.9	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	95.0	96.3	96.9	97.0	98.1	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.8	.8	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004				2005				2006	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
											Mar. 2006
Wholesale trade.....	94.3	95.3	96.4	96.0	97.7	97.7	99.2	100.0	100.3	0.3	2.7
Retail trade.....	95.2	96.3	96.6	97.1	98.1	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.6	.6	2.5
Transportation and warehousing.....	96.0	97.6	98.4	98.5	98.4	98.6	99.7	100.0	100.4	.4	2.0
Utilities.....	92.2	94.8	95.2	95.1	98.1	99.3	99.5	100.0	107.8	7.8	9.9
Information.....	96.2	96.2	96.6	96.8	98.3	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.9	.9	2.6
Financial activities.....	94.3	95.5	96.1	96.8	98.4	99.4	99.2	100.0	101.2	1.2	2.8
Finance and insurance.....	95.4	96.5	96.9	97.8	98.7	100.0	99.5	100.0	101.5	1.5	2.8
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	88.5	89.8	91.3	91.2	96.9	96.7	98.6	100.0	99.8	-.2	3.0
Professional and business services.....	95.9	97.0	97.9	98.5	99.1	99.5	99.6	100.0	101.1	1.1	2.0
Education and health services.....	94.3	94.9	96.1	96.7	97.7	98.4	99.3	100.0	101.0	1.0	3.4
Education services.....	93.6	94.1	95.6	96.4	97.1	97.5	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 workers¹	95.7	96.3	97.2	97.5	98.1	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	0.7	2.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	95.8	96.2	97.1	97.5	98.3	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.8	.8	2.5
Management, business, and financial.....	96.7	97.4	97.9	98.4	99.1	99.5	99.6	100.0	101.2	1.2	2.1
Professional and related.....	95.3	95.6	96.6	97.1	97.8	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.6	.6	2.9
Sales and office.....	95.2	96.1	97.2	97.2	97.8	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.4	.4	2.7
Sales and related.....	94.4	95.8	97.4	96.6	97.3	97.8	99.2	100.0	99.8	-.2	2.6
Office and administrative support.....	95.7	96.4	97.1	97.6	98.2	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.8	.8	2.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	95.8	96.6	97.0	97.4	97.8	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	.7	3.0
Construction and extraction.....	95.8	96.5	96.8	97.4	97.8	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.7	.7	3.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	95.7	96.6	97.3	97.4	97.8	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.6	.6	2.9
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	95.9	96.7	97.6	97.8	98.3	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	.6	2.3
Production.....	95.6	96.4	97.4	97.5	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	.7	2.5
Transportation and material moving.....	96.3	97.0	97.9	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.5	.5	2.1
Service occupations.....	96.1	96.5	97.1	97.6	98.2	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	.5	2.3
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	95.6	96.2	97.2	97.2	97.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	.7	2.9
Manufacturing.....	95.7	96.5	97.4	97.4	98.2	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.7	.7	2.5
Service-providing.....	95.7	96.3	97.2	97.5	98.2	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	.7	2.5
Education and health services.....	95.1	95.3	96.6	97.0	97.6	98.0	99.1	100.0	100.4	.4	2.9
Health care and social assistance.....	95.0	95.5	96.7	97.1	98.0	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.8	.8	2.9
Hospitals.....	94.4	94.9	96.0	96.7	97.6	98.2	99.2	100.0	100.9	.9	3.4
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	95.4	95.7	96.2	96.9	97.7	98.4	99.1	100.0	100.7	.7	3.1
Education services.....	95.1	95.2	96.5	96.9	97.4	97.6	99.0	100.0	100.2	.2	2.9
Elementary and secondary schools.....	95.0	95.1	96.5	96.9	97.1	97.3	98.9	100.0	100.0	.0	3.0
Public administration ²	95.6	95.8	96.5	97.0	97.9	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	.5	2.7
Private industry workers.....	95.7	96.5	97.3	97.6	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	.7	2.4
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	96.0	96.5	97.3	97.8	98.6	99.2	99.6	100.0	101.1	1.1	2.5
Management, business, and financial.....	96.8	97.5	98.1	98.5	99.2	99.7	99.5	100.0	101.3	1.3	2.1
Professional and related.....	95.3	95.7	96.7	97.2	98.2	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.9	.9	2.7
Sales and office.....	95.1	96.1	97.2	97.2	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 status¹											
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 region¹											
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 status¹											
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 region¹											
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.

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	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May ^p
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	17	22	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	1
In effect during period.....	18	24	8	9	3	3	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	6	5
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	170.7	99.6	9.6	5.5	1.5	4.2	18.3	5.3	1.5	35.0	.0	3.6	4.2	3.1	5.0
In effect during period (in thousands).	316.5	160.7	13.9	12.8	3.9	6.6	25.3	12.3	13.8	41.5	6.5	10.1	12.9	14.2	13.9
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	3,344.1	1,736.1	115.5	84.1	64.5	98.0	513.0	145.3	181.5	241.5	130.0	124.3	261.5	176.1	179.8
Percent of estimated working time ¹.....	.01	.1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	.02	.01	.01	.01	(²)	(²)	.01	.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	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS																
All items.....	188.9	195.3	194.4	194.5	195.4	196.4	198.8	199.2	197.6	196.8	198.3	198.7	199.8	201.5	202.5	
All items (1967 = 100).....	565.8	585.0	582.4	582.6	585.2	588.2	595.4	596.7	592.0	589.4	593.9	595.2	598.6	603.5	606.5	
Food and beverages.....	186.6	191.2	191.1	190.9	191.3	191.3	191.8	192.5	192.8	193.2	194.5	194.4	194.5	194.2	194.7	
Food.....	186.2	190.7	190.6	190.4	190.8	190.9	191.4	192.1	192.4	192.9	194.1	194.0	194.0	193.7	194.2	
Food at home.....	186.2	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	191.9	
Cereals and bakery products.....	206.0	209.0	209.7	209.4	209.4	210.1	208.3	209.4	209.1	208.4	210.6	210.3	210.9	210.9	211.9	
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	181.7	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	184.7	
Dairy and related products ¹	180.2	182.4	183.3	181.0	181.6	182.9	181.8	182.6	183.5	183.2	183.7	183.4	183.0	181.3	181.0	
Fruits and vegetables.....	232.7	241.4	244.7	238.4	240.3	236.6	240.8	245.7	246.4	252.3	258.5	253.4	248.5	246.6	248.0	
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	140.4	144.4	144.3	144.0	144.8	144.3	145.2	145.6	145.5	145.5	147.2	147.3	148.0	146.3	146.6	
Other foods at home.....	164.9	167.0	166.3	166.9	167.6	167.7	167.7	168.3	167.3	167.6	169.1	169.1	169.2	168.8	170.0	
Sugar and sweets.....	163.2	165.2	163.3	165.7	167.1	164.7	165.8	166.3	166.5	167.8	169.3	167.3	170.1	171.0	171.3	
Fats and oils.....	167.8	167.7	167.8	164.5	167.3	167.6	169.4	168.6	166.2	165.2	169.9	170.4	168.5	165.0	168.6	
Other foods.....	179.7	182.5	182.0	182.9	183.0	183.9	183.1	184.0	183.0	183.3	184.3	184.7	184.5	184.3	185.4	
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	110.4	111.3	110.8	110.2	111.5	111.8	111.5	112.1	112.7	112.4	112.6	113.4	113.0	113.2	114.3	
Food away from home ¹	187.5	193.4	192.6	193.2	193.6	194.2	194.6	195.2	195.6	196.0	196.6	197.2	197.6	198.0	198.7	
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	125.3	131.3	130.3	131.6	132.0	132.6	133.2	133.5	133.7	133.7	134.1	134.7	135.2	135.8	136.0	
Alcoholic beverages.....	192.1	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	200.8	
Housing.....	189.5	195.7	194.5	195.5	196.6	196.9	197.0	198.4	198.5	198.3	200.0	200.5	201.3	201.7	202.2	
Shelter.....	218.8	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	231.2	
Rent of primary residence.....	211.0	217.3	216.4	216.8	217.5	218.0	218.6	219.3	220.0	220.5	220.9	221.6	222.3	222.9	223.6	
Lodging away from home.....	125.9	130.3	131.7	132.8	136.4	134.3	124.7	129.7	125.2	122.8	127.5	133.4	140.4	140.4	137.9	
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	224.9	230.2	229.4	229.7	230.2	230.7	231.2	231.7	232.2	232.8	233.4	234.1	234.9	235.8	236.9	
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	116.2	117.6	118.0	118.0	118.1	117.8	116.6	115.8	115.9	116.1	115.9	116.2	116.2	116.2	116.3	
Fuels and utilities.....	161.9	179.0	171.7	177.4	180.1	181.8	188.9	192.8	194.6	191.6	198.7	194.6	192.3	190.8	192.0	
Fuels.....	144.4	161.6	153.7	159.9	162.6	164.4	172.1	176.2	178.0	174.7	182.1	177.5	174.8	173.2	174.4	
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	160.5	208.6	193.9	195.0	202.9	209.8	235.9	241.1	231.5	227.8	229.5	230.5	230.4	236.4	239.8	
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	150.6	166.5	158.7	165.6	168.1	169.6	176.4	180.7	183.4	180.0	188.1	182.8	179.9	177.7	178.8	
Household furnishings and operations.....	125.5	126.1	126.7	126.0	125.9	125.8	125.7	125.9	126.1	126.4	126.5	126.8	126.7	126.9	127.2	
Apparel.....	120.4	119.5	122.4	118.3	113.8	115.8	120.5	122.7	121.5	117.5	114.9	116.6	122.0	123.4	122.4	
Men's and boys' apparel.....	117.5	116.1	119.7	115.3	111.6	112.4	114.0	117.2	117.4	114.1	112.4	112.7	116.2	118.0	116.5	
Women's and girls' apparel.....	113.0	110.8	114.2	109.1	102.8	105.1	112.3	115.1	113.9	108.9	103.0	106.3	115.0	116.3	114.4	
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	118.5	116.7	119.8	116.4	112.8	113.5	115.5	116.3	115.3	115.0	113.3	116.6	118.7	118.2	118.3	
Footwear.....	119.3	122.6	123.2	121.7	119.3	121.7	126.0	126.7	124.3	121.4	122.3	122.8	125.4	126.1	125.8	
Transportation.....	163.1	173.9	172.1	171.8	174.4	177.7	186.5	184.0	175.6	172.7	175.9	175.8	174.7	184.1	187.6	
Private transportation.....	159.4	170.2	168.3	167.7	170.3	173.8	183.1	180.5	171.8	168.9	172.1	171.9	173.5	180.4	183.9	
New and used motor vehicles ²	94.2	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	95.8	
New vehicles.....	137.1	137.9	138.7	138.1	136.3	135.0	135.8	137.1	138.0	138.3	139.3	139.3	138.8	138.4	137.7	
Used cars and trucks ¹	133.3	139.4	138.8	139.9	141.0	142.0	141.5	140.6	139.4	139.2	139.3	139.5	140.0	140.4	140.9	
Motor fuel.....	160.4	195.7	188.2	185.5	197.5	212.7	249.5	237.1	199.7	187.3	199.2	198.1	205.8	235.4	250.9	
Gasoline (all types).....	159.7	194.7	187.3	184.6	196.5	211.7	248.5	235.9	198.6	186.2	198.2	197.0	204.7	234.4	249.8	
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	108.7	111.9	111.0	111.2	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.0	113.6	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.4	115.8	117.0	
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	200.2	206.9	205.6	206.1	206.7	207.3	208.7	209.8	210.5	210.7	211.2	212.9	213.4	213.9	214.9	
Public transportation.....	209.1	217.3	218.0	222.4	226.1	223.3	220.7	222.7	220.8	217.6	219.9	221.3	222.6	225.3	229.2	
Medical care.....	310.1	323.2	322.2	322.9	324.1	323.9	324.6	326.2	328.1	328.4	329.5	332.1	333.8	334.7	335.6	
Medical care commodities.....	269.3	276.0	274.6	275.6	276.3	276.8	277.7	278.9	280.3	280.8	282.0	283.1	284.3	285.3	286.3	
Medical care services.....	321.3	336.7	335.9	336.3	337.8	337.3	337.9	339.7	341.7	342.0	342.9	346.1	348.0	348.8	349.7	
Professional services.....	271.5	281.7	281.6	281.9	282.6	282.4	283.0	284.0	284.5	284.9	284.7	286.5	287.8	288.5	289.0	
Hospital and related services.....	417.9	439.9	437.3	437.9	440.9	439.6	439.8	443.6	449.6	449.7	453.6	460.4	463.3	464.6	466.1	
Recreation ²	108.6	109.4	109.5	109.1	109.1	109.3	109.7	109.9	109.8	109.7	109.9	110.2	110.6	111.1	111.2	
Video and audio ^{1,2}	104.2	104.2	104.6	103.1	103.1	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.2	103.9	104.1	104.3	105.2	105.8	105.5	
Education and communication ²	111.6	113.7	112.7	112.8	112.9	113.7	115.3	115.1	115.3	115.3	115.7	115.7	115.6	115.8	115.7	
Education ²	143.7	152.7	149.9	150.5	151.3	153.9	157.1	157.4	157.5	157.6	158.3	158.4	158.4	158.6	158.9	
Educational books and supplies.....	351.0	365.6	362.3	363.4	364.0	364.6	372.4	373.9	373.6	374.3	379.2	382.0	383.1	383.1	384.7	
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	414.3	440.9	432.7	434.4	436.6	444.8	454.1	454.7	455.1	455.3	457.2	457.2	457.2	457.7	458.6	
Communication ^{1,2}	86.7	84.7	84.9	84.6	84.4	84.0	84.6	84.2	84.4	84.3	84.5	84.5	84.4	84.5	84.2	
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	84.6	82.6	82.7	82.4	82.2	81.8	82.4	82.0	82.2	82.2	82.1	82.0	81.9	82.1	81.7	
Telephone services ^{1,2}	95.8	94.9	94.8	94.6	94.4	94.1	95.1	94.6	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.0	95.4	95.2	
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.8	
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	15.3	12.8	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.1	10.8	
Other goods and services.....	304.7	313.4	312.5	312.5	314.1	314.4	315.0	315.3	316.2	317.3	318.2	319.1	320.0	320.0	320.2	
Tobacco and smoking products.....	478.0	502.8	498.0	497.8	503.4	506.5	510.1	509.4	511.2	513.1	515.1	515.9	519.0	518.1	517.5	
Personal care ¹	181.7	185.6	185.5	185.5	186.1	186.1	186.1	186.4	186.9	187.6	188.1	188.6	189.1	189.1	189.4	
Personal care products ¹	153.9	154.4	154.4	154.3	155.0	155.2	154.8	155.0	155.0	155.4	155.8	155.6	155.2	155.0	154.6	
Personal care services ¹	197.6	203.9	202.8	203.0	203.9	204.1	204.6	204.8	205.2	206.6	206.4	207.9	208.5	208.5	208.7	

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	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	
Miscellaneous personal services.....	293.9	303.0	302.8	302.9	303.9	304.2	304.7	305.0	305.9	306.6	308.2	309.3	310.9	311.3	312.4	
Commodity and service group:																
Commodities.....	154.7	160.2	159.8	158.9	159.5	161.1	165.6	165.1	161.5	160.0	161.3	161.4	162.8	165.5	166.9	
Food and beverages.....	186.6	191.2	191.1	190.9	191.3	191.3	191.8	192.5	192.8	193.2	194.5	194.4	194.5	194.2	194.7	
Commodities less food and beverages.....	136.7	142.5	142.0	140.8	141.4	143.7	149.9	148.9	143.6	141.3	142.6	142.8	144.7	148.6	150.3	
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	157.2	168.4	167.0	164.7	166.7	171.8	184.4	182.0	171.1	166.3	168.7	169.1	173.3	181.8	185.6	
Apparel.....	120.4	119.5	122.4	118.3	113.8	115.8	120.5	122.7	121.5	117.5	114.9	116.6	122.0	123.4	122.4	
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	183.9	202.6	198.6	197.5	203.3	210.4	228.0	222.8	205.9	200.4	206.0	205.7	209.3	222.3	229.2	
Durables.....	114.8	115.3	115.7	115.4	114.9	114.4	114.6	114.9	114.9	114.9	115.3	115.3	115.1	115.1	114.9	
Services.....	222.8	230.1	228.8	229.8	230.9	231.3	231.7	233.0	233.5	233.2	234.9	235.7	236.6	237.1	237.7	
Rent of shelter ³	227.9	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	241.0	
Transportation services.....	220.6	225.7	225.1	226.0	227.1	227.0	227.0	227.6	228.4	227.8	228.2	228.7	228.8	229.6	230.7	
Other services.....	261.3	268.4	266.9	266.7	267.2	268.7	271.2	271.5	272.1	272.3	273.2	273.9	274.6	275.5	275.8	
Special indexes:																
All items less food.....	189.4	196.0	195.1	195.2	196.1	197.3	200.0	200.4	198.5	197.4	199.0	199.5	200.8	202.8	203.9	
All items less shelter.....	179.3	186.1	185.0	184.9	185.7	187.1	191.0	191.1	189.0	187.7	189.3	189.4	190.3	192.3	193.5	
All items less medical care.....	182.7	188.7	187.9	187.9	188.8	189.8	192.3	192.6	190.9	190.0	191.6	191.9	193.0	194.7	195.6	
Commodities less food.....	138.8	144.5	144.0	142.8	143.5	145.7	151.8	150.8	145.6	143.3	144.7	144.9	146.8	150.6	152.3	
Nondurables less food.....	159.3	170.1	168.7	166.6	168.5	173.3	185.2	183.0	172.7	168.1	170.5	171.0	175.0	182.9	186.5	
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	183.8	201.2	197.5	196.5	201.8	208.3	224.3	219.6	204.2	199.2	204.3	204.2	207.5	219.2	225.5	
Nondurables.....	172.2	180.2	179.4	178.2	179.4	182.1	188.9	188.0	182.4	180.1	182.0	182.2	184.4	188.7	191.0	
Services less rent of shelter ³	233.5	243.2	240.7	242.4	243.6	244.5	246.8	248.2	249.5	248.8	251.2	251.0	250.9	251.0	251.8	
Services less medical care services.....	214.5	221.2	219.9	220.9	222.0	222.5	222.8	224.1	224.5	225.9	226.5	226.5	227.3	227.8	228.4	
Energy.....	151.4	177.1	169.4	171.4	178.5	186.6	208.0	204.3	187.6	180.0	189.5	186.4	188.6	201.4	209.3	
All items less energy.....	194.4	198.7	198.6	198.5	198.7	198.9	199.2	200.1	200.2	200.1	200.8	201.6	202.6	203.0	203.3	
All items less food and energy.....	196.6	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	205.7	
Commodities less food and energy.....	139.6	140.3	141.1	140.0	138.9	139.0	140.2	141.0	140.8	140.1	139.9	140.3	141.5	141.7	141.5	
Energy commodities.....	161.2	197.4	189.4	187.0	198.8	213.6	249.9	238.6	202.7	190.7	202.1	201.1	208.3	236.6	251.4	
Services less energy.....	230.2	236.6	235.9	236.4	237.4	237.7	237.4	238.4	238.6	238.7	239.7	241.1	242.4	243.2	243.7	
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS																
All items.....	184.5	191.0	190.0	190.1	191.0	192.1	195.0	195.2	193.4	192.5	194.0	194.2	195.3	197.2	198.2	
All items (1967 = 100).....	549.5	568.9	566.0	566.2	568.8	572.3	580.9	581.5	576.1	573.3	577.7	578.6	581.8	587.3	590.5	
Food and beverages.....	186.2	190.5	190.4	190.3	190.6	190.6	191.1	191.8	192.1	192.5	193.8	193.7	193.8	193.4	193.9	
Food.....	185.7	190.1	190.0	189.8	190.2	190.2	190.7	191.4	191.7	192.2	193.4	193.3	193.2	192.8	193.3	
Food at home.....	185.4	188.9	189.4	188.6	188.9	188.7	189.1	189.9	190.1	190.7	192.4	191.7	191.4	190.5	190.9	
Cereals and bakery products.....	206.0	208.9	209.7	209.5	209.2	209.9	208.1	209.2	208.9	208.4	210.8	210.5	211.1	211.2	212.2	
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	181.8	184.7	184.9	185.2	184.6	184.5	185.1	184.5	185.8	185.6	185.4	185.1	185.8	185.1	184.4	
Dairy and related products ¹	180.0	182.2	183.1	180.9	181.4	182.8	181.7	182.4	183.3	183.0	183.5	183.3	182.7	180.8	180.5	
Fruits and vegetables.....	230.4	238.9	242.2	235.9	238.0	234.7	238.8	243.4	243.4	249.6	256.2	251.3	245.9	244.0	246.0	
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	139.7	143.7	143.7	143.4	144.1	143.4	144.6	144.9	144.8	144.9	146.7	146.7	147.3	145.7	145.9	
Other foods at home.....	164.5	166.5	165.8	166.3	167.0	167.1	167.1	167.7	166.9	167.1	168.5	168.7	168.7	168.2	169.4	
Sugar and sweets.....	162.5	164.3	162.3	164.8	166.3	163.8	165.1	165.6	165.7	166.9	168.3	166.5	169.0	169.9	170.5	
Fats and oils.....	167.8	167.8	168.0	164.5	167.4	167.6	169.4	168.6	166.3	165.6	170.4	171.2	169.4	165.7	169.1	
Other foods.....	180.1	182.8	182.3	183.1	183.3	184.0	183.2	184.1	183.4	183.7	184.4	185.0	184.8	184.5	185.5	
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	110.9	111.8	111.3	110.5	111.9	112.1	111.9	112.5	113.2	112.9	113.0	113.8	113.4	113.4	114.4	
Food away from home ¹	187.4	193.3	192.4	193.0	193.4	194.0	194.4	195.1	195.5	195.8	196.4	197.0	197.4	197.8	198.4	
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	125.1	131.1	129.6	131.5	131.8	132.4	133.0	133.3	133.5	133.6	133.7	134.4	134.8	135.6	135.8	
Alcoholic beverages.....	192.4	195.8	195.3	195.7	195.6	195.3	196.0	196.5	197.0	196.3	198.0	199.4	200.5	200.3	200.6	
Housing.....	185.0	191.2	189.7	190.9	191.9	192.3	192.9	194.1	194.4	194.2	195.8	196.1	196.6	196.8	197.4	
Shelter.....	212.2	217.5	216.8	217.3	218.3	218.5	217.9	218.8	218.9	219.2	220.0	221.2	222.4	223.1	223.7	
Rent of primary residence.....	210.2	216.5	215.5	215.9	216.6	217.1	217.7	218.4	219.1	219.7	220.1	220.8	221.4	222.0	222.7	
Lodging away from home ²	126.4	130.0	131.1	132.9	136.9	134.5	124.5	129.2	124.5	122.4	126.1	133.1	140.4	139.8	136.6	
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	204.1	208.8	208.0	208.4	208.8	209.3	209.7	210.2	210.7	211.2	211.7	212.4	213.0	213.9	214.8	
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	116.4	117.9	118.3	118.3	118.4	118.1	116.9	116.0	116.2	116.4	116.2	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.6	
Fuels and utilities.....	161.2	177.9	170.7	176.7	179.2	181.0	187.7	191.0	193.0	190.2	197.3	193.2	190.8	189.4	190.4	
Fuels.....	143.2	159.7	152.1	158.5	161.0	162.7	169.9	173.5	175.5	172.4	179.7	175.0	172.4	170.8	171.8	
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	160.0	208.1	193.6	194.8	201.8	208.9	235.4	241.2	231.3	227.4	228.9	229.7	229.8	235.8	238.9	
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	149.8	165.4	157.7	164.8	167.2	168.7	175.2	178.8	181.6	178.3	186.4	181.1	178.3	176.1	177.1	
Household furnishings and operations.....	121.1	121.8	122.5	121.9	121.5	121.5	121.4	121.8	121.8	121.9	122.0	122.4	122.5	122.5	122.8	
Apparel.....	120.0	119.1	121.9	117.9	113.8	115.5	119.6	121.9	121.0	117.2	114.3	116.1	121.6	123.1	121.9	
Men's and boys' apparel.....	117.3	115.6	119.2	114.9	111.2	111.8	113.2	116.6	116.9	113.5	112.0	112.7	115.7	117.5	116.5	
Women's and girls' apparel.....	112.8	110.4	113.9	108.7	102.7	104.5	111.1	114.3	113.4	108.3	102.1	105.4	114.3	115.9	114.0	
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	121.3	119.3	122.5	118.9	115.2	116.0	117.6	118.7	117.8	117.6	115.8	118.1	120.8	120.3	120.2	
Footwear.....	118.2	121.8	122.4	121.3	119.0	121.2	124.9	125.4	123.2	120.9	121.6	122.1	124.7	125.4	125.1	
Transportation.....	161.5	173.0	171.0	170.6	173.5	177.1	186.4	183.7	174.7	171.6	174.9	174.8	176.6	183.9	187.7	
Private transportation.....	158.8	170.3	168.2	167.7	170.5	174.4	183.9	181.1	171.9	168.8	172.2	172.0	173.8	181.2	184.9	
New and used motor vehicles ²	92.8	94.7	94.7	94.8	94.5	94.4	94.7									

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	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
New vehicles.....	138.1	138.9	139.6	139.0	137.2	136.0	136.8	138.2	139.1	139.3	140.3	140.3	139.9	139.5	138.8
Used cars and trucks ¹	134.1	140.3	139.6	140.7	141.9	142.9	142.4	141.4	140.2	140.0	140.1	140.3	140.8	141.3	141.8
Motor fuel.....	160.9	196.3	188.7	186.1	198.1	213.4	250.3	238.0	200.5	188.0	199.9	198.7	206.5	236.1	251.3
Gasoline (all types).....	160.2	195.4	187.9	185.3	197.2	212.4	249.3	236.8	199.4	187.0	198.9	197.7	205.6	235.2	250.3
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	108.2	111.5	110.5	110.8	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.6	113.2	113.6	113.9	114.3	114.9	115.3	116.5
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	202.0	209.3	207.9	208.4	209.1	209.7	211.1	212.4	213.1	213.2	213.6	215.4	215.8	216.3	217.4
Public transportation.....	207.1	215.5	215.8	219.8	223.3	220.8	218.8	220.9	219.4	216.6	219.0	220.4	221.6	224.0	227.5
Medical care.....	309.5	322.8	321.9	322.5	323.7	323.5	324.0	325.8	327.9	328.2	329.1	331.5	333.2	334.2	335.0
Medical care commodities.....	263.2	269.2	267.9	268.8	269.4	269.9	270.3	271.8	273.4	273.9	275.0	276.3	277.3	278.4	279.4
Medical care services.....	321.5	337.3	336.5	337.0	338.4	337.9	338.4	340.4	342.6	342.8	343.6	346.4	348.3	349.2	350.0
Professional services.....	274.0	284.3	284.3	284.6	285.3	285.0	285.6	286.6	287.1	287.4	287.2	288.9	290.2	290.8	291.3
Hospital and related services.....	414.0	436.1	437.7	434.3	436.9	435.3	435.5	439.8	446.4	446.4	450.1	455.4	458.4	459.9	461.2
Recreation ²	106.3	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	108.5
Video and audio ^{1,2}	103.4	103.4	103.9	102.5	102.4	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.5	103.2	103.3	103.6	104.4	104.9	104.7
Education and communication ²	110.0	111.4	110.6	110.7	110.7	111.1	112.6	112.4	112.7	112.6	113.1	113.1	113.0	113.2	113.0
Education ²	142.5	151.0	148.5	149.1	149.7	152.0	155.1	155.3	155.5	155.6	156.7	156.8	156.8	156.9	157.2
Educational books and supplies.....	352.2	367.1	364.0	365.1	365.6	365.9	373.6	375.1	374.8	375.5	380.6	383.5	384.9	384.7	386.2
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	402.5	427.1	419.8	421.6	423.4	430.4	439.1	439.7	440.3	440.5	443.3	443.2	443.1	443.5	444.4
Communication ^{1,2}	88.3	86.4	86.5	86.3	86.0	85.7	86.3	85.9	86.2	86.2	86.3	86.3	86.2	86.3	86.0
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	86.8	84.9	85.0	84.8	84.5	84.1	84.8	84.4	84.7	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.5	84.6	84.3
Telephone services ^{1,2}	96.0	95.0	94.9	94.8	94.6	94.3	95.3	94.8	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.4	95.2	95.6	95.3
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	15.3	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.3
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	15.0	12.6	13.0	12.7	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.0	10.7
Other goods and services.....	312.6	322.2	320.8	320.9	323.1	323.6	324.4	324.5	325.4	326.6	327.6	328.4	329.4	329.3	329.3
Tobacco and smoking products.....	478.8	504.2	498.7	498.9	505.2	508.5	512.2	511.3	513.2	515.0	517.1	517.9	520.9	519.9	519.4
Personal care ¹	180.4	184.0	183.8	183.8	184.6	184.4	184.4	184.7	185.1	185.8	186.3	186.8	187.2	187.2	187.3
Personal care products ¹	154.4	154.5	154.5	154.5	155.4	155.4	155.0	154.9	155.4	155.8	155.8	155.6	155.2	155.0	154.7
Personal care services ¹	198.2	204.2	203.1	203.3	204.1	204.4	204.8	205.0	205.5	206.9	206.6	208.0	208.5	208.6	208.6
Miscellaneous personal services.....	294.0	303.4	303.2	303.2	304.4	304.6	305.1	305.4	306.2	307.0	308.6	309.7	311.4	311.8	312.7
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	155.4	161.4	160.9	160.1	160.8	162.7	167.4	166.8	162.8	161.2	162.6	162.7	164.3	167.3	168.9
Food and beverages.....	186.2	190.5	190.4	190.3	190.6	190.6	191.1	191.8	192.1	192.5	193.8	193.7	193.8	193.4	193.9
Commodities less food and beverages.....	138.1	144.7	144.0	142.8	143.8	146.4	153.0	151.8	145.9	143.4	144.8	145.1	147.2	151.8	153.7
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	160.6	173.2	171.5	169.2	171.7	177.3	191.0	188.2	176.1	170.8	173.5	174.0	178.7	188.4	192.8
Apparel.....	120.0	119.1	121.9	117.9	113.8	115.5	119.6	121.9	121.0	117.2	114.3	116.1	121.6	123.1	121.9
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	189.6	210.6	206.0	204.7	211.3	219.5	239.4	233.5	214.2	207.8	214.2	213.9	218.1	233.2	241.1
Durables.....	114.0	115.1	115.5	115.3	114.9	114.7	114.8	115.0	114.9	114.9	115.2	115.3	115.2	115.2	115.0
Services.....	218.6	225.7	224.2	225.3	226.3	226.8	227.5	228.6	229.3	229.2	230.7	231.2	231.8	232.2	232.8
Rent of shelter ³	204.3	209.5	208.8	209.3	210.2	210.4	209.9	210.8	210.9	211.2	211.9	213.1	214.3	215.0	215.6
Transportation services.....	220.9	225.9	225.3	226.0	226.8	226.9	226.9	227.5	228.5	228.6	228.6	229.0	229.0	229.5	230.3
Other services.....	254.1	260.0	258.9	258.6	258.9	260.2	262.4	262.6	263.2	263.5	264.4	265.0	265.7	266.6	266.8
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	184.1	191.0	189.9	190.0	190.9	192.3	195.6	195.8	193.5	192.3	193.9	194.2	195.5	197.8	199.0
All items less shelter.....	176.4	183.4	182.3	182.2	183.1	184.6	188.8	188.7	186.2	184.8	186.6	186.5	187.6	189.8	191.1
All items less medical care.....	179.1	185.4	184.4	184.5	185.3	186.5	189.5	189.6	187.7	186.7	188.2	188.4	189.5	191.3	192.4
Commodities less food.....	140.0	146.5	145.9	144.7	145.7	148.2	154.6	153.5	147.8	145.3	146.8	147.0	149.1	153.6	155.5
Nondurables less food.....	162.6	174.6	173.0	170.8	173.2	178.5	191.5	188.9	177.4	172.4	175.1	175.6	180.1	189.3	193.4
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	189.0	208.4	204.2	203.0	209.0	216.5	234.6	229.3	211.8	205.9	211.9	211.7	215.6	229.4	236.6
Nondurables.....	173.9	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	194.2
Services less rent of shelter ³	207.4	215.9	213.6	215.3	216.3	217.0	219.2	220.4	221.7	221.1	223.4	222.9	222.7	222.7	223.3
Services less medical care services.....	210.6	217.2	215.7	216.8	217.8	218.3	219.1	220.1	220.7	220.6	222.2	222.5	223.0	223.4	224.0
Energy.....	151.3	177.2	169.6	171.5	178.7	187.2	209.3	204.8	187.1	179.3	188.8	185.9	188.4	202.0	210.0
All items less energy.....	189.5	193.5	193.4	193.2	193.3	193.6	194.1	194.8	195.0	194.9	195.4	196.1	197.0	197.4	197.7
All items less food and energy.....	190.6	194.6	194.5	194.3	194.3	194.6	195.1	195.9	196.1	195.9	196.2	197.1	198.2	198.7	198.9
Commodities less food and energy.....	139.4	140.6	141.3	140.4	139.3	139.6	140.6	141.3	141.2	140.4	140.2	140.7	141.9	142.2	141.9
Energy commodities.....	161.5	197.7	189.7	187.3	199.0	214.0	250.5	239.0	202.8	190.7	202.0	200.9	208.4	236.9	251.4
Services less energy.....	226.2	232.3	231.5	231.9	232.8	233.1	233.1	234.0	234.4	234.6	235.4	236.5	237.5	238.2	238.8

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.

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	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	
Miscellaneous personal services.....	293.9	303.0	302.8	302.9	303.9	304.2	304.7	305.0	305.9	306.6	308.2	309.3	310.9	311.3	312.4	
Commodity and service group:																
Commodities.....	154.7	160.2	159.8	158.9	159.5	161.1	165.6	165.1	161.5	160.0	161.3	161.4	162.8	165.5	166.9	
Food and beverages.....	186.6	191.2	191.1	190.9	191.3	191.3	191.8	192.5	192.8	193.2	194.5	194.4	194.5	194.2	194.7	
Commodities less food and beverages.....	136.7	142.5	142.0	140.8	141.4	143.7	149.9	148.9	143.6	141.3	142.6	142.8	144.7	148.6	150.3	
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	157.2	168.4	167.0	164.7	166.7	171.8	184.4	182.0	171.1	166.3	168.7	169.1	173.3	181.8	185.6	
Apparel.....	120.4	119.5	122.4	118.3	113.8	115.8	120.5	122.7	121.5	117.5	114.9	116.6	122.0	123.4	122.4	
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	183.9	202.6	198.6	197.5	203.3	210.4	228.0	222.8	205.9	200.4	206.0	205.7	209.3	222.3	229.2	
Durables.....	114.8	115.3	115.7	115.4	114.9	114.4	114.6	114.9	114.9	114.9	115.3	115.3	115.1	115.1	114.9	
Services.....	222.8	230.1	228.8	229.8	230.9	231.3	231.7	233.0	233.5	233.2	234.9	235.7	236.6	237.1	237.7	
Rent of shelter ³	227.9	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	241.0	
Transportation services.....	220.6	225.7	225.1	226.0	227.1	227.0	227.0	227.6	228.4	227.8	228.2	228.7	228.8	229.6	230.7	
Other services.....	261.3	268.4	266.9	266.7	267.2	268.7	271.2	271.5	272.1	272.3	273.2	273.9	274.6	275.5	275.8	
Special indexes:																
All items less food.....	189.4	196.0	195.1	195.2	196.1	197.3	200.0	200.4	198.5	197.4	199.0	199.5	200.8	202.8	203.9	
All items less shelter.....	179.3	186.1	185.0	184.9	185.7	187.1	191.0	191.1	189.0	187.7	189.3	189.4	190.3	192.3	193.5	
All items less medical care.....	182.7	188.7	187.9	187.9	188.8	189.8	192.3	192.6	190.9	190.0	191.6	191.9	193.0	194.7	195.6	
Commodities less food.....	138.8	144.5	144.0	142.8	143.5	145.7	151.8	150.8	145.6	143.3	144.7	144.9	146.8	150.6	152.3	
Nondurables less food.....	159.3	170.1	168.7	166.6	168.5	173.3	185.2	183.0	172.7	168.1	170.5	171.0	175.0	182.9	186.5	
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	183.8	201.2	197.5	196.5	201.8	208.3	224.3	219.6	204.2	199.2	204.3	204.2	207.5	219.2	225.5	
Nondurables.....	172.2	180.2	179.4	178.2	179.4	182.1	188.9	188.0	182.4	180.1	182.0	182.2	184.4	188.7	191.0	
Services less rent of shelter ³	233.5	243.2	240.7	242.4	243.6	244.5	246.8	248.2	249.5	248.8	251.2	251.0	250.9	251.0	251.8	
Services less medical care services.....	214.5	221.2	219.9	220.9	222.0	222.5	222.8	224.1	224.4	224.2	225.9	226.5	227.3	227.8	228.4	
Energy.....	151.4	177.1	169.4	171.4	178.5	186.6	208.0	204.3	187.6	180.0	189.5	186.4	188.6	201.4	209.3	
All items less energy.....	194.4	198.7	198.6	198.5	198.7	198.9	199.2	200.1	200.2	200.1	200.8	201.6	202.6	203.0	203.3	
All items less food and energy.....	196.6	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	205.7	
Commodities less food and energy.....	139.6	140.3	141.1	140.0	138.9	139.0	140.2	141.0	140.8	140.1	139.9	140.3	141.5	141.7	141.5	
Energy commodities.....	161.2	197.4	189.4	187.0	198.8	213.6	249.9	238.6	202.7	190.7	202.1	201.1	208.3	236.6	251.4	
Services less energy.....	230.2	236.6	235.9	236.4	237.4	237.7	237.4	238.4	238.6	238.7	239.7	241.1	242.4	243.2	243.7	
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS																
All items.....	184.5	191.0	190.0	190.1	191.0	192.1	195.0	195.2	193.4	192.5	194.0	194.2	195.3	197.2	198.2	
All items (1967 = 100).....	549.5	568.9	566.0	566.2	568.8	572.3	580.9	581.5	576.1	573.3	577.7	578.6	581.8	587.3	590.5	
Food and beverages.....	186.2	190.5	190.4	190.3	190.6	190.6	191.1	191.8	192.1	192.5	193.8	193.7	193.8	193.4	193.9	
Food.....	185.7	190.1	190.0	189.8	190.2	190.7	191.4	191.7	192.2	193.4	193.3	193.2	193.2	192.8	193.3	
Food at home.....	185.4	188.9	189.4	188.6	188.9	188.7	189.1	189.9	190.1	190.7	192.4	191.7	191.4	190.5	190.9	
Cereals and bakery products.....	206.0	208.9	209.7	209.5	209.2	209.9	208.1	209.2	208.9	208.4	210.8	210.5	211.1	211.2	212.2	
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	181.8	184.7	184.9	185.2	184.6	184.5	185.1	184.5	185.8	185.6	185.4	185.1	185.8	185.1	184.4	
Dairy and related products ¹	180.0	182.2	183.1	180.9	181.4	182.8	181.7	182.4	183.3	183.0	183.5	183.3	182.7	180.8	180.5	
Fruits and vegetables.....	230.4	238.9	242.2	235.9	238.0	234.7	238.8	243.4	243.4	249.6	256.2	251.3	245.9	244.0	246.0	
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	139.7	143.7	143.7	143.4	144.1	143.4	144.6	144.9	144.8	144.9	146.7	146.7	147.3	145.7	145.9	
Other foods at home.....	164.5	166.5	165.8	166.3	167.0	167.1	167.1	167.7	166.9	167.1	168.5	168.7	168.7	168.2	169.4	
Sugar and sweets.....	162.5	164.3	162.3	164.8	166.3	163.8	165.1	165.6	165.7	166.9	168.3	166.5	169.0	169.9	170.5	
Fats and oils.....	167.8	167.8	168.0	164.5	167.4	167.6	169.4	168.6	166.3	165.6	170.4	171.2	169.4	165.7	169.1	
Other foods.....	180.1	182.8	182.3	183.1	183.3	184.0	183.2	184.1	183.4	183.7	184.4	185.0	184.8	184.5	185.5	
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	110.9	111.8	111.3	110.5	111.9	112.1	111.9	112.5	113.2	112.9	113.0	113.8	113.4	113.4	114.4	
Food away from home ¹	187.4	193.3	192.4	193.0	193.4	194.0	194.4	195.1	195.5	195.8	196.4	197.0	197.4	197.8	198.4	
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	125.1	131.1	129.6	131.5	131.8	132.4	133.0	133.3	133.5	133.6	133.7	134.4	134.8	135.6	135.8	
Alcoholic beverages.....	192.4	195.8	195.3	195.7	195.6	195.3	196.0	196.5	197.0	196.3	198.0	199.4	200.5	200.3	200.6	
Housing.....	185.0	191.2	189.7	190.9	191.9	192.3	192.9	194.1	194.4	194.2	195.8	196.1	196.6	196.8	197.4	
Shelter.....	212.2	217.5	216.8	217.3	218.3	218.5	217.9	218.8	218.9	219.2	220.0	221.2	222.4	223.1	223.7	
Rent of primary residence.....	210.2	216.5	215.5	215.9	216.6	217.1	217.7	218.4	219.1	219.7	220.1	220.8	221.4	222.0	222.7	
Lodging away from home ²	126.4	130.0	131.1	132.9	136.9	134.5	124.5	129.2	124.5	122.4	126.1	133.1	140.4	139.8	136.6	
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	204.1	208.8	208.0	208.4	208.8	209.3	209.7	210.2	210.7	211.2	211.7	212.4	213.0	213.9	214.8	
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	116.4	117.9	118.3	118.3	118.4	118.1	116.9	116.0	116.2	116.4	116.2	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.6	
Fuels and utilities.....	161.2	177.9	170.7	176.7	179.2	181.0	187.7	191.0	193.0	190.2	197.3	193.2	190.8	189.4	190.4	
Fuels.....	143.2	159.7	152.1	158.5	161.0	162.7	169.9	173.5	175.5	172.4	179.7	175.0	172.4	170.8	171.8	
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	160.0	208.1	193.6	194.8	201.8	208.9	235.4	241.2	231.3	227.4	228.9	229.7	229.8	235.8	238.9	
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	149.8	165.4	157.7	164.8	167.2	168.7	175.2	178.8	181.6	178.3	186.4	181.1	178.3	176.1	177.1	
Household furnishings and operations.....	121.1	121.8	122.5	121.9	121.5	121.5	121.4	121.8	121.8	121.9	122.0	122.4	122.5	122.5	122.8	
Apparel.....	120.0	119.1	121.9	117.9	113.8	115.5	119.6	121.9	121.0	117.2	114.3	116.1	121.6	123.1	121.9	
Men's and boys' apparel.....	117.3	115.6	119.2	114.9	111.2	111.8	113.2	116.6	116.9	113.5	112.0	112.7	115.7	117.5	116.5	
Women's and girls' apparel.....	112.8	110.4	113.9	108.7	102.7	104.5	111.1	114.3	113.4	108.3	102.1	105.4	114.3	115.9	114.0	
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	121.3	119.3	122.5	118.9	115.2	116.0	117.6	118.7	117.8	117.6	115.8	118.1	120.8	120.3	120.2	
Footwear.....	118.2	121.8	122.4	121.3	119.0	121.2	124.9	125.4	123.2	120.9	121.6	122.1	124.7	125.4	125.1	
Transportation.....	161.5	173.0	171.0	170.6	173.5	177.1	186.4	183.7	174.7	171.6	174.9	174.8	176.6	183.9	187.7	
Private transportation.....	158.8	170.3	168.2	167.7	170.5	174.4	183.9	181.1	171.9	168.8	172.2	172.0	173.8	181.2	184.9	
New and used motor vehicles ²	92.8	94.7	94.7	94.8	94.5	94.4	94.7									

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing sched- ule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2005	2006					2005	2006				
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
U.S. city average.....	M	196.8	198.3	198.7	199.8	201.5	202.5	192.5	194.0	194.2	195.3	197.2	198.2
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	209.0	211.0	211.6	212.8	214.7	215.7	205.5	207.5	207.9	209.0	211.0	212.1
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	211.3	213.2	213.8	215.0	216.8	218.1	206.4	208.2	208.6	209.7	211.5	212.8
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	123.6	124.8	125.2	126.0	127.3	127.4	123.7	125.2	125.5	126.1	127.6	128.0
Midwest urban ⁴	M	189.7	190.8	190.7	192.0	193.0	193.6	185.1	186.2	185.9	187.0	188.3	189.0
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	191.6	192.7	192.5	193.8	194.5	195.1	186.2	187.3	186.9	188.0	189.0	189.7
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	120.9	121.6	121.6	122.3	123.3	123.7	120.3	121.1	121.0	121.7	122.8	123.3
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	184.4	185.3	185.2	186.7	187.8	188.1	182.4	183.5	183.2	184.7	186.0	186.4
South urban.....	M	190.1	191.5	191.8	192.8	194.7	195.5	187.2	188.8	188.9	189.9	192.1	192.9
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	191.9	193.6	193.9	194.6	196.5	197.4	189.7	191.6	191.8	192.4	194.7	195.7
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	121.2	122.0	122.1	123.0	124.1	124.6	119.8	120.7	120.7	121.6	122.9	123.3
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	189.7	191.0	191.1	192.3	195.1	195.9	189.8	191.0	191.1	192.4	195.3	196.3
West urban.....	M	200.0	201.7	202.7	203.8	205.3	206.9	194.9	196.3	197.2	198.3	200.0	201.9
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	203.0	204.7	205.7	206.8	208.6	210.3	196.2	197.6	198.6	199.7	201.7	203.6
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	121.8	122.9	123.7	124.2	124.9	125.7	121.3	122.3	123.1	123.6	124.4	125.6
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	180.0	181.4	181.9	182.8	184.3	185.3	178.4	179.8	180.0	181.0	182.6	183.7
B/C ³	M	121.6	122.5	122.7	123.5	124.5	125.0	120.7	121.7	121.9	122.6	123.8	124.4
D.....	M	189.3	190.1	190.2	191.6	193.5	194.4	187.9	188.7	188.7	190.2	192.2	193.3
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	196.4	197.5	197.2	197.6	197.7	198.4	190.2	191.2	190.6	190.9	191.4	192.0
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	203.9	206.0	207.5	208.5	210.5	212.4	196.5	198.3	199.9	200.8	202.9	205.0
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	214.2	215.9	216.4	218.2	220.2	221.6	208.7	210.2	210.6	212.0	214.0	215.5
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	—	220.5	—	221.3	—	222.9	—	219.5	—	220.5	—	222.9
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	—	190.3	—	190.7	—	192.4	—	181.4	—	181.6	—	183.8
Dallas—Ft Worth, TX.....	1	—	188.6	—	188.4	—	191.2	—	189.9	—	189.7	—	192.9
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	—	126.3	—	126.8	—	128.8	—	126.1	—	126.4	—	128.2
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; Cincinnati, OH—KY—IN; Kansas City, MO—KS; Milwaukee—Racine, WI; Minneapolis—St. Paul, MN—WI; Pittsburgh, PA; Portland—Salem, OR—WA; St. Louis, MO—IL; San Diego, CA; Tampa—St. Petersburg—Clearwater, FL.

⁷ Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100]

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

40. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2005								2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P	May ^P
Finished goods.....	148.5	155.7	154.3	154.2	155.5	156.3	158.9	160.9	158.3	158.7	159.9	157.8	159.0	160.6	161.2
Finished consumer goods.....	151.7	160.4	158.5	158.6	160.2	161.4	164.9	167.1	163.7	164.2	165.7	162.7	164.4	166.5	167.2
Finished consumer foods.....	152.7	155.7	156.7	155.5	154.4	154.0	155.8	155.8	156.3	157.5	157.1	153.4	154.1	154.3	154.3
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	150.9	161.9	158.8	159.3	162.1	163.8	168.0	171.2	166.1	166.5	168.7	166.0	168.0	170.8	171.8
Nondurable goods less food.....	156.6	172.0	167.4	168.7	172.6	175.4	181.5	184.9	178.0	178.7	181.7	177.6	180.5	184.7	186.2
Durable goods.....	135.0	136.6	136.8	135.6	135.8	135.4	135.5	138.0	137.1	136.6	137.3	137.6	137.6	137.4	137.4
Capital equipment.....	141.4	144.6	144.7	144.2	144.4	144.4	144.5	145.9	145.5	145.3	145.8	146.2	146.3	146.5	146.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	142.6	154.0	151.0	151.7	153.2	153.9	158.0	162.5	159.9	159.6	161.6	161.0	161.0	162.6	164.4
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	137.9	146.0	144.7	144.3	144.6	144.4	146.7	149.3	149.4	149.8	151.2	152.2	152.1	153.0	155.4
Materials for food manufacturing.....	145.0	146.0	147.3	145.6	145.1	144.4	145.4	146.6	146.6	146.3	146.0	144.6	143.8	143.5	144.5
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	147.8	163.2	159.8	159.4	160.8	161.2	166.5	172.9	170.9	170.8	172.2	174.6	173.6	173.7	176.1
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	146.6	158.3	157.0	156.2	155.3	153.8	156.8	159.9	162.2	164.4	167.6	169.1	169.7	172.7	180.2
Components for manufacturing.....	127.4	129.9	129.7	129.7	129.9	130.0	130.0	130.2	130.8	130.8	131.4	131.7	131.9	132.7	133.0
Materials and components for construction.....	166.4	176.6	175.0	175.5	175.7	175.4	177.0	179.2	180.8	181.7	184.2	184.5	185.5	186.4	188.6
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	124.3	150.0	139.5	142.9	149.3	153.4	166.9	180.5	166.5	162.6	167.2	161.2	160.1	165.5	166.7
Containers.....	159.3	167.1	167.3	167.4	166.8	166.8	166.1	166.8	168.3	169.9	170.5	171.8	173.4	173.1	173.6
Supplies.....	146.7	151.9	151.4	151.7	152.0	152.2	152.5	153.6	153.8	154.1	155.3	155.7	156.0	156.0	156.6
Crude materials for further processing.....	159.0	182.2	170.6	167.0	175.4	181.8	200.2	211.6	208.5	200.6	199.0	183.5	178.7	180.9	185.2
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	127.0	122.7	126.2	122.0	120.9	119.6	120.9	120.8	120.9	123.4	119.3	116.6	114.4	112.8	112.7
Crude nonfood materials.....	179.2	223.4	200.2	197.1	212.8	225.1	256.5	276.5	271.1	255.2	255.7	230.4	223.7	228.9	236.6
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	147.2	155.5	153.5	153.6	155.5	156.6	159.4	162.0	158.5	158.7	160.3	158.7	160.0	161.9	162.7
Finished energy goods.....	113.0	132.6	125.5	127.4	133.2	137.3	147.0	152.3	140.9	141.9	145.7	138.8	143.1	149.7	151.4
Finished goods less energy.....	152.4	155.9	156.2	155.5	155.5	155.3	155.8	156.8	156.7	156.9	157.4	156.8	157.1	157.2	157.4
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	157.2	160.8	161.2	160.5	160.3	160.1	160.8	161.6	161.6	162.0	162.4	161.4	161.8	161.8	162.0
Finished goods less food and energy.....	152.7	156.4	156.4	155.9	156.2	156.1	156.3	157.5	157.3	157.1	157.9	158.3	158.5	158.5	158.8
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	160.3	164.3	164.3	163.8	164.2	164.1	164.2	165.4	165.3	165.1	166.0	166.6	166.8	166.7	167.0
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	180.8	187.1	186.8	187.2	187.7	187.9	188.1	187.9	188.5	188.7	189.8	190.6	191.0	191.1	191.7
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	143.0	155.1	151.9	152.6	154.1	154.9	159.2	163.8	161.2	160.8	163.0	162.4	162.3	164.1	165.9
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	137.1	133.8	135.0	134.8	134.9	134.4	134.1	134.4	133.6	134.1	135.0	133.5	133.3	132.8	132.9
Intermediate energy goods.....	123.2	149.2	138.5	142.3	148.7	153.0	166.6	180.1	165.8	162.1	166.5	161.6	160.5	165.7	167.5
Intermediate goods less energy.....	145.8	153.3	152.4	152.2	152.3	152.2	153.6	155.7	156.3	156.8	158.3	158.8	159.0	159.7	161.5
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	146.5	154.6	153.5	153.3	153.5	153.3	154.9	157.1	157.7	158.3	159.7	160.4	160.6	161.4	163.2
Crude energy materials.....	174.6	234.0	203.1	202.1	224.0	237.5	278.2	308.6	298.0	274.0	274.5	235.2	224.7	227.7	233.4
Crude materials less energy.....	144.0	143.5	144.5	139.3	138.9	140.6	144.3	143.2	145.0	147.6	144.7	144.9	143.9	145.4	148.7
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	193.0	202.4	196.9	188.9	190.2	200.1	210.2	206.4	212.8	215.6	216.1	224.1	226.4	236.8	249.5

p = preliminary

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2005								2006				
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P	May ^P
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100).....	177.9	178.1	193.4	203.6	233.1	254.3	247.4	234.6	234.3	207.3	201.0	205.6	212.0
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100).....	224.0	222.2	248.4	265.5	316.9	352.8	336.6	312.2	308.9	259.0	246.5	251.0	259.0
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	124.6	127.0	127.2	127.6	128.8	130.4	131.8	132.5	136.8	138.2	138.5	141.7	146.1
213	Mining support activities.....	125.7	129.1	133.5	136.4	139.5	144.7	154.8	156.9	160.2	162.5	166.2	172.7	174.5
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100).....	149.4	149.6	151.0	151.8	154.2	156.6	152.7	152.8	154.1	153.5	154.9	157.1	158.5
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	147.1	146.4	146.3	146.0	146.3	146.7	146.1	146.2	146.4	145.0	144.9	144.0	144.8
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	104.6	104.8	104.8	105.1	105.2	105.2	105.5	105.5	106.0	106.5	106.4	106.5	106.5
313	Textile mills.....	103.5	103.4	103.4	103.7	104.3	104.6	104.9	105.1	105.6	106.1	106.0	106.0	106.6
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.4	99.9	99.9	99.8	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.0	100.2
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	144.4	144.5	144.8	144.6	144.6	144.7	144.8	144.7	144.9	145.2	145.8	146.5	146.7
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	107.5	109.5	108.3	107.4	109.6	110.7	107.7	108.4	109.6	110.2	110.3	110.5	111.4
322	Paper manufacturing.....	107.2	107.2	106.9	106.6	106.4	106.5	107.4	107.8	108.2	109.1	110.7	110.8	111.8
323	Printing and related support activities.....	102.8	102.9	103.2	103.4	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.8	104.5	105.1	105.5	105.4	105.4
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	184.0	189.7	204.7	215.6	241.5	259.5	208.2	209.2	216.1	206.3	222.6	249.3	259.9
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	185.8	185.3	186.3	186.4	187.7	191.2	193.6	193.9	195.7	197.1	196.0	195.9	196.7
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	139.7	140.1	140.3	140.2	141.4	143.7	147.2	148.2	149.0	149.6	149.3	149.1	149.6
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	156.1	153.6	152.5	150.5	152.4	155.8	159.2	160.7	163.9	165.0	165.4	168.6	176.9
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	149.3	149.5	149.7	149.9	150.1	150.5	150.7	151.1	152.0	152.4	152.7	153.4	154.1
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	105.4	105.6	105.8	105.9	106.1	106.3	106.5	106.8	107.4	107.7	108.0	108.0	108.3
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	97.7	97.6	97.5	97.6	97.1	97.0	96.8	96.6	96.5	96.4	96.4	96.4	96.7
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	107.2	107.5	107.7	107.7	108.4	109.0	110.3	110.9	111.9	112.3	112.8	114.0	116.3
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	102.6	101.7	102.0	101.8	101.9	103.9	102.9	102.5	103.1	103.1	103.2	103.3	103.2
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	157.5	157.8	158.4	158.3	158.7	159.2	159.4	160.0	160.7	161.0	161.1	161.3	162.3
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	102.8	102.9	102.9	103.0	103.1	103.3	103.3	103.6	104.0	103.9	104.2	104.4	105.0
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	107.1	106.9	106.7	106.2	106.2	107.4	107.1	107.9	109.2	108.6	108.8	111.0	113.5
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	109.9	111.2	111.2	111.0	112.7	115.1	114.6	115.0	115.9	114.0	113.7	114.9	117.9
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	99.7	99.4	91.8	95.8	100.7	100.2	99.9	95.3	98.7	92.1	92.7	99.1	97.8
446	Health and personal care stores.....	107.5	107.6	105.8	106.9	106.8	107.0	110.7	111.9	115.6	115.0	119.3	116.8	118.6
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	51.2	40.0	46.5	42.3	59.3	64.6	61.9	48.3	45.6	61.0	43.1	43.6	49.8
454	Nonstore retailers.....	122.6	120.2	120.0	110.8	128.4	122.0	118.3	114.0	120.5	124.8	123.3	120.3	117.8
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	168.2	172.6	175.2	172.8	170.2	173.7	178.9	173.2	177.7	178.6	185.6	182.6	182.1
483	Water transportation.....	104.9	105.4	105.9	107.0	108.1	109.7	108.5	108.0	109.4	109.9	109.4	109.3	109.7
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7
	Utilities													
221	Utilities.....	111.2	112.2	116.2	119.9	125.5	131.2	130.0	129.6	131.3	127.1	123.6	121.7	120.7
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	116.3	116.5	116.6	116.5	116.6	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.9	116.7	117.7	117.5	117.3
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.1	104.4	104.2	104.6	104.6
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	120.9	120.8	120.9	120.9	121.0	121.6	121.7	121.2	121.4	122.0	122.0	121.4	121.5
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	145.7	145.8	146.4	146.6	147.2	149.5	149.9	149.9	151.3	151.0	151.1	151.6	151.9
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	105.9	106.0	106.8	106.6	107.0	107.5	107.7	107.7	108.3	107.9	108.0	108.1	108.2
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	104.4	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.7	106.0	106.3	107.3	105.6	106.7	107.9	108.0
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet.....	103.7	103.9	104.1	104.3	104.7	104.9	105.0	105.0	105.4	105.9	105.2	105.2	105.3
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	103.7	103.0	99.3	99.8	101.2	104.6	105.2	102.9	100.6	100.3	101.0	103.5	103.9
517	Telecommunications.....	98.3	98.2	98.4	98.2	97.9	97.7	97.4	97.3	97.2	97.0	97.4	97.9	97.6
5182	Data processing and related services.....	98.7	99.0	99.0	98.8	99.0	99.0	98.9	98.9	99.0	99.4	99.2	99.1	99.8
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	108.6	109.1	109.9	109.7	109.3	110.3	109.9	110.4	111.2	112.7	111.3	113.2	113.0
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	104.2	103.9	104.6	106.4	107.7	106.5	104.9	108.4	105.6	105.4	105.3	107.9	107.2
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	105.8	108.9	109.1	109.2	109.0	110.5	110.4	110.3	110.3	110.7	111.4	111.4	110.6
5313	Real estate support activities.....	102.0	102.5	101.9	102.2	103.1	101.4	100.9	102.5	103.8	104.8	105.1	105.7	104.3
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	106.6	108.0	108.8	110.8	112.2	111.0	112.2	112.7	112.8	115.3	114.2	115.1	112.2
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	138.3	138.3	138.8	138.8	139.2	139.6	139.9	140.0	143.6	143.9	144.0	144.8	144.8
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	103.6	102.9	101.7	103.1	103.2	104.0	105.1	106.6	104.4	106.8	106.4	107.8	105.3
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	128.6	128.9	129.3	129.3	129.8	130.0	130.4	130.6	131.8	132.9	132.8	133.0	134.5
54181	Advertising agencies.....	101.3	101.5	101.5	101.7	101.8	101.8	101.8	102.0	103.2	104.6	105.0	104.5	103.7
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	115.9	115.6	116.2	116.5	116.4	117.3	117.7	118.4	117.8	118.3	119.2	119.1	118.4
56151	Travel agencies.....	96.3	95.5	95.6	96.8	95.8	96.7	96.4	98.0	98.3	98.7	98.6	98.0	97.7
56172	Janitorial services.....	101.9	101.9	101.6	101.8	101.9	101.8	102.0	102.1	102.4	102.7	102.6	103.3	103.5
5621	Waste collection.....	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.7	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	104.6	104.2	104.1	104.0
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	131.5	132.9	134.4	135.1	134.9	133.1	133.1	131.7	133.8	131.5	133.7	135.5	137.1

p = preliminary.

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				
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	
0	Food and live animals.....	123.9	124.3	124.3	124.2	123.8	125.2	123.7	122.8	123.7	123.2	122.8	122.5	123.2	
01	Meat and meat preparations.....	140.1	140.2	137.8	139.2	142.7	142.8	141.6	136.9	131.4	130.6	127.0	121.2	125.9	
04	Cereals and cereal preparations.....	116.1	118.7	120.5	118.4	117.0	121.7	119.9	121.1	124.6	126.7	129.3	129.1	129.7	
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry.....	137.4	133.6	132.1	131.5	129.2	130.0	126.0	123.9	124.4	119.2	117.5	121.4	121.1	
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels.....	128.5	130.3	129.5	129.0	126.4	127.4	128.5	131.3	135.2	136.9	137.5	142.3	147.1	
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits.....	127.7	136.5	137.1	135.7	121.7	116.8	119.7	119.7	124.9	120.0	120.8	113.3	120.1	
24	Cork and wood.....	97.8	97.6	97.2	97.0	96.9	96.9	97.2	97.3	98.1	98.7	99.5	99.4	100.1	
25	Pulp and waste paper.....	101.8	101.5	99.9	99.0	99.3	98.7	97.6	97.5	96.9	97.6	98.1	99.3	99.4	
26	Textile fibers and their waste.....	105.0	103.1	104.3	103.3	104.8	107.7	108.4	109.2	112.9	112.0	109.1	109.8	107.7	
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	212.3	212.9	209.1	206.8	206.2	214.2	214.0	227.8	242.7	259.1	261.1	295.8	321.0	
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products.....	174.1	181.0	193.5	192.3	231.9	244.6	203.5	205.5	216.7	210.7	211.0	226.8	233.2	
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials.....	178.3	188.7	200.3	197.0	239.3	245.0	206.0	206.3	217.1	215.0	223.0	240.4	251.9	
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	116.8	115.7	116.3	117.1	118.8	120.9	120.8	119.6	120.1	120.8	120.7	120.4	121.7	
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.....	107.9	107.6	107.2	107.1	107.3	107.4	107.2	107.1	108.2	108.6	108.3	108.4	108.7	
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations.....	112.4	112.4	112.2	112.2	112.6	112.2	112.0	111.8	111.7	112.0	112.9	113.6	113.9	
57	Plastics in primary forms.....	124.8	122.1	121.8	123.3	126.9	136.5	139.0	135.3	134.1	134.5	132.2	128.9	131.6	
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms..... n.e.s.	103.3	103.3	103.8	104.2	104.9	105.7	107.3	108.0	109.1	109.4	109.3	110.0	109.8	
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	106.6	106.1	106.2	106.2	106.3	107.4	107.6	107.7	109.7	110.4	110.4	109.9	110.2	
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials.....	114.3	113.9	113.5	113.5	113.9	114.5	115.0	116.0	117.7	118.7	119.6	120.5	122.0	
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	115.4	115.5	116.5	116.2	116.9	116.9	117.1	117.8	119.1	119.3	120.0	120.8	122.1	
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard.....	103.6	103.9	103.4	103.4	103.7	103.0	102.7	102.8	104.3	104.7	105.0	107.6	107.8	
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	102.5	103.5	103.7	103.9	104.2	105.2	105.5	105.5	105.8	105.8	105.3	105.2	105.2	
68	Nonferrous metals.....	108.5	106.1	106.6	107.5	108.5	110.5	113.2	118.2	122.5	126.3	130.9	134.7	144.0	
7	Machinery and transport equipment.....	98.6	98.7	98.3	98.0	98.0	98.1	98.0	98.1	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.5	98.6	
71	Power generating machinery and equipment.....	111.3	111.3	111.1	111.1	111.2	111.8	112.4	112.4	113.2	113.4	113.5	114.2	114.3	
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries.....	110.7	110.7	111.3	111.6	112.1	112.6	112.8	114.1	115.0	115.2	115.3	116.3	116.5	
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts.....	109.1	109.3	109.3	109.3	109.4	109.7	109.8	109.9	110.4	110.8	111.0	111.7	111.8	
75	Computer equipment and office machines.....	81.2	80.9	79.5	79.5	79.1	78.3	77.5	77.1	77.9	77.7	77.7	77.1	77.2	
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment.....	89.8	89.7	89.5	89.5	89.4	89.4	89.4	89.5	88.6	87.9	87.1	87.1	87.0	
77	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	87.3	87.4	86.7	85.2	84.9	84.9	84.6	84.6	84.3	83.8	83.9	83.9	84.0	
78	Road vehicles.....	103.1	103.0	103.2	103.3	103.5	103.8	103.9	103.8	104.1	104.2	104.2	104.3	104.3	
87	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus.....	103.1	103.1	103.6	103.6	103.8	103.6	103.5	103.7	104.0	104.2	104.2	104.3	104.6	

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

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2005									2006				
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	
0	Food and live animals.....	116.0	113.9	113.3	113.9	113.5	114.8	115.4	117.4	119.5	115.9	116.6	115.1	117.3	
01	Meat and meat preparations.....	138.6	138.5	139.6	139.5	140.8	140.5	141.2	140.4	139.1	140.5	138.6	138.3	138.5	
03	Fish and crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates.....	87.8	87.8	90.0	90.9	91.4	92.4	91.1	91.7	91.4	93.2	94.7	93.9	95.1	
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry.....	117.2	109.0	106.6	109.0	106.2	110.4	112.3	120.6	124.4	109.4	111.3	108.2	111.9	
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof.....	126.2	127.8	120.5	118.7	119.1	117.4	122.1	120.3	128.7	127.7	124.7	124.9	125.9	
1	Beverages and tobacco.....	108.3	108.5	108.7	108.8	108.9	108.8	108.6	108.5	108.5	109.0	109.4	109.5	109.7	
11	Beverages.....	108.8	109.1	109.3	109.3	109.5	109.6	109.4	109.3	109.3	109.4	109.9	110.0	110.1	
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels.....	131.9	130.5	128.7	127.9	132.0	131.8	129.8	133.7	136.4	137.4	134.6	135.3	138.4	
24	Cork and wood.....	122.6	127.0	122.4	120.9	124.5	126.2	119.6	123.6	126.9	126.6	125.4	123.8	128.3	
25	Pulp and waste paper.....	107.8	103.6	104.2	102.8	102.2	105.9	105.6	106.0	105.7	107.9	108.5	111.4	115.5	
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	181.3	176.0	180.1	185.7	193.3	187.5	190.8	195.2	196.3	199.6	203.8	207.3	210.7	
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	122.8	111.7	103.5	95.6	106.0	102.7	101.9	111.3	113.7	112.7	91.0	92.7	93.0	
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products.....	166.3	179.0	192.6	206.4	223.5	222.1	204.0	202.3	212.2	203.5	201.8	222.0	232.3	
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials....	167.0	182.4	197.1	211.7	225.1	216.9	195.9	195.7	208.1	206.0	207.5	231.7	243.4	
34	Gas, natural and manufactured.....	158.0	148.5	157.8	164.4	209.1	257.1	259.3	245.5	241.0	187.3	165.6	162.1	164.0	
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	113.2	112.4	113.2	113.5	114.6	115.7	115.1	115.0	115.9	115.9	115.9	115.3	115.7	
52	Inorganic chemicals.....	135.1	138.2	140.4	144.0	151.7	164.4	163.7	162.0	160.8	159.7	161.4	163.9	165.9	
53	Dyeing, tanning, and coloring materials.....	110.4	110.3	110.8	110.6	111.0	110.6	110.4	110.2	109.0	108.0	108.1	106.4	106.5	
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.....	94.5	94.5	94.5	95.3	95.2	95.1	95.0	94.7	94.7	94.3	94.3	94.2	94.4	
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations.....	126.9	125.1	125.5	123.4	125.5	130.7	135.9	138.0	135.7	134.6	132.7	130.3	129.7	
57	Plastics in primary forms.....	106.9	107.2	106.7	106.4	106.6	106.5	107.0	106.9	107.8	108.0	107.7	108.3	108.1	
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms.....	102.7	102.4	101.7	101.8	101.8	103.4	103.2	103.1	102.8	102.2	102.0	101.9	102.0	
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	112.8	112.8	112.4	112.1	112.8	114.1	114.2	114.4	115.9	117.4	118.2	119.7	123.2	
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials.....	104.2	104.5	104.3	104.3	104.4	104.5	104.5	104.6	104.8	104.9	105.5	106.1	106.2	
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	101.7	102.1	103.9	103.7	103.7	104.0	104.4	104.4	105.2	105.6	105.8	106.7	107.0	
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard.....	101.1	101.4	101.4	101.7	101.9	102.1	101.9	101.8	101.9	102.0	102.1	102.7	102.8	
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	118.8	117.7	118.8	118.4	121.1	125.1	128.6	133.3	140.4	148.2	152.9	158.6	180.3	
68	Nonferrous metals.....	108.8	108.6	108.7	108.4	109.0	108.8	108.9	108.4	110.0	110.8	110.8	110.8	111.1	
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	95.1	95.0	94.6	94.6	94.4	94.3	94.2	94.1	94.0	94.0	94.0	93.9	94.0	
7	Machinery and transport equipment.....	111.3	110.9	110.8	110.8	111.0	111.0	111.1	111.1	111.9	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.6	
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries.....	107.2	107.2	107.4	107.1	107.3	107.4	107.3	107.3	108.3	108.8	108.9	109.3	110.1	
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts.....	70.7	70.5	69.2	69.1	68.3	68.0	67.6	67.3	66.8	66.4	66.2	65.7	65.4	
75	Computer equipment and office machines.....	82.1	82.1	81.4	80.9	80.5	80.3	80.0	79.8	79.5	79.3	79.2	78.9	78.7	
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment.....	94.5	94.4	93.9	94.1	94.0	93.7	93.7	94.0	94.0	94.3	94.3	94.2	94.3	
77	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	103.8	103.8	103.9	104.0	104.1	104.2	104.2	104.1	103.9	104.0	103.9	104.1	104.1	
78	Road vehicles.....	100.4	100.5	100.8	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.8	100.9	100.9	
85	Footwear.....	99.1	99.0	98.3	97.9	98.1	98.2	98.3	98.0	97.5	97.7	97.4	97.7	98.0	
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.														

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2005								2006				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
ALL COMMODITIES	106.7	106.7	106.8	106.6	107.5	108.3	107.6	107.7	108.5	108.6	108.8	109.5	110.3
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	123.6	125.2	125.4	124.9	122.8	123.0	122.5	121.9	122.8	121.9	121.6	120.7	122.1
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	123.8	125.6	125.6	124.9	122.6	122.9	122.4	121.7	122.8	121.6	121.4	120.5	122.0
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	120.8	120.1	122.4	124.6	123.6	123.8	123.2	123.6	122.7	124.2	123.0	122.1	122.7
Industrial supplies and materials.....	122.7	122.3	123.3	123.4	127.4	130.1	127.4	127.9	129.9	130.6	131.3	133.9	136.1
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	117.1	115.8	116.0	115.1	116.4	117.3	117.7	117.4	116.9	117.2	116.9	117.2	116.2
Fuels and lubricants.....	145.0	148.8	158.0	156.7	184.8	191.5	163.1	163.4	172.0	169.7	173.5	187.0	190.9
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	121.6	120.6	120.7	121.0	122.2	124.7	125.0	125.7	127.0	128.1	128.5	129.8	132.1
Selected building materials.....	105.8	106.2	106.0	105.8	105.7	105.8	106.1	106.5	107.2	108.4	108.5	108.7	109.1
Capital goods.....	98.4	98.4	98.0	97.6	97.6	97.7	97.6	97.7	98.1	98.1	98.3	98.5	98.6
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	103.6	103.4	102.9	102.5	102.6	103.3	103.4	103.6	103.7	104.0	104.6	104.8	105.1
Nonelectrical machinery.....	93.7	93.7	93.3	92.7	92.7	92.6	92.4	92.5	92.8	92.7	92.7	92.8	92.9
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.6	103.7	104.0	104.0	103.9	104.1	104.2	104.3	104.4	104.5
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	101.7	101.5	101.5	101.6	101.9	102.0	102.0	101.9	102.3	102.4	102.2	102.2	102.7
Nondurables, manufactured.....	101.6	101.2	101.1	101.2	101.5	101.7	101.6	101.6	102.3	102.5	102.5	102.8	103.0
Durables, manufactured.....	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.8	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.4	101.0	100.7	101.5
Agricultural commodities.....	122.7	123.9	123.9	123.2	121.5	121.9	121.6	121.0	121.7	120.8	120.7	120.0	121.0
Nonagricultural commodities.....	105.5	105.4	105.5	105.4	106.5	107.3	106.6	106.8	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.8	109.5

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2005								2006				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
ALL COMMODITIES	107.9	109.2	110.5	112.1	114.4	114.5	112.3	112.3	113.7	112.8	112.7	115.1	116.9
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	115.5	114.1	113.7	114.1	114.2	115.1	115.6	117.5	119.2	116.7	117.0	116.2	117.7
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	125.5	123.5	122.1	122.4	122.6	123.4	124.6	127.2	129.7	125.4	125.4	124.7	126.6
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	93.2	93.1	94.8	95.6	95.6	96.5	95.3	95.9	95.8	97.2	98.2	97.5	97.9
Industrial supplies and materials.....	139.8	145.5	151.7	158.0	167.2	167.6	159.1	158.6	163.8	160.8	160.4	170.3	177.0
Fuels and lubricants.....	165.9	178.0	191.2	204.6	222.1	221.5	204.1	202.4	211.7	203.3	201.4	221.3	231.7
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	166.7	181.5	195.5	209.9	224.4	217.5	197.1	196.6	208.1	206.0	207.1	231.0	242.9
Paper and paper base stocks.....	104.5	103.8	104.8	104.3	104.3	105.4	105.8	106.1	106.7	107.5	107.8	109.6	110.7
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	113.8	113.5	114.4	115.1	117.3	118.3	117.6	117.8	118.3	118.8	119.3	119.0	119.8
Selected building materials.....	115.8	118.1	114.9	114.6	117.6	120.0	116.0	116.9	118.5	118.5	118.1	118.2	120.1
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods..	141.3	139.9	138.8	137.1	138.2	140.4	143.5	145.8	150.8	157.4	161.1	165.5	178.4
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	101.0	100.9	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.5	100.9	101.0	100.8	100.9	100.9
Capital goods.....	92.4	92.3	91.7	91.7	91.5	91.3	91.1	91.0	91.1	91.1	91.0	90.9	90.9
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	98.8	98.8	98.4	98.5	99.0	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.4
Nonelectrical machinery.....	89.9	89.8	89.1	89.0	88.7	88.4	88.3	88.1	88.1	88.0	88.0	87.8	87.7
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.6	103.4	103.5	103.5	103.6	103.7
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.5	99.8
Nondurables, manufactured.....	102.8	102.8	103.0	102.9	103.1	102.9	102.8	102.7	103.1	102.9	102.9	102.7	102.7
Durables, manufactured.....	96.6	96.6	96.2	96.0	96.2	96.2	95.9	96.2	96.3	96.5	96.4	96.4	96.9
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	103.0	101.8	100.1	98.9	100.6	100.4	100.0	101.2	101.6	101.4	98.2	98.4	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

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	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	86.0	86.4	87.3	87.5	90.1	91.8	94.4	97.2	100.0	102.8	107.0	111.2	115.0
Output per unit of capital services.....	102.6	102.9	104.4	103.3	103.5	103.7	103.0	102.0	100.0	96.3	95.2	96.4	98.6
Multifactor productivity.....	92.7	93.0	93.7	93.5	95.1	96.0	97.5	98.7	100.0	100.2	101.8	104.7	107.7
Output.....	70.9	73.2	76.8	79.2	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.2	100.0	100.5	102.0	105.5	110.6
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	80.2	82.5	86.2	88.7	90.5	94.1	96.3	98.9	100.0	98.6	97.3	97.2	98.7
Capital services.....	69.1	71.2	73.6	76.6	80.0	84.1	88.8	94.3	100.0	104.4	107.1	109.4	112.1
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	76.5	78.7	82.0	84.7	87.1	90.8	93.9	97.5	100.0	100.3	100.2	100.8	102.7
Capital per hour of all persons.....	83.9	84.0	83.6	84.7	87.1	88.5	91.6	95.3	100.0	106.8	112.3	115.3	116.6
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	86.4	86.8	87.8	88.3	90.7	92.1	94.7	97.3	100.0	102.7	106.9	111.1	114.9
Output per unit of capital services.....	103.5	103.9	105.2	104.3	104.2	104.1	103.4	102.3	100.0	96.3	95.1	96.3	98.6
Multifactor productivity.....	93.2	93.5	94.3	94.3	95.6	96.3	97.7	98.8	100.0	100.1	101.8	104.6	107.7
Output.....	70.8	73.2	76.7	79.3	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.3	100.0	100.5	102.1	105.5	110.6
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	79.7	82.2	85.6	88.1	90.1	93.7	96.0	98.9	100.0	98.7	97.3	97.3	98.9
Capital services.....	68.4	70.5	72.9	76.0	79.5	83.7	88.5	94.2	100.0	104.5	107.3	109.6	112.3
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	76.0	78.3	81.4	84.1	86.6	90.5	93.7	97.5	100.0	100.4	100.2	100.9	102.8
Capital per hour of all persons.....	83.5	83.6	83.5	84.7	87.0	88.5	91.5	95.2	100.0	106.7	112.4	115.4	116.6
Manufacturing [1996 = 100]													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	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.....	95.9	96.9	99.7	100.6	100.0	101.4	101.7	101.7	101.0	95.1	—	—	—
Multifactor productivity.....	94.0	95.1	97.3	99.2	100.0	103.1	105.7	108.7	111.3	110.3	—	—	—
Output.....	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.....	96.5	97.8	99.9	100.4	100.0	101.7	101.5	100.7	99.2	93.6	—	—	—
Capital services.....	89.1	91.1	93.2	96.4	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.8	116.2	117.9	—	—	—
Energy.....	93.1	96.6	99.9	102.3	100.0	97.5	100.6	102.9	104.3	98.9	—	—	—
Nonenergy materials.....	83.5	86.5	90.3	93.1	100.0	101.9	107.5	107.9	106.9	105.5	—	—	—
Purchased business services.....	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.....	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	79.2	94.4	106.5	109.4	112.7	115.9	118.8	123.6	128.6	133.1	136.6
Compensation per hour.....	13.9	23.6	54.1	90.6	113.0	119.8	125.6	134.4	140.0	144.9	150.7	157.8	165.8
Real compensation per hour.....	60.8	78.8	89.1	96.2	100.5	105.1	107.9	111.8	113.3	115.4	117.3	119.6	121.6
Unit labor costs.....	28.4	35.6	68.4	96.0	106.1	109.5	111.5	116.0	117.8	117.2	117.1	118.5	121.4
Unit nonlabor payments.....	24.9	31.5	61.3	93.7	113.8	110.0	109.4	107.3	110.0	114.2	118.7	123.9	127.5
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	123.7
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	51.9	68.0	80.6	94.5	106.4	109.3	112.4	115.5	118.3	123.1	128.0	132.4	136.0
Compensation per hour.....	14.5	23.7	54.4	90.4	112.8	119.5	125.1	133.9	139.2	144.2	149.9	156.7	164.7
Real compensation per hour.....	63.3	79.2	89.5	96.1	100.3	104.8	107.4	111.3	112.6	114.8	116.6	118.8	120.8
Unit labor costs.....	27.9	34.9	67.5	95.7	106.0	109.3	111.3	115.9	117.6	117.1	117.1	118.4	121.1
Unit nonlabor payments.....	24.3	31.2	60.4	93.5	114.5	111.0	111.0	108.8	111.6	116.1	120.0	124.8	129.2
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	133.7	139.1	145.9
Compensation per hour.....	16.2	25.7	57.2	91.1	111.7	118.1	123.5	131.9	137.3	142.0	147.6	153.6	161.8
Real compensation per hour.....	70.8	85.9	94.1	96.8	99.4	103.6	106.1	109.7	111.0	113.0	114.9	116.4	118.7
Total unit costs.....	27.3	35.6	69.2	96.0	101.1	102.9	104.0	107.4	111.6	110.7	110.5	110.4	110.1
Unit labor costs.....	28.8	36.9	70.8	95.5	101.7	104.1	105.3	108.6	111.2	110.7	110.4	110.4	110.9
Unit nonlabor costs.....	23.3	32.2	64.9	97.3	99.7	99.5	100.4	104.2	112.6	110.8	110.8	110.2	107.9
Unit profits.....	50.2	44.4	66.9	96.9	154.3	137.0	129.1	108.7	82.2	98.0	116.5	137.7	158.1
Unit nonlabor payments.....	30.5	35.4	65.5	97.2	114.3	109.5	108.0	105.4	104.5	107.4	112.3	117.6	121.3
Implicit price deflator.....	29.4	36.4	69.0	96.1	105.9	105.9	106.2	107.5	108.9	109.6	111.0	112.8	114.4
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	—	—	—	92.9	118.0	123.8	128.3	134.4	137.1	146.2	154.4	163.0	171.2
Compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	90.5	112.2	118.8	123.4	134.7	137.9	147.8	160.1	163.8	174.6
Real compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	96.1	99.8	104.2	106.0	112.0	111.5	117.7	124.6	124.1	128.2
Unit labor costs.....	—	—	—	97.4	95.1	95.9	96.2	100.3	100.6	101.1	103.7	100.5	102.2
Unit nonlabor payments.....	—	—	—	100.4	109.7	103.9	104.7	106.1	104.8	103.0	—	—	—
Implicit price deflator.....	—	—	—	99.2	104.2	100.8	101.5	103.9	103.2	102.3	—	—	—

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	107.2
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	130.3	112.4
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	114.0	115.4
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	112.8
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	146.3	139.4
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	108.1	112.5
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	107.5
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	114.1	118.6
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	102.2	112.7	125.6
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	146.4
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance	85.7	89.2	97.8	95.8	95.3	100.0	99.4	99.1	101.9	103.2	107.0	110.7	109.8
48421	Used household and office goods moving.....	106.7	112.6	112.5	101.4	97.7	100.0	91.0	96.1	94.8	84.0	81.6	86.2	88.7
491	U.S. Postal service	90.9	94.2	95.2	97.7	96.7	100.0	101.6	102.8	105.5	106.3	106.4	107.8	110.1
492	Couriers and messengers.....	148.3	138.5	155.8	101.5	100.2	100.0	112.6	117.6	121.9	123.4	131.1	134.1	126.5
Information														
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers.....	105.9	96.3	96.9	92.7	92.5	100.0	103.9	104.1	107.7	105.8	104.7	109.6	107.0
5112	Software publishers.....	10.2	28.4	43.0	73.2	88.3	100.0	134.8	129.2	119.2	117.4	122.1	138.1	161.6
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition	90.7	109.2	104.0	99.4	98.9	100.0	99.8	101.8	106.5	101.6	99.8	100.6	103.9
515	Broadcasting, except internet.....	99.5	98.2	102.9	102.5	101.3	100.0	100.8	102.9	103.6	99.2	104.0	106.7	108.2
5151	Radio and television broadcasting	98.1	97.7	104.3	104.8	103.4	100.0	91.5	92.6	92.1	89.6	95.1	94.4	91.4
5152	Cable and other subscription programming.....	105.6	100.3	96.4	92.8	93.0	100.0	136.2	139.1	141.2	128.1	129.8	145.9	158.4
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers	56.9	66.0	72.1	87.6	96.5	100.0	107.7	116.7	122.7	116.7	124.1	130.2	131.3
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	75.6	70.4	74.4	90.0	101.7	100.0	110.5	145.2	152.8	191.9	217.9	242.5	288.7
5175	Cable and other program distribution.....	105.2	100.0	96.1	92.6	92.6	100.0	97.1	95.8	91.6	87.7	95.0	101.2	113.7
Finance and insurance														
52211	Commercial banking	72.8	80.7	83.3	95.6	100.0	100.0	96.9	99.1	101.7	97.5	100.3	102.6	108.1
Real estate and rental and leasing														
532111	Passenger car rental	90.5	88.5	103.3	100.2	109.0	100.0	100.0	112.2	111.9	112.2	114.1	120.4	118.3
53212	Truck, trailer and RV rental and leasing	60.6	68.8	67.1	88.7	96.9	100.0	115.1	120.4	119.9	114.4	112.6	113.7	134.5
53223	Video tape and disc rental.....	77.0	97.1	102.2	119.5	102.4	100.0	113.2	129.4	134.9	133.3	130.3	148.5	154.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services														
541213	Tax preparation	82.9	76.2	87.5	90.6	96.2	100.0	107.6	105.8	100.9	94.4	111.4	110.0	101.3
54181	Advertising agencies.....	95.9	107.9	112.7	102.5	103.4	100.0	89.2	97.9	107.5	106.9	112.9	120.7	133.0
541921	Photography studios, portrait.....	98.1	95.9	96.3	107.3	100.6	100.0	124.8	109.8	108.9	102.2	97.6	104.2	92.1
Administrative and Waste Management														
56151	Travel agencies.....	89.3	94.6	92.4	93.0	100.1	100.0	111.4	115.5	119.4	115.2	127.6	147.3	167.7
56172	Janitorial services.....	70.1	87.0	92.1	90.4	96.4	100.0	95.6	99.0	101.4	102.5	106.0	119.2	117.5
Assistance														
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	-	-	-	90.8	94.5	100.0	118.8	124.8	131.9	135.4	137.6	141.0	141.1
621511	Medical laboratories.....	-	-	-	91.3	94.7	100.0	117.1	121.5	127.4	127.7	123.1	128.7	130.8
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers.....	-	-	-	89.8	94.1	100.0	121.4	129.7	139.9	148.6	163.3	160.3	154.3
Accommodation and Food Services														
7211	Traveler accommodations.....	82.9	80.0	90.5	97.7	99.6	100.0	100.3	106.4	112.9	109.3	113.3	115.6	122.2
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	89.9	90.1	103.2	99.8	100.0	103.6	106.0	109.4	108.9	103.6	104.0	112.1
81211	Hair, nail and skin care services	83.4	82.1	86.5	93.3	96.4	100.0	108.5	108.5	108.1	114.4	110.2	119.4	126.2
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services.....	103.7	98.4	106.1	102.4	98.6	100.0	106.8	103.3	94.8	91.8	94.6	95.7	93.3
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services	97.1	94.8	95.8	99.2	100.9	100.0	100.1	105.1	107.6	110.9	112.5	103.8	111.5
81292	Photofinishing	95.8	107.7	111.8	108.0	106.6	100.0	69.2	76.3	73.8	81.2	100.5	100.4	102.9

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.

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

[1992 = 100]

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

See notes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

Industry and type of case ²	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers ³												
	1989 ¹	1990	1991	1992	1993 ⁴	1994 ⁴	1995 ⁴	1996 ⁴	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴
PRIVATE SECTOR⁵													
Total cases.....	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7
Lost workday cases.....	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays.....	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁵													
Total cases.....	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.3
Lost workday cases.....	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Lost workdays.....	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining													
Total cases.....	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays.....	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction													
Total cases.....	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays.....	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General building contractors:													
Total cases.....	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8	6.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5
Lost workdays.....	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except building:													
Total cases.....	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0
Lost workdays.....	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trades contractors:													
Total cases.....	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2
Lost workday cases.....	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1
Lost workdays.....	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing													
Total cases.....	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.1
Lost workday cases.....	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.1
Lost workdays.....	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods:													
Total cases.....	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	-	8.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	-	4.3
Lost workdays.....	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products:													
Total cases.....	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	10.6
Lost workday cases.....	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.5
Lost workdays.....	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures:													
Total cases.....	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Lost workdays.....	-	-	-	128.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products:													
Total cases.....	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4	10.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.1
Lost workdays.....	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries:													
Total cases.....	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6	10.7
Lost workday cases.....	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3	5.3
Lost workdays.....	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1
Fabricated metal products:													
Total cases.....	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9	11.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3
Lost workdays.....	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery and equipment:													
Total cases.....	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	6.0
Lost workdays.....	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment:													
Total cases.....	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5
Lost workdays.....	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:													
Total cases.....	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.6
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0
Lost workdays.....	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instruments and related products:													
Total cases.....	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
Lost workdays.....	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:													
Total cases.....	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.4
Lost workday cases.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Lost workdays.....	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

³ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) X 200,000, where:

N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

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

Event or exposure ¹	Fatalities			
	1998-2002 average ²	2002 ³ Number	2003	
			Number	Percent
Total.....	6,896	5,534	5,559	100
Transportation incidents.....	2,549	2,385	2,367	42
Highway incident.....	1,417	1,373	1,350	24
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	696	636	648	12
Moving in same direction.....	136	155	135	2
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	249	202	269	5
Moving in intersection.....	148	146	123	2
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment in roadway.....	27	33	17	(⁴)
Vehicle struck stationary object, or equipment on side of road.....	281	293	324	6
Noncollision incident.....	367	373	321	6
Jackknifed or overturned—no collision.....	303	312	252	5
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises) incident.....	358	323	347	6
Overturned.....	192	164	186	3
Worker struck by a vehicle.....	380	356	336	6
Rail vehicle.....	63	64	43	1
Water vehicle.....	92	71	68	1
Aircraft.....	235	194	208	4
Assaults and violent acts.....	910	840	901	16
Homicides.....	659	609	631	11
Shooting.....	519	469	487	9
Stabbing.....	61	58	58	1
Self-inflicted injuries.....	218	199	218	4
Contact with objects and equipment.....	963	872	911	16
Struck by object.....	547	505	530	10
Struck by falling object.....	336	302	322	6
Struck by flying object.....	55	38	58	1
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	272	231	237	4
Caught in running equipment or machinery.....	141	110	121	2
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials.....	126	116	126	2
Falls.....	738	719	691	12
Fall to lower level.....	651	638	601	11
Fall from ladder.....	113	126	113	2
Fall from roof.....	152	143	127	2
Fall from scaffold, staging.....	91	88	85	2
Fall on same level.....	65	64	69	1
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	526	539	485	9
Contact with electric current.....	289	289	246	4
Contact with overhead power lines.....	130	122	107	2
Contact with temperature extremes.....	45	60	42	1
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances.....	102	99	121	2
Inhalation of substances.....	50	49	65	1
Oxygen deficiency.....	89	90	73	1
Drowning, submersion.....	69	60	52	1
Fires and explosions.....	190	165	198	4

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS *Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual*. Includes other events and exposures, such as bodily reaction, in addition to those shown separately.

² Excludes fatalities from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

³ The BLS news release of September 17, 2003, reported a total of 5,524 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2003.

Since then, an additional 10 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2002 to 5,534.

⁴ Equal to or greater than 0.5 percent.

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

A Different Approach to Measuring Workplace Safety: Injuries and Fatalities Relative to Output

by [Maury Gittleman](#) and [Brooks Pierce](#)

Bureau of Labor Statistics

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The authors present a different approach to gauging workplace safety by measuring injuries and fatalities relative to output rather than to employment.

Introduction

Trends in wages and other working conditions are important gauges of economic progress. One of the more important working conditions is safety on the job. For a number of years, BLS has produced indicators of job safety in the form of work-related injury and illness counts and rates, and work-related fatality counts. Those indicators suggest that job safety has improved in recent years. For example, the number of work-related fatalities in the United States declined over the past decade. Furthermore, this decline occurred despite rising employment and hours worked. These trends suggest that work environments in the United States have become safer in the sense that now there are fewer fatalities per hour worked than there were in the recent past.

This approach to assessing workplace safety--measuring the number of accidents or illnesses that occur divided by the number of hours that people are at work--is important because it provides a perspective on the exposure of workers to risk. BLS plans to continue to publish data reflecting this perspective, and, in fact, is working towards refining and expanding these measures. There are a number of intriguing approaches that could be examined; for instance, instead of counting the number of injuries and illnesses giving each the same weight, one might wish to weigh more heavily those injuries that are more severe, either in terms of the number of workdays lost or in terms of the costs of the injuries.

A quite different approach from a research perspective could be to examine injuries and illnesses not from labor inputs (the number of workers and hours worked) but rather related to labor outputs (the amount of production generated by workers.) Along with employment gains, the U.S. economy--the largest in the world--added almost \$400 billion in output in 2005, bringing its total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to well over \$11 trillion. What would the trends over time be if the number of workplace injuries and illnesses were related to the output of goods and services, both economy wide and for specific industries? Are data available to permit such comparisons?

This article outlines the latter approach--calculating trends in injury and fatality rates using a "value-added" measure of output as the denominator. It describes the derivation of output data that can be used for this approach and points out some of the related issues and caveats. Analyses of work-related injury and fatality risks may differ, depending on whether the measure is injuries per hour worked or injuries per unit of output. It is also possible that some industries or sectors that appear to be relatively safer by one measure may appear to be less so by other measures.

Data Sources

BLS data on work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities come from two sources: the [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries \(CFOI\)](#) and the [Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses \(SOII\)](#).¹ The CFOI covers work-related fatalities occurring in the United States among private wage and salary workers, public sector employees, the self-employed, family workers, and members of the military. Because it is a census, the CFOI provides a complete count of all work-related injuries that result in fatalities. The CFOI is quite comprehensive in that it obtains information on workplace fatalities from multiple documentary sources, including (but not limited to) death certificates, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) reports, news media reports, state workers' compensation claims, and coroner or medical examiner reports. Cross-referencing these different source documents ensures that the published number of fatalities is as accurate and complete as possible. Currently, CFOI data are available for the 1992-2004 period.

Data on nonfatal injuries and illnesses come from the BLS [Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses \(SOII\)](#), a large annual survey that collects information from private sector employers only on the number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses by detailed industry.² BLS calculates injury and illness rates by dividing the number of injuries and illnesses in a given industry by the total number of hours worked by all employees in that industry. The survey distinguishes among injury and illness cases resulting in job transfer or restriction, cases resulting in missed days of work, and other cases. For injuries and illnesses requiring the employee to be away from work for 1 or more days, the survey also collects information about the incident and the injured employee. Nonfatal injury and illness case counts and rates have been available since the 1970s. However, in this article, the analysis of nonfatal injuries and illnesses data focuses on the 1992-2004 period.

Measuring fatalities relative to either output or labor requires external estimates of output or labor that are comparable in scope to the fatalities data. Estimates of employment and hours worked are derived from the [Current Population Survey \(CPS\)](#), a large monthly household survey. The CPS sample is designed to represent the broad economy, and therefore its scope is roughly comparable to that of the fatalities data.³ Among respondents who are employed, the CPS collects data on the number of hours worked, the industry in which they worked, and other employment attributes. To get a comprehensive measure of worker exposure to on-the-job fatality risks, all reported hours worked by employed persons during the course of the year are aggregated. Throughout this article, hours totals are shown in terms of "full-time equivalent" (FTE) workers, under the assumption that a full-time worker works 2,000 hours annually.⁴

Estimates of output, for which the concept of value added is used, come from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) series on gross domestic product (GDP).⁵ Value added is equal to gross output (sales or receipts and other operating income, commodity taxes and inventory change) minus intermediate inputs (consumption of goods and services purchased from other industries or imported). To derive real value added, the components of nominal dollar GDP are deflated using chain-type price indexes.⁶ Because the fatalities data are for all sectors of the economy, GDP for the economy as a whole provides the most comparable measure of output.

Measuring nonfatal injuries and illnesses relative to output requires output estimates comparable in coverage to that of the injuries data, which has a slightly narrower scope than the fatalities data. Thus, output associated with employment not in the scope of the SOII is excluded from the broad GDP measure. National income accounts series allow one to easily make some, but not all, of these exclusions. For output associated with self-employment, the corresponding value added is excluded by netting out proprietor's income from GDP. Government sector value added is excluded as well.⁷ External estimates for employment and hours worked are not required for nonfatal injuries, because they are collected directly in the SOII.

In addition to looking at aggregate trends, it is possible to investigate differences across industries in workplace safety. All of the data sources described here now use the [North American Industry Classification System \(NAICS\)](#). BLS injury and illness counts and rates and CPS employment estimates are available for NAICS-based industries. In addition, the national income accounts produce real and nominal value added series and price index series for NAICS-based industries. A given industry's value added is gross output less intermediate inputs--those goods produced in other industries and used in this industry.

Trends

Table 1 shows the fatality count and two different fatality rates for 1992 and 2004, the most recent year available. One fatality rate shows fatalities per 100,000 full-time-equivalent (FTE) workers, and the other shows fatalities per billion dollars of real GDP, measured in year 2000 dollars. The number of fatalities fell over the period by 7.3 percent. In 1992, 6,217 workers were killed on the job, a rate of 5.4 fatalities per 100,000 FTE workers. In 2004, 5,764 workers were killed, a rate of 4.2 fatalities per 100,000 workers. Therefore, the fatality rate, as measured by fatalities per FTE workers, fell by more than 20 percent over this period. The 20-percent decline in the fatality rate exceeded the 7.3-percent decline in the number of fatalities because employment increased substantially during the period.

As mentioned previously, one can also measure how many fatalities occur during the production of a given amount of aggregate real output. In 1992, there were 0.85 fatalities per billion dollars of real GDP.⁸ By 2004, that figure had fallen to

0.54 fatalities per billion dollars, a decline of approximately 36 percent. The greater improvement in fatality rates when rates are measured against output stems from the fact that there was substantial real productivity growth over this period.⁹ Labor productivity, which typically is measured as output per hour worked, increased due to a variety of factors, including technological innovation and investments in human and physical capital. But whatever the ultimate source of the productivity improvement, the fact remains that the U.S. economy currently produces more real output per unit of labor input than it did in the early 1990s. This increase in productivity helps explain why the fatality rate based on output declined more rapidly than the fatality rate based on FTE workers.

Table 2 presents similar statistics for injury and illness counts and rates. In 1992, there were almost 6.8 million OSHA-recordable injury and illness cases. That translates into a rate of 8.9 injuries per 100 full-time workers, and about 1.2 injuries per million dollars of real GDP. In 2004, there 4.3 million reported workplace injuries and illnesses, which translates into a rate of 4.8 per 100 full-time workers and 0.49 per million dollars of real GDP. Although both rates fell substantially over the period, the decrease was greater for the output-based measure (58 percent) than it was for the employment-based measure (46 percent). Note that the decreases for nonfatal injuries and illnesses are greater in percentage terms than the corresponding figures for fatalities.

Chart 1 and chart 2 provide a graphic representation of these trends. Chart 1 shows the number of fatalities and the two different fatality rates for the 1992-2004 period, and chart 2 shows the same information for injuries and illnesses over the same period. These figures are useful for looking at the timing of changes that occurred during the period, and they help confirm that the statistics shown in tables 1 and 2 give a reasonable summary of the complete time series. Both series show cumulative percentage changes relative to 1992.

As chart 1 shows, each of the three fatalities series declined over the 1992-2004 period. The fatality count increased somewhat in the early part of the period, and it began to decline around the mid-1990s.¹⁰ As described previously, the fatality rates declined more in percentage terms than the number of fatalities, due to increases in employment and output. The rates also began to fall earlier in the period than did fatality counts, because of employment and output growth in the early 1990s. The two fatality rate series diverge at a somewhat faster rate in the latter part of the period than in the early part, reflecting the fact that productivity increases were smaller in the early 1990s than they were in later years. However, note that the divergence in the three series occurs gradually over the entire period and thus is not due simply to sporadic or one-time shifts.

Chart 2 shows the number of workplace injuries and illnesses that occurred over the 1992-2004 period. As was the case with the fatality statistics described previously, the injuries and illnesses statistics gradually change over time.¹¹ Dating the exact timing of observed trend changes is not an objective process, but one could reasonably interpret the timing of the changes in the two figures as being roughly comparable. What differs most between the two figures is the greater magnitude of the case count decline for injuries and illnesses as opposed to fatalities.

The Industrial Distribution Of Injuries, Illnesses, And Fatalities

Fatality counts and rates vary substantially across industry groups. The same holds true to a lesser extent for injuries and illnesses. This variation in the industry-specific level of risk reflects the different work environments and technologies in different industries. Information on differential risk across industry groups has long been used to target safety inspections and safety regulation enforcement, as well as to inform worker decisions. In part because different industries employ different technologies, value added per worker varies across industries as well.

One interesting exercise would be to look at trends in fatality rates by industry. The exercise is complicated by the fact that the industry classification system changed from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the NAICS. Moreover, the change was implemented at different times in the different data sources used here. Because the classification changes were substantial, even at fairly aggregate levels, they preclude a useful retrospective look at trends by industry.¹²

Although giving industry-specific trends is problematic, it can be shown how using different fatality rate measures might affect one's assessment of industry riskiness at a particular point in time. Such information may be interesting prospectively, because it allows for tracking the future evolution of the industrial distribution of the riskiness of jobs.

Table 3 shows the industrial distribution of fatality counts and employment and output statistics for 2004. The industries with the most workplace fatalities are construction (1,234), transportation and warehousing (840), and agriculture and related industries (669). These three industry groups account for nearly half (48 percent) of all fatalities in 2004. Table 3 also shows the fraction of employment in the given industry, and that industry's fraction of the economy's total value added. For example, the three industry groups with the most fatalities account for about 13 percent of all employment and about 9 percent of the economy's value added.

To gauge how an industry's fatality rate compares with the economy-wide average (its relative risk), table 3 includes relative risk measures for two fatality rates, one using employment (fourth column) and the other using value added (sixth column). Relative risk is simply the fatality rate for the particular industry divided by the fatality rate for the economy as a whole.¹³ A relative risk value greater than 1 means that the industry is more risky than the economy as a whole. A relative risk value less than 1 indicates that the industry is safer than the economy as a whole.

Because a large fraction of workplace fatalities are concentrated in just a few industries, the relative risk measures will tend to be quite large for those industries and less than 1.0 for most of the other industries. Not surprisingly, the relative risk measures are large for the three industries with the highest fatality counts, as well as for the mining industry. The relative risk measures are quite small for the information, financial activities, and educational and health services industry groups. Industry rankings for relative risk generally are consistent across the two measures. If there is a pattern, it is that accounting for different levels of value added per worker in the different industries tends to make the extreme values in the industry distribution somewhat more extreme.¹⁴ For instance, there are relatively few fatalities in the financial activities industry, which employs about 7.2 percent of the FTE workforce. That industry group, however, is responsible for more than 20 percent of the economy's output, as measured by value added. Thus, measuring risk relative to output rather than to employment lowers the relative risk measure for that industry group by about two-thirds.

Table 4 shows the industrial distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses and employment and output statistics for 2004. Columns 1 and 2 give the industrial distribution of injury and illness case counts and rates, respectively. The injury rate in column 2 is the SOII published rate and is therefore based on FTE employment. The across-industry variation in injury and illness rates is substantial, but still much smaller than for fatalities. For example, the relative risk measure based on employment, which is the injury and illness rate for the industry divided by the rate for the economy (4.8), varies considerably over the period, from a low of 0.33 to a high of 1.52. That range is much smaller than what is observed for fatalities.

Table 4 also gives a value-added measure of the relative risk of a worker incurring a nonfatal injury or illness and shows a somewhat greater across-industry variation than the employment-based measure. Generally, however, both tables 3 and 4 show that the ranking of industries by relative risk does not differ substantially whether the measure is employment based or value-added based.¹⁵ For example, a user interested in targeting workplace safety enforcement would likely make similar assessments regardless of which relative risk measure he or she used.

Conclusion

This article outlines a different approach to measuring rates of work-related fatalities and nonfatal injuries and illnesses in which output is used as the denominator rather than employment, as is traditional in BLS safety and health estimates. Readers should treat the estimates of injury and illness rates that utilize this approach as coarse ones, subject to substantial nonsampling error. Which measure a data user finds most relevant depends on the user's particular needs and focus. Moreover, certain caveats should be borne in mind when constructing any workplace fatality rates or nonfatal injuries and illnesses rates. The main caveats stressed here are the need to ensure time series consistency in terms of definitions and coverage and the need to match the scope of external data (such as employment or output) with the scope of the corresponding data from the occupational injuries, illnesses, and fatalities program.

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Notes

1 For more information on these two BLS programs, see "Occupational Safety and Health Statistics," *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 2490 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 1997), pp. 70-88; available on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9_a1.htm.

2 The survey scope for national estimates excludes the self-employed and private household workers, employees working in the government sector, and those working for agricultural employers with fewer than 11 employees. (The survey scope includes State and local government employees for many State estimates, but not for national estimates.) The survey data are based on logs kept by employers under recordkeeping guidelines established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Data for the railroad industry are from the Federal Railroad Administration, and data for the metal and nonmetal mining industries are from the Mine Safety and Health Administration. For more information on the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, see "Occupational Safety and Health Statistics," *BLS Handbook of Methods*, pp. 71-75.

3 Minor scope differences arise in that the CPS doesn't collect employment data for members of the military, or those less than 16 years old.

4 Current BLS practice is to publish fatality rates on a per-employee basis, rather than on the basis of FTE workers, as is done in this article. BLS continues to experiment with calculating fatality rates on a FTE-worker basis. For example, see Janice Windau, Eric Sygnatur, and Guy Toscano, "Profile of Work Injuries Incurred by Young Workers," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1999, pp. 3-10; or John W. Ruser, "Denominator Choice in the Calculation of Workplace Fatality Rates," in *Fatal Workplace Injuries in 1996: A Collection of Data and Analysis*, Report 922 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 1998). Publicly available CPS microdata records were used to calculate hours totals.

5 These series are available in electronic form at the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) website at <http://www.bea.gov/>; for paper form, see *Survey of Current Business* (Bureau of Economic Analysis). The BEA website has extensive data tables in a downloadable format.

6 For more information on chain-type indexes, see J. Steven Landefeld and Robert P. Parker, "BEA's Chain Indexes, Time Series, and Measures of Long-Term Economic Growth," *Survey of Current Business*, May 1997, pp. 58-68.

7 Exactly identifying the output associated with the excluded sectors in SOII is difficult. For example, one output exclusion we are unable to make is the SOII exclusion of small farms. In addition, it would have been desirable to exclude private household income and rental income for owner-occupied housing, but that was not possible with the industry breakdown explored here. Furthermore, the treatment here assumes that price deflators appropriate for private sector value added are also approximately appropriate for our narrower measure.

8 Real output is stated in 2000 dollars and is constructed using the BEA's chain-type price index for value added.

9 Note that the output and hours measures published by the BLS productivity program differ from the measures discussed in this article. Most notably, the productivity program relies primarily on the Current Employment Statistics survey to develop hours measures for the business sector and for industries. In addition, the output measures used in BLS industry productivity measures are "sectoral output" measures rather than value-added measures; sectoral output is computed as the total value of goods and services leaving the industry, adjusted for price change.

10 The series used in this article excludes fatalities related to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.

11 The SOII survey changed substantially between the 2001 and 2002 survey years. That change was necessitated by OSHA changes in the definition of what constitutes an injury or illness. Those changes introduce some uncertainty into time series comparisons such as those in chart 2. However, the changes are unlikely to be of sufficient magnitude to overturn the qualitative results. For a discussion of the OSHA regulatory and SOII changes, see William J. Wiatrowski, "Occupational Injury and Illness: New Recordkeeping Requirements," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 2004, pp. 10-24.

12 For a discussion of how the classification system changes affected data on workplace fatalities and nonfatal injuries and illnesses, see William J. Wiatrowski, "Occupational Safety and Health Statistics: New Data for a New Century," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2005, pp. 3-10. For a comparison of SIC- and NAICS-based estimates of value added by industry sector, see Robert E. Yuskavage and Yvon H. Pho, "Gross Domestic Product by Industry for 1987-2000: New Estimates on the North American Industry Classification System," *Survey of Current Business*, November 2004, pp. 33-53, especially table F.

13 Write fatalities in industry *i* and the economy as a whole as F_i and F , respectively, and write employment in the industry and the aggregate economy as N_i and N . Then the relative risk is defined as the fatality rate for the industry measured relative to that for the economy as a whole, or (F_i/N_i) divided by (F/N) . This equals (F_i/F) divided by (N_i/N) , that is, column 2 divided by column 3 in table 3.

14 The main exception appears to be mining.

15 The across-industry qualitative results generally hold with alternative treatments of self-employment income (for example, not excluding proprietor's income, or by excluding broader measures of operating surplus). These qualitative results also generally hold when differences in employment measures from the national income accounts and the SOII data are netted out (by comparing injury rates from the SOII to value added per FTE worker from the national income accounts). The trend results shown previously are also robust to these different approaches.

Table 1. Fatality Counts and Rates, 1992 and 2004

Year	Number of fatalities	Fatalities per 100,000 FTE Workers	Fatalities per \$B real GDP
1992	6,217	5.4	0.85
2004	5,764	4.2	0.54

NOTE: Fatalities are from the CFOI. Hours worked data are from the CPS, and full-time equivalence (FTE) is defined based on the assumption that a full-time worker works 2,000 hours per year. Gross domestic product (GDP) is deflated to year 2000 dollars using a chain-type price index for value added. In contrast to a fixed-weight index, the weights of a chain-type price index change over time as the composition of output changes over time. Value added is defined as gross output minus intermediate inputs.

Table 2. Injury and Illness Counts and Rates, 1989 and 2004

Year	Injuries and illnesses (in thousands)	Injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE workers	Injuries and illnesses per \$M real value added
1992	6,799.4	8.9	1.2
2004	4,257.3	4.8	0.49

NOTE: Injuries are total OSHA-recordable case counts for injuries and illnesses. Value added is private sector gross domestic product (GDP) less proprietors' income. Value added is deflated to year 2000 dollars using a chain-type price index for value added. The conversion of hours worked into full-time equivalent (FTE) workers assumes that a full-time worker works 2,000 hours annually. Value added is defined as gross output minus intermediate inputs.

Table 3. Industrial Distribution of Fatalities, 2004

Industry	(1) Fatalities	(2) Fraction of fatalities	(3) Fraction of employment	(4) Relative risk using FTE measure (4) = (2)/(3)	(5) Fraction of Value Added	(6) Relative risk using value added measure (6)=(2)/(5)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting	669	0.116	0.017	6.73	0.012	9.62
Mining	152	0.026	0.005	5.48	0.015	1.8
Utilities	51	0.009	0.007	1.35	0.02	0.44
Construction	1,234	0.214	0.077	2.8	0.047	4.57
Manufacturing	463	0.08	0.129	0.62	0.121	0.66
Wholesale trade	205	0.036	0.036	0.98	0.059	0.6
Retail trade	377	0.065	0.111	0.59	0.067	0.97
Transportation and warehousing	840	0.146	0.036	4.01	0.028	5.14
Information	55	0.01	0.024	0.39	0.046	0.21

NOTE: Fatality counts are from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). Employment figures are from the Current Population Survey (CPS). It is the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) workers, defined as aggregate annual hours worked by workers in the industry divided by 2,000. Value added is from the national income and product accounts of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).

Industry	(1) Fatalities	(2) Fraction of fatalities	(3) Fraction of employment	(4) Relative risk using FTE measure (4) = (2)/(3)	(5) Fraction of Value Added	(6) Relative risk using value added measure (6)=(2)/(5)
Financial activities	116	0.02	0.072	0.28	0.206	0.1
Professional and business services	452	0.078	0.101	0.78	0.115	0.68
Educational and health services	157	0.027	0.126	0.22	0.077	0.35
Leisure and hospitality	247	0.043	0.073	0.59	0.036	1.19
Other services, except government	207	0.036	0.047	0.77	0.024	1.52
Government	535	0.093	0.139	0.67	0.126	0.73
Total with industry specified	5,760	1	1	1	1	1

NOTE: Fatality counts are from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). Employment figures are from the Current Population Survey (CPS). It is the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) workers, defined as aggregate annual hours worked by workers in the industry divided by 2,000. Value added is from the national income and product accounts of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).

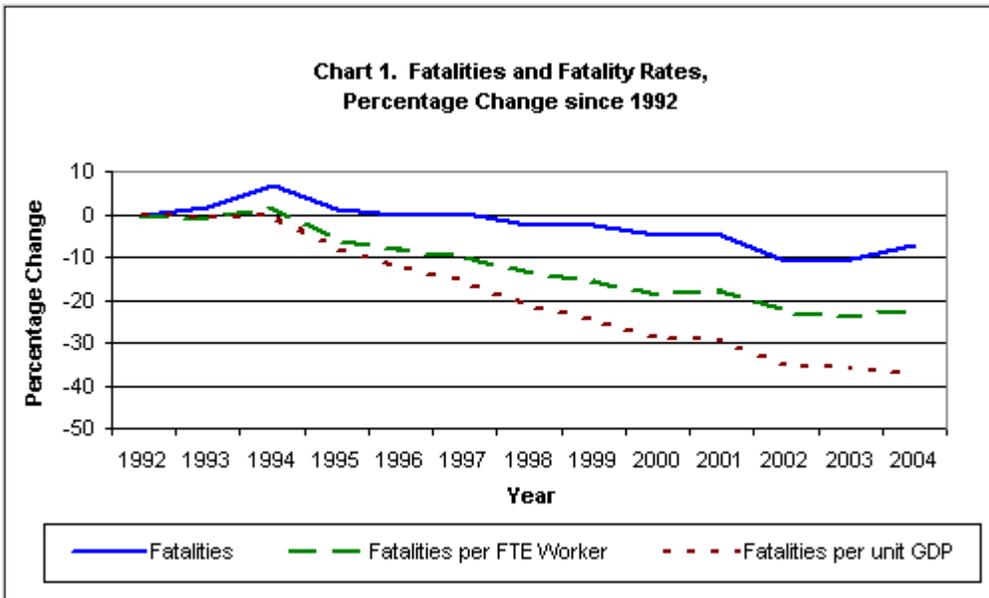
Table 4. Industrial Distribution of Injuries and Illnesses, 2004

Industry	(1) Injuries and illnesses [in thousands]	(2) Injury and illness rate per 100 FTE Workers	(3) Fraction of injuries and illnesses	(4) Relative risk using FTE measure	(5) Fraction of Value Added	(6) Relative risk using value added measure (6) = (3)/(5)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting	54.7	6.4	0.013	1.34	0.01	1.23
Mining	21.6	3.8	0.005	0.79	0.016	0.31
Utilities	29.1	5.2	0.007	1.09	0.023	0.3
Construction	401	6.4	0.094	1.34	0.047	1.99
Manufacturing	941.9	6.6	0.221	1.38	0.144	1.53
Wholesale trade	241.5	4.5	0.057	0.94	0.071	0.8
Retail trade	626.1	5.3	0.147	1.11	0.078	1.88
Transportation and warehousing	285.5	7.3	0.067	1.52	0.033	2.05
Information	57.6	2	0.014	0.42	0.055	0.24
Financial activities	113.3	1.6	0.027	0.33	0.241	0.11
Professional and business services	280.3	2.4	0.066	0.5	0.124	0.53
Educational and health services	720.5	5.8	0.169	1.21	0.088	1.93
Leisure and hospitality	389.5	4.7	0.091	0.98	0.043	2.14

NOTE: Injuries and illnesses are total OSHA-recordable cases, from the SOII. Column (2) gives injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE workers based on aggregate hours worked from the SOII; every 200,000 hours worked by employees in the industry counts as 100 FTE workers. Column (4) is defined as column (2) divided by the economy-wide average of 4.8 cases per 100 FTE workers. Value added is private sector value added, excluding Proprietor's Income, from the BEA. The conversion of hours worked into full-time equivalent (FTE) workers assumes that a full-time worker works 2,000 hours annually.

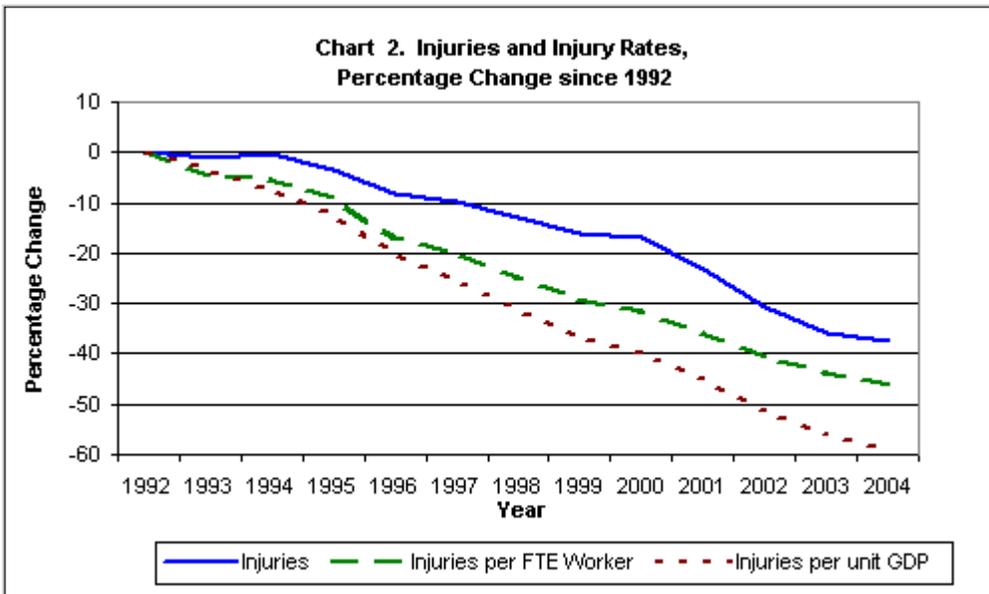
Industry	(1) Injuries and Illnesses [in thousands]	(2) Injury and illness rate per 100 FTE Workers	(3) Fraction of injuries and illnesses	(4) Relative risk using FTE measure	(5) Fraction of Value Added	(6) Relative risk using value added measure (6) = (3)/(5)
Other services, except government	94.6	3.2	0.022	0.67	0.026	0.86
Total	4,257.30	4.8	1	1	1	1

NOTE: Injuries and illnesses are total OSHA-recordable cases, from the SOII. Column (2) gives injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE workers based on aggregate hours worked from the SOII; every 200,000 hours worked by employees in the industry counts as 100 FTE workers. Column (4) is defined as column (2) divided by the economy-wide average of 4.8 cases per 100 FTE workers. Value added is private sector value added, excluding Proprietor's Income, from the BEA. The conversion of hours worked into full-time equivalent (FTE) workers assumes that a full-time worker works 2,000 hours annually.



Data for Chart 1. Fatalities and Fatality Rates, Percentage Change since 1992

Year	Fatalities	Fatalities per FTE	Fatalities per unit GDP
1992	0.000	0.000	0.000
1993	1.834	-0.957	-0.816
1994	6.675	1.651	-0.116
1995	0.933	-5.591	-7.802
1996	-0.241	-8.026	-12.126
1997	0.338	-10.214	-15.420
1998	-2.606	-13.806	-21.192
1999	-2.622	-15.724	-24.561
2000	-4.777	-18.814	-28.836
2001	-4.858	-17.797	-29.426
2002	-10.986	-22.634	-35.011
2003	-10.327	-23.772	-36.254
2004	-7.286	-22.142	-36.759



Data for Chart 2. Injuries and Injury Rates, Percentage Change since 1992

Year	Injuries	Injuries per FTE	Injuries per unit GDP
1992	-0.000	-0.000	0.000
1993	-0.912	-4.494	-3.454
1994	-0.478	-5.618	-7.440
1995	-3.294	-8.989	-12.303
1996	-8.243	-16.854	-20.046
1997	-9.616	-20.225	-25.153
1998	-12.892	-24.719	-31.080
1999	-16.063	-29.213	-36.671
2000	-16.903	-31.461	-39.676
2001	-23.293	-35.955	-44.868
2002	-30.867	-40.449	-51.248
2003	-35.800	-43.820	-55.949
2004	-37.387	-46.067	-58.844

Emerging Benefits: Access to Health Promotion Benefits in the United States, Private Industry, 1999 and 2005

by [Eli Stoltzfus](#)

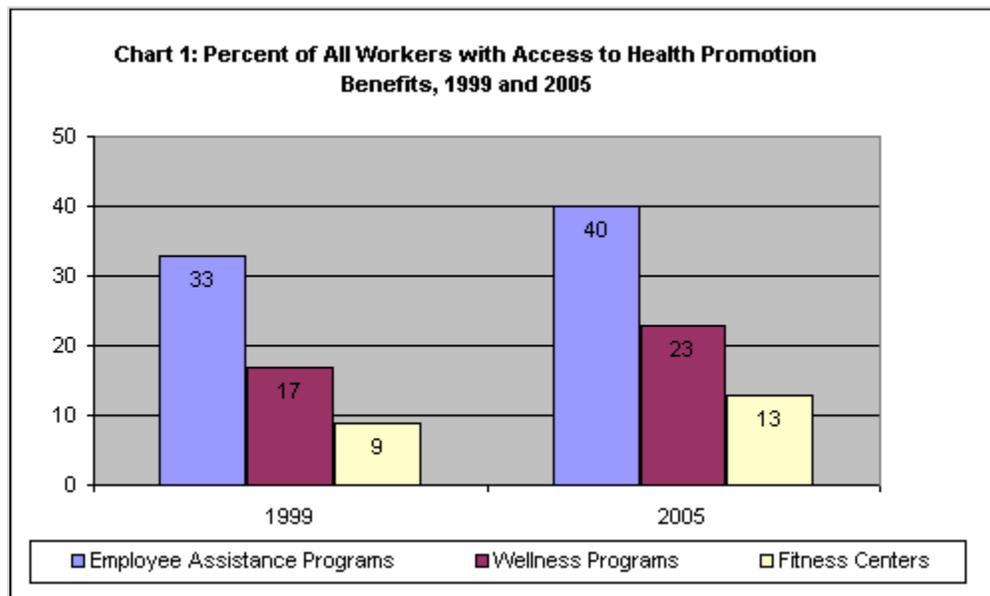
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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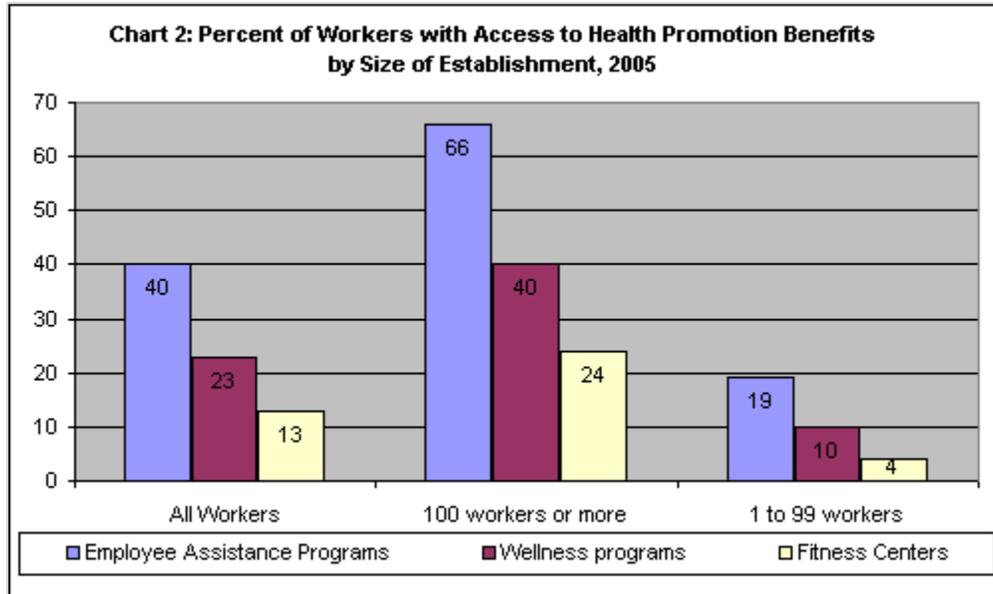
In a 1988 article in the *Monthly Labor Review*, Janet L. Norwood, who was Commissioner of Labor Statistics at the time, wrote, "New benefits are emerging in response to changing demographic and social patterns."¹ Norwood further explained that economic and social changes result in changes to employer-provided benefits and that over time, new benefits emerge and become more prominent in the workplace.

The [National Compensation Survey \(NCS\)](#) collects and publishes data on the prevalence of a number of emerging benefits, including *health promotion benefits*. In recent years, concern for preventive healthcare measures, such as smoking cessation and a more active lifestyle, has given rise to greater employee access to health promotion benefits.²

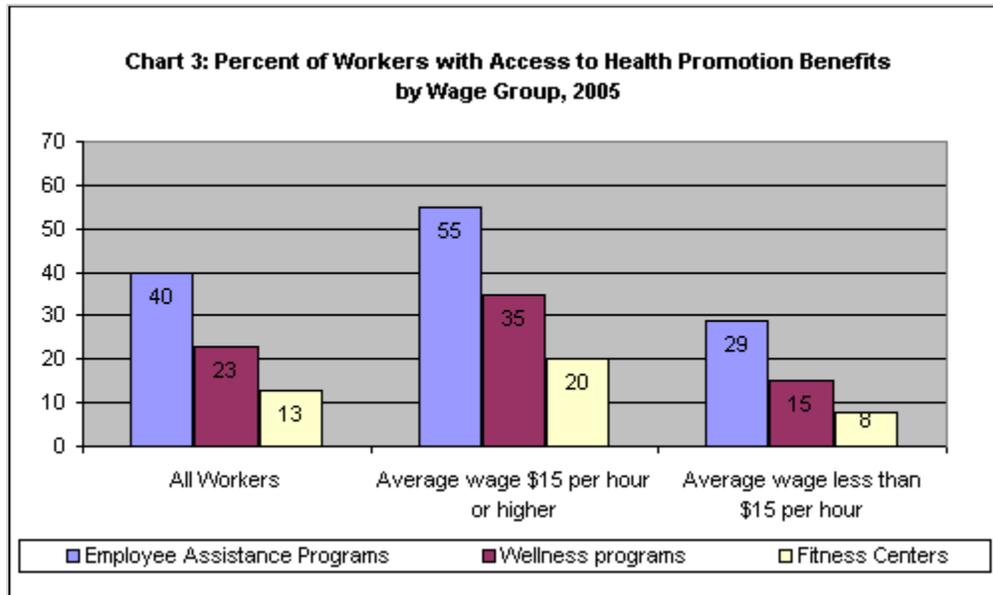
This chart presentation shows the increase in employee access rates to employer provided health-promotion benefits in the United States from 1999 to 2005. It also shows the 2005 access rates for selected groups of employees for three health promotion benefits: employee assistance programs, wellness programs, and fitness centers. *Employee assistance programs* provide employees with access to referral or counseling services for problems such as alcohol and drug abuse, and financial and legal difficulties. *Wellness programs* provide employees with help in areas such as stress management, nutrition education, and smoking cessation. *Fitness centers* include company onsite fitness facilities or employer subsidized fitness or health club membership fees for employees.



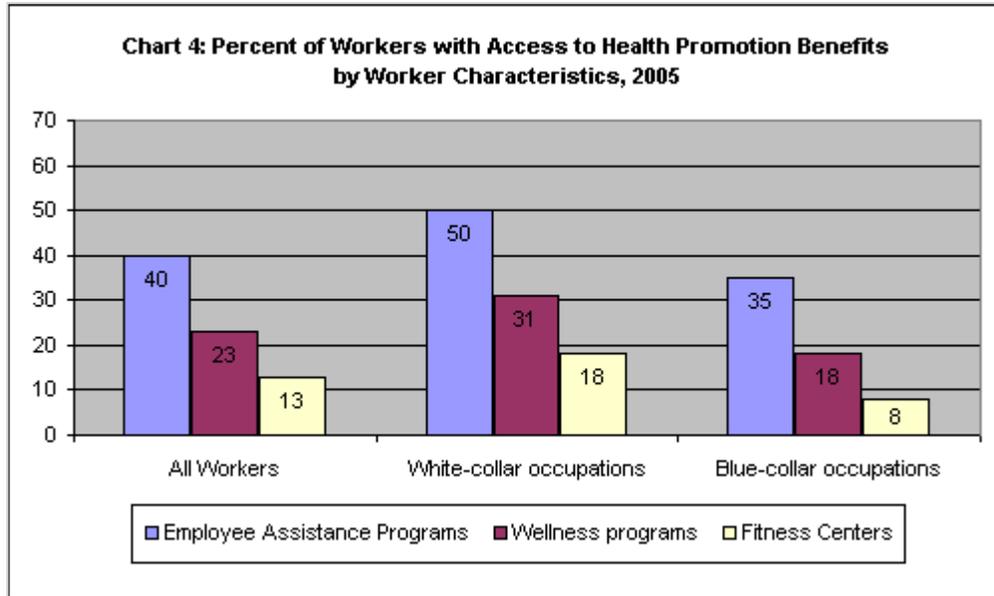
- As chart 1 shows, from 1999 to 2005, employee access to employer-provided health promotion benefits for all worker groups showed a marked increase: access to employee assistance programs increased from 33 to 40 percent, access to wellness programs increased from 17 to 23 percent, and access to fitness centers increased from 9 to 13 percent.
- In 2005, the most prevalent health promotion benefit was employee assistance programs. Wellness programs were less prevalent, and the least prevalent benefit was fitness centers. This pattern holds true for all worker groups; however, as can be seen in charts 2-5, among different worker groups, the rate of access varied widely.



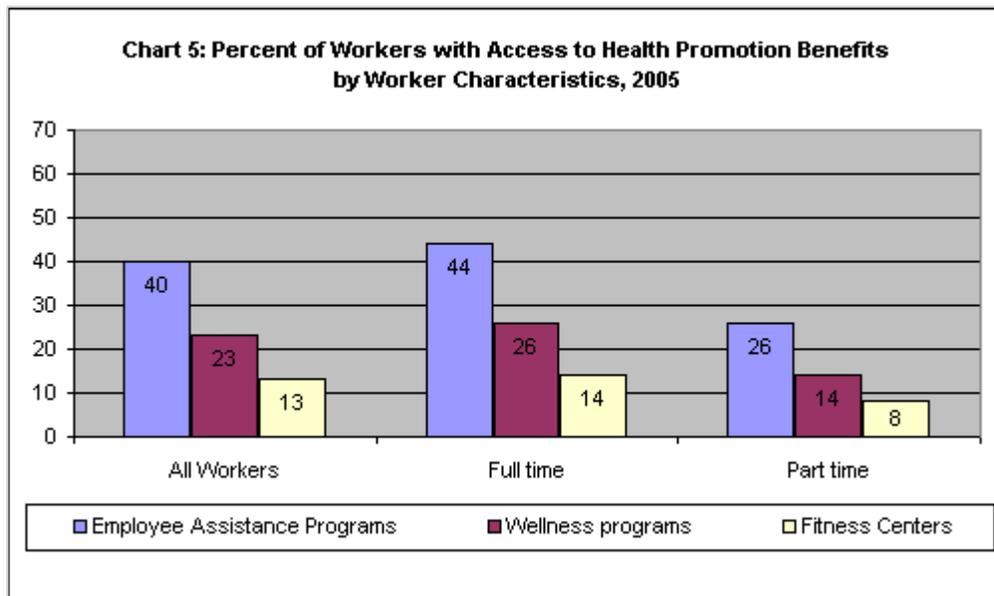
- Chart 2 shows that employees who worked in establishments with 100 or more employees had the highest access rates for each of the three health promotion benefits--employee assistance programs, wellness programs, and fitness centers--of any NCS-published worker group, while employees that worked in establishments with less than 100 employees had the lowest.



- Chart 3 shows that workers who earn \$15 or more per hour had access to health promotion benefits at about twice the rate of workers earning less than \$15 per hour.



- Chart 4 shows that white-collar workers were more likely to have access to health promotion benefits than blue-collar workers.³



- Chart 5 shows that access rates for full-time occupations are close to the average for all workers. While part-time workers have lower rates of access to health promotion benefits than full-time workers, they make up only 23 percent of private industry workers.⁴

The factors that determine the percent of workers who have access to health promotion benefits in the occupational and establishment categories shown above are somewhat overlapping. For example, workers in private industry earn, on average, higher wages in larger establishments than do those in smaller establishments, and white-collar workers earn more, on average, than blue-collar workers.⁵

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

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Notes

1 Janet L. Norwood, "Measuring the Cost and Incidence of Employee Benefits," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1988, pp. 3-8; quote, p. 6; on the Internet at: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/1988/08/art1full.pdf>.

2 As defined by the National Compensation Survey, an employee has access to a benefit plan if the employee is in an occupation that is offered the plan. By definition, either all employees in an occupation have access to a benefit or none has access.

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

4 See "National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in the United States, March 2005," Summary 05-01, (Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 2005), Technical Note, p. 32, on the Internet at: <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/sp/ebsm0003.pdf>.

5 [National Compensation Survey: Occupational Wages in the United States, July 2004](#), Bulletin 2576 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2005), table 2-2, pp. 16-24, on the Internet at: <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/sp/ncbl0757.pdf>.

Data for Chart 1. Percent of All Workers with Access to Health Promotion Benefits, 1999 and 2005

	1999	2005
Employee Assistance Programs	33	40
Wellness Programs	17	23
Fitness Centers	9	13

Data for Chart 2. Percent of Workers with Access to Health Promotion Benefits by Size of Establishment, 2005

Characteristics	Employee Assistance Programs	Wellness programs	Fitness Centers
All Workers	40	23	13
100 workers or more	66	40	24
1 to 99 workers	19	10	4

Data for Chart 3. Percent of Workers with Access to Health Promotion Benefits by Wage Group, 2005

Characteristics	Employee Assistance Programs	Wellness programs	Fitness Centers
All Workers	40	23	13
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher	55	35	20
Average wage less than \$15 per hour	29	15	8

Data for Chart 4. Percent of Workers with Access to Health Promotion Benefits by Worker Characteristics, 2005

Characteristics	Employee Assistance Programs	Wellness programs	Fitness Centers
All Workers	40	23	13
White-collar occupations	50	31	18
Blue-collar occupations	35	18	8

Data for Chart 5. Percent of Workers with Access to Health Promotion Benefits by Worker Characteristics, 2005

Characteristics	Employee Assistance Programs	Wellness programs	Fitness Centers
All Workers	40	23	13
Full time	44	26	14
Part time	26	14	8

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